

TRENDS OF STUDENTS' ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM

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Abstract

Keywords: School Education, Enrollment of Students, Percentage Share, Growth Rate, Forecasting of Enrollment

Education offers various economic benefits and contributions to society. It provides returns to a not only individual but also to society. Education brings economic stability to any society. Primary education is the principal stage of formal education. The core objective of quality primary education is to train basic knowledge about reading, writing, and arithmetic among the children. It includes class I to class V. In India normally, enrolling and retaining all children to the age group of 11 to 14 who passed primary level means that of upper primary education. It includes class VI to class VIII. Lower Secondary education is considered to be the backbone of the country's entire educational programme. It includes class IX to class X. The higher secondary education is designed to allow for diversification and specialization, while also preparing students for higher education. It includes class XI to class XII.

Trends of student enrollment in each stage of school education i.e., primary, upper primary, lower secondary, and higher secondary. There are glaring gender differences between boys and girls in the enrollment of all stages of school education in India from the period 1991-1992 to 2015-2016. Student enrollment forecasted up to the year 2025-2026. By the year 2025-2026, in the case of primary and lower secondary, girls' enrollment may be overcome the boys' enrollment. In the case of upper primary and higher secondary, girls' enrollment may not overcome the boys' enrollment.

I. INTRODUCTION:

The capacity to develop a nation's human resources, the quality of school education plays a critical role in an individual's growth. The primary requirement for social development in a country is literate population and universal basic education. After economic reforms, the remarkable improvement was happened due to the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and its progeny, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Primary education is the principal stage of formal education. The core objective of quality primary education is to train basic knowledge about reading, writing, and arithmetic among the children. It includes class I to class V.

In India normally, enrolling and retaining all children to the age group of 11 to 14 means that universalization of upper primary education. Universalization of upper primary education means providing upper primary education for all children who have successfully completed the primary level of education. It includes class VI to class VIII.

Lower Secondary education is considered to be the backbone of the country's entire educational programme. It includes class IX to class X.

The higher secondary education is designed to allow for diversification and specialization, while also preparing students for higher education. It includes class XI to class XII.

1.1. Structure of Education in India:

India, being a union of states, has accepted a uniform structure of school and college education popularly known as 10 + 2 + 3 pattern of school and college education. This pattern visualized 10 years of general education including 8 years of elementary and 2 years of lower secondary, then 2 years of higher secondary and then 3 years of college education leading to the award of the first degree.

1.2. Literacy Rate in India:

According to the 2011 census, the literacy rate of India was 74.04 per cent with the male and female share of 82.14 per cent and 65.46 per cent respectively. Kerala stood in first place with 93.91 per cent literacy rate and Bihar stood in the last place with 63.82 per cent literacy rate. Though in overall (93.91 per cent) and for female (91.98 per cent) literacy rate Kerala stood in the first place, in the case of male Lakshadweep takes that place with a high male literacy rate (96.11 per cent). Another side, for male Bihar (73.39 per cent) stood at last and for female Rajasthan (52.66 per cent) stood at last.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This part deals with the methodological issues that provide a technical framework for the scientific analysis of the available data and presentation of the results thereof. Social scientists have also started using relevant statistical techniques of data analysis nowadays. Therefore, the conclusion of this study by using basic statistical techniques and shall have to be interpreted more in the social context of the Indian society than its statistical context.

2.1. Population and Sample:

The study is limited to, exhibit the result of 'All India' context only without going into the regional details of student enrollment at school level in India. It includes primary, upper primary, lower secondary, and higher secondary education. To assess the trends in the selected variables, by using the five-year wise time series data available from 1991-1992 to 2015-2016. The data are selected on the based on statistics of school education report 2017-2018. Then the values forecasted from the year 2016-2017 to 2025-2026.

2.2. Data and Sources of Data:

The study is completely based on secondary data sources. Secondary data is related to enrollment of total number of students in every level i.e., primary, upper primary, lower secondary, and higher secondary level in India is tapped from Ministry of Human Resource Development Bureau of Planning, Monitoring & Statistics New Delhi, Statistics of School Education, Education Statistics at a Glance, School Education in India, District Information System of Education, Government of India.

2.3. Techniques of Analysis:

The tabular analysis technique is employed to analyse the time series data. And linear trend equation is applied to estimate the existing trends and also to forecast the changes in the selected variables.

(a) Percentage:

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Relative Number}}{\text{Whole Number}} \times 100$$

(b) Annual Growth Rate:

$$\text{Annual Growth Rate} = \frac{\text{Present Value} - \text{Past Value}}{\text{Past Value}} \times 100$$

2.4. Objectives:

1. To examine the trends of students' enrollment at primary, upper primary, lower secondary and higher secondary levels by gender in India.
2. To analyze the percentage share in students' enrollment at primary, upper primary, lower secondary and higher secondary levels by gender in India.
3. To study the growth rate in students' enrollment at primary, upper primary, lower secondary and higher secondary levels by gender in India.
4. To identify the forecasting values of students' enrollment at primary, upper primary, lower secondary and higher secondary levels by gender in India.

2.5. Null Hypotheses:

Since this is basically a quantitative study, the availability of time series data on the selected variable has attempted to make some hypotheses that can be statistically tested and validated through quantitative techniques. There is no gender discrimination in the selected school level education variables.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

3.1.1. The Diagrammatic Presentation of Gender Differences in Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education in India:

The diagrams will have a great visual effect and easy to comprehend and hence it is thought appropriate to present the numerical data through diagrams also.

Graph I.1 and Graph I.2 show that observed and forecasted values of each level of school education respectively. In overall, enrollment in primary education is high compared to the remaining stages of education. In the entire study period, enrollment of

boys in primary education recorded high and enrollment of girls in higher secondary education recorded low. It may be observed from both graphs, that the boys' enrollment is the soaring higher than the girls' enrollment throughout the period under study.

Graph I.3 shows that, gender-wise percentage share at each level of school education from the year 1991 to 2025. The share of boys' enrollment in primary education recorded high with 28.50 per cent, followed by share of girls' enrollment in primary education, boys' enrollment in upper primary education, then girls' enrollment in upper primary education, then boys' enrollment in lower secondary education, then girls' enrollment in lower secondary education, then boys' enrollment in higher secondary education, then last girls' enrollment in higher secondary education with 25.42, 13.20, 11.14, 7.32, 6.32, 4.50, and 3.61 per cent.

Graph I.4 shows that, trends of student enrollment at each level of school education from the year 1991 to 2025. The data is continuous upward sloping at each stage of the school of education in the entire study period. In primary education, a slight downward slope observed from 2011 to 2015. In the year 2021, girls' enrollment in primary education may overcome the boys' enrollment.

3.1.2. Progress of Students Enrollment in Each Level of School Education in India:

The five-yearly status of student enrollment at each level of school education in India from 1991-1992 to 2015-2016 is examined here.

Table I.1 shows that, in the year 1991-1992, in case of primary education, the girls' enrollment was only 42.3 million while the boys' enrollment was 58.6 with a gender ratio of about 42 per cent and 58 per cent respectively. In the case of upper primary education, the girls' enrollment was only 13.6 million while the boys' enrollment was 22.0 million with a gender ratio of about 38 per cent and 62 per cent respectively. In the case of lower secondary education, the girls' enrollment was only 5.0 million while the boys' enrollment was 10.0 million with a gender ratio of about 33 per cent and 67 per cent respectively. In the case of higher secondary education, the girls' enrollment was only 2.0 million while the boys' enrollment was 4.2 million with a gender ratio of about 32 per cent and 68 per cent respectively.

In the year 2015-2016, the girls' enrollment in primary education was 62.3 million while the boys' enrollment was increased to 66.8 million with a gender ratio of about 48 per cent and 52 per cent respectively. The girls' enrollment in upper primary education was 32.9 million while the boys' enrollment was increased up to 34.7 million with a gender ratio of about 49 per cent and 51 per cent respectively. The girls' enrollment in lower secondary education was 18.6 million while the boys' enrollment was increased to 20.5 million with a gender ratio of about 48 per cent and 52 per cent respectively. The girls' enrollment in higher secondary education was 11.7 million while the boys' enrollment was increased to 13.0 million with a gender ratio of about 47 per cent and 53 per cent respectively.

3.1.3. Growth Rates in Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education in India:

Table I.2 shows that, the growth rates in student enrollment at each level of school education. In the case of primary education, there is no uniformity in the growth rates. At the aggregate, the highest positive and negative annual growth rates are 16.08 and -4.23 per cent was recorded in the years 2005-2006 and 2015-2016 respectively. It may be further noted that there is no uniformity in the gender wise growth rates also. The highest positive and negative growth rates are 10.16 and -4.84 per cent was recorded in the years 2005-2006 and 2015-2016 respectively for boys. The highest positive and negative growth rates are 23.69 and -3.56 per cent was recorded in the years 2005-2006 and 2015-2016 respectively for girls.

In the case of upper primary education, there is no uniformity in the growth rates. At the aggregate, the highest and lowest positive annual growth rates are 21.96 and 2.23 per cent was recorded in the years 2005-2006 and 2015-2016 respectively. It may be further noted that there is no uniformity in the gender wise growth rates also. The highest and lowest positive growth rates are 14.23 and 1.50 per cent was recorded in the years 2005-2006 and 2015-2016 respectively for boys. The highest and lowest positive growth rates are 33.14 and 3.03 per cent was recorded in the years 2005-2006 and 2015-2016 respectively for girls.

In the case of lower secondary education, there is no uniformity in the growth rates. At the aggregate, the highest and lowest positive annual growth rates are 31.58 and 5.22 per cent was recorded in the years 2005-2006 and 2015-2016 respectively. It may be further noted that there is no uniformity in the gender wise growth rates also. The highest and lowest positive growth rates are 25.00 and 3.89 per cent was recorded in the years 2005-2006 and 2015-2016 respectively for boys. The highest and lowest positive growth rates are 41.89 and 6.79 per cent was recorded in the years 2005-2006 and 2015-2016 respectively for girls.

In the case of higher secondary education, there is no uniformity in the growth rates. At the aggregate, the highest and lowest positive annual growth rates are 45.52 and 6.09 per cent was recorded in the years 2010-2011 and 2015-2016 respectively. It may be further noted that there is no uniformity in the gender wise growth rates also. The highest and lowest positive growth rates are 39.74 and 4.50 per cent was recorded in the years 2010-2011 and 2015-2016 respectively for boys. The highest and lowest positive growth rates are 53.57 and 8.00 per cent was recorded in the years 2010-2011 and 2015-2016 respectively for girls.

3.1.4a. Forecasting of Gender wise Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education in India:

The yearly status of student enrollment at each level of school education in India forecasted from 2016-2017 to 2025-2026.

Table I.3 shows that, in the case of primary education, forecasted values in the year 2016-2017, the boys' enrollment may be 67.15 million while girls' enrollment may be 63.35 million with a gender ratio of around 51 and 49 per cent respectively. In the

year 2025-2026, the boys' enrollment may be increased up to 69.98 million while for the same year girls' enrollment may be increased up to 73.62 million with around 49 and 51 per cent gender ratio. From the year 2021-2022 onwards, girls' enrollment may overcome the boys' enrollment.

In the case of upper primary education, forecasted values in the year 2016-2017, the boys' enrollment may be 35.37 million while girls' enrollment may be 33.49 million with a gender ratio of about 51 and 49 per cent respectively. In the year 2025-2026, the boys' enrollment may be increased up to 42.06 million while for the same year girls' enrollment may be increased up to 37.97 million with around 53 and 47 per cent gender ratio.

In the case of lower secondary education, forecasted values in the year 2016-2017, the boys' enrollment may be 21.13 million while girls' enrollment may be 19.66 million with a gender ratio of about 52 and 48 per cent respectively. In the year 2025-2026, the boys' enrollment may be increased up to 27.73 million while for the same year girls' enrollment may be increased up to 32.30 million with around 46 and 54 per cent gender ratio. From the year 2019-2020 onwards, girls' enrollment may overcome the boys' enrollment.

In the case of higher secondary education, forecasted values in the year 2016-2017, the boys' enrollment may be 13.64 million while girls' enrollment may be 12.27 million with a gender ratio of about 53 and 47 per cent respectively. In the year 2025-2026, the boys' enrollment may be increased up to 21.07 million while for the same year girls' enrollment may be increased up to 18.11 million with around 54 and 46 per cent gender ratio.

3.1.4b. Forecasting of Growth Rates in Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education in India:

Table I.4 shows that, the forecasted growth rates in student enrollment at each level of school education. In the case of primary education, there is no uniformity in the growth rates. At the aggregate, the highest and lowest positive annual growth rates are 1.11 and 1.03 per cent may be recorded in the years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 respectively. It may be further noted that there is no uniformity in the gender wise growth rates also. The highest and lowest positive annual growth rates are 0.56 and 0.38 per cent may be recorded in the years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 respectively for boys. The highest positive annual growth rate is 1.69 per cent may be recorded in several years and the lowest positive annual growth rate is 1.67 per cent may be recorded in the year 2017-2018 for girls.

In the case of upper primary education, there is no uniformity in the growth rates. At the aggregate, the highest and lowest positive annual growth rates are 1.86 and 1.65 per cent may be recorded in the years 2016-2017 and 2022, 2025 respectively. It may be further noted that there is no uniformity in the gender wise growth rates also. The highest and lowest positive annual growth rates are 1.96 and 1.92 per cent may be recorded in the years 2019, 2021 and 2020-2021 respectively for boys. The highest positive annual growth rates are 1.79 and 1.33 per cent may be recorded in the years 2016-2017 and 2025-2026 respectively for girls.

In the case of lower secondary education, there is no uniformity in the growth rates. At the aggregate, the highest and lowest positive annual growth rates are 4.47 and 4.31 per cent may be recorded in the years 2025-2026 and 2017, 2018 respectively. It may be further noted that there is no uniformity in the gender wise growth rates also. The highest and lowest positive annual growth rates are 3.09 and 3.03 per cent may be recorded in the years 2025-2026 and 2018-2019 respectively for boys. The highest positive annual growth rates are 5.70 and 5.65 per cent may be recorded in the years 2016-2017 and 2017, 2019 respectively for girls.

In the case of higher secondary education, there is no uniformity in the growth rates. At the aggregate, the highest and lowest positive annual growth rates are 5.13 and 4.37 per cent may be recorded in the years 2017-2018 and 2025-2026 respectively. It may be further noted that there is no uniformity in the gender wise growth rates also. The highest and lowest positive annual growth rates are 4.99 and 4.92 per cent may be recorded in the years 2017-2018 and 2016, 2019 respectively for boys. The highest positive annual growth rates are 5.30 and 3.72 per cent may be recorded in the years 2017-2018 and 2025-2026 respectively for girls.

3.2. Major Findings of the Study:

In overall, enrollment of students in school education in India, primary education share of enrollment was higher compared to upper primary, lower secondary, and higher secondary throughout the study period. The highest enrollment was recorded in the year 2010-2011, i.e., 134.8 million in primary education and the lowest enrollment was recorded in the year 1991-1992, i.e., 6.2 million in higher secondary education. In all stages of school education, boys' enrollment was recorded more than half per cent throughout the study period.

In the observed study period, the highest growth rate was recorded in the year 2010-2011, i.e., 45.52 per cent for higher secondary education. Another side the lowest negative growth rate i.e., -4.23 per cent was recorded in the year 2015-2016 for primary education.

From the results of forecasting, by 2025-2026, girls' enrollment in primary and lower secondary education may be overcome the boys' enrollment. Another side, by 2025-2026, girls' enrollment in upper primary and higher secondary education may not overcome the boys' enrollment. The highest growth rate may be recorded in the year 2017-2018, i.e., 5.13 per cent for higher secondary education. Another side the lowest growth rate i.e., 1.03 per cent may be recorded in the year 2021-2022 for primary education.

Out from the conclusion of gender wise percentage share at each level of school education from the year 1991 to 2025, the share of boys' enrollment in primary education recorded high with 28.50 per cent, then last the share of girls' enrollment in higher secondary education recorded least with 3.61 per cent.

From the outcomes of trends of student enrollment at each level of school education from the year 1991 to 2025. The data is continuous rising sloping at each stage of the school of education in the entire study period.

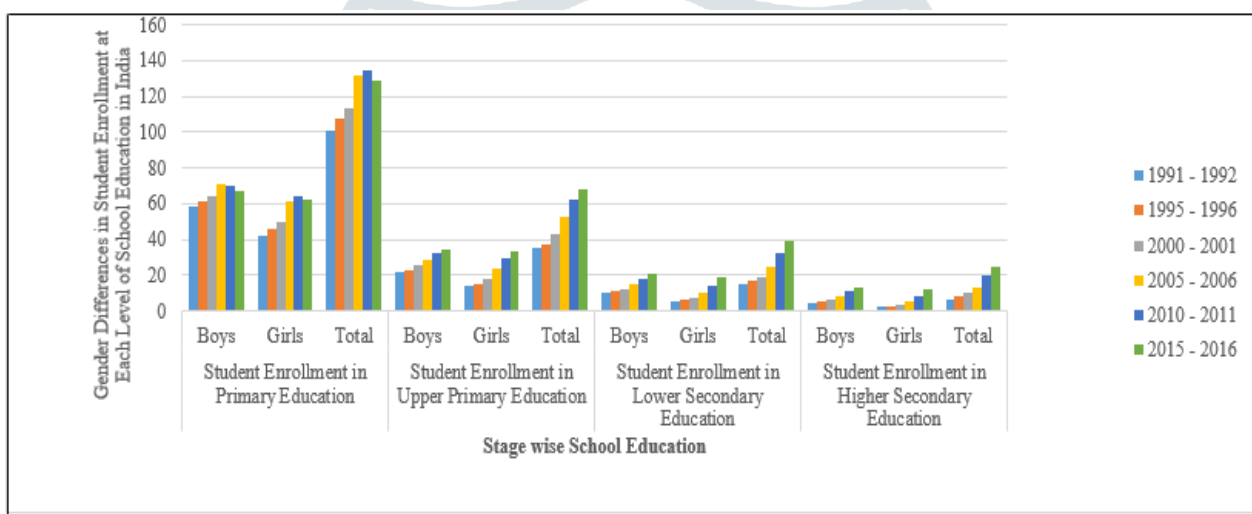
3.3. Recommendations for the Study:

Based on the results of the study, enrollment of male is observed to be more than the female in the observed study period. In the forecasted study period, the girl student enrollment may overcome the boy student enrollment both in primary and lower secondary education by following normal educational policies. Hence, efforts should be initiated to improve girl enrollment in all stages of school education through necessary counseling.

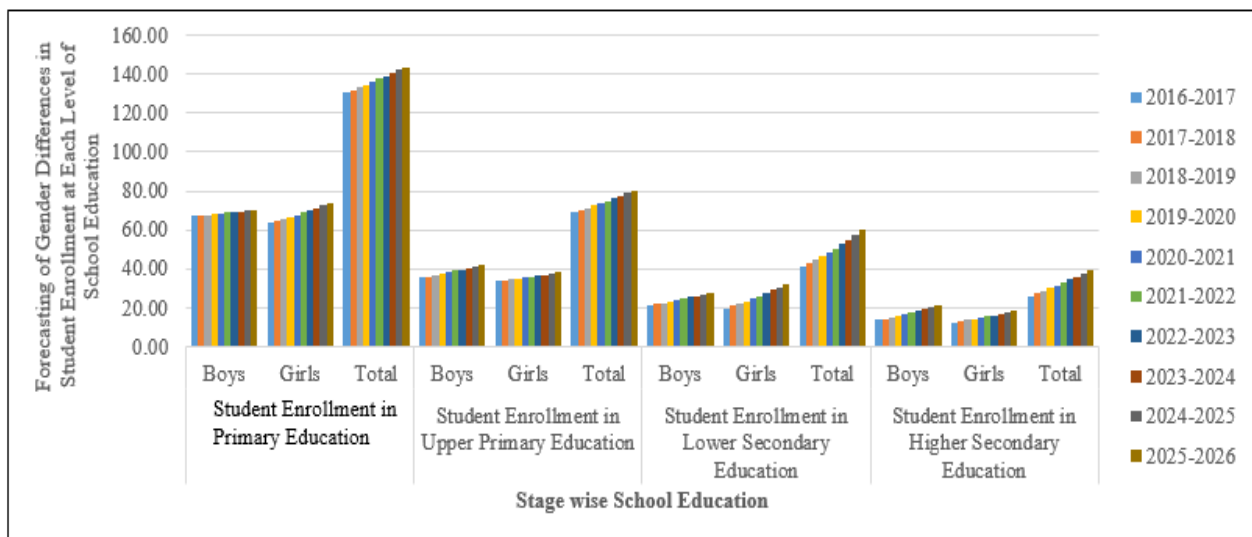
3.4. Conclusion for the Study:

Basing on the foregoing analysis, this study suggests the implementation of special policies and programmes combined with genuine efforts to achieve hundred per cent enrollment at each level of school education in India. And thereby the government of India has to take a special literacy drive in school education to encourage people.

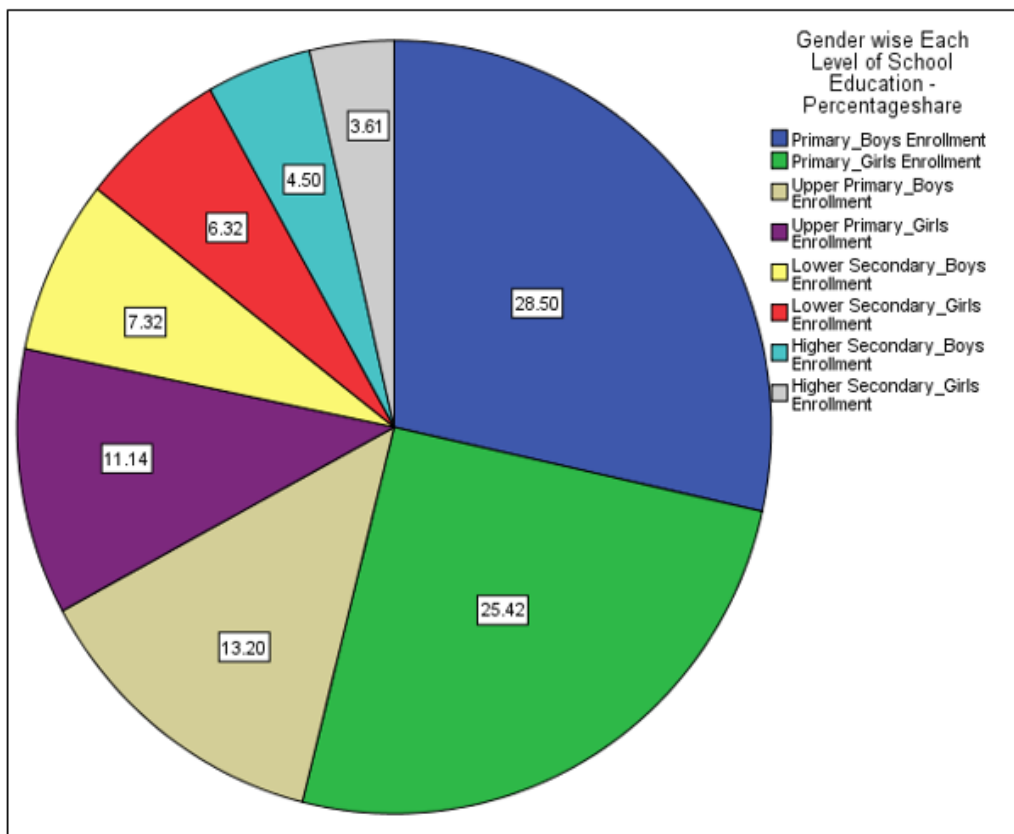
3.5. Figures and Tables:



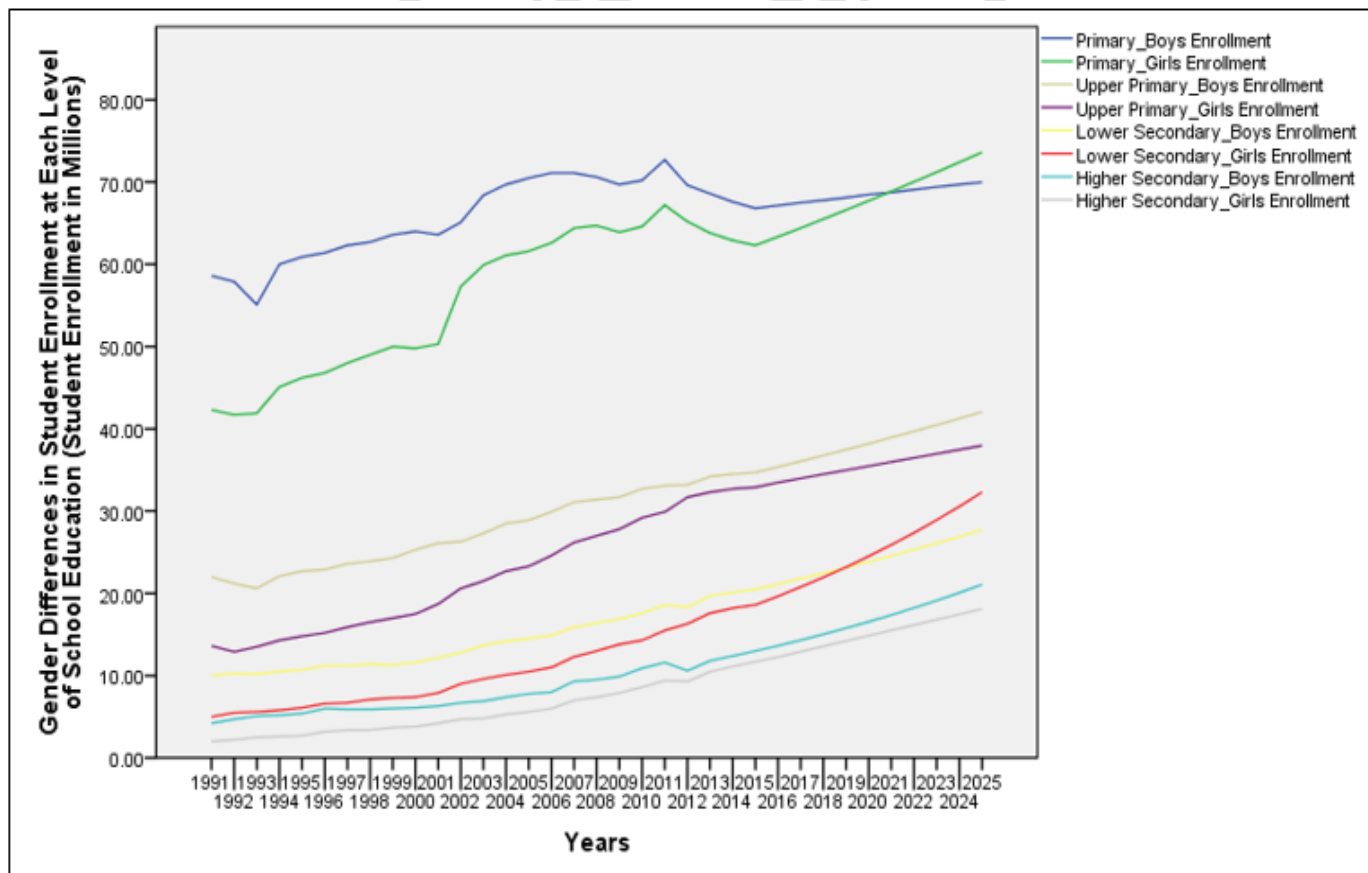
Graph I.1. Gender Differences in Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education
(Student Enrollment in Millions)



Graph I.2. Forecasting of Gender Differences in Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education
(Student Enrollment in Millions)



Graph I.3. Gender wise Each Level of School Education – Percentage Share



Graph I.4. Gender Differences in Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education (Student Enrollment in Millions)

Table I.1. Gender Differences in Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education in India (Student Enrollment in Millions)
(Figures in Parenthesis Indicate Percentage share of Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education)

Year	Student Enrollment in Primary Education			Student Enrollment in Upper Primary Education			Student Enrollment in Lower Secondary Education			Student Enrollment in Higher Secondary Education		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1991 - 1992	58.6 (58.08)	42.3 (41.92)	100.9 (100.00)	22.0 (61.80)	13.6 (38.20)	35.6 (100.00)	10.0 (66.67)	5.0 (33.33)	15.0 (100.00)	4.2 (67.74)	2.0 (32.26)	6.2 (100.00)
1995 - 1996	60.9 (56.86)	46.2 (43.24)	107.1 (100.00)	22.7 (60.53)	14.8 (39.47)	37.5 (100.00)	10.7 (63.69)	6.1 (36.31)	16.8 (100.00)	5.4 (66.67)	2.7 (33.33)	8.1 (100.00)
2000 - 2001	64.0 (56.24)	49.8 (43.76)	113.8 (100.00)	25.3 (59.11)	17.5 (40.89)	42.8 (100.00)	11.6 (61.05)	7.4 (38.95)	19.0 (100.00)	6.1 (61.62)	3.8 (38.38)	9.9 (100.00)
2005 - 2006	70.5 (53.37)	61.6 (46.63)	132.1 (100.00)	28.9 (55.36)	23.3 (44.64)	52.2 (100.00)	14.5 (58.00)	10.5 (42.00)	25.0 (100.00)	7.8 (58.21)	5.6 (41.79)	13.4 (100.00)
2010 - 2011	70.2 (52.08)	64.6 (47.92)	134.8 (100.00)	32.7 (52.83)	29.2 (47.17)	61.9 (100.00)	17.6 (55.17)	14.3 (44.83)	31.9 (100.00)	10.9 (55.90)	8.6 (44.10)	19.5 (100.00)
2015 - 2016	66.8 (51.74)	62.3 (48.26)	129.1 (100.00)	34.7 (51.33)	32.9 (48.67)	67.6 (100.00)	20.5 (52.43)	18.6 (47.57)	39.1 (100.00)	13.0 (52.63)	11.7 (47.37)	24.7 (100.00)

Source: Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development Bureau of Planning, Monitoring & Statistics New Delhi 2014. Statistics of School Education 2011-2012, S-1, S-4.

Education statistics at a glance - 2014, Table - 17, Pg. No: 15. The figure for 2012-2013 (P) & 2013-2014 (P) taken from U-DISENUEPA.

Education for all towards quality with equity, India, Table 2.2.1, Pg. No: 22. School Education in India, Flash Statistics, U - DISE 2014 - 2015, Table 3.2, pg. no. 34.

Yearbook 2016-2017, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development & DISE, NUEPA (School Education since 2012-2013).

Table I.2. Growth Rates in Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education in India

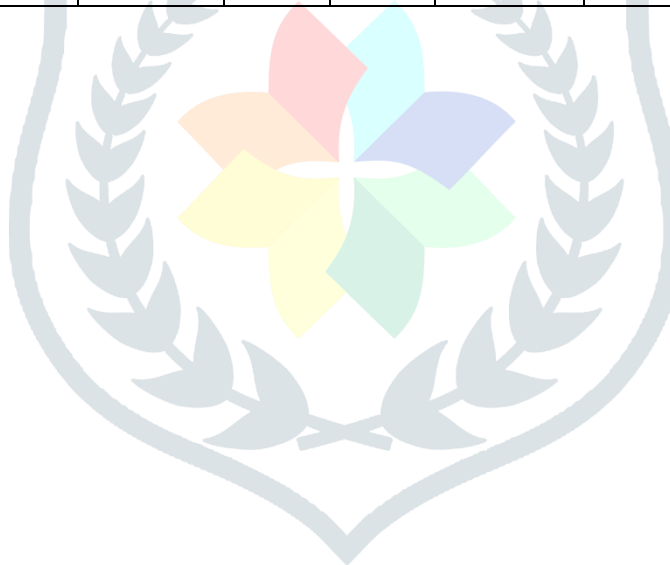
Year	Growth Rates in Primary Education			Growth Rates in Upper Primary Education			Growth Rates in Lower Secondary Education			Growth Rates in Higher Secondary Education		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1991 - 1992	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1995 - 1996	3.92%	9.22%	6.14%	3.18%	8.82%	5.34%	7.00%	22.00%	12.00%	28.57%	35.00%	30.65%
2000 - 2001	5.09%	7.79%	6.26%	11.45%	18.24%	14.13%	8.41%	21.31%	13.10%	12.96%	40.74%	22.22%
2005 - 2006	10.16%	23.69%	16.08%	14.23%	33.14%	21.96%	25.00%	41.89%	31.58%	27.87%	47.37%	35.35%
2010 - 2011	-0.43%	4.87%	2.04%	13.15%	25.32%	18.58%	21.38%	36.19%	27.60%	39.74%	53.57%	45.52%
2015 - 2016	-4.84%	-3.56%	-4.23%	1.50%	3.03%	2.23%	3.89%	6.79%	5.22%	4.50%	8.00%	6.09%

Table I.3. Forecasting of Gender Differences in Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education in India (Student Enrollment in Millions)
(Figures in Parenthesis Indicate Percentage share of Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education)

Year	Student Enrollment in Primary Education			Student Enrollment in Upper Primary Education			Student Enrollment in Lower Secondary Education			Student Enrollment in Higher Secondary Education		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2016-2017	67.15 (51.46)	63.35 (48.54)	130.50 (100.00)	35.37 (51.37)	33.49 (48.63)	68.86 (100.00)	21.13 (51.80)	19.66 (48.20)	40.79 (100.00)	13.64 (52.64)	12.27 (47.36)	25.91 (100.00)
2017-2018	67.49 (51.17)	64.41 (48.83)	131.90 (100.00)	36.06 (51.48)	33.98 (48.52)	70.04 (100.00)	21.78 (51.19)	20.77 (48.81)	42.55 (100.00)	14.32 (52.57)	12.92 (47.43)	27.24 (100.00)
2018-2019	67.80 (50.86)	65.50 (49.14)	133.30 (100.00)	36.76 (51.60)	34.48 (48.40)	71.24 (100.00)	22.44 (50.55)	21.95 (49.45)	44.39 (100.00)	15.03 (52.55)	13.57 (47.45)	28.60 (100.00)
2019-2020	68.10 (50.56)	66.60 (49.44)	134.70 (100.00)	37.48 (51.73)	34.98 (48.27)	72.46 (100.00)	23.13 (49.94)	23.19 (50.06)	46.32 (100.00)	15.77 (52.58)	14.22 (47.42)	29.99 (100.00)
2020-2021	68.48 (50.28)	67.72 (49.72)	136.20 (100.00)	38.20 (51.85)	35.48 (48.15)	73.68 (100.00)	23.84 (49.31)	24.51 (50.69)	48.35 (100.00)	16.55 (52.67)	14.87 (47.33)	31.42 (100.00)
2021-2022	68.74 (49.96)	68.86 (50.04)	137.60 (100.00)	38.95 (51.98)	35.98 (48.02)	74.93 (100.00)	24.57 (48.68)	25.90 (51.32)	50.47 (100.00)	17.37 (52.81)	15.52 (47.19)	32.89 (100.00)
2022-2023	69.08 (49.66)	70.02 (50.34)	139.10 (100.00)	39.70 (52.12)	36.47 (47.88)	76.17 (100.00)	25.32 (48.05)	27.37 (51.95)	52.69 (100.00)	18.23 (53.01)	16.16 (46.99)	34.39 (100.00)
2023-2024	69.40 (49.36)	71.20 (50.64)	140.60 (100.00)	40.47 (52.26)	36.97 (47.74)	77.44 (100.00)	26.10 (47.44)	28.92 (52.56)	55.02 (100.00)	19.13 (53.23)	16.81 (46.77)	35.94 (100.00)
2024-2025	69.70 (49.05)	72.40 (50.95)	142.10 (100.00)	41.26 (52.41)	37.47 (47.59)	78.73 (100.00)	26.90 (46.82)	30.56 (53.18)	57.46 (100.00)	20.08 (53.49)	17.46 (46.51)	37.54 (100.00)
2025-2026	69.98 (48.73)	73.62 (51.27)	143.60 (100.00)	42.06 (52.56)	37.97 (47.44)	80.03 (100.00)	27.73 (46.19)	32.30 (53.81)	60.03 (100.00)	21.07 (53.78)	18.11 (46.22)	39.18 (100.00)

Table I.4. Forecasting of Growth Rates in Student Enrollment at Each Level of School Education in India

Year	Growth Rates in Primary Education			Growth Rates in Upper Primary Education			Growth Rates in Lower Secondary Education			Growth Rates in Higher Secondary Education		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2016-2017	0.52%	1.69%	1.08%	1.93%	1.79%	1.86%	3.07%	5.70%	4.32%	4.92%	4.87%	4.90%
2017-2018	0.51%	1.67%	1.07%	1.95%	1.46%	1.71%	3.08%	5.65%	4.31%	4.99%	5.30%	5.13%
2018-2019	0.46%	1.69%	1.06%	1.94%	1.47%	1.71%	3.03%	5.68%	4.32%	4.96%	5.03%	4.99%
2019-2020	0.44%	1.68%	1.05%	1.96%	1.45%	1.71%	3.07%	5.65%	4.35%	4.92%	4.79%	4.86%
2020-2021	0.56%	1.68%	1.11%	1.92%	1.43%	1.68%	3.07%	5.69%	4.38%	4.95%	4.57%	4.77%
2021-2022	0.38%	1.68%	1.03%	1.96%	1.41%	1.70%	3.06%	5.67%	4.38%	4.95%	4.37%	4.68%
2022-2023	0.49%	1.68%	1.09%	1.93%	1.36%	1.65%	3.05%	5.68%	4.40%	4.95%	4.12%	4.56%
2023-2024	0.46%	1.69%	1.08%	1.94%	1.37%	1.67%	3.08%	5.66%	4.42%	4.94%	4.02%	4.51%
2024-2025	0.43%	1.69%	1.07%	1.95%	1.35%	1.67%	3.07%	5.67%	4.43%	4.97%	3.87%	4.45%
2025-2026	0.40%	1.69%	1.06%	1.94%	1.33%	1.65%	3.09%	5.69%	4.47%	4.93%	3.72%	4.37%



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