

Seminar on 'Universalisation of Secondary Education' on 14-15 July, 2018
India International Centre, New Delhi

Public Provisioning for Secondary Education in India: A Situation Assessment

**Praveen Jha
and
Satadru Sikdar**

Objective

- Mapping & analysing issues relating to public provisioning of secondary education in contemporary India
- Focused particularly upon schools managed by state government, local bodies and government aided schools
- Largely a mapping of the current situation

Structure

- Policy decisions and milestones beginning with the British colonial era
- Major indicators of secondary education
- Situation of access & infrastructure of secondary education
- Financing patterns and trends by States and Union governments for secondary education

Data Sources

Enrolment & Dropout

- Educational Statistics at a Glance (ESG), MHRD, GoI
- District Information System for Education (DISE)
- NSS (1995-96 (52nd), 2007-08 (64th) and 2014 (71st))

Access

- All India School Education Survey (AISES)

Infrastructure

- Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS)

Expenditure

- Budget Documents and Finance Accounts

Policy Decisions and Milestones

- **British Period**

- Wood's Despatch, 1854
- Hunter Commission, 1882
- Sargent Committee, 1944

- **Post Independence Period**

- The Mudaliar Commission, 1952-53
- The Education Commission (1964-66)/ 'Kothari Commission'
- National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986
- Ghanshyam Tiwari Committee, 2005
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), in March, 2009
- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SMSA) in April, 2018.

Indicators of Secondary Education in India

Enrolment at Different Levels of Education during the Recent Years

Level / Year	Elementary (I-VIII) 6-13 Years	Secondary (IX-X) 14-15years	Senior Secondary (XI-XII) 16-17years	(IX-XII) 14-17 years	Higher Education 18-23 years
2005-06	94.9	52.2	28.5	40.42	11.55
2006-07	97.08	53.5	28.9	41.13	12.4
2007-08	100.28	58.2	33.5	45.81	13.1
2008-09	101.1	60.4	34.5	47.4	13.7
2009-10	101.5	62.9	36.1	49.4	15
2010-11	103.9	65.2	39.4	52.2	19.4
2011-12	97.4	66.6	45.9	56.8	20.8
2012-13*	97.0	68.1	40.8	56.8	21.5
2013-14*	97.0	76.6	52.2	62.5	23.0
2014-15*	96.9	78.5	54.2	65.3	24.3

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance, 2016, Table 22 and 22a.

* Figures related to School Education are provisional

State-wise Enrolment at Secondary Level

	1995-96	2007-08	2014
Andhra Pradesh	29.07	48.16	83.31
Assam	56.23	51.72	68.64
Bihar	33.64	43.67	69.38
Chhattisgarh	---	51.87	76.28
Gujarat	33.19	40.28	71.72
Haryana	38.36	56.86	79.87
Himachal Pradesh	71.28	80.42	89.25
Jharkhand	---	49.56	67.45
Karnataka	34.76	50.6	79.65
Kerala	57.71	82.1	92.82
Madhya Pradesh	37.76	45.55	69.06
Maharashtra	52.48	57.18	80.95
Odisha	37.21	32.78	61.44
Punjab	43.96	55.4	80.57
Rajasthan	37.08	50.86	70.59
Tamil Nadu	31.21	58.07	84.16
Uttar Pradesh	33.86	49.86	65.15
Uttaranchal	---	64.81	79.84
West Bengal	36.19	45.63	71.25
All India	38.29	50.93	73.91

Source: Calculated from NSS Participation and Expenditure on Education Round (52nd, 64th and 71st) Unit level data.

Disparities in Enrolment

- In 2014,
 - Low enrolment in Odisha: 61.4%, Assam: 68.6%, Bihar: 69.4%.
 - Better enrolment in Kerala: 92.8%, Himachal Pradesh: 89.3%, Tamil Nadu: 84.2%, & Andhra Pradesh: 83.3%.
- During the last 20 years
 - Better achievement from 1995-96 to 2014 in Andhra Pradesh (from 29.1%) and Tamil Nadu (from 31.2%).
 - Comparatively well off in 1995-96, Himachal Pradesh: 71.3%, Kerala: 57.7% & Assam: 56.2%.
- Assam was not able to improve enrolments at secondary level, like Kerala and most of the other major states like Gujarat, Bihar, Karnataka, Punjab till 2014.
- Large disparities among states in India
- None of the states have reached near universal enrolment

State-wise Dropout Rates

	1995-96	2007-08	2014
Andhra Pradesh	42.14	21.42	15.07
Assam	32.65	16.63	28.55
Bihar	24.53	11.58	19.33
Chhattisgarh	---	16.07	19.96
Gujarat	49.56	23.22	26.07
Haryana	45.55	15.09	17.62
Himachal Pradesh	22.35	9.71	10.16
Jharkhand	---	11.79	26.28
Karnataka	39.93	21.63	19.11
Kerala	41.55	16.14	6.34
Madhya Pradesh	35.82	19.41	27.58
Maharashtra	36.9	23.47	17.44
Odisha	37.51	25.05	31.13
Punjab	42.45	16.08	15.72
Rajasthan	29.08	14.8	21.35
Tamil Nadu	55.95	27.27	15.7
Uttar Pradesh	30.38	16.82	26.64
Uttaranchal	---	10.28	20.16
West Bengal	41.88	13.73	25.49
All India	37.46	18.21	21.52

Source: Calculated from NSS Participation and Expenditure on Education Round (52nd, 64th and 71st) Unit level data.

Some Issues Pertaining to Dropout

- Dropout rate reduced from 37.5% in 1995-96, to 18.2% in 2007-08, & increased again in 2014 to 21.5%.
- Between 2007-08 to 2014, enrolment at secondary level have increased significantly; this may have also contributed to increment in dropout.
- In 2014, high dropout States:
 - Odisha: 31.1%, Assam: 28.6%, Madhya Pradesh:27.6% , Uttar Pradesh: 26.6%.
- Low dropout States:
 - Kerala: 6.3%, Himachal Pradesh: 10.1% Andhra Pradesh: 15.1%, Tamil Nadu: 15.7%.
- Manifold reasons of school dropout in India: households' condition, financial constraints, poor education quality, lack of necessary infrastructure, etc.

Access and Infrastructure

Access of School based on School Survey

	6th (1998)		7th (2002)	
	% of Secondary schools within 5 Kms.	% of Higher Secondary schools within 8 Kms.	% of Secondary schools within 5 Kms.	% of Higher Secondary schools within 8 Kms.
Andhra Pradesh	66.4	83.5	72.5	46.7
Assam	85.8	94.0	87.5	77.3
Bihar	68.9	84.8	76.5	21.1
Chhattisgarh	---	---	55.8	55.1
Gujarat	75.0	87.3	75.3	55.8
Haryana	89.1	96.9	94.2	89.4
Himachal Pradesh	66.2	84.4	77.8	65.5
Jharkhand	---	---	44.6	18.3
Karnataka	75.5	89.9	77.5	56.2
Kerala	90.8	97.3	89.9	87.5
Madhya Pradesh	47.3	67.3	54.6	56.9
Maharashtra	74.1	88.6	80.9	53.2
Odisha	76.3	87.3	79.6	55.9
Punjab	90.1	97.8	93.9	95.0
Rajasthan	52.8	73.0	63.3	55.7
Tamil Nadu	11.4	92.1	80.0	81.8
Uttar Pradesh	66.6	85.0	66.4	79.1
Uttaranchal	---	---	80.9	82.9
West Bengal	89.7	96.8	92.8	87.6
All India	69.7	84.8	73.2	62.3

Source: Compiled from Survey Reports of AISES (6th and 7th), AISES, MHRD

Access and Infrastructure

Access of Secondary School based on Household Survey

	Having Secondary within 3 KMs. Distance		Having Secondary schools within 5 KMS.	
	2007-08	2014	2007-08	2014
Andhra Pradesh	53.7	85.8	63.9	89.5
Assam	75.3	82.2	87.6	90.3
Bihar	64.5	74.5	76.9	87.4
Chhattisgarh	66.9	79.9	87.6	92.5
Gujarat	59.2	81.3	70.0	90.2
Haryana	64.1	94.2	72.0	96.5
Himachal Pradesh	69.1	79.2	77.8	91.5
Jharkhand	60.9	72.7	76.4	84.4
Karnataka	56.6	88.9	68.2	93.7
Kerala	36.3	84.6	54.8	95.5
Madhya Pradesh	69.5	71.0	77.6	83.2
Maharashtra	63.7	85.0	72.9	91.7
Odisha	60.6	80.0	77.0	89.9
Punjab	69.3	94.5	81.6	99.4
Rajasthan	65.8	88.4	73.9	94.2
Tamil Nadu	57.7	86.0	67.9	92.7
Uttar Pradesh	64.4	83.5	78.5	91.6
Uttaranchal	67.3	80.3	80.9	90.0
West Bengal	75.4	88.0	88.3	95.9
All India	63.5	83.6	75.4	91.6

Source: Calculated from NSS Round (64th and 71st) Unit level data.

Issues with Access

- Household based survey by NSSO reveals an improvement in access from 2007-08 and 2014.
- In 2014, distance of secondary schools > 3 kms. for children in Madhya Pradesh: 29%, Jharkhand:27.3%, Bihar: 25.5%, Himachal Pradesh: 20.1%.
- Overall, the share of households reporting > 3 kms distance of secondary schools have reduced from 36.55 percent in 2007-08 to 16.39 per cent in 2014.
- Similarly the share of households reporting > 5 kms reduced from 24.62 per cent to 8.45 per cent from 2007-08 to 2014.
- However, more than 10 percent of households having children between 15 to 18 years age group, reported distance of secondary schools as more than 5 kms, in the following states:
 - Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Uttaranchal.

Distribution of Schools and Enrolled Children among Different Schools							
Total Schools (%)							
	Pri. with U.P. & Sec. & Hr. Sec.	U.P. with Sec. & Hr. Sec.	Pri. With U.P. & Sec	U.P. with Sec.	Sec. Only	Sec. with Hr. Sec.	Hr. Sec. only
2012-13	15.01	25.02	13.86	15.94	16.74	9.04	4.39
2013-14	12.94	17.27	15.52	24.97	15.83	9.03	4.43
2014-15	15.31	15.83	18.45	21.35	15.52	8.99	4.55
2015-16	16.33	14.19	19.59	20.84	14.90	8.98	5.17
2016-17	18.63	12.89	22.86	19.54	13.03	8.66	4.39
Total Enrolment (%)							
2012-13	15.35	36.50	4.24	8.80	10.36	18.23	6.23
2013-14	15.25	33.25	4.61	12.12	9.55	1.94	6.42
2014-15	17.26	31.04	5.39	10.80	8.95	19.69	6.84
2015-16	18.10	29.18	5.91	10.50	8.41	19.82	8.05
2016-17	23.60	26.37	8.18	9.54	7.51	19.34	5.46
Source: Compiled from Secondary Education-State Report Cards (Various Years); Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS), NUEPA							

- In Indian school system, a large share of schools are ‘permutation and combination’ of primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary
- Almost 70% of schools are combined with either primary and / or upper primary schools. This share is also increasing from 2012-13 to 2016-17.
- Enrolment shares for such schools are between 65 to 68% of total enrolled children among the surveyed schools in SEMIS

Infrastructure Indicators

Infrastructure Scenario at Secondary Schools in Recent Years					
Performance Indicators	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
% Single-Classroom Schools	1.12	1.17	0.91	1.05	1.16
% Single-Teacher Schools	1.94	1.66	1.55	1.45	1.65
% Schools with Girls Toilet	92.4	94.96	96.27	98.44	97.78
% Schools with Toilet for CWSN	6.84	90.34	93.42	97.98	97.89
% Schools with Boys Toilet	---	17.69	20.78	23.87	27.13
% Schools with Drinking Water	97.17	98.04	98.54	98.84	98.79
% Schools with Electricity	84.31	86.46	87.93	89.82	90.94
% Schools with Library	80.32	86.1	90.17	90.68	90.59
% Schools with Full time Librarian	16.1	18.36	16.53	20.7	19.41
% Schools with Lab. Assistant	7	13.1	16.84	18.7	---
% Schools with Internet Facilities	33.31	33.02	36.64	40.05	41.43
% Schools with ICT Laboratory	19.31	26.61	28.16	31.52	---
Pupil-Teacher Ratio	31	31	31	31	17
Student-Classroom Ratio	54	50	47	46	43
Avg. No. of Teachers per School	8	8	8	8	14
% Female Teachers	39.28	40.47	41.43	41.99	47.86
% Girls Enrolment	46.89	47.18	47.31	47.48	47.5

Source: Compiled from Secondary Education-State Report Cards (Various Years); Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS), NUEPA

Infrastructure Indicators

Performance Indicators	2016-17							
	Pri. with U.P.& Sec.& Hr. Sec.	U.P. with Sec. & Hr. Sec.	Pri. With U.P.& Sec	U.P. with Sec.	Sec. Only	Sec. with Hr.Sec.	Hr.Sec. only	Total
% Single-Classroom Schools	0.42	0.2	2.47	1.45	1.35	0.14	0.57	1.16
% Single-Teacher Schools	0.48	1.03	0.77	1.19	4.89	2.35	4.15	1.65
% Schools with Girls Toilet	99.74	99.47	99.15	97.81	91.77	98.64	93.76	97.78
% Schools with Toilet for CWSN	99.65	97.6	98.5	99.28	92.68	98.76	95.6	97.89
% Schools with Drinking Water	99.42	99.57	99.26	99.07	96.29	99.32	96.57	98.79
% Schools with Electricity	95.96	94.18	91.48	91.41	79.81	89.15	91.72	90.94
% Schools with Library	94.41	92.67	90.7	93.62	79.83	90.7	85.94	90.59
% Schools with Full time Librarian	34.75	21.1	16.17	5.51	11.43	25.36	39.97	19.41
% Schools with Boundary wall	99.79	99.79	99.48	99.79	99.47	99.9	95.48	99.5
% Schools with Lab. Assistant	97.52	93.9	96.5	84.73	95.99	98.74	94.53	94.1
% Schools with Computer & Internet	62.62	54.54	41.52	32.26	18.54	32.09	39.72	41.43
% Schools with ICT Laboratory *	40.49	43.66	22.09	30.58	25.15	35.54	20.73	31.52
% Schools with Playground Facility	84.33	78.17	80.22	75.72	69.72	74.65	73.64	77.7
Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)	13	24	6	12	22	45	31	17
Student-Classroom Ratio	39	49	30	38	40	57	39	43
Avg. No. of Teachers per School	22	20	13	9	6	12	10	14
% Female Teachers	57	43.13	53.65	41.51	33.7	33.93	34.24	47.86
% Girls Enrolment	44.91	48.89	45.77	50.26	49.63	47.65	46.3	47.5

Source: Compiled from Secondary Education-State Report Cards (Various Years); Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS), NUEPA

Note: Pri: Primary Schools; U.P.: Upper Primary Schools; Sec.: Secondary Schools and Hr. Sec.: Higher Secondary Schools.

* Figures for % Schools with ICT Laboratory in 2016-17 in the source database are not in percentage figure, and thus we have used 2015-16¹⁵ information only for this variable.

Infrastructure Issues

- PTR & number of teachers have improved across all types of schools.
- Schools for secondary with higher secondary level, have reported substantially high PTR (45 in 2016-17).
- SCR are still higher among all types of schools.
- Only 41.4% percent of all types of schools providing secondary and higher secondary education had computer and internet facilities in 2016-17.
- For higher secondary schools with secondary, upper primary and/or primary level of education, approximately 50% have computer and internet facilities.
- More than 60% among other types of secondary or higher secondary schools do not have computer with internet facilities.

- During the last five years, slow improvement for almost all indicators.
- School level information, often differ from other survey databases for quite a few indicators , *e.g.*, availability of drinking water, operating situation of toilets and blackboards etc.
- It is indeed important to track the situation by different sources apart from the information provided by schools.

Financing Indicators

Latest Tend of State and Centre Share of Expenditure upon GDP at Different Level									
Sector	2011-12			2012-13 (RE)			2013-14 (BE)		
	Expenditure as % of GDP			Expenditure as % of GDP			Expenditure as % of GDP		
	State/ UTs	Centre	Total	State/ UTs	Centre	Total	State/ UTs	Centre	Total
Elementary Education	1.30	0.41	1.71	1.41	0.45	1.86	1.39	0.45	1.84
Secondary Education	0.86	0.12	0.98	0.92	0.12	1.03	0.91	0.12	1.03
University & Higher Education	0.40	0.22	0.62	0.41	0.20	0.60	0.40	0.23	0.63
Adult Education	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Technical Education	0.27	0.23	0.51	0.33	0.27	0.60	0.32	0.30	0.62
Total (Education)	2.84	0.99	3.82	3.07	1.04	4.10	3.03	1.10	4.13

Source: Education Statistics Glance, 2016, Table 17D, 17E, 17F, MHRD, GoI

- The average annual growth rate during the last 25 years, *i.e.*, from 1991-92 to 2015-16, shows relatively better performance for: AP, Raj, Mah, MP & HP
- Some of the backward states, like Chh, UK, Jhk reported much increment rate on secondary education expenditure.
- However, performance of following states have been relatively poor:
 - Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Gujarat & Bihar.
- Large variations across states and fluctuations over time

Unit Cost

- Obviously, for an assessment regarding adequate expenditure, we need an appropriate conception of 'Unit Cost'.
- Different committees & research studies have implicitly or explicitly relied on a range of unit costs, which need not be examined here.
- We would only like to note that given the heterogeneity across states due to structural & other factors, any pan-Indian notion of unit cost has obvious flaws.
- Nonetheless as a thumb-rule marker, our preference is to consider per student allocation in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) as the benchmark. KVs are fully financed by Union Government and specially made for children of government employees.
- In 2015-16, the amount of per student government expenditure was approximately Rs. 32000/-.

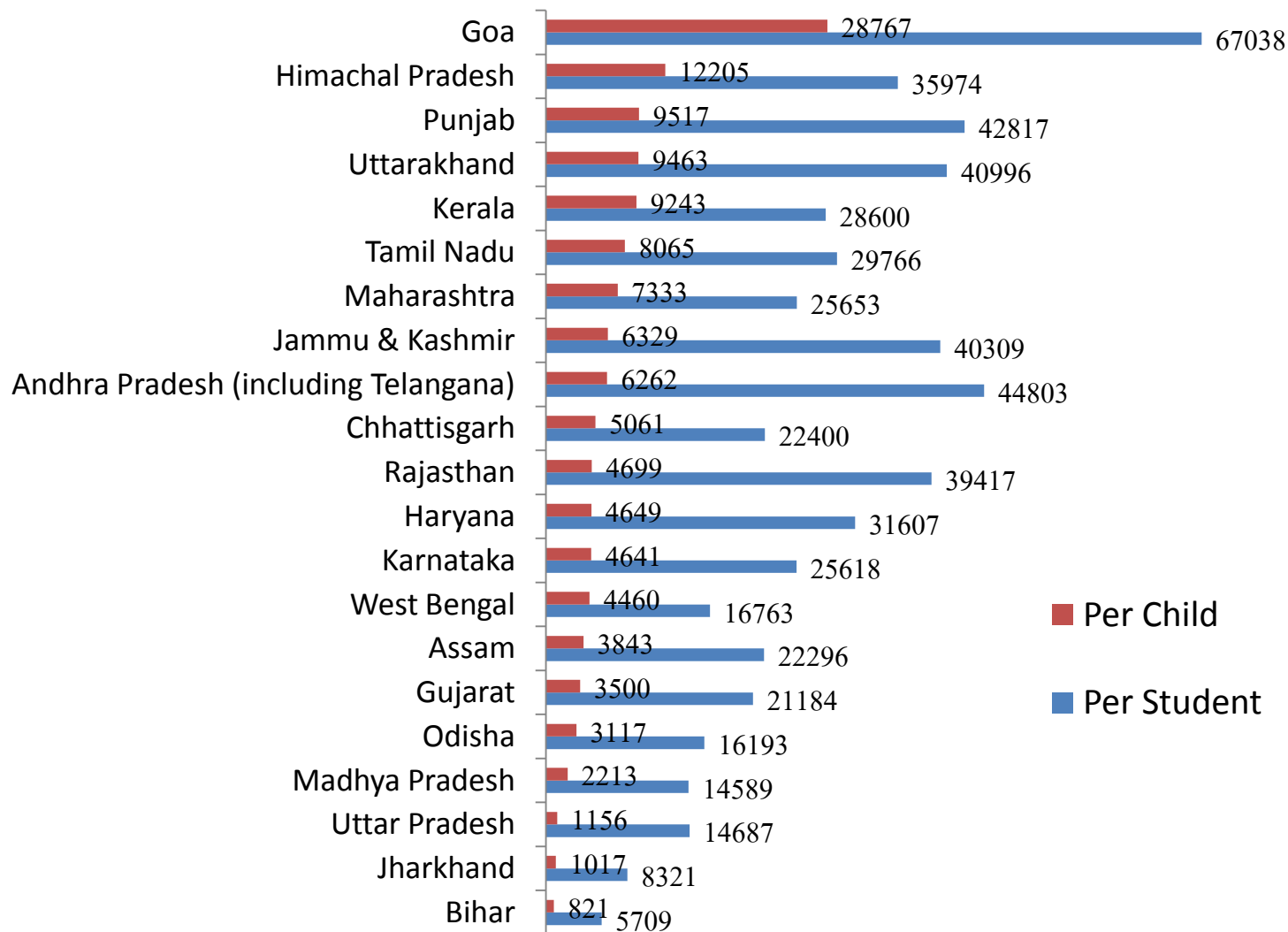
Per Child Secondary Revenue & Capital Expenditure by States (in Rupees) (Constant at 2011-12 Prices)

	1991-92	1995-96	2000-2001	2005-2006	2010-2011	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	909.25	922.17	1353.25	1643.76	3369.13	6261.61
Arunachal Pradesh	2058.86	2239.16	2972.24	2962.13	3884.60	5919.04
Assam	1195.68	1237.42	1616.05	1620.76	2979.08	3843.03
Bihar	441.10	478.33	591.09	489.65	570.83	821.40
Chhattisgarh			193.57	818.65	1946.23	5060.65
Goa	8679.26	8864.11	11429.73	12568.37	24667.22	28766.79
Gujarat	1232.93	1485.72	1930.66	1764.61	3043.49	3500.33
Haryana	1422.80	1481.91	2002.96	2454.99	4225.32	4649.15
Himachal Pradesh	2245.52	2593.06	4115.05	5806.09	8398.82	12205.14
Jammu Kashmir	1675.72	1660.96	2376.22	2531.81	4623.74	6329.45
Jharkhand			150.13	394.54	599.33	1016.86
Karnataka	993.32	1255.32	1792.36	1937.52	3367.95	4641.23
Kerala	1589.58	2013.68	3051.69	3780.31	5939.55	9243.39
Madhya Pradesh	545.63	616.51	601.87	464.77	1314.36	2212.67
Maharashtra	1555.55	1766.49	2951.06	3214.86	5899.86	7332.73
Manipur	2570.79	2481.38	2864.72	2589.13	4222.22	4575.13
Meghalaya	1584.92	1382.58	1514.11	1509.21	3014.56	2910.94
Mizoram			3812.91	4415.88	8249.16	9515.77
Nagaland	1556.96	2272.09	1358.07	2172.66	5133.35	8389.62
Odisha	751.18	866.70	1235.94	1430.06	2177.00	3117.01
Punjab	2556.07	2478.96	3944.67	4676.69	6361.25	9517.19
Rajasthan	1080.31	1272.92	1597.14	1826.28	2616.94	4698.91
Sikkim	4632.97	3945.10	6041.27	12205.96	24238.50	25682.07
Tamil Nadu	1575.04	1762.45	2746.65	2905.59	5359.76	8065.19
Tripura	1925.82	2057.94	2669.76	3274.23	7278.16	10402.50
Uttarakhand				4175.99	7442.13	9462.53
Uttar Pradesh	796.88	766.89	893.56	951.62	1390.21	1156.29
West Bengal	1356.58	1459.62	2260.51	2279.48	4211.29	4459.97

Per Child Secondary Revenue & Capital Expenditure

- Goa, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are consistently performing better than all other states, with respect to per child expenditure on secondary education.
- Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh relatively poor performers.
- Size of population in poor performing states are higher and enrolment at secondary level are much lower.
- Per child expenditure on secondary education in Goa is more than 35 times than the same in Bihar in 2015-16.
- Gaps between 'good' & 'poor' are increasing.

Per Student and Per Child State Government Expenditures in 2015-16 (at 2011-12 Prices) (in Rs.)



Per Student and Per Child State Government Expenditures

- Huge differences between these two are clearly indicating differences in coverage of children at the secondary education level in 2015-16.
- As already indicated, some states such as Goa, combined Andhra Pradesh, Punjab have spent much better than other states, such as: Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.
- In fact, per student expenditure on secondary education in Goa for the year 2015-16 is 12 times higher than the same figure for Bihar.
- Some states with higher per child expenditure have substantially low population between 15 to 18 years age.
- It is worth noting that for Goa relatively large share of students are enrolled in private aided schools.

Financing through Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

- In 2015-16, more than 60 percent of RMSA grants were distributed among only 8 states, and those are Rajasthan, TN, AP, KAR, TEL, ODS, MP & MAH.
- The grant shares depend upon many factors, like population size, expenditure capacities, submission of bills etc.
- Bihar received Rs. 144 crore in 2014-15, but it dropped to only Rs. 36 crores grants in 2015-16.
- Per student Central share released for Meghalaya and West Bengal was less than Rs. 100, and in case of Bihar it was only Rs. 102.80, whereas, the same was more than Rs. 2500 for Telangana and Himachal Pradesh in 2015-16.
- In general substantial decline at all India level.

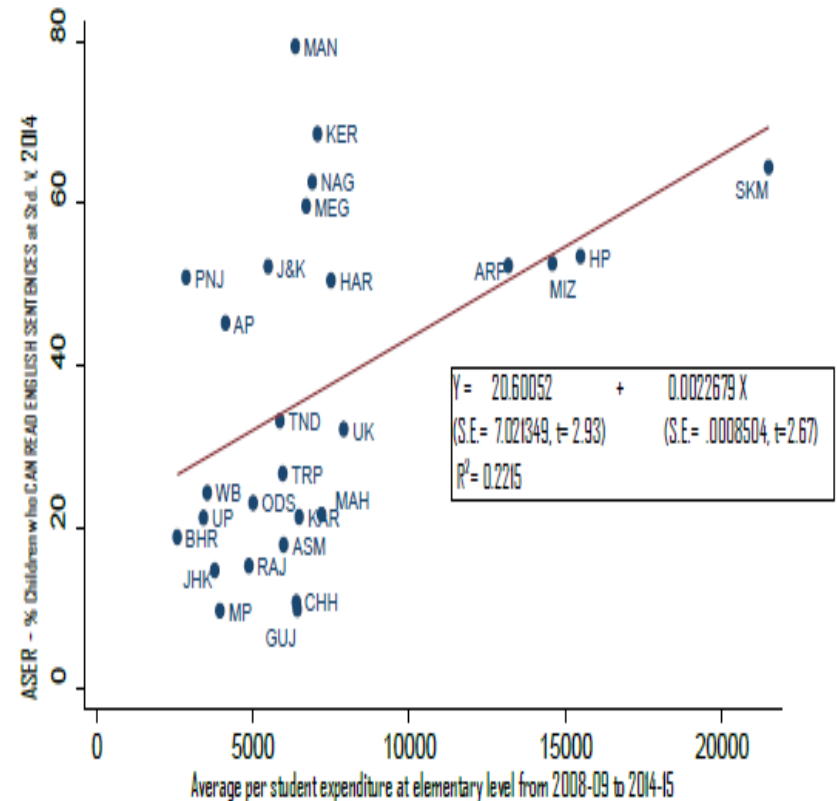
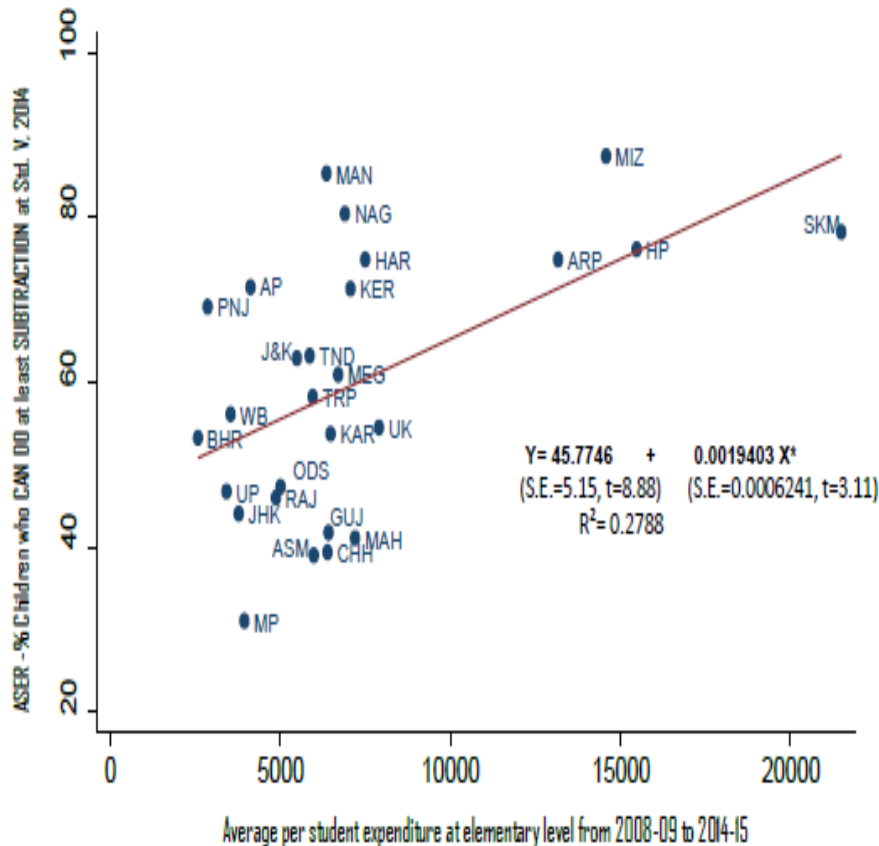
Per Student Central Share Released to the States/UTs under RMSA (in Rs.)

State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	1457.8	1143.7	477.7	2515.7
Assam	947.5	696.6	1485.2	1093.2
Bihar	674.5	266.2	501.8	102.8
Chhattisgarh	3540.8	1769.9	1605.3	1503.8
Delhi	0.0	51.3	243.2	236.4
Goa	0.0	159.3	432.3	269.6
Gujarat	2852.9	0.0	510.6	701.9
Haryana	1483.9	998.2	2029.9	1031.5
Himachal Pradesh	559.8	2761.5	917.9	2544.2
Jammu & Kashmir	2695.5	3863.9	2888.5	2345.9
Jharkhand	0.0	1563.6	1019.2	614.9
Karnataka	543.9	909.8	2115.9	1269.8
Kerala	195.9	140.2	259.9	665.2
Madhya Pradesh	2740.4	2894.7	873.0	785.6
Maharashtra	264.0	16.6	491.0	359.9
Odisha	2198.5	2562.0	1931.9	1849.8
Punjab	4093.5	958.3	983.6	406.8
Rajasthan	487.2	1679.1	2013.8	2255.7
Tamil Nadu	1436.2	1223.9	1154.7	1088.7
Telangana	---	---	---	2653.8
Uttar Pradesh	10122.4	239.2	362.8	318.6
Uttarakhand	2420.0	1607.7	1222.3	744.1
West Bengal	0.0	2.1	280.8	73.8
Total	1329.1	827.1	890.2	822.7

Relationship between Expenditure and Quality

- Of course, quality of learning, quality of education etc., are extremely complex issues & can't be easily quantified.
- However, as is well known, there have been several attempts in recent years to map quality.
- More than 16 cross-countries studies are measuring learning levels of students at different level of education.
- In India, more than eight studies are measuring learning levels among all or some selected states.
 - ASER provides for students in elementary level in rural India
 - NAS provides for different class in different cycle of surveys.

Impact of Per Student Expenditure at Elementary upon Learning level at Std. V Reported by ASER



Key Findings

- Absence of robust policy framework for education remains a major area of concern at the all India level & in several states.
- Most states have improved enrolment at secondary level; however, deficits continue to be substantial.
- Dropout is a major problem in secondary education
- School access & infrastructure need to be improved
- Adequate financial allocations a major challenge.