

Journey of Elementary Education and Improvement in Elementary Education in India since 1950s Onwards:



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BASIC EDUCATION ALSO KNOWN AS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN INDIA:

As you know that elementary education is basic needs for the social development, now India is developing country and trying to enhance basic education for the all types' development etc.

Education not only facilitate the human being for well-being but also boost the thoughts of the human beings.

Growth of human activities depends on educational development of human being in all fields.

Now all developed countries are providing technical and vocational education to the students of matriculation or onwards but still we are trying for elementary education for every student.

The role of education in facilitating social and economic progress is well recognized. Improvements in the functional and analytical ability of children and youth through education open up opportunities leading to both individual and group entitlements. Education in its broadest sense of development is the most crucial input for empowering people with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive and gainful employment in future. Improvements in education do not merely enhance efficiency but also augment democratic participation, upgrade health and the overall quality of individual and societal life.

Elementary education is the foundation of the pyramid of education system, stemming from provisions enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy and the 86th Amendment in the Constitution of India. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a flagship programme for Universalization of Elementary Education, has created a tremendous awareness among the masses regarding the importance of elementary education and the newfound enthusiasm among villagers in school management has no parallels. SSA has achieved provisioning of basic minimum conditions including physical infrastructure and teachers. However, it has yet not been possible to give good quality education at elementary level to a wide cross-section of children. This is because SSA has not yet addressed systemic reforms with a broad based objective of equalizing opportunities and life chances for all children. Besides, it was lacking in rights approach.

Educational awareness rate was very low in India in the 1950s but continuously since 1950s onwards the elementary education is growing in India , as per the source of Government India only 223600 elementary school was in existence in 1950-1951 but till 2004 -2005 the number of elementary school increased up to 1042251.

The ratio of Teacher and students is continuously increasing but still not enough to provide the adequate educational standards.

Table 1: Progress in Education in India since 1950:

Indicators	1950-1951	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2004-2005
No. of Elementary Schools	223,600	845,007	883,667	897,109	1,042,251
No. of Teachers in Elementary Schools (in millions)	0.624	3.22	3.39	3.49	3.75
Enrolment in Primary Schools (in millions)	19.20	113.83	113.90	122.4	130.8
Enrolment in Upper Primary Schools (in millions)	3.00	42.81	44.80	46.9	51.2
Enrolment in Elementary Schools (in millions)	22.20	156.64	158.70	169.3	182.0

Source: Gol (2007)

SINGLE TEACHER PRIMARY SCHOOL RATIO IN INDIA:

Jharkhand is a state having worst condition as per available data, till 2002-2003 the percentage of single teacher school was 31.8% in Jharkhand and Kerala state having very low single school status i.e. 0.5% only.

Please find the following tabulation for understating the real facts about the single school status throughout India.

Continuously Government of India is trying to eliminate the single school teacher concept and trying to provide at least two teacher or more as per Teacher Students ration i.e. 1:40 .

Table 2: Single Teacher Primary Schools in Major States (2002-2003)

State	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Percentage of single teacher schools	Total number Of primary schools	Percentage of single teacher schools	Total number of primary schools	Percentage of single Teacher Schools	Total number of primary schools
Andhra Pradesh	19.9	53,916	8.8	7,251	18.6	30,045
Assam	18.8	28,630	2.3	1,415	18	30,045
Bihar	24.3	38,428	12.6	2,083	23.7	40,511
Chhattisgarh	15.4	22,477	2.7	1,474	14.6	23,951
Gujarat	14.6	5,862	6.4	1,383	29	3,245
Haryana	7.7	8,504	1.8	1,109	7	9,613
Himachal Pradesh	13.6	10,614	0.4	254	13.3	10,868
Jammu & Kashmir	22	9,745	5.1	743	20.8	10,488
Jharkhand	32.8	16,164	14.4	895	31.8	17,059
Karnataka	20.4	23,450	6.9	2,804	18.9	26,254
Kerala	0.7	5,251	0.1	1,446	0.5	6,697
Madhya Pradesh	16.1	47,383	2.7	6,850	14.4	54,233
Maharashtra	25.5	34,560	4.3	6,290	22.2	40,850
Orissa	23.2	34,541	5.6	2,136	22.1	36,677
Punjab	17	12,042	5.7	1,298	15.9	13,340

Rajasthan	13.5	29,438	6	3,315	12.7	32,953
Tamil Nadu	0.0	26,341	0.0	7,053	0.00	33,394
Uttar	11.6	96,331	4.1	17,215	10.5	113,546
Uttarakhand	19.3	12,466	3.4	1,436	17.7	13,902
West Bengal	8.1	41,845	5.7	8,006	7.7	49,851
All India	16.4	573,085	4.6	78,290	15	651,375

Source: Estimates from NCERT (2005)

PRIMARY SCHOOL BY PROVIDER :

Now after allowing the private school in India to enhance the elementary education the scenario of education is improving slowly slowly.

As per Government of India data 2007 only 43.3% school were established by Government ,46.95 school were established by Local bodies and 2.6% schools established by Private Aided organization and 7.2% Primary School established by Private Unaided organization etc.

Government established 118026 or 43 % Upper Primary school till 2005 and 80327 or 29.2 % Upper Primary School established by Local bodies , 17616 or 6.4 % upper primary school established by Private Aided organization and remaining 58762 or 21.4% Upper primary school established by Private Un aided organization in India .

In reference to the population of India the number of Elementary school and Upper Primary School must be enhanced in adequate quantity.

34597 or 54.4 % Preprimary school also established by government , 18369 or 28.9% Preprimary school also established by Local bodies , 4359 or 6.9 % Preprimary school also established by Private organization and 6271 or 9.9 % Preprimary school also established by Private UN aided organization.

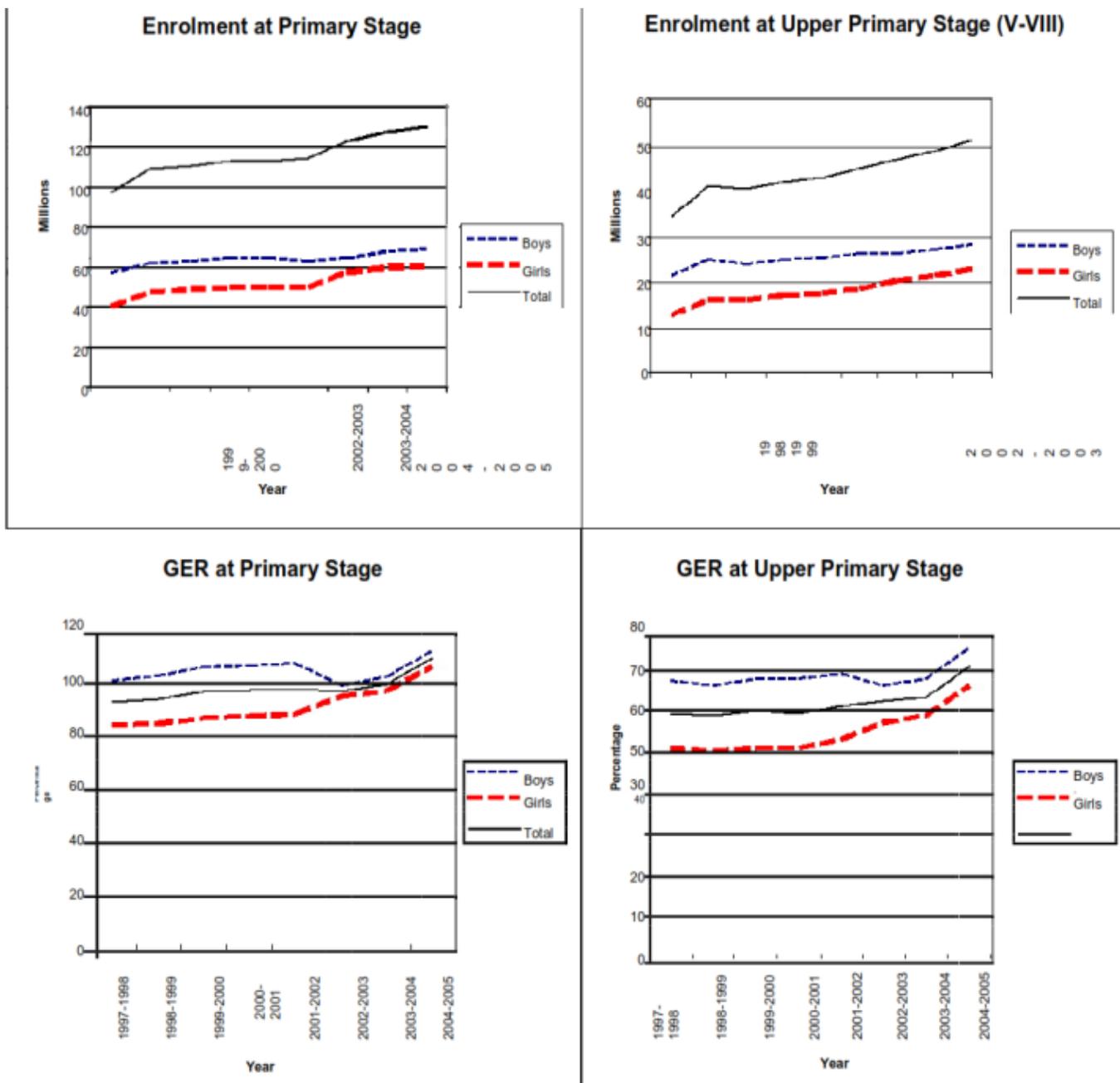
Table 3: Number of Schools by Provider

Type of School	Government		Local Bodies		Private Aided		Private Unaided		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Primary Upper	332,565	43.3	359,772	46.9	19,593	2.6	55,590	7.2	712,239
Primary/ Middle	118,026	43	80,327	29.2	17,616	6.4	58,762	21.4	274,731
Pre-primary	34,597	54.4	18,369	28.9	4,359	6.9	6,271	9.9	63,596

Source: Gol (2007)

Progress in Enrolments at Primary and Upper Primary Stages:

Government of India provided the following data as per GOI 2007, regarding the Enrolment status of Primary and upper primary students throughout India.



Source: GoI (2007)

Figure 1: Progress in Enrolments at Primary and Upper Primary Stages

Attendance Rates of Children Aged 5-14 (per 1000) by State in India: As per available data the attendance ratio of male and female students is very low at Bihar state. Pls find the tabulation for the summery of attendance ratio as per state:

Table 4: Current Attendance Rates of Children Aged 5-14 (per 1000) by State

States	Rural Area		Urban Area		Rural + Urban Area	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	902	824	911	911	905	846
Arunachal Pradesh	720	667	886	914	742	696
Assam	875	868	900	843	877	865

Bihar	691	574	805	764	700	593
Chhattisgarh	854	750	890	867	858	764
Delhi	970	908	885	913	895	913
Goa	937	964	937	938	937	954
Gujarat	870	779	924	910	887	818
Haryana	905	812	923	878	910	827
Himachal Pradesh	961	936	980	936	962	936
Jammu & Kashmir	909	827	978	860	926	835
Jharkhand	781	692	908	928	799	728
Karnataka	876	840	950	931	898	866
Kerala	962	983	987	993	968	985
Madhya Pradesh	803	699	908	874	825	736
Maharashtra	872	874	931	915	893	889
Manipur	922	911	978	963	937	925
Meghalaya	834	892	971	887	850	891
Mizoram	924	932	990	987	952	955
Nagaland	948	924	929	924	941	924
Orissa	827	753	882	875	837	768
Punjab	896	883	900	878	897	882
Rajasthan	853	681	824	803	847	710
Sikkim	929	966	923	825	929	954
Tamil Nadu	976	939	975	958	975	946
Tripura	856	910	868	911	857	910
Uttarakhand	889	850	914	882	895	856
Uttar Pradesh	806	730	789	803	803	743
West Bengal	831	814	848	871	834	824
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	964	990	984	955	972	976
Chandigarh	841	917	959	938	942	935
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	937	722	966	863	939	733
Daman & Diu	992	998	941	956	975	984
Lakshadweep	902	892	991	960	945	927
Puducherry	965	966	983	987	977	981
India	835	767	890	879	847	792

Source: Gol (2006)

CONCLUSION :

In reference to the above table and figures it is clear that now the elementary education in India is in Growing stage and still we are doing struggle for the basic of education yet growth in elementary education recorded but it's not enough to enhance the educational standards of India in comparison to the developing countries therefore the journey of Elementary education must be enhanced as earliest by appointing the qualified teachers as per National Council for Teacher Education standards as amended time to time .

Now the present status is good but not achieved the satisfactory level of elementary education which is required for the early growth of the nation.

Multi-dimensional education system must be introduced at primary and upper primary level by providing the Health and Physical education to them , now the position of Health and Physical Education is at bottom level , must be enhanced and Instructor for Health and Physical education must be appointed in each and every Primary/Upper Primary and Secondary School .

The ratio of Teacher and student is very low in Government schools in comparison to private school in India which is creating a gap between the students of Government and Private schools therefore the infrastructure and education facilities must be similar in government schools as private schools to eliminate the gape of educational standards etc.

Journey of elementary education is continuing in India for improvement.

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