

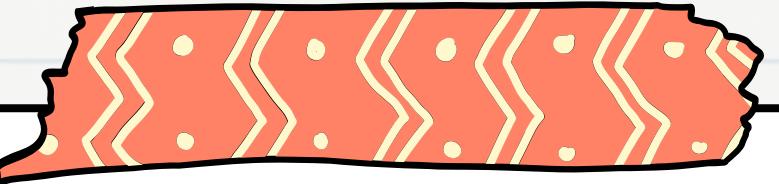
# **INDIAN SCHOOL EDUCATION STATISTICS**

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# Overview

- Introduction
- Business Questions
- + Insights
- Key-Takeaway



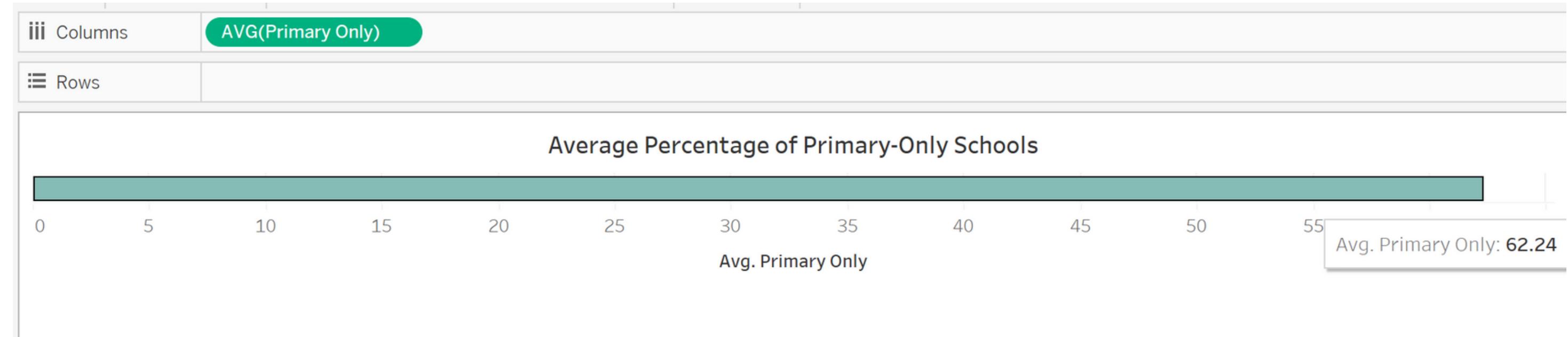


# Introduction

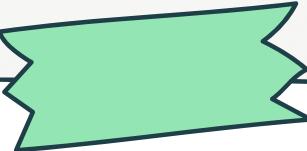
- This dataset, sourced from the Indian Government's Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India, compiles essential statistics on Indian School Education from 2013-2014 to 2015-2016.
- It encompasses seven CSV files, each detailing specific aspects such as the percentage of schools with drinking water and electricity, gross enrollment ratios, dropout rates, and the availability of facilities like computers, boys' toilets, and girls' toilets in schools.
- Users can explore diverse aspects, including state-wise dropout ratios, gender-specific amenities, and enrollment patterns across different levels of schooling.



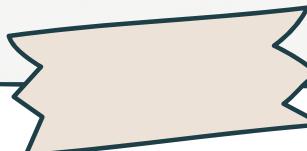
## **Question 1- What is the average percentage of primary-only schools with electricity across all states and union territories?**



# Insights



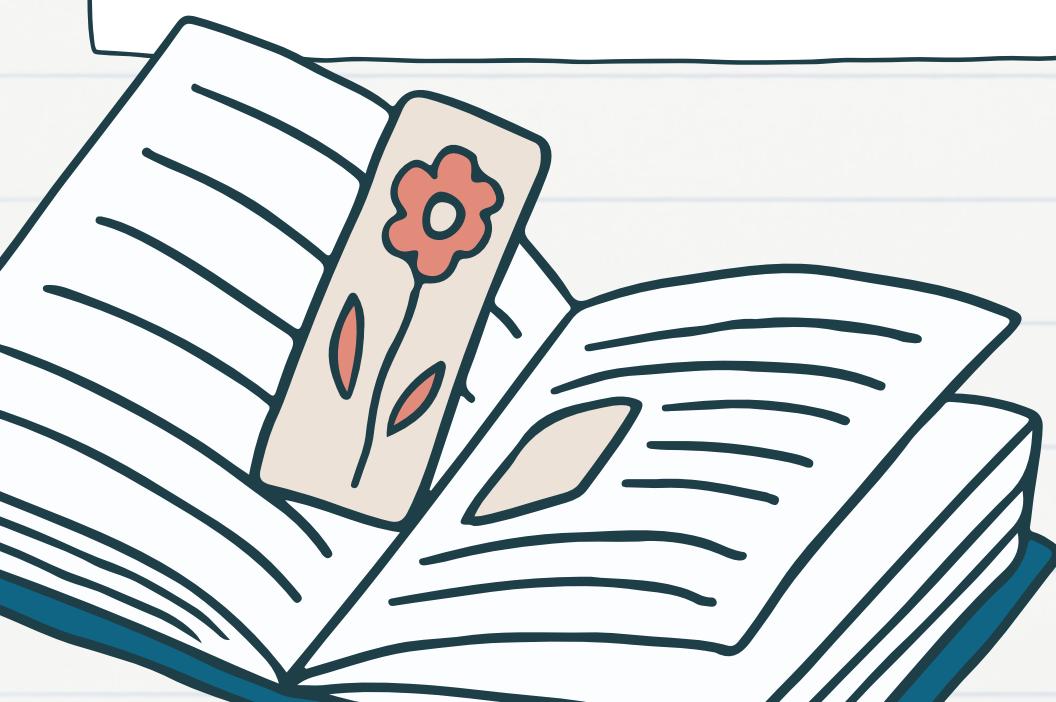
**On average, 62.24% of Indian primary-only schools had electricity access between 2012-13 and 2015-16, highlighting substantial provision in primary education infrastructure.**



**The improvement is likely due to effective government initiatives, increased education infrastructure funding, and collaborations with NGOs or international aid.**

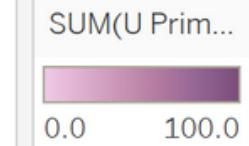
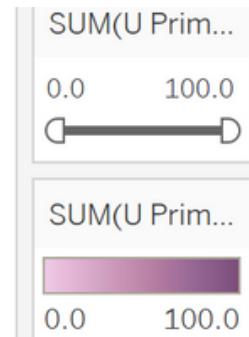


**The progress aligns with broader efforts to enhance primary education quality, ensuring essential amenities like electricity and creating a conducive learning environment.**



**Question 2- Display the highest percentage of upper primary schools with secondary education facilities for each state or union territory for the year 2013( shown viz for other years also)**

State/UT	Year		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
All India	97.4	98.5	98.9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	96.0	97.5	98.1
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	94.7	97.4
Assam	93.5	94.2	95.4
Bihar	98.4	98.0	99.2
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	96.6	97.5	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman & Diu	100.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goa	99.6	98.6	100.0
Gujarat	100.0	98.7	100.0
Haryana	100.0	99.9	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	99.4	99.8	100.0
Jammu And Kashmir	98.0	97.5	96.9
Jharkhand	95.7	96.2	96.5
Karnataka	100.0	100.0	99.9
Kerala	100.0	99.7	100.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maharashtra	99.9	100.0	100.0
Manipur	98.7	98.7	100.0
Meghalaya	81.8	86.3	88.7
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	79.9	80.8	82.1
Odisha	98.1	99.3	99.6
Puducherry	100.0	100.0	100.0
Punjab	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rajasthan	96.2	98.0	98.7
Sikkim	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	100.0
Telangana		98.3	97.7
Tripura	90.0	100.0	90.0
Uttar Pradesh	99.6	99.8	99.9
Uttarakhand	93.4	93.5	96.7
West Bengal	99.3	99.3	99.3



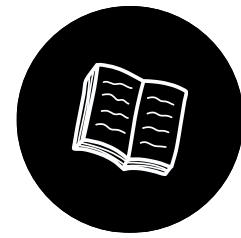
# Insights

## Top Performers:



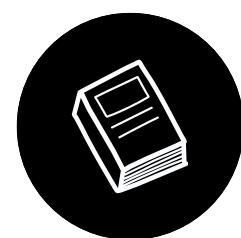
**Arunachal Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, and Puducherry achieved 100% upper primary schools with secondary education in 2013-14, demonstrating a strong commitment to advanced education.**

## Performance Variation:



**While some states neared perfection (e.g., Punjab, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh), others exhibited diverse results (e.g., Meghalaya, Tripura), emphasizing the need for targeted interventions.**

## Infrastructure Challenges:



**Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, and Tamil Nadu reported 0% upper primary schools with secondary education in 2013-14, indicating challenges that demand targeted interventions for improvement**



## Question 3 – What was the growth rate(in percentage) of schools with secondary education facilities in each state/union territory from 2013 to 2016?

### Stagnation Indicators

West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh show no growth in the Sec\_Only metric, both recording 0 values consecutively, which suggests there might be no progress or an absence of data over the 2014-15 to 2015-16 period.

### Growth Rate Extremes

Mizoram's Sec\_Only metric skyrockets with an approximate growth rate of 349% (from 24.78 to 111.22), whereas Telangana plummets to a -100% growth rate, going from a positive value to 0, which indicates a severe decline or data recording issue.

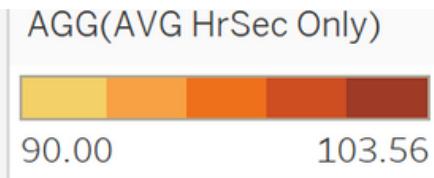
### Contrasting Growth Dynamics

With Telangana, Punjab (66.67 to 50), and several other states experiencing negative growth, signaling a potential reduction in secondary school resources. In contrast, states like Mizoram and Maharashtra (88.43 to 90.49) show positive growth trends. Additionally, Nagaland, Kerala, and Daman & Diu each report a Sec\_Only score of 100, with Daman & Diu maintaining this perfect score from one year to the next, reflecting steady performance or full adherence to the metric assessed.

## Question 4 – What percentage of schools in each state/union territory had girls' toilets in the year 2015?

What is the avg percentage of schools in each state/union territory had girls' toilets in the year 2015?

Arunachal Pradesh 103.6%	Chhattisgarh 100.8%	Nagaland 100.1%	Daman & Diu 100.0%	Delhi 100.0%	Goa 100.0%	Puducherry 100.0%
Madhya Pradesh 103.5%	Haryana 100.4%	Tamil Nadu 100.1%	Telangana 100.0%	Assam 98.8%	All India 98.7%	Jharkhand 98.5%
Uttarakhand 102.9%	Andhra Pradesh 100.3%	Maharashtra 100.0%	Gujarat 99.8%			
West Bengal 101.7%	Himachal Pradesh 100.2%	Mizoram 100.0%	Kerala 99.3%	Meghalaya 97.1%	Karnataka 94.4%	
Manipur 101.3%	Punjab 100.2%	Dadra & Nagar Haveli 100.0%	Bihar 98.9%	Odisha 95.6%	Uttar Pradesh 92.5%	



# Insights

01

**Widespread Availability:**  
Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and  
Madhya Pradesh show figures  
like 100.10%, 100%, and  
103.46% respectively,  
suggesting that all higher  
secondary schools, and  
potentially more, have girls'  
toilets, indicating excellent  
facility coverage.

02

**Notable Absences:**  
States like Andaman & Nicobar  
Islands, Jammu and Kashmir,  
Rajasthan, and Sikkim report 0%  
availability, which either points  
to a critical gap in facilities or a  
lack of reported data for these  
areas in 2015.

03

**High Compliance with Surplus  
Reporting:**  
Several states and union  
territories, including Arunachal  
Pradesh (103.56%) and  
Uttarakhand (102.90%), show  
availability rates exceeding 100%,  
which could reflect a surplus in  
the facilities reported or  
highlight the presence of  
multiple girls' toilets within  
individual schools.

## **Question 5– What is the percentage of primary-only schools with electricity and computers for each state/union territory in the years 2013–2016?**

### **High Electricity Access:**

**Chandigarh and Delhi consistently show 100% electricity access in primary-only schools. Daman & Diu also reached 100% by 2015-16, indicating strong infrastructure for power supply across these UTs.**

### **Disparity in Computer Access:**

**Computer access is much lower, with Chandigarh at a high of 50% in 2015-16 compared to Bihar's low of 1.42% in 2013-14, reflecting a significant digital infrastructure gap.**

### **Trends Over Time:**

**Sikkim's access to electricity in schools increased from 56.69% to 73.8% from 2013-14 to 2015-16, while Rajasthan saw a decline in schools with computers from 4.51% to 5.91% in the same period. Nationwide, electricity access in primary-only schools increased from 46.38% to 52.4%, and computer access increased slightly from 9.25% to 10.36% between 2013-14 and 2015-16.**

**Question 6 – What are the states/union territories and years where the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for secondary education shows distinct gender patterns? How do the enrollment figures for boys (Boys\_GER\_Secondary) and girls (Girls\_GER\_Secondary) compare?**

**National Trends:**

- India's secondary education Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) showed an upward trend from 2013-14 to 2015-16.
- In 2013-14, boys' GER was 76.80, while girls' was 76.47.
- By 2015-16, boys' GER increased to 79.16, and girls' to 80.97.
- The data indicates a higher percentage increase in GER for girls during this period.

**High Enrollment in Union Territories:**

- Andaman & Nicobar Islands exhibited high GER in 2013-14: 102.89 for boys and 97.36 for girls.
- By 2014-15, a notable decrease occurred: boys at 95.59 and girls at 90.13.
- This suggests a potential drop in enrollment rates or changes in population demographics.

**Gender Parity:**

- National-level data in 2015-16 shows girls' GER slightly exceeding boys', indicating gender parity.
- This suggests successful policies promoting girls' education or demographic changes impacting school-age populations.

**Question 7– What is the enrollment status of primary-only schools in terms of electricity access, and how has it changed over the years? Specifically, which states or union territories have seen an increase, decrease, or no change in the percentage of primary-only schools with electricity access compared to the previous year?**

**01**

**Consistent High Achievers:**

**100% Electricity Access in Primary-Only Schools (2013-14 to 2015-16):**

- Chandigarh
- Delhi
- Daman & Diu
- Lakshadweep
- Puducherry

**02**

**Notable Improvements:**

- Bihar: Electricity access increased from 4.12% to 22.28%.
- West Bengal: Electricity access rose from 36.48% to 73.64%.

**03**

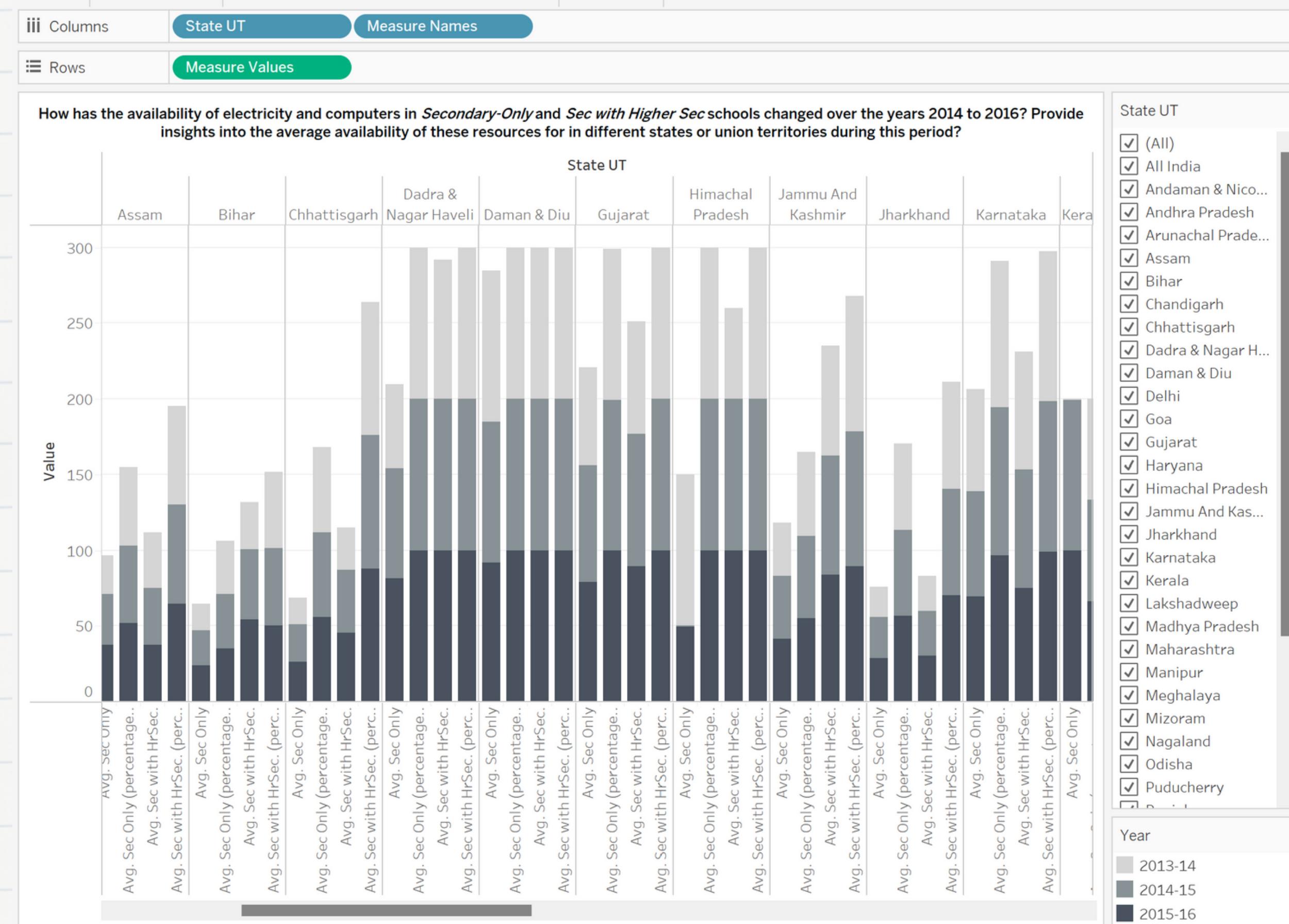
**Mixed Results with Fluctuations:**

**Electricity Access Trends in Schools:**

- Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa: Decrease, then increase.
- Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh: Downward trend (Madhya Pradesh from 12.89% to 11.31%).
- Sikkim, Rajasthan: Increase in the final year, indicating recovery or late improvements.

## **Question 8 – How has the availability of electricity and computers in Secondary-Only and Sec with Higher sec**

### **schools changed over the years 2014 to 2016?**



# Insights

## Contrast in Access to Technology and Electricity

**Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh** had no computers or electricity (0%) in secondary-only schools, yet ensured complete access (100%) to these resources in schools with higher secondary education.

## Trends in National Educational Resources

- India's Secondary-Only Schools:
  - Computer availability: Increased from 51.27% to 53.05%.
  - Electricity access: Improved from 77.55% to 81.5%.
- Sec with HrSec Schools in India:
  - Computer resources: Grew from 50.26% to 54.05%.
  - Electricity availability: Rose from 83.85% to 86.85%.

## State-Level Enhancements in Educational Resources

- Bihar:
  - Computer access: 23.02% to 24.19% (secondary-only); 54.31% (Sec with HrSec).
  - Electricity access: 34.88% to 41.06% (secondary-only); 64.66% (Sec with HrSec).
- Union Territories:
  - Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep: 100% access to computers and electricity in Sec with HrSec schools.

# Key Take-aways

## Infrastructure Enhancement:



**Significant progress in basic amenities like electricity in primary schools and girls' toilets, indicating improvement in foundational educational infrastructure.**

## Secondary Education Development:



**Varied growth in secondary school facilities across states, with some achieving 100% in upper primary schools with secondary education. However, regional disparities highlight the need for focused policy interventions.**

## Technological Access and Gender Parity



**A noticeable digital divide in school computer access contrasts with strides towards gender parity in secondary education enrollment, underscoring the need for balanced advancements in both technological resources and inclusive education policies.**

# Thank You!

