

# PRIMARY EDUCATION IN JHARKHAND: A REVIEW OF CURRENT STATUS

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**Abstract:** Primary education is a key foundation for nation-building. The availability of teachers and school facilities are the basic requirements for basic education. This paper is a review of the Unified District Information System for Education in Jharkhand for primary education. The pupil-teacher ratio is the most important factor in classroom education, but in Jharkhand it is 30 students per teacher, which is quite high in comparison to the national average, which is 26 at the primary level. Primary education is essential for a nation's future as it provides young people with the fundamental know-how and abilities necessary for success in both personal and professional life. So, the Objective of the study is to review the status of primary education in Jharkhand. India currently faces its challenges and impediments, making primary education a critical area for development and progress. The importance of government schools is very high because there are 249,369 students enrolled in primary education, which accounts for the highest percentage of total enrolment at 66 percent. The dropout rate is still a bigger problem in Jharkhand, specifically for boys. The promotion rate is significant and needs improvement.

**Keywords:** Primary Education, Dropout Rate, GER & GPI

## INTRODUCTION

The old adage that "a strong building will be founded only upon a stronger foundation" is accurate, and once the fundamentals have been strengthened, it will be feasible to present a significantly more compelling explanation of what it means. A high-quality instructional organization that is able to give proper education and training will be of great aid to the target group in their efforts to encourage the development of a capable individual. In order to guarantee the product's high level of quality, it is essential to place a premium on its delivery via a process (such as education). It is required that this be accomplished with the help of an experienced individual who can act as a resource. Because "quality" is the major factor that sets these two apart from one another, it is vital to begin this discourse with defining the term "quality."

Education is the most essential, basic, and vital factor for sustainable development and prosperity of a nation. School education has an intrinsic value for the whole development of the society and it also helps in the accomplishment of a better social structure, strong functional literacy and enables individuals to make better use of economic opportunities, skills and available natural resources (Singh, U. 2019). We will never achieve our goal of providing free primary education to all children if we just rely on the model of education that is traditionally practiced in schools. This is only a way to enter the gateway that leads to enlightenment for those who are interested. Every single one of its stages is intricately connected to the others in some way. The constitutional history of India began with the protection by law of both free and required public education. This protection has existed ever since. It eventually took the form of Article 45, and through time, it grew into a guiding concept for the provision of a fundamental education for all pupil up until the age of fourteen.

Primary education is widely regarded as a key component in the building of a nation's future because of its ability to mold the minds of young people and provide them with the fundamental know-how and abilities necessary for success in both their personal and professional life. Given the considerable hurdles and obstacles

that currently exist in India, primary education has been singled out as a critical area for development and progress in India. This is due to the fact that India currently has these challenges and impediments.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The basic objective of the present study is to highlight the current status of primary education in Jharkhand.

### METHODOLOGY

The study is founded on a review of previous research as well as secondary data collected from the report of the government of India. The essential information comes from reports produced by the UDISE report 2020-21.

### PRIMARY EDUCATION IN JHARKHAND

As per the education report card 2008-09 there are 27744 primary schools in Jharkhand among this 27057 are government schools with the enrolment of 2889273 children. The Pupil-teacher Ratio at Primary Level is 42 and Student-classroom ratio (SCR) is 56. Only 29.5% schools are having common toilets while only 19.3 schools have girls' toilets; 62.0% schools have drinking water facility. As far as gender gap is concerned Girls' enrolment at primary level is 50.2% and Gender Parity Index (GPI) is 0.97. the Transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary levels is the state has improved and is reported 71.2% in 2008-09(Singh, U. 2009).

Primary education is important for the growth of any area or state, and Jharkhand is no exception. Jharkhand is an Indian state in the east that is home to more than 38 million people. In the area of education, especially at the basic level, the state faces a number of problems. The high number of kids who drop out of primary school is one of Jharkhand's biggest problems. Many kids drop out of school because they are poor, there aren't enough facilities, or they need to help support their families. This is especially true for kids from marginalized groups. Because there aren't enough teachers, classrooms are often too crowded, and students don't get enough individual attention, which hurts the level of education they get.

In Jharkhand, it is important to get a primary education for many reasons. First of all, it can help stop as well as reduce the cycle of poverty and give student better chances in the future. Education is also important for a child's general growth because it helps them improve their cognitive and social skills and lets them make decisions based on facts. So Primary Education can play a big part in the national building.

### Availability of Teachers in Jharkhand

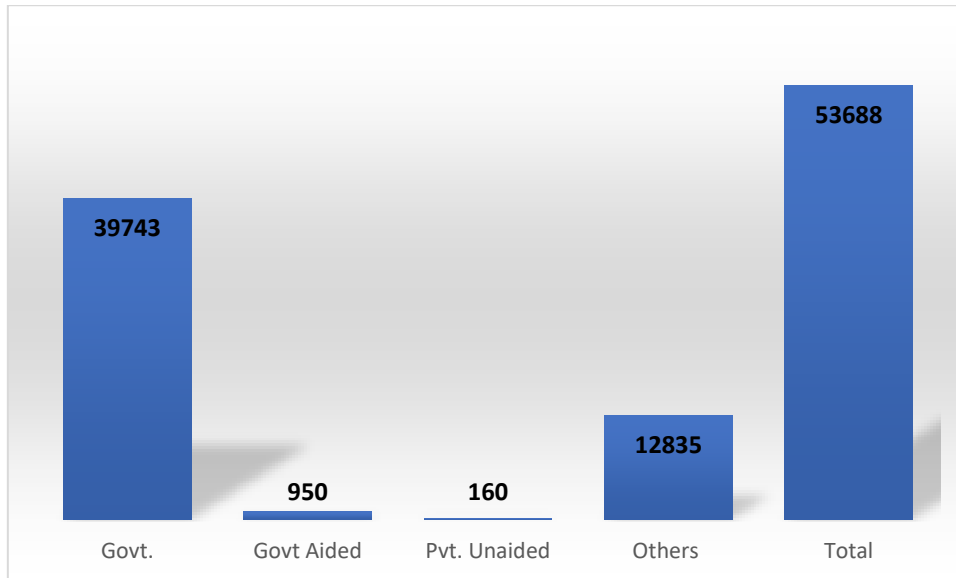
When it comes to providing students with a foundational education, the role of a teacher is one that is simultaneously essential and varied. They have a critical role in aiding students in the development of academic and social skills, in the promotion of positive values and attitudes, and in the construction of a supportive learning environment that supports growth and development. (Table:1 & Figure: 1)

**Table: 1 Status of Teachers in Schools**

School By Management	No. of Teachers in Primary School
Government Schools	39743
Government Aided Schools	950
Private Unaided Schools	160
Others	12835
Total	53688

Source- UDISE Report 2020-21

**Figure: 1 Category Wise Availability of School Teachers in Jharkhand**

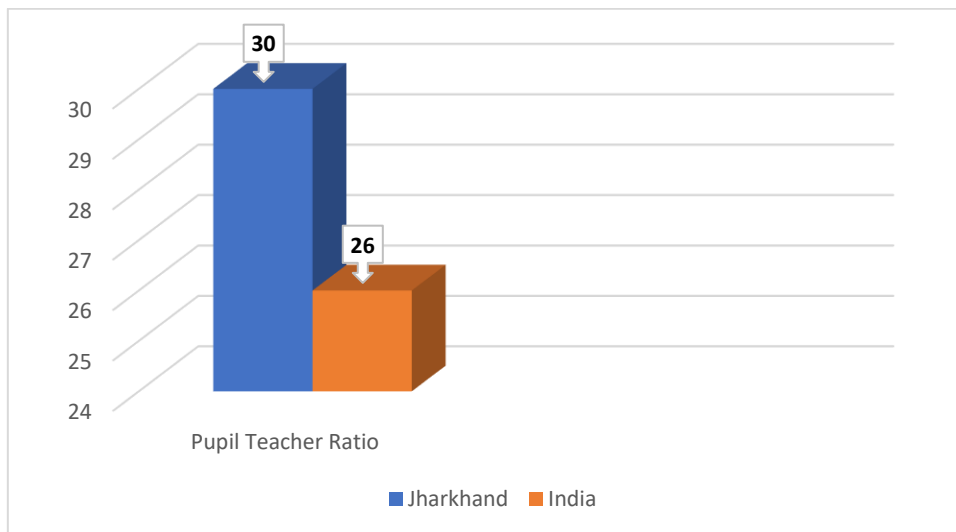


Source- UDISE Report 2020-21

**Status of Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)**

The number of students per teacher is a key indicator of the quality of primary education. A lower PTR can lead to more individual attention, a higher quality of instruction, better classroom management, and better access to education. The Pupil Teacher Ratio in Jharkhand is higher than in India. So, it is important to make sure that the PTR is kept as low as possible so that students can have the best learning environment possible. It is clear from the figure: 2 of the study that the current PTR at primary level in Jharkhand is very high and it is stood at 30 whereas at national level it is 26 which is creating hindrance in the way of quality education in Jharkhand.

**Figure: 2 Pupil Teacher Ratio at Primary Level**

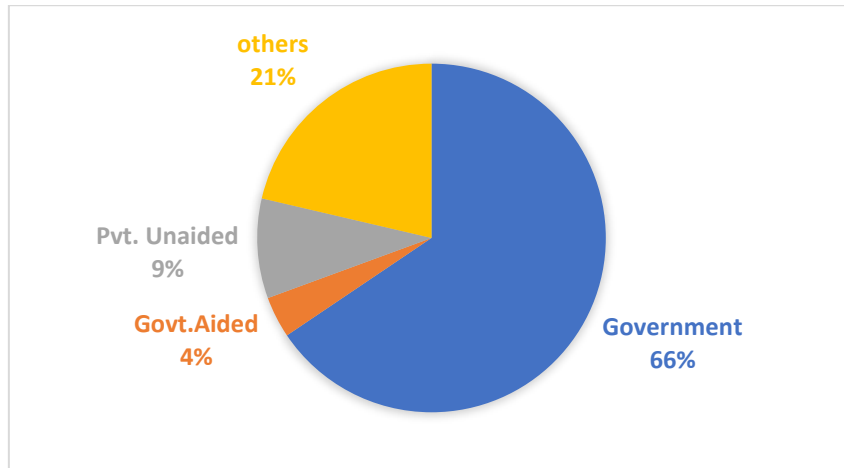


Source- UDISE Report 2020-21

**ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY EDUCATION**

It is essential for all children to be enrolled in primary school in order to guarantee that they will have access to an education that is of adequate level. It helps break down barriers to education while also providing essential skills, promoting gender equality, and promoting gender equality. As per the data of 2020-21 total enrolment is 3803579 students; among the total enrolment of students the distribution of students are government (2493695), government-aided (146001), private (351796), and other (812087) schools. Most students attend government schools more than any other type in the state of Jharkhand.

**Figure: 3 School wise Enrolment Statistics in Jharkhand**

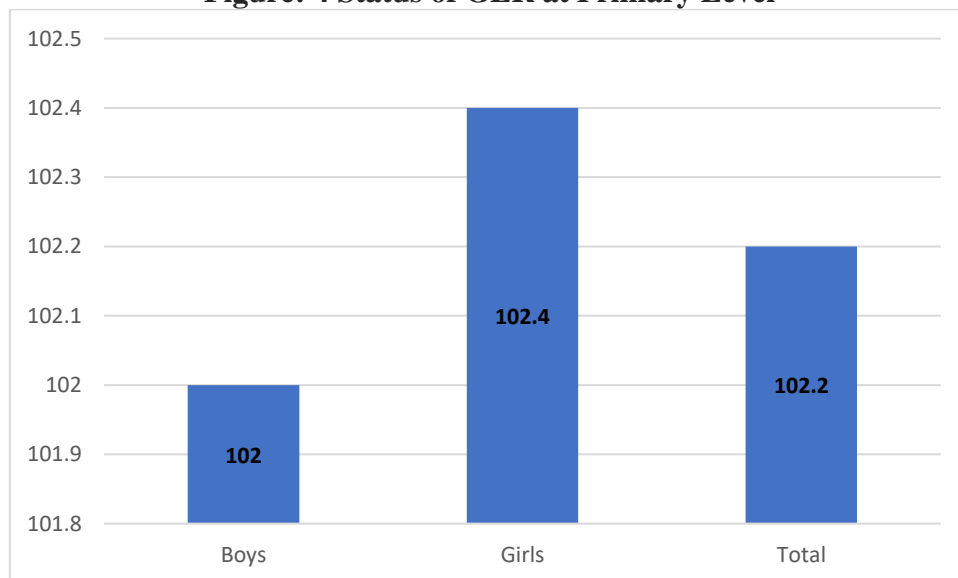


Source- UDISE Report 2020-21

**Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at Primary Level**

The "Gross Enrolment Ratio" (GER) is the total number of students enrolled in a certain level of education, no matter what age they are, divided by the total number of people in that age range. In the context of primary education, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is found by dividing the total number of kids in primary schools by the total number of students in the population who are in primary school. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for primary education is a key measure of how far a country or a state has come on the path to universal primary education. It shows how many children of primary school age are enrolled in formal primary education and could show how well policies and programs are working to improve educational chances. A high GER for primary education is generally considered to be a positive indicator because it shows that a high percentage of children of primary school age are enrolled in some type of educational program. A high GER does not, however, necessarily guarantee that all children are receiving an education that is of sufficient quality. When evaluating the standard of primary education, it is essential to take into account a variety of aspects, including the credentials of teachers, the physical conditions of schools, and the accessibility of a variety of instructional and scholastic resources. The current status of GER is presented in the figure: 4.

**Figure: 4 Status of GER at Primary Level**

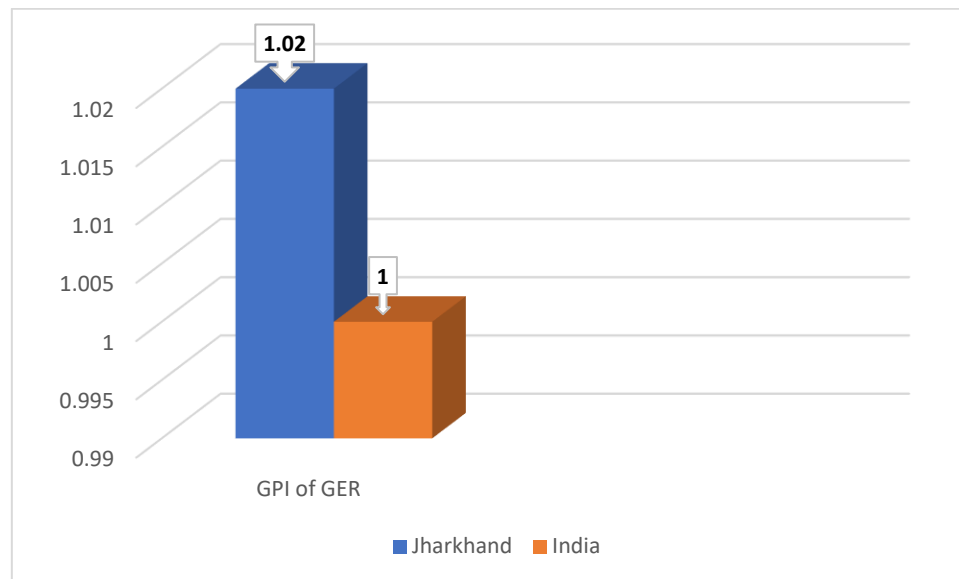


Source- UDISE Report 2020-21

**Status of Gender Parity Index (GPI)**

An important indicator that measures the gender gap in access to education is called the Gender Parity Index (GPI). The gender participation index (GPI) of the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in primary education is a measurement of the relative number of girls and boys who are enrolled in primary education at a specific level. Current status of GPI at primary level is presented in the figure 5-

**Figure: 5 Status of Gender Parity Index at Primary Level in Jharkhand**



Source- UDISE Report 2020-21

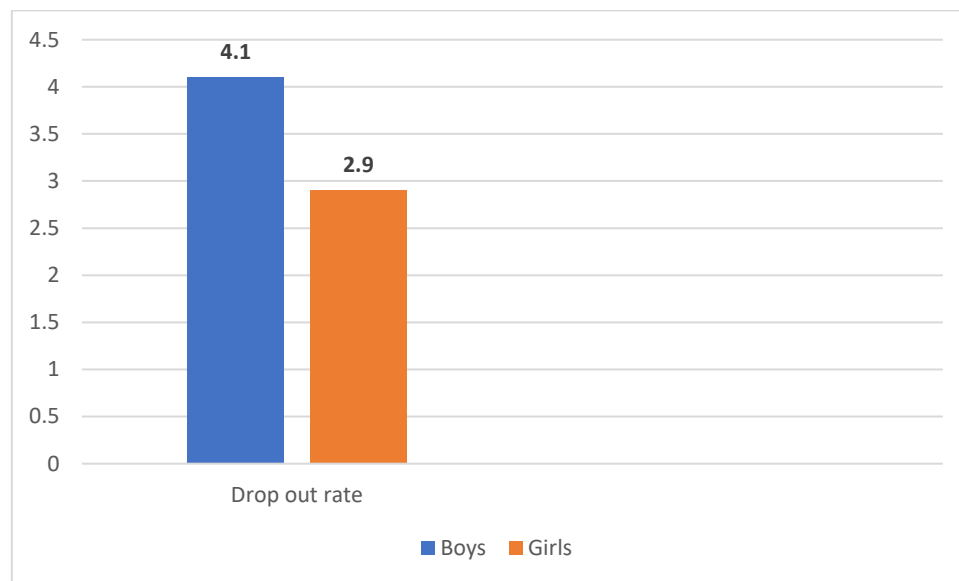
### Promotion Rate

In primary education, the percentage of students who successfully advance from one grade level to the next at the conclusion of the academic year is referred to as the "promotion rate." It is a significant indicator of the educational standard as well as the efficiency of both the teaching and the learning that takes place in primary schools. Promotion rate in Jharkhand of girls is 99.1 at primary level which is higher than boys that is 99.0.

### Drop-out Rate at primary level

The rate at which students stop attending primary school is a significant indicator of both the efficiency of the education system and the difficulties that students must overcome in order to complete their primary education. The term "dropout rate" refers to the proportion of students who discontinue their education before reaching the end of their compulsory schooling. Leaving school before completing one's primary education can have significant repercussions for the individual, the family, and society as a whole.

It can reduce the number of available jobs, heighten the risk of living in poverty, and make it more difficult to receive medical care and other services. The dropout rate for boys in Jharkhand is significantly higher than the national average; while the dropout rate for boys in India is 0.8, the rate in Jharkhand is 4.1, which is a significant increase. Although the rate of educational withdrawal among Jharkhand's female students is lower than that of the state's male students, it is still significantly higher than the national average of 2.9 percent. (Figure:6)

**Figure: 6 Status of Drop-out Rate at Primary Level**

Source- UDISE Report 2020-21

### Conclusion

Primary education is essential for the growth of any area or state, and Jharkhand is no exception. The state has a high number of kids who drop out of primary school due to poverty, lack of facilities, and need to support their families. There aren't enough trained teachers, and classrooms are often too crowded and students don't get enough individual attention. It is important to get a primary education in Jharkhand to help stop the cycle of poverty and give kids better chances in the future. The Pupil Teacher Ratio in Jharkhand is higher than in India, so it is important to make sure that the PTR is kept as low as possible. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) for primary education is an important indicator of a nation's progress towards universal primary education. It reveals the percentage of children of primary school age who are enrolled in formal primary education and has the potential to shed light on the efficiency of policies and programs designed to advance educational opportunities. The dropout rate for boys in Jharkhand is significantly higher than the national average, with the rate of educational withdrawal among Jharkhand's female students being significantly higher than the national average of 2.9 percent.

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