PART I

1. % Single classroom schools $= \dfrac{\text{Primary schools having single classroom}}{\text{Total primary schools}} \times 100$

2. % Single teacher schools $= \dfrac{\text{Primary schools with single teacher in position}}{\text{Total primary schools}} \times 100$

3. % Schools with SCR ≥ 60 $= \dfrac{\text{Primary schools having student classroom ratio} \geq 60}{\text{Total primary schools}} \times 100$

4. % Schools with pre-primary sections $= \dfrac{\text{Primary schools having pre-primary sections}}{\text{Total primary schools}} \times 100$

5. % Schools with common toilet $= \dfrac{\text{Primary schools having common toilet}}{\text{Total primary schools}} \times 100$

6. % Schools with girl's toilet $= \dfrac{\text{Primary schools having girls toilet}}{\text{Total primary schools}} \times 100$

7. % Enrolment in Government schools $= \dfrac{\substack{\text{Enrolment in primary schools having} \\ \text{Education Department, Local Body, Tribal Welfare} \\ \text{Department \& Others as school management}}}{\text{Total enrolment in primary schools}} \times 100$

8. % Enrolment in Private schools $= \dfrac{\substack{\text{Enrolment in primary schools having} \\ \text{Private Aided and Private Unaided as} \\ \text{school management}}}{\text{Total enrolment in primary schools}} \times 100$

9. % Enrolment in single-teacher schools $= \dfrac{\text{Enrolment in primary schools having single teacher}}{\substack{\text{Enrolment in total number of schools} \\ \text{having primary category}}} \times 100$

10. % No female teacher schools (teacher ≥ 2) $= \dfrac{\substack{\text{Primary schools having teacher} \geq 2 \\ \text{but no female teacher}}}{\text{Total primary schools}} \times 100$

12

11. % Students in schools without building $= \dfrac{\text{Enrolment in primary schools having no building}}{\text{Enrolment in primary schools}} \times 100$

12. % Students in schools without blackboard $= \dfrac{\text{Enrolment in primary schools having no blackboard}}{\text{Enrolment in primary schools}} \times 100$

13. % Under-age & over-age children $= \dfrac{\text{Enrolment in Grades I-V below '6' \& above '11' years}}{\text{Total enrolment in Grades I-V}} \times 100$

14. % SC enrolment $= \dfrac{\text{Enrolment of SC in primary classes}}{\text{Total enrolment in primary classes}} \times 100$

15. % SC girls to SC enrolment $= \dfrac{\text{Enrolment of SC girls in primary classes}}{\text{SC enrolment in primary classes}} \times 100$

16. % ST enrolment $= \dfrac{\text{Enrolment of ST in primary classes}}{\text{Total enrolment in primary classes}} \times 100$

17. % ST girls to ST enrolment $= \dfrac{\text{Enrolment of ST girls in primary classes}}{\text{ST enrolment in primary classes}} \times 100$

18. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) $= \dfrac{\text{Total enrolment in schools of primary category}}{\text{Total teachers in schools of primary category}}$

(*Para*-teachers have been included while calculating PTR)

19. Student-Classroom Ratio (SCR) $= \dfrac{\text{Total enrolment in primary schools}}{\text{Total classrooms in primary schools}}$

20. % Schools with $\leq$ 50 students in Grades I – IV/V $= \dfrac{\text{Number of primary schools having enrolment} \leq 50 \text{ in Grades I – IV/V}}{\text{Total primary schools}} \times 100$

13

21. % Schools with PTR $\geq$ 100 $= \dfrac{\text{Total primary schools having PTR} \geq 100}{\text{Total primary schools}} \times 100$

22. % Female teachers $= \dfrac{\text{Total female teachers in primary schools}}{\text{Total teachers in primary schools}} \times 100$

(*Para* teachers have been included while calculating this indicator)

23. % of Primary schools established $= \dfrac{\text{Total primary schools established since 1994}}{\text{Total primary schools}} \times 100$

(The denominator excludes the schools for which year of establishment is not given)

24. Flow Rates

(a) Promotion Rate

$$(p^t_g) = \frac{P_{g+1}^{\,t+1}}{E_g^t} \times 100$$

where

$P_{g+1}^{\,t+1}$ = Number of students promoted to Grade 'g+1' in year 't+1', and

E_g^t = Total number of students in Grade 'g' in year 't'.

(b) Repetition Rate

$$(r^t_g) = \frac{R_g^{\,t+1}}{E_g^t} \times 100$$

where

$R_g^{\,t+1}$ = Number of repeaters in Grade 'g' in year 't+1'

(c) Dropout Rate

$$(d^t_g) = \frac{D_g^t}{E_g^t} \times 100$$

where

d^t_g = Number of student's dropping out from Grade 'g' in year 't'

The flow rates have been computed by using the enrolment and repeaters data in schools which are common in both years i.e. 2003-04 and 2004-05.

(d) Transition Rate (TR)

$$TR = \frac{E_{g+1}^{\,t+1}}{E_g^{\,t}} \times 100$$

where

$E_{g+1}^{\,t+1}$ = New entrants into Grade V/VI in year 't+1' and

$E_g^{\,t}$ = Enrolment in Grade IV/V in year 't'

(e) Retention Rate (RR)

$$RR = \frac{\text{Enrolment in Grade IV/V in year 't' – Repeaters in Grade IV/V in year 't'}}{\text{Enrolment in Grade I in year 't – 3' / 't – 4'}} \times 100$$

25. Average promotion, repetition and dropout rates present average of these rates in primary classes and are calculated by using the standard methods.

26. Gender Parity Index (GPI) $= \dfrac{\text{Girl's enrolment in Primary Grades in year 't'}}{\text{Boy's enrolment in Primary Grades in year 't'}}$

27. Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections $= \dfrac{\text{Total number of Primary Schools/Sections in year 't'}}{\text{Total number of Upper Primary Schools/Sections in year 't'}}$

28. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) $= \dfrac{\text{Total enrolment in Grades I-V}}{\text{Population of age 6-11 years}} \times 100$

29. Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) $= \dfrac{\text{Enrolment, Grade I-V/6-11 age group}}{\text{Population of age 6-11 years}} \times 100$

30. Input per graduate presents average number of years a system is taking in producing primary graduate which is based upon the *Reconstructed Cohort Method* by assuming that no child will repeat a grade more than three times.

31. In-service training, school & TLM grants received, incentives in terms of number of beneficiaries, examination results etc. are presented for the previous academic year.