



भारत में सामाजिक उपभोग के मुख्य संकेतक शिक्षा

Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India Education

रा.प्र.सर्वे. 71 वां दौर
NSS 71st Round

(जनवरी - जून 2014)
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Government of India
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Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
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प्राककथन

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (रा.प्र.स.) के शिक्षा सम्बंधी सामाजिक उपभोग सर्वेक्षण देश की शिक्षा परिवहन के विभिन्न संकेतकों जैसे कि साक्षरता दर, उपस्थिति अनुपात, आर्ती को मिलने वाले विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं, शिक्षा पर व्यय, आदि के आंकड़ों के प्रमुख स्रोत हैं। इनका उपयोग आयोजना, नीति-निर्माण और निर्णय लेने में तथा विभिन्न सरकारी संगठनों, शिक्षाविदों, अनुसंधानकर्ताओं और विद्वानों द्वारा आगे विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन में इनपुट के तौर पर किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय ने अपने 71वें दौर (जनवरी - जून, 2014) के सर्वेक्षण के एक भाग के रूप में 'सामाजिक उपभोग: शिक्षा' पर एक राष्ट्रव्यापी सर्वेक्षण किया। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय ने विगत वर्षों में इन्हीं विषयों पर सर्वेक्षण, 35वें दौर (जुलाई 1980 - जून 1981), 42वें दौर (जुलाई 1986 - जून 1987), 52वें दौर (जुलाई 1995 - जून 1996) और 64वें दौर (जुलाई 2007 - जून 2008) में किया। सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह, चंडीगढ़, दादर एवं नगर हवेली तथा लक्षद्वीप को छोड़कर) ने भी कम से कम समान आकार के प्रतिदर्श के आधार पर सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम में भाग लिया है।

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय का यह सतत प्रयास रहा है कि उपयोगकर्ताओं की सामयिक अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए, फील्ड कार्य के पूरा होने के एक वर्ष के अंदर मुख्य संकेतकों के रूप में सर्वेक्षण परिणाम जारी कर दिए जाएं। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए और सर्वेक्षण के मुख्य निष्कर्षों को उपलब्ध कराने के मद्देनजर, विस्तृत रिपोर्ट जारी करने से काफी पहले, राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय केंद्रीय प्रतिदर्श आंकड़ों के आधार पर 'भारत में सामाजिक उपभोग के मुख्य संकेतक: शिक्षा' नामक दस्तावेज जारी कर रहा है।

सर्वेक्षण अभिकल्प तथा अनुसंधान प्रभाग (एसडीआरडी) ने सर्वेक्षण पद्धति, सर्वेक्षण-साधन विकसित करने तथा यह रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य किया। क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग (एफओडी) ने क्षेत्र कार्य किया जिनमें केंद्रीय प्रतिदर्शों को शामिल किया गया। आंकड़ा विधायन तथा सारणीयन का कार्य समंक विधायन प्रभाग (डीपीडी) ने किया। समन्वय एवं प्रकाशन प्रभाग (सीपीडी) ने सर्वेक्षण संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में समन्वयन का कार्य किया।

मैं सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न चरणों में बहुमूल्य मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 71वें दौर के कार्य दल के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों और राष्ट्रीय सांस्थिकीय आयोग (एनएससी) की अत्यंत आभारी हूँ। मैं इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में शामिल रा.प्र.स.का. के विभिन्न प्रभागों के अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों की भी सराहना करती हूँ।

मैं आशा करती हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट योजनाकारों, नीति-निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी। इस रिपोर्ट की विषयवस्तु, अभिन्यास अथवा रिपोर्ट के किसी अन्य पहलू में सुधार के लिये सुझावों का स्वागत है।

अमरजीत

(अमरजीत कौर)

महानिदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी,
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नई दिल्ली

जून, 2015

Foreword

The surveys on social consumption relating to education, conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) are the primary sources of data on various indicators on education scenario of the country; like literacy rates, attendance ratios, incentives received by the students, expenditure incurred for the purpose of education etc.. These are used for planning, policy formulation, and decision support and as input for further analytical studies by various Government organizations, academicians, researchers and scholars.

2. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted a nation-wide survey on 'Social Consumption: Education' as a part of its 71st round (January-June 2014) survey in the whole Indian Territory. The previous NSS rounds, during which the survey on similar subject was taken up, are the 35th round (July 1980-June 1981), 42nd round (July 1986-June 1987), 52nd round (July 1995-June 1996) and the 64th round (July 2007-June 2008). All the State Governments and Union Territories (except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep) also participated in the survey programme with at least on equal matching sample size basis.

3. It has been the persistent endeavour of NSSO to bring out its survey results in the form of Key Indicators within one year of completion of field work of the survey to meet timely requirement of its users. With this aim and with a view to make available the salient results of the survey, well in advance of the release of detailed report, NSSO is bringing out this document 'Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Education' based on Central sample data.

4. The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) undertook the development of survey instruments and the preparation of this document. Field work of the survey was carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) in which the central samples were covered. The data processing and tabulation work was handled by the Data Processing Division (DPD) of NSSO. The Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) coordinated various activities pertaining to the survey.

5. I am highly thankful to the Chairman and Members of the Working Group for NSS 71st round and National Statistical Commission (NSC) for providing their valuable guidance at various stages of the survey. I would also like to appreciate efforts made by the officers of the different Divisions of NSSO involved in preparation of this document.

6. I hope this Key Indicator document will be found useful by planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers. Suggestions for improvement in content, layout and other aspects of this document will be highly appreciated.

New Delhi
June, 2015



(Amarjeet Kaur)

Director General & Chief Executive Officer
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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AAR	Age-specific Attendance Ratio
GAR	Gross Attendance Ratio
HS	Higher Secondary
IT	Information Technology
KI	Key Indicator
n.k.	Not Known
n.r.	Not Reported
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NSS	National Sample Survey
PG	Post Graduation
UMPCE	Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure
UT	Union Territories

Chapter 1

Introduction

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

“Literacy is a human right”-UNESCO

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India, since its inception in 1950 has been conducting nationwide integrated large scale sample surveys, employing scientific sampling methods, to generate data and statistical indicators on diverse socio-economic aspects. The NSS surveys are conducted by interviewing sample households selected through a scientific design and cover practically the entire geographical area of Indian Territory.

1.1.2 In its 71st round of survey, conducted during the period 1st January, 2014 to 30th June, 2014 (in this Key Indicator (KI) document this period is referred to as 2014), NSSO carried out a survey on ‘Social Consumption: Education’. The last survey on this subject was conducted during 64th round of NSS (July 2007-June 2008). Key indicators of education in India in 2014, based on the results of NSS 71st round survey, are presented here.

1.2 Objective of the Survey

1.2.1 The foundation of the society is based on education. It brings economic and social prosperity. One can appositely say, a strong nation can be built by ensuring that each citizen of that nation is educated. In most of the countries, the government spends substantial amount on the creation as well as the functioning of the educational infrastructure. But to avail such facilities individuals too have to incur expenditure in the form of course fees, examination fees, cost of books and stationery etc. While information on the expenditure incurred by governments is available from budget documents, there is an increasing role of non-government organisations as well as individuals in the education sector. The generation of information on education and the expenditure by individuals through a specialised survey, therefore, has special significance in the contemporary context.

1.2.2 NSSO had conducted an all-India household survey on education during the period January – June 2014. The purpose of the survey was to collect information on participation of persons aged 5-29 years in pursuit of education in the country; the extent of use of educational infrastructure, facilities and incentives provided by the government and private sectors and its impact on current attendance status of population in the educational institutions; private expenditure incurred by households on education and the extent of educational wastage in terms of dropping-out and discontinuance, and its causes.

1.2.3 Increasing use of information technology in every sphere of day-to-day life at present seems to be one giant leap for the country. So it stands to reason that more importance has to be placed on computer literacy as education and computer now go with hand-in-hand. This

survey also captured some information on various facets of ability to operate computer along with possession of computer in the household and access to internet facility for a 14 plus aged member of a household.

1.2.4 NSSO conducted first all-India survey on social consumption in its 35th round (July 1980 - June 1981) to obtain data on nature & quantum of benefits received by the people from public expenditure on various services such as health services (including mass immunisation and family welfare programmes), educational services, public distribution, etc. Subsequently, the subject of social consumption was covered by the NSSO in its 42nd round (July 1986 - June 1987) and 52nd round (July 1995 - June 1996) and 64th round (July 2007- June 2008). These surveys were conducted on the same lines as the 35th round survey with some modifications in subject coverage. The surveys covered both qualitative and quantitative aspects of educational services received by households. Qualitative aspects included literacy, educational level attained, current attendance/enrolment, drop-out, reason for drop-out, etc. Quantitative aspects of educational services included expenditure incurred by households in availing themselves of these services with its break-up into tuition fees, transport costs, etc. In NSS 47th round (July-December 1991), data on qualitative aspects of educational services were collected. This apart, person-wise information on literacy and educational attainment was collected for each surveyed household in all the household surveys of NSSO.

1.2.5 These indicators on education are required for planning, policy formulation and decision making at various levels within the government and outside. The results of the survey are likely to be used by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Electronics and Information Technology etc. apart from private data users and policy makers.

1.3 Comparability with previous round survey

1.3.1 Though the survey on 'Social Consumption: Education' conducted in 2014 was broadly similar to that undertaken in the 64th round of NSS, keeping in mind the field experiences of earlier round and to fulfil the requirements of the stakeholders some modifications or additions were made in the concepts and definitions.

- a. It has to be kept in mind for comparability of data with previous round that the survey period for the current round is of six months (January-June 2014), whereas it was of one year in NSS 64th round (July 2007- June 2008).
- b. In 64th round two items of information, viz. *number of dependants studying away from home*, and *amount sent to them*, were considered in the block on household characteristics. However, in this round dependants staying in hostel, away from home, for the purpose of study, were considered as household members unlike the previous round.
- c. Information on expenditure on education was collected for only one basic course instead of at most two courses as was done in the 64th round.

- d. No specific item to capture information on vocational education was incorporated in this round. As per Ministry of Human Resource Development, vocational education is a part of the professional/technical education. According to this Ministry's guidelines, professional/technical education generally pertains to higher education, but in case of school education (i.e. up to secondary level) it is considered vocational education. Therefore, though no separate code for vocational course had been kept in this survey, it can be obtained as a part of technical/professional education from the captured data.
- e. Structures of course codes and level of current attendance codes in the block related to education particulars on basic course have been simplified.
- f. In NSS 64th round, the structures of primary and upper primary levels were as followed in different States/UTs. But for this round, classes I-V for primary level and VI-VII for upper primary level respectively are taken uniformly irrespective of the practices followed in States/UTs.
- g. For type of institution, government and local bodies had been merged as government institutions in this round.
- h. Information on usual household consumer expenditure (₹) in a month was collected through a single question, in place of the five questions in earlier round.
- i. Some new items of enquiry such as *language mainly spoken at home*, whether *taking private coaching* and *purpose of taking private coaching* had been included to capture information on important contemporary issues on education.
- j. As per requirement of Department of Electronics & IT, few items on access and use of computer were included in demographic block and in block on household characteristics.
- k. Few items of expenditure were clubbed in this round compared to earlier round.

1.4 Report of the 71st round Survey on Social Consumption: Education

1.4.1 The results of the NSS surveys are released in reports based on a comprehensive tabulation of subject parameters and important indicators in various cross-classifications generated from the central sample data. Besides this document on key indicators, the detailed results of the survey are planned to be released in one report- “Education in India, 2014”.

1.5 Contents of this Document

1.5.1 This document brings out the key results of NSS 71st round within a year of completion of field work of the survey to facilitate decision support, policy inferences and socio-economic analysis. It is presented in three chapters and four appendices. The present is the introductory chapter (Chapter One). Chapter Two figures out features of the survey on Social Consumption: Education together with its conceptual framework. A brief summary of the significant information on key indicators is presented in Chapter Three. Appendix A provides the State/UT tables on key indicators. Notes on concepts and definitions used in this survey are illustrated in details in Appendix B. Details of sample design and estimation procedure are given in Appendix C and lastly in Appendix D, the schedule of enquiry (Schedule 25.2) which was canvassed at the selected households is provided.

1.5.2 The indicators presented in this document are primarily related to:

- a. Literacy rates
- b. Current attendance
- c. Participation in education
- d. Educational expenditure
- e. Drop-outs and discontinuance
- f. Access and ability to operate Computer

1.5.3 It is important to note that some estimates for the smaller States/UTs and at some detailed levels in the statements or in State tables (in Appendix A) may be subject to high sampling fluctuations as such estimates may be based on very small sample sizes. In some cells of appendix tables zero figures are reported, which are due to either zero sample values or very small sample values. Therefore, such estimates should be used and interpreted with due care.

1.5.4 The rural and urban figures in this document are related to persons/students from rural and from urban areas respectively; and not relating to the places where the students studied.

1.5.5 In this survey, information was collected on the places of hostel where the students were staying in terms of State code to determine the State where the hostel was located. Since Telangana was not a separate State at the beginning of the survey, no specific code was assigned for the State of Telangana in the Schedule of enquiry. Thus, the location of the hostel could not be separated for the State of Telangana on the basis of available information.

Chapter2

Main Features of the Survey

CHAPTER TWO

MAIN FEATURES OF THE SURVEY

2.1 Schedules of enquiry

2.1.1 The schedule of enquiry on Social Consumption: Education (Schedule 25.2) was designed to collect information on (a) participation of persons aged 5-29 years in the pursuit of education, (b) private expenditure incurred on the education of household members including those who are residents of Students' hostel at the time of survey, (c) extent of educational wastage and their causes in terms of dropout and discontinuance and (d) IT literacy of persons aged 14 years and above.

2.2 Scope and Coverage

2.2.1 **Geographical coverage:** The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union.

2.2.2 **Population coverage:** The following rules were adhered to determine population coverage:

1. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., were excluded, but residential staff therein were listed. The persons of the first category were considered as members of their parent households and were counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were outside the coverage of the survey.
2. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence were not listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place, were listed.
3. Neither the foreign nationals nor their domestic servants were listed, if by definition the latter belonged to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national became an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he or she was covered.
4. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF, etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage due to difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, were covered.
5. Orphanages, rescue homes, *ashrams* and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, persons staying in old age homes, *ashrams/hostels (other than students)* and the residential staff (other than monks/ nuns) of these ashrams were listed. For orphanages, although orphans were not listed, the persons looking after them and staying there were considered for listing.
6. In this particular survey, students residing in the students' hostels were excluded from the hostel as they were considered as members of the household to which they belonged before moving to the hostel. However, residential staff were listed in the hostel.

2.3 Sample size

2.3.1 **First-stage units:** A total of 4577 villages were surveyed in rural India and the number of urban blocks surveyed was 3720 as First-stage units (FSUs) in NSS 71st round for the central sample at all-India level. In addition to these, 'State samples' were also surveyed by State/UT Governments who participated in this survey. The results presented in this document are solely based on the central samples. State/UT wise FSUs surveyed in central samples are given in Statement 2.2.

2.3.2 **Second-stage units:** Stratification of the households was done on the basis of having any student (aged 5-29 years) receiving technical/professional or general education (details are given in Appendix C). For this particular survey, 8 households were selected from each sample village/block. The total number of households in which Schedule 25.2 was canvassed, was 36479 and 29447 in rural and urban India respectively. State/UT-wise number of households in which Schedule 25.2 was canvassed is given in Statement 2.2.

2.4 Reference period

2.4.1 The estimates presented in this KI are based on data collected during 01.01.2014 to 30.06.2014, a period of six months. Therefore, these estimates may be taken as on 31.03.2014, the mid-point of the six-month period.

2.4.2 Expenditure on education is related to current academic session of study of a student for the basic course only. If the current academic session spanned over 12 months, then it was restricted to 12 months period.

2.5 Quintile class of UMPCE

2.5.1 This refers to the 5 quintile classes of the rural/Urban all-India distribution (estimated distribution) of households by UMPCE. In the tables, the different quintile classes are referred to simply as 1 (lowest quintile class), 2, 3, 4 and 5 (highest quintile class).

2.5.2 Following Statement 2.1 shows the lower and upper limits of the all-India quintiles to have an idea of level of living of the households belonging to these quintile classes.

Statement 2.1: Lower and upper limits of UMPCE in different quintile classes for each sector					
quintile class of UMPCE	UMPCE (₹)				
	rural		urban		
	lower limit	upper limit	lower limit	upper limit	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	0	786	0	1200	
2	786	1000	1200	1667	
3	1000	1286	1667	2250	
4	1287	1667	2250	3333	
5	1667	-	3333	-	

Statement 2.2: Number of FSUs (villages/blocks) surveyed and number of households surveyed for Schedule 25.2: NSS 71st round, Central sample

State/UT	number of FSUs (villages/blocks) surveyed		no. of households surveyed		
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	156	154	1240	1208	2448
Arunachal Pradesh	48	32	379	247	626
Assam	212	70	1696	560	2256
Bihar	264	132	2111	1056	3167
Chhattisgarh	85	66	680	525	1205
Delhi	8	148	62	1085	1147
Goa	12	12	96	96	192
Gujarat	182	180	1456	1431	2887
Haryana	90	90	720	704	1424
Himachal Pradesh	88	24	704	192	896
Jammu & Kashmir	92	68	736	544	1280
Jharkhand	104	82	832	621	1453
Karnataka	186	184	1488	1471	2959
Kerala	160	160	1199	1279	2478
Madhya Pradesh	248	204	1982	1629	3611
Maharashtra	340	340	2712	2693	5405
Manipur	96	80	768	640	1408
Meghalaya	68	36	544	288	832
Mizoram	48	48	384	383	767
Nagaland	44	28	352	224	576
Odisha	212	94	1696	747	2443
Punjab	96	96	768	761	1529
Rajasthan	210	156	1677	1240	2917
Sikkim	40	24	320	192	512
Tamil Nadu	246	246	1960	1957	3917
Telangana	94	96	744	749	1493
Tripura	104	72	832	576	1408
Uttar Pradesh	616	378	4919	3004	7923
Uttarakhand	44	40	352	319	671
West Bengal	324	304	2592	2428	5020
A & N Islands	20	12	158	95	253
Chandigarh	8	16	64	120	184
Dadra & N. Haveli	8	8	64	64	128
Daman & Diu	8	8	64	64	128
Lakshadweep	8	8	64	63	127
Puducherry	8	24	64	192	256
all-India	4577	3720	36479	29447	65926

Chapter3

Summary of Findings

CHAPTER THREE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This chapter summarises the major findings of the survey and portrays the salient features relating to prime indicators on education as on 31st March, 2014, the mid-point of the survey period January-June, 2014. The all-India and state-wise estimates along with cross-classification of rural-urban sectors and also the quantum of disparities between genders on some key characteristics are presented in this document.

3.2 Estimated population

3.2.1 The rural population in India for the age-group 5-29 years was estimated to be a little over 36 crores and the same for urban was approximately 14.5 crores. Around 47% of rural population and 44% of urban population came under that age-group. Age-group wise estimated population for all the States and UTs, separately for males and females, is provided in Table 1 of Appendix A.

3.3 Literacy rates among population

3.3.1 Literacy rate is one of the key characteristics to indicate the socio-economic progress of the country.

3.3.2 Statement 3.1 indicates that gap in literacy rates across rural-urban and male-female had reduced over 2007-08 when the similar NSS survey was conducted. Adult literacy (age 15 years and above) rate in India was around 71% in 2014. It is noticeable that literacy rates in rural India was much lower in comparison to their urban counterparts for all-age groups, though female literacy rates, especially in rural areas, had increased markedly for all ages over 2007-08.

Statement 3.1: Comparison of literacy rates (%) for persons in different age-groups for rural & urban population

age	literacy rate (%)								
	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2014 (NSS 71st round)									
Age 5 & above	80.3	62.4	71.4	91.0	80.9	86.1	83.6	68.1	76.0
Age 7 & above	79.8	61.3	70.8	91.1	80.8	85.9	83.2	67.1	75.4
Age 15 & above	75.0	53.1	64.1	89.7	77.9	84.0	79.8	60.8	70.5
All age (age 0 & above)	72.3	56.8	64.7	83.7	74.8	79.5	75.7	62.0	69.1
2007-08 (NSS 64th round)									
Age 5 & above	76.8	57.3	67.3	89.7	78.1	84.2	80.3	62.7	71.8
Age 7 & above	77.0	56.7	67.0	89.9	78.1	84.3	80.5	62.3	71.7
Age 15 & above	71.8	47.5	59.7	88.7	74.6	82.0	76.7	54.9	66.0
All age (age 0 & above)	68.4	51.1	60.0	82.2	71.6	77.1	72.1	56.3	64.5

3.3.3 For age 7 years and above detailed State/UT wise literacy rates are available in Table 2 of Appendix A. Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Kerala, Goa, Delhi, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep had more than 90% of literates in 7+ age groups. Rural female literacy rates (for 7+ age) in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were still low in comparison to all-India average.

A person who can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding is considered *literate* in NSS surveys.

3.4 Accessibility of nearest primary, upper primary and secondary school

3.4.1 Infrastructure in education system, in terms of distance from school is one of the important factors affecting access to education and attendance. In this survey, information was obtained from all the sample households on distance from the nearest school providing school education at primary, upper primary and secondary level irrespective of whether any household member was studying in that school.

3.4.2 In terms of physical access to primary schooling within less than 1 km, it is observed from Statement 3.2 that there was no significant difference between rural and urban India, but for upper primary and secondary schools the gaps between rural and urban areas are quite prominent. More than 12% of rural households in India did not have any secondary schools within 5 kilometers whereas in urban areas such cases are insignificant (less than 1%). Figures corresponding to States/UTs can be seen in Table 4, Appendix A.

Statement 3.2 : Per 1000 distribution of households by distance from school having primary, upper primary and secondary level classes				
level of education	distance (d)			
	$d < 1\text{ km}$	$1\text{ km} \leq d < 2\text{ kms}$	$2\text{ kms} \leq d < 5\text{ kms}$	$\geq 5\text{ kms}$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural				
primary	941	49	9	1
upper primary	665	190	121	24
secondary	367	236	275	122
urban				
primary	925	65	8	1
upper primary	829	131	37	2
secondary	727	187	80	7

3.5 Completed level of education

3.5.1 In this survey information on the highest completed level of education was collected for each member of the surveyed households. The levels of education include non-formal education, below primary, primary, middle/ upper primary, secondary, higher secondary, diploma/ certificate courses, graduation, post-graduation and above.

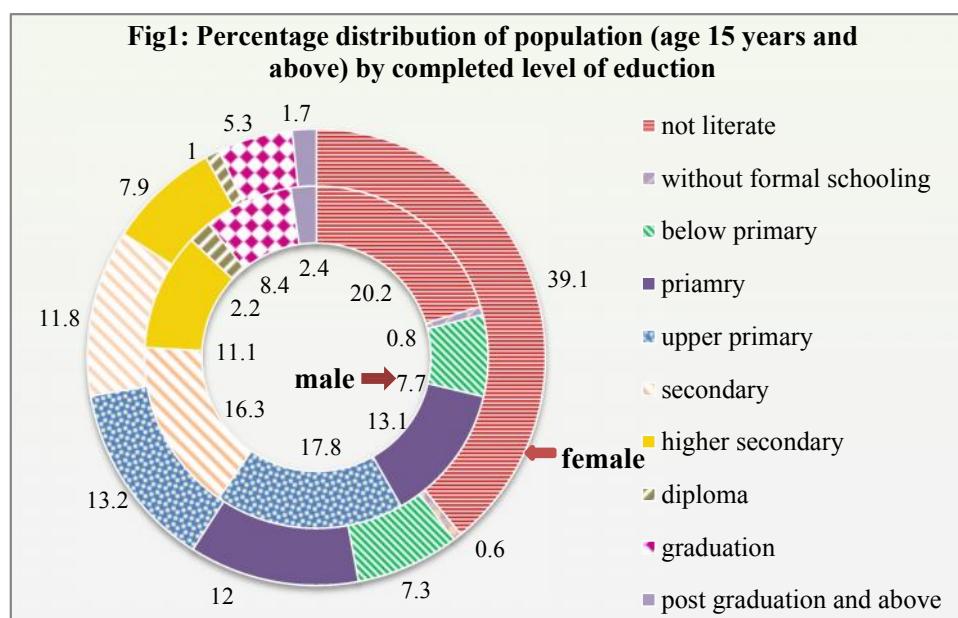
3.5.2 The distribution of population for age 5 years and above across levels of education is indicated in Statement 3.3. No major differences were observed between male and female persons in urban areas up to the level of higher secondary but such differences are noticeable in rural areas. The rural-urban and male-female disparities accentuate at higher education levels of graduation and above. The proportion of persons having completed the level of graduation and above was much less in rural areas (only 4.5% for males and 2.2% for females), in comparison to urban areas (17% for males and 13% for females).

Statement 3.3: Per 1000 distribution of persons (aged 5 years and above) by completed level of education

level of education	rural		urban		rural + urban	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
not literate	198	376	90	190	165	320
literate						
without schooling	8	6	5	6	7	6
up to primary	377	336	285	280	349	319
upper primary	173	130	157	143	168	134
secondary	118	80	150	133	128	96
higher secondary	71	45	114	102	85	62
diploma	11	5	30	14	17	8
graduation	37	18	126	96	64	42
post-graduation and above	8	4	43	35	18	14
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

n.r. stands for not reported

3.5.3 The distribution of entire adult (age 15 years and above) males and females of the country by completed level of education can be seen at a glance from Fig. 1. This reveals wide disparity



not only in the proportion of literates across genders, but also in the completed educational levels among literates with the increase in level of education. The adult literate females of the country was about 61% compared to 80% males and about 25% of adult females among the

female literates had completed at least higher secondary (excluding diploma). For males it was about 27%.

3.6 Attendance and enrolment

3.6.1 Current attendance status refers to whether a person is currently attending any educational institution or not. Current attendance necessarily implies current enrolment but not the vice-versa. Persons, who were temporarily not attending due to reasons like illness, vacation etc. were treated as currently attending in this survey. Same treatment was applicable for the persons, who were awaiting their results after completing a particular course and certain to take admission in any further course during the current year (2014).

3.6.2 While every person, who is attending an educational institution, is necessarily enrolled in that institution it may so happen that a person, who has enrolled in current academic session/year, is not currently attending the institution. In order to identify those persons, who were enrolled but currently not attending or never attended, their latest enrolment status was noted.

3.6.3 Statement 3.4 reveals that a very few of the persons, aged 5-29 years, were currently enrolled but not attending the educational institutions. There was no noticeable rural-urban disparity observed among the persons currently attending educational institutions, but gender disparity can be observed in rural areas with 58.7% of males and 53% of females in the 5-29 age-group reported to be attending education.

Statement 3.4: Percentage distribution of current enrolment status of persons (aged 5-29 years)

status	rural		urban		rural + urban	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
currently not enrolled	39.4	45.1	41.5	44.2	40.0	44.8
currently enrolled						
attending	58.7	53.0	57.0	54.6	58.2	53.5
not attending	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2
all (incl. n.r.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Figures for sum of currently not enrolled and currently enrolled but not attending in Statement 3.4 may not exactly match with figures of currently not attending in Statement 3.5 due to rounding.

3.6.4 It can be illustrated from Statement 3.5 that about 7% males and 12% females had not stepped into the country's education system at all, while another 34% were found to have been enrolled at some time but currently not attending any educational institutions. In rural areas the percentages of never enrolled in age group 5-29 years were approximately double than that of their urban counterparts.

Statement 3.5: Percentage distribution of attendance status of persons (aged 5-29 years)

status	rural		urban		rural + urban	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
currently attending	58.7	53.0	57.0	54.6	58.2	53.5
currently not attending						
ever enrolled	32.7	32.5	38.1	38.4	34.3	34.2
never enrolled	8.1	14.0	4.6	6.7	7.1	11.9
all (incl. n.r.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.7 Attendance ratios

3.7.1 Attendance ratios are taken as important indicators for providing insight about the proportion of a population currently attending educational institutions. Gross attendance ratio, net attendance ratio and age-specific attendance ratio are taken as three principal indicators.

3.7.2 School education is divided into primary, middle or upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels. In most states these terms refer to Classes I-V, VI-VIII, IX-X and XI-XII respectively for which the corresponding official age-groups are taken as 6-10, 11-13, 14-15 and 16-17 years respectively.

3.7.3 In this document, all the ratios, up to higher secondary level, are exclusive of diploma/certificate courses. Additional information is given for post higher secondary level including diploma/certificate courses of level graduation and above to have comparability with the results of previous round.

3.7.4 Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR)

3.7.4.1 In the gross attendance ratio, for a particular level of education, the denominator consists of all persons in the official age-group for that level, whether attending or not, while the numerator consists of the persons who are studying in that particular level (including persons outside the official age-group). Therefore, it can work out to be **more than 100 as well in some cases**. Refer to Appendix B for concepts and definition of GAR.

3.7.4.2 In Statement 3.6a, gross attendance ratio has been presented for all the broad population categories, i.e. rural, urban, male and female. For level primary to higher secondary, GAR was 91% and 88% for rural males and females respectively, marginally lower as compared to 93% for both males and females in urban sector. However a sharp decline can be noticed in GAR from higher secondary level onwards.

3.7.4.3 In a large number of States, up to the level of higher secondary, the ratios were more than 100 in almost all the population categories (Reference: Table 5, Appendix A), which would indicate presence of under-aged and over-aged students in the school education. This ratio describes the attendance in school education in totality and therefore has special significance.

Statement 3.6a: Gross attendance ratio (%) for different levels of education						
level of education	rural		urban		rural + urban	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
primary	102	100	102	102	102	100
upper primary	91	88	93	88	92	88
secondary	86	84	90	94	87	87
higher secondary	63	58	73	75	66	63
primary to higher secondary	91	88	93	93	91	89
above higher secondary	12	9	18	18	14	12

3.7.4.4 The level of participation at various stages of school education varies significantly across different quintile classes of usual monthly per capita consumer expenditure i.e. UMPCE (Statement 3.6b). In both rural and urban India, while only 67% people in the lowest UMPCE quintile class participated in secondary education, it increased to 105% and 111% respectively for rural and urban for the highest UMPCE quintile class. This disparity was increased further at higher secondary level in both the sectors.

Statement 3.6b: Gross attendance ratio (%) for different levels of education for quintile classes of UMPCE						
quintile class of UMPCE	level of education					
	primary	upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	primary to & higher secondary	above higher secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
1	99	81	67	38	82	4
2	99	91	81	48	87	5
3	101	94	86	57	90	9
4	103	94	91	70	93	12
5	107	91	105	89	99	21
all (2014)	101	90	85	61	90	11
all (2007-08)	105	82	66	40	84	9
urban						
1	100	82	67	41	82	6
2	101	89	92	65	91	10
3	105	97	100	78	98	16
4	105	96	103	92	100	24
5	101	94	111	99	101	33
all (2014)	102	91	92	74	93	18
all (2007-08)	103	90	85	63	90	23

3.7.4.5 Noticeable improvement was seen in GAR from the 64th round NSS survey, especially in rural areas, where the GARs increased appreciably beyond upper primary level. Figures suggest that in urban India, GAR had also improved by a fair margin at higher secondary level.

For each class-group, GAR is the ratio of the number of persons in the class-group to the number persons in the corresponding official age-group. This ratio can be more than 100.

3.7.5 Net Attendance Ratio (NAR)

3.7.5.1 For the country as a whole, 84% male and 83% female children in the age-group 6-10, the official age-group for Classes I-V, were reported to be attending primary classes. There was no major rural-urban or male-female disparity observed in the survey year at all-India level till elementary level (primary and upper primary). At higher secondary and post higher secondary levels, rural-urban differentiation was more pronounced than gender-wise variation. Refer to Appendix B for concepts and definition of NAR and Table 6 in Appendix A for State/UT figures.

Statement 3.7: Net Attendance Ratio (%) for different levels of education

level of education	rural		urban		rural + urban	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
primary	84	82	85	84	84	83
upper primary	64	61	67	64	64	62
secondary	51	49	56	59	52	51
higher secondary	36	33	45	47	38	37
above higher secondary	12	8	18	17	14	11

For each education class-group, NAR is the ratio of the number of persons in the official age-group attending a particular class-group to the total number persons in the age-group.

3.7.6 Age-specific attendance ratio (AAR)

3.7.6.1 It needs to be noted that often a high and apparently encouraging age-specific attendance ratio might be due to a large number of persons actually studying in a lower class-group than what is desirable at their age. Refer to Appendix B for concepts and definition of AAR.

For each age-group this measure gives an idea of proportion of persons of a particular age-group currently attending educational institutions, irrespective of the level or class in which they are studying.

3.7.6.2 From Table 7 of Appendix A, it is seen that AAR is the highest (90%) for the age group 6-13 years (official age group for elementary education). It was only 3% for the age group 24-29 years. Rural-urban gap in AAR was blatant especially in the higher age-groups. Statement 3.8 gives the AAR for different age-groups separately for males and females in each sector.

Statement 3.8: Age Specific Attendance Ratio (%) for different age-groups

age group (years)	rural		urban		rural + urban		
	male	female	male	female	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6-13	90	88	92	91	90	89	90
14-17	75	72	81	83	77	75	76
18-23	32	24	40	38	35	28	32
24-29	4	2	6	3	4	2	3

3.8 Participation in education

3.8.1 The primary focus of this survey is on persons of age 5-29 years who are considered to be the main users of the formal education system. For studying the details of participation in education, however, the focus is only on persons of the age-group 5-29 years and currently attending formal education at primary level or above, who will be referred to as 'students'. For each student in the surveyed households, detailed particulars of participation had been obtained for the basic course attended.

3.8.2 In this document information is provided on some key features which will be helpful in understanding the broad characteristics about participation of students in country's formal system of education. These are:

- type of current education (general/ technical and professional),
- level of current attendance (primary/ upper primary/ secondary etc.),
- type of institution attended (government/ private aided/ private unaided),

3.9 Current attendance by type of education

3.9.1 Education is broadly classified into two categories in this survey (i) general and (ii) technical/ professional (Details are given in Appendix B). Though no separate information on vocational education was collected, it can be easily obtained separately as a part of technical education.

- General education includes general school education from the primary to the higher secondary level, normal university education for a degree.
- Technical/professional courses involve the hands on training in addition to theoretical classes.
- Any technical/ professional course with the *level of current attendance* as secondary or below or *diploma/certificate course (up to secondary)* will be considered as vocational course, along with courses offered by Industrial Training Institute (ITI), National Vocational Training Institute, Regional Vocational Training Institutes etc.

3.9.2 In the following statement (Statement 3.9) students are distributed by the type of education they received in the basic course they were attending.

Statement 3.9: Per 1000 distribution of students by type of education for age-groups 15-29 years and 5-29 years

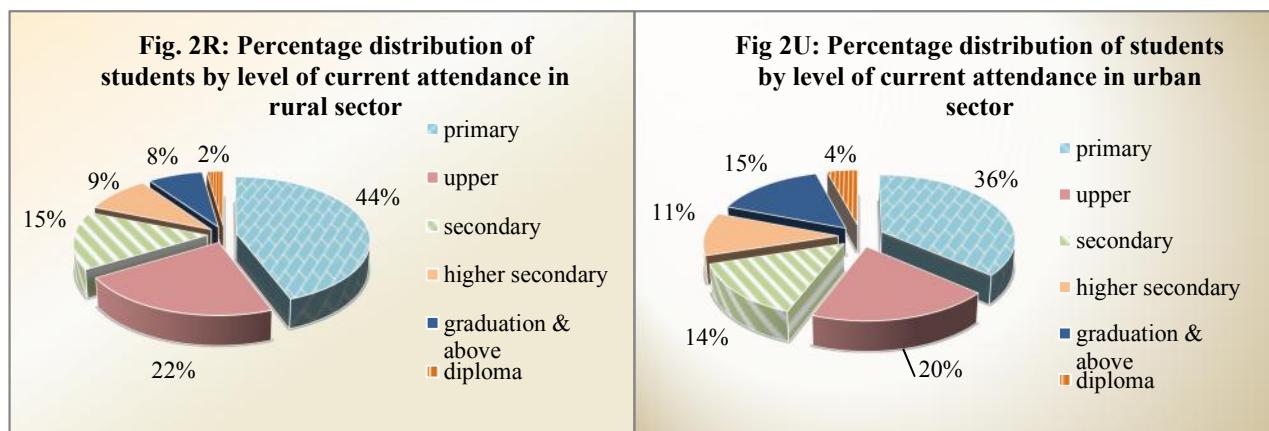
age-group (years)	type of education			
	general	technical/professional (except vocational)	vocational	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15-29	850	126	24	1000
5-29	952	40	8	1000

3.9.3 The high share of general education (95.2%) for all the students in 5-29 age group is not surprising, considering the fact that about 80% of urban and 90% rural students were in level higher secondary or below (Reference Figs: 2R and 2U), which mostly comes under general education. It is expected that adult students (age 15 years and above) will more opt for specialized courses. Therefore, distribution of students within age 15-29 years by the type of education they were currently attending is also given along with distribution of all students in Statement 3.9. As shown in this Statement, 12.6% and 2.4 % students in age-group 15-29 years are attending technical and vocational courses respectively, three times more than that for ages 5-29 years. State/UT wise figures are in Table 10, Appendix A.

3.10 Pattern of current attendance

3.10.1 Distribution of students by level of current attendance is briefed separately for rural and urban sectors in Figs. 2R and 2U.

3.10.2 Among rural persons, 44% of students were at primary level while another 22% were at upper primary level. In the urban areas the proportion of persons in the primary classes was about 36%, while the proportion of students at graduation and above (including diploma of various levels) was nearly double of the corresponding rural proportions.



3.11 Attendance by type of courses

3.11.1 In Statement 3.9 it is observed that majority of the students were opting for general education, than technical/vocational education. Statement 3.10a provided the distribution of students by gender, separately for the different courses they were currently attending.

Statement 3.10a: Percentage distribution of students by gender pursuing general and technical /professional courses

course (1)	male (2)	female (3)	total (4)
general			
up to class X	54.2	45.8	100.0
humanities	49.9	50.1	100.0
science	59.5	40.5	100.0
commerce	56.6	43.4	100.0
technical/professional			
medicine	35.3	64.7	100.0
engineering	75.2	24.8	100.0
law	63.9	36.2	100.0
management	62.3	37.7	100.0
IT/computer courses	61.1	38.9	100.0
courses from ITI/ recognised vocational institutes	82.8	17.2	100.0
others*	51.1	48.9	100.0

*includes agriculture, education, chartered accountancy & similar courses and any other courses not mentioned elsewhere

3.11.2 It is seen from Statement 3.10a that for students, studying science and commerce in general education, majority of them were male. In technical education, the participation of female students was significantly less compared to their male counterpart for all the courses (except for medicine and others). Only medicine (which includes nursing) had good proportion of female participation.

3.11.3 Distribution of students, separately for male and female, by different courses is shown in Statement 3.10b for general and technical education.

Statement 3.10b: Percentage distribution of students by course for general and technical/professional education		
course (1)	male (2)	female (3)
general		
humanities	45.7	54.3
science	34.5	27.8
commerce	19.8	18.0
all	100.0	100.0
technical/professional		
medicine	3.9	13.7
engineering	46.2	29.4
law	1.5	1.6
management	6.8	7.9
IT/computer courses	10.1	12.4
courses from ITI/ recognised vocational institutes	16.1	6.5
others*	15.4	28.5
all	100.0	100.0

*includes agriculture, education, chartered accountancy & similar courses and any other courses not mentioned elsewhere

3.11.4 Humanities was the most attended course among general education, but 54% females were studying this in comparison with 46% males. Among male students studying technical/professional courses, nearly half were in engineering, whereas for female students studying technical/professional courses 43% of them were in medicine and engineering courses combined.

3.12 Type of institution attended

3.12.1 The different types of institutions on the basis of their management are government, private body receiving aid from government and private body not receiving aid from government. The distribution of students by type of institution attended for different levels of education is presented in Statement 3.11.

3.12.2 In rural areas, majority of the students were attending government institutions predominantly up to higher secondary levels, whereas a completely different picture was observed in urban areas. Approximately 69% of urban students attended private (aided & unaided) institutions at primary level. This trend of giving preference to private institutions was

overall followed in urban sectors up to the level of higher secondary in comparison to rural sector. Refer Table 9, Appendix A for State/UT figures.

Statement 3.11: Percentage distribution of students by type of institution attended for various levels of education			
type of institution	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
primary			
govt.	72.3	30.9	62.0
private aided	5.0	17.5	8.1
private unaided	22.5	51.4	29.7
total (incl. n.k.)	100.0	100.0	100.0
upper primary			
govt.	75.8	38.0	66.0
private aided	7.9	20.2	11.1
private unaided	16.2	41.5	22.8
total (incl. n.k.)	100.0	100.0	100.0
secondary & higher secondary			
govt.	63.5	37.5	55.8
private aided	15.5	25.6	18.5
private unaided	20.9	36.5	25.5
total (incl. n.k.)	100.0	100.0	100.0
graduation & above			
govt.	47.9	38.0	43.5
private aided	22.5	28.0	24.9
private unaided	29.1	33.5	31.1
total (incl. n.k.)	100.0	100.0	100.0
diploma/certificate			
govt.	35.6	28.9	32.8
private aided	24.7	29.6	26.8
private unaided	39.3	40.5	39.8
total (incl. n.k.)	100.0	100.0	100.0

n.k. stands for not known

3.13 Incentives received

3.13.1 Out of different information obtained for each 'student' on various educational incentives received by them, information on (i) free education and (ii) mid-day meal are provided in this document.

3.13.2 All such cases where no fee is required to be paid by any student, irrespective of their socio-economic conditions, to the institution for a particular level are considered to be instances of free education at that level.

3.13.3 Statement 3.12 shows that nearly 60% of students attending primary and upper primary level classes got free education. Proportion of students getting free mid-day meal in the institutions at primary and upper primary classes was around 62%.

3.13.4 Proportion students getting free education at different levels of general education differed significantly across States. (Ref: Table 11, Appendix A). It is noticed that in Tripura, around 90% students availed free education from the level of primary to graduation and above.

Statement 3.12: Proportion (per 1000) of students receiving different facilities for different levels of general education

level of current attendance	free education	mid-day meal
(1)	(2)	(3)
primary	599	625
upper primary	604	616
secondary & higher secondary	345	
graduation & above	97	

3.13.5 From Figs. 3R and 3U, it can be seen that almost 94% students from rural areas and 87% students from urban areas at primary level studying in govt. institutions were receiving free education. That proportion fell as one reaches the higher levels. In private unaided institutions

Fig. 3R: Proportion (per 100) of students in different types of institutions getting free education (rural)

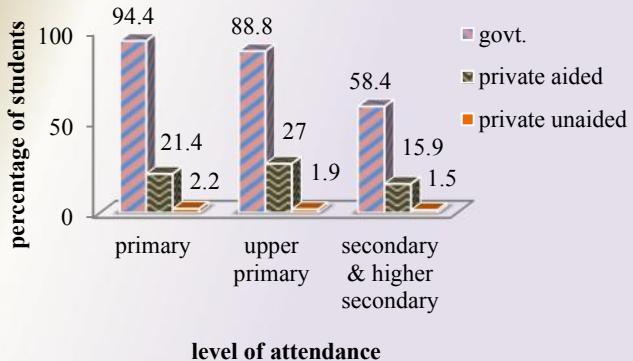
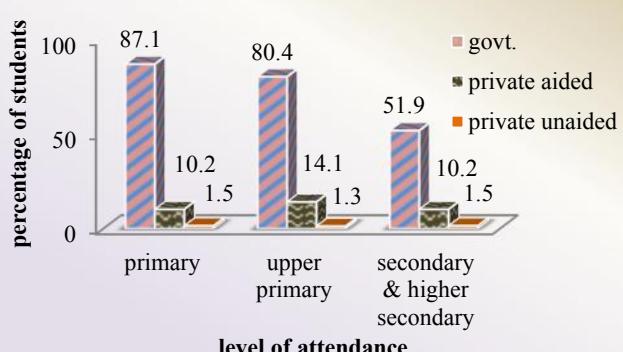


Fig. 3U: Proportion (per 100) of students in different types of institutions getting free education (urban)



the percentage of students receiving free education was negligible. In private aided schools percentage of students studying at upper primary level receiving free education was the highest in both rural and urban sectors.

3.14 Private coaching

3.14.1 Taking private coaching classes individually or in a group, at home or at any other place, by a single or more tutors for different reasons has become a present-day issue. In this survey proportion of students taking private coaching at different levels of attendance were captured.

3.14.2 From Tables 12 and 13 of Appendix A, it is noted that in States like Tripura (around 81%) and West Bengal (around 78%) majority of students were taking private coaching (combining school education and higher education), whereas at all-India level 1/4th of students were taking private coaching.

3.15 Students staying in hostel

3.15.1 In States/UTs where percentage of students staying in hostel is 5% and above are presented in Statement 3.13. Among these students staying in hostels, figures are also provided for students staying in hostels in the same State/UT.

Statement 3.13: Percentage of students staying in hostel and among them percentage of students staying in hostel within the state of residence		
State/UT (residence)	students staying in hostel	in hostel within state
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh*	10.6	63.9
Arunachal Pradesh	18.6	84.3
Gujarat	5.3	96.4
Himachal Pradesh	5.0	73.7
Karnataka	5.5	93.7
Kerala	6.5	61.7
Manipur	10.1	72.8
Mizoram	8.0	79.3
Nagaland	12.1	67.0
Odisha	6.4	97.0
Tamil Nadu	5.8	98.9
Uttar Pradesh	7.2	53.9
A & N Islands	8.0	72.2
Lakshadweep	8.6	21.4
all-India	4.8	

* includes Telangana

3.15.2 Only about 5% of students in India were staying in hostels. In north-eastern States like Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland that percentage was quite higher than that of all-India. It was observed that majority of students staying in hostels were from their home-States except in Lakshadweep.

3.16 Private expenditure on education

3.16.1 Education has all along remained an important development priority, necessitating intervention by government for its easy access to different sections of society.

3.16.2 Nevertheless, individuals attending educational institutions incur expenditure in the form of payment of course fees (including tuition fee, examination fees etc.), purchase of books, stationery and uniforms, expenses on conveyance, private coaching, etc. This is referred to as private expenditure on education. In the current survey, information on this had been obtained from all the students and is summarised here.

All the private expenditures incurred and/or to be incurred during the current academic session on the basic course of the household member were considered.

3.17 Average expenditure on education

3.17.1 The average annual private expenditure in general, technical and vocational education is presented in Statement 3.14 in comparison with NSS 64th round (2007-08).

Statement 3.14: Average expenditure (₹) per student by type of education

year	type of education		
	general	technical/professional (except vocational)	vocational
	(1)	(2)	(3)
2014	6788	62841	27676
2007-08	2461	32112	14881

3.17.2 In this round, average expenditure on technical/professional and vocational education were about 9 times and 4 times respectively than that on general education. In 2007-08 those were 13 times and 6 time respectively. Detailed State/UT wise average expenditure for these three types of education is given in Table 14 in Appendix A. It is to be mentioned that in States like Delhi, Chandigarh, Haryana the average expenditure in general education was more than double of the national average.

3.17.3 Expenditure on general education

3.17.3.1 From Statement 3.15 it is observed that with increase in level of current attendance (not considering diploma) the expenditure was seen to increase. The rural-urban differentiation narrowed down at the higher levels of general education. At primary level, expenditure per student in urban areas was ₹10083, more than four times than that in rural areas. It is noted that at graduation and post-graduation level, average expenditure for female students is more than their male counterparts in rural areas. State/UT wise figures for different levels are provided in Table 15 in Appendix A.

Statement 3.15: Average expenditure (₹) per student pursuing general education at different levels

gender	primary	upper primary	secondary	HS	graduate	PG and above	diploma
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural							
male	3061	3603	5568	9820	11306	13017	15209
female	2512	2813	4534	8012	11813	16715	10706
person	2811	3242	5100	9031	11527	14604	13422
urban							
male	10604	11864	13781	21681	17480	19090	23040
female	9489	10940	13284	18442	16161	16565	21249
person	10083	11446	13547	20179	16771	17744	21947
rural + urban							
male	4895	5775	7805	13511	13324	15417	16920
female	4273	4922	7049	11509	13649	16641	14918
person	4610	5386	7459	12619	13478	15999	15997

3.17.3.2 Average expenditure at different levels for studying in different type of institutions is another significant issue of this survey. A huge difference is found in average educational expenditure between the schools run by government and the private ones (Statement 3.16). Even difference in the expenditure pattern between students from rural and urban areas was prominent. At primary level average expenditure varied between 6-7 times for urban and rural sectors between govt. and private aided schools.

Statement 3.16: Average expenditure (₹) per student pursuing general education by level of attendance and type of institution

level of attendance	type of institution					
	rural			urban		
	govt.	private aided	private unaided	govt.	private aided	private unaided
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
primary	965	6452	7907	2149	11881	14242
upper primary	1605	6013	9514	3358	12074	18553
secondary	3328	5896	11222	5540	14096	21565
higher secondary	6056	10803	13988	9668	20066	30810
graduate	8753	11730	17093	11560	16993	26380
post graduate and above	11403	14224	25372	13580	20978	29661
diploma	10603	14935	20976	12184	19059	46445

3.17.4 Expenditure on technical/professional education

3.17.4.1 It is evident from Statement 3.17 that average expenditure on technical/professional education in private aided & unaided institutions varied between nearly 1.5-2.5 times of that in govt. institutions. Except for medical course, not much difference in average expenditure for studying in govt. run institutions was present between rural and urban students. Students had to pay more than one lakh rupees for studying medical and management related courses in private unaided institutions. Table 16 of Appendix A provides State/UT wise expenditure on various courses.

Statement 3.17: Average expenditure (₹) per student pursuing technical/professional education for different courses and type of institutions

type of institution	medicine	engineering	management	IT/computer courses	courses from ITI/recognized vocational institutes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
govt.	57292	40828	39511	27094	13675
pvt. aided	76383	61516	60548	36401	30872
pvt. unaided	91391	69439	69473	43453	30598
urban					
govt.	72636	43418	46050	29718	14508
pvt. aided	99468	74291	62778	54976	33567
pvt. unaided	148510	83443	121150	59626	39166
rural +urban					
govt.	64968	42401	44519	28686	13942
pvt. aided	90205	69696	62124	48858	31852
pvt. unaided	118657	78227	105188	51051	33773

3.17.5 Components of private expenditure on education

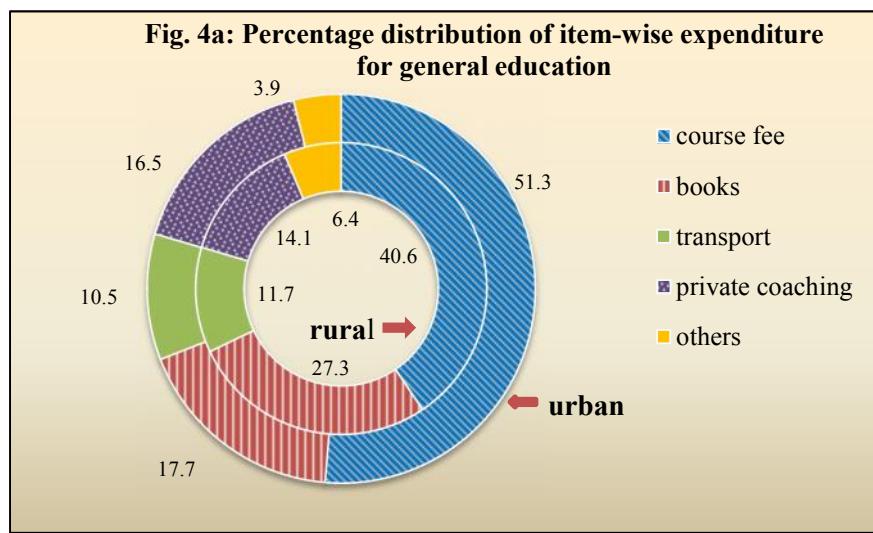
3.17.5.1 The private education expenditure is composed of different items of educational expenditure, viz. course fees; books, stationery and uniform; transport; private coaching; etc.

3.17.5.2 The share of each of the above components in average expenditure has been presented in Statement 3.18 below for general and technical courses.

Statement 3.18: Major components of expenditure and their share (%) in total expenditure		
component of expenditure	general education	technical/professional education (including vocational)
(1)	(2)	(3)
course fee	46	73
books, stationery etc.	22	10
transport	11	6
private coaching	15	3
other expenditure	5	8
total	100	100
average expenditure (₹) per course	6788	57094

3.17.5.3 The lion's share in average expenditure was contributed by course fees for all types of education (46% for general and 73% for technical), followed by books and stationery. For students attending general courses, 15% was spent on private coaching.

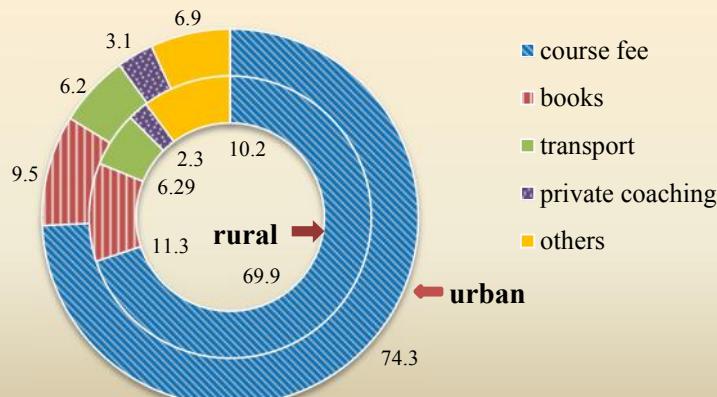
3.17.5.4 Fig. 4a depicts the share of the individual items in the private expenditure on general education in the rural as well as in urban India. In rural India, course fee, which includes tuition fee, examination fee and other compulsory payments, contributed 41% of total expenditure while another 27% was spent on books and stationery. In urban areas, more than 50% of educational expenditure was spent on course fee.



A generous amount was spent on private coaching by students of both sectors. Students from urban areas spent substantially lesser amount on books and stationery compared to their rural counterparts.

3.17.5.5 Fig. 4b focuses on the component-wise share in technical/ professional education. It can be seen that course fee alone contributed nearly 3/4th of the total share in urban sector and more than 2/3rd in rural sector. It is also observed that approximately 6% of total expenditure was spent on transport. Share of private coaching in technical education (2%-3% for rural and urban) was very less in technical education in comparison with general education (around 15%).

Fig. 4b: Percentage distribution of item-wise expenditure for technical/professional education



3.18 Never-enrolment and discontinuance of education

3.18.1 This section focuses on persons of age 5 - 29 years who were not currently attending any educational institution according to the current survey. Such persons had varying status of participation in the education system in the past. A section of them had never been enrolled in any educational institution and in that sense had not entered the education system of the country. Others had been enrolled at some point in the past, but were not currently attending any institution, either because they had completed their desired level of education or because they could not complete education for some reason.

3.18.2 Never-enrolment and dropping out are two critical issues plaguing the education system of our country. Their dimension can be gauged from the following statements.

Statement 3.19a: Proportion (per 1000) of persons (age 5-29 years) dropping out/discontinued education and never-enrolled for quintile classes of UMPCE

quintile class of UMPCE	rural		urban	
	proportion of dropping out/discontinuance	proportion of never enrolled	proportion of dropping out/discontinuance	proportion of never enrolled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	297	155	360	124
2	326	121	406	69
3	338	116	406	44
4	339	86	383	21
5	334	59	360	9
all	326	109	383	56
all (2007-08)	327	158	390	80

3.18.3 Statement 3.19a shows how the proportion of dropping out/discontinuance and never-enrolled persons changed with change in household's living standards as measured by household

usual monthly per capita consumer expenditure (UMPCE). It can be observed that the proportion of never enrolled persons (age 5-29 years) fell steeply from nearly 16% in the poorest quintile class to only 6% in the richest quintile class in rural India. In urban India too, the percentage dropped from 12% to 1% from the bottom to the top quintile classes of UMPCE.

3.18.4 The proportion of never enrolled persons in the year 2014 had reduced by approximately 30% over the year 2007-08 which is inspiring. The overall picture for proportion of dropping out/discontinuance, both in rural and urban areas had not changed significantly over time as well as over UMPCE classes.

3.18.5 The proportions of dropping out/discontinuance in Statement 3.19a are among the persons between age 5-29 years and **not** among the ever-enrolled persons of age 5-29 years in respective UMPCE classes.

3.19 The education-discontinued population: age at dropping out/discontinuance

3.19.1 Statement 3.19b indicates the percentage of drop-outs and discontinuance at different broad age-groups who were ever enrolled. It is seen that in rural areas majority of drop-out/discontinuance happened in the age-group of 5-15 years for both males and females. In contrast, in urban areas majority of drop-out/discontinuance occurred in age-groups 16-24 years.

Statement 3.19b: Percentage distribution of persons (age 5-29 years) who dropped out/discontinued education by age of dropping out / discontinuance						
age-group of dropping out/discontinuance	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5-15	58.1	62.7	60.3	45.0	41.4	43.3
16-24	41.5	36.7	39.2	53.6	57.4	55.4
25-29	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.3
all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Persons, who did not enroll in a particular level, after completing the previous level, are termed as discontinued whereas those who enrolled/attended a specific level but did not complete that level successfully are called drop-outs. In this KI document, drop-outs and discontinued are treated together.

3.20 The education-discontinued population - reasons for discontinuance or dropping out

3.20.1 For each person of age 5-29 years who had ever been enrolled but was currently not attending, the major reason for discontinuance was obtained.

3.20.2 For the males, engagement in economic activities had been the most common reason for dropping out, whereas for the females the dominant reason was engagement in domestic activities. It is also noticed that in urban areas the second major reason for leaving education is marriage (17.1%) for females. Financial constraints is another prevalent ground for all the population categories for leaving study before completing desired level of education.

Statement 3.20a: Per 1000 distribution of dropping out/discontinuance (for persons aged 5-29 years) by reasons for dropping out/discontinuance

major reasons	rural		urban		rural + urban	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
not interested in education	251	162	208	143	238	156
financial constraints	236	154	237	149	236	152
engaged in domestic activities	59	329	24	231	48	297
engaged in economic activities	299	39	336	69	310	49
school is far off	6	42	2	18	5	34
unable to cope up with studies	55	51	53	36	54	46
completed desired level/class	45	43	83	113	57	65
marriage		124		171		139
other reasons*	48	57	58	70	51	62
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

***include (for all):** timings of educational institution not suitable, language/medium of instruction used unfamiliar, inadequate number of teachers, quality of teachers not satisfactory, unfriendly atmosphere at school, preparation for competitive examination and others. **For girl students only, additionally:** non-availability of female teacher, non-availability of girls' toilet.

3.21 Reason for never-enrolment

3.21.1 The break-up of the proportion of never-enrolled by reasons for non-enrolment for different categories of persons is given in Statement 3.20b.

3.21.2 In rural areas the major reason for never enrolment came out as not interested in education (33% male and 27% females). In urban areas it is seen that 33% males and 30% females never enrolled because of financial constraints.

Statement 3.20b: Per 1000 distribution of never-enrolment (for persons aged 5-29 years) by reasons for non-enrolment

major reasons	rural		urban		rural + urban	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
not interested in education	332	270	295	271	325	270
financial constraints	215	163	328	300	236	185
engaged in domestic activities	48	234	38	134	46	218
engaged in economic activities	89	17	69	11	85	16
school is far off	18	29	4	17	16	27
marriage		6		4		6
no tradition in the community	29	67	22	63	28	67
other reasons*	268	213	243	200	263	211
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

***include (for all):** timings of educational institution not suitable, language/medium of instruction used unfamiliar, inadequate number of teachers, quality of teachers not satisfactory and others; **For girl students only, additionally:** non-availability of female teacher, non-availability of girls' toilet.

3.22 Access to computer and internet

3.22.1 Computer has had a deep impact on the education system in recent times. In this survey any of the devices such as desktops/laptops/notebooks/netbooks/palmtops/smart phones etc. were considered as computers.

3.22.2 Tables 18 and 19 of Appendix A show the proportion of households having computer and access to internet facility respectively. It is observed that only 6% of rural households and 29% of urban household possessed computer. In the households where at least one member of age 14 years and above was present was asked about the access to use internet facility (not necessarily having the facility possessed by the household). The fact is that 27% of Indian households (16% rural and 49% urban) had access to internet facility in the survey year, 2014.

3.22.3 Ability to operate a computer

3.22.3.1 For age 14 years and above, ability to operate computer at different age-groups is presented in Statement 3.21, gender-wise. Males were shown to be more adept in this regard than females for all-age groups.

Statement 3.21: Proportion (per 1000) of population (age 14 years and above) able to operate a computer

gender	rural				urban			
	age group (years)							
	14-29	30-45	46-60	60 and above	14-29	30-45	46-60	60 and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
male	227	64	22	6	536	309	209	106
female	135	19	5	1	438	173	87	28
persons	183	41	14	3	489	243	148	68

3.22.3.2 For those who can operate a computer it is essential to know whether they can use the basic functions of word processing like creating a document, naming/renaming of files, editing etc. or can use internet by using a search engine and fine-tune this for gathering desired information, visiting websites etc. or can communicate through internet by sending or reading e-mails, composing a message, attaching a file etc. Statement 3.22 provides such information.

Statement 3.22: Proportion (per 1000) of persons (age 14 years and above and can operate computer) by types of ability to use a computer

sector	able to use computer word processing/typing			able to use internet for searching desired information			able to use internet for sending e-mails		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural	104	52	78	100	45	73	89	39	65
urban	334	225	281	331	207	271	311	193	254
rural + urban	177	106	142	173	95	135	160	87	124

3.22.3.3 It indicates that the proportion of urban males (aged 14 years and above) with ability to use computer for various purposes was more than 3 times of their rural counterparts. In rural sector, the proportions of females were almost half of that of males for different types of abilities to use computer. In urban sector too, females were way behind males in terms of ability to use computers.

Appendix A

State Tables

Table 1: State/UT wise estimated population (00) for different age-groups by gender

State/UT	age-groups (in years)															rural	
	5		6-10		11-13		14-15		16-17		18-24		25-29		5-29		
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
Andhra Pradesh	2797	2337	13473	11510	8203	9035	6073	4081	6375	4498	19203	19081	14939	11947	71063	62488	
Arunachal Pradesh	95	79	501	559	274	229	257	259	283	215	553	443	325	377	2289	2162	
Assam	2057	1560	15882	10800	7821	5324	5742	4287	4213	3476	15036	13332	10517	10410	61269	49188	
Bihar	11237	7985	65279	56188	31790	25526	23415	17297	18453	14171	48800	41353	23267	29185	222242	191707	
Chhattisgarh	1772	1269	11080	9920	6422	6077	5141	4992	4487	2739	11962	10721	6866	6942	47730	42659	
Delhi	112	0	218	141	140	80	46	56	96	54	323	239	359	248	1295	820	
Goa	68	34	74	264	62	189	43	91	53	92	240	273	269	254	811	1197	
Gujarat	1876	1836	16974	15465	10248	8258	6771	5546	6997	5817	22194	18646	8645	9469	73708	65036	
Haryana	1377	713	8892	7111	5279	4263	3105	3068	2790	3158	10855	11175	7296	4771	39595	34260	
Himachal Pradesh	296	432	2322	2481	1705	1434	1030	917	1373	1200	3462	3195	1890	2375	12077	12035	
Jammu & Kashmir	456	253	5255	3899	2973	2387	2103	1561	1933	1665	5170	4627	2912	2327	20801	16719	
Jharkhand	2898	2700	17653	13971	9378	7315	5973	4476	5348	4792	14228	14322	8367	9888	63845	57465	
Karnataka	2217	1950	15546	15110	8829	8716	6419	5595	5872	5425	20590	22680	14659	13068	74132	72545	
Kerala	1624	916	6068	5977	4624	4884	2720	3377	3166	2907	8832	10095	5750	6309	32785	34464	
Madhya Pradesh	4074	4547	29246	27103	17870	18226	13326	10767	9944	9547	33426	31141	21280	20408	129166	121739	
Maharashtra	3505	4046	28187	19440	16014	15166	10985	8319	10841	8847	37509	32336	19376	22969	126418	111122	
Manipur	78	30	1076	732	414	390	303	252	310	234	1065	835	658	801	3904	3274	
Meghalaya	146	115	1458	1265	546	707	570	547	495	533	1724	1681	992	1118	5931	5965	
Mizoram	11	18	277	317	200	183	96	106	77	69	349	355	178	173	1189	1221	
Nagaland	43	58	676	745	559	354	368	391	202	243	647	866	615	818	3110	3475	
Odisha	1395	3040	16741	14223	10540	9365	7999	7460	5524	6470	22654	20568	11942	12686	76794	73812	
Punjab	1122	925	7094	6801	5336	3389	3130	2916	2861	2273	12033	8325	5888	6271	37464	30898	
Rajasthan	5053	3516	32960	25738	15875	14959	12805	11385	9452	7956	31345	31884	16955	17193	124447	112631	
Sikkim	38	10	259	227	101	99	127	96	106	97	218	223	164	183	1013	936	
Tamil Nadu	2004	1374	14819	12268	9965	9814	6685	5837	6989	4460	16736	18648	12439	14932	69638	67334	
Telangana	1226	638	8357	5962	5248	5028	4395	2672	4463	2963	13553	10346	6104	7457	43346	35065	
Tripura	405	182	1648	1065	793	562	770	509	387	200	1257	1660	872	1152	6134	5329	
Uttar Pradesh	16996	15204	104872	91779	54850	45098	38545	33115	34587	29509	100147	88102	44988	43446	394984	346253	
Uttarakhand	391	258	4340	3204	2363	1873	1736	1049	1362	1012	4350	2602	1495	2722	16038	12721	
West Bengal	4187	3833	29570	28454	18512	17353	11343	12676	11241	9995	39067	37098	21193	23735	135113	133144	
A & N Islands	13	13	59	47	37	71	22	41	24	48	136	143	89	106	381	470	
Chandigarh	7	1	16	21	13	12	5	6	4	7	29	10	19	21	92	78	
Dadra & N. Haveli	66	5	105	114	41	51	19	34	11	22	85	107	131	53	458	384	
Daman & Diu	8	0	13	15	11	19	21	16	13	14	35	36	15	11	115	110	
Lakshadweep	0	0	5	5	5	5	3	2	3	1	14	12	6	6	35	31	
Puducherry	46	0	210	118	145	42	17	56	44	107	216	206	393	203	1071	732	
all-India	69700	59878	461203	393041	257189	226482	182109	153855	160380	134817	498046	457363	271852	284034	1900479	1709470	

Table 1: State/UT wise estimated population (00) for different age-groups by gender

State/UT	age-groups (in years)														urban	
	5		6-10		11-13		14-15		16-17		18-24		25-29		5-29	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Andhra Pradesh	503	874	5478	5639	3955	3408	2787	2098	2781	2139	10150	9112	6350	7016	32004	30286
Arunachal Pradesh	11	9	107	91	40	46	46	42	38	38	112	119	43	62	397	408
Assam	284	119	1232	1483	710	724	633	437	244	383	2784	2229	1224	1780	7111	7154
Bihar	457	875	6821	6039	3322	2965	2958	2671	2469	1587	6855	6081	3416	3567	26297	23785
Chhattisgarh	330	173	2407	2394	1365	993	1022	677	1299	642	3167	2576	1896	1563	11485	9018
Delhi	347	683	5625	3596	2866	2054	1943	1209	1915	1536	8346	6121	6140	4513	27182	19713
Goa	43	125	317	216	249	284	203	140	102	170	545	309	305	218	1764	1462
Gujarat	725	985	8972	7963	5384	3720	3390	2976	3732	3058	14639	12894	10385	8284	47226	39880
Haryana	744	443	4415	3443	2263	1772	1516	957	1087	1374	4904	4814	3956	2769	18886	15571
Himachal Pradesh	68	0	248	275	181	130	101	49	115	69	571	345	322	400	1605	1269
Jammu & Kashmir	198	113	917	803	501	467	312	272	399	293	1600	1245	884	643	4811	3836
Jharkhand	672	624	3034	2817	1665	2262	1398	1581	1484	1451	5398	3528	2263	2696	15914	14960
Karnataka	1300	1643	8645	7985	6025	4638	3245	3693	3089	2771	15582	14270	10265	10178	48151	45177
Kerala	886	738	4529	5931	3122	3167	2060	2373	2294	2186	7038	8597	5082	6145	25011	29137
Madhya Pradesh	1484	748	8114	6992	5654	4362	4294	4225	3658	3303	14935	11344	7942	7043	46080	38016
Maharashtra	2253	1855	18420	12995	11715	8438	7741	5755	7658	5641	28788	26973	22098	21486	98673	83142
Manipur	47	23	509	391	233	211	183	121	116	93	391	504	278	317	1755	1660
Meghalaya	20	30	217	239	182	155	102	143	85	116	377	329	224	292	1206	1304
Mizoram	23	10	247	189	147	111	69	104	63	63	261	314	178	169	988	961
Nagaland	7	11	171	181	100	105	80	71	90	113	318	362	187	204	954	1047
Odisha	331	406	2627	2177	1246	1934	1305	1447	1331	1686	5973	4706	2524	2613	15336	14969
Punjab	461	349	3842	3575	1981	1471	1788	1238	1985	1586	7666	4575	4150	3890	21874	16686
Rajasthan	1152	1192	8769	7673	4561	5152	3629	3121	4560	2702	13574	12417	6821	5916	43066	38174
Sikkim	3	3	31	34	15	25	9	22	22	12	66	71	97	40	243	208
Tamil Nadu	2213	1845	11048	12806	8423	8717	6444	4368	4741	4765	18301	19495	14202	16041	65372	68036
Telangana	1200	873	5526	4414	3170	2980	2890	1290	1595	1708	7275	7494	4659	6391	26316	25150
Tripura	37	33	341	179	173	133	115	162	136	109	506	407	323	451	1631	1475
Uttar Pradesh	3650	3262	24379	21438	13990	12229	9921	8679	9861	8523	32809	28558	16425	13164	111036	95853
Uttarakhand	148	143	905	760	533	349	219	361	312	348	1196	1161	678	981	3991	4103
West Bengal	1330	1413	8863	6900	6371	5257	4466	5055	4346	3274	15277	17351	10309	10009	50962	49259
A & N Islands	19	10	31	56	40	43	41	26	33	9	93	88	38	48	296	281
Chandigarh	59	51	272	255	177	174	223	165	146	184	525	403	548	443	1950	1677
Dadra & N. Haveli	10	0	58	57	30	39	18	18	16	29	139	27	101	88	373	258
Daman & Diu	4	0	114	80	79	33	12	15	10	19	276	125	338	108	832	380
Lakshadweep	6	1	22	19	10	15	9	9	8	3	61	41	20	25	136	113
Puducherry	48	61	339	250	200	77	121	94	132	108	421	480	427	334	1688	1404
all-India	21073	19723	147591	130336	90673	78641	65290	55665	61952	52092	230920	209467	145100	139890	762600	685813

Table 2: Literacy rates (%) for persons (age 7 years and above) for each State/UT

State/UT	literacy rate (%)								
	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	69.6	50.5	60	87.3	75.1	81.1	75.4	58.2	66.8
Arunachal Pradesh	75.8	70	72.9	95.1	89.4	92.2	78.9	73.2	76.3
Assam	88.7	81.1	85.1	93.8	89.1	91.6	89.4	82.1	85.9
Bihar	75.7	54.2	65.5	86.2	72.2	79.5	76.9	56.2	67
Chhattisgarh	80.3	60	70.4	91.6	76.2	84.3	82.7	63.1	73.1
Delhi	95.8	79.1	88.9	93.3	86.5	90.2	93.5	86.1	90.3
Goa	96.9	88.2	92.2	94.3	86.1	90.4	95.1	87.1	91.1
Gujarat	84.1	63.4	74	94	82.2	88.5	88.4	70.8	79.9
Haryana	83.2	62	72.9	90.9	76.6	84.4	85.7	66.8	76.6
Himachal Pradesh	92	76.2	84.1	98.7	87.2	93.2	92.8	77.4	85.1
Jammu & Kashmir	83.1	62.5	73.3	85.4	70.6	78.3	83.5	64.2	74.4
Jharkhand	77	55.2	66.4	89.5	77.5	83.7	79.6	59.9	70.3
Karnataka	76.3	60.7	68.5	91.7	81.5	86.8	82.5	68.6	75.5
Kerala	97.1	91.9	94.4	97.6	94.8	96.1	97.4	93.2	95.2
Madhya Pradesh	77.4	54.3	66.2	92.4	78.6	86	81.4	60.7	71.3
Maharashtra	87.2	70.3	78.8	93.9	86	90.2	90.2	77	83.8
Manipur	92.1	81.4	87	96.5	87.5	92	93.5	83.5	88.6
Meghalaya	93.2	92.5	92.9	99.6	94.6	96.9	94.3	93	93.6
Mizoram	95.5	91.1	93.2	99.6	99.4	99.6	97.4	94.8	96.2
Nagaland	97.5	93.3	95.4	98.4	95	96.7	97.6	93.7	95.7
Odisha	81.3	65.8	73.6	91.2	77.2	84.1	83.2	67.8	75.5
Punjab	79.9	66.8	73.6	91.2	85	88.3	84	73.4	79
Rajasthan	77.7	49.4	63.7	88.2	68	78.6	80.7	54.1	67.6
Sikkim	90	87.6	88.8	94.3	92.9	93.5	90.7	88.5	89.7
Tamil Nadu	81.9	64.7	73	92.1	82.7	87.4	86.9	73.7	80.2
Telangana	68.8	47	58	89.8	76.8	83.4	76.8	58.3	67.7
Tripura	91	83.6	87.5	93.8	87	90.5	91.7	84.4	88.2
Uttar Pradesh	77.8	56.5	67.6	84.4	72.5	78.8	79.2	60.1	70.1
Uttarakhand	91.5	74.6	83.7	94.3	85.4	90.1	92.1	77.2	85.1
West Bengal	78.7	68.3	73.6	91.4	85	88.4	82.7	73.3	78.3
A & N Islands	82.9	78.9	81	93.8	89.1	91.5	87.2	82.9	85
Chandigarh	91.5	66.1	80.2	96.6	93.7	95.4	96.4	92.6	94.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	79.4	57.2	68.2	94.3	86.4	91.1	87	69.6	79
Daman & Diu	89	73.2	81.1	86.1	95.9	89.4	86.4	90	87.8
Lakshadweep	98.7	92.4	95.7	95.4	87.9	91.7	96.1	88.7	92.7
Puducherry	93.4	77.8	85.9	94.7	84.2	89.4	94.4	82	88.4
all-India	79.8	61.3	70.8	91.1	80.8	85.9	83.2	67.1	75.4

Table 3: Estimated (00) number of students for each State/UT by gender

State/UT	Estd. (00) students								
	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	37516	29123	66639	18271	15719	33990	55787	44842	100630
Arunachal Pradesh	1514	1369	2883	287	235	522	1801	1604	3405
Assam	36127	25070	61197	4084	3996	8080	40211	29066	69277
Bihar	130879	100179	231058	16878	14582	31460	147756	114761	262518
Chhattisgarh	25701	22589	48289	6624	5168	11791	32324	27757	60081
Delhi	610	300	910	14489	10145	24633	15098	10445	25543
Goa	301	710	1011	1025	850	1874	1326	1559	2886
Gujarat	39663	30748	70411	24482	19717	44199	64145	50465	114609
Haryana	22541	17970	40511	10727	8005	18732	33268	25975	59242
Himachal Pradesh	8255	7670	15925	873	734	1607	9128	8404	17532
Jammu & Kashmir	13943	11077	25020	2827	2347	5174	16770	13424	30194
Jharkhand	37467	29411	66878	8357	8532	16889	45824	37942	83767
Karnataka	38164	33786	71950	24193	21397	45590	62357	55183	117540
Kerala	20584	21337	41921	15068	16938	32006	35652	38275	73928
Madhya Pradesh	68322	59131	127452	26083	21615	47697	94404	80746	175150
Maharashtra	70434	53184	123619	53320	40429	93750	123755	93614	217368
Manipur	2682	1724	4406	1300	1077	2377	3982	2801	6783
Meghalaya	3372	3170	6542	776	822	1599	4149	3992	8141
Mizoram	733	701	1435	696	586	1282	1430	1287	2717
Nagaland	2114	2043	4157	590	629	1219	2704	2672	5376
Odisha	39753	34794	74547	7907	7595	15502	47660	42389	90049
Punjab	20338	16848	37186	12095	9161	21256	32433	26009	58442
Rajasthan	76753	55863	132615	25072	20177	45249	101825	76039	177864
Sikkim	673	612	1285	104	129	233	777	741	1518
Tamil Nadu	42208	36959	79166	36437	37498	73934	78644	74456	153101
Telangana	26253	18147	44401	16171	12386	28557	42424	30534	72958
Tripura	3883	2445	6328	937	696	1633	4820	3142	7961
Uttar Pradesh	226213	180252	406465	58186	51502	109688	284399	231754	516153
Uttarakhand	11203	7395	18598	2526	2406	4933	13729	9801	23531
West Bengal	69869	69869	139739	27692	24973	52665	97561	94842	192404
A & N Islands	166	268	434	174	182	355	339	450	789
Chandigarh	40	35	75	1022	930	1952	1062	965	2027
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	173	181	353	144	137	281	316	318	634
Daman & Diu	52	55	107	148	140	288	200	195	394
Lakshadweep	20	17	36	59	57	115	78	74	152
Puducherry	542	367	910	880	688	1568	1422	1055	2477
all-India	1079060	875400	1954460	420501	362179	782680	1499561	1237579	2737140

Table 4 : Per 1000 distribution of households by distance from school having primary, upper primary and secondary level classes for each State/UT

rural

State/UT	primary					upper primary					secondary						
	distance (d)																
	d <1km	1km	2kms	≤ d < 5kms	d ≥ 5kms	all (incl. n.r.)	d <1km	1km	2kms	≤ d < 5kms	d ≥ 5kms	all (incl. n.r.)	d <1km	1km	2kms	≤ d < 5kms	d ≥ 5kms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Andhra Pradesh	979	20	2	0	1000	681	138	135	47	1000	513	144	192	151	1000		
Arunachal Pradesh	858	69	40	32	1000	608	141	97	155	1000	168	140	256	435	1000		
Assam	872	114	11	2	1000	496	303	181	20	1000	167	342	379	112	1000		
Bihar	955	38	5	3	1000	687	207	90	15	1000	262	299	299	139	1000		
Chhattisgarh	972	28	0	0	1000	666	126	176	31	1000	399	139	372	90	1000		
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	1000	771	229	0	0	1000	656	229	115	0	1000		
Goa	835	87	79	0	1000	473	318	209	0	1000	320	304	259	116	1000		
Gujarat	962	31	7	0	1000	810	88	86	16	1000	438	97	292	174	1000		
Haryana	978	6	16	0	1000	851	48	89	12	1000	758	70	126	46	1000		
Himachal Pradesh	707	256	27	10	1000	379	366	236	20	1000	258	329	315	98	1000		
Jammu & Kashmir	940	39	21	0	1000	782	95	81	42	1000	450	243	163	144	1000		
Jharkhand	959	33	8	0	1000	514	248	192	46	1000	210	276	316	198	1000		
Karnataka	960	30	9	1	1000	733	175	63	29	1000	452	214	234	100	1000		
Kerala	625	294	78	3	1000	398	366	202	33	1000	270	293	379	58	1000		
Madhya Pradesh	989	11	0	0	1000	716	155	115	14	1000	341	131	301	227	1000		
Maharashtra	962	33	5	0	1000	662	132	164	42	1000	440	150	259	150	1000		
Manipur	888	101	11	0	1000	684	224	77	16	1000	464	112	190	234	1000		
Meghalaya	935	63	2	0	1000	605	220	175	0	1000	191	236	340	232	1000		
Mizoram	959	20	0	8	1000	947	20	0	24	1000	694	87	31	176	1000		
Nagaland	991	9	0	0	1000	927	29	4	40	1000	508	286	79	128	1000		
Odisha	941	48	11	0	1000	697	186	95	22	1000	273	268	334	124	1000		
Punjab	984	15	1	0	1000	706	233	62	0	1000	464	308	225	3	1000		
Rajasthan	934	54	13	0	1000	773	124	90	13	1000	536	173	211	80	1000		
Sikkim	879	74	47	0	1000	689	156	139	16	1000	424	223	280	74	1000		
Tamil Nadu	944	40	16	0	1000	618	182	152	48	1000	368	228	258	145	1000		
Telangana	1000	0	0	0	1000	763	55	135	47	1000	619	110	173	98	1000		
Tripura	807	177	13	0	1000	676	258	62	0	1000	404	300	257	37	1000		
Uttar Pradesh	952	43	5	0	1000	761	159	71	9	1000	322	282	286	110	1000		
Uttarakhand	817	145	37	0	1000	546	249	194	12	1000	310	291	266	134	1000		
West Bengal	928	67	5	0	1000	389	398	190	23	1000	264	392	287	56	1000		
A & N Islands	502	395	90	13	1000	309	412	227	52	1000	262	235	370	134	1000		
Chandigarh	1000	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	0	0	1000	876	124	0	0	1000		
Dadra & N. Haveli	990	10	0	0	1000	627	363	10	0	1000	393	321	69	217	1000		
Daman & Diu	882	118	0	0	1000	882	118	0	0	1000	586	218	196	0	1000		
Lakshadweep	941	59	0	0	1000	784	209	7	0	1000	523	236	43	198	1000		
Puducherry	994	6	0	0	1000	727	34	239	0	1000	488	170	145	198	1000		
all-India	941	49	9	1	1000	665	190	121	24	1000	367	236	275	122	1000		
estd. hhd (00)	1576915	82479	15034	1081	1675546	1113474	318717	202959	40365	1675546	615622	394984	460512	204367	1675546		

Table 4 : Per 1000 distribution of households by distance from school having primary, upper primary and secondary level classes for each State/UT

State/UT	primary					upper primary					secondary					urban
						distance (d)										
	d <1km	1km ≤ d < 2kms	2kms ≤ d < 5kms	d ≥ 5kms	all (incl. n.r.)	d <1km	1km ≤ d < 2kms	2kms ≤ d < 5kms	d ≥ 5kms	all (incl. n.r.)	d <1km	1km ≤ d < 2kms	2kms ≤ d < 5kms	d ≥ 5kms	all (incl. n.r.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Andhra Pradesh	962	38	0	0	1000	871	92	29	8	1000	839	111	41	8	1000	
Arunachal Pradesh	822	108	70	0	1000	757	181	61	0	1000	460	402	122	17	1000	
Assam	857	125	18	0	1000	681	241	78	0	1000	487	276	236	2	1000	
Bihar	950	45	5	0	1000	867	101	31	0	1000	650	197	143	10	1000	
Chhattisgarh	928	70	2	0	1000	727	271	2	0	1000	684	238	63	15	1000	
Delhi	989	9	2	0	1000	948	33	20	0	1000	925	50	25	0	1000	
Goa	810	4	6	180	1000	624	82	114	180	1000	461	183	176	180	1000	
Gujarat	922	78	0	0	1000	809	156	36	0	1000	725	229	46	0	1000	
Haryana	907	79	15	0	1000	856	96	48	0	1000	783	145	58	14	1000	
Himachal Pradesh	843	153	3	0	1000	544	336	120	0	1000	402	397	197	4	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	963	37	0	0	1000	927	66	7	0	1000	764	144	42	50	1000	
Jharkhand	955	26	19	0	1000	627	318	55	0	1000	513	267	203	17	1000	
Karnataka	978	16	7	0	1000	945	47	8	0	1000	831	130	30	9	1000	
Kerala	723	245	31	0	1000	529	298	173	0	1000	385	310	274	31	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	951	49	0	0	1000	877	103	21	0	1000	756	170	73	1	1000	
Maharashtra	903	76	19	2	1000	836	118	42	4	1000	720	195	79	6	1000	
Manipur	908	78	14	0	1000	841	132	26	0	1000	697	214	85	3	1000	
Meghalaya	777	153	70	0	1000	776	154	70	0	1000	708	145	144	3	1000	
Mizoram	920	71	0	3	1000	904	83	4	3	1000	681	239	53	23	1000	
Nagaland	965	31	4	0	1000	879	107	14	0	1000	627	248	113	12	1000	
Odisha	953	47	0	0	1000	863	136	1	0	1000	480	369	151	0	1000	
Punjab	884	113	3	0	1000	850	133	17	0	1000	736	176	78	9	1000	
Rajasthan	951	41	8	0	1000	928	60	12	0	1000	831	100	69	0	1000	
Sikkim	980	20	0	0	1000	980	20	0	0	1000	809	191	0	0	1000	
Tamil Nadu	957	35	7	0	1000	862	107	28	2	1000	765	169	62	4	1000	
Telangana	912	83	4	1	1000	904	85	10	1	1000	891	89	18	1	1000	
Tripura	919	81	0	0	1000	826	167	7	0	1000	744	225	30	0	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	945	49	5	0	1000	893	92	16	0	1000	774	167	54	5	1000	
Uttarakhand	918	78	4	0	1000	742	254	4	0	1000	609	321	66	4	1000	
West Bengal	906	88	7	0	1000	655	256	80	9	1000	614	274	105	7	1000	
A & N Islands	748	252	0	0	1000	684	180	136	0	1000	597	191	212	0	1000	
Chandigarh	985	15	0	0	1000	816	87	97	0	1000	700	87	212	0	1000	
Dadra & N. Haveli	167	629	205	0	1000	167	629	205	0	1000	167	629	205	0	1000	
Daman & Diu	735	265	0	0	1000	480	520	0	0	1000	480	520	0	0	1000	
Lakshadweep	896	104	0	0	1000	712	277	11	0	1000	712	213	75	0	1000	
Puducherry	980	20	0	0	1000	897	103	0	0	1000	646	296	58	0	1000	
all-India	925	65	8	1	1000	829	131	37	2	1000	727	187	80	7	1000	
estd. hhd (00)	748766	52943	6819	630	809163	671121	105836	30249	1951	809163	587862	150941	64665	5691	809163	

Table 4 : Per 1000 distribution of households by distance from school having primary, upper primary and secondary level classes for each State/UT

rural + urban

State/UT	primary					upper primary					secondary				
						distance (d)									
	d <1km	1km ≤ d < 2kms	2kms ≤ d < 5kms	d ≥ 5kms	all (incl. n.r.)	d <1km	1km ≤ d < 2kms	2kms ≤ d < 5kms	d ≥ 5kms	all (incl. n.r.)	d <1km	1km ≤ d < 2kms	2kms ≤ d < 5kms	d ≥ 5kms	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	973	25	1	0	1000	742	123	101	35	1000	617	134	143	105	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	851	77	46	26	1000	637	148	90	125	1000	224	190	230	354	1000
Assam	870	115	12	2	1000	521	295	168	17	1000	210	333	360	98	1000
Bihar	954	39	4	3	1000	706	196	84	13	1000	302	289	283	126	1000
Chhattisgarh	963	36	0	0	1000	678	155	141	25	1000	456	159	311	75	1000
Delhi	989	9	2	0	1000	943	38	20	0	1000	918	55	28	0	1000
Goa	820	38	35	107	1000	563	178	152	107	1000	404	232	210	154	1000
Gujarat	944	52	4	0	1000	809	117	64	9	1000	563	154	185	98	1000
Haryana	953	32	15	0	1000	853	65	75	8	1000	767	96	102	35	1000
Himachal Pradesh	724	243	24	9	1000	401	362	220	17	1000	277	338	300	85	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	945	39	16	0	1000	815	88	64	33	1000	520	221	136	123	1000
Jharkhand	958	32	10	0	1000	540	264	160	36	1000	280	274	289	156	1000
Karnataka	968	24	7	1	1000	820	123	40	17	1000	607	180	150	63	1000
Kerala	670	272	57	1	1000	458	335	189	18	1000	323	301	331	45	1000
Madhya Pradesh	979	21	0	0	1000	758	141	90	10	1000	450	141	241	168	1000
Maharashtra	935	53	11	1	1000	743	126	107	24	1000	569	171	176	84	1000
Manipur	894	94	12	0	1000	737	193	60	11	1000	543	147	155	155	1000
Meghalaya	903	82	15	0	1000	639	207	154	0	1000	296	217	300	186	1000
Mizoram	942	43	0	6	1000	928	48	2	15	1000	688	155	41	107	1000
Nagaland	985	15	1	0	1000	916	48	7	30	1000	536	277	86	100	1000
Odisha	943	48	9	0	1000	728	177	77	18	1000	311	287	301	101	1000
Punjab	945	54	2	0	1000	763	194	44	0	1000	571	256	167	6	1000
Rajasthan	939	50	11	0	1000	815	107	69	9	1000	616	153	173	58	1000
Sikkim	904	61	35	0	1000	761	122	105	12	1000	520	215	210	55	1000
Tamil Nadu	950	37	12	0	1000	742	144	90	25	1000	570	198	158	73	1000
Telangana	967	31	1	0	1000	816	66	88	29	1000	722	102	115	61	1000
Tripura	832	155	10	0	1000	710	237	50	0	1000	481	283	205	29	1000
Uttar Pradesh	950	44	5	0	1000	793	142	58	7	1000	432	254	229	84	1000
Uttarakhand	843	128	29	0	1000	596	250	145	9	1000	387	299	214	100	1000
West Bengal	921	74	6	0	1000	473	353	155	19	1000	375	355	230	41	1000
A & N Islands	596	340	55	8	1000	453	323	192	32	1000	390	218	309	82	1000
Chandigarh	985	15	0	0	1000	823	84	93	0	1000	707	89	205	0	1000
Dadra & N. Haveli	525	360	116	0	1000	367	513	120	0	1000	265	495	146	94	1000
Daman & Diu	752	248	0	0	1000	528	472	0	0	1000	493	484	23	0	1000
Lakshadweep	905	95	0	0	1000	726	264	10	0	1000	674	218	69	40	1000
Puducherry	985	15	0	0	1000	835	78	86	0	1000	588	251	89	72	1000
all-India	936	55	9	1	1000	718	171	94	17	1000	484	220	211	85	1000
estd. hhd (00)	2325681	135422	21853	1711	2484709	1784595	424554	233208	42316	2484709	1203483	545925	525177	210058	2484709

Table 5: Gross attendance ratio for different levels of education for each State/UT

rural

State/UT	level of education							female						
	male				primary to higher secondary			female				primary to higher secondary		
	primary	upper primary	primary & upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	primary to higher secondary	above higher secondary	primary	upper primary	primary & upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	primary to higher secondary	above higher secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	106	102	104	88	70	95	11	107	87	98	86	68	91	6
Arunachal Pradesh	78	129	96	110	84	96	18	87	134	100	118	61	97	11
Assam	104	114	107	86	79	100	9	105	113	108	91	54	97	8
Bihar	95	92	94	83	54	87	11	98	83	93	73	52	85	5
Chhattisgarh	103	82	95	94	55	89	7	96	88	93	83	74	89	6
Delhi	133	50	101	106	93	100	13	117	40	89	52	45	76	10
Goa	52	123	84	227	51	103	7	84	93	88	158	90	98	11
Gujarat	101	89	96	87	49	86	9	97	94	96	61	42	81	7
Haryana	99	100	99	93	95	98	12	100	79	92	103	70	90	10
Himachal Pradesh	105	100	103	110	91	102	25	103	105	104	110	99	104	21
Jammu & Kashmir	109	109	109	108	73	103	14	121	78	105	112	94	104	15
Jharkhand	100	96	99	88	60	92	8	102	89	98	101	46	90	7
Karnataka	101	86	95	100	60	91	9	93	90	92	98	64	89	7
Kerala	107	83	97	125	107	103	19	100	98	99	109	93	100	23
Madhya Pradesh	98	103	100	74	65	90	8	100	93	97	79	43	86	4
Maharashtra	100	95	98	96	62	92	13	104	88	97	106	60	92	8
Manipur	101	98	100	106	128	105	26	100	83	94	86	110	95	11
Meghalaya	108	127	113	124	41	103	6	107	120	112	122	41	101	3
Mizoram	110	83	99	143	76	103	11	98	93	96	121	80	98	5
Nagaland	96	82	90	108	135	99	24	109	79	99	95	98	98	19
Odisha	102	81	94	103	50	90	6	106	84	97	96	44	88	5
Punjab	122	74	101	91	75	96	11	105	98	103	81	90	97	12
Rajasthan	103	98	101	94	67	95	15	105	76	94	72	53	85	10
Sikkim	113	178	131	91	67	111	4	116	114	116	126	84	112	7
Tamil Nadu	99	94	97	106	66	93	17	97	88	93	114	88	96	15
Telangana	105	94	101	101	73	95	24	112	73	94	117	76	95	12
Tripura	104	110	106	103	64	101	10	100	120	107	100	66	102	2
Uttar Pradesh	106	79	97	66	62	87	15	98	79	91	64	53	81	13
Uttarakhand	106	104	105	96	72	99	24	106	102	104	86	67	96	10
West Bengal	101	100	101	89	50	91	8	98	110	102	103	55	96	7
A & N Islands	113	90	104	107	95	103	5	140	64	95	115	77	94	22
Chandigarh	97	81	90	142	99	98	6	69	83	74	7	90	68	11
Dadra & N. Haveli	101	108	103	72	3	93	3	109	61	94	39	23	79	4
Daman & Diu	93	77	86	64	82	77	13	96	76	85	92	48	79	6
Lakshadweep	86	90	88	182	126	114	6	66	139	101	122	248	117	6
Puducherry	110	88	101	125	33	95	19	97	108	100	136	77	99	12
all-India	102	91	98	86	63	91	12	100	88	96	84	58	88	9

Table 5: Gross attendance ratio for different levels of education for each State/UT

urban

State/UT	level of education													
	male							female						
	primary	upper primary	primary & upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	primary to higher secondary	above higher secondary	primary	upper primary	primary & upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	primary to higher secondary	above higher secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	105	89	98	84	72	91	25	104	84	96	98	76	93	19
Arunachal Pradesh	87	133	99	118	57	96	22	69	106	82	116	73	87	17
Assam	102	136	114	88	168	113	21	87	129	101	134	86	104	21
Bihar	103	103	103	71	74	92	22	106	94	102	79	66	93	20
Chhattisgarh	110	99	106	77	50	89	19	107	91	102	91	61	95	14
Delhi	95	98	96	65	103	92	19	93	100	95	101	84	94	20
Goa	68	114	89	132	85	98	15	77	59	67	212	79	95	8
Gujarat	100	93	97	101	61	92	14	104	98	102	80	71	93	13
Haryana	104	88	99	60	91	92	23	94	88	92	95	63	87	16
Himachal Pradesh	134	57	101	135	77	102	20	96	88	93	99	184	106	19
Jammu & Kashmir	118	83	106	125	72	102	24	117	82	104	86	95	100	26
Jharkhand	111	97	106	99	41	92	13	134	66	104	99	41	92	16
Karnataka	105	87	98	97	63	92	13	101	90	97	100	76	95	12
Kerala	106	89	99	113	101	102	19	90	102	94	100	98	96	24
Madhya Pradesh	113	92	105	99	75	98	19	113	89	103	87	82	96	17
Maharashtra	94	98	96	93	75	92	18	101	87	96	112	79	96	15
Manipur	101	87	97	109	118	101	34	98	103	100	103	142	105	26
Meghalaya	107	96	102	118	133	109	22	104	83	96	119	74	97	30
Mizoram	102	109	104	151	139	115	19	100	116	106	105	107	106	15
Nagaland	100	94	98	104	140	108	21	112	100	107	143	98	111	18
Odisha	97	95	97	105	53	89	18	113	81	98	95	54	87	17
Punjab	98	109	102	100	121	105	13	96	88	94	102	97	96	17
Rajasthan	95	111	100	81	78	92	22	100	85	94	83	78	90	18
Sikkim	101	105	102	194	92	110	11	114	115	114	101	192	121	12
Tamil Nadu	109	91	101	94	63	94	20	102	82	94	123	82	96	21
Telangana	111	105	109	73	101	100	23	119	81	104	102	77	99	15
Tripura	104	119	109	108	84	104	15	112	108	110	124	57	104	9
Uttar Pradesh	103	70	91	79	64	84	17	95	79	89	69	60	81	24
Uttarakhand	102	104	103	145	46	98	29	111	104	108	61	97	97	26
West Bengal	100	103	102	106	57	94	19	104	114	108	95	77	100	16
A & N Islands	85	115	102	94	109	102	8	90	93	92	77	342	106	15
Chandigarh	88	107	96	105	112	101	17	94	83	90	135	102	102	15
Dadra & N. Haveli	67	115	83	147	60	90	10	89	55	75	199	48	85	12
Daman & Diu	88	26	63	49	62	62	0	86	42	73	79	150	84	4
Lakshadweep	90	122	100	90	177	111	5	100	86	94	112	147	100	14
Puducherry	111	72	97	107	59	92	16	103	136	111	58	79	95	21
all-India	102	93	99	90	73	93	18	102	88	97	94	75	93	18

State/UT	level of education							rural + urban
	primary	upper primary	primary & upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	primary to higher secondary	above higher secondary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	105	92	100	88	70	93	13	
Arunachal Pradesh	82	130	97	114	73	96	15	
Assam	103	116	107	90	72	100	10	
Bihar	97	89	95	78	55	87	10	
Chhattisgarh	102	87	96	88	60	89	9	
Delhi	96	96	96	79	93	93	19	
Goa	74	90	81	169	79	97	11	
Gujarat	100	92	97	80	53	87	10	
Haryana	100	90	96	91	80	93	14	
Himachal Pradesh	105	99	103	111	96	103	23	
Jammu & Kashmir	115	93	107	109	82	103	17	
Jharkhand	105	90	99	95	51	91	9	
Karnataka	99	88	95	99	65	91	10	
Kerala	100	92	97	112	100	100	21	
Madhya Pradesh	102	97	100	80	61	90	9	
Maharashtra	100	92	97	101	67	92	13	
Manipur	100	92	98	100	122	101	22	
Meghalaya	107	116	110	122	50	102	8	
Mizoram	103	97	101	128	99	105	12	
Nagaland	103	84	96	105	116	101	21	
Odisha	104	83	96	100	48	89	8	
Punjab	108	88	101	91	93	98	13	
Rajasthan	102	90	98	83	65	91	15	
Sikkim	114	141	122	109	83	112	7	
Tamil Nadu	101	89	96	108	74	95	18	
Telangana	111	87	101	98	79	97	18	
Tripura	103	114	107	105	67	102	7	
Uttar Pradesh	102	78	93	67	59	84	16	
Uttarakhand	106	103	105	92	71	98	20	
West Bengal	100	106	102	97	56	94	10	
A & N Islands	109	86	98	99	112	101	13	
Chandigarh	90	94	92	117	106	101	16	
Dadra & N. Haveli	96	82	91	101	37	86	7	
Daman & Diu	88	40	69	72	93	73	2	
Lakshadweep	91	104	96	114	167	108	8	
Puducherry	107	91	102	98	67	94	18	
all-India	101	90	97	87	64	90	13	

Table 6: Net attendance ratio for different levels of education for each State/UT

rural

State/UT	level of education											
	male						female					
	primary	upper primary	primary & upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	above higher secondary	primary	upper primary	primary & upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	above higher secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	87	71	91	55	47	11	91	71	91	44	49	5
Arunachal Pradesh	64	64	82	43	29	17	76	77	87	61	31	9
Assam	87	70	93	50	35	8	90	74	94	61	32	7
Bihar	77	62	85	47	26	10	77	51	81	38	22	4
Chhattisgarh	86	52	84	54	28	7	81	64	84	59	44	6
Delhi	78	37	83	59	54	9	85	40	89	47	45	10
Goa	52	65	84	100	35	7	76	65	83	79	66	10
Gujarat	88	67	89	59	39	8	89	74	90	40	26	6
Haryana	81	73	88	59	49	12	86	61	86	63	53	10
Himachal Pradesh	87	83	93	71	63	25	91	79	92	62	69	19
Jammu & Kashmir	90	69	93	39	36	14	93	53	92	50	36	15
Jharkhand	81	62	85	43	31	8	79	57	85	43	21	7
Karnataka	93	72	91	72	44	9	89	77	88	75	51	7
Kerala	91	70	91	84	75	19	91	81	94	83	72	22
Madhya Pradesh	84	71	88	42	35	8	82	67	84	43	24	4
Maharashtra	89	73	91	61	39	12	89	69	90	57	41	8
Manipur	88	58	94	58	56	26	85	58	88	59	49	10
Meghalaya	87	55	91	40	8	6	84	58	89	32	7	3
Mizoram	87	61	93	65	12	11	79	64	88	60	12	5
Nagaland	83	74	85	75	77	24	91	56	93	79	74	19
Odisha	89	64	88	69	31	6	87	65	85	66	32	5
Punjab	89	54	90	51	43	11	85	62	89	51	53	12
Rajasthan	85	63	88	50	30	15	82	48	83	38	19	10
Sikkim	97	77	95	35	24	4	95	57	99	44	21	7
Tamil Nadu	86	74	88	69	50	15	87	72	87	70	59	13
Telangana	92	73	93	78	45	22	95	69	90	70	61	12
Tripura	94	73	96	62	30	10	93	79	96	62	21	2
Uttar Pradesh	79	49	84	34	33	14	75	46	79	35	25	12
Uttarakhand	95	84	97	61	51	24	98	91	97	66	42	10
West Bengal	85	71	90	49	21	8	86	74	90	55	27	7
A & N Islands	90	56	85	51	78	5	100	58	85	60	34	22
Chandigarh	66	31	77	54	0	6	64	43	64	4	37	11
Dadra & N. Haveli	99	91	98	70	2	2	96	58	93	36	23	4
Daman & Diu	93	69	86	64	82	10	96	75	85	63	25	6
Lakshadweep	85	74	87	96	26	6	66	90	95	72	95	6
Puducherry	100	87	95	10	24	14	96	96	100	97	75	11
all-India	84	64	88	51	36	12	82	61	85	49	33	8

Table 6: Net attendance ratio for different levels of education for each State/UT

urban

State/UT	level of education											
	male						female					
	primary	upper primary	primary & upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	above higher secondary	primary	upper primary	primary & upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	above higher secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	89	72	89	55	53	23	88	69	89	68	49	17
Arunachal Pradesh	73	50	86	65	26	22	63	53	73	71	28	17
Assam	78	90	93	72	33	21	75	63	90	61	57	21
Bihar	81	57	88	49	48	21	78	59	86	49	38	19
Chhattisgarh	91	64	93	41	36	18	89	53	91	52	38	14
Delhi	83	63	87	34	59	19	82	77	87	58	52	18
Goa	68	81	89	100	82	15	77	42	67	85	60	8
Gujarat	87	76	90	70	43	13	86	61	89	50	46	13
Haryana	84	60	86	38	57	23	75	58	80	41	49	15
Himachal Pradesh	95	52	87	67	52	19	93	80	93	70	80	19
Jammu & Kashmir	90	58	92	58	43	23	93	61	94	35	52	26
Jharkhand	86	54	91	35	16	13	84	30	85	48	24	15
Karnataka	90	71	92	70	42	12	91	73	91	77	53	11
Kerala	94	75	93	79	74	18	86	80	90	73	76	22
Madhya Pradesh	88	68	89	59	36	19	89	64	91	60	42	16
Maharashtra	85	72	89	60	56	18	88	71	89	76	55	15
Manipur	92	71	94	89	69	33	87	80	94	78	66	26
Meghalaya	86	67	89	52	44	22	86	52	85	50	24	29
Mizoram	89	82	96	72	42	19	94	83	97	61	42	15
Nagaland	86	52	85	53	72	21	94	69	98	50	45	18
Odisha	87	76	89	73	38	18	91	71	89	59	35	16
Punjab	88	69	91	57	66	13	84	67	87	59	57	16
Rajasthan	73	60	82	35	41	21	76	61	83	45	31	17
Sikkim	92	68	94	65	56	11	97	76	97	64	43	12
Tamil Nadu	92	77	93	68	48	18	90	66	89	69	58	18
Telangana	93	63	94	54	59	22	91	63	94	60	45	14
Tripura	97	87	99	52	31	15	100	83	100	75	21	9
Uttar Pradesh	78	48	80	43	35	17	73	53	77	38	35	22
Uttarakhand	90	85	94	62	40	29	95	57	93	43	71	26
West Bengal	86	75	90	60	33	18	84	74	94	66	46	16
A & N Islands	63	76	91	63	69	8	72	76	81	38	92	15
Chandigarh	80	80	85	79	85	16	79	64	84	96	75	14
Dadra & N. Haveli	52	78	76	70	11	10	89	46	72	81	48	12
Daman & Diu	84	24	62	49	0	0	77	42	73	38	100	4
Lakshadweep	90	100	100	73	67	4	100	76	90	71	60	14
Puducherry	97	66	90	51	30	14	92	88	97	49	57	19
all-India	85	67	88	56	45	18	84	64	87	59	47	17

State/UT	level of education						rural + urban
	primary	upper primary	primary & upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	above higher secondary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	89	71	91	54	49	12	
Arunachal Pradesh	70	67	84	55	29	14	
Assam	87	72	93	56	35	9	
Bihar	77	57	83	44	26	9	
Chhattisgarh	85	58	85	55	35	8	
Delhi	82	67	87	43	56	18	
Goa	71	62	80	92	63	11	
Gujarat	88	70	90	54	37	10	
Haryana	82	65	86	55	51	14	
Himachal Pradesh	90	80	92	67	66	22	
Jammu & Kashmir	91	62	93	44	38	17	
Jharkhand	81	56	86	43	25	9	
Karnataka	91	74	90	74	47	10	
Kerala	90	76	92	80	74	20	
Madhya Pradesh	84	68	87	47	32	9	
Maharashtra	88	71	90	62	46	13	
Manipur	88	64	92	68	57	21	
Meghalaya	86	58	89	38	12	8	
Mizoram	87	70	93	64	26	12	
Nagaland	88	66	89	73	70	21	
Odisha	88	66	87	67	32	8	
Punjab	87	60	89	53	54	13	
Rajasthan	81	57	85	43	29	14	
Sikkim	96	68	97	42	27	7	
Tamil Nadu	88	72	89	69	53	16	
Telangana	93	68	92	68	52	17	
Tripura	94	77	97	62	27	7	
Uttar Pradesh	77	48	81	36	31	15	
Uttarakhand	96	85	96	61	49	20	
West Bengal	85	73	90	55	28	10	
A & N Islands	83	65	85	55	58	13	
Chandigarh	78	70	84	84	78	15	
Dadra & N. Haveli	88	67	87	59	27	6	
Daman & Diu	83	38	69	55	59	2	
Lakshadweep	91	85	94	75	59	8	
Puducherry	96	79	94	57	49	15	
all-India	83	63	87	52	38	12	

Table 7: Age-specific attendance ratio by age-group for each State/UT

rural

State/UT	age-group							
	male				female			
	6-13	14-17	18-23	24-29	6-13	14-17	18-23	24-29
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	95	81	29	2	97	68	14	1
Arunachal Pradesh	86	89	64	11	88	94	45	7
Assam	96	76	33	2	97	78	20	1
Bihar	86	72	32	5	84	69	20	2
Chhattisgarh	87	76	29	2	85	83	24	1
Delhi	84	100	35	5	91	46	21	0
Goa	100	100	31	0	98	95	31	0
Gujarat	92	75	19	2	92	52	15	2
Haryana	90	87	38	5	89	79	26	2
Himachal Pradesh	95	92	63	6	99	96	50	8
Jammu & Kashmir	95	89	41	9	94	85	48	8
Jharkhand	88	79	29	2	87	72	24	3
Karnataka	96	75	28	2	92	77	16	0
Kerala	98	96	52	5	99	95	48	3
Madhya Pradesh	89	73	25	2	86	67	15	1
Maharashtra	94	77	33	5	94	77	23	1
Manipur	96	90	62	13	89	81	39	6
Meghalaya	92	83	39	3	89	77	33	6
Mizoram	95	81	41	5	90	85	32	3
Nagaland	91	97	65	4	95	92	48	3
Odisha	95	68	19	1	92	63	13	1
Punjab	94	79	31	4	94	82	32	1
Rajasthan	91	81	39	5	86	59	25	2
Sikkim	96	95	42	1	99	94	53	1
Tamil Nadu	97	83	34	1	98	89	33	1
Telangana	96	85	44	4	98	78	26	2
Tripura	98	90	38	3	99	93	11	1
Uttar Pradesh	85	70	35	6	80	68	29	3
Uttarakhand	99	83	46	5	98	73	31	0
West Bengal	92	62	26	3	93	80	24	1
A & N Islands	97	98	15	1	96	78	39	24
Chandigarh	83	100	28	0	64	55	55	3
Dadra & N. Haveli	98	76	9	1	94	34	7	0
Daman & Diu	86	75	19	2	99	59	12	0
Lakshadweep	100	75	39	17	100	99	41	0
Puducherry	100	100	60	0	100	99	40	4
all-India	90	75	32	4	88	72	24	2

Table 7: Age-specific attendance ratio by age-group for each State/UT

urban

State/UT	age- group							
	male				female			
	6-13	14-17	18-23	24-29	6-13	14-17	18-23	24-29
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	95	82	47	4	95	84	36	3
Arunachal Pradesh	93	86	65	8	74	91	48	7
Assam	93	89	41	13	98	97	46	3
Bihar	89	83	46	10	88	90	38	8
Chhattisgarh	95	71	46	7	92	88	30	6
Delhi	91	79	42	8	93	88	39	4
Goa	97	100	32	0	100	88	34	1
Gujarat	92	85	39	2	91	82	30	2
Haryana	89	83	47	7	84	81	38	4
Himachal Pradesh	98	92	30	12	97	94	67	10
Jammu & Kashmir	93	94	43	12	95	87	51	4
Jharkhand	94	65	39	4	89	79	40	4
Karnataka	95	88	31	2	97	83	28	1
Kerala	98	97	51	6	95	99	51	3
Madhya Pradesh	93	80	39	8	94	84	36	6
Maharashtra	93	83	42	6	93	89	39	4
Manipur	96	99	76	15	96	96	58	10
Meghalaya	93	94	62	7	85	84	81	11
Mizoram	100	96	57	13	100	97	42	5
Nagaland	88	98	62	6	98	89	54	7
Odisha	95	74	37	6	98	59	30	5
Punjab	97	89	39	6	92	86	45	3
Rajasthan	85	83	47	9	87	72	35	5
Sikkim	100	92	42	2	98	100	68	4
Tamil Nadu	99	82	37	4	99	93	40	1
Telangana	96	96	47	3	98	80	39	2
Tripura	99	80	47	8	100	91	31	5
Uttar Pradesh	82	71	35	7	79	71	44	5
Uttarakhand	96	95	53	9	95	90	61	2
West Bengal	94	76	41	7	97	87	34	3
A & N Islands	100	100	31	2	92	100	35	30
Chandigarh	92	90	43	10	93	98	52	5
Dadra & N. Haveli	76	90	30	2	94	68	61	0
Daman & Diu	62	53	6	0	79	100	13	0
Lakshadweep	100	94	21	3	100	91	22	11
Puducherry	98	70	37	1	100	89	39	6
all-India	92	81	40	6	91	83	38	3

Table 7: Age-specific attendance ratio by age-group for each State/UT

rural + urban

persons

State/UT (1)	age-group			
	6-13 (2)	14-17 (3)	18-23 (4)	24-29 (5)
Andhra Pradesh	96	78	28	2
Arunachal Pradesh	87	91	56	8
Assam	96	78	30	2
Bihar	85	73	28	4
Chhattisgarh	87	79	29	3
Delhi	91	82	40	6
Goa	98	95	32	0
Gujarat	92	71	24	2
Haryana	88	83	35	4
Himachal Pradesh	97	93	55	8
Jammu & Kashmir	95	88	45	8
Jharkhand	88	75	29	3
Karnataka	95	79	25	1
Kerala	98	96	50	4
Madhya Pradesh	89	74	25	3
Maharashtra	94	80	34	4
Manipur	94	90	57	10
Meghalaya	90	82	42	5
Mizoram	95	89	42	6
Nagaland	93	94	56	4
Odisha	94	65	19	2
Punjab	94	83	36	3
Rajasthan	88	73	35	5
Sikkim	98	95	49	2
Tamil Nadu	98	86	36	2
Telangana	97	85	39	3
Tripura	99	90	27	3
Uttar Pradesh	82	70	34	5
Uttarakhand	98	82	45	3
West Bengal	93	74	29	3
A & N Islands	96	92	30	15
Chandigarh	91	93	46	8
Dadra & N. Haveli	92	63	20	1
Daman & Diu	72	74	9	0
Lakshadweep	100	90	24	7
Puducherry	99	85	42	3
all-India	90	76	32	3

Table 8: Estimated no. (00) of persons (aged 5-29 years) currently attending education and currently enrolled but not attending education for each State/UT

State/UT	estd. no. (00) of persons currently attending education			estd. no. (00) of persons currently enrolled but not attending education		
	rural	urban	rural +urban	rural	urban	rural +urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	68003	34799	102801	558	1172	1730
Arunachal Pradesh	3019	554	3573	109	57	166
Assam	62322	8148	70469	3156	32	3188
Bihar	243309	32424	275733	3638	39	3677
Chhattisgarh	51106	12191	63296	1134	264	1398
Delhi	910	25487	26397	52	28	80
Goa	1022	2059	3081	40	40	80
Gujarat	71461	44732	116193	577	359	936
Haryana	41816	19116	60932	182	92	275
Himachal Pradesh	16209	1636	17845	237	4	241
Jammu & Kashmir	25392	5275	30666	179	14	193
Jharkhand	71209	17950	89160	435	139	574
Karnataka	74397	47554	121951	1207	1110	2317
Kerala	44146	33911	78057	685	595	1280
Madhya Pradesh	130707	48280	178987	5467	919	6386
Maharashtra	129934	96545	226479	10583	2450	13032
Manipur	4532	2450	6982	23	11	34
Meghalaya	6884	1673	8557	10	6	17
Mizoram	1462	1282	2744	49	24	73
Nagaland	4229	1245	5474	0	0	0
Odisha	74984	15626	90610	4305	654	4959
Punjab	38070	21910	59980	316	88	404
Rajasthan	135114	47146	182260	1120	46	1166
Sikkim	1300	239	1539	6	6	12
Tamil Nadu	79469	75427	154896	4441	4273	8714
Telangana	44957	30071	75028	1028	338	1366
Tripura	6598	1681	8279	1842	446	2288
Uttar Pradesh	426086	115787	541873	2529	1184	3713
Uttarakhand	18728	5082	23811	27	5	32
West Bengal	143155	53820	196975	3638	2262	5900
A & N Islands	444	372	816	0	3	3
Chandigarh	75	2017	2092	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	353	314	668	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	115	325	440	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	37	121	157	0	0	0
Puducherry	910	1586	2495	139	129	269
all-India	2022462	808834	2831296	47713	16790	64503

Table 9: Per 1000 distribution of students by type of institution and levels of education for each State/UT

State/UT	level of education															rural			
	primary			upper primary			secondary & higher sec.			graduation and above			diploma/certificate			all (incl. not known)	estd. students (00)		
	type of institution																		
	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
Andhra Pradesh	287	3	107	207	2	34	139	12	93	18	11	48	10	5	23	1000	66639		
Arunachal Pradesh	278	10	15	220	0	10	311	17	4	47	1	4	47	31	5	1000	2883		
Assam	419	11	25	227	7	10	206	15	9	45	7	1	12	2	3	1000	61197		
Bihar	449	4	53	200	1	17	193	9	12	39	4	3	10	1	4	1000	231058		
Chhattisgarh	383	11	41	189	11	19	264	1	14	41	2	2	13	6	2	1000	48289		
Delhi	138	49	313	22	0	91	116	1	94	109	4	35	0	0	27	1000	910		
Goa	78	156	22	42	208	0	79	269	0	53	30	0	21	40	2	1000	1011		
Gujarat	401	31	23	214	19	7	129	61	24	25	28	8	12	11	7	1000	70411		
Haryana	216	24	150	148	12	51	158	18	93	45	9	23	18	6	23	1000	40511		
Himachal Pradesh	187	12	114	152	2	47	232	4	51	95	5	34	29	2	33	1000	15925		
Jammu & Kashmir	229	10	178	137	1	67	225	1	53	60	5	5	18	3	9	1000	25020		
Jharkhand	402	17	60	186	17	28	189	17	20	40	2	5	5	3	7	1000	66878		
Karnataka	302	51	61	175	24	15	170	60	33	34	24	17	9	13	11	1000	71950		
Kerala	138	60	99	91	65	49	167	88	60	34	37	78	13	3	19	1000	41921		
Madhya Pradesh	338	21	79	224	17	38	174	19	34	29	7	10	7	2	4	1000	127452		
Maharashtra	310	45	35	150	74	7	96	139	18	18	52	10	11	28	6	1000	123619		
Manipur	269	18	127	100	18	47	132	27	110	95	8	10	22	5	13	1000	4406		
Meghalaya	305	71	70	99	113	24	106	151	18	12	21	3	5	1	2	1000	6542		
Mizoram	324	10	95	171	6	57	203	26	35	48	0	5	7	4	8	1000	1435		
Nagaland	177	135	39	95	59	24	107	93	108	52	18	67	3	9	14	1000	4157		
Odisha	390	4	37	213	2	6	235	32	15	24	16	3	3	6	14	1000	74547		
Punjab	245	17	159	130	9	56	154	22	75	34	22	34	17	7	12	1000	37186		
Rajasthan	283	2	174	131	1	71	121	1	109	47	1	38	2	2	17	1000	132615		
Sikkim	326	3	103	218	0	10	297	2	5	22	1	3	5	3	3	1000	1285		
Tamil Nadu	195	35	106	165	28	34	207	48	27	21	38	57	4	9	26	1000	79166		
Telangana	192	9	147	132	3	58	169	2	123	43	8	95	3	1	14	1000	44401		
Tripura	416	11	13	243	0	1	254	3	8	37	0	0	7	2	2	1000	6328		
Uttar Pradesh	264	36	191	103	21	68	52	60	94	32	27	31	6	4	5	1000	406465		
Uttarakhand	354	0	76	205	4	26	197	13	17	83	4	10	2	1	8	1000	18598		
West Bengal	382	7	24	257	6	5	232	8	4	50	3	5	6	2	4	1000	139739		
A & N Islands	210	46	50	182	0	0	302	0	0	69	76	8	14	9	33	1000	434		
Chandigarh	277	71	53	171	68	27	217	23	0	67	14	1	6	4	3	1000	75		
Dadra & N. Haveli	546	104	0	205	7	0	87	5	0	0	34	1	2	9	0	1000	353		
Daman & Diu	77	118	50	99	111	0	283	141	0	60	27	0	20	0	13	1000	107		
Lakshadweep	201	0	0	303	0	0	413	0	0	37	16	1	2	0	27	1000	36		
Puducherry	233	2	145	119	4	66	182	6	25	98	23	30	43	0	23	1000	910		
all-India	320	22	100	168	17	36	151	37	50	36	17	22	8	6	9	1000	1954460		
estd. students (00)	624558	43113	194599	329072	34121	70420	295796	72233	97200	69852	32796	42496	15823	10983	17478	1954460	xxx		

Table 9: Per 1000 distribution of students by type of institution and levels of education for each State/UT

State/UT	level of education															urban		estd. students (00)	
	primary			upper primary			secondary & higher sec.			graduation and above			diploma/certificate			all (incl. not known)			
	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Andhra Pradesh	86	26	229	69	16	103	57	28	150	49	24	119	8	3	33	1000	33990		
Arunachal Pradesh	221	38	33	145	20	21	235	34	20	35	31	0	124	18	5	1000	522		
Assam	175	42	98	141	25	69	100	58	75	114	42	33	21	3	3	1000	8080		
Bihar	206	7	212	114	4	79	157	3	61	95	5	15	19	2	13	1000	31460		
Chhattisgarh	216	32	188	83	19	87	97	34	76	70	14	34	16	4	18	1000	11791		
Delhi	181	61	112	108	36	53	166	28	39	141	19	16	24	3	11	1000	24633		
Goa	77	119	9	78	161	3	93	327	0	14	71	0	27	22	2	1000	1874		
Gujarat	114	173	103	63	76	57	60	122	50	46	63	18	10	27	18	1000	44199		
Haryana	60	46	314	47	24	118	45	16	136	32	47	45	42	8	19	1000	18732		
Himachal Pradesh	84	23	263	53	3	79	132	21	95	97	1	55	23	2	67	1000	1607		
Jammu & Kashmir	71	25	292	39	13	103	126	3	99	161	2	22	23	0	16	1000	5174		
Jharkhand	182	52	190	74	21	89	68	53	124	76	15	11	12	5	28	1000	16889		
Karnataka	105	114	155	65	71	70	61	102	75	20	63	40	9	29	18	1000	45590		
Kerala	105	73	139	74	58	56	136	75	75	51	31	95	15	3	15	1000	32006		
Madhya Pradesh	110	43	202	68	32	90	79	51	149	58	20	66	11	5	12	1000	47697		
Maharashtra	103	133	90	65	101	34	53	161	40	31	95	27	13	40	13	1000	93750		
Manipur	122	9	246	63	8	105	87	15	147	133	14	15	19	3	13	1000	2377		
Meghalaya	60	169	71	20	115	54	62	186	58	41	110	37	4	6	6	1000	1599		
Mizoram	139	73	131	96	49	79	177	64	46	95	3	4	15	8	11	1000	1282		
Nagaland	36	88	184	21	50	91	27	122	200	22	66	71	8	9	7	1000	1219		
Odisha	167	32	124	118	11	50	147	60	73	84	23	28	20	19	43	1000	15502		
Punjab	76	48	210	29	25	106	99	87	136	32	39	43	14	18	19	1000	21256		
Rajasthan	71	8	274	56	7	146	83	6	158	75	8	71	8	1	28	1000	45249		
Sikkim	134	21	144	105	0	90	218	30	114	72	10	23	11	5	24	1000	233		
Tamil Nadu	97	54	188	79	31	91	119	53	76	37	53	92	5	5	19	1000	73934		
Telangana	74	16	309	43	12	147	38	4	179	15	12	132	3	1	14	1000	28557		
Tripura	289	13	39	204	2	6	279	15	13	87	5	4	34	5	4	1000	1633		
Uttar Pradesh	69	48	295	41	26	111	60	57	114	52	49	43	8	9	13	1000	109688		
Uttarakhand	47	60	249	39	44	103	119	17	70	164	13	26	10	10	28	1000	4933		
West Bengal	196	35	73	187	22	29	216	25	31	106	25	15	14	5	10	1000	52665		
A & N Islands	169	12	37	175	41	26	297	32	31	66	17	5	36	0	58	1000	355		
Chandigarh	160	41	45	114	26	31	282	49	68	68	58	3	2	8	29	1000	1952		
Dadra & N. Haveli	188	16	115	138	0	60	227	12	66	8	106	0	15	33	14	1000	281		
Daman & Diu	267	213	108	30	59	29	134	44	6	15	21	10	44	20	0	1000	288		
Lakshadweep	338	0	0	216	0	0	296	0	16	72	0	34	21	0	6	1000	115		
Puducherry	183	49	174	69	28	61	108	31	83	35	6	131	33	1	7	1000	1568		
all-India	112	63	187	75	40	81	94	64	91	57	42	50	12	12	17	1000	782680		
estd. students (00)	87668	49569	146009	58395	30987	63742	73196	49969	71116	44607	32857	39341	9506	9718	13308	782680	xxx		

Table 9: Per 1000 distribution of students by type of institution and levels of education for each State/UT

State/UT	level of education															rural + urban			
	primary			upper primary			secondary & higher sec.			graduation and above			diploma/certificate			all (incl. not known)	estd. students (00)		
	type of institution																		
	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
Andhra Pradesh	219	11	148	160	7	57	112	17	113	29	15	72	9	4	26	1000	100630		
Arunachal Pradesh	270	14	17	209	3	11	299	20	6	45	5	3	58	29	5	1000	3405		
Assam	391	14	33	217	9	17	194	20	17	53	11	4	13	2	3	1000	69277		
Bihar	420	4	72	190	2	24	189	8	18	45	4	5	11	1	5	1000	262518		
Chhattisgarh	351	15	70	168	13	32	231	7	26	47	4	8	14	6	5	1000	60081		
Delhi	179	60	119	105	35	55	164	27	41	140	19	17	23	3	11	1000	25543		
Goa	77	132	13	65	177	2	88	306	0	28	56	0	25	28	2	1000	2886		
Gujarat	290	86	53	155	41	26	102	85	34	33	42	12	12	17	11	1000	114609		
Haryana	167	31	202	116	16	72	122	17	106	41	21	30	26	7	21	1000	59242		
Himachal Pradesh	178	13	128	143	2	50	223	5	55	95	4	36	28	2	36	1000	17532		
Jammu & Kashmir	202	13	197	120	3	73	208	1	61	77	5	8	19	2	10	1000	30194		
Jharkhand	357	24	86	164	18	40	165	24	41	47	5	6	6	3	12	1000	83767		
Karnataka	226	75	98	132	42	36	128	76	49	29	39	26	9	19	14	1000	117540		
Kerala	124	66	116	84	62	52	154	82	66	41	34	85	14	3	17	1000	73928		
Madhya Pradesh	276	27	112	182	21	52	148	27	66	37	10	25	8	3	6	1000	175150		
Maharashtra	221	83	59	113	86	19	77	149	27	24	70	17	12	33	9	1000	217368		
Manipur	217	15	169	87	14	68	116	23	123	108	10	12	21	4	13	1000	6783		
Meghalaya	257	91	70	84	114	30	97	158	26	17	39	10	5	2	3	1000	8141		
Mizoram	237	40	112	136	26	68	191	44	40	70	2	4	11	6	10	1000	2717		
Nagaland	145	124	72	78	57	40	88	100	129	45	29	68	4	9	12	1000	5376		
Odisha	352	9	52	197	3	13	220	36	25	34	17	7	6	8	19	1000	90049		
Punjab	183	28	178	93	15	74	134	46	97	33	28	37	16	11	14	1000	58442		
Rajasthan	229	4	199	112	2	90	112	2	122	54	2	46	3	2	20	1000	177864		
Sikkim	296	6	110	200	0	22	285	6	21	29	2	6	6	3	6	1000	1518		
Tamil Nadu	148	44	146	123	29	62	164	50	51	29	46	74	5	7	23	1000	153101		
Telangana	146	11	211	97	6	93	118	3	145	32	10	109	3	1	14	1000	72958		
Tripura	390	11	18	235	1	2	259	5	9	47	1	1	13	3	2	1000	7961		
Uttar Pradesh	223	39	213	90	22	78	53	59	99	36	32	33	6	5	7	1000	516153		
Uttarakhand	290	13	112	170	12	42	181	14	28	100	6	14	4	3	12	1000	23531		
West Bengal	331	14	37	238	11	12	228	13	12	65	9	8	8	3	6	1000	192404		
A & N Islands	192	31	44	179	18	12	300	15	14	68	50	7	24	5	44	1000	789		
Chandigarh	164	43	45	116	28	30	279	48	66	68	56	3	2	8	28	1000	2027		
Dadra & N. Haveli	387	65	51	176	4	27	149	8	29	3	66	1	8	20	6	1000	634		
Daman & Diu	215	187	93	49	73	21	175	70	5	27	23	7	37	14	4	1000	394		
Lakshadweep	305	0	0	237	0	0	324	0	12	64	4	26	16	0	11	1000	152		
Puducherry	202	31	163	88	20	62	135	22	61	58	13	94	37	1	13	1000	2477		
all-India	260	34	124	142	24	49	135	45	61	42	24	30	9	8	11	1000	2737140		
estd. students (00)	712226	92682	340608	387467	65108	134162	368991	122202	168316	114460	65652	81837	25329	20701	30786	2737140	xxx		

Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of students by general, technical/ professional (except vocational) and vocational education for each State/UT

rural + urban

State/UT	for age group 15-29 years				for age group 5-29 years			
	general	technical/ professional (except vocational)	vocational	all (incl. n.r.)	general	technical/ professional (except vocational)	vocational	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	685	288	27	1000	899	93	9	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	835	127	33	1000	928	56	14	1000
Assam	946	46	7	1000	985	13	2	1000
Bihar	940	48	12	1000	984	13	3	1000
Chhattisgarh	875	94	30	1000	960	31	10	1000
Delhi	834	155	11	1000	935	61	4	1000
Goa	813	82	106	1000	934	29	37	1000
Gujarat	802	146	52	1000	940	45	16	1000
Haryana	790	174	36	1000	926	61	13	1000
Himachal Pradesh	795	136	70	1000	913	57	29	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	903	84	13	1000	964	31	5	1000
Jharkhand	882	97	22	1000	966	28	6	1000
Karnataka	773	159	69	1000	930	49	21	1000
Kerala	723	235	42	1000	887	96	17	1000
Madhya Pradesh	878	105	17	1000	964	31	5	1000
Maharashtra	790	178	32	1000	924	64	12	1000
Manipur	897	93	10	1000	959	37	4	1000
Meghalaya	964	27	5	1000	986	11	2	1000
Mizoram	900	72	29	1000	965	25	10	1000
Nagaland	945	51	4	1000	976	22	2	1000
Odisha	844	109	47	1000	961	27	12	1000
Punjab	809	158	33	1000	931	57	12	1000
Rajasthan	887	91	22	1000	962	31	7	1000
Sikkim	946	50	4	1000	980	19	2	1000
Tamil Nadu	682	276	42	1000	897	90	14	1000
Telangana	802	185	13	1000	928	67	5	1000
Tripura	908	77	15	1000	973	23	4	1000
Uttar Pradesh	923	68	10	1000	975	22	3	1000
Uttarakhand	949	35	16	1000	984	11	5	1000
West Bengal	915	78	7	1000	974	24	2	1000
A & N Islands	712	204	84	1000	879	86	35	1000
Chandigarh	769	206	25	1000	898	91	11	1000
Dadra & N. Haveli	743	211	45	1000	947	43	9	1000
Daman & Diu	753	178	69	1000	931	50	19	1000
Lakshadweep	806	165	29	1000	935	55	10	1000
Puducherry	520	441	38	1000	827	159	14	1000
all-India	850	126	24	1000	952	40	8	1000
estd. (00) students	743300	109766	21406	874493	2605679	109960	21481	2737140

Table 11: Proportion (per 1000) of students receiving different facilities for level of general education for each State/UT persons

State/UT	primary		upper primary		secondary & higher secondary	rural + urban
	free education	mid-day meal	free education	mid-day meal	free education	graduation and above
			(4)	(5)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	581	586	718	700	424	99
Arunachal Pradesh	804	649	833	643	851	523
Assam	806	863	683	714	296	143
Bihar	813	812	810	727	501	265
Chhattisgarh	793	794	725	541	416	162
Delhi	412	467	393	392	165	38
Goa	244	854	60	825	9	0
Gujarat	635	640	635	629	304	83
Haryana	375	405	480	513	146	34
Himachal Pradesh	368	544	411	657	89	21
Jammu & Kashmir	444	458	545	410	487	431
Jharkhand	754	773	723	625	448	282
Karnataka	551	647	553	717	333	12
Kerala	534	575	637	630	462	124
Madhya Pradesh	656	652	670	647	279	44
Maharashtra	546	706	492	662	286	87
Manipur	511	539	482	427	130	47
Meghalaya	445	770	135	280	37	1
Mizoram	637	613	594	495	653	539
Nagaland	288	356	420	121	100	88
Odisha	842	846	899	841	557	197
Punjab	409	452	370	461	56	0
Rajasthan	522	528	518	488	316	80
Sikkim	701	699	868	709	848	489
Tamil Nadu	474	505	595	668	642	105
Telangana	392	408	499	509	430	194
Tripura	924	924	965	890	938	884
Uttar Pradesh	460	450	427	418	74	38
Uttarakhand	647	688	512	634	108	20
West Bengal	796	848	743	803	622	81
A & N Islands	815	815	838	864	842	248
Chandigarh	651	678	581	643	53	0
Dadra & N. Haveli	802	849	805	794	589	0
Daman & Diu	435	442	340	499	662	0
Lakshadweep	959	959	957	957	909	151
Puducherry	523	562	549	587	613	411
all-India	599	625	604	616	345	97

Table 12: Proportion (per 1000) of students taking private coaching for levels of school education for each State/UT
 rural + urban

State/UT	primary		upper primary		secondary and higher secondary	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	135	71	137	128	126	68
Arunachal Pradesh	99	49	28	25	122	93
Assam	91	81	164	169	411	382
Bihar	468	397	557	429	672	631
Chhattisgarh	57	64	76	35	155	101
Delhi	322	366	406	421	425	488
Goa	136	155	274	200	324	367
Gujarat	192	152	180	121	324	293
Haryana	117	88	186	120	242	200
Himachal Pradesh	38	27	89	48	151	119
Jammu & Kashmir	315	283	275	286	367	385
Jharkhand	293	277	363	337	542	429
Karnataka	116	166	147	86	139	147
Kerala	227	206	299	269	411	422
Madhya Pradesh	132	92	179	105	377	340
Maharashtra	216	192	244	194	342	356
Manipur	344	287	335	396	547	508
Meghalaya	52	19	48	58	75	147
Mizoram	17	17	25	9	44	14
Nagaland	34	14	14	51	87	73
Odisha	450	424	436	472	634	594
Punjab	216	182	221	233	288	233
Rajasthan	54	35	66	64	194	200
Sikkim	56	75	92	66	365	173
Tamil Nadu	228	211	187	192	204	205
Telangana	68	31	93	32	67	21
Tripura	783	765	891	768	870	914
Uttar Pradesh	122	90	137	109	346	183
Uttarakhand	186	144	207	39	253	127
West Bengal	711	625	890	846	890	920
A & N Islands	186	318	349	217	405	286
Chandigarh	494	456	483	433	691	696
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	124	234	157	276	36	317
Daman & Diu	588	769	476	558	265	459
Lakshadweep	0	50	96	230	11	273
Puducherry	362	247	281	230	269	157
all-India	231	201	280	246	378	347

Table 13: Proportion of students (per 1000) taking private coaching for levels of higher education for each State/UT
 rural + urban
 persons

State/UT	diploma (incl. all levels)	graduation	post graduate and above	proportion (per 1000) of students taking private coaching (school education and higher education)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	49	47	100	103
Arunachal Pradesh	101	99	233	78
Assam	364	289	161	196
Bihar	481	423	72	495
Chhattisgarh	57	135	65	81
Delhi	214	154	97	340
Goa	42	0	0	231
Gujarat	147	129	128	194
Haryana	114	174	118	150
Himachal Pradesh	39	89	54	76
Jammu & Kashmir	70	145	5	292
Jharkhand	223	358	322	350
Karnataka	97	76	23	127
Kerala	44	69	69	261
Madhya Pradesh	244	232	65	189
Maharashtra	229	254	157	250
Manipur	210	155	60	355
Meghalaya	32	36	0	61
Mizoram	4	0	8	19
Nagaland	2	0	0	38
Odisha	234	364	303	479
Punjab	74	172	95	213
Rajasthan	133	172	165	100
Sikkim	144	244	45	137
Tamil Nadu	22	24	36	174
Telangana	31	18	84	50
Tripura	435	763	468	812
Uttar Pradesh	209	158	95	152
Uttarakhand	341	72	181	162
West Bengal	457	786	539	784
A & N Islands	0	0	0	240
Chandigarh	0	172	0	500
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	164	441	0	206
Daman & Diu	0	147	0	508
Lakshadweep	42	18	0	87
Puducherry	44	40	0	224
all-India	183	203	130	259

Table 14: Average expenditure (₹) per student in current academic session by type of education
rural + urban

State/UT	type of education		
	general	technical/professional (except vocational)	vocational
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	7358	43400	14927
Arunachal Pradesh	5917	43632	46810
Assam	4152	41632	16736
Bihar	4251	75629	36693
Chhattisgarh	2993	35522	12578
Delhi	19491	67537	33799
Goa	8465	54798	15128
Gujarat	7442	60491	22423
Haryana	13905	74260	33450
Himachal Pradesh	8367	78886	23534
Jammu & Kashmir	7311	60699	29548
Jharkhand	4543	39084	35177
Karnataka	7863	59803	20811
Kerala	9326	82232	19646
Madhya Pradesh	4894	55192	28504
Maharashtra	9292	69181	31179
Manipur	10012	81152	24195
Meghalaya	7037	49363	13135
Mizoram	10041	59649	32665
Nagaland	11501	60751	20518
Odisha	4584	66159	34740
Punjab	12600	69520	39139
Rajasthan	6804	47822	35852
Sikkim	5853	104922	29691
Tamil Nadu	9773	79689	35469
Telangana	9600	47788	14744
Tripura	6174	51610	15861
Uttar Pradesh	5074	58567	28073
Uttarakhand	5893	96342	30177
West Bengal	6692	58436	21104
A & N Islands	8191	39897	11684
Chandigarh	18426	81480	29364
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7092	75212	15423
Daman & Diu	11926	43074	12274
Lakshadweep	2504	35796	3357
Puducherry	11436	59629	9366
all-India	6788	62841	27676

Table 15: Average expenditure (₹) per student pursuing general education during current academic session for levels of education for each State/UT persons

State/UT	level of general education							rural estd. (00) students pursuing general education
	primary	upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	graduate	post- graduate and above	diploma	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	3177	2611	5529	11107	15412	17267	8233	61989
Arunachal Pradesh	2907	3787	5219	7889	7476	0	22798	2697
Assam	1640	2259	3860	7005	9354	23319	7855	60516
Bihar	2178	2917	4573	9227	9575	13134	14122	228298
Chhattisgarh	979	1091	1853	3639	6430	4962	4207	46707
Delhi	9356	15240	23408	16467	14497	0	10345	873
Goa	6705	3852	6045	9717	12377	0	0	940
Gujarat	2251	3130	5613	12168	10446	13407	33188	67797
Haryana	6899	5203	9613	14589	14786	21039	16671	38174
Himachal Pradesh	6137	5315	6976	8890	12441	25999	20986	14591
Jammu & Kashmir	4704	4477	5874	10295	13257	18886	13102	24393
Jharkhand	2093	3031	3888	7193	9969	15563	8685	65036
Karnataka	3045	3112	3512	10877	11231	31952	12438	68719
Kerala	7073	7126	8248	9595	13567	14326	12009	37462
Madhya Pradesh	2096	2280	3673	6580	10093	10946	9427	124864
Maharashtra	3413	3034	4627	10330	13330	15275	14141	117813
Manipur	4503	5741	11037	14190	15657	18161	7932	4250
Meghalaya	2754	3892	6535	14358	19116	33137	27200	6473
Mizoram	3285	5435	9787	17129	16049	41597	42871	1402
Nagaland	4835	5765	9550	18809	25992	16885	13239	4071
Odisha	1797	1708	3778	9218	8057	11543	18330	72884
Punjab	8181	7105	11216	11944	23107	19547	23482	35250
Rajasthan	3080	3595	6405	12334	14292	8421	29209	128985
Sikkim	3424	2503	4735	7328	15311	14626	11924	1267
Tamil Nadu	6399	5098	4945	7560	21349	51573	6630	72406
Telangana	5228	5642	4739	11482	12616	18740	7911	42085
Tripura	3499	3909	7151	7179	13647	24346	10361	6201
Uttar Pradesh	2070	2486	4890	6817	8289	7550	10694	399740
Uttarakhand	2286	3627	5119	7029	8114	15384	21500	18412
West Bengal	2159	4058	5990	8309	12486	10787	19383	137344
A & N Islands	6890	1901	5349	3424	14314	9055	6200	381
Chandigarh	13652	16579	15753	12529	29039	12650	0	73
Dadra & N. Haveli	2591	1274	1676	6190	7782	0	0	342
Daman & Diu	20170	11210	9104	11304	7477	0	0	103
Lakshadweep	196	227	293	301	6028	3000	0	34
Puducherry	7289	7557	1935	15169	6984	0	0	744
all-India	2811	3242	5100	9031	11527	14604	13422	1893318

Table 15: Average expenditure (₹) per student pursuing general education during current academic session for levels of education for each State/UT persons

State/UT	level of general course							estd. (00) students pursuing general course	urban
	primary	upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	graduate	post-graduate and above	diploma		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Andhra Pradesh	9315	10926	14505	22165	14881	19450	20959	28429	
Arunachal Pradesh	7471	8458	9688	10714	21397	18524	14099	462	
Assam	8695	9943	12830	21230	17998	23233	14323	7719	
Bihar	7126	7421	11391	14264	11071	15488	12889	30021	
Chhattisgarh	6586	7482	10977	17681	9972	23109	10347	10946	
Delhi	16813	21576	17752	22276	20732	19341	42669	23003	
Goa	5362	8719	13641	6458	10476	0	15600	1756	
Gujarat	10561	9974	14158	24848	12758	13428	15195	39882	
Haryana	16166	21643	20978	51298	65402	41370	77492	16680	
Himachal Pradesh	9596	13029	17947	15469	17032	55946	22969	1422	
Jammu & Kashmir	10435	11144	12374	21250	11869	18161	20862	4719	
Jharkhand	7085	9201	11590	19466	9479	8161	21750	15865	
Karnataka	11581	12654	12330	20622	18124	25320	12371	40645	
Kerala	9870	8696	10874	11187	17281	15176	2880	28090	
Madhya Pradesh	7212	7492	11152	17066	15521	15909	15615	43999	
Maharashtra	11239	11609	18302	25217	20290	25194	15416	82986	
Manipur	9790	11324	16795	20281	13627	23294	14399	2254	
Meghalaya	11009	11670	15385	19064	20277	19674	32587	1553	
Mizoram	8858	12355	12582	18536	24843	42967	58600	1220	
Nagaland	9154	10341	15165	21635	21768	24040	18000	1177	
Odisha	8592	8904	13746	26963	14517	16799	11430	13678	
Punjab	14037	16412	17373	19859	26204	29576	46413	19141	
Rajasthan	8515	11593	11509	17925	10910	11793	17807	42140	
Sikkim	10899	9915	21967	19604	22967	15786	7926	220	
Tamil Nadu	11488	11676	10703	12794	20935	14829	19450	64849	
Telangana	11555	14369	13537	19464	16994	22359	35515	25630	
Tripura	6347	7429	12933	22986	19440	16530	17981	1543	
Uttar Pradesh	8857	10557	11982	19016	11683	12423	15745	103609	
Uttarakhand	10342	12476	12408	15587	12482	17953	33102	4752	
West Bengal	8670	11356	14875	21442	16085	16867	25988	49977	
A & N Islands	7044	11436	13369	16133	8198	3320	0	312	
Chandigarh	10665	15358	20662	25856	28483	31000	0	1747	
Dadra & N. Haveli	13388	8443	9453	27412	19643	0	0	259	
Daman & Diu	10100	15404	15144	11460	22400	0	20280	265	
Lakshadweep	1465	2094	2420	2811	22528	5055	0	108	
Puducherry	12552	10592	12113	15102	36766	26297	0	1304	
all-India	10083	11446	13547	20179	16771	17744	21947	712361	

Table 15: Average expenditure (₹) per student pursuing general education during current academic session for levels of education for each State/UT persons

State/UT	level of general course							rural + urban estd. (00) students pursuing general course
	primary	upper primary	secondary	higher secondary	graduate	post-graduate and above	diploma	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	5044	4960	8509	14691	15194	18782	14300	90418
Arunachal Pradesh	3599	4411	5883	8225	10418	18524	21246	3159
Assam	2232	3124	4891	8747	11383	23252	8707	68235
Bihar	2687	3409	5369	9951	9913	13972	13945	258319
Chhattisgarh	2093	2213	3089	6445	7749	9880	5530	57654
Delhi	16442	21444	17925	22072	20527	19341	41095	23876
Goa	5905	6977	11361	7525	11198	0	15600	2695
Gujarat	5163	5445	8916	17580	11636	13416	24114	107680
Haryana	9960	9991	12236	24752	32736	29549	41369	54854
Himachal Pradesh	6505	5803	7848	9431	12698	32655	21591	16013
Jammu & Kashmir	5632	5382	6748	11997	12847	18671	14414	29112
Jharkhand	3003	4062	5673	9481	9795	12262	10702	80901
Karnataka	6164	6728	6737	14434	14050	29351	12409	109363
Kerala	8330	7771	9296	10268	15430	14608	10690	65551
Madhya Pradesh	3297	3341	5928	10199	12618	13408	12383	168863
Maharashtra	6448	6446	10279	17212	16871	20420	14666	200799
Manipur	6251	7787	13190	15928	14788	19891	9761	6504
Meghalaya	3921	5170	8079	15867	19759	25123	29508	8026
Mizoram	5611	8624	11035	17939	21556	42726	43880	2623
Nagaland	5716	6729	10644	19712	24973	23493	13622	5248
Odisha	2714	2742	5285	13180	10010	14131	15974	86562
Punjab	10014	10121	13479	15824	24182	23942	27855	54392
Rajasthan	4209	5677	7503	14340	13180	9752	26332	171125
Sikkim	4258	3497	7272	10035	19345	14713	10371	1487
Tamil Nadu	8872	8075	7560	9894	21112	37812	7328	137255
Telangana	7912	9142	7478	14231	14029	19227	18141	67714
Tripura	3973	4558	8300	12394	15756	20779	15278	7744
Uttar Pradesh	3323	4095	6513	9730	9117	9485	11795	503349
Uttarakhand	3740	5166	6381	8950	9593	16466	28392	23164
West Bengal	3573	5890	8580	12492	14030	14626	22522	187322
A & N Islands	6946	6858	8994	10213	12016	6738	6200	694
Chandigarh	10841	15426	20583	25470	28511	30976	0	1820
Dadra & N. Haveli	5625	4336	7123	25329	16950	0	0	601
Daman & Diu	11450	13741	11447	11408	11203	0	20280	367
Lakshadweep	1264	1521	1738	2142	20969	4999	0	142
Puducherry	10701	9348	8599	15127	24829	26297	0	2048
all-India	4610	5386	7459	12619	13478	15999	15997	2605679

Table 16: Average expenditure (₹) per student pursuing technical/professional education during current academic session for various courses and types of institutions for each State/UT

State/UT	technical/professional education												rural + urban	
	medicine			engineering			law			management				
	type of institution		govt.	type of institution		govt.	type of institution		govt.	type of institution		govt.		
	govt.	pvt. aided		pvt. unaided	govt.		pvt. aided	pvt. unaided		govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
Andhra Pradesh	44001	11750	82079	24307	40983	51999	0	54000	35700	33330	24210	36324		
Arunachal Pradesh	59950	69000	0	45359	83865	102705	0	51200	0	30607	46500	0		
Assam	50498	86442	358252	64114	86403	132036	62589	43000	65669	61769	45228	260976		
Bihar	77743	131373	157053	73146	98290	113741	15293	44800	0	71743	51792	74007		
Chhattisgarh	52943	95526	85590	32631	19946	78041	4163	33000	0	8000	14068	62275		
Delhi	61240	168964	129997	70927	68216	112376	24326	73291	93000	91814	71840	102590		
Goa	78152	65000	0	37021	58675	0	0	0	0	36660	40763	100000		
Gujarat	108222	145796	183180	29223	56655	72311	14573	32768	0	20087	70790	70063		
Haryana	62142	125515	126813	25853	104948	100036	79599	0	112507	69161	32427	81867		
Himachal Pradesh	48386	115352	256991	33729	61000	97598	30866	0	0	52372	115000	67925		
Jammu & Kashmir	60056	78619	75547	41419	63712	105196	31283	0	52100	148723	224000	100968		
Jharkhand	60620	90114	56196	116223	177026	131900	0	0	0	108513	61700	119163		
Karnataka	28348	43948	62606	29341	55811	77013	0	34716	30500	23320	46098	115545		
Kerala	58711	107802	123371	52129	89992	109145	18602	0	44100	40564	81131	112985		
Madhya Pradesh	84395	63567	140574	44307	62065	83165	23484	19808	59926	48340	61067	73897		
Maharashtra	57532	72952	110218	33834	75559	85639	17614	39322	80956	149284	65623	334514		
Manipur	44466	86187	117538	139906	75884	64575	17200	0	225649	60681	48000	52345		
Meghalaya	65781	65252	108788	48150	39199	154985	0	0	107000	60000	27415	208512		
Mizoram	72283	275234	71434	67008	43848	0	42265	0	0	53200	0	0		
Nagaland	55765	0	106226	58143	90574	118789	24073	55253	0	98000	77688	103255		
Odisha	49473	126000	92941	35180	93752	82578	17520	10100	33300	42947	22200	74732		
Punjab	139090	64035	98829	51056	84843	70835	44248	78300	0	49732	63517	66135		
Rajasthan	37639	18148	72527	56069	62952	66259	37191	0	23328	48741	31500	78774		
Sikkim	87006	77948	129693	93485	113824	135498	10609	0	14980	17287	167405	75160		
Tamil Nadu	78704	136063	147259	39235	71470	80437	18023	16445	0	19404	75930	128007		
Telangana	74000	73000	140154	27127	46884	45790	0	0	47800	15391	25450	60719		
Tripura	72363	29909	283023	56331	111826	100390	224474	0	0	59613	0	54830		
Uttar Pradesh	53353	129293	139385	57417	75910	109460	58842	18701	66400	44176	67622	88783		
Uttarakhand	91500	105437	115461	87571	33089	118213	6500	66000	165000	8800	0	98556		
West Bengal	47897	18367	73611	45756	95762	93215	67238	52366	19517	157912	101794	211384		
A & N Islands	24000	0	74487	32283	155820	50712	0	0	0	0	33640	71000		
Chandigarh	113700	167494	129800	30000	132962	171419	61688	0	0	43000	45876	28750		
Dadra & N. Haveli	10000	49775	68579	79600	122059	0	0	26650	0	0	0	42700		
Daman & Diu	120000	203831	123000	9742	61110	80007	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Lakshadweep	85199	0	79840	33221	0	0	0	0	0	6062	0	0		
Puducherry	43312	32100	157265	19881	61165	70951	0	0	0	21450	0	36648		
all-India	64968	90205	118657	42401	69696	78227	39193	31984	67392	44519	62124	105188		

Table 16: Average expenditure (₹) per student pursuing technical/professional education during current academic session for various courses and types of institutions for each State/UT
 (...contd.)
 rural + urban

State/UT	technical/professional education									total	estd. (00) no. of students pursuing technical/ professional education		
	IT/computer courses			courses from ITI/ recognised vocational institutes			others*						
	type of institution			type of institution			type of institution						
	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
Andhra Pradesh	19894	55581	29635	5366	11192	17523	22556	33440	40536	40952	10212		
Arunachal Pradesh	8794	32530	10437	15340	6200	60000	19002	4700	76240	44289	238		
Assam	15863	22844	30384	18723	8367	18830	8814	39777	17702	38288	1042		
Bihar	20427	48397	68465	34468	31554	37765	16574	23453	45899	67990	4199		
Chhattisgarh	16728	24791	36043	10183	55900	38835	7086	19410	73558	29945	2427		
Delhi	44483	62243	49535	5393	99303	32999	34865	104777	77596	65378	1667		
Goa	0	31700	32480	6851	15644	0	28400	45467	62120	32451	190		
Gujarat	21659	43077	42528	8410	13373	23081	31835	41484	46546	50600	6930		
Haryana	36182	51462	56505	27363	55158	35043	34994	88229	47598	67327	4389		
Himachal Pradesh	37678	34499	38919	13157	34319	35994	8399	74000	58970	60062	1519		
Jammu & Kashmir	25471	9000	68224	13037	52000	18456	18587	46705	59901	56613	1082		
Jharkhand	57339	73032	51865	22714	48415	29452	5068	11080	44404	38373	2866		
Karnataka	42191	29974	43638	10100	22265	21434	18283	62692	38879	48018	8177		
Kerala	37810	49960	37745	7625	30788	29731	27329	27691	58467	72778	8376		
Madhya Pradesh	27530	25781	30148	14639	25406	50440	11681	44155	45066	51521	6287		
Maharashtra	19909	47552	51186	13346	32996	37689	23968	37005	47813	63309	16569		
Manipur	45826	25878	50786	17695	56427	45319	26483	23582	32436	75564	279		
Meghalaya	24543	26952	34657	7729	50159	0	10342	45048	77814	43784	102		
Mizoram	31910	19660	44646	17675	23641	35653	28868	110937	25309	51948	94		
Nagaland	46239	35019	77437	13869	13600	34118	18179	26458	172782	57643	128		
Odisha	11899	59108	40154	12343	37449	37109	23654	118361	118343	56770	3487		
Punjab	27862	53664	51898	17035	29467	104216	55664	63747	63735	64056	4051		
Rajasthan	56971	8034	39536	25275	90063	35524	19610	30540	33177	45515	6739		
Sikkim	220886	95000	73948	17210	48330	16400	7118	0	8880	99059	31		
Tamil Nadu	22138	96843	56826	7553	72159	35978	32492	60190	46910	73800	15845		
Telangana	13850	0	33652	9925	7598	16783	35984	38320	39022	45674	5243		
Tripura	21579	80100	62198	10271	0	31779	20979	85724	21400	45877	217		
Uttar Pradesh	33802	62646	90782	20869	23992	31550	11431	14065	28104	54736	12805		
Uttarakhand	40500	52013	105987	13512	21286	41746	34151	40000	68382	75686	367		
West Bengal	16949	43981	55619	13905	31655	30215	24087	63296	62729	55172	5082		
A & N Islands	11650	85880	9164	13330	5550	0	8691	4146	3800	31709	96		
Chandigarh	62220	87402	27200	9192	33500	35500	19410	0	77800	75752	207		
Dadra & N. Haveli	33500	89000	0	14568	17250	4050	6729	8127	67250	64676	33		
Daman & Diu	14228	67100	0	7130	0	0	6688	0	0	34527	27		
Lakshadweep	198	0	7154	390	0	16882	20893	24023	63683	30892	10		
Puducherry	0	0	21229	9265	0	13100	12402	13814	63360	55612	429		
all-India	28686	48858	51051	13942	31852	33773	18330	36466	43199	57094	131441		

*includes agriculture, education, chartered accountancy & similar courses and any other courses not mentioned elsewhere

Table 17: Proportion (per 1000) of persons (age 5-29 years) dropping out/discontinuance and never-enrolled for each State/UT

State/UT	rural				urban				rural + urban			
	dropping-out/discontinuance		never enrolled		dropping-out/discontinuance		never enrolled		dropping-out/discontinuance		never enrolled	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	389	399	73	120	392	414	28	49	390	404	59	97
Arunachal Pradesh	217	216	71	130	217	331	33	39	217	234	65	115
Assam	356	394	40	84	364	372	57	64	357	391	42	82
Bihar	224	204	151	242	269	237	72	126	229	207	143	229
Chhattisgarh	344	316	63	91	355	330	46	72	346	319	60	87
Delhi	438	550	54	83	409	389	39	67	411	396	40	68
Goa	544	361	84	37	385	271	0	62	435	312	27	51
Gujarat	394	420	58	100	451	442	24	58	416	429	45	84
Haryana	344	354	49	75	350	358	66	99	346	355	55	82
Himachal Pradesh	296	326	13	19	441	380	0	24	313	331	12	19
Jammu & Kashmir	280	242	39	81	350	334	41	39	293	259	40	73
Jharkhand	279	247	86	186	412	338	22	59	305	266	73	160
Karnataka	404	435	63	83	453	458	25	46	423	444	48	69
Kerala	323	347	3	8	359	382	0	1	339	363	2	5
Madhya Pradesh	372	309	76	189	394	363	32	61	378	322	65	158
Maharashtra	373	438	39	51	405	473	32	24	387	453	36	40
Manipur	265	394	28	64	207	296	25	32	247	361	27	54
Meghalaya	368	390	39	39	318	275	1	70	359	370	32	45
Mizoram	331	339	41	73	282	373	13	14	309	354	28	47
Nagaland	283	364	31	33	356	376	1	20	300	367	24	30
Odisha	423	424	58	99	403	366	73	122	420	414	60	103
Punjab	394	380	42	57	404	375	20	62	398	378	34	59
Rajasthan	278	275	93	221	311	303	75	153	286	282	89	203
Sikkim	314	324	10	13	556	337	5	25	362	326	9	15
Tamil Nadu	368	416	12	31	421	417	10	15	394	416	11	23
Telangana	336	355	48	124	323	457	23	31	331	398	39	85
Tripura	279	453	49	52	389	462	19	47	302	455	42	51
Uttar Pradesh	285	258	112	189	326	285	119	147	294	264	114	180
Uttarakhand	282	385	14	30	312	346	34	52	288	375	18	35
West Bengal	389	362	79	98	406	429	37	52	394	380	67	85
A & N Islands	533	368	14	52	358	313	26	12	458	348	19	37
Chandigarh	424	359	102	135	421	349	16	96	420	350	20	98
Dadra & N. Haveli	413	328	210	202	539	446	5	0	469	375	118	121
Daman & Diu	461	436	18	66	597	584	203	2	580	551	180	16
Lakshadweep	429	452	0	0	522	496	11	0	509	479	9	0
Puducherry	470	497	24	0	431	456	41	50	446	470	34	33
all-India	327	325	81	140	382	385	46	67	343	342	71	119

Table 18: Proportion (per 1000) of households having computer for each State/UT

State/UT	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	25	232	91
Arunachal Pradesh	88	267	123
Assam	54	327	91
Bihar	23	207	42
Chhattisgarh	11	150	39
Delhi	296	342	341
Goa	464	529	503
Gujarat	71	311	175
Haryana	78	316	161
Himachal Pradesh	146	282	163
Jammu & Kashmir	67	255	109
Jharkhand	24	167	57
Karnataka	57	294	155
Kerala	257	379	313
Madhya Pradesh	32	256	91
Maharashtra	113	407	249
Manipur	60	184	102
Meghalaya	68	410	138
Mizoram	195	458	313
Nagaland	193	380	238
Odisha	21	207	55
Punjab	131	380	229
Rajasthan	86	301	144
Sikkim	193	470	262
Tamil Nadu	130	262	197
Telangana	30	224	103
Tripura	32	133	55
Uttar Pradesh	50	267	103
Uttarakhand	63	253	112
West Bengal	31	232	95
A & N Islands	186	279	222
Chandigarh	320	486	479
Dadra & N. Haveli	80	464	297
Daman & Diu	180	217	213
Lakshadweep	422	334	351
Puducherry	174	322	269
all-India	62	292	137

Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of households (with at least one member of age 14 years and above) having access to internet facility for each State/UT

State/UT	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	335	551	404
Arunachal Pradesh	200	265	213
Assam	99	395	139
Bihar	57	295	81
Chhattisgarh	25	249	70
Delhi	429	484	483
Goa	486	526	510
Gujarat	171	413	276
Haryana	214	503	315
Himachal Pradesh	256	408	276
Jammu & Kashmir	196	412	244
Jharkhand	47	280	101
Karnataka	158	487	293
Kerala	513	621	562
Madhya Pradesh	64	356	141
Maharashtra	214	646	414
Manipur	116	224	153
Meghalaya	125	491	199
Mizoram	224	450	325
Nagaland	449	612	488
Odisha	87	376	140
Punjab	230	448	316
Rajasthan	190	523	281
Sikkim	250	608	339
Tamil Nadu	342	559	452
Telangana	132	400	233
Tripura	57	145	77
Uttar Pradesh	143	491	228
Uttarakhand	146	526	245
West Bengal	81	360	170
A & N Islands	382	711	509
Chandigarh	358	602	593
Dadra & N. Haveli	101	532	345
Daman & Diu	422	309	322
Lakshadweep	561	759	719
Puducherry	580	637	616
all-India	161	487	267

Appendix B

Concepts & Definitions

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

In order to ensure that uniform concepts are followed while collecting data of survey on 'Social Consumption: Education', concepts and definitions for the items of enquiry were formulated. Important terms which are used in this document are explained below.

Students' Hostel: A hostel is meant for providing accommodation to students, irrespective of whether run by any educational institution or not. A hostel, as distinct from a mess, is not managed by the students on a cooperative basis.

Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It includes temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but excludes temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months).

Exceptions

- (a) Students residing in students' hostels are considered as members of the household to which they belonged before moving to the hostel irrespective of the period of absence from the household they belonged. Hence, they are not regarded as forming single-member households unlike previous rounds.
- (b) Any woman who has undergone childbirth during last 365 days is considered a member of the household which incurred the cost of childbirth irrespective of her place of residence during the last 365 days.
- (c) A child aged less than 1 year is considered a member of the household to which its mother belongs.

Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household was left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures were adopted as guidelines.

- (i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., constitutes a single-member household except students residing in students' hostels. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they together are treated as forming a single household.
- (ii) More emphasis is given on 'normally living together (with the exception of students staying in students' hostels)' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she is treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.
- (iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) is included in the employer's/host's household. However, in special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or

- a different house) due to space shortage, he has to be counted as a member of the household formed by other members of his family.
- (iv) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stays elsewhere for reasons other than study (i.e. other than student staying in students' hostel), he/she is not be considered as a member of his/her parent's household.

Household size: The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household, keeping in mind the exception for member of the household residing in a students' hostel for the purpose of study and any woman who has undergone childbirth during last 365 days. A child aged less than 1 year is considered a member of the household to which its mother belongs.

Household's usual consumer expenditure (₹) in a month: Household's usual consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services usually consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a month. This has the following components which are given below:

- A. Usual expenditure for household purposes in a month.
- B. Purchase value of any household durables (mobile phones, TV sets, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, vehicles, computers, furniture, kitchen equipment, etc.) purchased during the *last one year* and the expenditure *per month* obtained by dividing by 12.
- C. If any household consumption (usually) from (a) wages in kind (b) home-grown stock (c) free collection was there, then the approximate monthly value of the amount usually consumed in a month was imputed.

Then the sum of A+B+C is taken as household's usual consumer expenditure in a month in whole number of rupees. Usual monthly per capita consumer expenditure (UMPCE) for a household is the household's usual consumer expenditure in a month divided by that household size.

Quintile class of UMPCE: A single set of UMPCE distribution (separately for rural and urban) was generated for each State/UT and at all-India level based on all the members of the household. UMPCE quintile distribution, for a part of the population, say, persons with age group 5-29, 14 years and above, students etc. in a particular State/UT in rural/urban sector, was assumed to be same as the UMPCE distribution of the entire population of that State in rural/urban sector. UMPCE distribution of households is same as the UMPCE distribution of the persons belonging to those households.

Education: The term 'education' generally refers to developing knowledge, skill or character of individuals through a process of learning such as self-study, attendance in formal or informal educational institutions, etc. For the purpose of this survey, 'education' covered the following:

- I. School education commencing from class I to X or XII, as the case may be, irrespective of the recognition status of the educational institution,
- II. Higher secondary / Pre-university education leading to certificate/ diploma/ degree etc. It also included enrolment in private unrecognised institutions, which had regular classes and following the syllabus and pattern of the education as in recognised schools or colleges and which sponsored students for public examinations as private or external candidates,
- III. General University education, whether full time or part time, leading to certificate/ diploma/ degree etc. The Universities not recognised by University Grant Commission were not covered,
- IV. Correspondence courses conducted by Universities, Deemed Universities or Institutions authorised by competent authorities for awarding regular degrees or diplomas or certificates,
- V. Higher secondary / Pre-university / Under-graduate/ Post-graduate / Professional/ Technical education leading to certificate/diploma/degree etc. conducted by recognised open university/schools,
- VI. Technical or Professional courses, leading to degree/diploma/certificates, conducted by Universities, Deemed Universities or institutes like, National Institute of Fashion Technology, National School of Drama, Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Film and Television Institute of India, LokNayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, etc. or Institutions, authorised by competent authorities like All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI) etc.,
- VII. Professional courses conducted by Institutes like The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Actuarial Society of India, etc.,
- VIII. All types of courses of duration three months or more, conducted by Institutions like Industrial Training Institute (ITI), National Vocational Training Institute, Regional Vocational Training Institutes, etc., authorised by competent authorities,
- IX. All the courses at primary level and above, whether recognised or not, conducted by recognised educational institutions and not covered under above-mentioned categories.

The following courses were specifically excluded from detailed canvassing:

- ✿ *Art, music and similar type of courses conducted by individuals in their houses or unrecognised/ unaffiliated institutions,*
- ✿ *Classes taken by Private tutors,*
- ✿ *Education in Nursery/Kindergartens/Preparatory levels except for their enrolment status and dropout / discontinuance status,*

- ◆ *The non-formal system of education being implemented through various programs by government or other agencies except for their enrolment statuses and dropout / discontinuance status.*

Computer: For this survey, a computer meant any of the following devices *viz.* desktops, laptops, notebooks, netbooks, palmtops, smart phones, tablets etc. The following categories are defined basically for the convenience of identifying a ‘computer’ for capturing appropriate information while eliminating the chance of missing out.

- I. **Desktop:** A desktop computer (or desktop PC) is a computer that is designed to stay in a single location without portability. Generally, the monitor, keyboard and mouse in a desktop computer are separate units.
- II. **Laptop:** A laptop computer is a portable personal computer light and small enough to sit on a person's lap. A laptop computer can be powered by battery or plugged into the unit. The main utility of a laptop computer is that it allows a person to travel with its computing resource.
- III. **Notebook:** A notebook is an extremely lightweight personal computer, a portable computer *smaller than a laptop model*, capable of being run on batteries and electrical current. Technically and traditionally, the difference between a laptop and a notebook is the matter of size only; functionally they are the same.
- IV. **Netbook:** A netbook is a portable computer that is about half the size of a traditional laptop. These computers are a great solution for users who just want a basic computer to get onto the Internet with and do basic applications such as a word processing. The main difference between netbook and notebook is its functionality. Netbook is used for content consumption such as listening to music or watching movies while Notebook is used for content making.
- V. **Palmtop:** A small computer that literally fits in the palm of one's hand is called a Palmtop. Other names for Palmtops are ‘hand-held computers’ or ‘Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)’.
- VI. **Smartphone:** A smartphone is a mobile phone with built-in applications and internet access with more advanced computing capability and connectivity than an ordinary mobile phone.
- VII. **Tablet:** A tablet computer, or simply tablet, is a one-piece mobile computer. Devices typically have a touch screen, with finger or stylus gestures replacing the conventional computer mouse. An on-screen concealable virtual keyboard is usually used for typing.

Educational level: It refers to the different stages of educational attainment. It is the highest level a person has completed successfully. The levels with codes are: not literate, literate without any schooling, *literate without formal schooling*: through NFEC, through TLC/AEC, others; *literate with formal schooling*: below primary, primary, upper primary/middle, secondary, higher secondary; diploma/certificate course (up to secondary), diploma/certificate course (higher

secondary), diploma/certificate course (graduation & above), graduate, postgraduate and above. If a person has successfully passed the final year of a given level, then and only then he/she was considered to have attained that level of education. For example, for a person studying in Class IX the educational level will be upper primary and not secondary.

Level of current attendance: In this case, the current educational level where a student is pursuing his current education is considered. Here the levels are: never attended, ever attended but currently not attending, currently attending in: NFEC, TLC/AEC, other non-formal education, pre-primary (nursery/ Kindergarten, etc., primary (class I to V), upper primary/middle, secondary, higher secondary, diploma/certificate course (up to secondary), diploma/certificate course (higher secondary), diploma/certificate course (graduation & above), graduate, postgraduate and above.

Literate: A person is considered literate if he/she can read and write a simple message in at least one language with understanding.

School education levels: A uniform pattern across the country for the number of years of schooling at primary level, upper primary/middle level, secondary level and a higher secondary level is yet to be achieved. However, for this survey, the primary level refers to Classes I-V, the upper primary/middle to Classes VI-VIII, the secondary to Classes IX-X and the higher secondary to Classes XI-XII.

Type of Education: Education was broadly divided into two categories: (i) general education and (ii) technical / professional education.

General education: In this survey, it included general school education from the primary to the higher secondary level, normal university education for a degree.

Technical/professional education: Technical/professional courses involve the hands on training in addition to theoretical classes. Education in engineering, medicine, agriculture, management, chartered accountancy, cost accountancy, art, music, driving, pilot training etc are examples of technical/ professional courses.

Vocational Courses: For the purpose of this survey, vocational courses were not defined separately from the technical/professional courses. Any technical/ professional course with the *level of current attendance* as *secondary* or below or *diploma/certificate course (up to secondary)* was considered as vocational course. However, courses offered by Industrial Training Institute (ITI), National Vocational Training Institute, Regional Vocational Training Institutes etc. were considered as vocational courses.

Student: For the purpose of this survey, a household member was considered as student if he was aged between 5 to 29 years and currently attending a course at primary level and above.

Course: A course is (i) a structured educational programme having a specified syllabus, duration, level, etc. and (ii) necessarily involves appearing in some kind of examination/ performance appraisal for getting the degree/diploma/certificate or advancing to the next class/level. Depending upon the subjects covered and the mode of instruction, the courses were categorised broadly as (a) general and (b) technical/professional. For the purpose of this survey, only those courses covered under the definition of 'education' in earlier paragraph were considered.

Basic course: When a particular student was undertaking more than one course, the basic course was identified as per following criteria –

- If an individual was pursuing more than one course then the course, which was in the highest level, was considered as the basic course.
- If all the courses simultaneously pursued currently were in the same level then the course of the general education was the basic course
- In absence of any general education, the course, which involved higher cost, was taken as the basic course.
- If a person was enrolled both in regular course and course through distance learning then regular course was treated as the basic course irrespective of the cost involved.

Academic session: The academic session was defined in relation to the duration of the basic course in which he/she was enrolled and attending in the following manner –

- i) If duration of the course was less than one year, the academic session covered full duration of the course,
- ii) If duration of the course was equal to or more than one year, then the academic session was considered as one-year.
- iii) For the educational institutions pursuing three to six months semester system, academic session was still taken as one year if the duration of the course was equal to or more than one year.

Current academic session: This referred to the academic session relating to the basic course, the student was currently attending.

Type of institution: This referred to the type of management by which the institution was run. It may be run by Government (Central/State/Local) or a private body either receiving or not receiving government aid. Thus, the types were: (a) Government, (b) Private aided and (c) Private unaided. It may be noted that a government institution may be run either by the government directly or through a governing body/managing committee, etc. set-up by the government. A private aided institution was one, which was run by an individual or a private organisation and received maintenance grant from a government. A private unaided institution

was one, which was managed by an individual or a private organisation and was not receiving maintenance grant either from a government.

Free education: Education is free of tuition fee in government schools in most of the States and also in private schools in some States up to certain education levels. There are some schools where students up to a certain level are not required to pay tuition fees. Nevertheless, a fixed sum of money has to be paid such as development fee, library fee, etc. Education in such schools was still considered to be free. This applied to the institution as a whole and not to the specific situation obtaining for the student.

Expenditure on education: All the private expenditures (item-wise) incurred and/or to be incurred during the *current academic session* on the education of the student on the *basic course* were considered. If duration of the course was more than one year, then **current academic session** was taken as of one-year even if the course followed three to six months semester system and accordingly the expenditure was recorded. For the expenditure, which was incurred for the remaining part of the current academic session, imputation was done on an objective basis. All the expenditures incurred and/or to be incurred during the current academic session on the education of household members were considered irrespective of the source of expenditure, i.e. whether the expenditure had been incurred and/or to be incurred by the sample household or not.

In case, academic session had not started for a student as on date of survey and it was not possible to obtain information for the coming academic session, expenditure information was collected with reference to the last academic session.

Other compulsory payments: These were the payments, besides tuition fee, examination fee, development fee, which were obligatory for a course, usually at the beginning of the academic session. A receipt is given for such payments. A special fee for getting admission under management quota is an example of such payment. Any payment made voluntarily such as donation, bribes, etc. were not considered as compulsory payments.

Attendance and enrolment: The current attendance status refers to whether a person is currently attending any educational institution. It may so happen that a person, who is enrolled, is not currently attending the institution. *While most of the official educational statistics are based on enrolment, the NSSO Survey, because of its household approach, bases its analysis on the current attendance status.*

Age at first enrolment in school/Age at entry in school: It is the age in completed years when a person started attending the primary level class. If a person was admitted for the first time at a higher class in the primary level, then the age at the entry was considered.

Dropout/ Discontinuance: An ever-enrolled person currently not attending any educational institution may be due to either: (i) he/ she has discontinued after completing the last level of education for which he/ she was enrolled or (ii) he/ she has discontinued education before

attaining a specific level. For the first category, for example, if a person had completed the middle level but did not enrol for the next higher level of education, he/ she was **not** considered as a dropout. It was considered as a case of discontinuation. However, if the person enrolled for the secondary level but did not complete it, then he/ she was considered a dropout. For the purpose of this survey, both the types were treated alike for recording information.

In block 7 of the schedule, the level refers to the last enrolment level of the household member.

Some concepts/ indicators used in the KI document:

Literacy rate: Percentage of literates in a population is taken as its literacy rate.

Gross attendance ratio (GAR): For each class-group, this is the ratio of the number of persons in the class-group to the number persons in the corresponding official age-group. For example, for Class group I-V the ratio (in %), corresponding to normative age-group of 6-10, is

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons attending Classes I-V}}{\text{Estimated population in the age-group 6-10 years}} \times 100$$

For the remaining class-groups of school education, i.e. VI-VIII, IX-X and XI-XII, the corresponding official age-groups were taken as 11-13, 14-15 and 16-17 respectively.

Age-specific attendance ratio: For each age-group this measure gives an idea of proportion of persons of a particular age-group currently attending educational institutions, irrespective of the level or class in which they are studying. For example, for age-group 6-10, this attendance ratio is

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons in age-group 6-10 currently attending educational institutions}}{\text{Estimated population in the age-group 6-10 years}} \times 100$$

Net attendance ratio: For each education class-group, this is the ratio of the number of persons in the official age-group attending a particular class-group to the total number persons in the age-group. For example, for Class group I-V the ratio (in %) is

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons of age 6-10 years currently attending Classes I-V}}{\text{Estimated population in the age-group 6-10 years}} \times 100$$

Similarly it can be obtained for the remaining class-groups of school education, i.e. VI-VIII, IX-X and XI-XII, with the corresponding official age-groups as 11-13, 14-15 and 16-17 respectively.

Appendix C

**Note on Sample Design and Estimation
Procedure**

NOTE ON SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

1. Introduction

1.1 Subject Coverage: The 71st round (January 2014 – June 2014) of NSS was devoted to the subject of Social Consumption and earmarked for surveys on ‘Health’ and ‘Education’. The last survey on education was conducted during 64th round of NSS (July 2007 - June 2008).

2. Outline of Survey Programme

2.1 Period of survey and work programme: The period of survey was of six months duration starting on 1st January 2014 and ending on 30th June 2014.

2.2 Sub-rounds: The survey period of this round was divided into two sub-rounds of three months’ duration each as follows:

- sub-round 1 : January - March 2014
- sub-round 2 : April - June 2014

In each of these two sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) was allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt had been made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it was allotted. *Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction was not strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.*

2.3 Schedules of enquiry: During this round, the following schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

- Schedule 0.0 : List of Households
- Schedule 25.0 : Social consumption: Health
- Schedule 25.2 : Social consumption: Education

2.4 Participation of States: In this round all the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep participated. The following was the matching pattern of the participating States/ UTs.

State/UT	Extent of matching
Nagaland (U)	triple
Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur	double
Maharashtra (U)	one and half
Remaining States/ UTs	equal

3. Sample Design

3.1 Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 71st round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.

3.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: For *the rural sector*, the list of 2011 census villages (henceforth the term ‘village’ would mean Panchayat wards for Kerala) constituted the sampling frame. In case of Kerala, due to non-availability of Panchayat wards based on Census 2011, the available list of Panchayat wards based on Census 2001 was used as the rural frame. For the urban sector, the latest updated list of UFS blocks (phase 2007-12) was considered as the sampling frame.

3.3 Stratification: Stratum had been formed at district level. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population of 1 lakh or more as per Census 2011, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district had been considered as another basic stratum.

3.3.1 Special stratum in the rural sector: There are some villages in Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands which remain difficult to access. As in earlier rounds, a special stratum was formed at State/UT level comprising these villages.

3.4 Sub-stratification:

3.4.1 Rural sector: If ‘r’ be the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was ‘r/2’. The villages within a district as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to ‘r/2’ were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population.

3.4.2 Urban sector: If ‘u’ be the sample size allocated for an urban stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was ‘u/2’. For all strata, if $u/2 > 1$, implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum were first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS Blocks as per UFS phase 2007-12. Then sub-strata 1 to ‘u/2’ were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less equal number of households.

3.5 Total sample size (FSUs): 8300 FSUs were allocated for the central sample at all-India level.

3.6 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs: The total number of sample FSUs were allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per *Census 2011* subject to a

minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators was kept in view.

3.7 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors: State/UT level sample size was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per *Census 2011* with double weightage to urban sector subject to the restriction that urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. did not exceed the rural sample size. A minimum of 16 FSUs (minimum 8 each for rural and urban sector separately) were allocated to each State/ UT.

3.8 Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per *Census 2011*. Stratum level allocation was adjusted to multiples of 2 with a minimum sample size of 2.

For special strata in the rural areas of Nagaland and A & N Islands, 4 FSUs were allocated to each.

3.9 Allocation to sub-strata: Allocation for each sub-stratum was 2 in both rural and urban sectors.

3.10 Selection of FSUs:

For the rural sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, required number of sample villages was selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population of the village as per *Census 2011*.

For the urban sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, FSUs were selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the number of households of the UFS Blocks.

Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal number of samples was allocated among the two sub rounds.

3.11 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks - important steps

3.11.1 Criterion for hamlet-group/ sub-block formation: After identification of the boundaries of the FSU, it was determined whether listing will be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the approximate present population of the selected FSU was found to be 1200 or more, it was divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector by more or less equalising the population as stated below.

approximate present population of the sample FSU	no. of hg's/sb's to be formed
less than 1200 (no hamlet-groups/sub-blocks)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.....and so on	-

For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kistwar, Ramban, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups were formed as follows:

approximate present population of the sample village	no. of hg's to be formed
less than 600 (no hamlet-groups)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
1500 to 1799	6
.....and so on	-

3.11.2 Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks: In case hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks are to be formed in the sample FSU, the same was done by more or less equalizing population. Note that while doing so, it was ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed were clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population was always selected and termed as hg/ sb1; one more hg/ sb was selected from the remaining hg's/ sb's by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed as hg/ sb2. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/ sb formation was treated as sample hg/ sb number 1.

3.12 Formation of second stage strata and allocation of households:

Three SSS were formed for Schedule 25.2 as per following criteria:

SSS	composition of SSS within a sample FSU	number of households surveyed	
		FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
SSS 1	households with at least one student receiving technical/professional education	2	1
SSS 2	from the remaining, households having at least one student receiving general education	4	2
SSS 3	other households	2	1

3.13 Selection of households: From each SSS, the sample households were selected by SRSWOR.

4. Estimation Procedure

4.1 Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward)/ block]

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb [j = 1, 2 or 3]

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

D* = (D - 1) for FSUs with D ≥ 1

Z = total size of a rural/urban sub-stratum (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a sub-stratum)

z = size of sample village/UFS block used for selection.

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X} , \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

$y_{stmidjk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the d-th hg/ sb (d = 1, 2) of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum.

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

4.2 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum × sub-stratum:

4.2.1 Schedule 25.2:

4.2.1.1 Rural/ Urban:

(i) For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum × sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} \left[\frac{\mathbf{H}_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + \mathbf{D}_i^* \times \frac{\mathbf{H}_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

4.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a sub-stratum:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a sub-stratum (\hat{Y}_{st}) based on two sub-samples in a sub-

stratum is obtained as: $\hat{Y}_{st} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{stm}$

4.4 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum:

Overall estimate for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) will be obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

4.5 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

4.6 Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}.$$

4.7 Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates will be as follows:

4.7.1 For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$Var(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s Var(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t Var(\hat{Y}_{st}) \text{ where } Var(\hat{Y}_{st}) \text{ is given by}$$

$Var(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{4} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2$, where \hat{Y}_{st1} and \hat{Y}_{st2} are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

4.7.2 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$MSE(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t \left[(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})(\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2}) \right]$$

4.7.3 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$RSE(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V \hat{a} r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$RSE(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{MSE(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

5. Multipliers:

The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for a sub-sample and schedule type are given below:

sch type	sector	formula for multipliers	
		hg / sb 1	hg / sb 2
25.2	rural/urban	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
(j = 1, 2, 3)			

Note:

- (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable may be used.
- (ii) Multipliers are computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.
- (iii) For estimating number of villages possessing a characteristic, $D_{stmi}^* = 0$ in the relevant multipliers and there is only one multiplier for the village.

Appendix D

Schedule 25.2: Social Consumption: Education

RURAL	*
URBAN	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

CENTRAL	*
STATE	

SEVENTY-FIRST ROUND: JANUARY TO JUNE, 2014

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE 25.2: SOCIAL CONSUMPTION: EDUCATION

[0] descriptive identification of sample household

1. state/u.t.:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. investigator unit /block:
3. tehsil/town *:	7. name of head of household:
4. village name:	8. name of informant:

[1] identification of sample household

item no.	item	code					item no.	item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample village/block						10.	sub-round	
2.	round number	7		1			11.	sub-sample	
3.	schedule number	2	5		2		12.	FOD sub-region	
4.	sample (<i>central-1, state-2</i>)						13.	sample hg/sb number	
5.	sector (<i>rural-1, urban-2</i>)						14.	second-stage stratum number	
6.	NSS region						15.	sample household number	
7.	district						16.	serial number of informant [#] (as in column 1 of block 4)	
8.	stratum						17.	response code	
9.	sub-stratum						18.	survey code	
							19.	reason for substitution of original household	

Codes for Block 1

item 17: response code: informant: *co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9.*

item 18: survey code: *original -1, substitute -2, casualty -3.*

item 19: reason for substitution of original household: informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9.

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

[#] if the informant is not a household member, code 99 will be recorded.

[2] particulars of field operations								
srl. no.	item	field investigator (FI)/ asstt. superintending officer(ASO)			field officer (FO)/ superintending officer (SO)			
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			
1(a).	(i) name (block letters)							
	(ii) code							
	(iii) signature							
1(b).	(i) name (block letters)							
	(ii) code							
	(iii) signature							
2.	date(s) of:	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM		
	(i) survey/ inspection							
	(ii) receipt							
	(iii) scrutiny							
	(iv) despatch							
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached							
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/ASO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]							
5.	number of investigators (FI/ASO) in the team who canvassed the schedule							
6.	whether any remark has been entered by FI/ASO/supervisory officer (yes-1, no-2)	(i) in block 8/9						
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule						

[8] remarks by investigator (FI/ASO)

[9] comments by supervisory officer(s)

[3] household characteristics										
1.	household size		6.	social group (code)						
2.	principal industry (NIC – 2008)	description code (5-digit) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						7.	distance(d) to nearest school having primary level classes(code)	
3.	principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description code (3-digit) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				9.	distance(d) to nearest school having secondary level classes(code)			
4.	household type (code)		11.	whether the household has a computer @ (yes-1, no-2)						
5.	religion (code)		12.	whether any member of the household (aged 14 & above) has access to use internet facility (yes-1, no-2)						
				household's usual consumer expenditure (₹) in a month						

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

item4 : household type:

for rural areas:

*self-employed in agriculture-1,
self-employed in non-agriculture-2,
regular wage/salary earning-3,
casual labour in agriculture-4,
casual labour in non-agriculture-5,
others-9.*

for urban areas:

*self-employed-1,
regular wage/salary earning-2,
casual labour-3,
others-9.*

item 5: religion : Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity –3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7, others-9

item 6: social group : scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9

item 7/8/9: distance(d) to nearest school having primary/upper primary//secondary level classes :

$d < 1\text{ km}$	- 1
$1\text{ km} \leq d < 2\text{ kms}$	- 2
$2\text{ kms} \leq d < 3\text{ kms}$	- 3
$3\text{ kms} \leq d < 5\text{ kms}$	- 4
$d \geq 5\text{ kms}$	- 5

[@] computer includes desktop, laptop, palmtop, notebook, netbook ,smartphone , tablets etc.

CODES FOR BLOCK 4

Col. (3): relation to head: self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/ employees/ other non-relatives-9

father/mother/father-in-

Col.(6) : marital status: *never married* - 1, *currently married* - 2, *widowed* - 3, *divorced/separated* - 4

Col. (7) : educational level : not literate -01, literate without any schooling -02, literate without formal schooling: through NFEC -03, literate through TLC/ AEC -04, others -05; literate with formal schooling: below primary -06, primary -07, upper primary/middle -08, secondary -10, higher secondary -11, diploma /certificate course(upto secondary)- 12 diploma/certificate course(higher secondary) -13, diploma/certificate course(graduation & above) -14, graduate -15, post graduate and above -16.

Col. (12: status of current educational attendance: never attended -1; ever attended but currently not attending -2; currently attending in: NFEC -3, TLC/AEC -4, other non-formal education -5, pre-primary (nursery/ Kindergarten, etc.) -6, primary level (class I to V) and above -7,

Col. (14) : status of current educational enrolment : not enrolled -01, enrolled in NFEC -03, TLC/AEC -04, Other non-formal -05, below primary (nursery/ Kindergarten, etc. -06, primary (class I to V) -07, upper primary/middle -08, secondary -10, higher secondary -11, diploma /certificate course(upto secondary) - 12, diploma or certificate (higher secondary) -13, diploma or certificate (graduation and above)-14, graduate -15, postgraduate and above -16

@ computer includes desktop, laptop, palmtop, notebook, netbook ,smartphone , tablets etc.

[6] particulars of expenditure (₹) for those aged 5-29 years who are currently attending at primary level and above (with code '7' in col. 12 of block 4)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	serial no. [as in col.1,block 4]					
2.	age (years) [as in col. 5,block 4]					
3.	course fee (including tuition fee ,examination fee, development fee and other compulsory payments)					
4.	books, stationery and uniform					
5.	transport					
6.	private coaching					
7.	other expenditure					
8.	total expenditure [items 3 to 7]					
9.	if code '1' in col. 13 of block 4, place of hostel (state code)					

[5] education particulars on basic course of those aged 5-29 years who are currently attending at primary level and above (with code '7' in col. 12 , block 4)			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. srl no. [as in col.1,block 4]		1							
2. age (years) [as in col. 5, bl. 4]		2							
3. age at entry in school (years)		3							
4. level of current attendance(code)		4							
5. course (code)		5							
6. duration of the current academic session of the course (in months)		6							
7. whether present class/grade/year of study is same as that of previous year (yes-1, no-2)		7							
8. type of institution (code)		8							
9. if '3' in item 8 and '07' or '08' in item 4,nature of institution (code)		9							
10. if '2' or '3' in item 8, reason for preferring private institution (code)		10							
11. medium of instruction (code)		11							
12. language mainly spoken at home (code)		12							
13. type of course (code)		13							
14. whether education is free? (yes-1, no-2)		14							
15. if '2' in 14, whether tuition fee waived? (code)		15							
if waived (code 1 or 2 in item 15)	16.	amount waived (₹)	16						
	17.	reason for waiver (code)	17						
18. received scholarship/stipend/reimbursement (yes-1, no-2)		18							
if received (code 1 in item18)	19.	amount received (₹)	19						
	20.	type of scholarship/stipend/ reimbursement (code)	20						
	21.	agency (govt-1, others-2)	21						
22. received textbooks(code)		22							
23. received stationery(code)		23							
24. whether free mid-day meal/tiffin/nutrition is provided by the institution (yes-1, no-2)		24							
25. if provided (code 1 in item 24), agency (govt-1, others-2)		25							
26. mode of transport (code)		26							
27. if (code 3 in item 26), then whether concession received? (yes-1, no-2)		27							
28. distance(d) of institution from place of residence (code)		28							
29. changed educational institution during last one year?(code)		29							
30. taking private coaching? (yes-1, no-2)		30							
31. If '1' in item 30, purpose of taking private coaching (code)		31							

CODES FOR BLOCK 5

item 4 : level of current attendance : primary -07, upper primary/middle -08, secondary -10, higher secondary -11, diploma/certificate course(up to secondary) -12, diploma/certificate course(higher secondary) -13, diploma/certificate course(graduation & above) -14, graduate -15, postgraduate and above -16.

item 5: course code:

general: upto class X - 01, humanities - 02, science - 03, commerce - 04;

technical/professional: medicine - 05, engineering - 06, agriculture - 07, law - 08, management - 10, education - 11, chartered accountancy and similar courses - 12, IT/computer courses- 13, courses from Industrial Training Institute (ITI) , recognised vocational training institute, etc - 14, others -19

item 8: type of institution: government -1, private aided -2, private un-aided -3, not known -4

item 9: nature of institution: recognised --1; unrecognized -2, not known -3

item 10: reason for preferring private institution: government institution is not available nearby - 1, better environment of learning -2, English is the medium of instruction -3, quality of education in govt. institution not satisfactory -4, tried for government institution but could not get admission -5, cannot say - 6.

items 11&12: medium of instruction /language mainly spoken at home: Hindi -01, English -02, Assamese -03, Bengali -04, Bodo -05, Dogri -06, Gujarati -07, Kannada -08, Kashmiri -10, Konkani -11, Maithili -12, Malayalam -13, Manipuri -14, Marathi -15, Nepali -16, Oriya -17, Punjabi -18, Sanskrit -20, Santhali -21, Sindhi -22, Tamil -23, Telugu -24, Urdu -2, others -29

item 13: type of course: full time -1, part time -2, distance learning-3

item 15: whether tuition fee waived : yes: fully -1, partly-2 ; no-3

item 17 : reason for waiver: ST -1, SC -2, OBC -3, handicapped -4, merit -5, financially weak -6, others -9

item 20: type of scholarship/stipend/reimbursement: ST -1, SC -2, OBC -3, handicapped -4, merit -5, financially weak -6, others -9

items 22& 23: received text-books / stationery: all free -1, some free -2, all subsidised -3, some subsidised -4, some free and some subsidised -5; no-6

item 26: mode of transport: on foot -1, school/institution bus -2, public transport -3, bicycle -4, others -9

item 28: distance(d) of the institution from the place of residence: $d < 1\text{ km}$ -1; $1\text{ km} \leq d < 2\text{ kms}$ -2; $2\text{ km} \leq d < 3\text{ kms}$ -3; $3\text{ km} \leq d < 5\text{ kms}$ -4; $d \geq 5\text{ kms}$ - 5

item 29: changed educational institution during last one year? no-1, yes: govt. to private-2, private to govt -3, govt to govt-4, private to private-5

item 31: purpose of taking private coaching: augmenting basic education -1, preparation for exam for getting job -2, preparation for admission to institutes/courses -3, others-9.

[7] particulars of currently not attending persons aged 5-29 years (with code 1 or 2 in col. 12 , block 4)							
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	srl no. [as in col.1,block 4]						
2.	age (years) [as in col. 5, block 4]						
3.	whether ever enrolled(<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)						
<i>If ever enrolled (code '1' in item 3)</i>	4.	age at first enrolment in school (years)					
	5.	level (code)					
	6.	type of education (code)					
	7.	whether completed? (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)					
	for class X and below	8.	grade/class completed before discontinuance/dropping out				
	9.	age when discontinued/dropped out(years)					
	10.	type of institution last attended (code)					
11.	major reason for never- enrolling/ discontinuing/ dropping out (code)						

CODES FOR BLOCK 7

item 5: level: enrolled in :

NFEC - 03, TLC/AEC-04, other non-formal -05;
formal schooling:

below primary -06, primary -07, upper primary/middle -08, secondary -10, higher secondary -11, diploma/certificate course(up to secondary) -12, diploma/certificate course(higher secondary) -13, diploma/certificate course(graduation & above) -14, graduate -15, postgraduate and above -16

item 6: type of education: general-1, professional/technical-2

item 10: type of institution last attended : government-1, private aided-2, private unaided -3, not known-4

item 11: major reason for never- enrolling / discontinuing / dropping out:

applicable for all

not interested in education

applicable for “never- enrolled” cases only

...11

financial constraints

applicable for “ever- enrolled” cases only

engaged in domestic activities

...12

engaged in economic activities

...13

school is far off

...14

timings of educational institution not suitable

...15

language/medium of instruction used unfamiliar

applicable for girl students only

...16

inadequate number of teachers

non-availability of female teacher

quality of teachers not satisfactory

non-availability of girls’ toilet

...17

others

marriage

...11

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		Unorganised Trade, NSS 46th Round						
1	403	Small Trading Units in India	150	11	7	380	27	17
2	403/1	State Level results on small trading units in India: Vol.-I	250	18	11	710	51	32
3	403/1	State Level results on small trading units in India: Vol.-II	250	18	11	710	51	32
		Land & livestock holdings and Debt & investment, NSS 48th Round						
4	407	Operational land holdings in India, 1991-92: Salient features	250	18	11	710	51	32
5	408	Live-stock and Agricultural implements in Household operational holdings, 1991-92	150	11	7	380	27	17
6	414	Seasonal variation in the operation of land holdings in India, 1991-92	250	18	11	710	51	32
7	419	Household Assets and Liabilities as on 30.6.91	250	17	11	1140	75	46
8	420	Indebtedness of Rural Households as on 30.6.1991	250	15	9	1370	82	50
9	421	Indebtedness of Urban Households as on 30.6.1991	250	15	9	1370	82	50
10	431 (Part I)	Household Borrowings and Repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92	250	15	9	1140	68	42
11	431 (Part-II)	Household Borrowings and Repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92	250	15	9	1140	68	42
12	432 (Part-I)	Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups as on 30.6.91	250	15	9	1140	68	42
13	432 (Part-II)	Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups as on 30.6.91	250	15	9	710	43	26
14	437	Household capital expenditure during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92.	250	15	9	1370	82	50
		Housing Conditions and Migration with special emphasis on slum dwellers, NSS 49th round						
15	417	Slums in India	150	11	7	380	27	17
16	429	Housing Conditions in India	150	11	7	380	25	16
17	430	Migration in India	250	15	9	710	42	26
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 50th Round						
18	406	Key Results on Employment & Unemployment	150	11	7	610	44	26
19	409	Employment & Unemployment in India, 1993-94	250	18	11	710	51	32
20	411	Employment & Unemployment situation in cities and Towns in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
21	412	Economic activities and school attendance by children in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
22	416	Participation of Indian women in household work and other specified activities, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
23	418	Unemployed in India, 1993-94: Salient Features	150	11	7	380	27	17
24	425	Employment & Unemployment situation among social groups in India, 1993-94	250	17	10	480	32	19
25	438	Employment & Unemployment situation among religious groups in India, 1993-94	150	10	7	610	37	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 50th Round						
26	401	Key results on Household Consumer Expenditure, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
27	402	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure	250	19	12	710	52	32
28	404	Consumption of some important commodities in India	250	18	11	710	51	32

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		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 50th Round						
29	405	Nutritional intake in India	250	18	11	710	51	32
30	410/1	Dwellings in India	250	18	11	710	51	32
31	410/2	Energy used by Indian households	150	11	7	380	28	17
32	413	Sources of household income in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
33	415	Reported adequacy of food intake in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
34	422	Differences in level of consumption among socio-economic groups	150	11	7	380	28	17
35	423	IRDP assistance and participation in Public Works, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
36	424	Ownership of Live-Stock, cultivation of selected crops and consumption levels, 1993-94	150	11	6	610	40	24
37	426	Use of durable goods by Indian households, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
38	427	Consumption of tobacco in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	610	40	24
39	428	Wages in kind, Exchanges of Gifts and Expenditure on Ceremonies and Insurance in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	610	40	24
		Consumer Expenditure and Unorganised Manufacture, NSS 51st Round						
40	433	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India Its Size, Employment and Some Key Estimates.	250	15	9	710	43	26
41	434	Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India: Salient Features	250	15	9	710	43	26
42	435	Assets and Borrowings of the Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India	150	10	7	380	23	15
43	436	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1994-95	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Education, NSS 52nd Round						
44	439	Attending an Educational Institution in India: Its level, nature and cost	250	15	9	1140	68	42
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 52nd Round						
45	440	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Health, NSS 52nd Round						
46	441	Morbidity and Treatment of ailments.	250	15	9	1140	68	42
47	445	Maternity and Child Health Care in India	150	10	7	1270	76	46
		Aged in India, NSS 52nd Round						
48	446	The Aged in India: A Socio-Economic Profile, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 53rd Round						
49	442	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1997	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Unorganised Trade, NSS 53rd Round						
50	443	Small Trading units in India and their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. I	250	15	9	710	43	26
51	444	Small Trading Units in India and Their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. II	250	15	9	710	43	26
		Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services, NSS 54th Round						
52	448	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India	150	10	7	610	36	23
53	449	Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in India	250	15	9	1140	68	42

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		Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services, NSS 54th Round						
54	450	Travel and Use of Mass Media and Financial Services by Indian Households	150	10	7	610	10	7
55	451	Cultivation Practices in India	250	15	9	1370	82	50
56	452	Common Property Resources	250	15	9	1370	82	50
		Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data, NSS 51st, 52nd, 53rd & 54th Round						
57	447	Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data	150	10	7	1700	102	64
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
58	453	Household Consumer Expenditure in India (July – December 1999) - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
59	454	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999–2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
60	457	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	1520	81	57
61	461	Consumption of some important Commodities in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1370	73	52
62	463	Sources of household income in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	380	28	17
63	464	Energy Used by Indian Households, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
64	466	Reported Adequacy of Food Intake in India, 1999 - 2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
65	467	IRDP Assistance and Participation in Public Works: 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
66	471	Nutritional Intake in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	710	43	26
67	472	Differences in the level of consumption among socio economic groups, 1999-2000	250	15	10	480	32	19
68	473	Literacy and Levels of Education in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	610	36	23
69	474	Sources of household consumption in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	710	43	26
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
70	455	Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999-2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
71	458 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	750	40	28
72	458 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	1370	73	52
73	460	Non agricultural workers in Informal Sector based on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
74	462	Employment and Unemployment situation in Cities and Towns of India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
75	465	Participation of Indian Women in Household work and other specified activities, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
76	468	Employment and Unemployment among religious groups in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
77	469	Employment and Unemployment among social groups in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	2950	156	110
78	470	Migration in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1140	68	42

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		Non-agricultural Enterprises in Informal Sector 1999-2000, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
79	456	Non-agricultural Enterprises in the Informal Sector in India, 1999-2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
80	459	Informal Sector in India, 1999 - 2000 - Salient Features	250	15	10	1600	85	60
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 56th Round (July 2000 - June 2001)						
81	476	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment Situation in India, 2000 - 2001	150	10	7	1040	66	41
		Unorganised Manufacturing, NSS 56th Round (July 2000 - June 2001)						
82	477	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 - Key Results	250	15	10	710	52	32
83	478	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 - Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82	50
84	479	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 – 2001: Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	15	10	1370	82	50
85	480	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 – 2001: Input, Output and Value added	250	15	10	1370	82	50
		Pilot Survey on Suitability of Reference Period for Measuring Household Consumption						
86	475	Results of a Pilot Survey on Suitability of Different Reference Periods for Measuring Household Consumption	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 57th Round (July 2001 - June 2002)						
87	481	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment Situation in India, 2001 - 2002	250	15	10	2680	158	105
		Unorganised Service Sector, NSS 57th Round (July 2001 - June 2002)						
88	482	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 - 02 Salient Features	250	15	10	1925	98	65
89	483	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 - 02 Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82	55
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 - December 2002)						
90	484	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment Situation in India, 2002 - 2003	150	8	4	2380	129	70
		Disability, NSS 58th Round						
91	485	Disabled Persons in India, July-December 2002	250	14	7	7080	385	208
		Urban Slums, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 - December 2002)						
92	486	Condition of Urban Slums, 2002: Salient Features	250	14	7	2080	112	62
		Village facilities, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 - December 2002)						
93	487	Report on village facilities, July-December 2002	150	8	4	980	53	29
		Housing Condition, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 - December 2002)						
94	488	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Housing stock and constructions	250	15	10	9280	548	350
95	489	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Household Amenities and Other Characteristics	250	15	10	9220	524	285

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		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 59th Round (January - December 2003)						
96	490	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment Situation in India	150	8	4	1580	85	47
		Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, NSS 59th Round (January - December 2003)						
97	495	Consumption Expenditure of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	2140	121	67
98	496	Some Aspects of Farming, 2003	250	15	10	2680	149	83
99	497	Income, Expenditure and Productive Assets of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	3480	209	139
100	498	Indebtedness of Farmer Households	150	8	4	1380	78	43
101	499	Access to Modern Technology for Farming, 2003	250	15	10	1680	93	52
		Land & livestock holdings and Debt & Investment, NSS 59th Round						
102	491	Household Ownership Holdings in India, 2003	250	15	10	3680	221	147
103	492	Some Aspects of Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	5080	305	203
104	493	Livestock Ownership Across Operational Land Holding Classes in India, 2002-03	150	8	4	1580	84	42
105	494	Seasonal Variation in the Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	2080	125	83
106	500	Household Assets and Liabilities in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	4880	293	195
107	501	Household Indebtedness in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	6000	360	240
108	502	Household Borrowings and Repayments in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	4750	285	190
109	503	Household Assets Holdings, Indebtedness, Current Borrowings and Repayments of Social Groups in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	3880	233	155
110	504	Household Capital Expenditure in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	7280	437	291
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 60th Round (January - June 2004)						
111	505	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, January - June 2004	150	8	4	2580	138	69
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 60th Round (January - June 2004)						
112	506	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, January - June 2004	250	15	10	3580	202	112
		Health, NSS 60th Round (January - June 2004)						
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		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 - June 2006)						
132	522	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2005-06	250	16	8	4480	284	144
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 - June 2006)						
133	523	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2005-06	150	10	5	1380	88	44
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		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 63rd Round (July 2006 - June 2007)						
137	527	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006 - 07	150	7	5	1380	69	48

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151	548	Home-based Workers in India	360	17	11	720	34	22
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154	552	Employment and Unemployment situation among Major Religious Groups in India	370	16	10	740	32	20
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158	540	Nutritional Intake in India	240	12	8	480	23	15
159	541	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India	230	12	7	460	23	15
160	542	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting	340	16	10	680	32	20
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164	KI (67/2.34)	Key Results of Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	546	Operational Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	280	13	8	560	26	16
166	549	Economic Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	330	16	10	660	32	20
		Household Consumer Expenditure NSS 68th Round (July 2011 - June 2012)						
167	KI (68/1.0)	Key Indicator of Household Consumer Expenditure in India.	-	-	-	-	-	-
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172	KI (68/10)	Key Indicator of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
173	554	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12	390	16	10	780	32	20
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175	559	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties	290	12	7	580	24	14
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178	KI (69/1.2)	Key Results of Survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
179	556	Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India	330	14	8	660	28	16
		Particular of Slums NSS 69th Round (July 2012 - December 2012)						
180	KI (69/0.21)	Key Indicators on Urban Slums in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
181	561	Urban Slums in India, 2012	330	13	8	660	26	16
		Land & Livestock Holdings NSS 70th Round (January 2013-December 2013)						
182	KI (70/18.1)	Key Indicators of Land and Livestock Holdings in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
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184	KI (70/33)	Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Social Consumption: Health NSS 71st Round (January 2014-June 2014)						
185	KI (71/25.0)	Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
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