

# ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION DATA FROM DATA.GOV.IN

NAME-SHUBHAM BANSAL

EMAIL-Shubham.bansal795@gmail.com

PHONE-9650335264

**In this project, I have taken the education data from data.gov.in of number of enrollments done in different classes, different genders, different states and in URBAN AND RURAL AREA.**

**The techniques and libraries i have used in this analysis can be used to analyse Big-Datas, but for the convenience, here i have chosen relatively smaller datasets.**

**Throughout the analysis I will be comparing the education statistics of rural and urban areas.**

Let's start by importing libraries and data file

In [1]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

I HAVE DIVIDED THE DATASET IN TWO DIFFERENT FILES OF URBAN AND RURAL SO AS TO REDUCE THE CONFUSION.

In [2]:

```
df=pd.read_csv("C:/Users/shubham bansal/Desktop/urban910.csv")
df2=pd.read_csv("C:/Users/shubham bansal/Desktop/2.csv")
```

Now we can begin to take a wide look of the dataset present

In [3]:

```
df.head()
```

Out[3]:

	Sl. No.	STATE/U.T.	Enrolment in Class IX - Boys	Enrolment in Class IX - Girls	Enrolment in Class IX - Total	Enrolment in Class X - Boys	Enrolment in Class X - Girls	Enrolment in Class X - Total
0	1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	1570	1493	3063	1210	1194	2404
1	2	Andhra Pradesh	193654	191450	385104	185915	183755	369670
2	3	Arunachal Pradesh	5223	4806	10029	4704	3988	8692
3	4	Assam	30761	33880	64641	23085	24245	47330
4	5	Bihar	129048	102781	231829	111364	82020	193384

In [33]:

```
df.tail()
```

Out[33]:

	Sl. No.	STATE/U.T.	Enrolment in Class IX - Boys	Enrolment in Class IX - Girls	Enrolment in Class IX - Total	Enrolment in Class X - Boys	Enrolment in Class X - Girls	Enrolment in Class X - Total
31	32	Tripura	7323	7773	15096	5718	5922	11640
32	33	Uttar Pradesh	420750	315188	735938	395672	314225	709897
33	34	Uttarakhand	29382	25023	54405	28289	24868	53157
34	35	West Bengal	165882	167166	333048	138689	137340	276029
35	INDIA	INDIA	3081926	2673862	5755788	2739662	2382426	5122088

In [41]:

```
df.reset_index
```

Out[41]:

```
<bound method DataFrame.reset_index of
U.T.  Enrolment in Class IX - Boys \
0      1  Andaman Nicobar Islands      1570
1      2      Andhra Pradesh      193654
2      3      Arunachal Pradesh      5223
3      4      Assam      30761
4      5      Bihar      129048
5      6      Chandigarh      7819
6      7      Chhattisgarh      61165
7      8      Dadra Nagar Haveli      879
8      9      Daman Diu      735
9     10      Delhi      149040
10    11      Goa      6321
11    12      Gujarat      193377
12    13      Haryana      66224
13    14      Himachal Pradesh      9849
14    15      Jammu Kashmir      22663
15    16      Jharkhand      47180
16    17      Karnataka      194582
17    18      Kerala      80094
18    19      Lakshadweep      381
19    20      Madhya Pradesh      227710
20    21      Maharashtra      398536
21    22      Manipur      5789
22    23      Meghalaya      5870
23    24      Mizoram      5072
24    25      Nagaland      6284
25    26      Orissa      45240
26    27      Puducherry      7158
27    28      Punjab      80497
28    29      Rajasthan      145017
29    30      Sikkim      346
30    31      Tamil Nadu      330505
31    32      Tripura      7323
32    33      Uttar Pradesh      420750
33    34      Uttarakhand      29382
34    35      West Bengal      165882
35  INDIA      INDIA      3081926
```

```
Enrolment in Class IX - Girls  Enrolment in Class IX - Total \
0      1493      3063
1     191450     385104
2      4806     10029
3     33880     64641
4     102781     231829
5      6338     14157
6     58828     119993
7       639     1518
8       586     1321
9     124001     273041
10      5685     12006
11     134923     328300
12      52087     118311
13      8539     18388
14     20581     43244
15     43591     90771
16     188805     383387
17     81040     161134
18       282      663
```

19	185001	412711
20	347950	746486
21	5796	11585
22	6677	12547
23	5184	10256
24	6034	12318
25	43116	88356
26	7196	14354
27	68175	148672
28	94966	239983
29	367	713
30	327915	658420
31	7773	15096
32	315188	735938
33	25023	54405
34	167166	333048
35	2673862	5755788

	Enrolment in Class X - Boys	Enrolment in Class X - Girls \
0	1210	1194
1	185915	183755
2	4704	3988
3	23085	24245
4	111364	82020
5	6941	5472
6	53611	53236
7	726	531
8	583	525
9	115674	98833
10	5154	5024
11	166234	119185
12	61767	47402
13	9899	8442
14	19016	16596
15	40731	37308
16	170390	168781
17	72075	76096
18	303	250
19	207528	149285
20	336011	301802
21	5139	5205
22	4786	5446
23	5277	5277
24	4800	4781
25	37374	36383
26	5978	6247
27	77090	68328
28	160211	93242
29	318	321
30	277400	290871
31	5718	5922
32	395672	314225
33	28289	24868
34	138689	137340
35	2739662	2382426

	Enrolment in Class X - Total	Enrolment in Class IX & X - Boys \
0	2404	2780
1	369670	379569
2	8692	9927
3	47330	53846

4	193384	240412
5	12413	14760
6	106847	114776
7	1257	1605
8	1108	1318
9	214507	264714
10	10178	11475
11	285419	359611
12	109169	127991
13	18341	19748
14	35612	41679
15	78039	87911
16	339171	364972
17	148171	152169
18	553	684
19	356813	435238
20	637813	734547
21	10344	10928
22	10232	10656
23	10554	10349
24	9581	11084
25	73757	82614
26	12225	13136
27	145418	157587
28	253453	305228
29	639	664
30	568271	607905
31	11640	13041
32	709897	816422
33	53157	57671
34	276029	304571
35	5122088	5821588

	Enrolment in Class IX & X - Girls	Enrolment in Class IX & X - Total
0	2687	5467
1	375205	754774
2	8794	18721
3	58125	111971
4	184801	425213
5	11810	26570
6	112064	226840
7	1170	2775
8	1111	2429
9	222834	487548
10	10709	22184
11	254108	613719
12	99489	227480

13	16981	36729
14	37177	78856
15	80899	168810
16	357586	722558
17	157136	309305
18	532	1216
19	334286	769524
20	649752	1384299
21	11001	21929
22	12123	22779
23	10461	20810
24	10815	21899
25	79499	162113
26	13443	26579
27	136503	294090
28	188208	493436
29	688	1352
30	618786	1226691
31	13695	26736
32	629413	1445835
33	49891	107562
34	304506	609077
35	5056288	10877876

## Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Boys \

0	14006
1	2186268
2	53555
3	303704
4	856923
5	88987
6	567039
7	10674
8	8897
9	1644690
10	73874
11	1771664
12	682384

13	90047
14	215526
15	436754
16	2006164
17	714102
18	2918
19	2167563
20	4499632
21	71810
22	68955
23	59729
24	64760
25	488432
26	71873
27	851872
28	1544262
29	4576
30	2928391
31	61536
32	4440147
33	289665
34	1649565
35	30990944

## Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Girls \

0	13113
1	2069607
2	49993
3	310620
4	810960
5	71910
6	537347
7	8348
8	7196
9	1399778
10	66376
11	1373023
12	539752
13	72106
14	187687
15	424154
16	1902682
17	712414
18	2637
19	1851902
20	3915065
21	71649
22	74005
23	57791
24	60664
25	456155
26	69664
27	688023
28	1161195
29	4508
30	2808523
31	60861
32	3700457
33	247034
34	1641466
35	27428665



Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Total	
0	27119
1	4255875
2	103548
3	614324
4	1667883
5	160897
6	1104386
7	19022
8	16093
9	3044468
10	140250
11	3144687
12	1222136
13	162153
14	403213
15	860908
16	3908846
17	1426516
18	5555
19	4019465
20	8414697
21	143459
22	142960
23	117520
24	125424
25	944587
26	141537
27	1539895
28	2705457
29	9084
30	5736914
31	122397
32	8140604
33	536699
34	3291031
35	58419609 >

In [4]:

df2.head()

Out[4]:

	Sl. No.	STATE/U.T.	Enrolment in Class IX - Boys	Enrolment in Class IX - Girls	Enrolment in Class IX - Total	Enrolment in Class X - Boys	Enrolment in Class X - Girls	Enrolment in Class X - Total
0	1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	2133	1847	3980	1679	1593	3272
1	2	Andhra Pradesh	359101	337303	696404	355213	325571	680784
2	3	Arunachal Pradesh	5726	4724	10450	4927	4307	9234
3	4	Assam	142243	150197	292440	102457	104620	207077
4	5	Bihar	400915	319167	720082	331568	246099	577667

In [5]:

df.count()

Out[5]:

```

Sl. No.                                36
STATE/U.T.                             36
Enrolment in Class IX - Boys           36
Enrolment in Class IX - Girls           36
Enrolment in Class IX - Total           36
Enrolment in Class X - Boys             36
Enrolment in Class X - Girls            36
Enrolment in Class X - Total            36
Enrolment in Class IX & X - Boys         36
Enrolment in Class IX & X - Girls        36
Enrolment in Class IX & X - Total        36
Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Boys 36
Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Girls 36
Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Total 36
dtype: int64

```

In [6]:

print(len(df))

36

In [7]:

print(len(df2))

36

In [8]:

```
df.dtypes
```

Out[8]:

```
Sl. No.                object
STATE/U.T.            object
Enrolment in Class IX - Boys      int64
Enrolment in Class IX - Girls     int64
Enrolment in Class IX - Total     int64
Enrolment in Class X - Boys       int64
Enrolment in Class X - Girls      int64
Enrolment in Class X - Total      int64
Enrolment in Class IX & X - Boys  int64
Enrolment in Class IX & X - Girls int64
Enrolment in Class IX & X - Total int64
Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Boys int64
Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Girls int64
Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Total int64
dtype: object
```

In [9]:

```
df.columns
```

Out[9]:

```
Index(['Sl. No.', 'STATE/U.T.', 'Enrolment in Class IX - Boys',
      'Enrolment in Class IX - Girls', 'Enrolment in Class IX - Total',
      'Enrolment in Class X - Boys', 'Enrolment in Class X - Girls',
      'Enrolment in Class X - Total', 'Enrolment in Class IX & X - Boys',
      'Enrolment in Class IX & X - Girls',
      'Enrolment in Class IX & X - Total',
      'Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Boys',
      'Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Girls',
      'Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Total'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [10]:

```
df2.columns
```

Out[10]:

```
Index(['Sl. No.', 'STATE/U.T.', 'Enrolment in Class IX - Boys',
      'Enrolment in Class IX - Girls', 'Enrolment in Class IX - Total',
      'Enrolment in Class X - Boys', 'Enrolment in Class X - Girls',
      'Enrolment in Class X - Total', 'Enrolment in Class IX & X - Boys',
      'Enrolment in Class IX & X - Girls',
      'Enrolment in Class IX & X - Total',
      'Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Boys',
      'Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Girls',
      'Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Total'],
      dtype='object')
```

## Let's begin with data cleaning and wrangling wherever required!!

In [11]:

```
df.isnull()
```

Out[11]:

	Sl. No.	STATE/U.T.	Enrolment in Class IX - Boys	Enrolment in Class IX - Girls	Enrolment in Class IX - Total	Enrolment in Class X - Boys	Enrolment in Class X - Girls	Enrolment in Class X - Total
0	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
1	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
5	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
6	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
7	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
8	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
9	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
10	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
11	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
12	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
13	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
14	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
15	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
16	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
17	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
18	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
19	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
20	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
21	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
22	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
23	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
24	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
25	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
26	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
27	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
28	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
29	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
30	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False

	Sl. No.	STATE/U.T.	Enrolment in Class IX - Boys	Enrolment in Class IX - Girls	Enrolment in Class IX - Total	Enrolment in Class X - Boys	Enrolment in Class X - Girls	En in
31	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
32	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
33	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
34	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
35	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False

In [12]:

```
df2.isnull()
```

Out[12]:

	Sl. No.	STATE/U.T.	Enrolment in Class IX - Boys	Enrolment in Class IX - Girls	Enrolment in Class IX - Total	Enrolment in Class X - Boys	Enrolment in Class X - Girls	Enrolment in Class X - Total
0	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
1	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
5	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
6	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
7	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
8	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
9	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
10	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
11	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
12	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
13	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
14	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
15	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
16	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
17	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
18	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
19	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
20	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
21	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
22	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
23	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
24	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
25	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
26	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
27	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
28	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
29	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
30	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False



	Sl. No.	STATE/U.T.	Enrolment in Class IX - Boys	Enrolment in Class IX - Girls	Enrolment in Class IX - Total	Enrolment in Class X - Boys	Enrolment in Class X - Girls	Enrolment in Class X - Total
31	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
32	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
33	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
34	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
35	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False

SO, NO NULL VALUES ARE PRESENT IN THE DATASET

After getting an overview of the data it is somewhat clear to us that the data is cleaned here and no missing value is present, so we jump into analytics.

## Now comes the most important part, the data analytics.

In this dataset, as number of states are more, so we have to use many visualisation algorithms and libraries to properly analyse the data patterns.

In [13]:

```
df['STATE/U.T.'][df['Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Boys']>df['Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Girls']].count()
```

Out[13]:

34

In [14]:

```
df2['STATE/U.T.'][df2['Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Boys']>df2['Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Girls']].count()
```

Out[14]:

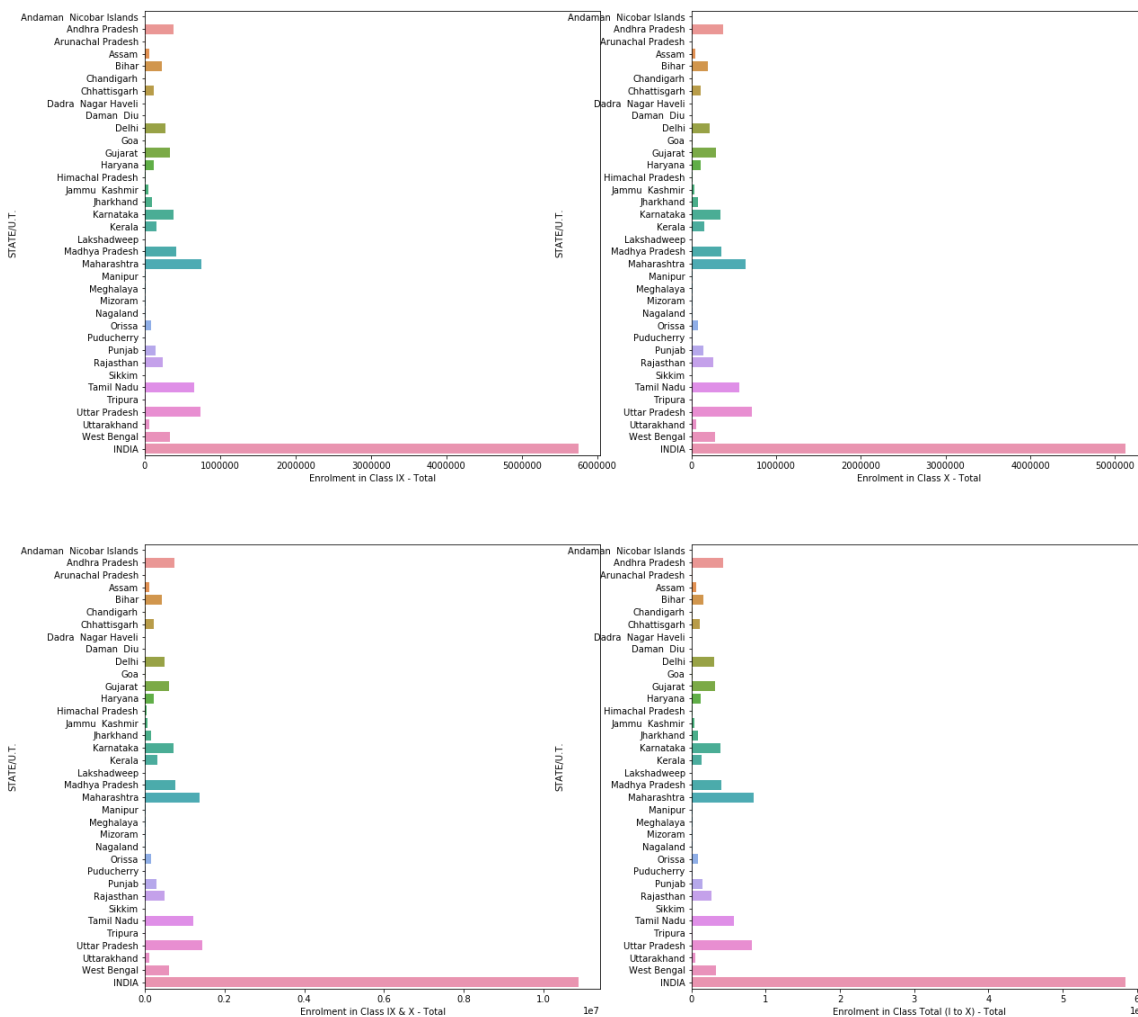
31

**SO OUT OF 35 STATES, 34 HAVE MORE NUMBER OF ENROLLMENTS OF BOYS IN URBAN AREAS.**

**OUT OF 35 STATES, 31 HAVE MORE NUMBER OF ENROLLMENTS OF BOYS IN RURAL AREAS.**

In [15]:

```
plain_features = [ 'Enrolment in Class IX - Total',
                   'Enrolment in Class X - Total',
                   'Enrolment in Class IX & X - Total',
                   'Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Total']
fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows = 2, ncols = 2 ,figsize=(20,20))
start = 0
for j in range(2):
    for i in range(2):
        if start == len(plain_features):
            break
        sns.barplot(x=plain_features[start], y='STATE/U.T.', data=df, ax=ax[j,i])
        start += 1
```

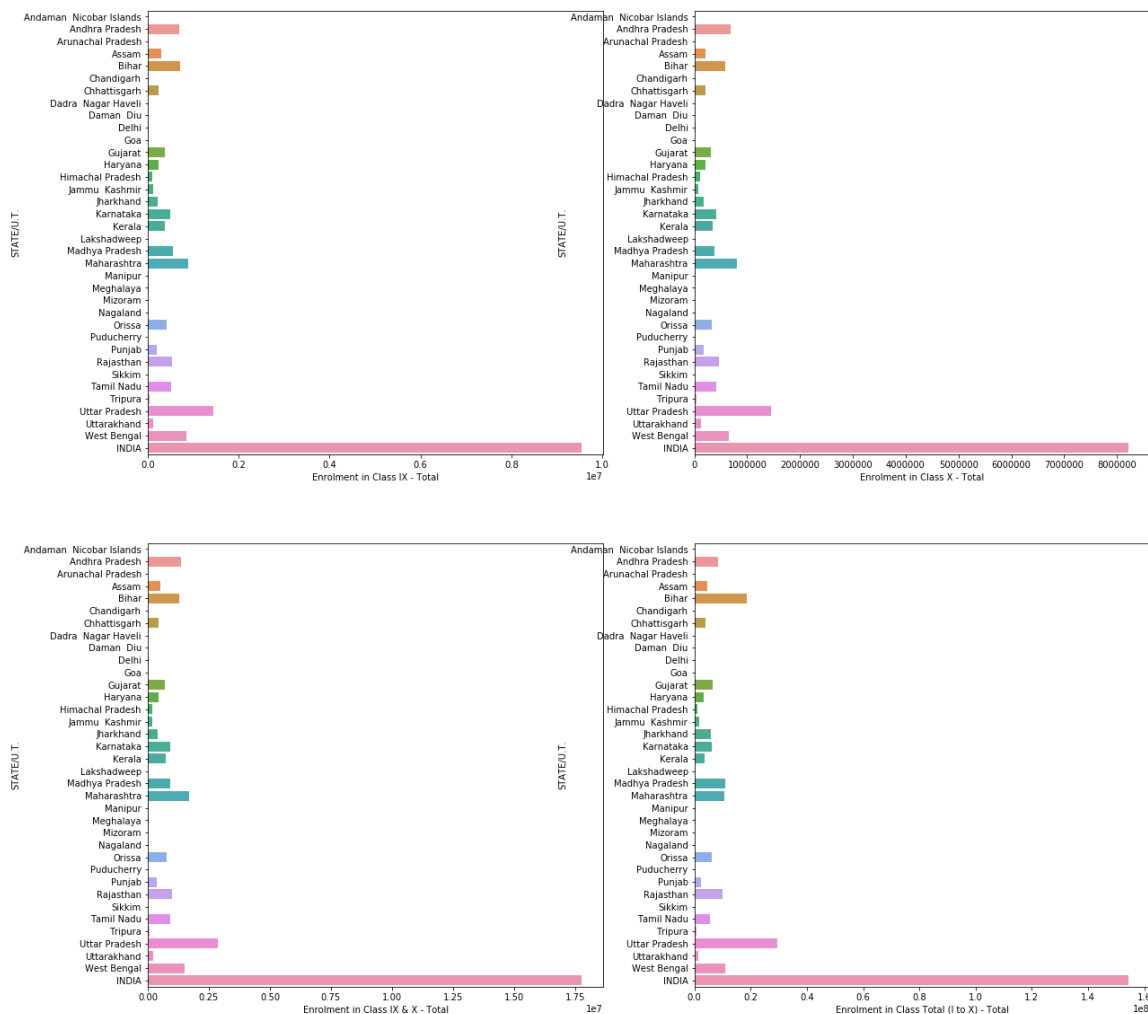


In urban areas it is clear that the states ANDHRA PRADESH, DELHI, KARNATAKA, MADHYAPRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, TAMIL NADU, UP, WEST BENGAL have a clear advantage

**I will be using the same algorithms for both the rural and urban areas to get a clear insight.**

In [16]:

```
plain_features = [ 'Enrolment in Class IX - Total',
                   'Enrolment in Class X - Total',
                   'Enrolment in Class IX & X - Total',
                   'Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Total']
fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows = 2, ncols = 2 ,figsize=(20,20))
start = 0
for j in range(2):
    for i in range(2):
        if start == len(plain_features):
            break
        sns.barplot(x=plain_features[start], y='STATE/U.T.', data=df2, ax=ax[j,i])
        start += 1
```



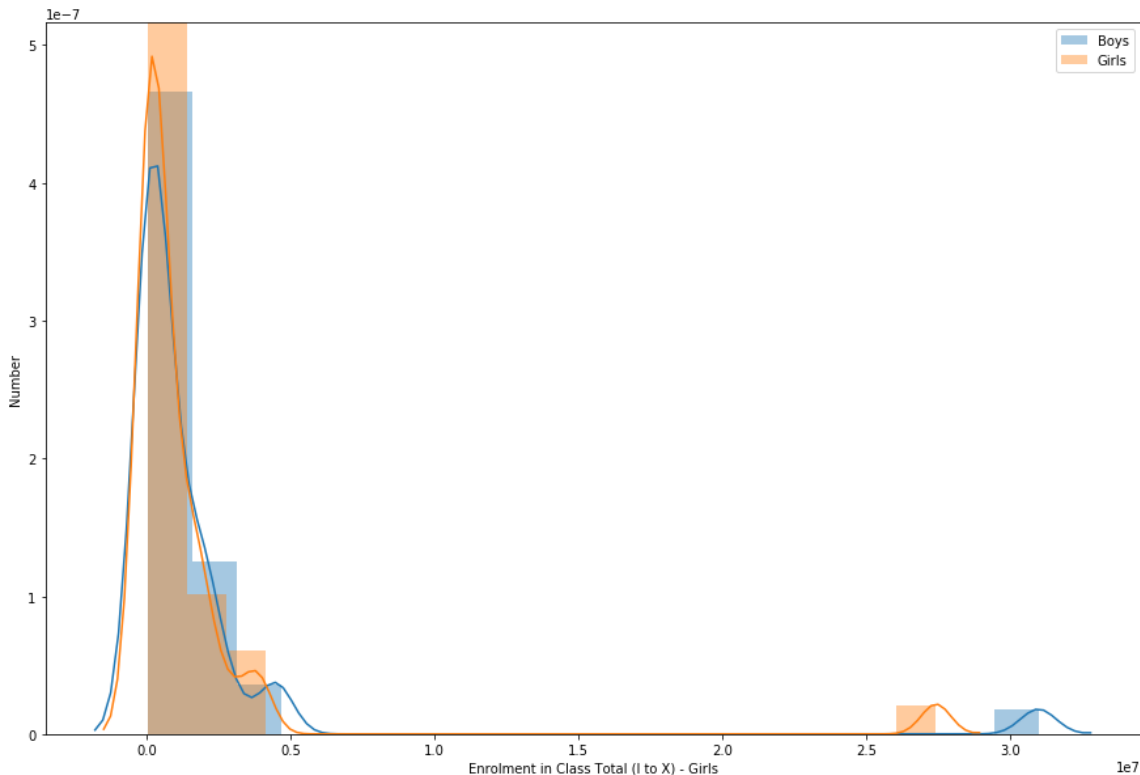
In Rural areas it is clear that the states: ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, MAHARASHTRA, UP, WEST BENGAL have a clear edge in both boys and girls enrollments.

In [17]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,10))
ax = sns.distplot(df['Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Boys'], bins=20, label = 'Boys', ax = ax)
ax = sns.distplot(df['Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Girls'], bins=20, label = 'Girls', ax = ax)
ax.legend()
_ = ax.set_ylabel('Number')
```

C:\Users\public\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\axes\\_axes.py:6462: UserWarning: The 'normed' kwarg is deprecated, and has been replaced by the 'density' kwarg.

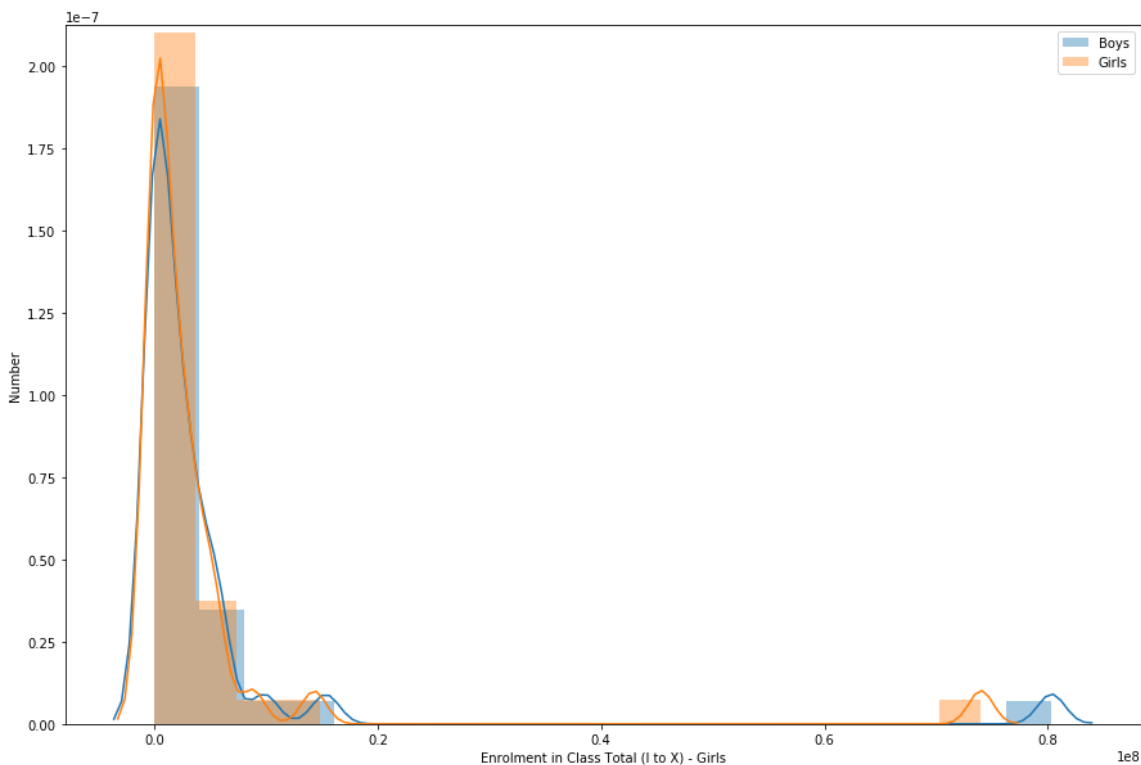
warnings.warn("The 'normed' kwarg is deprecated, and has been "



In [18]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,10))
ax = sns.distplot(df2['Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Boys'], bins=20, label = 'Boys', ax = ax)
ax = sns.distplot(df2['Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Girls'], bins=20, label = 'Girls', ax = ax)
ax.legend()
_ = ax.set_ylabel('Number')
```

C:\Users\public\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\axes\\_axes.py:6462: UserWarning: The 'normed' kwarg is deprecated, and has been replaced by the 'density' kwarg.  
warnings.warn("The 'normed' kwarg is deprecated, and has been "



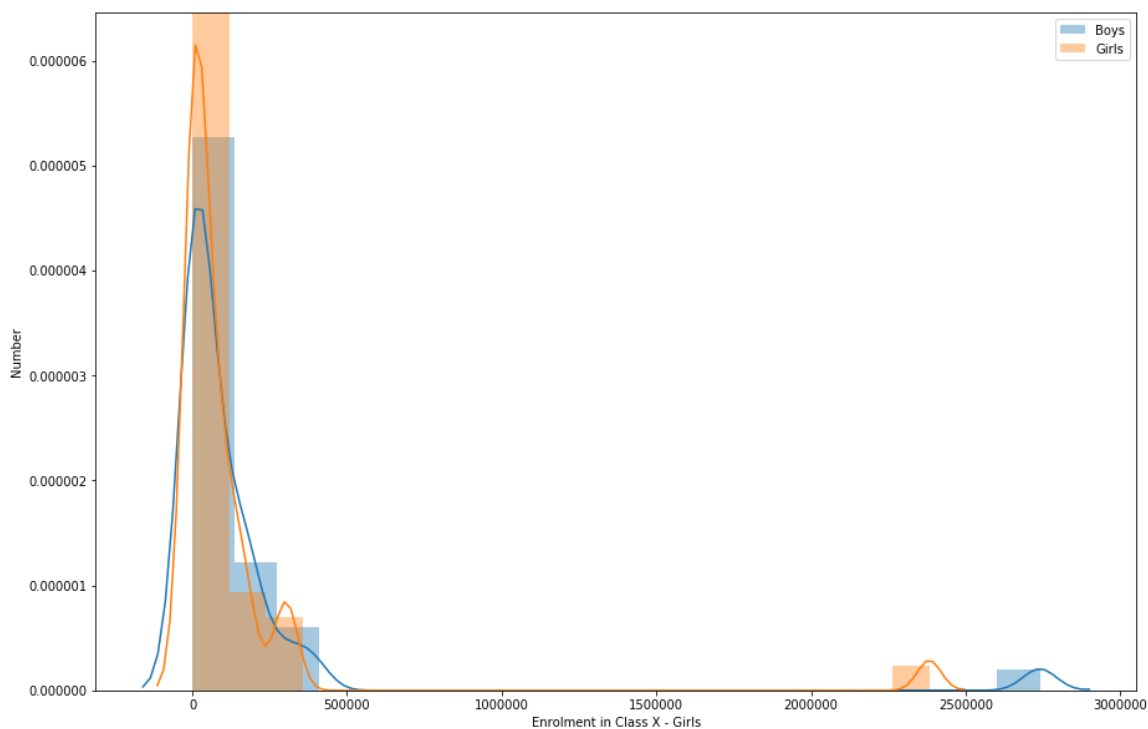
From above two plots it was found that the number of enrollments of girls is more than double in urban areas than in rural areas.

In [19]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,10))
ax = sns.distplot(df['Enrolment in Class X - Boys'], bins=20, label = 'Boys', ax = ax)
ax = sns.distplot(df['Enrolment in Class X - Girls'], bins=20, label = 'Girls', ax = ax)
ax.legend()
_ = ax.set_ylabel('Number')
```

C:\Users\public\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\axes\\_axes.py:6462:  
UserWarning: The 'normed' kwarg is deprecated, and has been replaced by the 'density' kwarg.

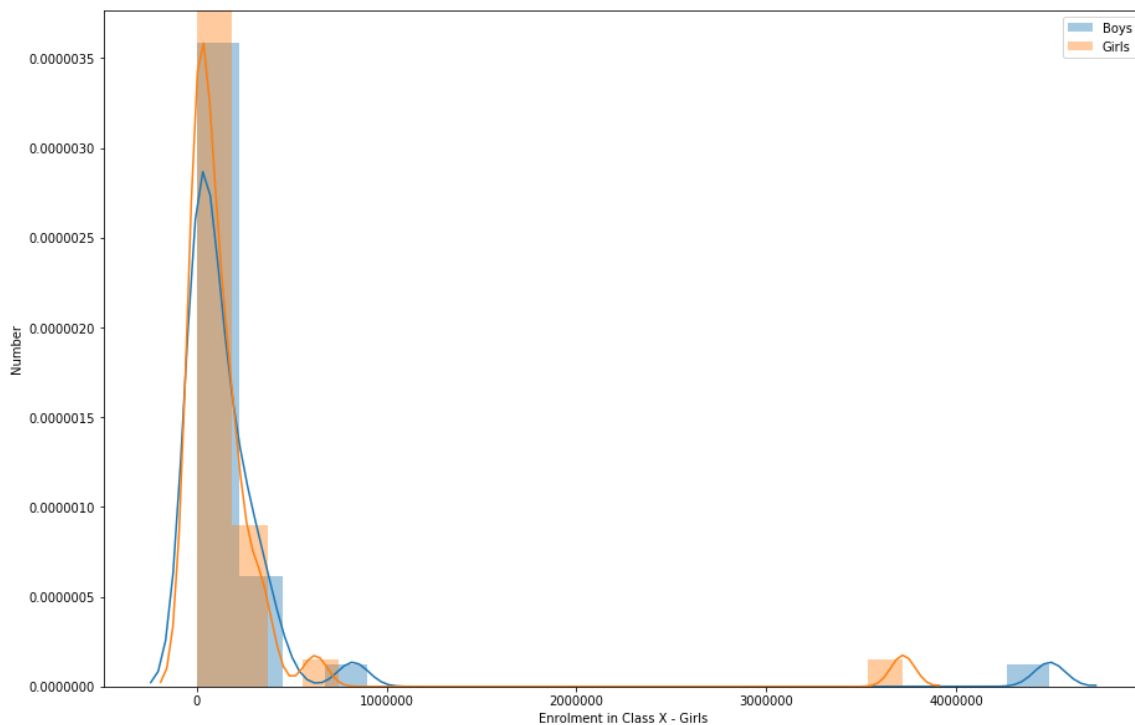
warnings.warn("The 'normed' kwarg is deprecated, and has been "



In [20]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,10))
ax = sns.distplot(df2['Enrolment in Class X - Boys'], bins=20, label = 'Boys', ax = ax)
ax = sns.distplot(df2['Enrolment in Class X - Girls'], bins=20, label = 'Girls', ax = ax)
ax.legend()
_ = ax.set_ylabel('Number')
```

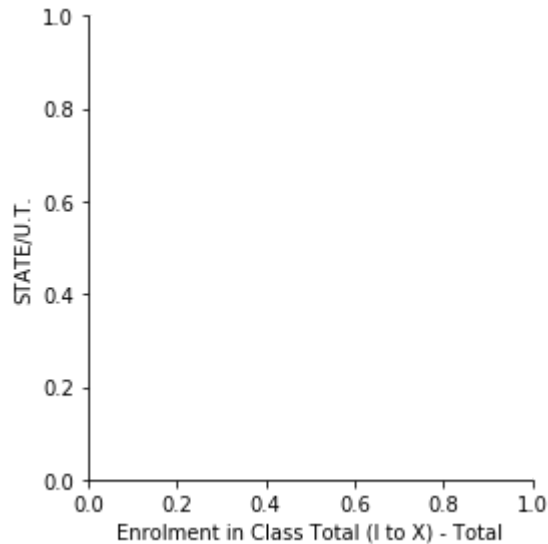
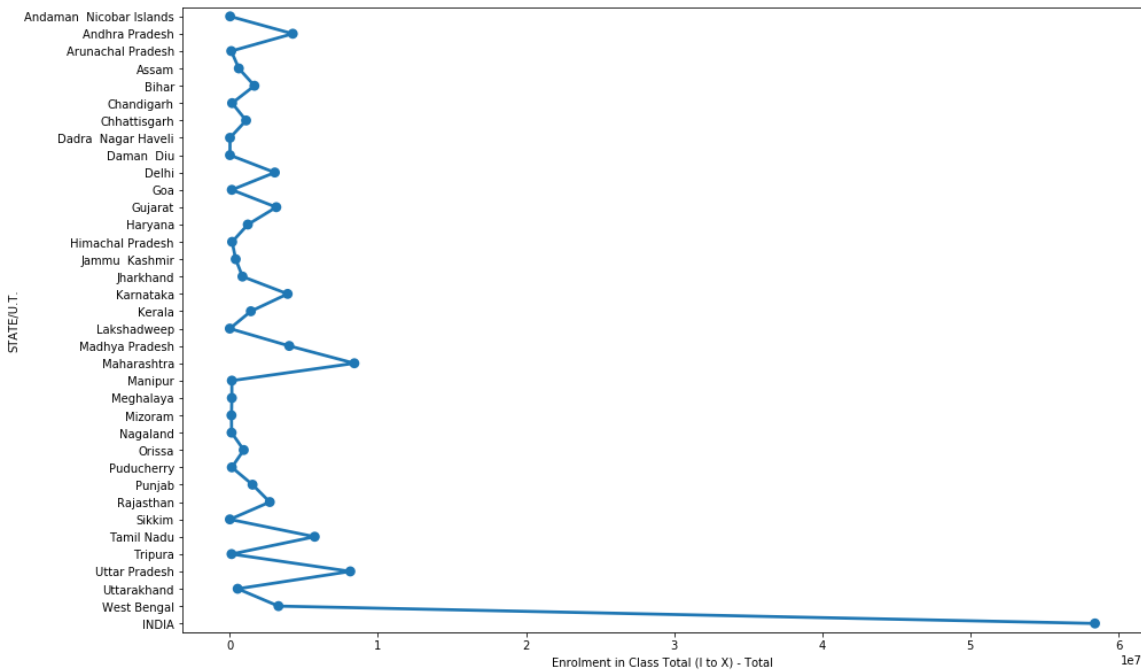
C:\Users\public\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\axes\\_axes.py:6462:  
UserWarning: The 'normed' kwarg is deprecated, and has been replaced by the 'density' kwarg.  
warnings.warn("The 'normed' kwarg is deprecated, and has been "



Again the number of enrollment of girls is way more in urban areas.

In [21]:

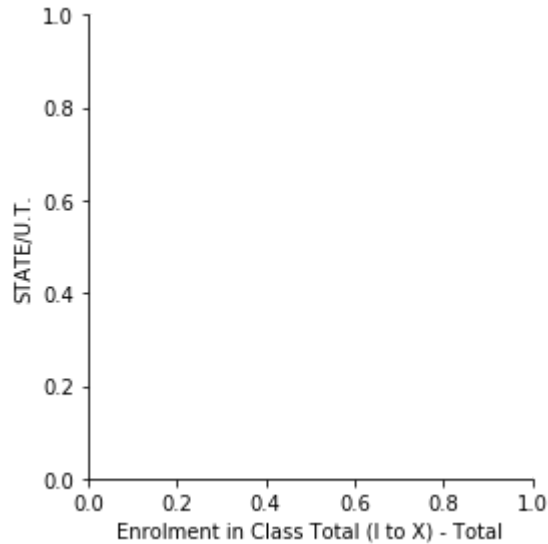
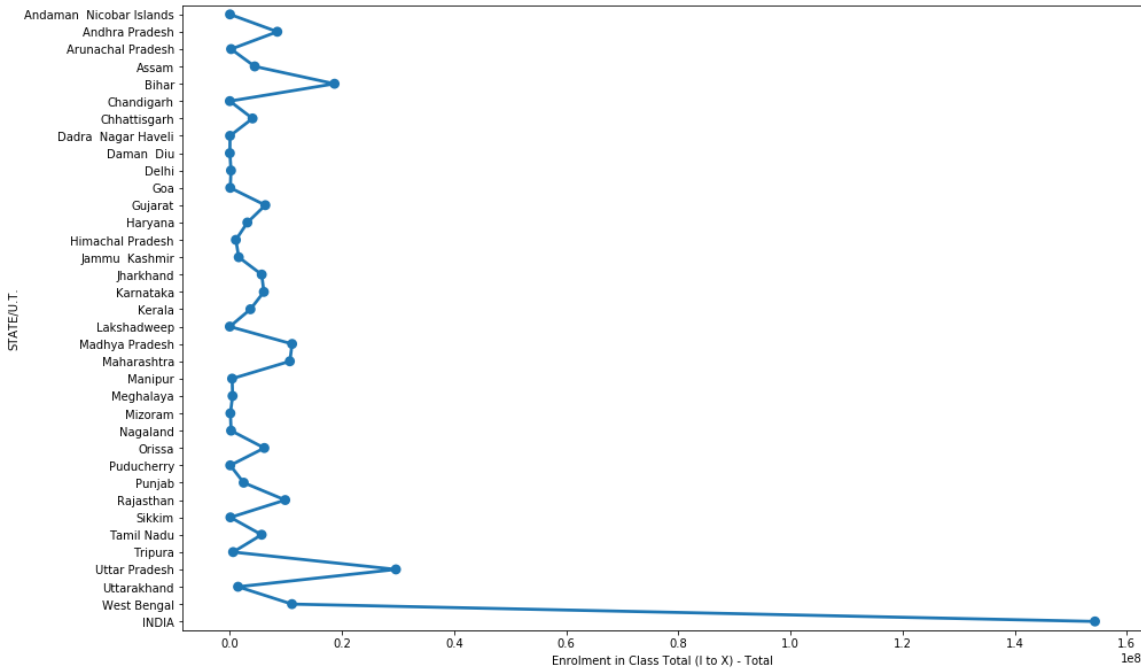
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,10))
ax = sns.factorplot('Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Total', 'STATE/U.T.', data=df
, ax=ax)
```





In [22]:

```
fig,ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,10))
ax = sns.factorplot('Enrolment in Class Total (I to X) - Total', 'STATE/U.T.', data=df
2, ax=ax)
```



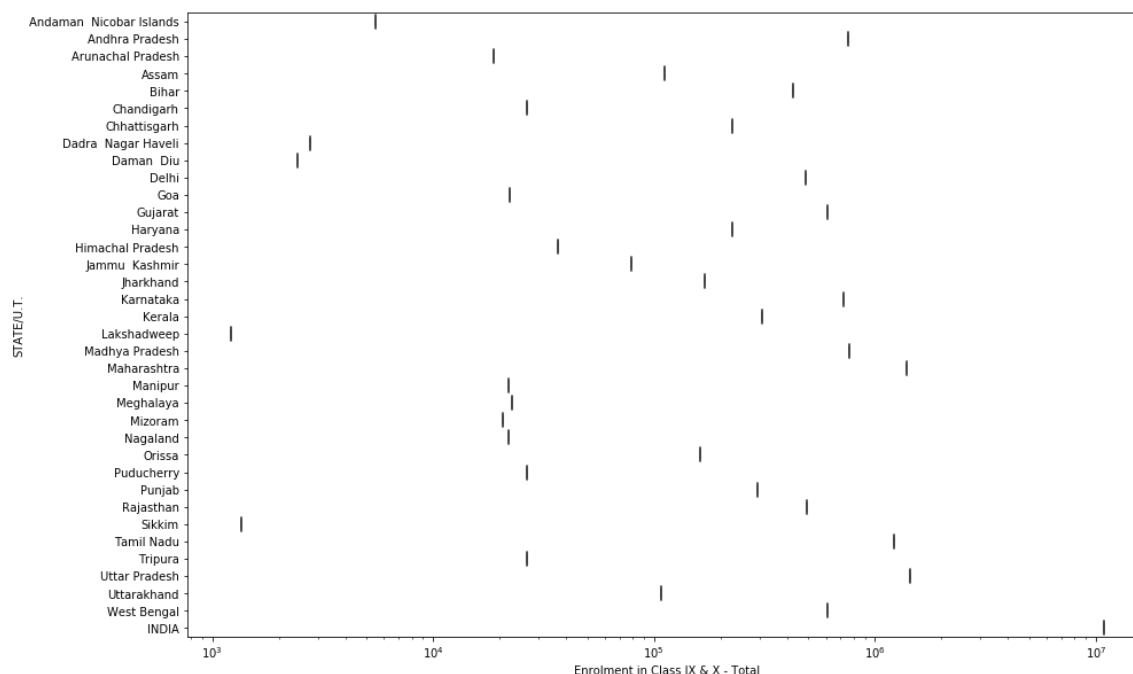
**From above two plots one of the most important insight can be derived.**

**That is the highest number of enrollment factor in rural areas is 0.4 which is even less than the average of urban areas.**

**So, significant amount of resources are needed to be used in improving rural education stadards**

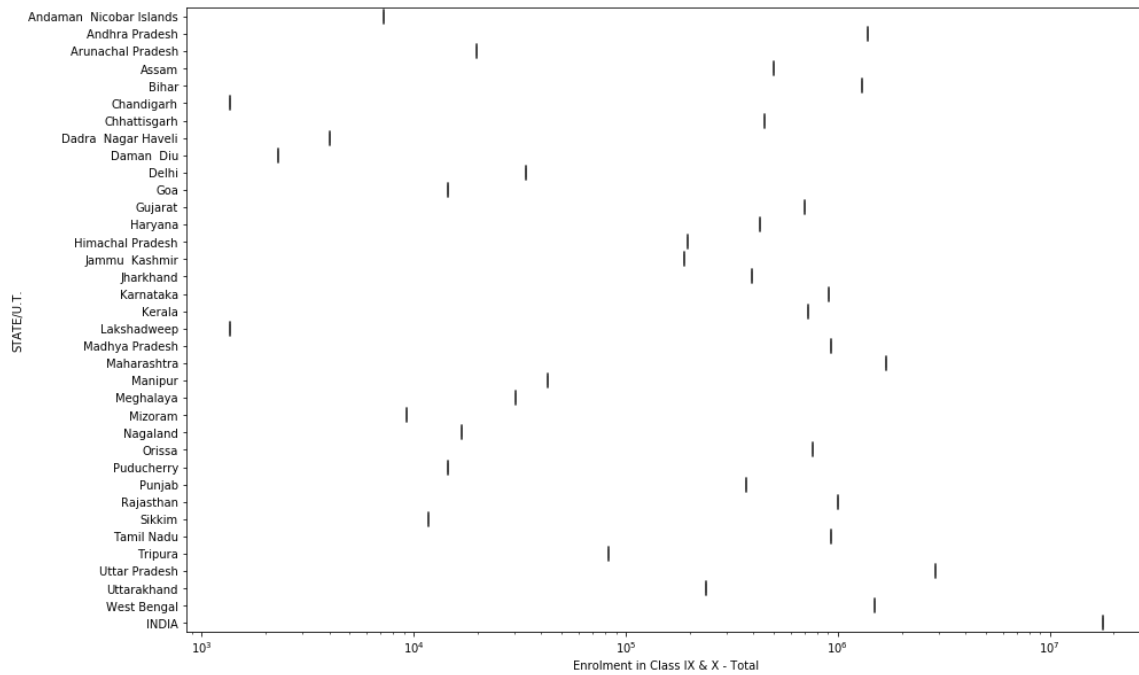
In [23]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,10))
ax = sns.boxplot( x="Enrolment in Class IX & X - Total",y="STATE/U.T.", data=df)
ax.set_xscale('log')
```



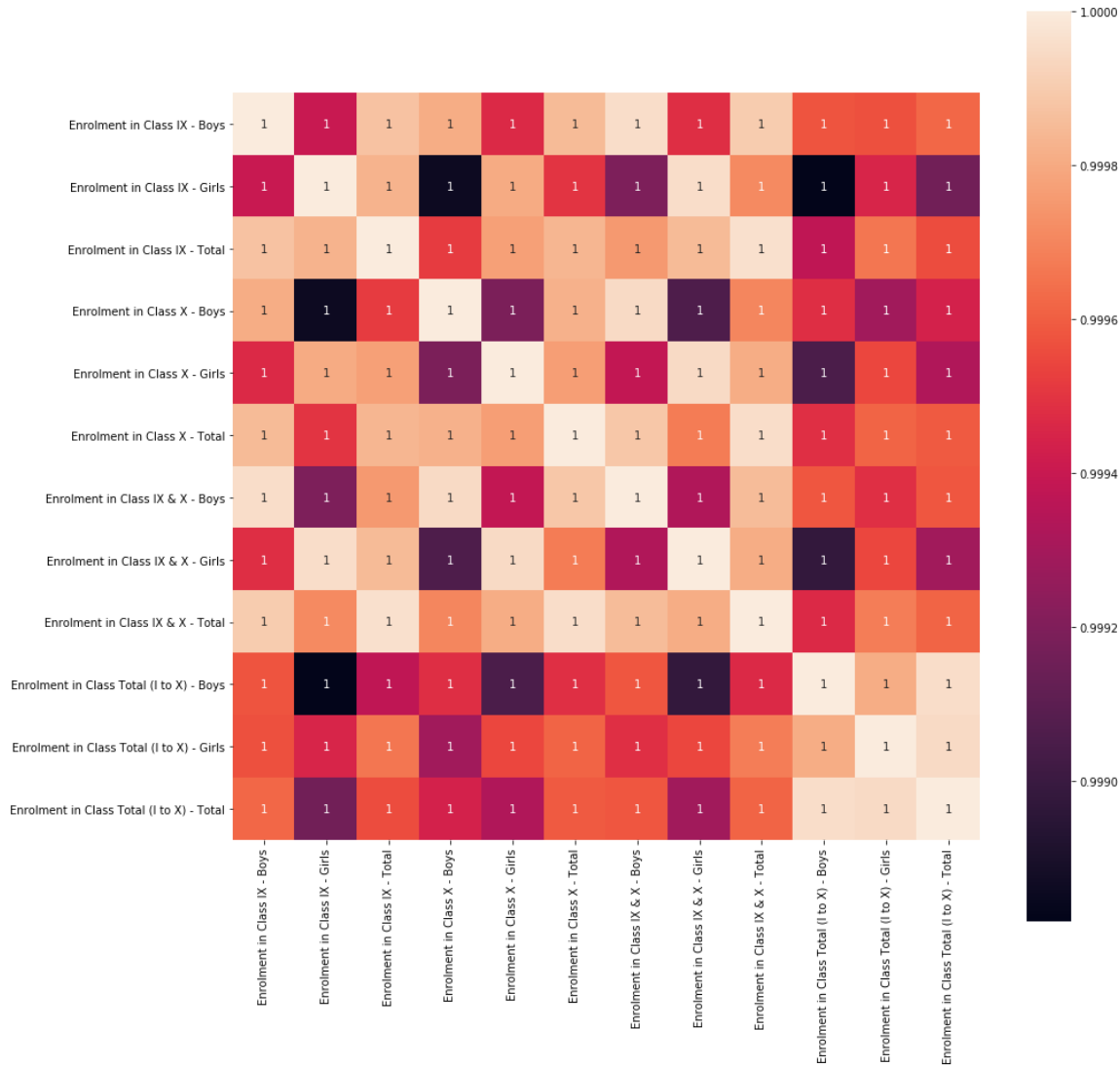
In [24]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,10))
ax = sns.boxplot( x="Enrolment in Class IX & X - Total",y="STATE/U.T.", data=df2)
ax.set_xscale('log')
```



In [25]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 15))
corrmap = sns.heatmap(df.corr(),square=True, annot=True)
```

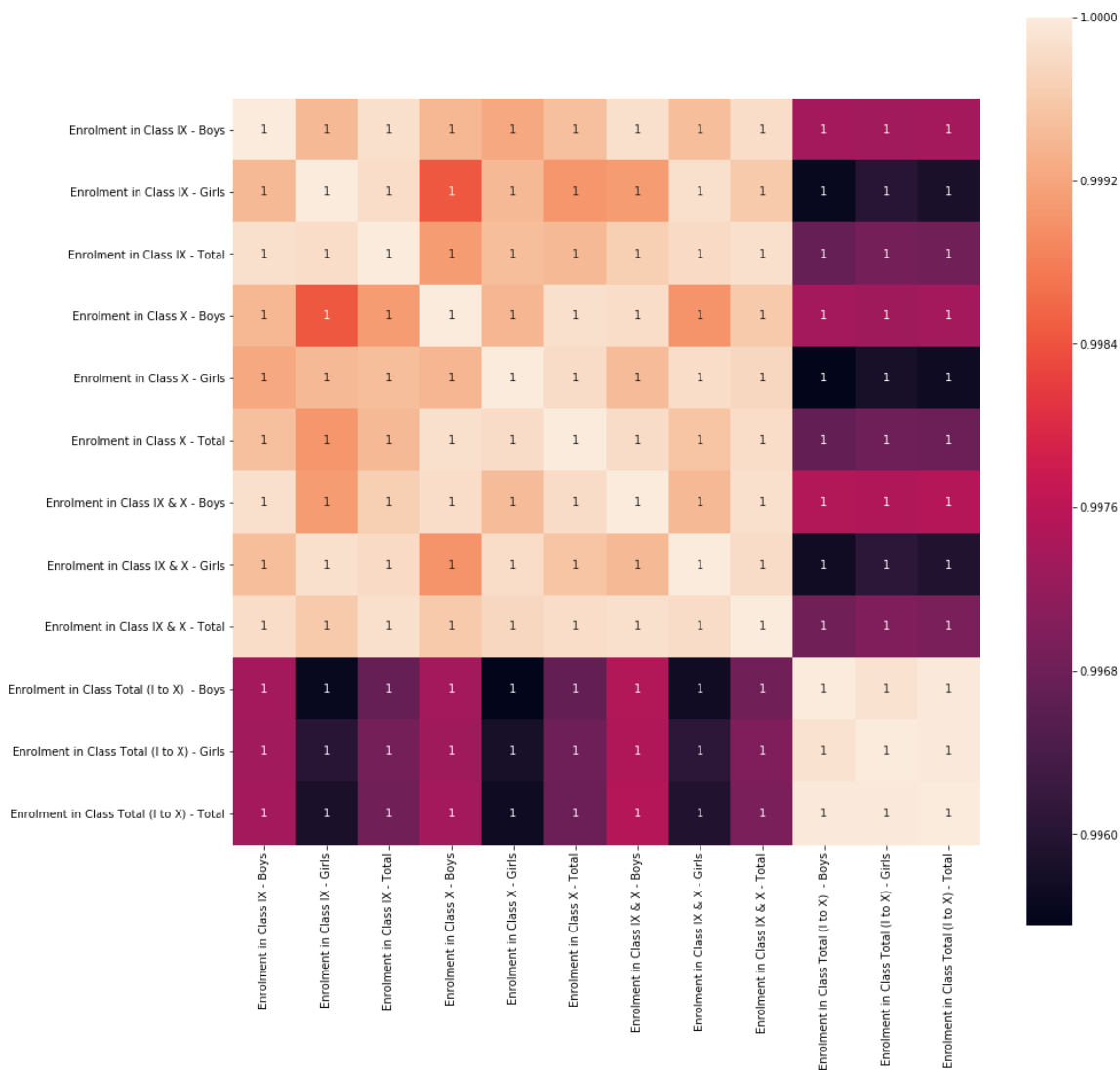


# LOOKING AT THE HEAT MAP OF URBAN EDUCATION:

- 1- THE NUMBER OF BOYS ENROLLMENT IN 10 CLASS DOESNOT EFFECT TOTAL BOYS ENROLLMENT MUCH.IT SHOWS THAT IN URBAN AREAS BOYS GET EDUCATION FROM SMALL AGE ITSELF.
- 2- THE NUMBER OF GIRLS ENROLLMENT IN 10 CLASS DOESNOT EFFECT TOTAL GIRLS ENROLLMENT MUCH.IT SHOWS THAT IN URBAN AREAS GIRLS ALSO GET EDUCATION FROM SMALL AGE ITSELF.
- 3-THE NUMBER OF ENROLLMENTS IN 9 CLASS IS VERY HIGH COMPARE TO 10 ENROLLMENTS.

In [26]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 15))
corrmap = sns.heatmap(df2.corr(),square=True, annot=True)
```



**THE RESULTS FROM THE HEATMAP PF RURAL AREA IS REALLY SURPRISING**

**1-THE NUMBER OF ENROLLMENTS OF GIRLS IN CLASS 10 DOES NOT EFFECT THE TOTAL GIRLS ENROLLMENT AT ALL.**

**IT MEANS THAT THE NUMBER OF ENROLLMENTS IN CLASS 10 ARE SIGNIFICANTLY LOW**

**2- THE NUMBER OF ENROLLMENTS OF GIRLS IN CLASS 9,10, AND (9+10) DOES NOT EFFECT THE TOTAL ENROLLMENTS(BOYS+GIRLS) AT ALL.**

**IT MEANS THAT THE NUMBER OF ENROLLMENTS OF GIRLS IN ALL THE CLASSES ARE SIGNIFICANTLY LOW AS COMPARED TO BOYS.**

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**AFTER PERFORMING THIS RIGROUS ANALYSIS ON THE DATA, FEW CONCLUSIONS CAN BE MADE WHICH CAN BE USED FOR MAKING FURTHER GOVERNMENT POLICIES:**

**1-IN URBAN CITIES, THE CONDITION OF EDUCATION IS AT PAR FOR THE GIRLS. IT NEEDS TO BE IMPROVED BUT OVERALL. NO SPECIFIC RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR GIRL EDUCATION IS REQUIRED.**

**2-IN RURAL AREAS/VILLAGES, THE OVERALL EDUCATION IS NOT AT PAR WITH URABAN.. BUT THE MOST DISASTEROUS POINT IS THAT THERE IS A STRONG DISCRIMINATION IN GIRLS AND BOYS WITH REGARDS TO EDUCATION. HENCE GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN VILLAGES SHOULD FOCUS MORE ON GIRLS EDUCATION PRIOR TO OVERALL EDUCATION.**