Understanding the Trends in Indian Education

Imports

```
In [1]: 1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 import seaborn as sns
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5 import random
In [2]: 1 random.seed(a=42)
```

Import Data

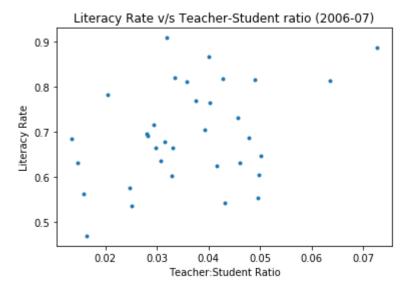
```
In [5]:
          1 xls 08 09 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2008-09 mod.xls')
          2 basic 08 09 = pd.read_excel(xls_08_09, 'Basic Data')
         3 facilities 08 09 = pd.read excel(xls 08 09, 'School Facilities')
         4 condition 08 09 = pd.read excel(xls 08 09, 'School Condition')
         5 enrolment 08 09 = pd.read excel(xls 08 09, 'Enrolment')
          6 teacher 08 09 = pd.read_excel(xls_08_09, 'Teacher')
In [6]:
         1 xls 09 10 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2009-10 mod.xls')
          2 basic 09 10 = pd.read excel(xls 09 10, 'Basic Data')
         3 facilities 09 10 = pd.read_excel(xls_09_10, 'School Facilities')
         4 | condition_09_10 = pd.read_excel(xls_09_10, 'School Condition')
         5 enrolment 09 10 = pd.read excel(xls 09 10, 'Enrolment')
          6 teacher 09 10 = pd.read excel(xls 09 10, 'Teacher')
In [7]:
          1 xls 10 11 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2010-11 mod.xls')
          2 basic 10 11 = pd.read excel(xls 10 11, 'Basic Data')
         3 facilities 10 11 = pd.read excel(xls 10 11, 'School Facilities')
         4 condition 10 11 = pd.read excel(xls 10 11, 'School Condition')
         5 enrolment 10 11 = pd.read excel(xls 10 11, 'Enrolment')
          6 teacher 10 11 = pd.read excel(xls 10 11, 'Teacher')
In [8]:
          1 xls 11 12 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2011-12 mod.xls')
          2 basic 11 12 = pd.read excel(xls 11 12, 'Basic Data')
         3 facilities_11_12 = pd.read_excel(xls_11_12, 'School Facilities')
         4 condition 11 12 = pd.read_excel(xls_11_12, 'School Condition')
         5 enrolment 11 12 = pd.read excel(xls 11 12, 'Enrolment')
          6 teacher 11 12 = pd.read excel(xls 11 12, 'Teacher')
In [9]:
         1 xls 12 13 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2012-13 mod.xls')
          2 basic_12_13 = pd.read_excel(xls_12_13, 'Basic Data')
         3 facilities 12 13 = pd.read_excel(xls_12_13, 'School Facilities')
         4 condition 12 13 = pd.read excel(xls 12 13, 'School Condition')
         5 enrolment 12 13 = pd.read excel(xls 12 13, 'Enrolment')
          6 teacher 12 13 = pd.read excel(xls 12 13, 'Teacher')
```

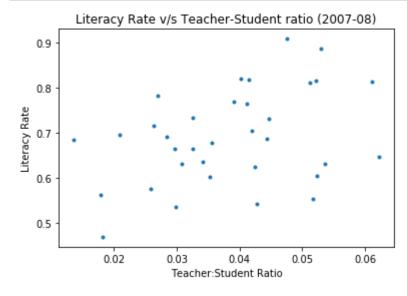
```
In [10]: 1 xls_13_14 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC_Rawdata_2013-14_mod.xls')
2 basic_13_14 = pd.read_excel(xls_13_14, 'Basic Data')
3 facilities_13_14 = pd.read_excel(xls_13_14, 'School Facilities')
4 condition_13_14 = pd.read_excel(xls_13_14, 'School Condition')
5 enrolment_13_14 = pd.read_excel(xls_13_14, 'Enrolment')
6 teacher_13_14 = pd.read_excel(xls_13_14, 'Teacher')
```

Literacy Rate v/s Teacher:Student ratio

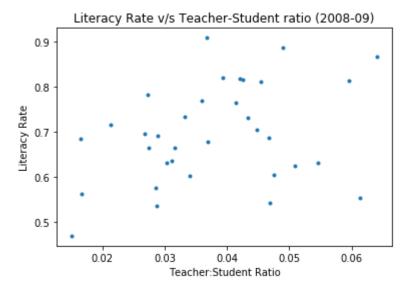
Literacy rate against Teacher-Student ratio was plotted for different years. As we can see, the Teacher-Student ratio is increasing through the years as we look from 2006 to 2013. This implies that there has been an increase in the number of teachers. Also, the literacy rates have also increased over these years implying that the increase in the number of teachers has a positive influence on the literacy rate.

```
In [11]: 1 lit_06_07 = basic_06_07['literacy_rate']/100
2 tch_stud_06_07 = (teacher_06_07['govt_tch_3'] + teacher_06_07['pvt_tch_3']) / (enrolment_06_07['govt_enr_3'])
```

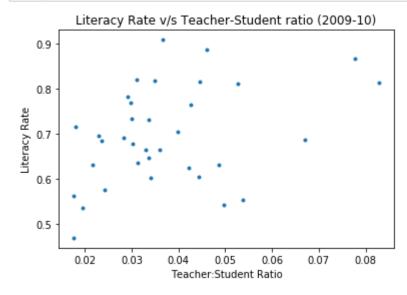


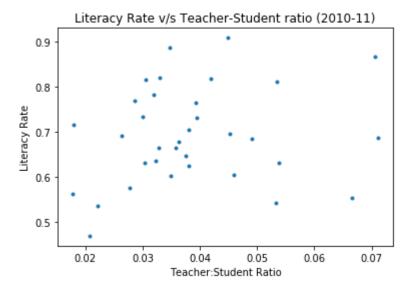


```
In [15]: 1 lit_08_09 = basic_08_09['literacy_rate']/100
2 tch_stud_08_09 = (teacher_08_09['govt_tch_3'] + teacher_08_09['pvt_tch_3']) / (enrolment_08_09['govt_enr_3'])
```

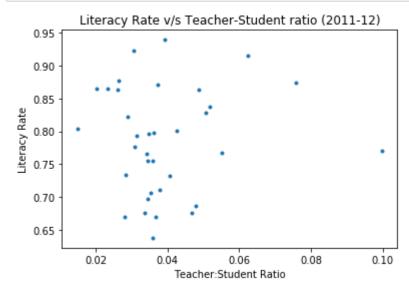


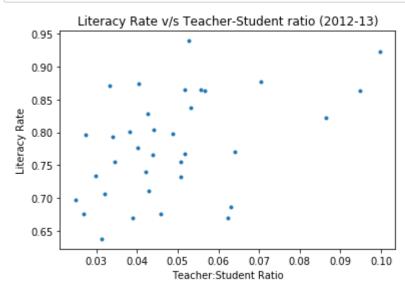
```
In [17]: 1 lit_09_10 = basic_09_10['literacy_rate']/100
2 tch_stud_09_10 = (teacher_09_10['govt_tch_3'] + teacher_09_10['pvt_tch_3']) / (enrolment_09_10['govt_enr_3'])
4
```

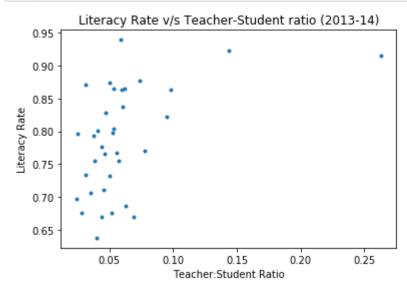




In [22]: 1 tch_stud_11_12 = tch_stud_11_12[1:]







Data Cleaning

Basic

```
In [29]: 1 cols = ['area_sqkm', 'schools', 'tot_population', 'literacy_rate']
In [30]: 1 df1.insert(0, "area_sqkm", basic_13_14['area_sqkm'])
2 df1.insert(1, "schools", basic_13_14['schools'])
3 df1.insert(2, "tot_population", basic_13_14['tot_population'])
4 df1.insert(3, "literacy_rate", basic_13_14['literacy_rate'])
```

School Facilities

School Condition

```
In [34]: 1 comp_cols = ['statcd', 'ac_year', 'statname', 'sdg', 'tlm']
2 for col in comp_cols:
3    del condition_13_14[col]
4 for col in list(condition_13_14.columns.values):
5    df1.insert(index, col, condition_13_14[col])
```

Enrolment

Teacher

Clustering

Removing nans & infs

localhost:8888/notebooks/Code file.ipynb

PCA + K-Means

```
In [43]:
             from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
             from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
           3 from mpl toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
In [44]:
           1 pca = PCA(n components=2)
In [45]:
             df1 trnsfrm = pca.fit transform(df1)
           1 km pca = KMeans(n clusters=3)
In [46]:
           1 km_pca.fit(df1_trnsfrm)
In [47]:
Out[47]: KMeans(algorithm='auto', copy x=True, init='k-means++', max iter=300,
                n clusters=3, n init=10, n jobs=None, precompute distances='auto',
                random state=None, tol=0.0001, verbose=0)
In [48]:
           1 km pca.labels
Out[48]: array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
                0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
In [49]:
           1 clus0 = [[], []]
             clus1 = [[], []]
             clus2 = [[], []]
             for i, lab in enumerate(km pca.labels ):
                  if lab == 0:
           6
                      clus0[0].append(df1 trnsfrm[i, 0])
           7
                      clus0[1].append(df1 trnsfrm[i, 1])
           8
                  elif lab == 1:
           9
                      clus1[0].append(df1 trnsfrm[i, 0])
                      clus1[1].append(df1 trnsfrm[i, 1])
          10
          11
                  else:
                      clus2[0].append(df1 trnsfrm[i, 0])
          12
                      clus2[1].append(df1 trnsfrm[i, 1])
          13
```

```
In [50]:
           1 c1 = []
              c2 = []
           2
              c3 = []
              c4 = []
              c5 = []
              c6 = []
              c7 = []
              c8 = []
           9
              c9 = []
             c10 = []
          10
             for index, label in enumerate(km_pca.labels_):
          11
                  if label == 0:
          12
                      c1.append((states[index], literacy[index]))
          13
                  elif label == 1:
          14
                      c2.append((states[index], literacy[index]))
          15
          16
                  elif label == 2:
                      c3.append((states[index], literacy[index]))
          17
          18
                    elif label == 3:
                        c4.append((states[index], literacy[index]))
          19
                    elif label == 4:
          20
          21
                        c5.append((states[index], literacy[index]))
          22
                    elif label == 5:
                        c6.append((states[index], literacy[index]))
          23
          24
                    elif label == 6:
          25
                        c7.append((states[index], literacy[index]))
          26
                    elif label == 7:
                        c8.append((states[index], literacy[index]))
          27
              #
                    elif label == 8:
          28
          29
                        c9.append((states[index], literacy[index]))
          30
              #
                    else:
                        c10.append((states[index], Literacy[index]))
          31 #
```

```
In [51]:
           1 c1
                                                                                                                  ٠,
Out[51]: [('RAJASTHAN
           67.06),
          ('BIHAR
           63.82),
           ('WEST BENGAL
           77.08),
           ('JHARKHAND
           67.63),
           ('ODISHA
           73.45),
           ('MADHYA PRADESH
           70.63),
           ('GUJARAT
           79.31),
           ('MAHARASHTRA
           82.91),
           ('ANDHRA PRADESH
           67.66),
           ('KARNATAKA
           75.6),
           ('TAMIL NADU
           80.33)]
```

```
In [52]:
           1 c2
                                                                                                                   ٠,
Out[52]: [('JAMMU AND KASHMIR
            68.74),
           ('HIMACHAL PRADESH
           83.78),
           ('PUNJAB
           76.68),
           ('CHANDIGARH
           86.43),
           ('UTTARANCHAL
           79.63),
           ('HARYANA
           76.64),
           ('DELHI
           86.34),
           ('SIKKIM
           82.2),
           ('ARUNACHAL PRADESH
           66.95),
           ('NAGALAND
           80.11),
           ('MANIPUR
           79.85),
           ('MIZORAM
           91.58),
           ('TRIPURA
           87.75),
           ('MEGHALAYA
           75.48),
           ('ASSAM
           73.18),
           ('CHHATTISGARH
           71.04),
           ('DAMAN & DIU
           87.07),
           ('DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
           77.65),
           ('GOA
           87.4),
           ('LAKSHADWEEP
           92.28),
           ('KERALA
```

```
93.91),
           ('PONDICHERRY
            86.55),
           ('ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS
            86.27)]
In [53]:
           1 c3
Out[53]: [('UTTAR PRADESH
            69.72)]
In [54]:
           1 plt.scatter(clus0[0], clus0[1], c=['blue'])
           2 plt.scatter(clus1[0], clus1[1], c=['green'])
             plt.scatter(clus2[0], clus2[1], c=['red'])
             plt.title("K-Means Clustering on States (2013-14)")
              plt.show()
                     K-Means Clustering on States (2013-14)
            2.0
            1.5
            1.0
            0.5
            0.0
           -0.5
           -1.0
```

le7

Observation of clustering

K-Means clustering was applied to the states of India.

3

Clustering was performed for k=3 clusters.

-1.5

-1

Two clusters (represented by blue and green) have a good number of points in the third cluster. However, the third cluster (red) contains only a single state.

The state in the third cluster is Uttar Pradesh with a literacy rate of 69.72%.

Random points were sampled from the other two clusters and the details about those points were observed.

Visualization School

```
In [55]: 1 import numpy as np
    import pandas as pd
    import seaborn as sns
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Import Data

```
In [56]:
           1 xls 06 07 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2006-07 mod.xls')
           2 facilities_06_07 = pd.read_excel(xls_06_07, 'School Facilities')
             condition_06_07 = pd.read_excel(xls_06_07, 'School Condition')
             xls 07 08 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2007-08 mod.xls')
             facilities 07 08 = pd.read excel(xls 07 08, 'School Facilities')
             condition 07 08 = pd.read excel(xls 07 08, 'School Condition')
             xls 08 09 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2008-09 mod.xls')
          10 | facilities 08 09 = pd.read excel(xls 08 09, 'School Facilities')
          11 condition 08 09 = pd.read excel(xls 08 09, 'School Condition')
          12
          13 xls 09 10 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2009-10 mod.xls')
          14 | facilities 09 10 = pd.read excel(xls 09 10, 'School Facilities')
             condition 09 10 = pd.read excel(xls 09 10, 'School Condition')
          16
          17 | xls 10 11 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2010-11 mod.xls')
          18 | facilities 10 11 = pd.read excel(xls 10 11, 'School Facilities')
             condition 10 11 = pd.read excel(xls 10 11, 'School Condition')
          20
          21 xls 11 12 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2011-12 mod.xls')
          facilities 11 12 = pd.read excel(xls 11 12, 'School Facilities')
          condition 11 12 = pd.read excel(xls 11 12, 'School Condition')
          24
          25 | xls 12 13 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2012-13 mod.xls')
          26 facilities 12 13 = pd.read excel(xls 12 13, 'School Facilities')
            condition 12 13 = pd.read excel(xls 12 13, 'School Condition')
          28
          29 | xls 13 14 = pd.ExcelFile('Data/processed/SRC Rawdata 2013-14 mod.xls')
          30 facilities 13 14 = pd.read excel(xls 13 14, 'School Facilities')
          31 | condition 13 14 = pd.read excel(xls 13 14, 'School Condition')
```

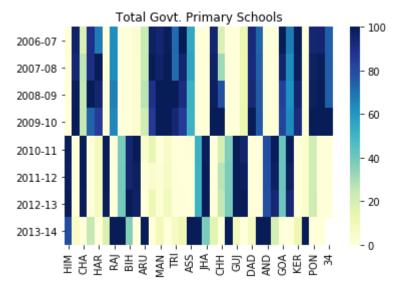
Normalization

Visualization

Govt. Primary Schools

On observing the heatmaps below, we can observe that there has been a change in the number of schools in most states. States such as Uttarakhand, West Bengal, who have seen an increase in the number of schools have also recorded an increase in literacy rates. However, states such as Mizoram have seen a decline in the number of schools. This could be a result of shutting down of schools due to environmental crisis or other external factors. Despite the fall in the school count, the literacy rate has been stable on the higher side of the scale.

```
total govt schools primary = pd.concat([facilities 06 07['govt sch 1'], facilities 07 08['govt sch 1'], fac
In [60]:
           2
             col 6 = pd.DataFrame(facilities 12 13['govt sch 1'])
             col 6 = col 6.drop(col 6.index[0]).reset index()
             del col 6['index']
             col 7 = pd.DataFrame(facilities_13_14['govt_sch_1'])
             col 7 = col 7.drop(col 7.index[0]).reset index()
             del col 7['index']
          10
            total govt schools primary = pd.concat([total govt schools primary, col 6, col 7], ignore index=True, axis=
In [61]:
           1 total govt schools primary = total govt schools primary.T
           2 total govt schools primary.index = years
             total govt schools primary = total govt schools primary.rename(columns=states dict)
In [62]:
           1 trans data = normalize(total govt schools primary)
```



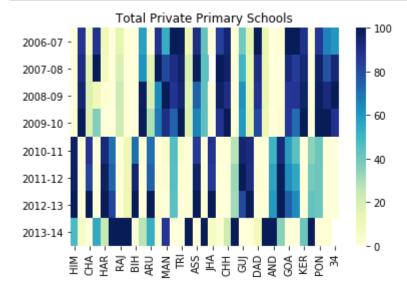
```
In [64]: 1    total_priv_schools_primary = pd.concat([facilities_06_07['pvt_sch_1'], facilities_07_08['pvt_sch_1'], facil
2    col_6 = pd.DataFrame(facilities_12_13['pvt_sch_1'])
4    col_6 = col_6.drop(col_6.index[0]).reset_index()
6    del col_6['index']
6    col_7 = pd.DataFrame(facilities_13_14['pvt_sch_1'])
8    col_7 = col_7.drop(col_7.index[0]).reset_index()
9    del col_7['index']
10    total_priv_schools_primary = pd.concat([total_priv_schools_primary, col_6, col_7], ignore_index=True, axis=
```

```
In [65]: 1 total_priv_schools_primary = total_priv_schools_primary.T
2 total_priv_schools_primary.index = years
3 total_priv_schools_primary = total_priv_schools_primary.rename(columns=states_dict)
```

In [66]: 1 trans_data = normalize(total_priv_schools_primary)

22/60

```
In [67]: 1 ax = sns.heatmap(trans_data, cmap="YlGnBu")
2 ax.set_title('Total Private Primary Schools')
3 plt.show()
```

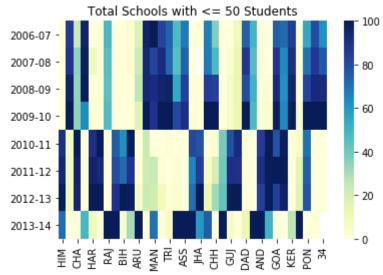


Schools with less than 50 Students

3 total lt 50 = total lt 50.rename(columns=states dict)

```
In [68]: 1    total_lt_50 = pd.concat([facilities_06_07['less_50_e_all'], facilities_07_08['less_50_e_all'], facilities_0
2    col_6 = pd.DataFrame(facilities_12_13['less_50_e_all'])
4    col_6 = col_6.drop(col_6.index[0]).reset_index()
5    del col_6['index']
6    rol_7 = pd.DataFrame(facilities_13_14['less_50_e_all'])
8    col_7 = col_7.drop(col_7.index[0]).reset_index()
9    del col_7['index']
10    total_lt_50 = pd.concat([total_lt_50, col_6, col_7], ignore_index=True, axis=1)
11    total_lt_50 = total_lt_50.T
12    total_lt_50.index = years
```

localhost:8888/notebooks/Code file.ipynb



Total Classrooms which need Repairs

```
In [73]:
          1 total_cls_repairs = total_cls_repairs.T
            total_cls_repairs.index = years
             total_cls_repairs = total_cls_repairs.rename(columns=states_dict)
In [74]:
             trans_data = normalize(total_cls_repairs)
In [75]:
             ax = sns.heatmap(trans_data, cmap="YlGnBu")
             ax.set_title('Total Classrooms which need Repairs')
             plt.show()
                   Total Classrooms which need Repairs
          2006-07
          2007-08
          2008-09
          2009-10
          2010-11
          2011-12
                                                      - 20
          2012-13 -
          2013-14 -
                                                      - 0
```

No. of Primary Schools Receiving Grants

```
In [76]:
              total_prim_sch_grants = pd.concat([condition_06_07['sdg_1'], condition_07_08['sdg_1'], condition_08_09['sdg
              col 6 = pd.DataFrame(condition 12 13['sdg 1'])
              col 6 = col 6.drop(col 6.index[0]).reset index()
              del col 6['index']
              col_7 = pd.DataFrame(condition_13_14['sdg_1'])
              col 7 = col 7.drop(col 7.index[0]).reset index()
              del col 7['index']
          10
              total_prim_sch_grants = pd.concat([total_prim_sch_grants, col_6, col_7], ignore_index=True, axis=1)
          11
In [77]:
           1 total prim sch grants = total prim sch grants.T
             total prim sch grants.index = years
              total prim sch grants = total prim sch grants.rename(columns=states dict)
In [78]:
            1 trans data = normalize(total prim sch grants)
In [79]:
              ax = sns.heatmap(trans_data, cmap="YlGnBu")
              ax.set title('Total Primary School Grants Received')
              plt.show()
                    Total Primary School Grants Received
           2006-07
           2007-08
           2008-09
           2009-10
           2010-11
           2011-12
                                                           - 20
           2012-13
           2013-14
                                                           - 0
                 HIM
HAR
RAJ
BIH
RAI
WAN
WAN
OUJ
DAD
OAD
OAD
OAD
OAD
OAD
OAD
OAD
```

```
In [ ]: 1
```

Imports

```
In [80]:
           1 #imports
             import pandas as pd
            import numpy as np
           4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
             import seaborn as sns
             import plotly.express as px
             from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
             import pandas as pd
          10 import numpy as np
          11 from sklearn import preprocessing
          12 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
          13 from numpy import linalg as LA
          14 import numpy.linalg as linalg
          15 import copy
          16
            from collections import defaultdict
          18 from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
In [81]:
           1 #Hashing corresponding to features.
           2 metadata = pd.read_csv("data processed/2015_16_Statewise_Elementary_Metadata.csv")
           3 metadata hash = {}
             for i in range(len(metadata)):
                 metadata_hash[metadata.iat[i,0]] = metadata.iat[i,1]
```

for read file

basicdata 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'Basic Data')

def make dataframe(xls 06 07):

```
schoolfacility 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'School Facilities')
           3
                  schoolfacility 06 07.drop(['statcd','ac year','statname'], axis = 1, inplace=True)
           4
           5
                  schoolcondition 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'School Condition')
           6
                  schoolcondition 06 07.drop(['statcd','ac year','statname'], axis = 1, inplace=True)
           7
                  enrolment 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'Enrolment')
           8
                  enrolment_06_07.drop(['statcd','ac_year','statname'], axis = 1, inplace=True)
           9
                  teacher 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'Teacher')
                  teacher 06 07.drop(['statcd','ac year','statname'], axis = 1, inplace=True)
          10
          11
                  df = pd.concat([basicdata 06 07, schoolfacility 06 07, schoolcondition 06 07, enrolment 06 07, teacher
          12
                  return df
In [83]:
           1 | # basicdata 06 07 features = set(list(basicdata 06 07.columns))
             # schoolfacility 06 07 features = set(list(schoolfacility 06 07.columns))
             # schoolcondition 06 07 featuers = set(list(schoolcondition 06 07.columns))
             # enrolment 06 07 features = set(list(enrolment 06 07.columns))
             # teacher 06 07 features = set(list(teacher 06 07.columns))
             xls 06 07 = pd.ExcelFile('data processed/SRC Rawdata 2006-07 mod.xls')
           7 basicdata 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'Basic Data')
             colmn = ['statcd', 'ac year', 'statname']
             schoolfacility 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'School Facilities')
          10 | schoolfacility 06 07.drop(colmn, inplace=True, axis=1)
          11 | schoolcondition 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'School Condition')
          12 schoolcondition 06 07.drop(colmn, inplace=True, axis=1)
         13 enrolment_06_07 = pd.read_excel(xls_06_07, 'Enrolment')
          14 enrolment 06 07.drop(colmn, inplace=True, axis=1)
          15 teacher 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'Teacher')
             teacher 06 07.drop(colmn, inplace=True, axis=1)
          17
          18 #Concate all excel into one
              df06 07 = pd.concat([basicdata 06 07, schoolfacility 06 07, schoolcondition 06 07, enrolment 06 07, teacher 06
          20
             statename = list(df06 07['statname'])
```

Read and combine all year files

In [82]:

2

```
In [84]:
           1 | #read 2006-07
           2 xls 06 07 = pd.ExcelFile('data processed/SRC Rawdata 2006-07 mod.xls')
          3 df 06 07 = make dataframe(xls 06 07)
          4 df_06_07.drop(['ner_p','ner_up','retentionrate'], axis = 1, inplace=True)
           5 df 06 07 = df 06 07.sort index(axis=1)
           1 f0 = set(list(df 06 07.sort index(axis=1).columns))
In [85]:
             #read 2007-08
          4 xls 07 08 = pd.ExcelFile('data processed/SRC Rawdata 2007-08 mod.xls')
           5 df 07 08 = make dataframe(xls 07 08)
          6 df_07_08.drop(['attendance_b_p','attendance_g_p','cls_minor','kitshed_py_1','kitshed_py_2','kitshed_py_3','
             df_07_08 = df_07_08.sort_index(axis=1)
             f2 = set(list(df 07 08.sort index(axis=1).columns))
          10
          11 # concate 2006 08
         12 frames = [df_06_07, df_07_08]
         13 df_06_08 = pd.concat(frames,ignore_index=True)
          14 df_06_08.drop(['ptr_py_1','ptr_py_2','ptr_py_3','ptr_py_4','ptr_py_5','ptr_py_all','scr_py_1','scr_py_2','s
          15 print(df 06 08.shape)
```

localhost:8888/notebooks/Code file.ipynb

(70, 630)

```
In [86]:
           1  f0 = set(list(df 06 08.sort index(axis=1).columns))
             #read 2008-09
           4 xls 08 09 = pd.ExcelFile('data processed/SRC Rawdata 2008-09 mod.xls')
           5 df 08 09 = make dataframe(xls 08 09)
            df_08_09.drop(['attendance_b_p','attendance_g_p','cls_minor','kitshed_py_1','kitshed_py_2','kitshed_py_3','
             df 08 09 = df 08 09.sort index(axis=1)
             f3 = set(list(df 08 09.sort index(axis=1).columns))
          10
          11 # concate 2006 09
         12 frames = [df 06 08, df 08 09]
         13 df 06 09 = pd.concat(frames,ignore index=True)
         14 df_06_09.drop(['avg_tch_py_1','avg_tch_py_2','avg_tch_py_3','avg_tch_py_4','avg_tch_py_5','avg_tch_py_all',
         15 print(df 06 09.shape)
         (105, 612)
 In [ ]:
          1
             f0 = set(list(df 06 09.sort index(axis=1).columns))
In [87]:
             #read 2009-10
           4 xls 09 10 = pd.ExcelFile('data processed/SRC Rawdata 2009-10 mod.xls')
           5 df 09 10 = make dataframe(xls 09 10)
            df_09_10.drop(['attendance_b_p','attendance_g_p','cls_minor','kitshed_py_1','kitshed_py_2','kitshed_py_3','
             df 09 10 = df 09 10.sort index(axis=1)
             f4 = set(list(df 09 10.sort index(axis=1).columns))
          10
          11 # concate 2006 10
         12 frames = [df 06 09, df 09 10]
         13 df 06 10 = pd.concat(frames,ignore index=True)
         14 print(df 06 10.shape)
         (140, 612)
```

localhost:8888/notebooks/Code file.ipynb

```
In [88]:
          1 f0 = set(list(df 06 10.sort index(axis=1).columns))
           2
             #read 2010-11
            xls 10 11 = pd.ExcelFile('data processed/SRC Rawdata 2010-11 mod.xls')
          5 df 10 11 = make dataframe(xls 10 11)
          6 df 10 11.columns = map(str.lower, df 10 11.columns)
          7 df_10_11.columns = df_10_11.columns.str.replace(' ', '_')
             df 10 11 = df 10 11.sort index(axis=1)
         10 f5 = set(list(df 10 11.sort index(axis=1).columns))
         11 d5 1 = list(f5.difference(f0))
         12
         13 df 10 11.drop(d5 1, axis = 1, inplace=True)
         14 | f5 = set(list(df 10 11.sort index(axis=1).columns))
         15 d5 2 = list(f0.difference(f5))
          16
            df 06 10.drop(d5 2, axis = 1, inplace=True)
          17
            f0 = set(list(df 06 10.sort index(axis=1).columns))
          18
         19
             df 10 11 = df 10 11.loc[:, ~df 10 11.columns.duplicated()]
          20
          21
          22 # concate 2006 11
          23 frames = [df_06_10, df_10_11]
          24 df 06 11 = pd.concat(frames,ignore index=True)
         25 print(df 06 11.shape)
```

(175, 604)

```
1 | f0 = set(list(df_06_11.columns))
In [89]:
           2
             #read 2011-12
             xls 11 12 = pd.ExcelFile('data processed/SRC Rawdata 2011-12 mod.xls')
           5 df 11 12 = make dataframe(xls 11 12)
           6 df 11 12.columns = map(str.lower, df 11 12.columns)
           7 df_11_12.columns = df_11_12.columns.str.replace(' ', '_')
             df 11 12 = df 11 12.sort index(axis=1)
          10     f6 = set(list(df 11 12.columns))
          11 d6 1 = list(f6.difference(f0))
          12 df 11 12.drop(d6 1, axis = 1, inplace=True)
          13
          14 | f6 = set(list(df 11 12.columns))
          15 d6 2 = list(f0.difference(f6))
          16 df_06_11.drop(d6_2, axis = 1, inplace=True)
          17  f0 = set(list(df 06 11.columns))
          18
          19 # concate 2006 12
          20 frames = [df_06_11, df_11_12]
          21 df_06_12 = pd.concat(frames,ignore_index=True)
          22 print(df 06 12.shape)
          23
```

(211, 512)

```
In [90]:
           1 f0 = set(list(df_06_12.columns))
             #read 2012-13
          4 xls_12_13 = pd.ExcelFile('data processed/SRC_Rawdata_2012-13_mod.xls')
           5 df 12 13 = make dataframe(xls 12 13)
           6 df 12 13.columns = map(str.lower, df 12 13.columns)
          7 df_12_13.columns = df_12_13.columns.str.replace(' ', '_')
            df 12 13 = df 12 13.sort index(axis=1)
          10  f7 = set(list(df 12 13.columns))
          11 d7 1 = list(f0.difference(f7))
          12 df_06_12.drop(d7_1, axis = 1, inplace=True)
          13  f0 = set(list(df 06 12.columns))
          14
         15 d7 2 = list(f7.difference(f0))
          16 df_12_13.drop(d7_2, axis = 1, inplace=True)
          17 | f7 = set(list(df 12 13.columns))
          18
          19 # concate 2006 13
          20 frames = [df_06_12, df_12_13]
          21 df 06 13 = pd.concat(frames,ignore index=True)
          22 print(df 06 13.shape)
```

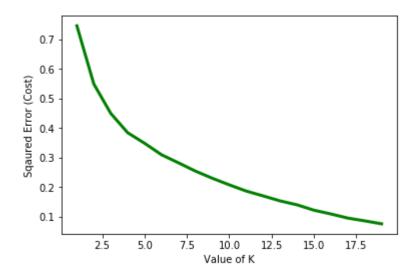
(247, 464)

```
In [91]:
           1 f0 = set(list(df_06_13.columns))
           2
             #read 2013-14
             xls 13 14 = pd.ExcelFile('data processed/SRC Rawdata 2013-14 mod.xls')
           5 df 13 14 = make dataframe(xls 13 14)
           6 df 13 14.columns = map(str.lower, df 13 14.columns)
           7 df_13_14.columns = df_13_14.columns.str.replace(' ', '_')
             df 13 14 = df 13 14.sort index(axis=1)
          10  f8 = set(list(df 13 14.columns))
          11 d8 1 = list(f0.difference(f8))
          12 df_06_13.drop(d8_1, axis = 1, inplace=True)
          13  f0 = set(list(df 06 13.columns))
          14
          15 d8 2 = list(f8.difference(f0))
          16 df_13_14.drop(d8_2, axis = 1, inplace=True)
          17 f8 = set(list(df 13 14.columns))
          18
          19 # concate 2006 14
          20 frames = [df 06 13, df 13 14]
          21 df 06 14 = pd.concat(frames,ignore index=True)
          22 print(df_06_14.shape)
          23 f0 = set(list(df 06 14.columns))
         (283, 435)
In [92]:
           1 #file combined from 2006-2014 and stored in allyear.csv
           2 print(df 06 14.shape)
           3 df 06 14.to csv('allyear.csv')
         (283, 435)
In [93]:
           1 all feature = list(df06 07.columns)
```

localhost:8888/notebooks/Code file.ipynb

34/60

Finding Value of K for performing K-Means Clustering



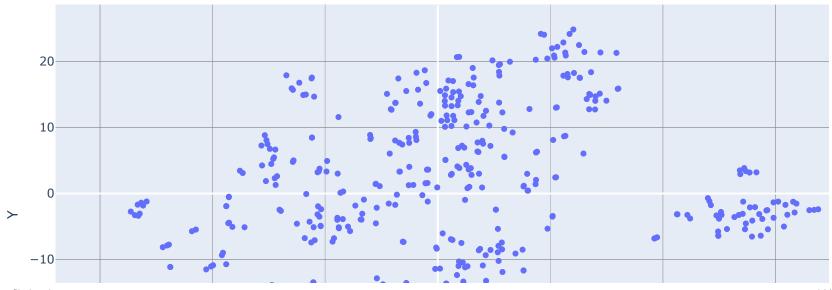
Data visualization

In [96]: 1 from sklearn.decomposition import TruncatedSVD

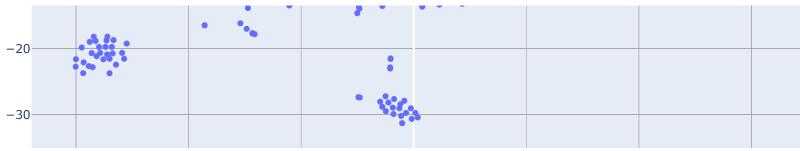
```
In [97]:
           1 | final total feature = list(df 06 14.columns)
           2 feature drop4clustering = ['statcd', 'area sqkm', 'blocks', 'clusters', 'villages']
              df_06_14.drop(feature_drop4clustering, axis = 1, inplace=True)
              update statename= []
             for i in list(df 06 14['statname']):
                  update statename.append(str(i).split('
                                                             ')[0])
              new df = pd.DataFrame({'statname': update statename})
             df 06 14.update(new df)
          10
          11
          12 | # df 06 14['year state'] = df 06 14[['ac year', 'statname']].apply(lambda x: ''.join(str(x)), axis=1)
          13
          14 | labels = []
             for i,j in zip((list(df_06_14['ac_year'])),(list(df_06_14['statname']))):
          15
                  labels.append(str(str(i)+" "+str(j)))
          16
          17
          18 # new df = pd.DataFrame({'year state': year state})
             # df 06 14.update(new df)
          19
          20
          21 | f12= ['ac year', 'statname']
             df 06 14.drop(f12, axis = 1, inplace=True)
          23
              all features = list(df 06 14.columns)
             df 06 14 = df 06 14.fillna(0)
          26
              for i in list(df 06 14.columns):
          27
          28
                  try:
          29
                      df_06_14[i].replace('-', 0, inplace=True)
                      df_06_14[i].replace(' ', 0, inplace=True)
          30
          31
                  except:
          32
                      pass
```

```
In [98]:
           1 # Normalization of dataset
           2 \times = df_06_14.values.T
             min_max_scaler = preprocessing.Normalizer()
             x_scaled = min_max_scaler.fit_transform(x)
             # df = pd.DataFrame(x_scaled)
             #TSNE PLOTS
             x_scaled= x_scaled.tolist()
             dataset=copy.deepcopy(x_scaled)
          11
          12 X_embedded = TSNE(n_components=2).fit_transform(dataset)
          13
          14 x= [i[0] for i in X_embedded]
          15 y= [i[1] for i in X_embedded]
          16 df123 = pd.DataFrame(list(zip(x, y)), columns =['X', 'Y'])
          17 | fig = px.scatter(df123,x='X', y='Y',title="TSNE PLOT OF COMBINED DATA-SET")
          18 fig.show()
          19
```

TSNE PLOT OF COMBINED DATA-SET



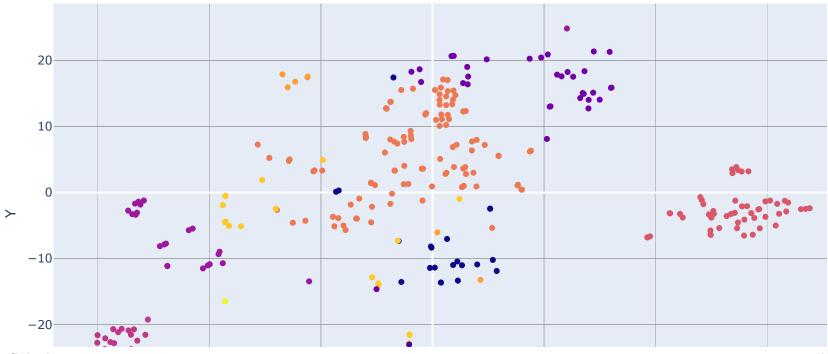


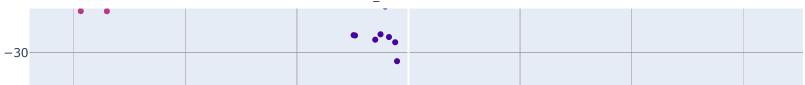


K_Means

```
In [99]:
           1 #APPLY KMEANS AND PLOT CLUSTERS
              kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=10, random_state=0).fit(dataset)
             # kmeans.labels_
              knn_labels = list(kmeans.labels_)
             cluster_name = defaultdict(list)
              for i,j in zip(knn_labels,labels):
                  try:
                      cluster_name[i].append(j)
          10
          11
                  except:
                      cluster_name[i] = j
          12
          13
          14 | df = pd.DataFrame(list(zip(x, y,knn_labels,labels)), columns =['X', 'Y','Label','distname'])
          15 fig = px.scatter(df, x='X', y='Y', color='Label', title = "K-MEANS CLUSTERING")
          16 fig.show()
```

K-MEANS CLUSTERING





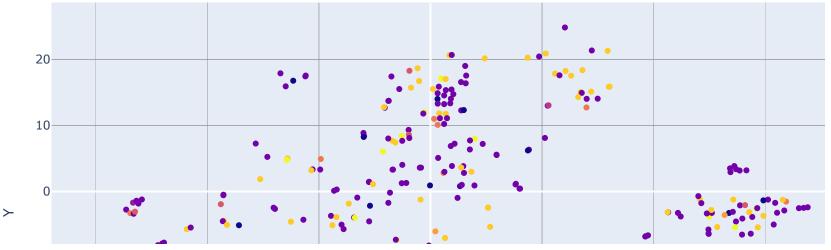
```
In [100]:
            1 | cluster name
Out[100]: defaultdict(list,
                       {6: ['2006-07 A & N Islands',
                          '2006-07 Andhra Pradesh',
                          '2006-07 Arunachal Pradesh',
                          '2006-07 Assam',
                          '2006-07 Chhattisgarh',
                          '2006-07 D & N Haveli',
                          '2006-07 Daman & Diu',
                          '2006-07 Haryana',
                          '2006-07 Himachal Pradesh',
                          '2006-07 Kerala',
                          '2006-07 Lakshadweep',
                          '2006-07 Madhya Pradesh',
                          '2006-07 Maharashtra',
                          '2006-07 Nagaland',
                          '2006-07 Orissa',
                          '2006-07 Puducherry',
                          '2006-07 Punjab',
                          '2006-07 Rajasthan',
                          12000 07 01/1/201
```

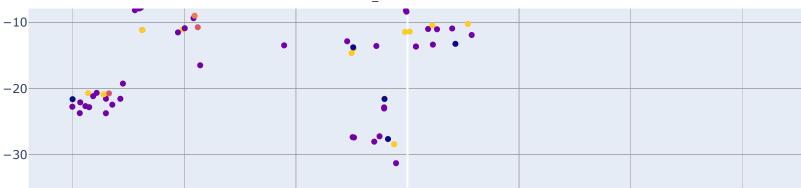
Clustering performed on the whole dataset: After combining the data for all the years and then perform clustering over the dataset, we find the value of k by assigning the value of k and find squared error between the centroid and after a threshold select the value of k which 10.

SVD performed

```
In [103]:
            1 x = df 06 14.values.T
            2 min max scaler = preprocessing.Normalizer()
            3 x_scaled = min_max_scaler.fit_transform(x)
            4 x scaled= x scaled.tolist()
              dataset=copy.deepcopy(x scaled)
              kmeans = KMeans(n clusters=10, random state=0).fit(np.array(dataset).T)
              # kmeans.labels
              knn labels = list(kmeans.labels )
           10 cluster name = defaultdict(list)
           11 for i,j in zip(knn_labels,labels):
           12
                   try:
           13
                       cluster name[i].append(j)
           14
                   except:
                       cluster name[i] = j
           15
           16 x = [i[0]  for i  in X  embedded]
              y= [i[1] for i in X embedded]
           18
           19 df = pd.DataFrame(list(zip(x, y,knn_labels,labels)), columns =['X', 'Y','Label','distname'])
           20 fig = px.scatter(df, x='X', y='Y', color='Label', title = "Perform Kmeans of SVD output data")
           21 fig.show()
           22
```

Perform Kmeans of SVD output data





conclusion - After SVD, K-Means clustering is not performed well

Visualization

Read file of 2006-07 and 2016-17(For Comparision between Government vs private school ratio through visualization)

```
In [104]:
            1 #read
            2 xls 06 07 = pd.ExcelFile('data processed/SRC Rawdata 2006-07 mod.xls')
            3 basicdata 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'Basic Data')
              schoolfacility 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'School Facilities')
            5 schoolcondition 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'School Condition')
              enrolment 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'Enrolment')
              teacher 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'Teacher')
              #drop unnecessary features
              basicdata 06 07.drop(['statcd','ac year','area sqkm','districts covered','blocks','clusters'], axis = 1, in
           10
           11
           12 #prepare data frame for plot
           13 df1 = basicdata 06 07.filter(['statname','schools','literacy rate'], axis=1)
           df2 = schoolfacility 06 07.govt sch 1 + schoolfacility 06 07.govt sch 2 + schoolfacility 06 07.govt sch 3 +
              df3 = schoolfacility 06 07.pvt sch 1 + schoolfacility 06 07.pvt sch 2 + schoolfacility 06 07.pvt sch 3 + sc
           16
              govpercentage = (df2/df1.schools)*100
           18
              privpercentage = (df3/df1.schools)*100
           19
           20
              df = pd.concat([df1, df2, df3,govpercentage,privpercentage], axis=1, sort=False)
              df = df.rename(columns = {"statname": "STATNAME", "schools":"SCHTOT", 0:"SCHTOTG", 1:"SCHTOTPR", 2:"GOVPER"
           22
              plt.figure(figsize=(20,12))
           24 print("Government vs Private School Ratio In 2006-07")
           25 for i in range(1,len(df)):
                   plt.subplot(4,9,i)
           26
                   plt.title(df['STATNAME'][i],loc='left')
           27
                  top = ['Gov','pri']
           28
                   uttar = df.loc[df['STATNAME'] == df['STATNAME'][i],:]
           29
                  value =[float(uttar['SCHTOTG']/uttar['SCHTOT'])*100,float(uttar['SCHTOTPR']/uttar['SCHTOT'])*100]
           30
                   plt.pie(value, labels=top, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=140)
           31
                   plt.axis('equal')
           32
           33
              plt.show()
           34
```

Government vs Private School Ratio In 2006-07

Code_file 30/11/2019 Andhra Pradesh Arunachal Pradesh Assam Chandigarh Chhattisgarh D & N Haveli Daman & Diu Delhi Gujarat Haryana Himachal Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir Jharkhand Karnataka Kerala Lakshadweep Goa Mizoram Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Meghalaya Nagaland Puducherry Manipur Orissa Punjab

Uttar Pradesh

Uttarakhand

West Bengal

Literacy rate of gov. and private school

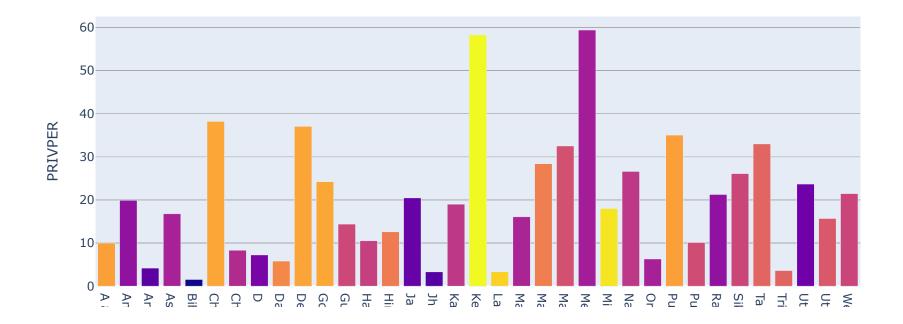
Tamil Nadu

Tripura

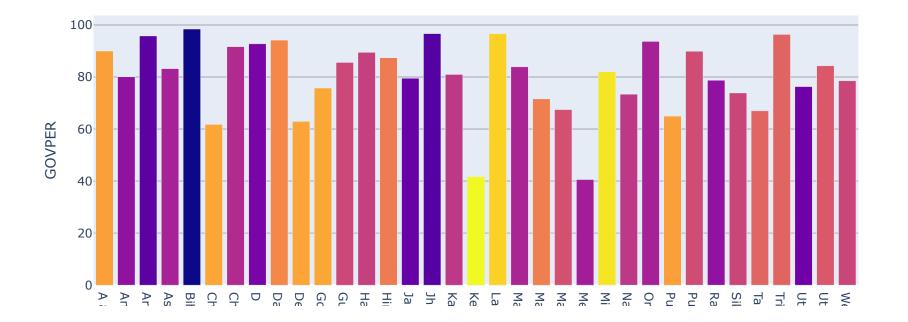
Rajasthan

Sikkim

LITERACY RATE OF PRIVATE SCHOOL DIFFERENT STATE IN 2006-07

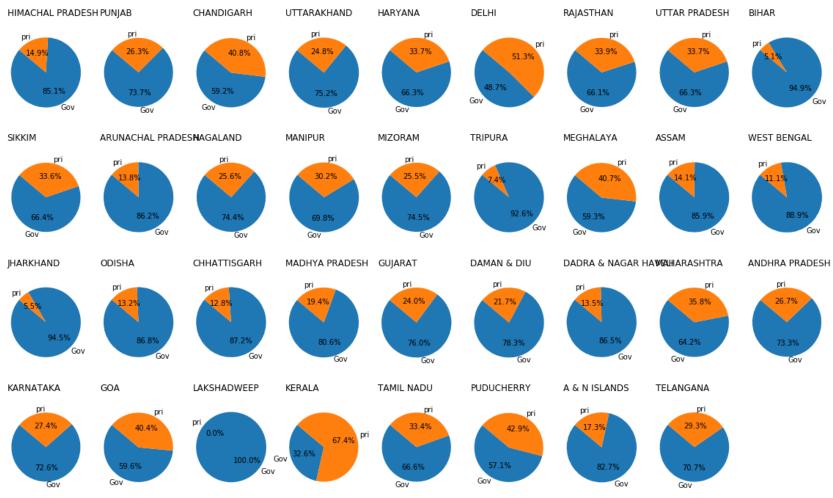


LITERACY RATE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL DIFFERENT STATE IN 2006-07



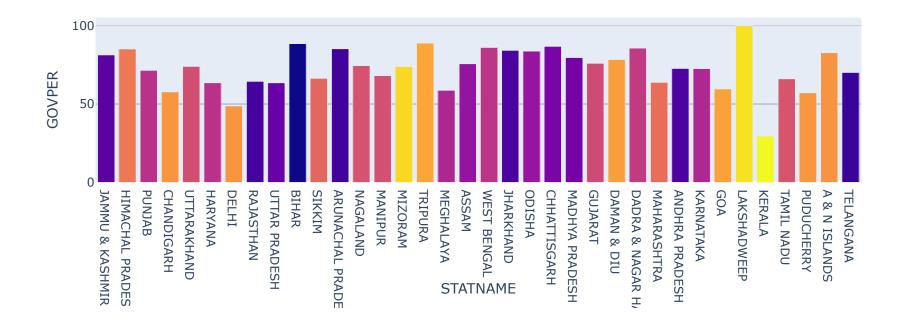
```
In [107]:
            1 data = pd.read_csv("data processed/2016-17_Elementary.csv")
            2 features = list(data.columns)
               unique = list(set(list(metadata hash.keys())).intersection(set(features)))
              x = []
              for i in features:
                   if i not in list(metadata_hash.keys()):
                       x.append(i)
               plt.figure(figsize=(20,12))
           10 print("Government vs Private School Ratio In 2016-17")
           11 for i in range(1,len(data)):
                   plt.subplot(4,9,i)
           12
                   plt.title(data['STATNAME'][i],loc='left')
           13
                   top = ['Gov','pri']
           14
                   uttar = data.loc[data['STATNAME'] == data['STATNAME'][i],:]
           15
                   value =[float(uttar['SCHTOTG']/uttar['SCHTOT'])*100,float(uttar['SCHTOTP']/uttar['SCHTOT'])*100]
           16
                   plt.pie(value, labels=top, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=140)
           17
                   plt.axis('equal')
           18
               plt.show()
```

Government vs Private School Ratio In 2016-17



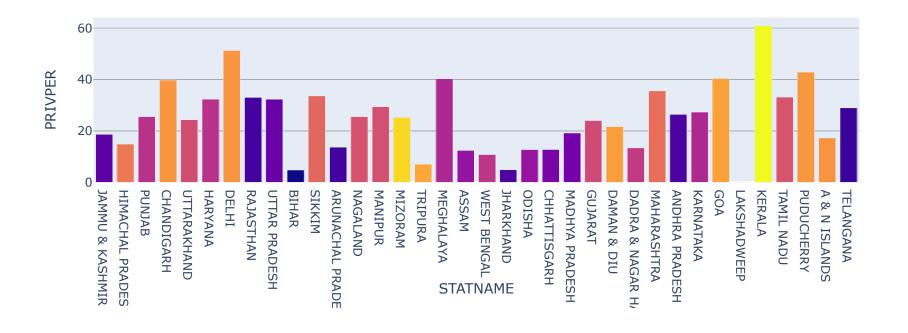
```
In [108]: 1    GOVPER = (data['SCHTOTG']/data['SCHTOT'])*100
2    PRIVPER = (data['SCHTOTP']/data['SCHTOT'])*100
3    data = pd.concat([data,GOVPER,PRIVPER], axis=1, sort=False)
4    data = data.rename(columns = {0:"GOVPER", 1:"PRIVPER"})
5    fig = px.bar(data, x='STATNAME', y='GOVPER',color='OVERALL_LI', title = "LITERACY RATE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL fig.show()
```

LITERACY RATE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL DIFFERENT STATE IN 2016-17



```
In [109]: 1 fig = px.bar(data, x='STATNAME', y='PRIVPER',color='OVERALL_LI', title = "LITERACY RATE OF PRIVATE SCHOOL D fig.show()
```

LITERACY RATE OF PRIVATE SCHOOL DIFFERENT STATE IN 2016-17



Observations by comparing literacy rate plots of 2006-07 and 2016-17:

We can observe that if the number of private schools is more in a state, then the literacy rate is also high, with the exception of Meghalaya.

A trend similar to private schools is not observed in the case of government schools.

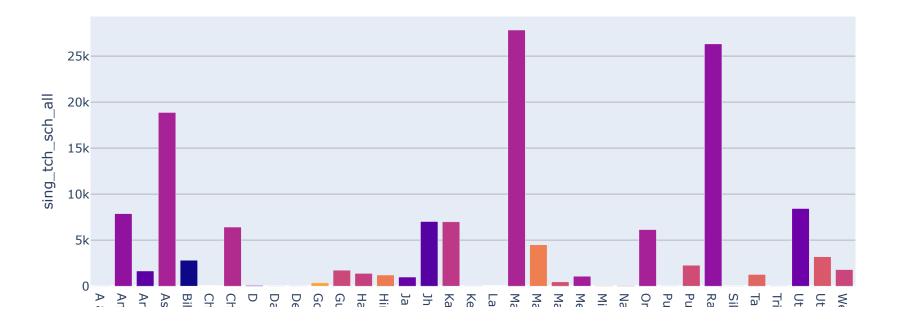
This means that the resources and quality of education provided by government schools need to be improved instead of building new ones. And, more private schools must be built as they are improving the literacy rate.

The quality of private schools in Meghalaya is not very good.

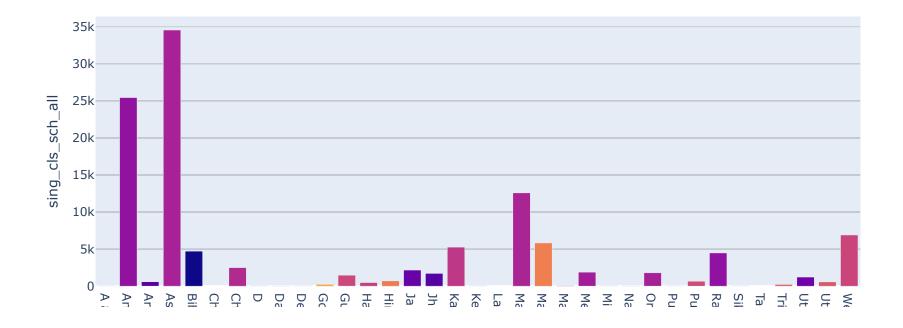
HOW SINGLE ROOM/TEACHER IN SCHOOL EFFECT THE LITERACY RATE OF DIFFERENT DISTRICT in 2006-07

```
In [110]:
            1 xls 06 07 = pd.ExcelFile('data processed/SRC Rawdata 2006-07 mod.xls')
            2 basicdata 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'Basic Data')
            3 colmn = ['statcd', 'ac year', 'statname']
              schoolfacility_06_07 = pd.read_excel(xls_06_07, 'School Facilities')
            5 | schoolfacility 06 07.drop(colmn, inplace=True, axis=1)
              schoolcondition 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'School Condition')
            7 schoolcondition_06_07.drop(colmn, inplace=True, axis=1)
              enrolment_06_07 = pd.read_excel(xls_06_07, 'Enrolment')
              enrolment 06 07.drop(colmn, inplace=True, axis=1)
           10 teacher 06 07 = pd.read excel(xls 06 07, 'Teacher')
           11 teacher 06 07.drop(colmn, inplace=True, axis=1)
           12
           13 #Concate all excel into one
           df06 07 = pd.concat([basicdata 06 07, schoolfacility 06 07, schoolcondition 06 07, enrolment 06 07, teacher 06
           15
           16 | statename = list(df06 07['statname'])
           17 | all feature = list(df06 07.columns)
```

HOW SINGLE TEACHER IN SCHOOL EFFECT THE LITERACY RATE OF DIFFERENT DISTRICT in 2

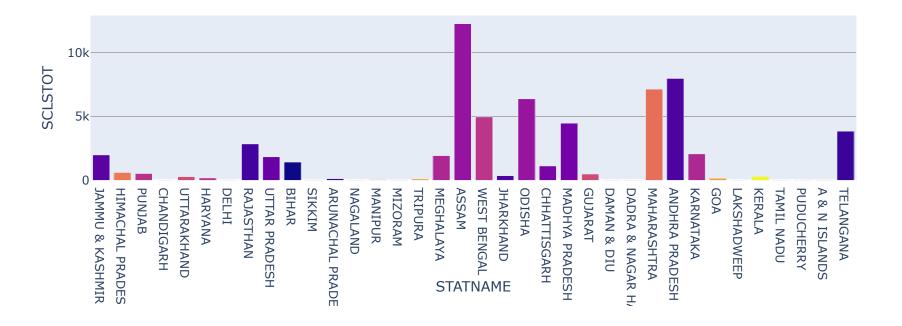


HOW SINGLE CLASS IN SCHOOL EFFECT THE LITERACY RATE OF DIFFERENT DISTRICT in 200

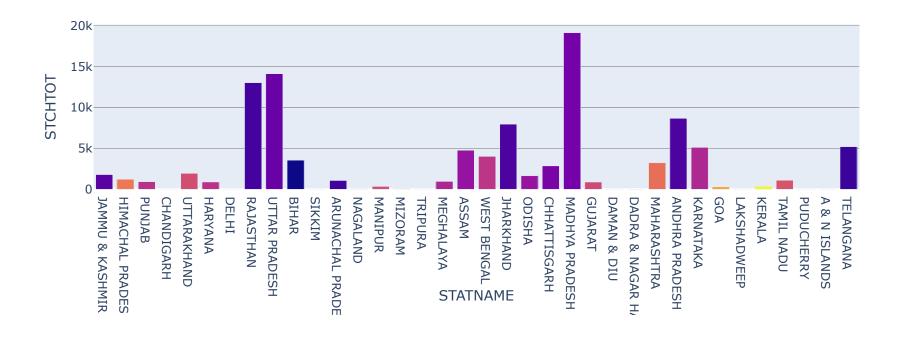


```
In [114]: 1 fig = px.bar(data16_17, x='STATNAME', y='SCLSTOT',color='OVERALL_LI', title="HOW SINGLE CLASS IN SCHOOL EFF
    fig.show()
```

HOW SINGLE CLASS IN SCHOOL EFFECT THE LITERACY RATE OF DIFFERENT DISTRICT in 201



HOW SINGLE TEACHER IN SCHOOL EFFECT THE LITERACY RATE OF DIFFERENT DISTRICT in 2



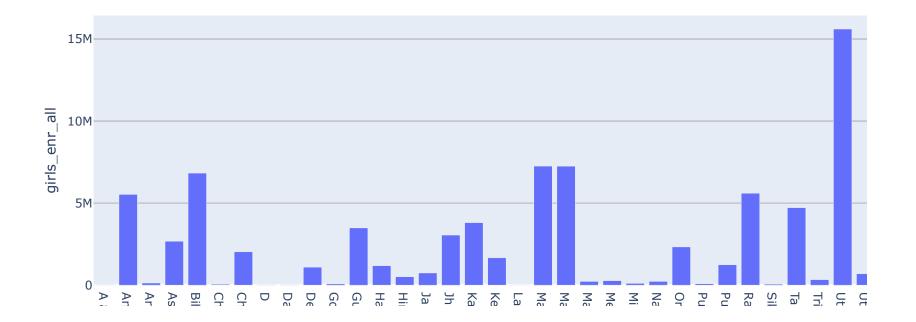
Observations by SINGLE ROOM/TEACHER IN SCHOOL EFFECT THE LITERACY RATE OF DIFFERENT DISTRICT in 2006-07 and 2016-17:

The literacy rate is generally poor for a single class or single teacher schools.

It is clear that the literacy rate decreases if we keep increasing the number of a single class or single teacher schools.

Single class and single teacher schools of Maharashtra have a decent literacy rate. It should be worked out why they are working so well in Maharashtra and then applied to other states as well.

GIRLS ENROLLMENT OF DIFFERENT STATE IN 2006-07



```
In [119]: 1 data16_17['ENRTOTG'] += data16_17['ENRTOTP']

In [120]: 1 # girls_enr_all
2 fig = px.bar(data16_17, x='STATNAME', y='ENRGTOT', title="GIRLS ENROLLMENT OF DIFFERENT STATE IN 2016-17", h
3 fig.show()
```

GIRLS ENROLLMENT OF DIFFERENT STATE IN 2016-17

