

PRESS NOTE ON
EDUCATION IN INDIA, 2007-08: PARTICIPATION AND
EXPENDITURE



NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

Dated the 29 Vaisakha, 1932 Saka
19th May, 2010

PRESS NOTE

Education in India, 2007-08: Participation and Expenditure

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has released Report No.532 titled “Education in India, 2007-08: Participation and Expenditure” based on the household survey on participation and expenditure in education conducted in its 64th round. The field work of the nationwide survey was carried out during July 2007 to June 2008. The survey covered a random sample of 445960 persons, from 63318 rural households and 37263 urban households spread over 7953 villages and 4682 urban blocks, covering the entire geographical area of the country.

The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir (ii) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of a bus route and (iii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

The major purposes of the survey were to study (i) the extent of use of educational infrastructure, as reflected in current attendance status of population in educational institutions, and of educational incentives received from government or private sector (ii) the magnitude and nature of private expenditure on education; (iii) the extent of educational wastage in terms of dropout and discontinuance, and its causes.

The present report contains, firstly, information on literacy and educational level attained by the male and female population of different age-groups in each state/UT. There follows a detailed analysis of the current attendance/ enrolment status of persons of age 5-29 in educational institutions. Male and female participation rates by education level (primary and above), age-group, type of institution, etc., are provided. Data are also presented on educational incentives availed of by students in the 5-29 age-group. Estimates are given for average private expenditure incurred on education by level, type of institution, etc., and its break-up over major components. Finally, data are provided on non-enrolment and educational wastage in terms of drop-out or discontinuance, and the reasons thereof.

Comprehensive data on this subject was last collected by NSSO in its 52nd Round (July 1995 – June 1996), more than a decade earlier. The present report provides key indicators from the 52nd Round survey also for comparison.

Some important findings of the survey are given below.

A. Literacy and completed educational level of population

Age Group	Literacy rate (%)								
	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
All ages (age 0 & above)	51.1	68.4	60.0	71.6	82.2	77.1	56.3	72.1	64.5
Age 7 & above	56.7	77.0	67.0	78.1	89.9	84.3	62.3	80.5	71.7
Age 15 & above	47.5	71.8	59.7	74.6	88.7	82.0	54.9	76.7	66.0

Literacy rate for population of age 7 & above in major states:

States with relatively high literacy- Kerala (94%), Delhi (85%), Assam (84%), Maharashtra (81%), Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (80% each), Punjab and West Bengal (76% each).

States with relatively low literacy- Bihar (58%), Rajasthan (62%), Andhra Pradesh (64%), Jharkhand (65%), Uttar Pradesh (66%) and Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa (68% each).

Percentage distribution of persons of age 15 & above by completed level of education

- 34% were not literate, 24% were literates of level up to primary, 16% of level middle and remaining 26% were of level secondary & above.

B. Household profile

Average household size: 4.5 (Rural- 4.7, Urban- 4.2)

Average no. of persons aged 5-29 per household: 2.1 (Rural- 2.2, Urban- 1.9)

Average no. of currently attending persons (age 5-29) per household: 1.1 (Rural- 1.1, Urban- 1.0)

C. Distance to schools having primary/ middle/ secondary level classes

98% of rural households & 99% of urban households have school with primary classes within 2 km

79% of rural households & 97% of urban households have school with middle classes within 2 km

47% of rural households & 91% of urban households have school with secondary classes within 2 km

D. Current enrolment & attendance status of persons in the age-group 5-29

About 47% of the total population was in the age-group 5-29 with no major variation between sectors or between sexes

Among persons in age-group 5-29: 46% were not currently enrolled in any educational institution

2% were currently enrolled but not attending

52% were currently attending educational institutions

Current enrolment & attendance status of persons in the age-group 5-29 (contd.)

Among persons aged 5-29 attending education of level primary & above - 49% were in Primary
24% were in Middle
20% in Secondary/HS
7% in above-HS level

E. Type of education

For major course attended: type of education was General in 97.8%, Technical in 1.9%, Vocational in 0.3% cases.

Out of those who attended major course, only 0.1% attended a second course. For the second course attended, type of education was General in 3%, Technical in 75.2%, Vocational in 21.7% cases.

F. Attendance ratios

		<u>All</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
Gross Attendance Ratio (%):	Classes I-V	104%	105%	103%
	Classes VI-VIII	84%	82%	90%
	Classes IX-X	70%	66%	85%
	Classes XI-XII	48%	41%	65%
Age-specific Attendance Ratio (%):	Age 6-10	88%	87%	91%
	Age 11-13	86%	85%	89%
	Age 14-17	64%	61%	72%
	Age 18-24	18%	15%	27%
Net Attendance Ratio (%):	Classes I-V	84%	84%	85%
	Classes VI-VIII	59%	57%	65%
	Classes IX-X	41%	38%	51%
	Classes XI-XII	27%	23%	40%

Net Attendance Ratio for Classes I-VIII (All-India): 86%

Major states with relatively high NAR (I-VIII): Himachal Pr. (96%), Kerala (94%), Tamil Nadu (92%)

Major states with relatively low NAR (I-VIII): Bihar (74%), Jharkhand (81%), Uttar Pradesh (83%)

G. Type of institution attended

For Primary level students, type of institution was govt. in 67%, local body in 6%, private aided in 7%, private unaided in 20% cases

For Middle level students, type of institution was govt. in 65%, local body in 5%, private aided in 12%, private unaided in 17% cases

For Secondary/ HS level students, type of inst. was govt. in 56%, local body in 3%, private aided in 21%, private unaided in 18% cases

H. Students attending recognized institutions among those in private unaided institutions (%)

At Primary level – 73% of students in private unaided institutions attended recognized institutions

At Middle level – 78% of students in private unaided institutions attended recognized institutions

I. Proportion of students getting free education

At Primary level:	71% students got free education (Rural- 80%, Urban- 40%)
At Middle level:	68% students got free education (Rural- 75%, Urban- 45%)
At Secondary/ HS level:	48% students got free education (Rural- 54%, Urban- 35%)

J. Proportion of students getting educational incentives

Scholarship/ stipend:	14% students got the incentive (Rural- 17%, Urban- 6%)
Free/ subsidised books:	51% students got the incentive (Rural- 58%, Urban- 29%)
Free/ subsidised stationery:	7% students got the incentive (Rural- 8%, Urban- 5%)
Mid-day meal from govt.:	At Primary level 67% and at Middle level 29% students got it
Concession in transport fare:	4.6% students in both Rural and Urban sector got the incentive

K. Average annual private expenditure per student on education by level and type of education

General Education:	Primary	-	Rs. 1413 (Rural- Rs. 826, Urban- Rs.3626)
	Middle	-	Rs. 2088 (Rural- Rs.1370, Urban- Rs.4264)
	Secondary/ HS	-	Rs. 4351 (Rural- Rs.3019, Urban- Rs.7212)
	Above HS	-	Rs. 7360 (Rural- Rs.6327, Urban- Rs.8466)
	Overall	-	Rs. 2461 (Rural- Rs.1551, Urban- Rs.5128)
Technical Education:			Rs.32112 (Rural- Rs.27177, Urban- Rs.34822)
Vocational Education:			Rs.14881 (Rural- Rs.13699, Urban- Rs.17016)

‘Rural’ (‘urban’) figures are estimates for students living in rural (urban) areas

L. Average annual private expenditure per student on general education by type of institution

Govt.	Rs.1267	(Rural- Rs. 987, Urban- Rs.2744)
Local body	Rs. 949	(Rural- Rs. 689, Urban- Rs.1999)
Private aided	Rs.4220	(Rural- Rs.2955, Urban- Rs.5737)
Private unaided	Rs.5689	(Rural- Rs.3876, Urban- Rs.7867)

‘Rural’ (‘urban’) figures are estimates for students living in rural (urban) areas

M. Major components of private expenditure* and their shares in the total

	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
Tuition fee	25%	40%
Examination fee, other fees & payment	15%	15%
Books & stationery	25%	15%
Uniform	12%	6%
Transport	8%	8%
Private coaching	10%	13%

* considering all types of education: general, technical and vocational

N. Proportion of persons of age 5-29 never enrolled

Age 5	38% (Rural- 42%, Urban- 25%)
Age 6-10	9% (Rural- 10%, Urban- 6%)
Age 11-13	6% (Rural- 7%, Urban- 4%)
Age 14-17	8% (Rural- 10%, Urban- 5%)
Age 18-24	17% (Rural- 20%, Urban- 8%)
Age 25-29	24% (Rural- 29%, Urban- 12%)

O. Major reasons for non-enrolment

Parents not interested in education of children	33%
Education not considered necessary	22%
Financial constraints	21%

P. Percentage break-up of education-discontinued population of age 5-29 by level of last enrolment (whether completed or not)

Below Primary	2%
Primary:	24%
Middle:	28%
Secondary:	25%
Higher Secondary:	11%
Above HS(incl. diploma):	10%

Q. Major reasons for Discontinuance/ drop-out

Financial constraints	21%
Child not interested in studies	20%
Unable to cope up or failure in studies	10%
Completed desired level or class	10%
Parents not interested in studies	9%

This report is also available on the website (www.mospi.gov.in) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
