

Monitoring Poverty in Uttar Pradesh

A Report on the Third Poverty and Social
Monitoring Survey (PSMS-III)

2007-08



Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh
website - <http://updes.up.nic.in>

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Acknowledgements

The Poverty and Social Monitoring system was established by the UP government in 1999, under the direction of Economics & Statistics Division, Planning Department. Broad set of economic & social monitoring indicators were identified with consultation of different line departments. For monitoring identified indicators, a first special-purpose Poverty Module was added to the UP state sample of the 55th (July 1999-June 2000) round socio-economic survey of National Sample Survey (NSS). Based on the findings of the survey, first report was brought in 2002. In continuation of the first survey, second survey was conducted with NSS 58th & 59th (first visit) round of NSS & two reports were prepared and the same were widely discussed in the government & disseminated throughout Uttar Pradesh. On the line of first & second, third Poverty Module was canvassed with NSS 64th round state sample which was conducted during July 2007-June 2008.

The present report "**Monitoring Poverty in Uttar Pradesh**" A Report on the **Third Poverty and Social Monitoring Survey (PSMS-III)** is based on the poverty module canvassed with state sample of the NSS 64th round survey. First of all, I wish to express my deep appreciation & thanks to all respondents of the survey who extended their co-operation to field staff and gave their valuable time to respond to the questions which were asked by our survey personnel. I would like to express my thanks to all field staff & officers related to NSS whose active involvement could make complete the field survey, Data Entry & Validation of data which were collected during the survey. I am thankful to Sri G S Katiyar, Deputy Director who provided monitoring and supervision of the administrative and technical aspects related to this report. The present report has been written by Dr. Shri Nath Yadav, Economics & Statistics Officer. Dr. Yadav also contributed in generation of multiplier, analysis of data and setting procedure to generating required statistical tables for preparation of present report. So I would like to give him earnest acknowledgment for his keen interest & devotion in shaping the report in the present form. Thank is due to Mrs. Neelam Singh, Economics & Statistics Inspector who prepared the tables presented in this report and for her considerable help in drafting the present report. Acknowledgments are due to Mr. Ravi Shankar Pradhan, Assistant Economics & Statistics Officer for rendering all round assistance in day to day work on this report. I am also thankful to all members of the Technical Advisory Committee of directorate who gave helpful comments at the final stages of the report. Finally not the least thanks are also due to Sri Mohan Singh, Junior Assistant who typed the report and made it in printable form.

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(Himanshu Singh)

Director
Economics & Statistics Division
Uttar Pradesh

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Summary

Context

The Uttar Pradesh Poverty and Social Monitoring System (UP PSMS) was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) in 1999, under the direction of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Planning Department. A broad set of economic and social monitoring indicators (measures of economic growth and poverty, as well as human development outcomes, access to basic services and antipoverty programs, and measures of consumer awareness and satisfaction) was agreed upon at the outset of the project, and a special-purpose module (Poverty Module) was added to the state sample of the 55th Round National Sample Survey (NSS) to measure these indicators. The first survey (henceforth PSMS-I) was completed between February and June 2000. Drawing upon the salient findings of PSMS-I, in October 2002 DES prepared a baseline report on poverty and living conditions, which painted a broad picture of the status of the poor in Uttar Pradesh. PSMS-I report was widely disseminated and discussed throughout Uttar Pradesh, within the government as well as outside of it. The second survey (henceforth PSMS-II) entailed adding a similar module to the 58th and 59th rounds of the state samples NSS and was completed in 2002-03. On the basis of above survey & other sources, PSMS-II report had been prepared & widely disseminated and discussed throughout Uttar Pradesh. The PSMS-II report had been prepared jointly by the Planning Department of the GoUP and the World Bank. On the line of first & second PSMS survey, IIIrd round survey was conducted with NSS 64th round (july2007-june2008). These all three PSMS rounds were administered to large samples of households that were representative of the UP state as a whole, as well as for the rural and urban areas, and the “NSS regions” separately.

Drawing on the PSMS-I, II & III indicators as well as other sources, this current PSMS-III report has been prepared. The report aims to provide a quick statistical update on changes in poverty and living conditions and access to services between these three data points. In this report, analysis focusing on determinants and changes in living conditions of the UP population and assessing performance of current policies and programs with respect to their impacts on the poor.

Highlights of the Findings

Income and Poverty (trends between 1993/94 to 2007/08)

- ◆ Per capita net state domestic product for UP (UP NSDP) in current prices substantially increased from Rs. 5,066 in 1993/94 to Rs. 8,470 in 1998-99 and Rs 9,749 in 1999-00 to Rs16,060 in 2007-08. However considering increase in prices i.e. on constant prices, this increase was during above period only marginal.
- ◆ NSS UP data show that the **pattern of growth** between 1993/94 to 2007/08 was not **poor**, meaning that per capita expenditures of the poorest one-tenth of the population not increased faster than that of the richest one-tenth. Per capita expenditures in urban sector increased faster than that of rural sector(except first decile)
- ◆ The **headcount poverty rate** for UP fell from 40.9 percent to 29.20 percent between 1993/94 to 2002/03 and it become 19.25 percent in 2007-08.
- ◆ In absolute terms, the **absolute number of poor** in UP declined from 59.30 million in 1993/94 to 48.80 million in 2002/03 & 33.03 million in 2007-08.
- ◆ The poverty rate in **rural areas** of UP declined from 42.30 percent in 1993-94 to 28.50

percent in 2002-03 and it become 19.79 percent in 2007-08, while that in **urban areas** declined only slightly from 35.10 percent in 1993-94 to 32.30 percent in 2002-03. But after that it declined in very faster way and become 16.83 percent in 2007-08. Urban poverty dropped faster than that of rural poverty,

- ◆ Other poverty measures such as the **poverty gap** and the **squared poverty gap** also show similar declines for UP during this period.

Education (trends between 1999/2000 and 2007/08)

- ◆ **Literacy rates** in Uttar Pradesh have increased from 55 percent in 2000 to 65 percent in 2007-08. Literacy among females of rural sector has increased from 36.6 percent in 2000 to 50.2 percent in 2007-08.
- ◆ The percentage of the population over 18 that has **never attended school**, **decreased** from 53.6 percent in 2000 to 49.3 percent in 2003 and it further dropped to 38.5 percent in year 2007-08.
- ◆ **Enrollment rates** at the primary level (i.e., among children aged 6–10 years) stood at 86 percent in 2007-08, up sharply from around 78 percent in 2002-03; these rates are up in all sector for both boys and girls, and also in all income groups.
- ◆ The **urban-rural enrollment gap** has been eliminated among children aged 6–10 years, and has narrowed considerably among those aged 11–15 years.
- ◆ Among children in UP whom not **currently attending school**, the main reasons cited for this were “**cannot afford**” (40 percent) and “**Child Not Interested**” (22.5 percent).
- ◆ **Enrollment in private schools marginally** increased from 37.5 to 38.2 percent for those 6-10 years old and from 45 to 46 percent for those 11-13 years old during 2002-03 to 2007-08. Government schools continue to be an important source of education for the poor, especially in rural areas.
- ◆ Proportion attending private & government schools for secondary education in rural sector is found about to 50-50 but for urban sector, 68 percent students attending private school for secondary education.
- ◆ **Average per pupil expenditures** on education are much higher for children enrolled in private vs. government schools, the gap being particularly high at the primary level. Even for those children attending government schools in UP, the total non-fee costs (books, uniforms, private tutoring) are quite high and constitute the bulk of the cost.
- ◆ In 2007-08, the government's **scholarship** and **free textbooks** programs were reaching to 29.2 percent and 8.1 percent respectively to all students.
- ◆ About 46 percent children of the school provided Mid Day Meal for all six days.
- ◆ About 68 percent children of the school liked Mid Day Meal.
- ◆ Drop-out rate among children (age group 11-15 years) dropped more sharply during the period. It dropped from 7.2 percent in 2002-03 to 4.1 percent in 2007/08

Health (trends between 1999/2000 and 2007/08)

- ◆ **The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)** in UP fell from 80 to 67 deaths per 1000 live births between 2002 and 2008. IMR fallen significantly in the state but it still remains higher than

national average (53 per 1000 live birth)

- ◆ As per PSMS -III (2007/08) round data, 9.4 percent married women reported delivery in last one year which was 13.7 percent for PSMS-II (2002/03). It varied by residence, income & social group significantly.
- ◆ About 74 percent deliveries in state take place at home. It significantly varied by sector, income & social group.
- ◆ About 54 percent of all deliveries in UP were assisted by trained or traditional Dai and 71 percent deliveries in the state reported as safe. The safe deliveries in the state varied by sector, income & social group significantly.
- ◆ Deliveries with government health facilities increased more than double between the periods 2002/03 & 2007/08 from 6.2 percent to 15.5 percent.
- ◆ As per PSMS-II round survey, poor were less likely than the non-poor to seek consultation in the government health facilities. This pattern remained the same with marginal change for PSMS round-III.
- ◆ 33 percent of those who reported being ill during the two weeks preceding the PSMS-II survey did not lose a single workday due to illness, while it increased marginally to 34 percent for PSMS-III.
- ◆ Between 1999-2000 and 2002-2003 **Anganwadi** attendance increased from nearly no attendance to 10 percent of all children eligible by age. But it remained almost same between 2002/03 to 2007-08.
- ◆ The Anganwadi attendance among the poor is lower than among the rich. Contrary to it, it was higher in relatively poorer social group.
- ◆ Anganwadi attending children receiving nutritional supplement '**never**' become negligible in 2007-08 which was 5 percent in 2002/03.
- ◆ About 9 percent household's females reported receiving benefits of JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA within 12 months of deliveries.

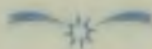
Housing & Access to Amenities (trends between 1999/2000 and 2007/08)

- ◆ In 2007/08, 59 percent of all dwellings were of **pucca** construction material, up from 42 percent in 1999/2000. Improvements in housing structure are registered both in urban and rural areas and across all income groups.
- ◆ Hand-pumps increased in importance as the most common **drinking water supply** source in UP, with about 70 percent households in 2007/08 reporting this as their main water source. Next main source of drinking water was reported Tap. Its share becomes about 25 percent.
- ◆ 68 percent households of the state reported main source of drinking water within their premises in 2007-08. It varied by sector & income level of households.
- ◆ There have been improvements in sanitation in UP over the period. About 78 percent households of state reported some system of sanitation (74 % in rural and 97 % in urban).
- ◆ About 62 percent households of state reported, they have no any type of latrine in their household premises. Most of them belong from rural sector (74 percent) and only about 15 % households belong from urban sector.

- ◆ In 2007/08, about 40 percent of the state's households had access to electricity, reflecting a much higher coverage rate of 85 percent in urban areas, but only 29 percent in rural areas.
- ◆ Only 9 percent of UP's households reported having access to electricity for 15 or more hours per day in 2007/08. This also represents a slight worsening from 1999–2000 and 2002/03 when 13 percent and 10 percent of the households reported respectively so. The rates in rural areas are considerably lower than in urban areas.

Government Programmes (trends between 1999/2000 and 2007/08)

- ◆ In 2007/08, 64 percent of UP's households had above-the-poverty-line (APL) cards, 24 percent had below-the-poverty-line (BPL) cards, and 12 percent did not have any card. This represents a decline in the share of BPL-cardholders in UP, and an increase in the proportion of the households without any cards compared to 1999/2000.
- ◆ In 2007/08, Out of all BPL-cardholders, 39 percent came from the poorest one-third of the population, 31 percent came from the middle third and 30 percent from the richest third. Out of BPL card holder, 38 percent households belongs from SC/ST, 45 percent from OBC,s and only 17 percent households belongs to other social group.
- ◆ Overall there has been some decline in the proportion of beneficiaries of various government programmes (such as old age pension, disability pension, widowhood pension, benefits for pregnancy, subsidized credit and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)/employment generation schemes). But there has been observed slight increase in proportion of beneficiaries of Disability, Widow & other pensions.
- ◆ In 2007-08, awareness of HIV/AIDS was found to be 83 percent in the state which was only 50 percent in 2002/03. The gap in awareness between rural and urban areas has been narrowed.
- ◆ Knowledge of government sponsored services such as immunization, vaccination, use of ORS, Family planning etc. increased significantly both in rural & urban areas between 1999/2000 and 2007/08.



1. Introduction and Background

During most of India's post-independence period, economic growth in Uttar Pradesh (UP) has lagged behind other states. The gap between UP and the rest of India widened substantially during the 1990s, as the annual growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) slowed down to over two percentage points per year slower than for India as a whole. Power shortages, low rates of capital formation and low productivity of existing irrigation systems and road networks, along with the underdevelopment of human capital were among the main causes of economic stagnation in UP, particularly in the agricultural sector. In 1999 the Government of Uttar Pradesh embarked upon a comprehensive reform programme with assistance from the World Bank. Wide-ranging fiscal, governance, as well as sectoral reforms were initiated by the government. While the primary objective of the reform programme was to address the fiscal crisis facing the state government, the reforms undertaken were also expected to have a significant impact on raising incomes and the standard of public service delivery, as well as on reducing poverty in the state. Since the actual impacts of reforms on the poor are complex and can be difficult to anticipate, a carefully designed monitoring system was needed to track changes both in outcomes (e.g., incomes, literacy, morbidity, etc.) as well as in key intermediate variables (e.g., access to services, infrastructure, etc.) that have an impact on living standards. In response, the GoUP, with the help of the WB, set up a Poverty Monitoring System (UP PSMS) in the UP, Department of Planning with the mandate to collect and process data on living standards and report the results.

1.1 The Poverty and Social Monitoring System In UP

The establishment of the PSMS by the GoUP was an important reform in itself, as it provided an important source of information to policy makers at all levels of government for making better informed decisions regarding poverty reduction and social development initiatives. The objectives of the UP PSMS are fourfold:

- To measure and monitor progress in key areas related to poverty and living standards of the population in the state;
- In the context of ongoing reforms, to identify emerging problems that may have adverse impacts on the poor or other vulnerable groups;
- To use this information to aid in making more informed policy decisions, also to improve the performance and accountability of public sector entities, particularly those providing services to the poor;
- To keep the public better informed about progress as well as difficulties linked to achieving key development objectives in the state.

A broad set of economic and social monitoring indicators was agreed upon at the outset of the project. These indicators which include conventional measures of economic growth and poverty, as well as human development outcomes, access to basic services and anti-poverty programs, and measures of consumer awareness and satisfaction were to be used to track progress at combating poverty in the state.

1.2 List of Monitoring Indicators

A specific set of poverty and social performance indicators reflecting the various dimensions of

well-being was identified by the GoUP Planning Department following consultation with relevant line departments. Where feasible, it was agreed that indicators should be disaggregated by gender, social group, urban/rural and geographic region. These included:

- **Consumption and Income Measures**
 - GSDP growth rates
 - Composition of household expenditures (food, priority non-food items)
 - Poverty headcount index, depth and severity of poverty
- **Employment and Wages**
 - Wages for agricultural laborers, unskilled workers
 - Prices for key food commodities, price index for poor
 - Employment status
- **Education**
 - Literacy rates
 - School enrollments
 - School drop-out rates, school completion rates
- **Health**
 - Percent immunized
 - Infant mortality rates
- **Housing and Infrastructure**
 - Proportion living in slums, unregulated settlements
 - Access to clean water and sanitation
 - Access to electricity
- **Participation in Government Programmes**
 - Access to anti-poverty programmes, social welfare schemes
 - Safe motherhood, use of antenatal care, deliveries attended by trained birth attendants
 - Enrollment in adult, non-formal education
 - Use of ICDS (Anganwadi, Balwadi programme)
- **Public Health Knowledge, Awareness of Social Rights**
- **Distance to Key Services and Facilities**
- **Measure of Service Quality and Satisfaction**
 - Health, education, water and sanitation

1.3 The PSMS Surveys, Rounds I, II AND III

After several years of operation, the UP PSMS boasts a number of noteworthy achievements. The statistical capacity in the state has been substantially increased. These measures have led to substantial improvements in the quality and timeliness of survey and district level administrative data.

Three special purpose surveys have been conducted by the PSMS. The first survey (a baseline) entailed adding a special purpose module (Poverty Module) to the state sample of the National Sample Survey (NSS) 55th Round and was completed from February–June 2000 (henceforth PSMS-1). Drawing upon the salient findings of PSMS-1, in October 2002 DES prepared a baseline report on poverty and living conditions that painted a broad picture of the status of the

poor in Uttar Pradesh and how well they were being served by government services and programmes. This report was widely disseminated and discussed throughout Uttar Pradesh, within and outside the government, to stimulate discussion on the performance of current policies and programmes with respect to impacts on the poor. The second survey (henceforth PSMS-II) entailed adding a similar module to both the 58th and 59th rounds of the state sample and was completed in 2002/03. Based on above survey, two reports were prepared. The first was Monitoring Poverty in Uttar Pradesh and the second was Living Conditions in UP. The both reports were widely disseminated, discussed and circulated through out the Uttar Pradesh. On the line of first & second PSMS survey, IIIrd round survey was conducted with NSS 64th round (July 2007-June 2008).

All three PSMS rounds were administered in large samples that were representative of the UP state as a whole, as well as at the rural and urban levels. Questionnaires were canvassed in over 14,000 households in each of the two rounds (Table 1.1). The PSMS-III questionnaire is presented here in Annex 3.

Table 1.1: The PSMS-I, PSMS-II & PSMS-III Samples

LOCATION	NUMBER OF FIRST STAGE UNITS								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	FSUS	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS	FSUS	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS	FSUS	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS
Rural Areas	789	9454	57754	1413	9769	57963	901	12613	73998
Urban Areas	392	4688	25882	643	4474	25630	359	5022	2656
UP OVERALL	1181	14142	83636	2056	14243	83593	1260	17635	100554

Source: PSMS-I, PSMS-II & PSMS-III

At the individual and household level, the PSMS surveys collected information on a wide range of activities using an integrated questionnaire (Table 1.2). The questionnaire comprised a number of different modules, each of which collected information on a particular aspect of household behavior and welfare. Finally, the NSS schedule 1.0 (Household Consumer Expenditure) & schedule 10.2 (Employment Unemployment), which was canvassed with the PSMS schedules, collected data on the household's consumption of goods and services in the past year. This allows for the creation of aggregate consumption indicators and a ranking of individuals into different income groups (i.e. bottom one-third, middle one-third and top one-third as ranked by per capita monthly household expenditures, separately for urban and rural areas). This, in turn, permits an analysis of how the above socioeconomic characteristics vary across different income groups in Uttar Pradesh.

Table 1.2.: PSMS Household Questionnaires for PSMS-I, PSMS-II & PSMS-III

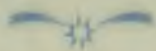
1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II	2007/2008 PSMS-III
1. INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION A. Household Roster B. Education C. Information on Children 0-5 years D. Maternity History - All women aged 15-49 years E. Activities: All persons 10 years and older 2. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION A. Housing and Amenities B. Vulnerability and Asset Ownership C. Government Programmes and Services	1. Household Roster 2. Education 3. Health 4. Maternal and Child Health 5. Activities - All persons 10 years and older 6. Housing and Amenities 7. Vulnerability and Asset Ownership 8. Government Programmes and Services 9. Irrigation and Extension Services 10. Access to Facilities	1. Household Roster 2. Education 3. Health 4. Maternal and Child Health 5. Housing and Amenities 6. Vulnerability and Asset Ownership 7. Government Programmes and Services 8. Access to Facilities

1.4 Objectives and Scope of Analysis of the Report

Data collected by the PSMS surveys provide a valuable source of information to study a number of topics of interest from a policy perspective. This report is descriptive rather than analytic in its approach. It highlights the main changes in socioeconomic indicators that took place between the three PSMS surveys. Thus, indicators for primary education, primary health, water supply and sanitation, housing and amenities, etc. derived from the 2007-08 PSMS-III are compared with the 2000 PSMS-I, & 2002-03 PSMS-II. Given that the three PSMS rounds are large, complex household surveys that collect information on a number of different topics, main tabulations are presented in the main report and supplementary tabulations are in Annexure-II. These tabulations comprise only a subset of the larger number of tables that could be prepared using data from these three surveys.

In addition to collating PSMS-I, PSMS-II and PSMS-III, this report uses a number of other data sources—the 50th round of the central sample of the National Sample Survey (NSS), 1992-93 and 1998-99 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-I, II & III), the 2001 Population Census, the 1998-1999 Reproductive and Child Health Survey (RCH) and NSS data of Consumption bring additional insights to a wide range of poverty and human development indicators in Uttar Pradesh. In the following five chapters, the report presents salient findings pertaining to data collected through these surveys on various sectors (education, health, access to various government services and amenities, etc.). The questions underlying the contents of this report are the following:

- Were the patterns of growth in Uttar Pradesh pro-poor?
- Has headcount poverty declined over the 1990s, 2000s & 2008? Has the absolute number of poor declined?
- Has access to basic services improved in the last ten years? What is the role of the private sector in delivering these services?
- Have education and health outcomes improved? If so, did they improve for the poor as well?
- Did the housing situation improve? Do the government-targeted programmes reach their intended beneficiaries?



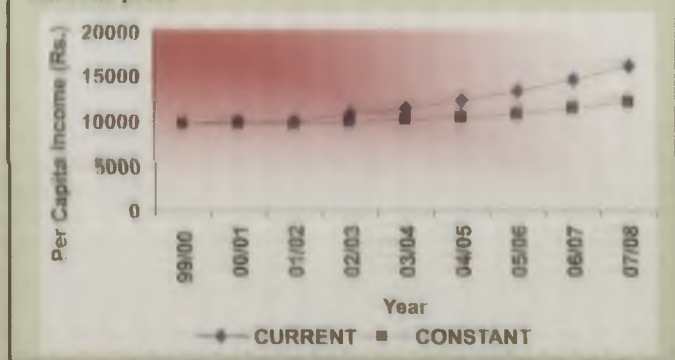
2. Income and Poverty

2.1 State Domestic Product

While during the 1980s UP's economy grew at roughly the same rate as India overall (5.0 vs. 5.6 percent per annum growth of GSDP and GDP, respectively), its growth rate decelerated to 3 percent per annum over the 1990/95 period. Since then, the rate of growth of the state economy has picked up somewhat. As per State income data of UP provided by DES UP, per capita net state domestic product (NSDP) on current prices substantially increased from Rs. 5,066 in 1993/94 to Rs. 8470 in 1998/99 and Rs 9749 in 1999/00 to Rs 16060 in 2007/08.

But comparison of per capita income at current prices shows widening the gap between state of UP and India in per capita income during periods of 1999-00 to 2007/08 because this per capita income of state and India was Rs 9749 & Rs 15881 respectively in the year 1999/00 and it become Rs 16060 & Rs 33283 respectively in the year 2007/08. However taking into account the increase in price level over this period, the NSDP on constant price increased from Rs. 5,066 in 1993/94 to Rs. 5432 in 1998-99 and Rs 9749 in 1999/00 to Rs 11939 in 2007/08, amounting to an increase in real per capita terms which shows *prima facie* an indication of some improvement in average living standards in the state.

Figure 2.1: Per capita Income of UP at constant and current price

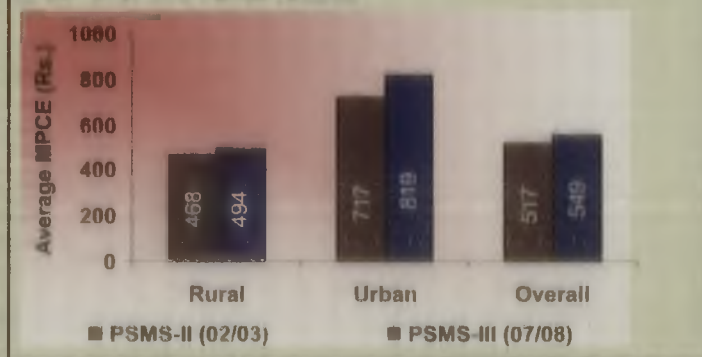


2.2 Per Capita Consumption

National Accounts Statistics (NAS) provides a useful data on indication of changes in average living standards over a given period. Data collected from household surveys is needed to better understand how this increased aggregate output is distributed across the state's population. In India, there is a longstanding tradition of using National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure to

assess changes over time in average living standard. Here 2007/08 PSMS Round III is compared with 2002/03 PSMS Round II. To infer about the changes in living standards, the nominal monthly per capita expenditure MPCE is adjusted for changes in the price level by using consumer price index prepared by DES UP. Comparison of MPCE in real prices shows that average real MPCE of rural sector increased by 6 percent whereas urban MPCE increased by 14 percent.

Figure 2.2: Average Monthly Real Per Capita Expenditures in UP over two PSMS rounds

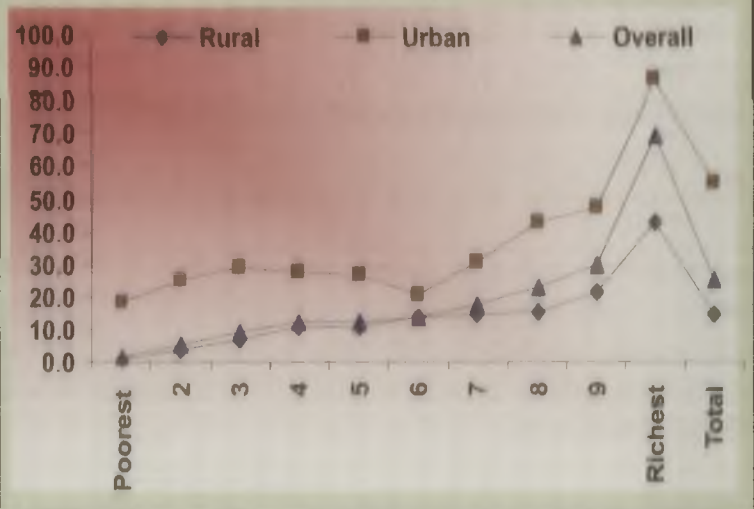


The patterns of increase in MPCE were more in upper decile group of population. It is notable that poorest population (first decile) experienced decline in MPCE of about 6 percent. Comparison of average MPCE by deciles & between rural-urban sector, average MPCE of urban sector increased substantially much more across all decile groups except first decile (poorest) than MPCE's in decile groups of rural sector (Table 2.2).

2.3 Distribution of Expenditures

The trends in change in real MPCE (i.e. on prices of 2002/03), distribution of expenditure in deciles showed that share of expenditure of relatively poorer population increased marginally during periods of round 2002/03 PSMS-II to round 2007/08 PSMS-III. The patterns of consumption to total consumption in round 2002/03's rural sector were quite different than urban sector. However both rural and urban sector became similar in round 2007/08 PSMS-III but share of consumption to total consumption of middle decile groups relatively increased compared to lower & upper decile group population (Table 2.5). The proportion of food expenditure to total expenditure was found about 51.6 percent in 2007/08 PSMS-III. This proportion of expenditure for rural and urban sector was found 54.7 percent & 43.5 percent respectively. It shows that urban people's share on food expenditure to total expenditure is substantially less than share on food expenditure to total expenditure of rural people.

Figure 2.3 : Percentage increase in Food Share to Total Expenditure between PSMS-II (02/03) & PSMS-III (07/08)



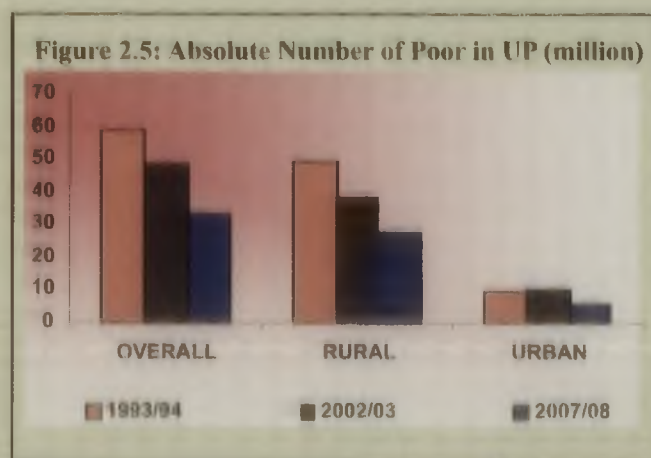
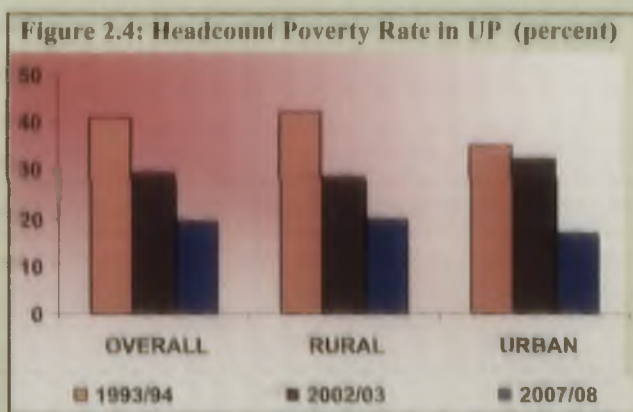
Looking across the decile groups, it was minimum for richest group (40 percent) & maximum for poorest group (62 percent) shows that difference between upper & lower income group's expenditure on food is quit large. Similar pattern was seen in both rural & urban sector of the state but the share of food expenditure dropped more sharply by decile groups in urban sector. There has been about only 2.9 percent increase in the proportion of expenditure spent on food in during the round 2002/03 PSMS II to round 2007/08 PSMS-III. But it showed decrease of 1.8 percent in rural sector whereas increase in this share was seen 13.8 percent in urban sector over the two PSMS rounds. It is also found that share of food expenditure among relatively poor population i.e. lower decile groups of urban sector increased substantially large whereas opposite to this, relatively richer population showed decrease in food share over the PSMS rounds II & III (Table 2.6).

2.4 Poverty Incidence

As per the official methodology of the GoI Planning Commission, the population with MPCE (as estimated by the NSS household consumption surveys) below the level defined by the official poverty line is counted as poor. The ratio of the population below the poverty line to the total population is called the poverty ratio, also known as the headcount ratio based on the official poverty line of Rs. 213.01 and Rs. 258.65 for rural and urban areas of UP respectively. Official estimates placed headcount poverty ratio in 1993/94 at 40.9 percent of UP's population (42.3 percent rural, 35.1 percent urban)

For the purposes of this report, the poverty line for 2007-08 has been derived using the procedure prescribed by the GoI Planning Commission. The procedure entails taking the Lakdawala Committee poverty line for UP and updating it by using the state-specific consumer price index for agricultural workers (CPIAL) for rural households, and the state-specific consumer price index for industrial workers (CPIIW) for urban households (Table 2.3). These updated poverty lines were then used in conjunction with the 2007-08 MPCE distribution to estimate the headcount poverty rate for this year.

Following this procedure, 19.3 percent of UP's population (19.8 percent rural, 16.8 percent urban) was found to be below the



poverty line in 2007-08 (Figure 2.2). A stronger fall in urban poverty as compared to rural poverty resulted in the pattern that urban poverty rate in the state now become less than rural poverty rate. Other measures of the depth and severity of poverty, such as the poverty gap and squared poverty gap measure, also show a clear fall between 1993/94 and 2007-08, both in rural as well as in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh (Table 2.4).

Based on the poverty headcount rates derived above and population estimates for the three years, the change in the absolute number of people below the poverty line (in addition to the headcount poverty rate) can be estimated from the two survey rounds. These data show that the absolute number of poor in UP fell from an estimated 59.3 million in 1993/94 to 48.8 million in 2002/03 which further turn as 33.03 millions in 2007-08 (Table 2.4), with this decrease taking place in both rural and urban sector of the state (see Figure 2.5).

Table 2.1: Per Capita Net Income of UP & India at Current/Constant Prices

Per capita Net Income (Rs. per person per year)									
State/Country	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
Uttar Pradesh (Current)	9749	9828	9995	10648	11458	12196	13315	14663	16060
Uttar Pradesh (Constant)	9749	9721	9672	9806	10120	10421	10758	11334	11939
India (Current)	15881	16688	17782	18885	20871	23198	26003	29524	33283
India (Constant)	15881	16173	16769	17109	18301	19331	20868	22580	24295

Table 2.2: Average Monthly Real Per Capita Expenditures in UP by Decile Group

YEAR/DECILE	Mean MPCE (Rs./person per month) by Decile Group								
	Rural			Urban			Overall		
	02/03	07/08	Increase (%)	02/03	07/08	Increase (%)	02/03	07/08	Increase (%)
Poorest	240	291	21	293	238	-19	250	236	-6
2	299	298	0	371	397	7	313	314	0
3	334	341	2	423	469	11	351	361	3
4	369	381	3	475	548	15	390	409	5
5	402	423	5	534	622	16	428	455	6
6	438	468	7	609	693	14	471	505	7
7	480	521	9	704	817	16	524	571	9
8	536	588	10	842	989	17	596	658	10
9	640	690	8	1067	1251	17	723	786	9
Richest	947	1006	6	1853	2130	15	1124	1203	7
Average	468	494	6	717	819	14	517	549	6

Source: PSMS-II & III.

Table 2.3: Poverty Estimates for UP: 1993/94, 2002/03 and 2007/08

POVERTY MEASURE	POVERTY ESTIMATES								
	1993/94 (50TH ROUND)			2002/03 (PSMS-II)			2007/2008 (PSMS-III)		
	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall
Poverty Line (in nominal rupees)	213.01	258.65	-	346.37	460.21	-	461.84	599.07	
Headcount Poverty Rate (%)	42.3	35.1	40.9	28.5	32.3	29.2	19.79	16.83	19.25
Poverty Gap	10.4	9	10.1	4.7	6.5	5.1	0.033	0.042	
Squared Poverty Gap	3.5	3.5	3.3	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.009	0.013	

Source: NSS 50th and 61st round Central sample & PSMS-II & III.

Table 2.4: Headcount Poverty Rate and Absolute Number of Poor in Uttar Pradesh: 1993/94, 2002/03, 2004-05 and 2007/08

POVERTY MEASURE	POVERTY ESTIMATES											
	1993/94 (50TH ROUND)			2002/03 (PSMS-II)			2004/05 (61st Round)			2007/2008 (PSMS-III)		
	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall
Headcount Poverty Rate (%)	42.3	35.1	40.9	28.5	32.3	29.2	25.30	26.30	25.50	19.79	16.83	19.25
Number of Poor (millions)	49.5	9.9	59.3	38.4	10.3	48.8	35.8	10.0	45.8	27.71	5.32	33.03

Source: NSS 50th and 61st round Central sample & PSMS-II & III.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Real Per Capita Expenditures in UP by Decile Group

YEAR/DECILE	2002/03 (PSMS-II)			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall
Poorest	7.0	1.3	5.2	5.44	5.42	5.44
2	8.1	2.4	6.3	7.20	6.31	6.98
3	8.4	3.3	6.8	7.83	7.09	7.65
4	9.1	3.6	7.3	8.39	8.16	8.34
5	9.4	4.7	7.9	9.15	9.06	9.13
6	10.5	5.1	8.8	10.03	9.77	9.96
7	10.8	7.0	9.6	11.02	9.64	10.68
8	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.22	10.95	11.15
9	12.9	14.0	13.3	12.97	13.70	13.15
Richest	12.4	47.3	23.3	16.74	19.91	17.52
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: PSMS-II & III.

Table 2.6: Share of Total Expenditure Spent on Food in UP by Decile Group

YEAR/ DECILE	Food Share by the Decile Group								
	Rural			Urban			Overall		
	02/03	07/08	Increase	02/03	07/08	Increase	02/03	07/08	Increase
Poorest	61.5	62.0	0.8	52.2	61.1	17.1	60.8	61.8	1.6
2	61.0	60.8	-0.3	48.4	59.4	22.6	59.5	60.5	1.6
3	59.5	59.5	0.1	47.2	57.9	22.7	57.6	59.1	2.7
4	58.5	60.5	3.5	47.3	52.2	10.5	56.8	58.5	3.0
5	59.4	58.4	-1.5	45.8	52.3	14.2	56.9	57.0	0.2
6	57.5	57.1	-0.6	47.4	48.4	2.1	55.7	55.0	-1.2
7	55.8	57.1	2.3	44.7	45.9	2.6	53.2	54.1	1.7
8	55.1	55.5	0.6	39.9	43.5	9.1	50.4	52.2	3.6
9	52.6	53.0	0.8	40.1	39.4	-1.8	48.4	49.1	1.3
Richest	43.5	44.4	2.1	32.3	30.6	-5.5	36.4	40.0	9.8
Total	55.7	54.7	-1.8	38.2	43.5	13.8	50.2	51.6	2.9

Source: PSMS-II & III.

3. Basic Education

3.1 Introduction

The budget document shows that UP government has doubled expenditure on elementary education from Rs 362511 lakh in year 2000-01 to Rs 750711 lakh in year 2007-08. The share of expenditure on primary education to total expenditure on education increased from 59.5 % in 2000-01 to 65.1% in 2007-08. The Government of UP is making continuous efforts to universalize elementary education through its various schemes related to this. One of the main scheme of such type is the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). It is the one of the flagship programme of both India & UP. The objective of SSA is to universalize elementary education by community-ownership of the school system. It also attempts to provide an opportunity for improving capabilities to all children, through provision of community-owned quality education in a mission mode. The broad strategies in this programme are institutional reforms, sustainable financing, community ownership, institutional capacity building, accountability to community, priority to education of girls, focus on special groups and thrust on quality education. Like SSA, government has launched number of other schemes & programmes to raise literacy level in the state. Many incentives are provided in the form of scholarships, free supply of books, midday meals and free supply of school uniforms to school going girls. To examine the progress made in elementary education through various schemes & programmes, data on various items were collected in all PSMS survey rounds. Survey shows that literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh among population aged 7 years & above rose from 55 % in PSMS-I round to 65 % in PSMS-III round.

This chapter presents education data for Uttar Pradesh which were collected in almost in three PSMS rounds. The questions in these survey were directed to those who were currently studying in schools included details of the course, level and year of study, type of school they were attending, whether the school was recognized or not, the facilities utilized by them in terms of scholarship, free studentship, free Mid Day Meals(MDM) etc., and details of private expenditure on education incurred by them. Those currently not attending any educational institution were asked whether they were ever enrolled or not, whether they had completed their education or discontinued in mid course and what were the reasons for dropping out or for non-enrollment. The information's collected through above questions in all 3- PSMS rounds are analyzed and presented in following sections.

3.2 Literacy Among Household Members:

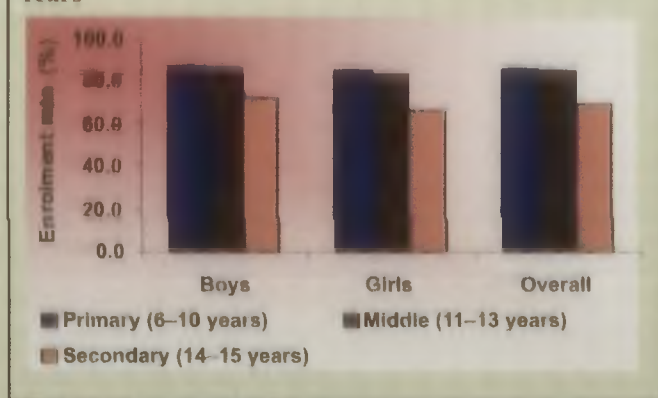
This section summarizes the results on literacy. The persons classified by sector, region, & income level. The discussions are mainly concentrated at all UP and by sector, region and different income level. For the purpose of this survey, a person who could read and write a simple message with understanding in any language was considered a literate.

About 65 percent among persons of age 7 years and above were literate in UP during 2007-08. The rural-urban difference in the literacy rate was quite large. The 62 percent rural population and about 77 percent urban population was found literate. As usual, the rate is found higher among the males (75 percent) than that among the females (54 per cent) Categorization of literacy data by different region of the state not shows disparity in literacy among regions of the state. Further analysis by income level shows in rural U.P, the literacy rate was the lowest in bottom third population for males as well as for females but females were more adversely affected than males. Data reveals as many as 38 percent of rural sector and 23 percent of the urban sector population of age-group 7 years and above were still in not in position to read and write a simple message with understanding of the state of UP in year 2007-08.(Table 3.1)

3.3 Characteristics of School Enrollment by Sector and Gender:

Various initiatives have been taken to increase school enrollment in UP by state government. The effects are visible among target-age children at the primary, middle and secondary levels in Uttar Pradesh. School enrollment rate among children of aged 6-10 years increased about 7.7 percent points, from 78.2 percent in round -II to 85.9 percent in round- III. Similarly school enrollment rate among children aged 11-13 years rose from 77.4 percent in round-II to 84.8 percent in round -III, while the same for aged 14-15 changed from 59.6 percent to 69.5 percent (Table 3.2). Virtual elimination of the rural-urban differences in school enrollment rate among children of aged 6-10 and 11-13 year is an encouraging finding of PSMS round II & III. The differences in enrollment rate by gender also narrowed during these two PSMS rounds.

Figure 3.1: Enrollment Rate of Children Aged 6 to 15 Years

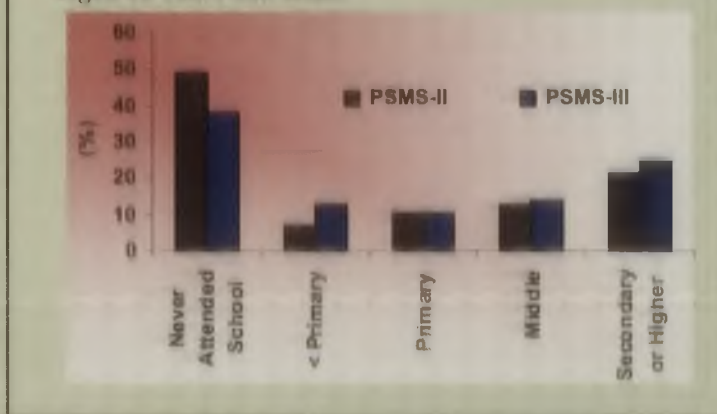


Besides these results, enrollment promotional practices are still needed to additional boosted up for universalisation of elementary education for school going children in rural as well as in urban areas particularly for increasing girls' enrollment rate more & more. It can be seen that about 86 percent were enrolled at the primary level, 85 percent in the middle level and 70 percent in the Secondary level. For instance, among UP's overall population aged 6-15, the share that has ever enrollment rate rise from PSMS-I to PSMS-III.

3.4 Educational Attainment:

The share of Population aged 18 Years & above who never attended school slashed down from 49 percent in 2002/03 to 39 percent in 2007/08. As expected, the proportion of girls who Never Attended School was observed higher for girls (52 percent) than boys (26 percent). There is also wide disparity between boys and girl's other highest level of educational attainment. Among boys, highest level of educational attainment (i.e. Secondary or Higher) is 33% and among girls it is 16%. When the two factors are taken together, the disparity intensifies further. The boy-girl disparities accentuate as one move up the educational ladder.

Figure 3.2: Highest Educational Attainment- Population Aged 18 Years and Older

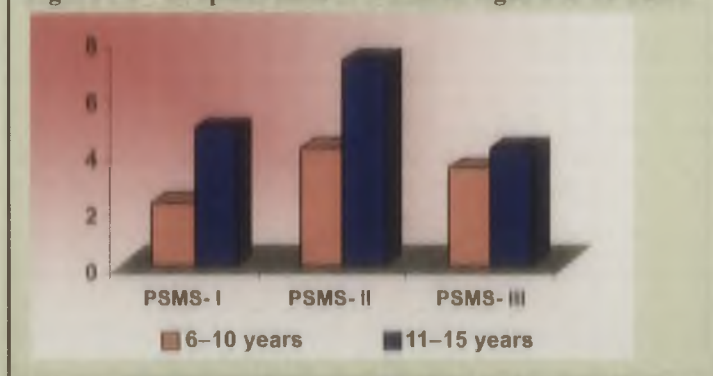


3.5 Drop-Out Rate:

One of the important indicators of educational development is the drop out rate so the state government has launched several schemes and programmes for reducing the drop out rates at schools in Uttar Pradesh. It is generally computed grade-wise. Before the drop out rate is

computed, the first requirement is to obtain the number of drop-outs between the grades. The

Figure 3.3 : Drop-out Rate of Children Aged 6 to 15 Years



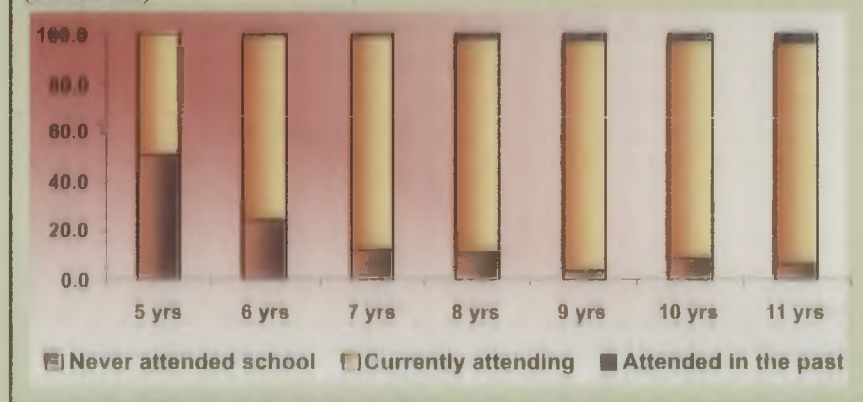
term 'drop-out' has been used in two senses. It may mean either: (i) one who has discontinued education before completing the last level of education for which he or she was enrolled or (ii) one who has discontinued education before attaining a specific level.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the national flagship programme for achieving universal elementary

education. Government has significantly enhanced allocation of funds via Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal scheme for elementary education. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education was launched in 1995. It consolidated earlier efforts to provide the mid-day meal in primary schools to supplement nutrition for children in the age group 5-9 years. By doing so it was hoped that school enrollment would increase and drop-out rate would decline. Figure 3.3 furnishes the rate of such drop-outs among the children by age-group 6-10 years and 11-15 years. Most interestingly, the drop-out rate in age-group 6-10 years has fallen from 4.1% in 2002-03 to an impressive 3.4% in 2007-08 in UP. The number of students quitting school has fallen for age-group 11-15 years considerably, it shrank from 7.2% to 4.1% in the same period. The low drop-out rates at the elementary stage indicate that the system is strong to retain the children in schools even at the initial stages of learning. Rural-Urban differences in drop-out rate shrank especially for age group 11-15 years over the periods of 2002/03 & 2007/08.

3.6 School Attendance:

Figure 3.4 : School Attendance Profile by Single Year Age Group (PSMS III)

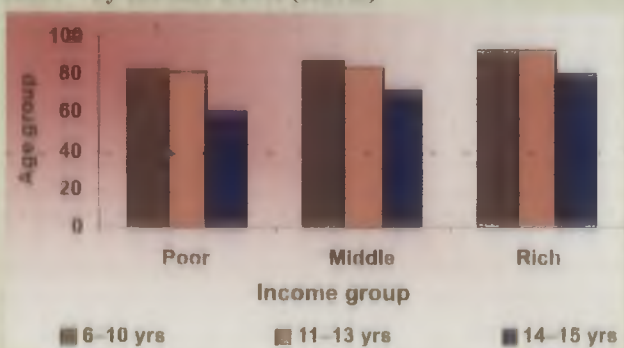


School attendance is affected by various socio-economic factors and generated a lot of interest of policy planner. Government launched several schemes such as Mid Day Meal, free uniform, scholarship etc to improve school attendance in UP. The current attendance status refers to whether a person was attending any educational institution

on the date of survey and data was collected for each individual of age between 5-11 years. Persons were classified as attending or not attending; if not attending, it was ascertained whether one ever attended or never attended.

Figure 3.4 shows that the current attendance rate is found to be increasing with age among the children of age-group 5-11 years. On the other hand, among the children who were not currently

Figure 3.5 : Enrollment Rate of Children Aged 6 to 15 Years – by Income Level (Rural)



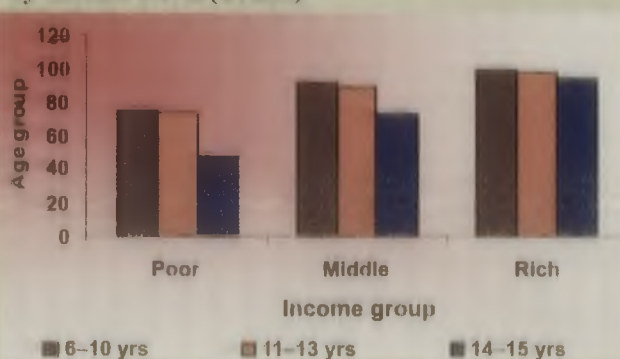
attending (attended in the past); about 0.3 percent children of age 5 years attended in the past any educational institution. Note that this proportion is found to be the highest among the children of age 11 years (3.5 percent). Unfortunately percentage of children never attended school's still high at the age of 5 year. School attendance compared between 1999-2000 and 2007-08 shows that it has increased over the period for all ages 5 to 11 years and in similar way proportion of never attended school has decreased for aforesaid all ages. Data

from all three PSMS (I, II, & III) rounds indicates that the school attendance in UP improved significantly. It is a sign of improvement in elementary education.

Compared to children who ever attended an institution but were not currently attending, the distribution for children who never attended is found to be somewhat different. The reasons for not currently attending School are given: cannot afford it (40.3%), child not interested in studies (22.5%) and awaiting admission to next level (11.8%). It may be noted that about 25.5 percent in rural and 36.8 percent in urban UP was second reason reported 'others' had been the cause for ever attending. In the rural areas, about 49.0 percent of children who were never attending any educational institution reported the reason 'Cannot afford' and in the urban areas it was 64.3 percent.

The reason 'Education not considered useful' was reported by 17.7 per cent in the rural areas and 13.1 percent in the urban areas. As a second reason about 38.2 percent in the rural areas and 42.6 percent in the urban areas considered 'others' that is, some reasons other than the specified ones in the survey, had been the cause for not ever attending any educational institution. Note that about 21.2 per cent reported 'Education not considered useful' as a second reason and therefore, they were not ever attending any educational institution. Table 3.9 shows the success of Enrollment strategy of the government because as the number of children enrolled in school has been steadily

Figure 3.6: Enrollment Rate of Children Aged 6 to 15 Years – by Income Level (Urban)



increasing over the compared period and data indicates that in rural UP, 85.9% of children in the 6-10 age groups are enrolled. In all UP have seen significant increases in enrollment levels, the largest increase being in Rural UP, where from 2000 to 2008, there has been a 19.0, 14.0 and 12.0 percent increase in the number of children of the corresponding age-groups 6-10 yrs, 11-13 yrs and 14-15 yrs. Enrollment rate of children was found different in income group level. It showed

increasing over the compared period and data indicates that in rural UP, 85.9% of children in the 6-10 age groups are enrolled. In all UP have seen significant increases in enrollment levels, the largest increase being in Rural UP, where from 2000 to 2008, there has been a 19.0, 14.0 and 12.0 percent increase in the number of children of the corresponding age-groups 6-10 yrs, 11-13 yrs and 14-15 yrs. Enrollment rate of children was found different in income group level. It showed

comparably lower rate in lower income group & higher for higher income group.

3.7 Current Attendance by Type of Schools:

In the survey, the broad types that were considered were Government, private and private other. All schools run by the State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or Autonomous organizations completely financed by the Government were treated as government schools. Similarly, all schools run by municipal corporations, municipal committees, notified area committees, Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis, cantonment boards, etc., were treated as other. A private unaided institution was one that was managed by an individual or a private organisation and did not receive maintenance grant either from a Government or a local body.

Table 3.11 gives the percentage distribution of children in the age group 6-15 years who were attending school by type of school for UP. It is seen that Government institutions accounted for 60 percent of primary level, 53 per cent of middle level and 47 percent of secondary level of the students (i.e., those who were attending), followed by private schools (38, 46 and 53 percent) and other schools (only 1.4, 0.7 and 0.9 per cent).

From the table corresponding estimates for the PSMS II round survey are given for the age group 6-15 years, since in PSMS II round survey the information was collected for the age group 6-15 years. It is seen that during 2002-03, the Government schools accounted 61 per cent of primary level, 54 percent of middle level and 49 per cent of secondary level of the students (i.e., those who were attending), followed by private schools (38, 45 and 50 per cent) and other schools (only 2, 1 and 1 percent).

It appears that the role of Government as educational service provider for urban UP is gradually shrinking over the years and the private schools are increasing their share in this sector. The distributions for the rural areas also indicate that the Government schools are playing a bigger role in catering educational services. Although there is not much difference in the distributions in rural areas in respect of age-group, but there seems to have equal preference for the private and Government schools for education of the age group 14-15 years (Secondary level).

In the rural and urban areas of the poor class, the proportion of students attending government schools was the highest and lowest for rich class same as in previous surveys. Two important observations can be noted from table 3.12. In rural areas, the Percentage share of government schools among the students generally decreases as the level of education increases.

3.8 Average Expenditure Per Student on Education:

Average expenditure per student on education by parents has important bearing to send their children to school. Annual expenditure per student by parents was Rs. 1021 in PSMS-II (2002/03) and it increased overall about 49 percent between the periods of PSMS-II & PSMS-III. It was seen that average expenditure per annum by parents during these two PSMS round for primary level of education does not increased substantially.

3.9 Government Education Programs:

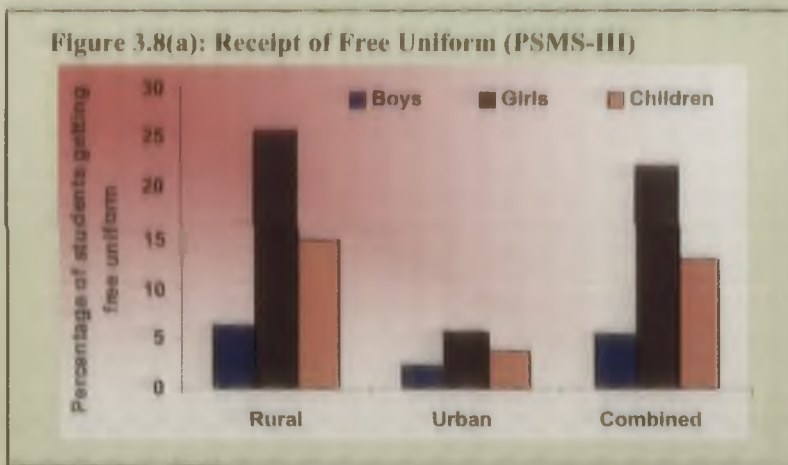
Type of Scholarship:

Rural students benefit more from these scholarships and, between social groups, ST/SC have the larger proportion of beneficiaries. For rural ST/SC students it is 94.8 percent, and for urban

ST/SC students it is only 5.2 percent. Out of every 1000 students, 292 receive scholarships, 81 receive free books. Rural students benefit more from this measure and, between boys and girls; girls have the larger proportion of beneficiaries. It is seen that the proportion of poor students receiving scholarships, free Uniform, free books, and mid-day meals are highest followed by middle class. In other word, the proportion of recipients decreases with increase in the income level. Adequate scholarships and other incentives like midday meals, free Uniform free books etc., and their proper implementation should go a long way in reducing the financial burden of the weaker sections of society.

3.10 Mid Day Meal:

The main objective of the Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme is to make available nutritious food for the children enrolled in the primary school, enhance the enrollment of children in schools, to



develop the tendency of children to stay in schools, to reduce the drop-out rate in schools and to develop the feelings of brotherhood and to develop positive outlook through combined feeding for the children belonging to different religions and castes. It had showed positive impact on the activeness and the performance of the students has been increased through

enrollment and attendance in schools. The serious concern related to quality and quantity of the meal in almost all the schools with lot of scope for improvement. Students should satisfy with the quality & quantity of the meals served. About 46 percent children of the school provided MDM

for all six days but comparatively it was higher in urban sector than that of rural sector. Among the children who attended all six days school, about 89 percent provided Mid Day Meal for all six days. Analysis from table 3.15 shows that about 69 percent children of the school liked MDM where as 20 percent reported they unlike MDM. It is also clear from the data that

MDM are liked more by girls comparatively boys. Mid day meal liking is found higher in the rural areas compared to urban areas.

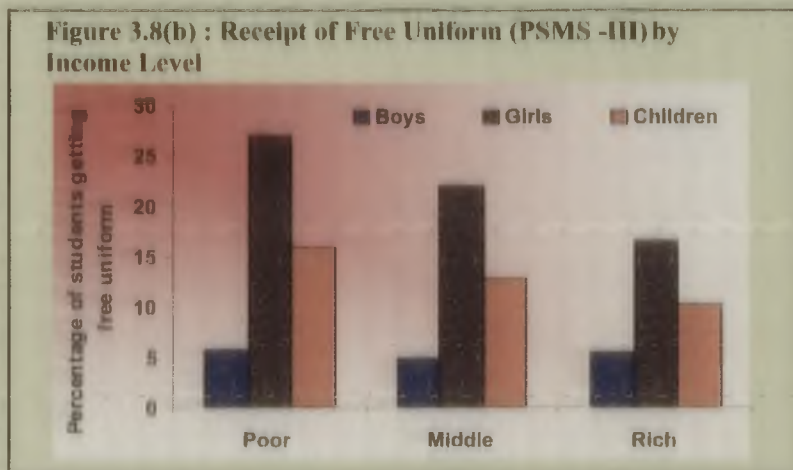


Table 3.1: Literacy – Population 7 Years and Older

Target age-group and location	LITERACY RATE (PERCENT)								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Rural	64.2	36.6	51.4	69.5	41.7	56.3	73.4	50.2	62.2
Urban	76.6	61.6	69.7	80.3	65.1	73.0	82.4	70.8	76.9
Combined	66.6	41.3	54.9	71.7	46.4	59.7	75.1	54.1	65.1
By Region:									
Western	65.8	42.8	55.4	71.8	48.9	61.1	74.1	55.0	65.2
Central	63.7	42.3	53.9	68.0	46.6	58.0	72.7	55.9	64.7
Eastern	68.8	39.5	54.9	72.9	44.0	58.7	76.7	53.6	65.3
Southern	65.9	41.0	54.9	75.7	46.3	62.1	78.8	51.5	66.0
By Income Level:									
Bottom third	56.0	31.0	44.3	61.6	37.6	49.9	65.5	46.1	56.0
Middle third	67.3	41.7	55.4	72.0	44.7	59.0	75.7	53.4	65.0
Top third	75.3	50.6	64.1	79.9	56.2	68.8	82.9	62.5	73.4

Table 3.2: Enrollment Rate of Children Aged 6 to 15 Years

Target age-group and location	ENROLLMENT RATE AMONG CHILDREN IN GROUP (PERCENT)								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Boys	Girls	Overall	Boys	Girls	Overall	Boys	Girls	Overall
Primary (6-10 years)									
Rural	68.7	61.4	65.4	81.2	74.8	78.1	87.4	84	85.8
Urban	74.4	73.3	73.9	80.0	76.6	78.4	84.8	88	86.2
Combined	69.7	63.5	66.9	81.0	75.1	78.2	87.0	84.6	85.9
Middle (11-13 years)									
Rural	76.4	61.6	69.7	82.4	69.7	76.6	86.2	82.6	84.5
Urban	75.9	74.4	75.2	79.9	80.9	80.4	84.9	87.5	86.2
Combined	76.3	64.2	70.8	82.0	72.0	77.4	86.0	83.5	84.8
Secondary (14-15 years)									
Rural	63.0	46.5	56.1	65.9	45.6	57.1	73.6	65.4	69.9
Urban	64.7	60.6	62.9	68.5	67.8	68.1	64.4	71.2	67.4
Combined	63.4	49.5	57.5	66.4	51.3	59.6	72.0	66.4	69.5

Table 3.3: Highest Educational Attainment - Population Aged 18 Years and Older

Highest level of educational attainment	SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 18 AND OLDER (PERCENT)								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Never Attended School	38.6	70.3	53.6	33.4	66.6	49.3	25.8	51.8	38.5
Less than Primary	6.8	4.7	5.8	7.4	5.1	6.3	11.2	14.1	12.6
Primary	11.6	8.2	10.0	12.7	7.8	10.4	12.4	8.7	10.6
Middle	14.5	5.7	10.4	17.1	7.6	12.5	17.7	9.2	13.6
Secondary or Higher	28.5	11.1	20.3	29.4	12.9	21.5	33.0	16.2	24.8
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.4: Drop-Out Rate of Children Aged 6 to 15 Years

Group	DROP-OUT RATE AMONG CHILDREN IN AGE GROUP (PERCENT)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I		2002/2003 PSMS-II		2007/2008 PSMS-III	
	6-10 years	11-15 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	6-10 years	11-15 years
Rural	2.3	4.8	4.0	7.8	3.4	4.2
Urban	2.1	4.9	4.3	5.3	3.2	3.7
Combined	2.2	4.8	4.1	7.2	3.4	4.1

Table 3.5: School Attendance Profile by Single-Year Age Group

Attainment level	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN (PERCENT)						
	5 yrs	6 yrs	7 yrs	8 yrs	9 yrs	10 yrs	11 yrs
1999/2000 PSMS-I							
Never attended school	67.0	46.3	33.3	26.9	23.4	23.1	17.7
Currently attending	31.7	52.3	65.9	71.7	74.2	72.6	77.8
Attended in the past	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	4.3	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2002/2003 PSMS-II							
Never attended school	55.3	34.3	19.9	15.1	13.4	14.7	11.3
Currently attending	44.0	64.6	78.8	83.1	84.9	81.2	84.4
Attended in the past	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.7	4.1	4.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2007/2008 PSMS-III							
Never attended school	50.5	24.6	12.5	11.1	4.1	8.6	6.5
Currently attending	49.2	74.3	86.9	87.7	93.5	88.6	90.1
Attended in the past	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.3	2.4	2.8	3.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.6: Main Reasons for Not Currently Attending School

MAIN REASON GIVEN	2007/2008 PSMS-III					
	1 st REASON GIVEN			2 nd REASON GIVEN		
	RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED	RURAL	URBAN	COMBINED
ILL	0.38	2.07	0.72	3.01	0.09	2.46
GOT/GETTING MARRIED	0.78	0.00	0.62	0	1.13	0.21
SCHOOL IS TOO FAR	2.04	0.33	1.69	0.35	0.38	0.36
CANNOT AFFORD IT	33.53	66.84	40.31	12.66	0	10.28
HAVE TO LOOK AFTER YOUNGER SIBLINGS	5.88	0.00	4.68	10.76	32.84	14.9
HAVE TO WORK AT HOME	5.01	2.36	4.47	12.28	4.37	10.8
HAVE TO WORK ON OWN FARM / LIVESTOCK CARE / HH ENTERPRISE	1.01	0.00	0.81	8.04	2.84	7.06
HAVE TO WORK FOR WAGE/SALARY	3.41	0.41	2.80	4.52	2.85	4.2
CHILD NOT INTERESTED	24.34	15.42	22.53	10.67	9.63	10.47
FAILED IN EXAMS	0.90	0.00	0.71	1.73	0	1.41
TEACHER BEHAVIOUR NOT GOOD				0	6.78	1.27
EDUCATION NOT USEFUL	5.38	0.01	4.29	9.78	1.33	8.19
COMPLETED DESIRED LEVEL	0.00	2.71	0.55	0.21	0.93	0.35
AWAITING ADMISSION TO NEXT LEVEL	14.86	0.00	11.84	0.49	0	0.4
OTHER	2.49	9.84	3.98	25.51	36.84	27.63
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.7: Enrollment Rate of Children Aged 6 to 15 Years

Sector	ENROLLMENT RATE AMONG CHILDREN IN AGE GROUP (PERCENT)								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Primary 6-10 yrs	Middle 11-13 yrs	Secondary 14-15 yrs	Primary 6-10 yrs	Middle 11-13 yrs	Secondary 14-15 yrs	Primary 6-10 yrs	Middle 11-13 yrs	Secondary 14-15 yrs
Rural	66.9	70.8	57.5	78.2	77.4	59.6	85.8	84.5	69.9
Urban	65.4	69.7	56.1	78.1	76.4	57.1	86.2	86.2	67.4
Combined	73.9	75.2	62.9	78.4	80.4	68.1	85.9	84.8	69.5

Table 3.8: Main Reasons for Not Attending School

Main reason given	2002/2003 PSMS-II						2007/2008 PSMS-III					
	1 st REASON GIVEN			2 nd REASON GIVEN			1 st REASON GIVEN			2 nd REASON GIVEN		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Too young	1.0	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	6.6	11.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
School too far	6.9	1.2	6.0	5.5	0.0	4.8	6.4	1.4	5.6	8.6	2.0	7.7
Cannot afford	57.7	69.2	59.7	9.8	22.5	11.2	49.0	64.3	51.5	6.0	6.8	6.1
Looking after siblings	4.1	1.7	3.7	6.5	7.5	6.6	4.5	0.9	3.9	7.1	7.7	7.2
For working at home	4.4	3.3	4.2	12.1	2.7	11.0	4.4	1.8	4.0	10.3	6.0	9.7
For working at farm	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	5.1	1.5	4.5
Working for wage/salary	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	3.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
Education not considered useful	14.9	12.0	12.0	41.8	35.3	41.0	17.7	13.1	17.0	20.9	23.1	21.2
Admission procedure cumbersome	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.6	9.8	2.8
Disability	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.8	3.3	1.2	1.8	0.0	1.5
Other	9.5	6.0	6.0	19.8	27.0	20.7	9.6	4.0	8.6	38.2	42.6	38.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.9: Enrollment Rate of Children Aged 6 to 15 Years – by Income Level

Location and income group	ENROLLMENT RATE AMONG CHILDREN IN AGE GROUP (PERCENT)								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Primary	Middle	Secondary
	6-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs	6-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs	6-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs
RURAL	65.4	69.7	56.1	78.1	76.6	57.1	85.8	84.5	69.9
Poor	58.2	59.5	39.8	72.2	69.0	42.6	81.5	79.9	59.8
Middle	66.8	72.3	57.3	79.4	75.8	56.0	86.3	83.4	70.5
Rich	74.2	77.9	68.9	85.9	85.8	72.4	91.7	91.4	79.6
URBAN	73.9	75.2	62.9	78.4	80.4	68.1	86.2	86.2	67.4
Poor	60.4	59.3	42.7	65.2	65.3	49.1	75.1	73.4	47.9
Middle	77.5	78.2	63.7	84.8	80.9	64.8	91.9	89.6	72.9
Rich	89.9	92.1	85.6	95.1	97.8	91.1	98.3	98	93.4
COMBINED	66.9	70.8	57.5	78.2	77.4	59.6	85.9	84.8	69.5

Table 3.10: Enrollment Rate of Children Aged 6 To 15 Years – by Income Level

Location and income group	ENROLLMENT RATE AMONG CHILDREN 6-15 YEARS (PERCENT)		
	1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II	2007/2008 PSMS-III
RURAL	64.9	74.3	73.8
Poor	56.0	67.1	67.5
Middle	66.6	74.6	73.9
Rich	74.1	83.2	81.4
URBAN	72.2	76.8	74.7
Poor	57.1	62.4	59.1
Middle	75.0	79.5	79.6
Rich	89.6	94.9	91.6

Table 3.11: Proportion of Students Attending Different Types of Schools

Type of school	SHARE OF TOTAL STUDENTS IN THE AGE GROUP (PERCENT)								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Primary	Middle	Secondary
	6-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs	6-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs	6-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs
COMBINED									
Government	68.0	61.9	54.6	60.7	53.8	48.8	60.4	53.4	46.5
Private	30.7	36.9	44.6	37.5	44.9	50.2	38.2	45.9	52.7
Other	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL									
Government	76.9	69.3	59.3	68.1	59.7	51.7	67.3	59.0	49.6
Private	21.9	29.5	40.0	30.1	38.9	47.4	31.2	40.2	49.6
Other	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
URBAN									
Government	29.6	33.6	38.2	24.4	30.9	40.3	22.7	27.0	31.4
Private	68.3	65.3	60.5	73.7	68.2	58.5	76.6	72.8	68.0
Other	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.12: Percentage Attending Government Schools – by Region and Income Level

Type of school	SHARE OF TOTAL STUDENTS IN THE AGE GROUP (PERCENT)								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Primary	Middle	Secondary
	6-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs	6-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs	6-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs
RURAL	76.9	69.3	59.3	68.1	59.7	51.7	67.3	59.0	49.6
Poor	82	75.1	59.6	81.7	68.5	64.9	78.3	70.9	57.9
Middle	76.8	70.2	62.6	66.7	63.5	54.3	65.9	55.2	46.9
Rich	71.3	63.6	56.6	52	48.4	41.9	54.0	50.6	45.8
URBAN	29.6	33.6	38.2	24.4	30.9	40.3	22.7	27	31.4
Poor	41.8	43.9	44.4	38.2	44.2	54.3	36.8	42.3	45
Middle	29.7	32.9	41.3	19.9	30.9	41	19.6	30.7	38.2
Rich	16.9	25.8	31.9	11.2	20.4	32.1	7.5	8.4	12.7
COMBINED	67.9	61.9	54.6	60.7	53.8	48.8	60.4	53.4	46.5

Table 3.13: Proportion of Students getting Different Types scholarship- (2007/2008 PSMS-III)

Sector	Types of scholarships getting by students					
	ST/SC	OBC	MINORITY	ECONOMICALLY WEAK	MERIT	OTHER
Rural	94.8	95.0	87.6	97.0	99.1	95.9
Urban	5.2	5.1	12.4	3.1	0.9	4.1

Table 3.14: Average Expenditure per Pupil on Education

Location and school level	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES																	
	PSMS-II									PSMS-III								
	Government			Private school			Overall : All School			Government			Private school			Overall : All School		
	Fees	Other	Total	Fees	Other	Total	Fees	Other	Total	Fees	Other	Total	Fees	Other	Total	Fees	Other	Total
Primary level	52	161	214	426	508	934	163	264	426	46	188	234	666	789	1454	235	371	606
Middle level	171	455	625	543	737	1280	339	582	922	147	454	601	695	922	1617	385	658	1043
Secondary level	474	902	1377	740	1124	1865	626	1029	1654	447	1152	1599	874	1274	2148	706	1226	1932
Higher level	813	1216	2029	1048	1533	2581	931	1375	2305	927	1608	2535	1534	1805	3338	1274	1721	2994
RURAL	126	294	420	540	719	1258	275	447	723	142	388	530	804	1019	1823	399	633	1032
Primary level	192	325	517	1036	825	1861	819	697	1516	196	348	544	1834	1391	3225	1416	1125	2542
Middle level	551	760	1311	1703	1165	2868	1341	1038	2379	359	868	1227	2481	2118	4600	2000	1835	3835
Secondary level	664	1271	1936	1574	1503	3077	1157	1397	2554	709	1508	2217	3738	3325	7063	2742	2727	5469
Higher level	1420	1756	3176	3346	2367	5714	2438	2079	4517	1668	2457	4125	4915	3508	8423	3843	3161	7005
URBAN	573	854	1427	1454	1118	2572	1170	1033	2203	580	1031	1611	2664	2116	4780	2099	1822	3921
Primary level	62	172	234	629	613	1242	272	335	607	55	197	252	1006	964	1970	405	479	884
Middle level	223	497	720	887	864	1751	557	681	1239	162	485	647	1163	1235	2398	654	854	1507
Secondary level	530	1010	1540	965	1226	2191	774	1131	1905	496	1218	1714	1538	1749	3287	1143	1548	2691
Higher level	1046	1423	2470	1993	1876	3869	1531	1655	3186	1103	1810	2912	2619	2351	4971	2013	2133	4148
COMBINED	176	357	534	834	847	1680	455	565	1021	178	441	619	1319	1323	2643	688	835	1523

Table 3.15: Provided Mid Day Meals - Liked by students or not (2007/2008 PSMS-III)

SECTOR	PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS								
	2007/2008 PSMS-III								
	Boys			Girls			Children		
	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
Rural	67.8	20.6	11.6	69.7	19.3	11.0	68.7	20.0	11.3
Urban	50.9	23.1	26.0	53.4	17.6	29.0	52.1	20.4	27.4
Combined	66.7	20.7	12.6	68.6	19.2	12.2	67.7	20.0	12.4

Table 3.16: Receipt of Government Scholarships - by Income Level

Sector and income group	PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS GETTING SCHOLARSHIPS					
	2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Rural	18.9	21.0	19.8	31.0	36.0	33.3
Urban	7.8	9.3	8.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
Combined	16.8	18.4	17.5	27.5	31.2	29.2
By Income Level:						
Poor	23.7	26.8	25.1	35.4	39.8	37.5
Middle	17.3	18.5	17.8	27.5	31.3	29.2
Rich	10.3	9.8	10.1	20.0	21.5	20.6

Table 3.17: Receipt of Free Uniform (2007/2008 PSMS-III) – by Income Level

Sector and income group	PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS GETTING FREE UNIFORM		
	2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Boys	Girls	Children
Rural	6.1	25.7	14.9
Urban	2.2	5.6	3.8
Combined	5.4	22.1	13
<i>By Income Level:</i>			
Poor	5.8	27.1	15.9
Middle	5	22	12.7
Rich	5.6	16.5	10.3

Table 3.18: Receipt of Free Text Books– by Income Level

Sector and income group	PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS GETTING FREE TEXTBOOKS					
	2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Rural	28.7	28.7	32.4	9.0	9.6	9.2
Urban	4.6	4.6	5.4	2.2	3.2	2.7
Combined	24.2	24.2	26.9	7.9	8.4	8.1
<i>By Income Level:</i>						
Poor	33.9	33.9	37.0	9.7	10.1	9.9
Middle	24.8	24.8	27.5	8.2	8.7	8.4
Rich	15.1	15.1	16.8	5.8	6.1	5.9



4. Health

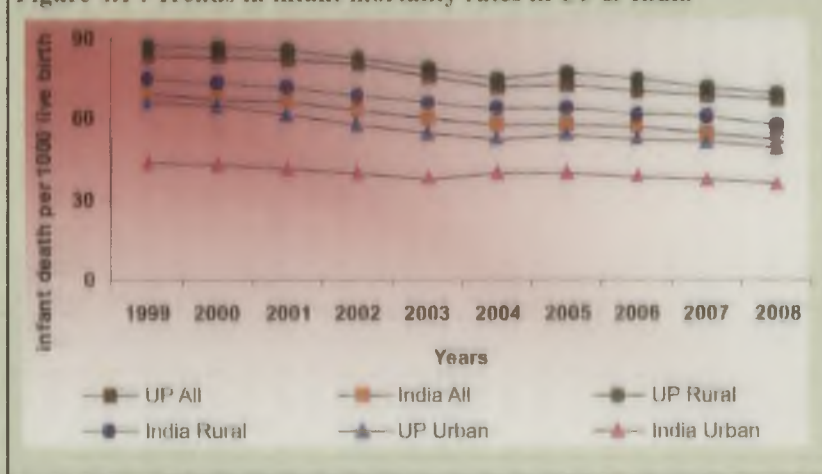
4.1 Introduction:

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of our country and is bigger than many of the countries of the world. But major health and demographic indicators of the state are not equivalent to national average. However government has expended much more to improve health facilities of its well being. UP government has made outlay of Rs.13194.05 Crore for improvement in Medical & Health services during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12). Out of that government has expended Rs. 1493.6 Crore during Financial Year 2007-08 for medical & health services. Comparative figures (Table 4.1) of major demographic indicators which depicts general health status of state shows that UP state is far behind than national average in major demographic indicators. Contrary to national average in context of expectation of life at birth, woman's of state are more adversely affected than males. To assess the development made in context of general health condition of well being of state, the enquiry in PSMS-III covered the various aspects of the availability and utilization of general health care facilities in UP which were provided by the government and private agencies and the expenditure incurred by the households for availing these services. This chapter deals with estimates on Anganwadi and Maternal Health Care and on the information on morbidity and health care services. The main objective of the survey was to study the extent of utilisation of the maternal and child health care programmes by the people. The target groups of the study were: (i) 0-6 year old children and (ii) women who were pregnant or who had delivered child at any time during the last 365 days before the survey. The survey sought to assess the coverage of Anganwadi and programmes relating to maternal health care during pregnancy. The related household and demographic characteristics of the population have also been studied. In this chapter, discussion has focused on rural-urban, male-female, socio-economic group and sector-wise variations to study the extent of utilization of health services by different domain of the population.

4.2 Infant Mortality & Child Mortality

Infant Mortality Rate is regarded as an important health indicator & it shows general standard of living of the concerned people of the area. Sample Registration System (SRS)

Figure 4.1 : Trends in infant mortality rates in UP & India



data show that the infant mortality rate (IMR) fallen from 84 to 67 deaths per thousand live births between 1999 and 2008 in UP (table 4.2). However IMR fallen significantly in the state of UP but it still remains higher than national average (53 per thousand live birth). Moreover, IMR in rural UP is considerably higher than that in urban UP. It is

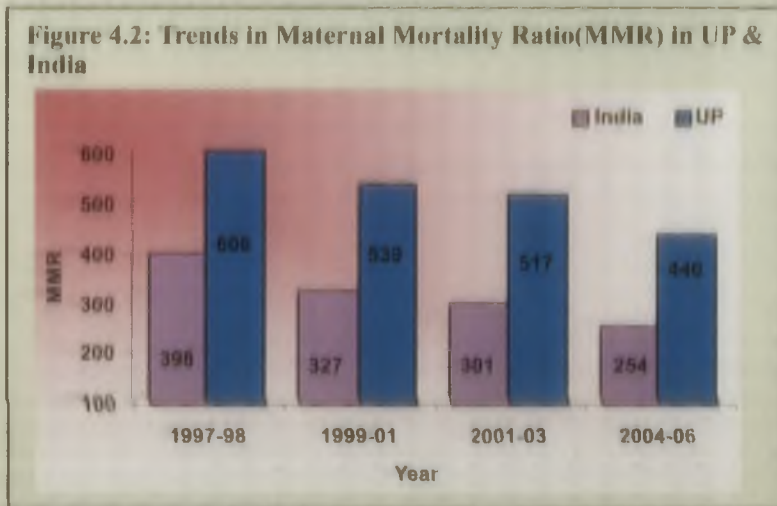
notable that different year rural-urban differences in IMR between 1999 and 2008 are relatively lower in UP than corresponding all India level rural-urban differences.

Like infant mortality rates, child mortality in UP remained considerably high than the national average. It remained high too than many states of the country. Child mortality rate in the UP was 25.6 in year 2005-06 as per NFHS-III and it became 22 for the year 2008 as per SRS report. It showed considerably high rural-urban differences in the state of UP.

4.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal health is strongly related with the health of a child. Motherless children tend to be at a

greater risk of death than children with mothers. Hence Maternal mortality—the death of women during pregnancy, childbirth, or even in the 42 days after delivery—remains a major concern to health systems worldwide. The SRS is the largest demographic survey in the country, providing estimates of maternal mortality through its nation wide sample survey. Maternal Mortality Ratio is derived as maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Notwithstanding the figure 4.2 shows



the decline in the MMR in UP fell from 606 in 1997-98 to 440 in 2004-06, but it remained considerably higher than the corresponding all India average. The latest SRS data from 1997-98 to 2004-06 also shows that MRR in UP is not only higher than all India level but it remained highest than that of almost all bigger states of the country (except Assam).

4.4 Incidence of Pregnancy, Childbirth:

From sample households ever-married women of age between 15-49 years, details of pregnancy, delivery, birth, etc., were collected. In order to provide estimates of pregnancy of women of age 15-49 years any time during a period of 365 days preceding the date of survey and importantly from those among them who had given birth, 9.4% married women reported delivery in last one year in the state. Reported deliveries in last one year of rural sector was 10.0% which was higher than reported deliveries of urban sector (6.9%). Percent deliveries reported in last one year decreased from 13.7% in PSMS-II round to 9.4% in PSMS-III round. This decrease over the period was found in both rural & urban sector but it substantially decreased more in urban than rural sector. Further looking the data (table 4.3) by income level, it reveals that drop in deliveries as obvious, more in relatively richer class woman than poorer woman in state from PSMS round -II in 2002/03 to PSMS round-III in 2007/08. Above comparison by social group indicate that above decrease was steeper in social groups by order of other then OBC then SC/ST.

4.5 Place of Deliveries:

In U.P, majority of the child births take place at home. But emphases on safe motherhood programmes by government & increased awareness & education about maternal & child healthcare, deliveries at home decreased substantially during periods of PSMS-II (2002/03) to PSMS-III (2007/08). Figure 4.3 & 4.4 gives the distribution of child births by place of birth. It is seen that overall 74.2 percent children borne at home in the state. But as it obvious, pattern of this

Figure 4.3: Percentage of Deliveries by Place

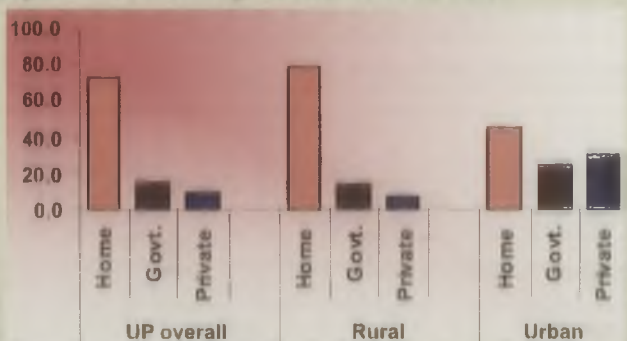


Figure 4.4: Percentage of Deliveries by Place

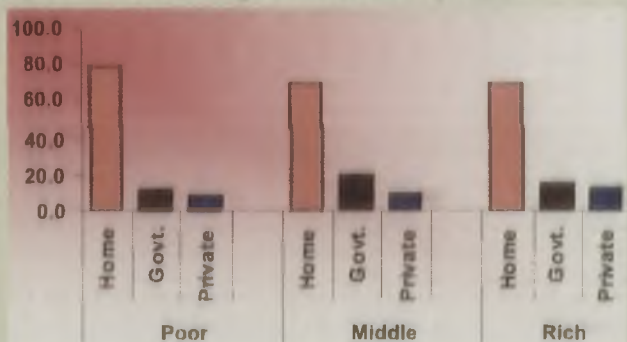
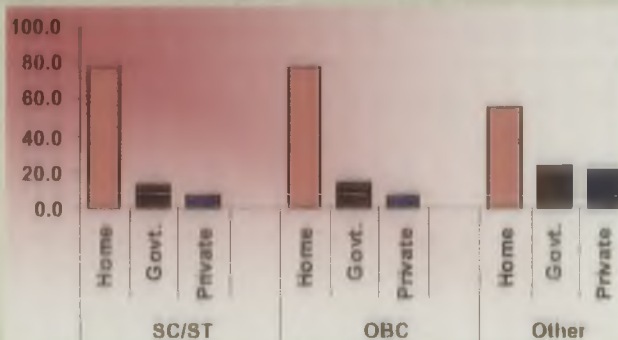


Figure 4.5: Percentage of Deliveries by Place



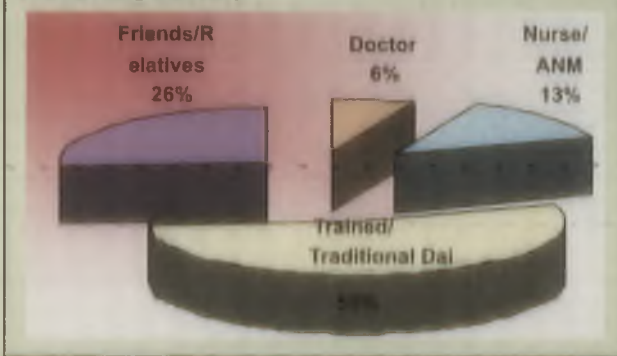
in rural & urban area is quite different. In urban areas, childbirths at Government/Private hospital were more common accounting for 54.8 percent of births. Births at homes were only 45.2 percent of the total.

In rural areas, 78.7 % of childbirths took place at home and only 21.4% of the births in hospitals (Government/Private). Table 4.4 also present data on the place of delivery by income level and social group in UP. 4/5 of the deliveries (78.9%) in relatively poor women occur at home where as it is 70.9% in women of relatively richer class. Similar type of pattern was seen if deliveries were classified by social group.

Promotional programmes for a safe motherhood by government like Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) etc promoted institutional delivery among pregnant women during periods which increased the share of the institutional, (i.e. In Government/Private Hospitals) childbirth from 16 per cent in 2002-03 to 26 per cent in 2007-08. The increase in institutional deliveries was found in both rural and urban sector but this increase was seen more steeped in rural than urban sector from PSMS-II (2002/03) to PSMS-III (07/08). A sharp rise in the share of institutional childbirth can also be seen by income level poor to Middle from PSMS II to PSMS III. Pattern of rise in institutional deliveries like of income level, it increased more sharper in OBC then SC/ST then Other for these two PSMS rounds.

It is important to note that during and after delivery both the mother and the child are safe, it is necessary that the deliveries should take place under proper supervision of qualified medical professionals and with adequate hygienic condition. Lack of either or of both, very often leads to complications resulting in permanent damage or even death of the mother or child. Table 4.5 gives the distribution of Birth at Home by Person Conducting Delivery. In state, only 6.3 percent deliveries were attended by the doctor, 13.3 percent by nurse, 54.1 percent by trained/traditional

Figure 4.6: Distribution of deliveries by person conducting delivery



Dai and 26.3 percent by friend/relatives. Attendance at home by trained/traditional Dai in urban areas was about 78.7 per cent while in rural areas it was only 51.4 per cent. It is important to note that share of conduction of deliveries by friends/relative in urban area was very little (3.5) where as it was relatively large (28.8 %) for rural sector. Comparison of above by income level shows, about 38 percent poor class women's deliveries were still conducted by their friends/relatives which are not as safe as

those conducted by trained professionals. The proportion fell to 9.3 percent for rich class.

Figure 4.7: Percentage of Safe Deliveries by Income Level and Social Group



A discouraging finding of PSMS III with regard to safe delivery was found to decline comparatively to PSMS II. Percentage of safe deliveries fell from 79 percent to 71 percent between Rounds II to III. Data show a clear fall between 2002/03 and 2007/08, both in rural as well as in urban areas of Uttar

Pradesh. As expected, the share of unsafe deliveries was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Figure 4.8: Percentage reporting fever



4.6 Morbidity:

The Morbidity is the rate at which an illness or ailment or abnormality occurs, calculated by dividing the number of people who are affected within a group by the entire number of people in that group. It is also an important measure of health. For measuring it the data were collected from sample households by the interview method. A set of probing questions were put to as many individual

members of a selected household as possible to ascertain whether they had suffered from any ailment during the reference period (last 15 days) and whether they had taken any medical treatment for it. The enquiry on morbidity was conducted with a reference period of 15 days.

Overall, about 9.8 % of the population reported experiencing some illness during period (table 4.7). The incidence of self reported illness in UP did not show significant variations by sector or income or social group or even over the periods of PSMS round's II & III. Table 4.7 presents data on person Consulting Doctor/ Quack/ Health Facility by symptoms. It may be matter of interest to note that (Figure 4.8) apart from the 'Fever' that account for nearly 58.1 percent of the Consulting cases could be indicative of a variety of ailments, ranging from a minor infection to major health problems. The proportions cases of Consulting due to 'others' were the highest among the 'ailment types' considered. They formed about 14.2 percent of the total cases of Consulting. Other ailments with relatively high proportion of cases of Consulting were 'Stomach ache' (7.8 percent), 'Diarrhea' (6.2 percent), 'Cough' (4.5 per cent), and 'Injury' (2.7 percent) each. There was not much differences by rural & urban in the proportion of consulting cases within each ailment. The similar pattern was seen for round PSMS- II & round PSMS- III) for ailment type.

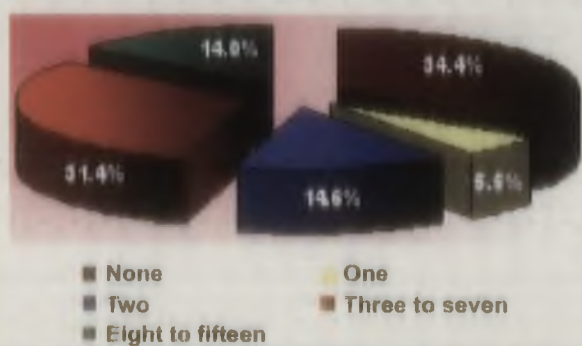
4.7 Treatment and Type of Consultation

Table 4.9 gives the share of government and private institutions for Consultation in the rural and urban areas by income group. As in case of treatment of ailments, here too, it was the private institutions that were the main provider of health care facilities both in the rural and urban areas. It was seen that the patients consulted dominantly private institutions for treating themselves in 2007-08. About 76 and 73 percent of the Consultation cases, in the rural and urban areas, respectively, were treated by the non-government institutions. It is notable that about 85 percent of the ailment cases were treated by the non-government institutions in 2002-03. A steady decline in the use of private health care facilities during two PSMS round are an indication of cheap & relatively increase & easily accessibility of government health facilities in state. In all income groups, the proportion for the rural and urban populations differed little. On the whole for both the sectors, the reliance on the private health facilities seems to be greater than that on the public sector. The data of Table 4.10 reveals the distribution of persons who reported some illness or other but did not consult for their illness were asked to describe the reason why they did not consult. It was reported that 44 per cent of the persons were Not Consulting Doctor/ Quack/ Health facility because they taken 'Home remedy'. This proportion was the same for all income classes. 'Repeated old prescription' had been reported as the reason in 60 percent cases in urban areas and 24 per cent cases in rural areas. It is clear that the two main reasons for not Consulting Doctor/ Quack/ Health Facility were 'Home remedy' and 'Repeated old prescription' for all income class as well as for rural and urban areas.

4.8 Untreated ailments:

Untreated ailments, whose proportion can be derived from Table 4.10, are further distributed in Table 4.11 by reason for not taking treatment. The corresponding estimates for PSMS II round are also presented in the same table. It is seen that, in the current round of survey (PSMS III) main reason for not consulting ailment was 'Problem not serious' & 'repeated old prescription'. It is important to note that for rural poor people, prominent reason was 'Problem not serious' while for urban upper income class people, prominent reason was 'repeated old prescription'. In the previous round survey, the reason most often cited for no treatment was that the ailment was 'Problem not serious'. This reason was reported by 29 per cent and 40 percent of the cases of untreated ailments in the rural and urban areas respectively.

Figure 4.9: Proportion of persons by number of days unable to function normally

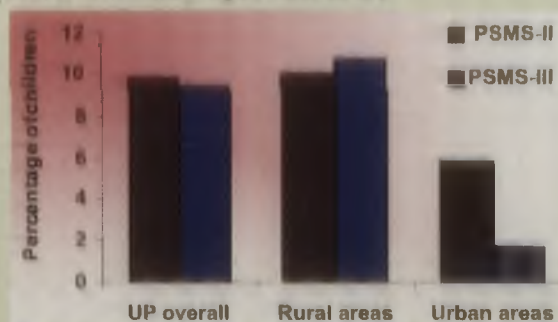


4.9 Loss of Household Income:

Often ailment of a working member of the household causes loss of household income. Ailment of a non-working member too causes disruption of usual activity. It is seen that, in the current PSMS round as well as in the previous round survey, one third people reported that despite the illness, there was not a single day when they abstained from normal working, while an approximately equal proportion reported a loss of 3 to 7 days during the prior 15 days (Figure 4.9).

About one-sixth of the persons reported a loss of 8 to 15 days, while 20 percent reported a loss of up to 2 days. Analysis of data on Inability to work normally due to illness by residence & income did not show notable variation over the two PSMS rounds (Table 4.12).

Figure 4.10(a): Percentage of Children (0-6 Years) Attending Anganwadi in UP



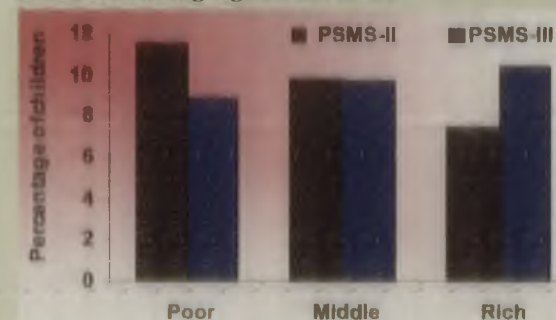
4.10 Anganwadi Attendance:

Anganwadi Centers are opened under government programmes meant to cater to the health and nutritional requirements of the children (0-6 yrs). Initially it intended only for the poor sections of the population primarily in rural areas where populations living below the poverty line (BPL). The poor children were eligible for supplementary nutrition

through the Anganwadi centers. Latter on this programme universalized to cover all children below six years of age, pregnant and nursing mothers and adolescent girls. The services are provided through 'Anganwadi' (literally a courtyard play centre) located within the village or the

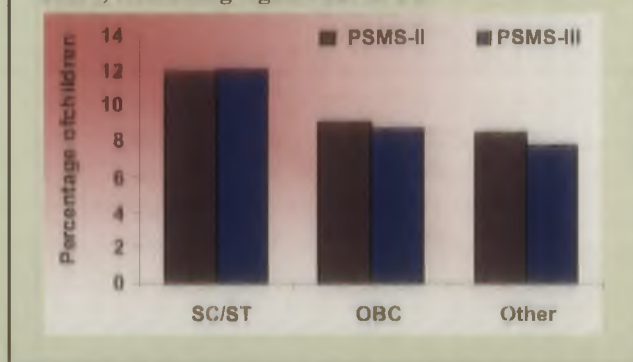
slum area itself. It aims for a better start of life by providing nutrition, health education and non-formal pre-school education in addition to providing many other services. Regular attendance in Anganwadis is likely to improve the regularity in school attendance, academic achievements and social behavior of children. Anganwadi programmes are more beneficial for the children of age 0-3 year which does not get micronutrient supplements. Table 4.13 shows that in rural UP, about 11 percent children had attended Anganwadis.

Figure 4.10(b): Percentage of Children (0-6 Years) Attending Anganwadi in UP



While in urban UP corresponding data is only 2 percent. The attendance varied between 10 to 10.8 percent in the rural areas and 5.9 to 1.7 per cent in the urban areas over the periods of PSMS- II to PSMS- III. It may be seen from the figure 4.8 that the estimates of Attendance are found to be lowest among the other category

Figure 4.10(c) : Percentage of Children (0 - 6 Years) Attending Anganwadi in UP



followed by OBC, and is highest among the ST/SC. Anganwadi programme probably did made impact as beneficiaries were at least competing with non-beneficiaries who were in poor income class.

4.11 Nutritional Supplement:

Nutritional needs of under six children are mandated to be fulfilled through Anganwadi centers of the area under ICDS scheme. To assess the successfulness of the scheme, Data on receipt of Nutritional Supplement collected under PSMS Survey.

The survey provides current information on the receipt of nutritional supplement to children of age group 0-6. Table 4.14 presents the proportion of children in the age group 0-6 years according to receiving the nutritional supplement. It is clear that the nutritional profile of rural & urban children has improved over the last five years. 88 percent children reported receiving food supplement 'always' followed by 12 percent who got it 'sometimes'. However, the rural-urban differences are quite significant; only 88.0 percent among rural children were provided always supplementary food as against it was 86.8 percent among urban children (Table 4.15). Nutritional supplement is higher (90.9 percent) among richest class followed by middle (88.0 percent). A comparison by social group shows that other category has the highest receiving the nutritional supplement.

If we talk about liking of nutritional supplement, From Table 4.16 it is clear that 17.8 percent urban children do not like nutritional supplement. On other hand children of rural areas who not like nutritional supplement are 16.9 percent followed by 10 percent do not say. There is 10 percent difference between rural children and urban children regarding taking of supplementary food.

4.12 Janani Suraksha Yojana:

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is an ambitious scheme launched under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and it is one of the Government flagship health programme. The main objective of the scheme is safe motherhood intervention and seeks to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery, i.e. by providing a cash incentive to mothers and get them to deliver their babies in a healthy facility. Table 4.17 gives the proportion of such women availing Janani Suraksha Yojana by the Income level and social group.

It is observed, that women from higher income groups had availed of Janani Suraksha Yojana facility more often than women of lower income groups. It is also seen that only about 5.5 percent of pregnant women had availed Janani Suraksha Yojana in the poor income class, and the proportion was much higher 8.8 & 14.5 percent in the middle & rich income class. The proportion of receiving benefit is found to be highest among the ST/SC, followed by other category, and is lowest among the OBC.

Table 4.1 : Demographic profile of Uttar Pradesh compared to India

S. No.	Item	Uttar Pradesh	India
1	Natural Growth Rate - 2008	20.7	15.4
2	Crude Birth Rate - 2008	29.1	22.8
3	Crude Death Rate - 2008	8.4	7.4
4	Total Fertility Rate - 2008	3.8	2.6
5	GRR (Gross Reproduction Rate) 2008	1.8	1.2
6	Sex Ratio at birth (Female per 1000 Male) 2006-08	877	904
7	Sex Ratio of child age group (0-4) 2006-08	884	915
8	Percent of population in the age group (0-4) to total population- 2008	11.8	10.1
9	Percent of population in the age group (0-14) to total population- 2008	37.6	31.9
10	Percent of population in the age group (15-59) to total population- 2008	56.2	60.9
11	Percent of population in the age group (60 & above) to total population- 2008	6.3	7.2
12	Child Mortality Rate- 2008	22	15
13	Under 5 Mortality Rate- 2008	91	69
14	Neo Natal Mortality Rate- 2008	45	35
15	Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate- 2008	22	18

Source: SRS Report no. 1 of 2009

Table 4.2: Trends in Infant mortality rate of UP & India

Year	Infant mortality rate					
	UP All	UP Rural	UP Urban	India All	India Rural	India Urban
1999	84	88	66	70	75	44
2000	83	87	65	68	74	43
2001	82	86	62	66	72	42
2002	80	83	58	63	69	40
2003	76	79	55	60	66	38
2004	72	75	53	58	64	40
2005	73	77	54	58	64	40
2006	71	75	53	57	62	39
2007	69	72	51	55	61	37
2008	67	70	49	53	58	36

Source: Different SRS Bulletins

Table 4.3: Married Women Reporting Delivery in Last One Year

	PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS			
	EVER MARRIED	GIVEN BIRTH IN LAST 1 YEAR AMONG MARRIED	EVER MARRIED	GIVEN BIRTH IN LAST 1 YEAR AMONG MARRIED
	2002/2003 PSMS-II		2007/2008 PSMS-III	
UP overall:	79.4	13.7	NA	9.4
Rural areas	82.3	14.1	NA	10.0
Urban areas	69.0	14.3	NA	6.9
By income level:				
Poor	80.5	10.8	NA	12.6
Middle	80.9	18.0	NA	9.6
Rich	77.0	14.2	NA	6.4
By social group:				
SC/ST	82.2	9.4	NA	9.8
OBC	80.1	14.5	NA	10.2
Other	75.6	12.1	NA	7.1

Table 4.4: Percentage of Deliveries by Place

INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIAL GROUP	PLACE OF DELIVERIES			
	HOME	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY	PRIVATE FACILITY	TOTAL
2002/2003 PSMS-II				
UP overall:	84.1	6.2	9.8	100
Rural areas	88.0	5.3	6.7	100
Urban areas	61.6	11.0	27.3	100
By income level:				
Poor	92.7	4.7	2.6	100
Middle	83.6	5.5	10.9	100
Rich	70.6	9.6	19.9	100
By social group:				
SC/ST	90.9	3.8	5.4	100
OBC	85.5	7.0	7.6	100
Other	73.6	7.1	19.3	100
2007/2008 PSMS-III				
UP overall:	74.2	15.5	10.4	100
Rural areas	78.7	14.1	7.2	100
Urban areas	45.2	24.0	30.8	100
By income level:				
Poor	78.9	12.0	9.1	100
Middle	70.6	19.8	9.6	100
Rich	70.9	15.5	13.6	100
By social group:				
SC/ST	78.4	13.6	8.0	100
OBC	77.7	14.1	8.2	100
Other	55.8	22.8	21.4	100

Table 4.5: Percentage of Women Giving Birth at Home by Person Conducting Delivery

INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIAL GROUP	WHO CONDUCTED DELIVERY									
	DOC TOR	NURSE/ ANM	TRAINED/ TRADITIONAL DAI	FRIENDS/ RELATIVES	TOTAL	DOC TOR	NURSE/ ANM	TRAINED/ TRADITIONAL DAI	FRIENDS/ RELATIVES	TOTAL
2002/03 PSMS-II					2007/08 PSMS-III					
UP overall:	3.1	7.2	64.4	25.3	100	6.3	13.3	54.1	26.3	100
Rural areas	2.9	6.7	64.2	26.2	100	6.1	13.7	51.4	28.8	100
Urban areas	4.4	11.2	66.4	18.0	100	7.6	10.2	78.7	3.5	100
By income level:										
Poor	2.9	5.6	64.4	27.1	100	3.4	12.1	46.4	38.1	100
Middle	3.3	6.4	66.5	23.9	100	5.7	15.4	52.1	26.8	100
Rich	3.1	12.0	61.1	23.9	100	11.0	12.7	67.1	9.3	100
By social group:										
SC/ST	3.7	5.5	54.1	36.7	100	4.0	11.5	58.3	26.1	100
OBC	2.6	5.6	68.7	23.1	100	8.4	13.6	50.2	27.8	100
Other	3.5	13.4	67.5	15.6	100	3.2	17.6	59.6	19.6	100

Table 4.6: Percentage of Safe Deliveries by Income Level and Social Group

INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIAL GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF SAFE DELIVERIES	
	2002/03 PSMS-II	2007/08 PSMS-III
UP overall:	78.7	71.1
Rural areas	76.9	68.6
Urban areas	88.9	87.1
By income level:		
Poor	74.9	64.3
Middle	80.1	71.8
Rich	83.2	81.7
By social group:		
SC/ST	66.7	79
OBC	80.3	65.9
Other	88.5	75.8

Table 4.7: Percentage Reporting Illness (During 15 Days Preceding Survey)

	PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS BY STATUS									
	DID NOT CONSULT	CONSULTED FOR ILLNESS	CONSULTED FOR MATERNAL/OTHER REASONS	DID NOT FEEL ILL	TOTAL	DID NOT CONSULT	CONSULTED FOR ILLNESS	CONSULTED FOR MATERNAL/OTHER REASONS	DID NOT FEEL ILL	TOTAL
	2002/03 PSMS-II					2007/08 PSMS-III				
UP Overall:	1.0	7.7	1.9	89.4	100	0.6	7.6	1.6	90.2	100
UP Rural	1.0	7.8	1.9	89.3	100	0.6	7.9	1.5	90.1	100
UP Urban	0.8	7.2	2.1	90	100	0.5	6.7	2.2	90.6	100
By income level:										
Poor	0.9	6.8	1.2	91.1	100	0.6	6.5	1.1	91.8	100
Middle	1.0	7.4	1.7	90	100	0.5	7.6	1.5	90.4	100
Rich	1.1	8.9	2.9	87	100	0.6	8.8	2.3	88.3	100
By social group:										
SC/ST	1.1	7.9	1.8	89.1	100	0.6	8.2	1.6	89.7	100
OBC	0.9	7.8	1.8	89.5	100	0.5	7.7	1.5	90.3	100
Other	1.0	7.3	2.3	89.4	100	0.7	6.8	2.0	90.5	100

Table 4.8: Population Consulting Doctor/ Quack/ Health Facility by Symptom

SELF-REPORTED SYMPTOMS	BY RESIDENCE			BY INCOME LEVEL			BY RESIDENCE			BY INCOME LEVEL		
	UP OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH	UP OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH
	2002/03 PSMS-II						2007/08 PSMS-III					
Fever	54.2	54.7	52.3	59.3	56.6	49.1	58.1	59.2	53.4	62.5	58.8	54.5
Diarhea	7	7.2	6.1	8.3	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.4	7.3	5.3
Vomiting	2	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.1
Spinning	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.7
Cough	4.8	4.4	6.4	4.5	5	4.7	4.5	4.3	5.2	4.2	4.3	4.9
Stomach ache	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.3	7.8	8.1	6.1	6.6	7.5	8.8
Injury	3	3	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.9
	REASONS											
Delivery	0.5	0.4	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1
ANC/PNC	0.5	0.4	1	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.3
Health check-up	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2
Immunization	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.8
Family planning services	0.3	0.3	0	0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Others	17.7	17.4	19.2	14	16.6	21.1	14.2	12.6	21.6	11.3	13.2	16.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.9: Percentage Consulting by Consultation Type and Income Level

LOCATION AND INCOME LEVEL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION									
	GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE FORMAL	PRIVATE INFORMAL	OTHERS	TOTAL	GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE FORMAL	PRIVATE INFORMAL	OTHERS	TOTAL
	2002/03 PSMS-II					2007/08 PSMS-III				
UP overall:	10.3	39.9	44.6	5.2	100	18.5	37.6	37.9	6.1	100
Poor	7.8	36.5	49.9	5.8	100	16.6	32.1	43.6	7.7	100
Middle	10.1	34.9	50.1	4.9	100	19.8	33.2	41.1	6.0	100
Rich	12.2	46.1	36.8	4.9	100	18.6	44.9	31.3	5.2	100
Rural areas:	9.6	35.2	50.2	5.1	100	18.7	34.5	41.5	5.3	100
Poor	6.9	34.3	53.3	5.5	100	17.3	30.8	45.2	6.8	100
Middle	9.4	29.3	56.3	5	100	19.4	30.5	44.8	5.3	100
Rich	11.7	40.2	43.3	4.8	100	19.1	40.1	36.5	4.3	100
Urban areas:	13.5	60.7	20.2	5.6	100	17.33	51.7	21.1	10.0	100
Poor	12.2	46.9	33.6	7.3	100	13.9	37.6	37.0	11.5	100
Middle	13.1	58.9	23.2	4.8	100	21.2	44.8	25.0	9.0	100
Rich	14.7	70.5	9.8	5.1	100	16.4	69.3	4.8	9.6	100

Table 4.10: Population Not Consulting Doctor/ Quack/ Health Facility by Reason

REASONS FOR NOT CONSULTING	PERCENT REPORTING											
	BY RESIDENCE			BY INCOME LEVEL			BY RESIDENCE			BY INCOME LEVEL		
	UP OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH	UP OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH
	2002/03 PSMS-II						2007/08 PSMS-III					
Problem not serious	30.4	28.8	39.5	32.4	31.1	28.3	4.0	4.8	0.0	0.6	9.5	2.4
Home remedy	24.5	24.8	23.0	20.5	25.7	26.7	44.2	48.3	23.7	64.4	32.1	34.9
Treatment expensive	11.0	11.4	8.6	11.8	13.2	8.4	6.2	5.8	8.2	8.9	3.8	5.7
Other reasons clubbed	4.8	5.0	3.5	8.2	3.6	3.0	8.0	9.5	0.4	10.7	10.9	2.6
Repeated old prescription	24.0	24.1	23.0	19.8	20.6	30.3	30.0	24.0	60.3	10.6	36.8	43.5
Others	5.4	5.9	2.4	7.2	5.9	3.4	7.6	7.6	7.4	5.0	6.8	11.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.11: Population Not Consulting Doctor/Quack/ Health Facility by Symptom

SELF REPORTED SYMPTOM	PERCENT REPORTING											
	BY RESIDENCE			BY INCOME LEVEL			BY RESIDENCE			BY INCOME LEVEL		
	UP OVER ALL	RUR AL	URB AN	POOR	MID DLE	RICH	UP OVER ALL	RUR AL	URB AN	POOR	MID DLE	RICH
	2002/03 PSMS-II						2007/08 PSMS-III					
Fever	33.2	33.6	30.8	36.1	36.2	28.3	33.7	37.7	14.0	51.1	33.7	16.3
Diarrhea	4.9	5.1	3.8	4.9	5.8	4.1	4.1	3.1	9.3	4.9	4.2	3.2
Vomiting	3.9	3	9	3.4	2.8	5.2	2.5	2.5	2.1	4.3	0.8	2.1
Dizziness	1.7	1.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	0.6	3.2	3.0	4.3	5.8	3.6	0.1
Cough	13.2	12.8	15.7	15.1	9.8	14.7	9.8	9.7	10.1	8.4	8.7	12.2
Stomach ache	11.3	11	12.7	5.4	14	13.6	14.1	15.1	9.3	6.8	14.3	21.4
Injury	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.1	1.7	3.1	6.1	6.8	2.3	7.6	6.1	4.5
Others	29.3	30.5	23.1	30	27.4	30.5	26.5	22.2	48.7	11.0	28.6	40.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.12: Percentage of Persons (Age 6 and above) by Number of Days Unable to Work Normally Due to Illness

NUMBER OF DAYS	PERCENT REPORTING											
	BY RESIDENCE			BY INCOME LEVEL			BY RESIDENCE			BY INCOME LEVEL		
	UP OVER ALL	RUR AL	URB AN	POOR	MID DLE	RICH	UP OVER ALL	RUR AL	URB AN	POOR	MID DLE	RICH
	2002/03 PSMS-II						2007/08 PSMS-III					
None	33.2	31.9	38.7	35.2	31.5	33.2	34.4	33.6	38.5	33.1	34.3	35.4
One	5.0	5.2	3.9	5.6	5	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.3	4.8
Two	14.1	14.0	14.5	12.7	15.6	13.9	14.6	15.1	12.1	15.5	15.5	13.4
Three to seven	33.1	33.7	30.6	34.3	34.3	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.6	32.3	31.9	30.6
Eight to fifteen	14.7	15.2	12.2	12.2	13.7	16.8	14.0	14.4	12.5	13.5	12.1	15.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.13: Percentage of Children (0-6 Years) Attending Anganwadi in UP

INCOME LEVEL/ SOCIAL GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN
	2002/03 PSMS-II	2007/08 PSMS-III
UP overall	9.8	9.4
Rural areas	10.0	10.8
Urban areas	5.9	1.7
By income level:		
Poor	11.4	8.8
Middle	9.8	9.6
Rich	7.4	10.4
By social group:		
SC/ST	12.0	12.1
OBC	9.1	8.7
Other	8.5	7.8

Table 4.14: Percentage of Children (0-6 Years) Receiving the Nutritional Supplement

INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIAL GROUP	INTENSITY OF RECEIVING THE NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT							
	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	NEVER	TOTAL	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	NEVER	TOTAL
	2002/03 PSMS-II				2007/08 PSMS-III			
UP overall	77.3	17.8	4.9	100	88.0	12.0	0.1	100
Rural areas	77.2	17.7	5.1	100	88.0	11.9	0.1	100
Urban areas	78.6	21.2	0.2	100	86.8	13.2	0.0	100
By income level:								
Poor	77.5	18.5	4.0	100	85.8	14.2	0.0	100
Middle	76.0	19.4	4.6	100	88.0	12.0	0.0	100
Rich	78.8	13.6	7.6	100	90.9	8.8	0.3	100
By social group								
SC/ST	81.3	12.2	6.5	100	84.9	15.1	0.0	100
OBC	74.8	19.7	5.6	100	88.9	11.1	0.0	100
Other	76.1	24.0	0.0	100	91.8	7.7	0.6	100

Table 4.15: Percentage of Children (0-6 Years) Receiving the Nutritional Supplement

INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIAL GROUP	INTENSITY OF RECEIVING THE NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT							
	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	NEVER	TOTAL	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	NEVER	TOTAL
	2002/03 PSMS-II				2007/08 PSMS-III			
UP Rural	77.2	17.7	5.1	100	88.0	11.9	0.1	100
By income level:								
Poor	77.4	18.5	4.2	100	86.1	14.0	0.0	100
Middle	76.1	19.2	4.8	100	87.9	12.1	0.0	100
Rich	78.8	13.6	7.6	100	90.8	8.8	0.3	100
By social group:								
SC/ST	81.3	12.1	6.6	100	85.3	14.8	0.0	100
OBC	73.8	20.4	5.8	100	88.8	11.2	0.0	100
Other	78.3	21.7	0.0	100	91.9	7.5	0.6	100
UP Urban	78.6	21.2	0.2	100	86.8	13.2	0.0	100
By income level:								
Poor	80.5	19.3	0.3	100	80.9	19.1	0.0	100
Middle	74.7	25.3	0.0	100	95.0	5.0	0.0	100
Rich	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
By social group:								
SC/ST	83.4	16.6	0.0	100	58.3	41.7	0.0	100
OBC	93.9	5.8	0.3	100	94.6	5.4	0.0	100
Other	10.1	89.9	0.0	100	88.3	11.7	0.0	100

Table 4.16: Percentage of Children (0-6 Years) Liking the Nutritional Supplement

INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIAL GROUP	INTENSITY OF LIKING THE NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT			
	YES	NO	DON'T SAY	TOTAL
	2007/08 PSMS-III			
UP overall	73.3	17.0	9.7	100
Rural areas	73.1	16.9	10.0	100
Urban areas	82.2	17.8	0.0	100
By income level:				
Poor	71.6	17.8	10.5	100
Middle	69.3	20.4	10.3	100
Rich	80.9	11.4	7.7	100
By social group				
SC/ST	74.3	18.1	7.6	100
OBC	73.3	16.1	10.6	100
Other	71.2	17.1	11.7	100

Table 4.17: Percentage of Females Receiving Janani Suraksha Yojana within 12 months

INCOME	HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING BENEFIT (PERCENT)		
	YES	NO	Total
	2007/08 PSMS-III		
POOR	5.5	94.5	100
MIDDLE	8.8	91.2	100
RICH	14.5	85.5	100
SOCIAL GROUP			
SC/ST	12.8	87.2	100
OBC	6.3	93.7	100
OTHER	10.7	89.4	100
TOTAL	8.8	91.2	100



5. Housing and Access to Amenities

5.1 Introduction:

In spite of a quickened rate of economic growth in state, coverage of the population in terms of availability of house, access to basic amenities like -safe drinking water supply, sanitary, latrine, drainage & sewerage, approach road to houses and electricity remains a major challenge in India & UP in particular. The PSMS survey is the state-wide enquiry to provide estimates on certain characteristics of availability and use of drinking water and on some conditions of sanitation and hygiene at the State levels. As regards drinking water, such data pertained to its source, availability, right of use and distance from the source. As regards sanitation, they pertained to type of sanitation system, latrine type, right of use of latrine.

5.2 Structure of dwelling:

The distribution of households by type of pucca structure of their dwelling units is given in

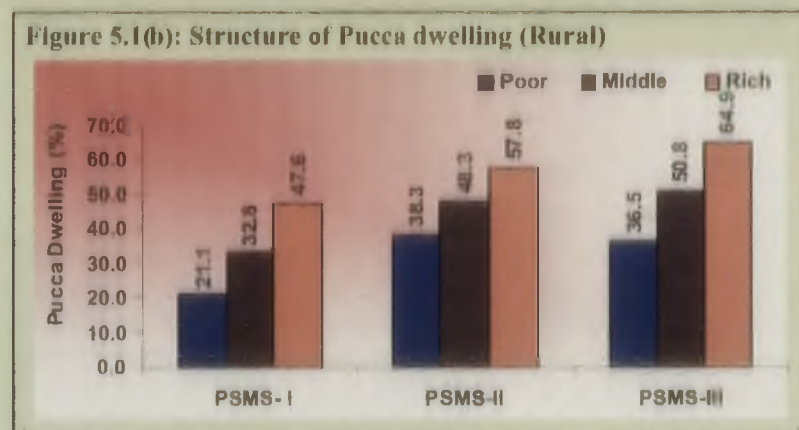
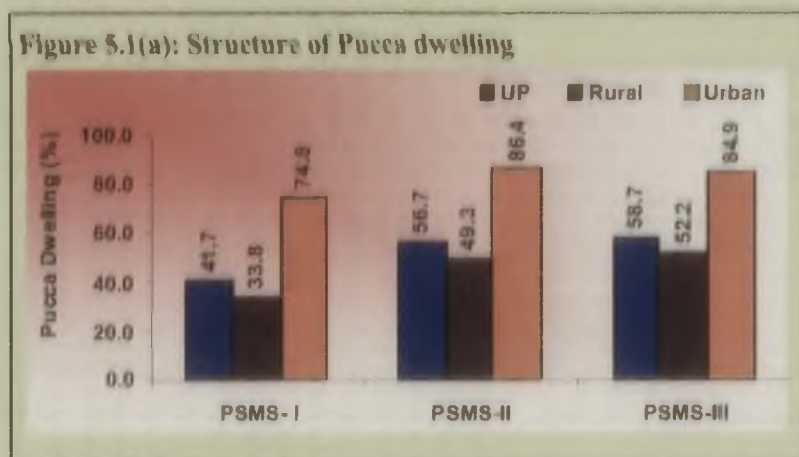
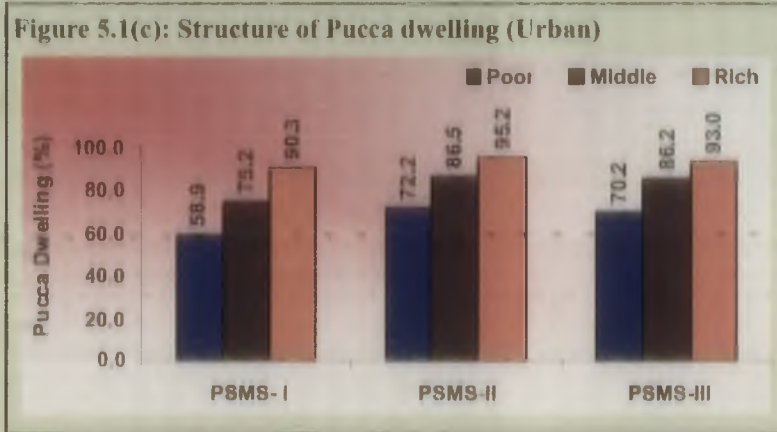


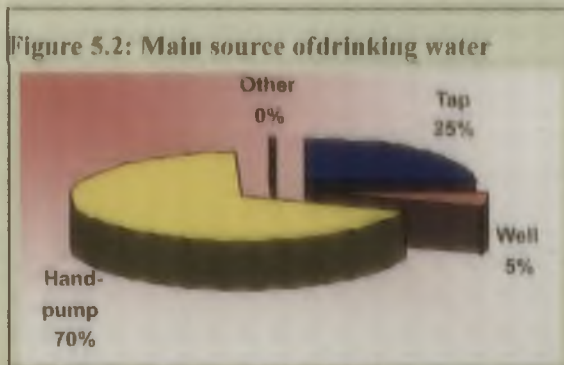
Figure 5.1 for each Income group for the rural and urban areas. It can be seen that more than half of the households in the urban areas resided in pucca structures. Pucca structure is much more common in the urban areas with 85 percent of the households reporting it. The distribution in respect of the pucca structure of dwellings is found to deteriorate for the weaker sections of the population. 37 percent of the households among the poor class resided in the dwellings made of pucca materials, the rest living either in semi-pucca or in kutchra dwellings in rural areas. The proportion of population living in pucca

structures was highest among the rich class of households (93 percent) in urban areas and lowest, as expected, among the poor class (70 percent).



5.3 Access of Water:

5.3(a): Major Source of Drinking Water: The source from where drinking water is collected by the household roughly indicates its quality and, thus the awareness of the households of the need for drinking water of proper quality.



Information collected on the major source of drinking water used by the household has been presented in Table 5.2 separately for the rural and urban areas. The most prevalent source, in the rural areas, is found to be 'hand pump'. Next in importance, as reported, were 'tap' and 'well'. The proportions of households reporting the use of drinking water from these three sources were 77 percent, 17 percent and 6 percent, respectively, in the rural areas. The same three sources were the most important in urban areas, but in a different

order. 'Tap' was the most important (56 percent), followed by 'hand pump' (42 percent), and 'well' (1.2 percent).

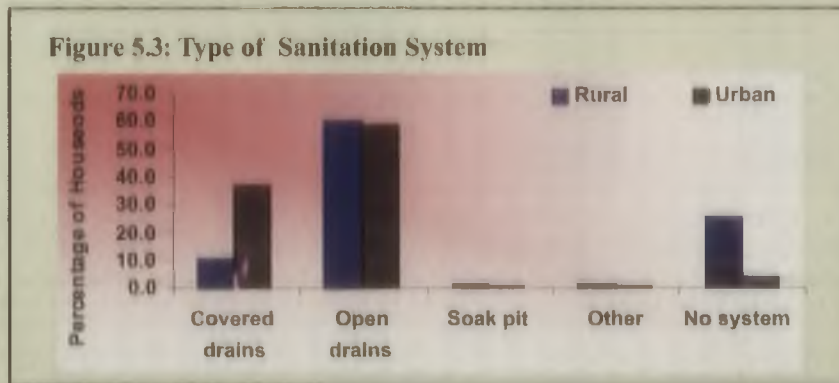
It is clear from data that the overall pattern in terms of importance of the different principal sources remained unchanged over the last decade. However, among rural households, the proportion served by tap gradually increased. A similar situation prevailed in urban areas, too.

5.3(b): Drinking Water From Principal Source by Distance: The distance separating the households from their principal source of drinking water is an important indicator of the level of living of the household members. Table 5.2 shows the percentage distribution of households by these principal sources for various stretches of distance between the households and their principal sources. Majority of households - about 60% in rural and an 83% in urban areas - had source of drinking water within their premises. However, only about 40% of rural and 16% of urban households reported their principal source within a distance of 0.5 km of their dwelling units.

The percentage of households enjoying this facility within their premises was much higher by about 2 percentage points in rural and about 4 percentage points in urban areas in the PSMS-III round, than in the PSMS-I round (1999- 00). However, compared to the PSMS-II round, the percentage of households enjoying such facility was a approximately same in urban areas during the present survey (PSMS-III).

5.4 Sanitation System:

Figure 5.3 gives the percentage distribution of households by type of Sanitation System. 60 percent of the households reported that they had open drains facility. Only 16 percent of the households had covered drainage. 22 percent of the households reported that they had no sanitation facility in their households. In rural areas, the proportion was as high as 26 percent and in urban areas, it was only 3.2 percent.



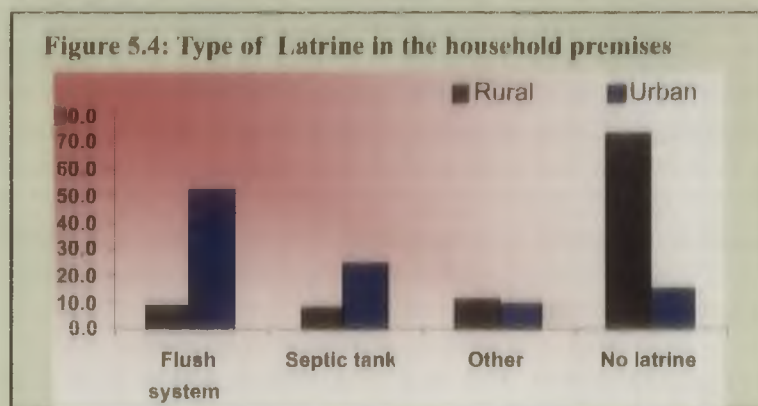
60 percent of the households reported that they had open drains facility. Only 16 percent of the households had covered drainage. 22 percent of the households reported that they had no sanitation facility in their households. In rural areas, the proportion was as high as 26 percent and in urban areas, it was only 3.2 percent.

5.5 Latrine Type:

The distribution of households by type of latrine, as estimated from the present survey, is presented in

Table 5.6 separately for rural and urban areas. During 2007-08, a high 74 percentage of rural households reported no any type of latrine they used. This percentage was only 15 percentages for urban households. Only about 7.9%, 7.5% of rural households reported using Flush system and Septic tank, respectively, whereas 52% and 24% of urban households reported using these two types of latrine respectively.

No latrine was quite frequently reported much more so rural households than that of urban households. However, a gradual fall though small in the proportion of such households is noticeable during this ten-year



period. Use of septic tank was on the rise more in rural than in urban areas. Flush system of latrine in rural as well as in urban area increased during the three PSMS rounds. However increase was little in rural sector compared to urban sector during the periods.

Overall 16.6 percentage households of state reported Flush Latrines within their premises in year 2007-08 increased which was 13 percent for the year 2002/03. Rural-Urban differences in it was found quit large. Relatively richer households of the both sector have more Flush latrine within their premises and it increased over three PSMS rounds.

5.6 Access of Electricity:

Access to Electricity plays an important role in the increasing quality of living standards of well being. It is well known fact that many activities of people depend on electricity. The all 3- PSMS survey collected information on household with electricity connection and average number of hour's electricity available per day. The survey shows that about only 40 percent households of the state has electricity connection (Table 5.8). For the rural and urban sector, it was 28.5 & 84.6

percent respectively. It shows that more than two third rural household of UP had no electricity connection in 2007-08. The share of the poor income class with no electricity connection was much higher both in rural and urban sector. Data from all three survey rounds confirm that the richer are more likely to have access electricity connection compared to the middle and poorest population group.

Information on the average number of hours per day availability of electricity to the households of UP was collected. Availability was classified as: Less than 5 hrs, 5–10 hours, 10–15 hours, and 15+ hours. 17.5 percent households (Table 5.9) of the state reported that electricity was available for 5–10 hours, 11 percent households reported for 10–15 hours, and only 9.3 percent households reported availability of electricity for 15+ hours. It is also observed that average number of hours availability of electricity per day worsen over the period of the PSMS rounds.

Table 5.1: Structure of Dwelling

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP	PUCCA DWELLING (PERCENT)		
	1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II	2007/2008 PSMS-III
UP Overall	41.7	56.7	58.7
Rural Areas:	33.8	49.3	52.2
Poor	21.1	38.3	36.5
Middle	32.8	48.3	50.8
Rich	47.6	57.8	64.9
Urban Areas	74.8	86.4	84.9
Poor	58.9	72.2	70.2
Middle	75.2	86.5	86.2
Rich	90.3	95.2	93.0

Table 5.2: Main source of Drinking Water

DRINKING WATER	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/03 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban
MAIN SOURCE									
Tap	18.9	10.8	52.8	14.0	5.3	49.0	24.7	17.0	55.9
Well	12.6	14.9	3.0	8.8	10.6	1.7	5.0	6.0	1.2
Hand-pump	67.6	73.3	43.8	76.8	83.7	49.0	69.8	76.7	42.0
Other	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DISTANCE									
Within premises	61.6	57.4	79.6	61.0	55.5	83.1	64.2	59.5	83.2
< 0.5 km	36.9	41.0	19.8	38.4	43.8	16.7	35.1	39.8	16.2
0.5 – 1 km	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.4
More than 1 km	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
WATER AVAILABLE ALL 12 MONTHS (%)	99.9	100.0	99.8	98.3	98.5	97.5	98.8	98.5	99.7

Table 5.3: Households main source of Drinking Water within their Premises

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP:	HOUSEHOLDS (PERCENT)		
	1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II	2007/2008 PSMS-III
UP Overall:	61.6	61.0	64.2
Rural Areas:	57.4	55.5	59.5
Poor	54.1	50.8	52.3
Middle	57.1	54.0	60.8
Rich	60.8	59.9	63.8
Urban Areas:	79.6	83.0	83.2
Poor	69.3	72.2	72.1
Middle	78.8	81.1	83.5
Rich	90.6	91.2	89.8

Table 5.4: Type of Sanitation System

TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/03 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban
Covered drains	9.5	24.2	6.0	12.4	29.7	8.2	16.0	10.8	36.8
Open drains	57.9	67.9	55.5	56.5	64.0	54.7	59.5	59.7	58.9
Soak pit	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.7
Other	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.8	0.4
No system	29.9	6.3	35.6	29.4	5.2	35.4	21.5	26.0	3.2
Overall	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 5.5: Households Connected to Covered/Open Drains

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP:	HOUSEHOLDS (PERCENT)		
	1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II	2007/2008 PSMS-III
UP Overall:	67.4	69.0	75.5
Rural Areas:	61.5	62.8	70.5
Poor	54.5	55.9	63.0
Middle	63.1	61.3	67.8
Rich	67.0	68.8	78.2
Urban Areas:	92.1	93.6	95.6
Poor	89.4	88.7	91.7
Middle	92.3	93.6	95.2
Rich	94.8	96.6	98.4

Table 5.6: Type of Latrine in the Household Premises

TYPE OF LATRINE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/03 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban
Flush system	12.2	5.5	40.0	13.0	5.6	42.4	16.6	7.9	51.8
Septic tank	7.8	4.4	22.0	7.7	4.1	22.3	10.8	7.5	23.9
Other	11.8	9.3	22.4	8.0	5.9	16.1	10.6	11.0	9.2
No latrine	68.3	80.9	15.6	71.4	84.3	19.2	62.0	73.6	15.2
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 5.7: Households with Flush Latrines within their Premises

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP:	HOUSEHOLDS (PERCENT)		
	1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II	2007/2008 PSMS-III
UP Overall:	12.2	12.9	16.6
Rural Areas:	5.5	5.6	7.9
Poor	2.4	2.1	3.3
Middle	4.6	4.7	5.6
Rich	9.7	8.7	13.2
Urban Areas:	40.0	42.4	51.8
Poor	21.6	23.7	30.6
Middle	37.8	38.7	51.6
Rich	60.6	56.8	64.9

Table 5.8: Households with Electricity Connection

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP:	HOUSEHOLDS (PERCENT)		
	1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II	2007/2008 PSMS-III
UP Overall:	38.8	34.8	39.6
Rural Areas:	28.1	23.3	28.5
Poor	17.8	12.4	15.0
Middle	27.1	20.6	24.8
Rich	39.6	32.9	41.5
Urban Areas:	83.6	80.7	84.6
Poor	70.9	60.7	63.0
Middle	85.7	78.9	86.6
Rich	94.1	94.6	96.5

Table 5.9: Average Hours per Day of Electricity Supply

HOURS PER DAY OF ELECTRICITY	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/03 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban
No connection	61.2	71.9	15.4	65.2	76.7	19.3	60.4	71.5	15.4
Less than 5 hrs	2.9	3.3	1.3	2.2	2.7	0.4	2.0	2.1	1.5
5-10 hours	12.2	12.7	10.2	13.7	13.7	13.6	17.5	17.5	17.6
10-15 hours	11.1	7.9	24.5	8.5	4.7	23.6	10.9	7.0	26.6
15+ hours	12.7	4.3	47.6	10.4	2.3	43.1	9.3	1.9	38.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

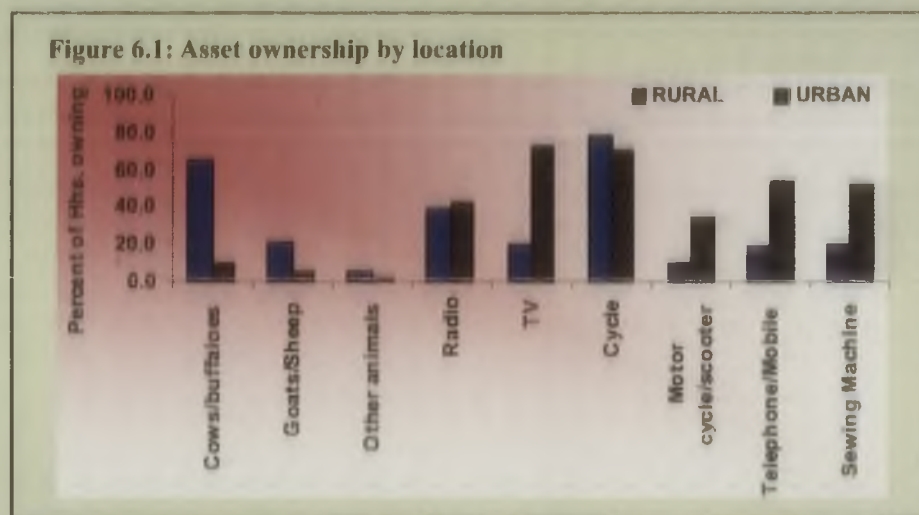
6. Vulnerability and Asset Ownership

6.1 Introduction:

Vulnerability is the people's propensity to fall, or stay, below a pre-determined minimum level of security of basic needs of life and it is a function of people's exposure to risks and of their resilience to these. By risks we mean events or trends that create a measure instability which may have a negative impact on concern persons welfare. Vulnerable groups comprise people with common characteristics, who are likely to fall or remain below a certain welfare threshold in the near future. That threshold may be ownership or access to certain amount of assets or welfare or a poverty line. Assets may be tangible or intangible. It is well recognise fact that Ownership of assets by households can be used as indicator of living standard which ultimately become a poverty related measure The asset-based approach to analysis poverty describes poverty as caused by inadequate access or holding of assets during period of consumption and the loss or degradation of assets. During this survey information were collected on assets owned during the period 2007-08. The information on ownership of cows/buffaloes, goats/sheep, other animals, Radio, TV, Cycle, Motorcycle/scooter, Telephone/Mobile and Sewing Machine was collected in all PSMS round. This chapter summarises the main findings related to ownership of these assets by households which may be related to poverty.

6.2 Ownership of Assets and Consumer Durables:

Ownership of cows/buffaloes in rural households are the most common asset. About 69 percent rural households reported they owning cows/buffaloes (Table 6.1). Ownership of Goats/sheep & other animals were reported by only 21.6 & 5.5 percent rural households respectively. In urban sector ownership of assets as cows, buffaloes, goats/sheep & other animals reported by only 10.9, 5.5 & 2.2 percent households respectively which shows that in urban sector these assets are



uncommon in urban sector. Between the periods of PSMS -II & III, the percent of households holding cows/ buffaloes, Goats/ Sheep & other animals has marginally changed in both sectors. From figure 6.1 it is obvious that live-stock assets are more common in rural areas while in urban areas, assets such as TV, motor cycle,

Telephone/ Mobile and sewing machine are more common.

Analysis of asset ownership by income and sector of residence of households shows that cows/buffaloes are still considered as asset related to prosperity in rural sector where as in urban sector these are considered as asset of deprivation so that about 56.8 percent rural poor households reported that they owned cows/buffaloes where as it was 71 percent in case of rural

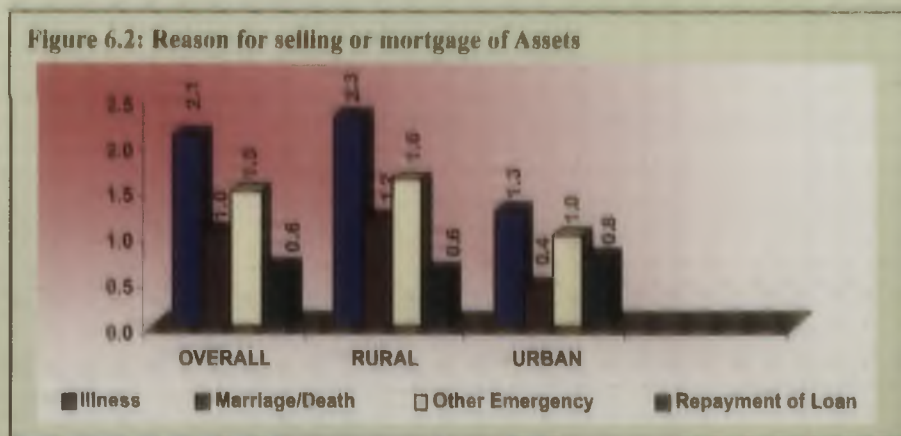
rich households. Contrary to this, such animals ownership more and more by urban households are considered asset of deprivation. It may be more clear from the data that among poor households of urban sector about 13.8 percent households owning cows/buffaloes where as it was only 5.1 percent in case of urban rich households. Similar to rural sector, goats/sheep are more hold by poor households than relatively richer households of urban sector.

Like above ownership of other assets (such as TV, Cycle, Motor cycle/scooter, Telephone/Mobile & Sewing machines) analysis shows that some assets are more and more held by relatively poorer households where as some are held more and more by relatively richer households. More and more holding of Motorcycle/scooter, Telephone/Mobile, TV and Radio are seen as sign of prosperities in both rural & urban sector.

6.3: Reason for Selling or Mortgage of Assets

Commonly households do not sell or mortgage assets they owned. It happens only when households have no more way to overcome from the adverse situation that has come. As per PSMS-III survey, about 95 percent households reported neither mortgaged nor sold their assets

(Table 6.3) and only 5 percent households reported selling or mortgaging of their assets. Reason for selling/ mortgaging the assets by 2 percent households was reported as illness in the state. Next common reason was reported Marriage/death (1 percent). Other emergency and repayment of loan

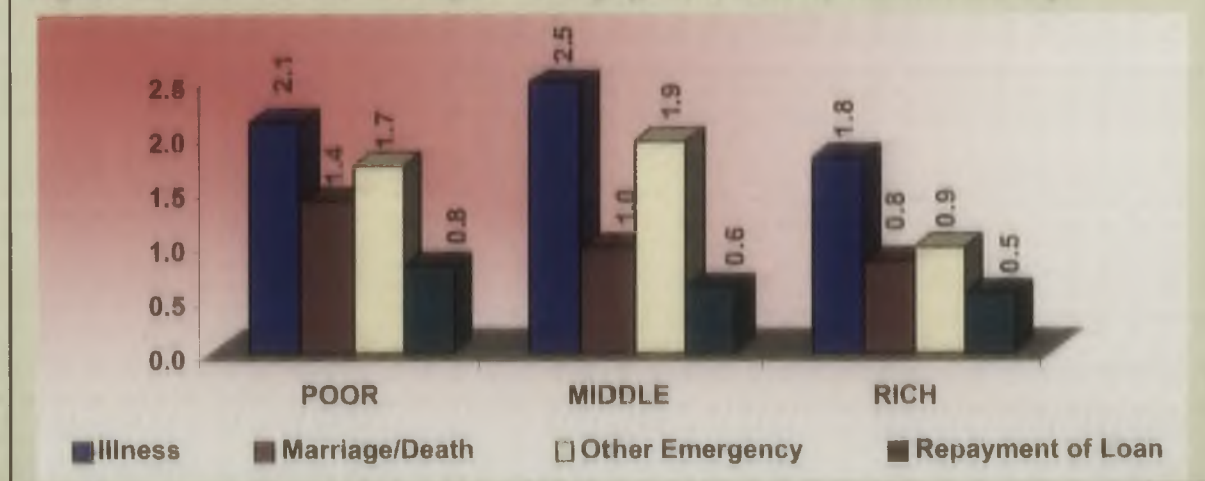


were reported by 1.5 & 0.6 percent households respectively. Rural-urban percentage difference in reporting reason of selling or mortgaging of their assets were found substantially large for all reasons except repayment of loan. Over the periods of PSMS round II & III, distribution of reason changed in marginal quantity. Analysis of reason for selling or mortgaging of assets by income group, the distribution of percentage of households varied marginally in both rural & urban sector. It also depicts that the pattern changed little over the last PSMS round.

The data reveals that the entire debt of middle income class was highest for reason illness (2.5 percentage). The corresponding share for poor & rich income class was just about 2.1 & 1.8 percent respectively.

6.4: Type of Assets for Selling or Mortgage:

Table 6.5 presents the shares of different type of assets for selling or mortgage by households of rural and urban households, during 1999-2000(PSMS-II) and 2007-08 (PSMS-III). It is observed from the data that, among type of assets, Land/House and Jewellery were the two most prominent asset for selling in 2007-08. It accounted about 63.5 percent to assets sold or mortgaged in the state. Next highest percentage was reported for livestock which accounted about 14 percent. It is interesting that selling or mortgaging of Jewellery & Livestock have no

Figure 6.3: Reason for Selling or Mortgage of Assets by Income Groups

significant sectoral differences. However selling or mortgaging of land/house 's share in assets was found as about 31 percent in all but its share in rural and urban sector was quite large and it was 33.6 and 13.6 percent respectively. Analysis of above data over the PSMS round II & III, it was found that share of Jewellery & livestock in sold assets reduced whereas share of land/house, productive assets, household utensils/furniture & others increased.

Table 6.6 depicts the shares of different type of selling or mortgage assets by income group. The share of Land/House was quite substantial for all income groups. However, not much difference was observed in this share between the three groups of income. It ranges between 33 to 27 percent. Land/House type of asset was got highest share in selling/mortgaging by poor & richer income group and it was about 33 percent for each two groups. This type of asset get share only of 27 percent for middle income group. Jewellery has played a bigger role in providing cash credit to the middle households, as compared to the poor & rich households and its type of share was about 40.5 percent for middle income group. Compared to PSMS-II (2002/03), share of Jewellery significantly increased from 34 percent for middle income group in PSMS-III (2007/08) and decreased for other income groups.

6.5: Financial Position of Households:

Statements were taken from the sample households during the survey about their perception on their household's financial position. Overall 65 percent households reported that their financial position is on average in 2007/08 (Table 6.7). It was about 68 percent for the rural households and 54 percent for urban households. Overall in the state, 27 percent households reported good financial position. The corresponding figures for rural & urban are 24 and 37 percent respectively. The households with very good financial position were only 2.4 percent in state. Very good financial position holder households in urban sector were found more (5.8 percent) than rural sector (1.5 percent). The changes in financial position over the periods of PSMS-II and PSMS-III are not seen substantial. Analysis of the perception about financial position of the households by income group shows that most of the poor households are generally having average financial position (75 %) compared to other income groups. It is also seen that financial position disparity is high among poor households compared to middle or rich households. About 10 percent poor household reported their financial position either very bad/bad where as this percent for middle and rich income group was about 6 & 3 percent respectively. It is also seen from the data that percentage of perception towards badness of financial position over the periods of PSMS-II & III increased in all income groups but more in case of poor class

Table 6.1 Asset Ownership - by location

PERCENT OF HHS. OWNING	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Cows/buffaloes	58.8	70.5	10.0	55.9	67.2	10.6	54.6	65.4	10.9
Goats/Sheep	15.8	18.3	5.2	16.7	19.4	5.8	18.4	21.6	5.5
Other animals	3.4	4.1	0.8	3.6	3.9	2.3	4.8	5.5	2.2
Radio	43.5	41.7	51.4	37.1	35.5	43.6	40.4	39.8	42.9
TV	26.6	17.9	63.1	27.1	17.5	65.6	30.5	20.3	71.9
Cycle	72.8	74.4	66.2	74.8	76.6	67.5	76.9	78.5	70.4
Motor cycle/scooter	8.0	5.4	18.9	12.0	8.3	26.7	15.5	10.6	35.1
Telephone/Mobile							26.2	19.2	54.3
Sewing Machine	17.1	13.2	33.6	21.1	15.5	43.6	26.8	20.7	51.8

Table 6.2 Asset Ownership - by Income groups

PERCENT OF HHS. OWNING	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH
RURAL									
Cows/buffaloes	67.0	73.3	71.2	60.9	70.2	69.2	56.8	66.2	71.0
Goats/Sheep	22.8	17.4	14.6	22.1	21.6	15.8	26.9	22.6	16.9
Other animals	5.3	3.9	2.9	3.7	4.7	3.5	5.6	4.6	6.1
Radio	33.3	42.8	49.1	24.7	34.3	43.9	27.9	36.6	51.1
TV	8.6	16.9	28.1	9.3	14.8	25.3	7.7	15.6	33.4
Cycle	74.7	77.5	71.0	76.3	77.4	76.1	74.7	78.3	81.4
Motor cycle/scooter	2.1	4.4	9.5	3.8	6.3	13.1	2.4	6.6	19.9
Telephone/Mobile							6.2	15.4	31.9
Sewing Machine	6.87	11.76	21.02	10.61	13.84	20.03	12.4	17.9	29.0
URBAN									
Cows/buffaloes	14.1	10.8	5.2	16.1	10.6	7.1	13.8	16.1	5.1
Goats/Sheep	11.7	6.0	0.9	12.9	6.0	1.2	11.0	7.2	0.8
Other animals	1.5	0.5	0.3	3.5	3.1	0.9	3.7	3.2	0.6
Radio	41.9	49.9	62.4	33.6	41.5	51.4	31.6	44.0	49.1
TV	47.2	67.3	74.9	37.7	62.9	84.9	45.9	72.3	87.8
Cycle	65.1	69.9	63.6	65.1	70.5	66.9	68.5	78.8	65.3
Motor cycle/scooter	5.1	14.9	36.9	3.8	15.1	49.7	5.3	26.9	59.7
Telephone/Mobile							20.8	49.4	78.8
Sewing Machine	22.9	37.0	40.8	27.8	38.4	57.3	34.0	51.1	63.4

Table 6.3 Reason for selling or mortgage of assets

ITEMS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Illness	2.3	2.5	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.3
Marriage/Death	1.5	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.4
Other Emergency	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.0
Repayment of Loan	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8
No	94.4	93.7	97.2	94.8	94.3	96.5

Table 6.4 Reason for selling or mortgage of assets - by income groups

ITEMS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH
Illness	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.8
Marriage/Death	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.8
Other Emergency	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.9	0.9
Repayment of Loan	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5
No	93.6	94.2	95.1	94.0	94.1	95.9

Table 6.5 : Assets sell or mortgage by household

TYPE OF ASSETS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Jewelry	38.0	38.5	33.5	32.5	32.5	32.9
Hh utensils/furniture	3.1	2.9	5.0	5.1	3.3	17.0
Livestock	18.2	18.0	19.7	14.2	14.2	13.7
Productive assets (tools, implements, rickshaw etc.)	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1
Land/House	28.7	30.1	15.3	31.0	33.6	13.6
Others	11.2	9.6	25.0	15.9	15.1	21.7

Table 6.6 Assets sell or mortgage by household - by income groups

TYPE OF ASSETS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH
Jewelry	39.1	33.9	40.7	24.7	40.5	31.5
HH utensils/furniture	3.7	1.5	4.0	6.2	4.6	4.4
Livestock	18.8	16.6	19.0	14.1	14.5	13.9
Productive assets (tools, implements, rickshaw etc.)	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.6	0.7
Land/House	26.3	35.5	24.8	33.1	27.1	33.3
Others	10.7	11.7	11.1	20.5	11.6	16.2

Table 6.7 : Financial position of households - by location

Type of financial position	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Very bad	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
Bad	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.7	6.3	3.3
Average	64.1	66.6	54.0	65.0	67.8	53.6
Good	31.0	29.1	38.8	26.6	23.9	37.2
Very Good	2.0	1.4	4.3	2.4	1.5	5.8

Table 6.8 Financial position of households - by income group

Type of financial position	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH
Very bad	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Bad	4.4	2.8	1.9	9.5	5.9	2.9
Average	74.5	68.6	53.7	75.4	69.3	54.1
Good	20.4	27.9	40.5	14.3	23.8	37.6
Very Good	0.6	0.6	3.9	0.3	0.8	5.1



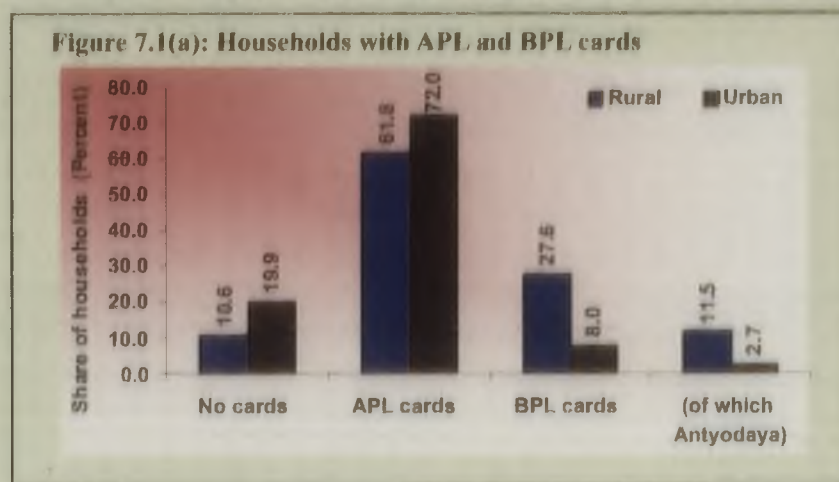
7. Government Programmes

7.1 Introduction:

The one objective of the all PSMS - surveys was to study the extent of utilisation of different government programmes in UP. Under PSMS-III survey, data were collected on availability of a ration card to household among different type of ration cards, availability and purchase of different commodities in Public Distribution System (PDS) shops. Information on availability of job cards to households under NREGA and whether benefited from the schemes-like kishan credit card, SGSY, retirement, old age, disability, widowhood pensions, and pregnancy benefits etc. As per the NREGA Gram Panchayats are required to issue job cards to the households who apply for registration after verification of the adult members of the household. The Public Distribution System in UP facilitates the supply of food grains to the poor at a subsidised price. The government streamlined the system by issuing special cards to BPL families and selling food grains under PDS to them at specially subsidised prices

7.2 Public Distribution System:

PDS means distribution of essential commodities to a large number of people through a network of Fair price Shop (FPS) on a recurring basis. The main commodities distributed are- Wheat,



Rice, Sugar & Kerosene. PDS ensuring availability of food grains to the public at affordable prices as well as for enhancing the food security for the poor. It is intended to serve as a safety net for the poor whose nutritionally at risk. Under PDS, identification of families below poverty line, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of FPSs are done by state govern-

ment. PSMS -III (2007/08) survey data shows that below poverty Line (BPL) cards were held overall by 24 percent of households in state. Rural-Urban Analysis shows that 28 percent of rural households have BPL card where as it was only 8 percent in case of urban households. Among BPL card holder about 10 percent were Antyodaya card holders in state. Its distribution in rural urban sector was found as 11.5 & 2.7 percent respectively. About 12 percent households did not possess any ration card in state and its rural-urban distribution was found as 11 & 20 percent respectively. Comparison of different type of card holder over the last two PSMS round shows that BPL & Antyodaya card holder households in state increased & no card holder households remained unchanged.

The Analysis of households of Antyodaya and BPL Cards holder by income group, (table 7.2) indicates that the share of poorest households in Antyodaya card was 51 percent where as 22 percent households belongs to richest group and 28 percent households belonged to middle income group. The corresponding figures for other BPL Card holder are 40, 28 & 32 percent for poorest, richest & middle income group respectively. Over the periods of PSMS round II & III, proportion changed marginally in different income groups.

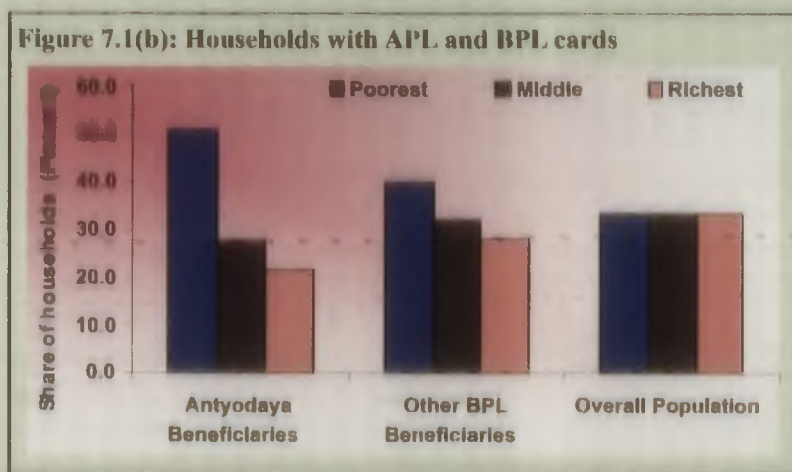
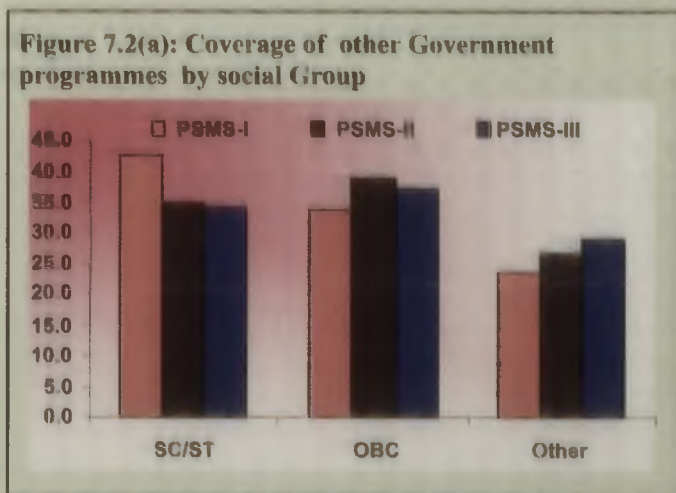


Table 7.3 gives the social background of households with BPL card and their income group. The data shows that about 38 percent of SC/ST households had BPL card. The share of OBC's & others in BPL card holder were as 45 & 18 percent respectively. Its rural-urban distribution are found quite different. Over the period of PSMS round II & III, pattern has changed in little.

7.3 Government Social Welfare Programme:

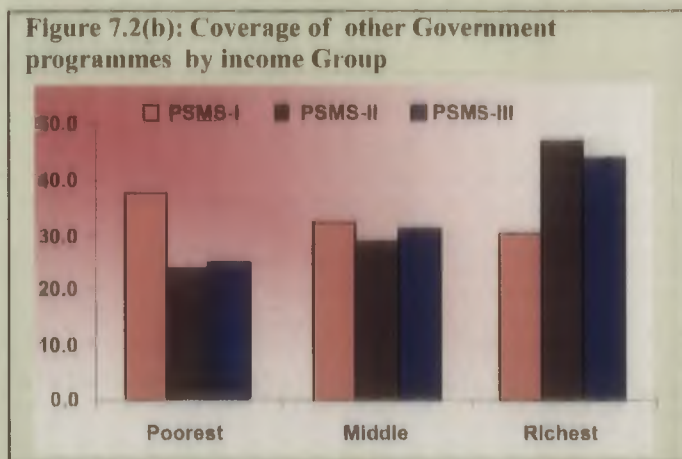
The central as well as state Government announces many social welfare programmes time to time for betterment of people. The main objectives of such programmes are to promote the



households and people in moving out from deprivation and sustainable above-subsistence livelihoods. However these programmes started before a decade but its coverages are still not seems to be satisfactory. Under PSMS surveys, informations were also collected on access and coverage of the Government programmes like as old age pension, disability pension, widowhood pension, benefits for pregnancy, subsidized credit and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) SGRY etc. According to PSMS-III survey, overall only 4 percent households of state benefited from at least one Government programmes such as old

age or Disability or Widow or other pensions or Pregnancy benefit or Subsidized credit, or JRY/employment programme (Table-7.5). The beneficiaries of any of above programme were about 3.9 percent of rural household and 3.5 percent of urban households respectively. Programme wise analysis of the benefitted households by above type of benefit shows that coverage from old age, disability, widow and other pensions were found very little and that's percent of household were only 0.8. Similarly coverage of pregnancy benefit and subsidized credit programme were also found only 0.8 percent households respectively. Rural-urban analysis of above beneficiary programme does not show any substantial differences in its coverage. Study of coverage over two PSMS rounds shows that percent of households under coverage of above programmes not changed in substantial.

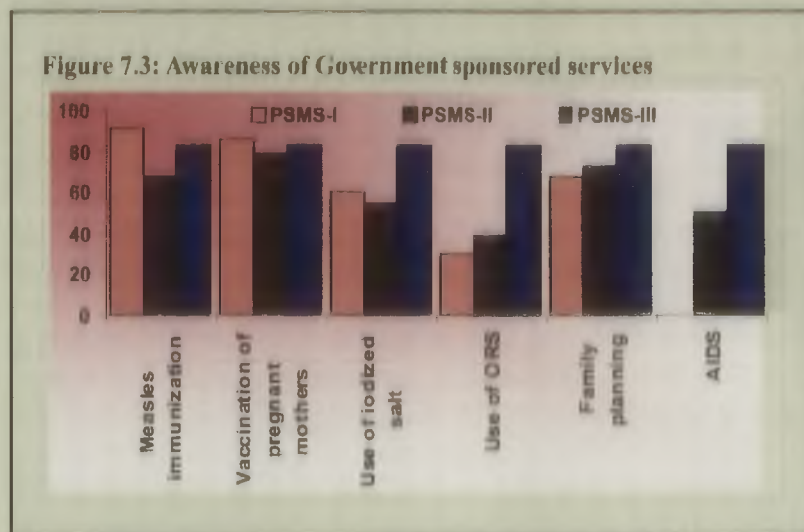
One of main objective of the Government social welfare programmes is welfare of destituted and deprived person who have no regular means of subsistence from their own sources of income or family members or other sources.



The analysis of data related to different PSMS-survey indicates that these social welfare programmes are not reaching satisfactory well to the people for whom it were targeted. That's why data from the PSMS-III survey showed that the 44 percent share of benefited household from these programmes belongs to relatively richer income group in the state (Table 7.6). This share was 49 percent for urban sector and it was

substantially high than rural sector. This share of poorest class was only 25 percent where as it was about 27 percent for rural sector and only 18 percent for urban sector which was much lower than rural households.

Analysis of coverage of other Government programme by social group (Table-7.6) shows that overall about 34 percent share of benefited households belongs to SC/ST, 37 percent belongs to OBC category and 29 percent related to other category. Rural-Urban analysis of above shows that share of benefited household from SC/ST & OBC group in rural sector are about 39 & 40 percent and in urban sector it is about 13 & 25 percent respectively.



It is notable that the share of benefited households from the other Government program in urban sector for other categories was found about 62 percent which was much higher than the share of SC/ST and OBC 's. Over the periods of 3-PSMS rounds, percent of benefited household from Government programmes such as disability, widow and other pension and pregnancy

benefit increased in both sector where as it decreased for old age pension (old age pension increased in urban sector when compared with PSMS-II & III)

7.4: Awareness of Government-Sponsored Services:

Many important health care facilities are provided by Government for improving general health condition of its well being either free or at very low cost compared to private functionaries. But general people not get benefit of that due to proper awareness about that Government sponsored public health services. Due to its importance under PSMS-surveys, data on awareness about

government public services were collected.

The Government has been giving wide publicity to the programmes of Vaccination & immunisation, Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), need for adequate intake of iodised salt, awareness of HIV/AIDS, etc. Proportion of households reporting awareness of six of these programmes is presented in Figure 7.3. It is very clear that average awareness of Government-sponsored Services found 83 percent. It is seen that 82.3% of the households were aware of the programme of immunisation of children and 82.5% that of immunisation of pregnant women. The awareness of the all six programmes in rural areas was about 80.3 per cent and was very much higher than the awareness in urban areas (90.6%). The awareness of the public health programmes appears to have improved considerably between 1999-2000 and 2007-08.

Table 7.1: Households with APL and BPL Cards

TYPE OF CARD	SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS (PERCENT)								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban
No cards	9.6	8.3	15.0	12.9	10.4	22.6	12.4	10.6	19.9
APL cards	64.7	62.6	73.4	65.9	64.5	71.3	63.9	61.8	72.0
BPL cards	25.8	29.1	11.6	21.3	25.1	6.1	23.7	27.6	8.0
(of which Antyodaya)	-	-	-	3.3	3.9	0.7	9.9	11.5	2.7
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.2: Households with Antyodaya and BPL Cards

INCOME GROUP	SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE GROUP (PERCENT)					
	2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Antyodaya Beneficiaries	Other BPL Beneficiaries	Overall Population	Antyodaya Beneficiaries	Other BPL Beneficiaries	Overall Population
Poorest	53.1	38.5	33.3	50.7	39.9	33.3
Middle	24.2	31.9	33.3	27.7	32.1	33.3
Richest	22.8	29.6	33.3	21.6	27.9	33.3
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.3: Households with BPL Cards - By Income and Social Group

HOUSEHOLD GROUP	SHARE OF BENEFICIARIES FROM GROUP (PERCENT)								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban
Income Group:									
Poorest	45.4	45.1	48.7	40.5	39.8	51.5	38.5	40.2	29.3
Middle	31.5	31.3	32.9	30.8	31.0	27.6	31.3	31.6	29.6
Richest	23.2	23.6	18.4	28.7	29.2	20.9	30.2	28.2	41.0
OVERALL:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Social Group:									
SC/ST	41.2	42.8	24.5	44.4	45.6	23.6	37.6	40.5	21.8
OBC	40.4	40.5	39.4	45.0	44.9	46.9	44.9	46.1	37.9
Other	18.4	16.8	36.1	10.6	9.5	29.5	17.5	13.4	40.3
OVERALL:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.4: Purchases of Wheat and Rice from the PDS Shop

HOUSEHOLD GROUP	PURCHASES DURING PAST 30 DAYS					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I		2002/2003 PSMS-II		2007/2008 PSMS-III	
	Quantity (Kg)	Median price (Rs./kg)	Quantity (kg)	Median price (Rs./kg)	Quantity (Kg)	Median price (Rs./kg)
<i>Purchases of Wheat:</i>						
BPL cardholders	7.8	3.5	18.5	5.0	7.4	10.0
Antyodaya cardholders	-	-	22.6	2.3	9.1	3.5
Overall	12.9	4.4	21.0	2.5	3.4	11.0
<i>Purchases of Rice:</i>						
BPL cardholders	4.5	5.0	10.1	6.2	6.8	7.1
Antyodaya cardholders	-	-	12.3	3.0	9.2	3.5
Overall	12.3	5.0	11.4	3.5	3.2	11.0

Table 7.5: Coverage of Other Government Programs

TYPE OF BENEFIT	HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING BENEFIT (PERCENT)								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Old-age pension	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.5
Disability pension	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Widow pension	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.9
Other pensions	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.4
Pregnancy benefit	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
Subsidized credit	2.7	3.2	0.7	2.5	2.9	0.8	NA	NA	NA
JRY/employment program	1.1	1.3	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Any of the above	5.6	6.4	2.6	4.2	4.8	1.7	3.9	3.9	3.5

Table 7.6: Coverage of Other Government Programmes by Income and Social Group

HOUSEHOLD GROUP	SHARE OF BENEFICIARIES FROM GROUP (PERCENT)								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Income Group:									
Poorest	37.4	37.5	36.9	23.8	23.6	25.5	24.9	26.5	18.1
Middle	32.3	31.3	40.8	28.9	28.4	35.1	31.1	30.6	33.4
Richest	30.3	31.2	22.3	47.3	48.0	39.4	44.0	43.0	48.5
OVERALL:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Social Group:									
SC/ST	42.8	44.9	23.8	34.5	35.7	21.0	34.0	38.5	13.4
OBC	33.7	32.7	42.7	38.9	38.8	40.7	37.2	39.8	25.1
Others	23.6	22.4	33.5	26.6	25.6	38.2	28.9	21.7	61.5
OVERALL:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.7: Coverage of Other Government Programmes in Rural Areas by Income and Social Group

TYPE OF BENEFIT	HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING BENEFIT (PERCENT)						
	INCOME GROUP			SOCIAL GROUP			
	POOREST	MIDDLE	RICHEST	SC/ST	OBC	OTHER	TOTAL
	PSMS-I						
Old-age pension	0.89	0.69	1.43	1.66	0.54	0.77	0.92
Disability pension	0.46	0.10	0.20	0.24	0.22	0.09	0.19
Widow pension	0.79	0.62	0.74	1.21	0.38	0.52	0.65
Other pensions	0.06	0.19	0.34	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.15
Pregnancy benefit	0.07	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.00	0.10
Subsidized credit	3.11	3.13	3.35	4.65	2.25	2.78	3.07
JRY/employment program	1.44	1.24	1.18	1.43	0.47	0.45	0.74
	PSMS-II						
Old-age pension	0.94	0.83	0.74	1.29	0.62	0.68	0.82
Disability pension	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.03
Widow pension	0.73	0.72	0.77	1.26	0.57	0.45	0.74
Other pensions	0.01	0.20	0.41	0.14	0.10	0.65	0.23
Pregnancy benefit	0.19	0.07	0.08	0.23	0.04	0.10	0.11
Subsidized credit	2.15	2.56	3.67	3.10	2.42	3.73	2.90
JRY/employment program	1.78	1.64	0.91	2.91	1.01	0.18	1.38
	PSMS-III						
Old-age pension	0.68	0.85	1.07	0.91	0.79	1.14	0.89
Disability pension	0.52	1.02	0.71	0.58	0.72	1.10	0.75
Widow pension	0.89	0.60	0.76	1.16	0.62	0.47	0.75
Other pensions	0.68	0.90	1.01	1.51	0.45	1.11	0.88
Pregnancy benefit	0.85	0.55	0.79	1.09	0.50	0.82	0.73
Subsidized credit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
JRY/employment program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 7.8: Coverage of Other Government Programmes in Urban Areas by Income and Social Group

TYPE OF BENEFIT	HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING BENEFIT (PERCENT)						
	INCOME GROUP			SOCIAL GROUP			
	POOREST	MIDDLE	RICHEST	SC/ST	OBC	OTHER	TOTAL
PSMS-I							
Old-age pension	0.94	0.70	0.36	1.88	0.55	0.45	0.72
Disability pension	0.16	0.33	0.03	0.00	0.21	0.23	0.19
Widow pension	0.89	0.72	0.29	0.96	1.02	0.32	0.67
Other pensions	0.20	0.44	0.40	0.17	0.32	0.48	0.37
Pregnancy benefit	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.04
Subsidized credit	0.59	0.73	0.78	0.84	1.07	0.36	0.68
JRY/employment program	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.07
PSMS-II							
Old-age pension	0.40	0.25	0.00	0.39	0.22	0.09	0.19
Disability pension	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Widow pension	0.24	0.71	0.09	0.81	0.39	0.10	0.32
Other pensions	0.00	0.38	0.49	0.13	0.27	0.45	0.33
Pregnancy benefit	0.03	0.00	0.13	0.23	0.02	0.06	0.06
Subsidized credit	1.01	0.59	0.90	1.09	0.74	0.84	0.83
JRY/employment program	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PSMS-III							
Old-age pension	0.23	0.37	0.78	0.23	0.35	0.75	0.51
Disability pension	0.87	0.4	1.02	0.24	0.51	1.22	0.78
Widow pension	0.67	1.01	1.03	2.10	0.53	0.93	0.93
Other pensions	0.41	0.49	0.3	0.65	0.19	0.49	0.39
Pregnancy benefit	0.26	1.39	0.91	0.08	0.51	1.53	0.89
Subsidized credit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
JRY/employment program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 7.9: Awareness of Government-Sponsored Services

KNOWLEDGE OF...	HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE (PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS)								
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Measles immunization	90.8	89.8	95.0	68.0	64.0	83.8	82.3	80.3	90.6
Vaccination of pregnant mothers	86.0	84.7	91.5	78.9	76.6	88.2	82.5	80.3	91.6
Use of iodized salt	59.8	55.2	78.7	54.0	48.3	76.6	82.7	80.6	91.2
Use of ORS	30.0	25.7	48.1	39.1	33.2	62.8	82.7	80.7	90.8
Family planning	67.9	65.3	78.5	72.9	70.5	82.4	82.9	80.7	91.7
AIDS				50.1	44.9	71.1	82.7	80.6	91.3

Annex I: List of Personals Involved in Data Collection and Analysis

(a) List of Economics & Statistics Inspectors Who Undertook The Field Work of PSMS-III Survey and Subsequently Entered The Data at Various District Offices

1. Dr. Bharat Dhiman
2. Mr. Yashpal
3. Dr. Rajendra Kumar
4. Mr. Sajid Ahmed
5. Mr. Vinod Kumar Jayant
6. Mr. Sanjay Kumar
7. Mr. Adil Faiz
8. Mr. Jaswant Singh
9. Ms. Shivani
10. Mr. Viresh Tyagi
11. Mr. Mukesh Kumar
12. Mr. Niraj Sharma
13. Mr. Om Prakash Singh
14. Mr. Manak Chand
15. Mr. Dinesh Kumar
16. Smt. Niraj Sharma
17. Mr. Rakesh Kumar
18. Mr. Niraj Jain
19. Mr. Umesh Kumar Rastogi
20. Mr. Anuj Kumar
21. Ms. Mona Yadav
22. Mr. Ritesh Kumar
23. Ms. Manju Chhajalana
24. Ms. Shalinee Gupta
25. Mr. Chandrabhan Chaudhary
26. Ms. Pratibha Shalya
27. Mohd. Parvez
28. Ms. Pushpa Arya
29. Mr. Lekharaj
30. Mr. Prabhat Ranjan
31. Mr. B. N. Gautam
32. Mr. Tilakraj Sharma
33. Ms. Babita Singh
34. Mr. Hari Om Rajauriya
35. Mr. Vijay Kumar
36. Ms. Rekha Mishra
37. Mr. Niranjan Singh
38. Ms. Vineeta
39. Mr. Umaesh Chandra Agarwal
40. Mr. Mohan Singh
41. Mr. Masroor Ahmad
42. Ms. Mayuri Agarwal
43. Mr. Satyendra Kumar Gupta
44. Ms. Pushplata
45. Mr. Sharad Kumar
46. Mr. Arvind Chandvaria
47. Mr. Ashok Kumar
48. Mr. Atar Singh
49. Mr. Ashutosh Kumar Mishra
50. Mr. Devendra Kumar
51. Mr. V.K. Mishra
52. Mr. Dharamendra Mohan Saxena
53. Mr. V.K. Singh
54. Mr. Ratnesh Kumar
55. Ms. Divya
56. Ms. Preeti Singh
57. Dr. Kamalesh Babu
58. Dr. D.P. Sharma
59. Mr. Satish Kumar
60. Mr. Satender Kumar Gupta
61. Ms. Prabha Singh
62. Ms. Sonia Srivastava
63. Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Dubey
64. Mr. Sunil Kumar
65. Ms. Krishna Kumari
66. Mr. J.P. Shukla
67. Mr. Kamal Ahmed
68. Mr. Jitendra Kumar Mishra
69. Mr. Ram Naresh
70. Mr. Rohit Vaish
71. Mohd. Sadullah
72. Mr. Anil Kumar
73. Mr. Ganesh Babu Srivastava
74. Mr. Vipul Vikram Singh Chauhan
75. Mr. Rohit Gupta
76. Mr. Om Prakash
77. Ms. Deepmala Singh
78. Mr. V.K. Sahu
79. Mr. Ramveer Singh Pal
80. Mr. Babu Lal Yadav
81. Ms. Nalini Gaur
82. Ms. Archana Varma
83. Mr. Raj Bahadur Tiwari
84. Mr. Ashok Kumar Saxena
85. Mr. Harishankar Vishvakarma
86. Mr. Neeraj Srivastava
87. Mr. Sahroop
88. Mr. Phoolchand Kushwaha
89. Mr. Indrapal Jain
90. Mr. Arun Babu Sharma
91. Mr. Ram Swarup Awasthi
92. Mr. Bhan Pratap
93. Mr. Ashok Kumar
94. Mr. Suresh Kumar Shivhare
95. Mr. Pankaj Kumar
96. Mr. Pramod Kumar
97. Mr. Sonu Varma
98. Mr. Ram Vishun
99. Mr. Chhotelal
100. Mr. Devanand
101. Mr. Jitendra Kumar
102. Mr. Nishant Kumar
103. Mr. Ranjan Lal
104. Mr. Ramraj Pal
105. Mr. P. K. Chaturasiya
106. Mr. Abhay Kumar Ojha
107. Mr. Ranjeet Kumar
108. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Gupta
109. Mr. Alok Kushwaha
110. Ms. Varsha Pandey
111. Ms. Babita Singh
112. Mr. Brij Kishor Tiwari
113. Mr. Anuj Kumar Singh
114. Mr. Sheetal Prasad
115. Mr. Raveendra Pratap Singh
116. Ms. Anubha Satsangi
117. Mr. Harishchandra Pathak
118. Mr. Manish Kumar
119. Mr. Radheyshyam Jaiswal
120. Mr. Kalika Prasad pathak
121. Mr. Minna Lal
122. Mr. Ashish Tripathi
123. Mr. Tirath Ram Varma
124. Mr. Santosh Kumar Varma
125. Mr. Vivek Kumar Singh
126. Mr. Kiran Kumar Tiwari
127. Mr. Ramchandra
128. Mr. S. K. Madhdesiya
129. Mr. Ganesh Dutt Shukla
130. Mr. Radheyshyam Varma
131. Mr. Vijay Kumar Chaudhary
132. Mr. Ranjeet Verma
133. Mr. Satish Chandra Ajad
134. Mr. Prabhu Ram Singh
135. Ms. Shalleja Mishra
136. Mr. M. C. Mishra
137. Ms. Seema Chaudhary
138. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Patel
139. Mr. Vinay Verma
140. Mr. Arunesh Kumar Singh
141. Ms. Lalita Pandey
142. Mr. Aditya Narayan
143. Mr. Om Prakash Gupta
144. Mr. Nirankar
145. Mr. Manoj Kumar Pandey
146. Mr. Ranjeet Singh
147. Mr. Gautam Bharati
148. Mr. Rajesh Kumar
149. Mr. Vinod Mani
150. Mr. Raj Kumar
151. Mr. Vinay Kumar Varma
152. Mr. Jhimu Ram
153. Mr. Aniruddha Rai
154. Mr. Arun Kumar Singh
155. Mr. Harendra Yadav
156. Mr. Satish Chand
157. Mr. Sunil Singh
158. Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Singh
159. Mr. S. K. Maurya
160. Mr. B. K. Yadav
161. Mr. Anil Kumar Singh
162. Mr. Neeraj Kumar
163. Mr. Dinesh Kumar Singh
164. Mr. Rakesh Kumar
165. Mr. Vijay Bahadur Yadav
166. Mr. Suresh Kumar Maurya
167. Mr. Vijay Prakash Verma
168. Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Singh
169. Mr. Sharlesh Kumar Maurya
170. Mr. Dinesh Kumar Singh
171. Ms. Kiran Maurya
172. Ms. Swapna Pandey
173. Ms. Neetu Agarwal
174. Mr. Shiv Kumar
175. Mr. Manik Lal
176. Mr. C. P. Maurya
177. Mr. Hari Om
178. Mr. Anand Kumar
179. Mr. Virendra Kumar Singh
180. Mr. Arun Kumar
181. Mr. Chandra Prakash
182. Ms. Suman

(b) List of Supervisors Who Were Engaged in Field Supervision and Field Scrutiny of PSMS-III Survey at Various District Offices

1- Mr. Jai Kishan Tyagi	26- Mr. B.K.Pandey	51- Mr. Isharar Ahmed
2- Mr. R. K. Dinkar	27- Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Mishra	52- Mr. A.L.Varma
3- Mr. Kamal Kumar	28- Mr. Sudhir Om Nigam	53- Mr. Brij Mohan Duggal
4- Mr. Omkar Singh	29- Mr. R.L.Nishad	54- Mr. Sunil Kumar Jaiswal
5- Mr. Adil Jamal	30- Mr. Merilal Mishra	55- Mr. Ram Kumar Shakya
6- Mr. Shamshad Husain	31- Mr. V.S.Katiyar	56- Mr. A. A. Khan
7- Mr. Abdul Salam	32- Mr. Rajaram	57- Mr. K. P. Tripathi
8- Mr. Atul Soti	33- Mr. Jaisiram	58- Mr. R. B. Singh
9- Mr. Narendra Bharadwaj	34- Mr. P.N.Gupta	59- Mr. R. P. Gupta
10- Mr. Dhanesh Kumar	35- Mr. Ram Prakash	60- Mr. Radheyshyam Rai
11- Mr. Ashok Kumar	36- Mr. Vishram Singh	61- Mr. Ram Narayan Yadav
12- Mr. Pradeep Maheshwari	37- Mr. Anil Kumar Srivastava	62- Mr. R. N. Singh
13- Mr. Than Singh	38- Mr. R.S.Yadav	63- Mr. Gopal Prasad Pandey
14- Mr. Vijay Kumar	39- Mr. V. K. Kushwaha	64- Mr. Jai Prakash Gupta
15- Mr. Vijay Kumar Agarwal	40- Mr. Ram Chandra Khare	65- Mr. Chandrashekhar Prasad
16- Mr. Anuj Mishra	41- Mr. B.B.Tripathi	66- Mr. Ghanshyam
17- Mr. Manoj Kumar Sharma	42- Mr. Rahmat Ali	67- Mr. Lallan Ojha
18- Mr. Vinayak Sharma	43- Mr. Uday Bhan Mishra	68- Mr. Sobhnath Singh Yadav
19- Mr. Atul Saxena	44- Mr. Ram Khelawan	69- Mr. S. K. Maurya
20- Mr. Suresh Chandra	45- Mr. Sada Shiv Pandey	70- Mr. K. S. Kushwaha
21- Mr. Lakshman Prasad	46- Mr. Radheyshyam Tripathi	71- Mr. Awadh Bihari Singh
22- Mr. Surya Prakash	47- Mohd. Haidar	72- Mr. Neeraj Shrivastava
23- Mr. Karanjeet Singh	48- Mr. K.K. Singh	73- Mr. P. K. Shrivastava
24- Mr. Chandrbhan Singh	49- Mr. A.K. Agrahari	74- Mr. Randheer Kumar
25- Mr. Jagdish Prasad	50- Mr. Kunju Ram	

(c) List of District Economics and Statistics Officers Who Supervised the PSMS-III Survey at Various District Offices

1- Dr. Anula Verma	30- Mr. Yashwant Singh	59- Mr. Pradeep Tyagi
2- Mr. Satya Prakash	31- Mr. B. S. Yadav	60- Mr. G. D. Chaturvedi
3- Mr. Pramod Kumar	32- Mr. P. K. Jain	61- Mr. M. R. Sharma
4- Mr. Amit kumar	33- Mr. Sri Krishna	62- Ms. Durgesh Nandini Singh
5- Mr. Shyamlal Saini	34- Mr. Kripal Singh	63- Mr. S. S. Gaur
6- Mr. Riyasat Husain	35- Mr. Ashok Kumar Arvind	64- Mr. Raj Nath Ram
7- Mr. Prasant	36- Mr. Sheesh Kumar	65- Mr. M. P. Singh
8- Mr. Gajendra Dutt Sharma	37- Ms. Sangeeta Saxena	66- Mr. R. K. Trivedi
9- Mr. Aidal Singh	38- Ms. Durnesh Kumari	67- Mr. Veer Singh
10- Dr. Harendra	39- Mr. B. M. Lal	68- Mr. C. L. Tiwari
11- Dr. Bharati goal	40- Mr. R. C. Bajpai	69- Mr. Jitendra Kumar
12- Ms. Lakshmi Devi	41- Mr. Bharat Lal	70- Mr. Mohan Lal Sahu
13- Mr. Darmiveer Saxena	42- Mr. Gokaran Prasad	71- Mr. Vijay Singh
14- Mr. Vikram Singh	43- Mr. S. K. Baghel	72- Mr. Amalendru Rai
15- Mr. Rajkumar Singh	44- Mr. Ramnath	73- Mohd. Naseem Ansari
16- Mr. K. K. Trivedi	45- Mr. Amamath Dubey	74- Mrs. Malwika Ghosal
17- Mr. Ashok Kumar	46- Mr. Vinod Kumar Sharma	75- Mr. Jitendra Kumar Yadav
18- Ms. Rashmi	47- Mr. S. K. Singh	76- Mr. R. K. Agarwal
19- Mr. Naredra Yadav	48- Mr. Naveen Chaturvedi	77- Mr. R. B. Singh
20- Mr. Rajneesh	49- Mr. Pratap Singh	78- Mr. Ashtabhuj Prasad Srivastava
21- Mr. R. D. Nimesh	50- Ms. Manju Ashok	79- Mr. Ram Narayan
22- Mr. Raghuvir Dayal	51- Mr. Bhola Ram	80- Mr. Pannalal
23- Mr. R. K. Gupta	52- Mr. Jaydeep Singh	81- Mr. S. N. Tripathi
24- Mr. Ram Daras Ram	53- Mr. Taurkir Husain	82- Mrs. Kanchan Jaiswal
25- Mr. Banawari Lal	54- Ms. Vineeta Yadav	83- Mr. Vijay Shankar
26- Mr. R. P. Sachdeva	55- Mr. M. K. Dwivedi	84- Mr. R. K. Varma
27- Mr. V. K. Jain	56- Mr. Ramesh Chandra	85- Mr. R. K. Singh
28- Dr. V. K. Sharma	57- Mr. Ramdhani	86- Dr. Shri Nath Yadav
29- Ms. Chitra Dubey	58- Mr. F. L. Shakya	87- Dr. V. K. Singh

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 88- Mrs. Alka Dhoundhiyal | 101- Mr. Deepak Pandey | 114- Mr. Manmohan Pathak |
| 89- Mr. Santpal Varma | 102- Mr. Dharmdev Singh | 115- Mr. Tej Prakash Gupta |
| 90- Mr. G. P. Singh | 103- Mr. R. K. Singh | 116- Mr. Ram Chandra |
| 91- Mr. Amjad Ali Ansari | 104- Mr. N. K. Singh | 117- Mr. Ram Nihor Verma |
| 92- Mr. Ahsanullah | 105- Mr. Pradeep Kumar Srivastava | 118- Mr. Santosh Kumar |
| 93- Mr. R. V. Singh | 106- Mr. Ram Chandra Tripathi | 119- Mr. B. B. Singh |
| 94- Mr. Motilal | 107- Mr. Devsharan Yadav | 120- Mr. H. L. Yadav |
| 95- Mr. Sital Din Maura | 108- Mr. Babulal | 121- Mr. Ram Narayan Yadav |
| 96- Mr. R. P. Singh | 109- Ms. Archana Singh | 122- Mr. P. N. Singh |
| 97- Mr. N. N. Rai | 110- Mr. Om Prakash Yadav | 123- Mr. Rajeev Kumar Srivastava |
| 98- Mr. R. K. Mishra | 111- Mohd. Suhail Ahmed | 124- Mr. I. N. Gupta |
| 99- Mrs. Punam | 112- Dr. Ram Narayan Yadav | |
| 100- Mr. D. K. Singh | 113- Dr. Mohd. Naseh | |

(d) List of Dy. Director (Economics and Statistics) Who Supervised the PSMS-III Survey at Various Divisions

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1- Mr. A. K. Pawar | 5- Mr. M. A. Ansari | 9- Mr. Rajendra Kumar |
| 2- Mr. R. S. Mathur | 6- Mr. Vikramaditya Pandey | 10- Mr. Surendra Nath Tripathi |
| 3- Mr. Rohan Lal Arya | 7- Mr. Jai Ram Ram | 11- Mr. A. K. Pandey |
| 4- Mr. Kamal Singh | 8- Mr. U. R. Bhave | 12- Mr. V. N. Lal |

(e) List of Officers Who Were Involved at Headquarters

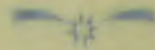
- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1- Dr. Rajendra Tiwari | 4- Mr. G. S. Katiyar | 7- Mr. Hemant Kumar |
| 2- Mr. A. K. Tiwari | 5- Dr. Shri Nath Yadav | 8- Mr. Vivek Rajvanshi |
| 3- Mr. M. A. Ansari | 6- Dr. Rajesh Kumar Chauhan | |

**(f) List of Assistants Who Contributed at UP DES Headquarters
Assistant Economics & Statistics Officers**

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1- Mr. Jagdish Prasad Verma | 3- Mr. Ravi Shankar Pradhan | 5- Mr. Arvind Bahadur Saxena |
| 2- Mr. Bhagwan Singh Verma | 4- Mr. Rajendra Bahadur Srivastava | |

(g) Economics & Statistics Inspectors

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- Mr. Vishwendra Pal | 4- Mr. Ashutosh Srivastava | 7- Smt. Preeti Kumari |
| 2- Smt. Neelam Singh | 5- Mr. V. K. Sahu | |
| 3- Mr. Akhilesh Mishra | 6- Smt. Sugandha Chaturvedi | |



Annex II - Supplementary Tables

Table 1(a) : Percent Literate Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Sex

Sector	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
Rural	65.1	36	51.1	70.0	42.2	56.8	73.4	50.2	62.3
Urban	77.6	61.4	70.1	80.3	65.2	73.1	82.4	70.8	76.9
Combined	67.8	41.4	55.2	72.1	46.8	60.0	75.2	54.2	65.1

Table 1(b): Percent Literate Persons Aged 7 and Above Years by Sex and MPCE Class

MPCE Class	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Rural	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
Bellow 225	46.9	23.2	34.5	54.89	25.62	40.52	56.23	31.85	44.6
225-255	56.9	25.2	41	55.13	31.97	43.56	66.8	42.53	55.21
255-300	57.1	27.9	42.7	58.95	33.64	46.6	62.26	40.49	51.36
300-340	60	27.6	44.5	66.64	42.8	55.02	62.14	44.65	53.32
340-380	61.6	33.2	47.8	66.05	35.66	51.52	64.67	42.08	53.39
380-420	63.4	34.4	49.4	71.9	44.02	58.81	67.72	44.54	56.03
420-470	65.7	36.6	51.8	73.18	40.77	57.75	65.41	44.45	55.38
470-525	67.8	39.1	54.3	73	43	58.68	69.74	46.15	58.22
525-615	69.7	41.6	56.3	72.87	45.22	60.02	71.79	48.26	60.47
615-775	73.8	46.6	61.2	79.54	54.84	68.07	75.88	52.03	64.35
775-950	77.8	48.3	64.7	81.54	50.96	67.73	77.01	54.18	66.21
Above 950	81.1	56.8	69.8	84.44	64.4	75.15	83.42	60.31	72.89
All	65.1	36	51.1	69.99	42.22	56.76	73.41	50.16	62.25
Urban	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II			2007/2008 PSMS-III		
0-300	59.3	37.3	49.4	50.58	33.04	42.11	45.39	49.77	47.55
300-350	56	40.4	48.4	63.79	44.77	54.64	54.53	49.27	52.24
350-425	64.9	46.8	56.3	67.78	51.7	60.07	62.28	56.95	59.6
425-500	70.5	49.9	60.9	77.25	57.93	67.96	64.23	44.63	54.8
500-575	77.2	61.3	69.4	80.62	62.19	71.72	68.75	59.36	63.98
575-665	82.3	65.8	74.8	85.99	70.62	78.73	66.73	54.6	60.89
665-775	88.4	74.5	81.8	88.73	76.43	82.76	73.14	64.47	69.12
775-915	87.3	71.6	80.5	93.11	81.04	87.4	79.66	65.03	72.68
915-1120	90.3	78.4	84.9	95.97	87.4	91.97	89.63	73.84	81.89
1120-1500	94.9	88	92.1	96.89	87.17	92.26	91.73	78.78	85.7
1500-1925	97.7	90.9	95	95.97	91.56	93.82	97.5	91.78	94.9
1925+	93.4	92.7	93.1	99.8	92.3	96.47	98.94	91.72	95.41
All	77.6	61.4	70.1	80.33	65.2	73.1	82.39	70.82	76.86

Table 2(a): Percentage Distribution of Persons According to Highest Level of Education

Sector	Percentage Distribution of Persons According to Highest Level of Education																		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	99	Total
	PSMS-I																		
Rural	1	3.4	3.7	3.7	5	7.1	2.1	1.9	6.1	2	4.2	0.6	2.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	54.3	100
Urban	2	3	3.4	3.7	5.7	7.4	2.6	2.1	7.1	2.4	7.6	0.9	6.8	6.3	2.4	0.7	0.5	36	100
Combined	1	3.3	3.7	3.7	5.1	7.2	2.2	2	6.3	2.1	4.8	0.7	3.6	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	50.9	100
	PSMS-II																		
Rural	-	3.7	4.9	4.9	4.5	8.9	2.7	2.5	8.5	3.1	4.7	0.7	4	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	44.4	100
Urban	-	2.5	4.1	4.2	4	8.9	3.1	2.6	9	3.6	8.3	1.3	7.6	6.4	3.4	2.3	0.2	28.6	100
Combined	-	3.4	4.7	4.8	4.4	8.9	2.8	2.5	8.6	3.2	5.4	0.8	4.7	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.1	41.2	100
	PSMS-III																		
Rural	-	4	5	4	5	10	3	3	11	3	6	1	4	2	1	0	0	39	100
Urban	-	3	3	3	4	8	3	3	10	3	10	2	9	9	4	3	0	25	100
Combined	-	3	4	4	5	10	3	3	11	3	7	1	5	3	1	1	0	36	100

Table 2(b): Percentage Distribution of Persons According to MPCE Class and Highest Level of Education

Sector	Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education																		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	99	Total
Rural	All									PSMS-I									
Below 225	1.8	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.7	5.8	1.4	0.9	2.8	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	67.7	100
225-255	1.0	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.9	6.0	1.6	1.5	3.9	1.1	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	64.9	100
255-300	1.1	3.8	4.3	3.8	5.1	6.1	1.6	1.3	4.9	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	62.3	100
300-340	1.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	5.0	6.7	1.8	1.5	4.6	1.9	3.0	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	59.9	100
340-380	1.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	5.2	7.0	1.8	1.8	5.9	1.9	3.7	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	56.1	100
380-420	1.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	5.0	7.4	2.4	1.9	6.4	2.2	4.3	0.3	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	55.0	100
420-470	1.2	3.2	4.0	3.9	4.9	7.0	2.1	2.2	6.5	2.3	4.9	0.5	2.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	52.8	100
470-525	1.1	3.3	3.8	3.8	5.4	7.4	2.4	2.6	7.1	2.1	5.6	0.7	3.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	49.9	100
525-615	0.8	2.8	3.6	3.9	5.1	7.5	2.7	2.3	7.7	2.5	5.0	1.1	4.3	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	48.3	100
615-775	1.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	5.1	8.8	2.7	2.5	8.6	3.1	7.0	1.2	5.3	2.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	41.3	100
775-950	0.8	2.2	2.5	3.0	5.0	8.5	2.4	3.3	8.1	3.1	7.5	1.5	6.4	3.8	1.7	0.3	1.0	39.1	100
Above 950	0.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	5.5	8.0	1.6	2.0	8.0	3.0	7.9	1.0	7.4	5.8	1.4	2.0	1.0	37.9	100
All	1.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	5.0	7.1	2.1	1.9	6.1	2.0	4.2	0.6	2.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	54.3	100
	PSMS-II																		
Below 225		5.2	5.2	6.0	4.8	7.5	1.6	1.6	4.5	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	59.9	100
225-255		5.0	7.0	5.0	4.7	6.7	2.7	2.9	5.6	1.5	2.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	54.9	100
255-300		5.2	5.9	5.4	5.0	8.2	2.3	2.0	5.2	2.5	2.7	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	52.9	100
300-340		3.8	5.9	4.4	4.3	9.7	2.0	2.1	8.3	2.4	3.3	0.3	5.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	47.2	100
340-380		3.9	6.0	5.4	4.5	8.4	2.3	2.6	7.9	2.8	3.2	0.4	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	49.0	100
380-420		5.0	4.9	5.5	4.3	8.0	2.9	2.0	8.0	2.9	4.2	0.4	3.5	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	43.9	100
420-470		3.4	4.9	5.6	4.4	9.0	2.8	2.5	9.3	3.7	4.8	0.8	3.5	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	43.1	100
470-525		2.6	4.3	4.0	4.7	10.7	3.0	2.5	9.0	3.7	6.0	0.7	4.3	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	42.0	100
525-615		2.9	4.0	4.5	4.3	9.2	2.9	2.6	10.4	3.9	6.5	1.2	4.1	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.2	40.4	100
615-775		2.2	2.9	4.3	4.4	9.8	3.2	3.0	10.9	4.2	7.5	1.6	6.7	3.5	1.2	1.1	0.1	33.3	100
775-950		1.9	2.6	3.6	4.0	9.0	4.2	3.8	12.0	4.3	8.7	1.5	7.2	3.1	1.2	1.1	0.0	31.9	100
Above 950		1.5	1.9	3.7	3.8	8.7	2.9	3.3	11.0	5.2	8.5	2.1	12.0	4.6	2.3	2.4	0.1	26.2	100
All		3.7	4.9	4.9	4.5	8.9	2.7	2.5	8.5	3.1	4.7	0.7	4.0	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	44.4	100
	PSMS-III																		
Below 225		5.3	7.5	5.1	3.6	10.1	1.6	0.5	8.2	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.9	100
225-255		9.7	4.3	6.0	4.4	11.8	3.6	1.7	10.6	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	44.2	100
255-300		3.9	6.0	4.8	6.2	8.3	3.8	2.5	8.5	2.3	1.6	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	49.2	100
300-340		4.3	6.0	6.6	5.5	12.3	3.0	2.3	6.6	1.3	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	46.6	100
340-380		4.2	6.4	5.6	6.7	10.6	2.2	2.3	8.3	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	46.9	100
380-420		4.1	5.7	4.9	6.4	9.8	3.1	3.4	9.5	1.9	3.4	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	100
420-470		4.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	9.7	3.0	2.9	8.5	2.4	3.6	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	44.9	100
470-525		4.2	5.4	4.9	5.0	9.8	2.9	3.0	10.1	2.2	4.3	0.8	3.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	42.8	100
525-615		3.9	5.0	4.0	5.6	9.4	3.2	3.3	10.5	3.1	5.4	0.8	3.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	40.7	100
615-775		3.8	4.4	4.3	5.0	10.4	3.1	3.6	11.6	3.0	6.6	1.0	4.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	36.5	100
775-950		2.5	4.2	3.9	4.9	9.6	3.6	2.5	11.3	3.1	7.6	1.6	6.6	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	34.5	100
Above 950		2.0	3.3	3.1	4.0	9.1	2.9	3.2	13.0	3.4	10.2	2.2	8.5	4.0	1.6	1.0	0.1	28.6	100
All		3.6	4.7	4.4	5.1	9.8	3.1	3.0	10.7	2.7	6.0	1.1	4.5	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	38.6	100

Table 2(c): Percentage Distribution of Persons According to MPCE Class and Highest Level of Education

Sector	Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education																		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	99	Total
Rural	Boy						PSMS-I												
Below 225	1.8	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.6	8.3	2.4	1.4	4.4	1.0	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	57.3	100
225-255	0.9	5.2	4.4	3.8	4.5	8.4	1.7	2.4	6.2	1.8	2.6	0.4	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	54.0	100
255-300	1.3	4.0	4.7	4.5	6.4	7.1	2.1	1.7	6.7	2.1	3.5	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	52.1	100
300-340	1.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	6.3	7.7	2.1	1.9	6.2	3.0	4.6	0.6	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	49.6	100
340-380	1.4	3.8	4.0	4.6	6.1	8.0	1.7	2.3	7.8	3.1	5.9	0.6	3.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	45.6	100
380-420	1.3	3.5	3.0	3.5	5.4	8.2	3.0	2.3	8.6	3.4	6.0	0.4	4.1	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	44.6	100
420-470	1.2	3.3	4.5	4.4	5.3	7.8	2.2	2.8	8.3	3.6	7.0	0.6	4.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	42.1	100
470-525	1.3	3.0	4.0	3.4	5.7	7.5	2.7	3.2	9.4	3.0	8.3	1.0	4.4	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	40.2	100
525-615	0.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	5.5	7.6	2.9	2.5	10.2	3.4	6.9	1.7	6.3	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	37.0	100
615-775	0.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	5.6	8.9	3.4	2.5	9.9	4.7	9.8	1.3	7.6	4.0	1.6	0.7	0.4	30.5	100
775-950	0.7	1.9	2.6	3.2	5.5	8.0	2.5	3.2	9.5	4.1	9.3	2.0	9.2	5.5	2.4	0.4	1.3	28.7	100
Above 950	1.1	1.6	2.8	2.4	5.1	7.0	2.0	2.5	10.1	4.0	9.1	1.2	8.9	5.8	2.0	3.4	1.0	30.2	100
All	1.2	3.6	4.0	4.0	5.6	7.9	2.4	2.4	8.0	3.1	6.1	0.8	4.3	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	43.8	100
	PSMS-II																		
Below 225		5.7	6.73	8.8	5.3	9.49	2.8	2.7	7.06	1.6	3.14	0.2	0.88	0	0.5	0	0	45.1	100
225-255		6.4	6.19	6	5.9	8.87	2.5	2.8	8.85	2.8	3.91	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	42.5	100
255-300		5.1	6.48	6.2	6.2	9.48	3.2	2.6	7.44	4.2	3.95	0.4	2.21	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	41.4	100
300-340		3.9	5.25	4.9	5.3	12	2.5	2.9	10.9	3.9	3.88	0.5	8.48	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	34.4	100
340-380		4	6.41	6.7	5.6	10.3	2.8	3.4	10.6	4.1	4.82	0.6	3.82	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	34.5	100
380-420		5.7	5.07	6.5	4.4	9.44	3.7	2.6	9.86	4.4	4.87	0.5	3.8	7.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	31.4	100
420-470		3.5	5.58	6.3	5.8	9.81	3.4	3.6	12.2	5.9	6.42	1.2	5.24	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	27.9	100
470-525		2.7	4.52	4.6	5.5	11.8	3.5	3.6	11.5	4.9	8.67	1	6.09	2.3	0.6	1	0.2	27.5	100
525-615		3.2	4.22	4.3	4.5	9.52	3.9	3.3	12.5	5.9	8.27	1.7	5.92	3	0.8	1.1	0.1	27.9	100
615-775		1.9	3.27	4.9	5.2	8.18	3.5	4	11.8	6.2	9.76	2	8.46	5.4	2	1.9	0.1	21.4	100
775-950		1.7	3.16	4	4.3	9.46	5.1	3.9	13.8	5.6	11	1.5	10.9	4.7	1.9	1.8	0	17.5	100
Above 950		1.5	1.93	4	3	8.28	2.9	3.5	11	7.9	8.08	2.7	14.1	6.1	3.7	4.2	0.2	17	100
All		3.8	5.09	5.6	5.2	9.96	3.3	3.2	10.7	4.8	6.17	1	5.63	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	31.1	100
	PSMS-III																		
Below 225		6.1	11.4	6.1	4.4	12.1	0.8	0.7	11.1	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	100
225-255		11.8	4.7	5.8	7.0	13.1	2.3	1.2	16.4	1.5	3.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	31.0	100
255-300		3.2	6.1	4.4	5.9	10.5	4.5	3.5	11.9	4.2	2.2	0.0	2.1	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	39.6	100
300-340		4.3	5.9	7.1	5.1	15.2	3.4	3.0	9.5	1.9	4.7	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	36.5	100
340-380		4.2	5.7	4.7	7.0	14.7	2.6	2.3	12.0	2.2	4.7	1.2	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	36.4	100
380-420		4.0	6.1	4.1	6.9	11.2	3.8	4.1	12.9	2.8	5.3	1.2	3.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.7	100
420-470		5.5	5.4	5.7	6.1	11.4	3.5	3.2	10.8	3.0	5.3	0.7	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	34.5	100
470-525		4.7	6.8	4.9	5.3	11.1	3.5	3.6	11.4	2.9	6.1	1.0	5.1	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	31.4	100
525-615		4.3	5.4	3.9	5.6	10.3	3.8	3.8	13.0	4.3	7.3	1.1	5.2	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	29.3	100
615-775		3.7	4.8	4.6	5.6	11.0	3.6	4.2	14.1	4.2	8.6	1.2	6.4	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	25.1	100
775-950		2.9	3.8	3.8	5.4	9.8	4.1	2.5	13.6	3.7	9.6	2.2	8.7	4.1	1.3	1.0	0.0	23.6	100
Above 950		2.1	3.4	2.9	4.5	8.4	3.2	3.3	14.6	4.2	13.1	2.6	10.7	5.3	2.2	1.6	0.2	17.8	100
All		3.7	5.0	4.3	5.5	10.6	3.6	3.4	13.1	3.7	8.1	1.4	6.2	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	27.4	100

Table 2(e): Percentage Distribution of Persons According to MPCE Class and Highest Level of Education

Sector	Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education																			Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	99		
URBAN	ALL									PSMS-I										
0-300	2.1	3.3	3.1	3.9	6.4	6.2	2.4	1.2	3.9	1.9	2.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	61.3	100	
300-350	0.9	3.3	3.9	3.1	5.7	9.1	2.3	1.9	5.9	1.8	5.4	0.5	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	51.0	100	
350-425	1.4	3.6	3.6	4.3	6.8	8.1	2.7	1.9	6.9	2.2	5.4	0.6	3.5	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	45.2	100	
425-500	2.3	3.1	3.9	4.5	6.0	8.6	3.2	2.5	7.3	2.6	6.9	0.8	4.5	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	40.2	100	
500-575	1.2	2.4	3.5	3.8	6.3	6.7	2.7	1.9	9.0	3.0	8.7	0.7	6.9	4.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	36.4	100	
575-665	1.5	3.1	3.1	3.8	6.1	7.6	3.1	2.9	6.5	2.9	9.4	1.3	8.7	7.4	2.0	0.4	0.2	30.2	100	
665-775	1.6	3.2	4.4	4.3	5.4	7.1	2.1	2.0	8.0	1.7	11.0	1.0	10.2	8.2	3.1	0.9	0.4	25.4	100	
775-915	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	5.0	7.2	2.8	2.1	9.5	2.4	10.4	1.4	12.1	13.2	4.9	0.9	0.4	19.6	100	
915-1120	1.0	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.4	6.2	2.3	2.6	7.6	2.1	10.7	1.2	12.4	15.3	4.3	1.6	1.0	18.4	100	
1120-1500	2.0	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.0	5.6	2.0	3.1	6.9	3.3	11.1	1.3	12.9	18.1	9.0	3.1	0.4	10.0	100	
1500-1925	0.5	2.4	0.9	2.2	2.6	5.6	1.4	1.4	6.4	3.1	7.3	1.8	13.4	18.1	20.1	3.9	0.7	8.4	100	
1925+	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.9	6.9	1.9	0.5	5.1	2.7	7.9	0.2	21.8	18.6	9.4	6.9	1.0	6.1	100	
Total	1.6	3.0	3.4	3.7	5.7	7.4	2.6	2.1	7.1	2.4	7.6	0.9	6.8	6.3	2.4	0.7	0.5	36.0	100	
	PSMS-II																			
0-300		2.0	5.3	3.8	5.0	6.9	2.7	0.8	4.6	1.3	2.6	0.2	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	61.1	100	
300-350		3.3	6.1	6.5	5.0	9.9	2.5	1.6	7.8	2.8	4.3	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	47.0	100	
350-425		3.1	5.4	4.9	4.7	9.8	3.2	2.6	8.5	3.4	5.5	0.8	2.9	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	42.3	100	
425-500		3.3	5.5	6.4	4.6	11.0	3.9	2.6	9.5	4.4	6.4	0.5	4.9	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	33.8	100	
500-575		2.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	10.2	3.6	3.4	11.2	4.3	8.8	1.2	5.5	4.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	29.6	100	
575-665		2.3	4.6	3.6	4.8	9.5	2.2	3.1	11.7	4.5	10.7	1.5	8.8	5.4	2.9	2.3	0.2	22.2	100	
665-775		2.5	2.7	3.3	3.4	11.0	2.7	2.7	9.3	4.8	13.4	1.8	11.8	7.6	1.9	2.0	0.0	19.4	100	
775-915		2.1	2.3	3.2	4.1	8.0	3.7	2.8	10.5	3.4	12.7	2.1	11.9	11.3	4.3	3.7	0.2	14.0	100	
915-1120		1.6	2.2	3.0	1.8	6.6	2.8	2.1	8.9	3.6	11.4	2.8	15.3	17.3	7.4	3.9	0.1	9.3	100	
1120-1500		1.0	1.7	2.2	3.0	6.0	3.1	3.4	8.6	2.5	9.6	2.7	14.9	14.7	10.8	7.4	0.0	8.6	100	
1500-1925		1.6	2.2	3.4	1.8	3.5	3.4	0.5	4.4	3.7	7.8	2.8	10.4	22.7	15.9	8.5	0.1	7.4	100	
1925+		0.1	1.1	0.3	1.5	3.6	1.6	3.4	6.2	1.4	8.7	2.5	11.2	17.1	19.8	16.2	0.1	5.2	100	
Total		2.5	4.1	4.2	4.0	8.9	3.1	2.6	9.0	3.6	8.3	1.3	7.6	6.4	3.4	2.3	0.2	28.6	100	
	PSMS-III																			
0-300		13.7	7.9	5.1	1.8	6.4	0.6	1.3	4.4	2.4	2.7	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	50.9	100	
300-350		2.9	9.1	7.2	2.5	10.3	1.8	4.0	9.4	0.6	1.8	0.0	2.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	100	
350-425		3.4	4.0	4.1	5.7	13.1	1.8	2.9	11.4	2.4	3.2	0.4	2.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	44.2	100	
425-500		3.9	5.3	3.4	4.1	10.8	2.9	2.1	8.6	1.9	4.2	0.8	2.6	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	47.0	100	
500-575		3.2	4.4	5.4	5.1	8.3	2.2	3.3	11.4	3.2	6.9	0.4	4.7	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	37.9	100	
575-665		2.9	4.1	4.0	6.6	9.5	2.4	4.0	9.2	2.4	5.8	1.8	3.3	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	41.1	100	
665-775		3.8	3.9	4.7	4.6	8.8	2.4	2.4	11.0	4.1	8.5	1.3	5.3	4.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	31.8	100	
775-915		3.2	3.2	3.5	4.1	10.6	3.0	2.5	13.7	3.4	11.0	1.3	5.7	4.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	29.4	100	
915-1120		2.2	3.2	2.6	4.3	9.4	3.4	2.2	11.9	2.7	12.2	2.0	11.9	7.6	2.6	1.8	0.0	20.0	100	
1120-1500		2.1	2.5	2.5	2.8	7.6	2.8	2.5	10.1	3.1	12.1	3.9	12.6	11.5	5.8	3.1	0.0	15.1	100	
1500-1925		2.7	3.0	3.2	2.1	7.6	2.0	2.5	7.9	2.2	15.9	1.4	13.2	18.1	7.3	4.5	0.0	6.3	100	
1925+		0.9	1.1	0.9	1.8	3.4	2.7	1.9	7.0	4.0	8.9	3.5	14.0	20.8	12.8	10.6	0.5	5.3	100	
Total		2.7	3.3	3.2	3.8	8.5	2.6	2.6	10.2	3.0	9.7	2.0	8.6	8.6	3.8	2.7	0.1	24.6	100	

Table 2(f): Percentage Distribution of Persons According to MPCE Class and Highest Level of Education

Sector	Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education																			99	Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
URBAN	BOYS									PSMS-I											
0-300	2.1	3.4	2.7	4.6	7.6	8.6	3.1	1.3	5.9	2.2	3.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	52.7	100		
300-350	1.1	3.9	4.2	3.1	6.3	10.5	2.5	2.7	6.4	2.2	7.4	0.6	3.0	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	43.0	100		
350-425	1.7	3.6	4.1	4.4	7.5	10.2	2.9	2.2	8.4	2.6	6.0	0.8	4.0	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	37.4	100		
425-500	2.3	3.1	4.1	5.4	6.1	9.9	2.9	2.5	8.6	3.4	8.3	0.7	4.9	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	32.9	100		
500-575	1.2	3.0	3.1	3.7	7.1	6.4	2.3	2.4	10.2	3.4	10.0	0.8	7.8	6.2	1.4	0.7	0.3	30.2	100		
575-665	1.5	2.8	3.3	3.3	6.5	7.8	3.6	2.8	6.4	3.7	11.5	1.8	10.8	8.3	2.7	0.8	0.1	22.5	100		
665-775	2.3	2.8	4.2	4.4	5.9	7.6	2.2	1.7	8.1	1.7	12.3	0.9	11.5	9.3	3.2	1.4	0.4	20.0	100		
775-915	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	4.8	5.1	3.0	1.9	9.5	2.7	10.1	1.6	12.7	15.0	5.1	1.7	0.4	17.6	100		
915-1120	0.8	2.2	3.1	3.4	3.7	5.1	2.2	2.6	7.8	1.9	9.9	1.3	13.1	19.1	5.2	3.1	1.0	14.5	100		
1120-1500	1.7	1.4	3.0	2.5	3.8	5.7	2.6	2.7	6.2	3.2	11.6	0.8	12.3	18.2	10.4	4.9	0.7	8.3	100		
1500-1925	0.3	2.2	0.6	2.6	2.0	5.2	0.9	1.1	4.7	3.7	7.4	2.7	13.8	17.7	22.6	6.0	1.0	5.5	100		
1925+	0.4	1.4	2.7	2.0	2.2	6.9	2.2	0.2	4.2	4.0	9.1	0.3	24.1	16.1	9.7	9.5	1.3	3.7	100		
Total	1.7	3.0	3.4	3.9	6.1	8.0	2.7	2.2	7.8	2.8	8.6	1.0	7.7	7.2	2.9	1.2	0.4	29.5	100		
	PSMS-II																				
0-300		2.0	6.2	4.7	5.0	8.5	3.5	1.1	6.4	2.4	3.0	0.5	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	52.8	100		
300-350		2.8	5.9	8.3	6.1	11.4	2.3	1.6	9.0	4.4	6.2	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	37.9	100		
350-425		3.4	6.5	4.7	5.1	10.3	3.5	3.0	10.9	3.9	6.6	1.0	3.4	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.2	34.4	100		
425-500		3.7	5.4	7.3	5.5	11.1	4.0	3.0	11.5	6.2	7.3	0.4	6.5	2.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	23.9	100		
500-575		3.5	4.4	4.2	4.6	11.5	4.0	2.9	13.5	4.9	9.3	1.0	7.5	5.2	1.5	1.3	0.3	20.5	100		
575-665		2.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	10.7	2.6	3.4	10.8	5.8	13.0	2.1	10.0	6.3	3.3	3.1	0.2	14.8	100		
665-775		2.6	2.8	2.4	4.1	8.8	2.3	2.6	10.9	5.1	16.2	2.2	12.4	9.7	1.7	3.0	0.0	13.2	100		
775-915		2.2	3.0	3.8	5.3	6.5	3.4	3.4	11.0	4.1	13.1	1.9	11.3	12.7	4.8	5.0	0.4	8.1	100		
915-1120		1.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	7.0	2.8	2.0	7.3	3.6	12.4	2.9	17.7	18.3	7.6	6.2	0.1	4.9	100		
1120-1500		1.2	1.5	1.8	2.4	4.4	3.2	4.0	7.2	2.8	9.3	2.9	16.5	15.2	12.2	11.6	0.1	3.8	100		
1500-1925		1.2	2.4	4.1	1.4	3.4	2.6	0.6	3.6	4.5	6.0	2.8	12.0	23.2	12.6	14.5	0.0	5.0	100		
1925+		0.1	1.9	0.5	1.2	4.3	0.0	0.9	7.5	1.9	7.5	2.3	10.3	14.9	20.6	23.5	0.1	2.6	100		
Total		2.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	9.1	3.1	2.7	10.0	4.4	9.4	1.5	8.6	7.1	3.7	3.6	0.2	21.2	100		
	PSMS-III																				
0-300		20.1	8.4	2.1	1.6	3.7	0.9	0.4	6.3	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	100		
300-350		5.1	8.2	4.8	1.6	15.6	0.5	3.1	8.4	1.1	2.8	0.0	1.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	100		
350-425		3.0	4.2	3.8	6.0	12.0	1.1	4.2	13.7	2.5	4.1	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	41.4	100		
425-500		4.5	3.9	4.6	3.8	13.8	3.6	1.8	9.9	2.7	5.3	1.2	3.7	2.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	37.9	100		
500-575		3.7	5.4	6.1	7.0	6.1	2.7	3.2	13.5	2.9	8.3	0.2	5.0	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	32.6	100		
575-665		3.4	5.3	4.3	7.5	11.3	1.6	4.7	9.7	3.2	6.8	2.4	2.7	3.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	32.8	100		
665-775		3.6	5.7	5.6	4.7	9.3	2.3	2.5	10.5	4.0	9.9	1.5	5.1	5.4	1.3	1.0	0.3	27.5	100		
775-915		3.1	3.3	3.7	5.5	11.1	2.8	1.9	15.4	3.0	13.3	0.9	5.6	6.1	1.7	0.4	0.1	22.2	100		
915-1120		1.9	2.9	2.3	5.1	10.0	3.2	2.2	13.3	3.6	13.5	1.8	14.0	9.4	2.5	2.6	0.0	11.6	100		
1120-1500		1.9	2.7	3.1	3.4	7.5	2.2	2.3	8.8	3.3	13.9	3.7	14.7	11.4	7.2	4.5	0.0	9.4	100		
1500-1925		2.9	3.6	3.3	1.9	6.4	1.9	2.1	6.9	2.7	16.3	1.9	13.8	19.9	7.6	5.9	0.0	3.2	100		
1925+		0.4	1.0	0.9	1.8	3.5	2.0	2.2	7.2	2.7	8.2	3.3	14.4	23.8	12.1	14.0	0.9	1.7	100		
Total		2.8	3.6	3.5	4.4	8.8	2.4	2.5	10.6	3.1	10.9	2.0	9.2	9.8	4.0	3.6	0.2	18.6	100		

Table 2 (g): Percentage Distribution of Persons According to MPCE Class and Highest Level of Education

Sector	Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education																			Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	99		
URBAN	GIRLS									PSMS-I										
0-300	2.1	3.2	3.5	3.1	5.1	3.6	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	70.8	100	
300-350	0.7	2.7	3.5	3.1	5.0	7.4	2.0	0.9	5.4	1.4	3.0	0.3	1.8	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	60.4	100	
350-425	1.0	3.6	3.0	4.1	6.0	5.8	2.5	1.5	5.3	1.7	4.7	0.4	2.9	1.9	0.6	0.0	1.0	54.0	100	
425-500	2.3	3.1	3.7	3.5	5.8	7.2	3.4	2.5	5.8	1.6	5.2	0.8	4.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	48.5	100	
500-575	1.1	1.7	4.0	4.0	5.4	7.1	3.1	1.3	7.5	2.5	7.1	0.7	5.9	3.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	43.9	100	
575-665	1.4	3.3	3.0	4.4	5.6	7.3	2.6	3.0	6.7	2.0	7.1	0.7	6.2	6.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	38.8	100	
665-775	0.9	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.9	6.5	2.0	2.3	7.8	1.7	9.6	1.2	8.6	7.0	3.0	0.4	0.3	31.4	100	
775-915	1.3	2.6	1.7	1.8	5.2	9.8	2.5	2.3	9.5	2.1	10.6	1.2	11.4	11.0	4.8	0.1	0.3	21.9	100	
915-1120	1.2	2.3	2.7	4.1	5.3	7.4	2.3	2.6	7.4	2.4	11.7	1.1	11.7	11.2	3.2	0.0	0.9	22.7	100	
1120-1500	2.4	3.9	3.4	2.4	2.0	5.6	1.2	3.7	7.7	3.4	10.5	1.9	13.6	17.9	7.4	0.9	0.1	12.1	100	
1500-1925	0.9	2.5	1.4	1.6	3.4	6.4	2.4	1.8	8.9	2.1	7.2	0.4	12.7	18.6	16.1	0.6	0.2	12.9	100	
1925+	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.1	3.8	7.0	1.4	1.0	6.4	0.9	6.1	0.0	18.3	22.4	8.9	3.2	0.7	9.6	100	
Total	1.4	3.0	3.3	3.6	5.3	6.7	2.5	2.0	6.2	1.9	6.4	0.7	5.9	5.2	1.9	0.2	0.5	43.5	100	
	PSMS-II																			
0-300		2.0	4.3	2.9	5.0	5.2	1.9	0.5	2.6	0.2	2.2	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	69.9	100	
300-350		4.0	6.2	4.6	3.8	8.3	2.6	1.5	6.5	0.9	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	56.7	100	
350-425		2.8	4.2	5.2	4.3	9.2	3.0	2.2	5.9	2.9	4.2	0.5	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	50.8	100	
425-500		2.8	5.5	5.4	3.6	10.8	3.8	2.2	7.3	2.4	5.4	0.6	3.1	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	44.6	100	
500-575		2.1	3.7	4.5	3.8	8.9	3.3	4.0	8.7	3.7	8.3	1.5	3.5	3.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	39.4	100	
575-665		2.5	5.0	3.3	6.0	8.1	1.7	2.8	12.6	3.0	8.0	0.9	7.5	4.4	2.4	1.3	0.2	30.4	100	
665-775		2.3	2.6	4.2	2.7	13.3	3.1	2.8	7.6	4.4	10.5	1.3	11.1	5.3	2.1	0.9	0.1	25.9	100	
775-915		2.0	1.5	2.4	2.6	9.7	4.0	2.0	10.0	2.6	12.2	2.3	12.5	9.6	3.7	2.2	0.1	20.6	100	
915-1120		2.2	2.6	4.0	1.7	6.1	2.7	2.2	10.8	3.5	10.3	2.6	12.4	16.1	7.2	1.2	0.1	14.3	100	
1120-1500		0.7	1.9	2.6	3.6	7.7	3.0	2.8	10.1	2.2	10.0	2.4	13.0	14.2	9.2	2.7	0.0	14.0	100	
1500-1925		1.9	1.9	2.6	2.1	3.7	4.3	0.4	5.2	2.9	9.6	2.9	8.7	22.1	19.4	2.3	0.1	10.0	100	
1925+		0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	2.8	3.6	6.5	4.5	0.7	10.2	2.7	12.3	19.9	18.9	7.0	0.1	8.5	100	
Total		2.4	3.8	4.0	3.7	8.7	3.0	2.4	8.0	2.7	7.2	1.2	6.4	5.7	3.1	1.0	0.3	36.7	100	
	PSMS-III																			
0-300		7.0	7.4	8.2	2.1	9.2	0.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.0	0.0	3.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	50.1	100	
300-350		0.1	10.2	10.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	5.3	10.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	100	
350-425		3.7	3.8	4.5	5.3	14.1	2.5	1.7	9.1	2.3	2.3	0.2	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	100	
425-500		3.2	6.9	2.1	4.5	7.7	2.2	2.4	7.1	1.1	3.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	56.8	100	
500-575		2.8	3.3	4.8	3.3	10.3	1.7	3.5	9.3	3.4	5.6	0.5	4.4	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	43.0	100	
575-665		2.3	2.8	3.8	5.6	7.6	3.3	3.2	8.7	1.4	4.7	1.1	3.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	49.9	100	
665-775		4.1	1.9	3.7	4.4	8.3	2.5	2.4	11.6	4.1	6.9	1.0	5.6	4.3	1.1	1.2	0.2	36.8	100	
775-915		3.4	3.0	3.2	2.5	10.1	3.2	3.1	11.7	3.8	8.4	1.6	5.8	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	37.2	100	
915-1120		2.5	3.6	2.9	3.5	8.7	3.7	2.1	10.5	1.7	10.8	2.3	9.7	5.7	2.7	1.0	0.0	28.7	100	
1120-1500		2.2	2.4	1.7	2.1	7.6	3.3	2.6	11.6	2.9	10.1	4.0	10.2	11.7	4.3	1.4	0.0	21.8	100	
1500-1925		2.4	2.3	3.1	2.3	9.0	2.2	2.9	9.2	1.7	15.4	0.8	12.6	16.1	7.0	2.9	0.0	10.0	100	
1925+		1.3	1.2	0.9	1.8	3.2	3.4	1.7	6.7	5.3	9.6	3.8	13.6	17.6	13.6	7.1	0.1	9.1	100	
Total		2.7	3.0	3.0	3.3	8.1	3.0	2.6	9.8	2.9	8.5	1.9	7.9	7.2	3.6	1.7	0.1	31.1	100	

Table 3(a): Enrollment Rate of Children of Age 5 to 14 Years

Sector	Enrollment rate								
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
	PSMS-I			PSMS-II			PSMS-III		
Rural	66.4	56.2	61.8	76.0	68.7	72.6	82.3	78.8	80.6
Urban	71.7	69.4	70.6	77.3	75.4	76.4	81.6	83.7	82.6
Combined	67.3	58.6	63.4	76.3	69.9	73.3	82.2	79.5	80.9

Table 3(b): Enrollment Rate of Children of Age 5 to 14 Years According to MPCE Class

MPCE Class	Enrollment rate								
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Rural	PSMS-I			PSMS-II			PSMS-III		
Below 225	56.9	39.5	49.1	65.4	42.7	54.4	69.9	46.5	59.8
225-255	60.3	45.4	53.1	66.5	60.4	63.3	81.4	68.3	74.8
255-300	58.3	47.9	53.6	68.8	63.3	66.1	75.3	73.2	74.2
300-340	61.9	48.9	56.1	72.7	66.3	69.5	75.3	74.2	74.7
340-380	67.5	61.0	64.4	74.6	66.2	70.7	73.5	70.2	71.9
380-420	66.7	53.7	60.8	76.4	71.4	74.1	82.3	77.1	79.7
420-470	72.2	57.1	65.2	78.6	73.0	76.1	76.3	69.9	73.3
470-525	66.2	66.6	66.4	80.2	74.4	77.5	80.8	77.2	79.2
525-615	69.3	63.7	66.8	79.3	79.7	79.5	81.1	76.3	78.8
615-775	79.0	69.6	74.6	88.2	80.7	85.1	82.9	84.2	83.5
775-950	87.2	82.6	85.2	93.7	86.5	90.5	89.0	86.3	87.8
Above 950	79.2	78.4	78.9	94.8	83.3	89.2	91.6	88.5	90.3
Total	66.4	56.2	61.8	76.0	68.7	72.6	82.3	78.8	80.6

Table 3(c): Enrollment Rate of Children of Age 5 to 14 Years According to MPCE Class

MPCE Class	Enrollment rate								
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Urban	PSMS-I			PSMS-II			PSMS-III		
0-300	50.8	42.2	46.8	48.8	41.4	45.1	43.5	59.4	50.5
300-350	56.4	46.9	52.1	61.6	67.2	64.3	50.4	74.3	60.2
350-425	66.7	61.1	64.2	68.7	66.2	67.5	59.5	68.6	64.3
425-500	72.9	72.0	72.5	75.3	70.4	72.9	67.6	64.1	65.9
500-575	71.5	76.8	73.9	82.1	80.8	81.5	69.0	76.8	72.8
575-665	84.7	84.9	84.8	90.0	87.7	88.8	68.5	71.8	70.1
665-775	83.1	80.3	81.7	92.3	89.2	90.7	73.0	85.1	78.2
775-915	83.8	90.9	87.2	93.8	97.2	95.3	89.2	85.9	87.7
915-1120	92.9	86.7	89.9	97.5	96.7	97.1	91.6	92.8	92.2
1120-1500	96.1	97.0	96.5	98.4	98.0	98.2	94.8	95.0	94.9
1500-1925	93.6	95.9	94.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.3	99.0
1925+	98.6	83.0	93.1	92.0	99.3	95.9	99.1	98.6	98.9
All	71.7	69.4	70.6	77.3	75.4	76.4	81.6	83.7	82.6

Table 4(a): Drop-out Rate of Children of Age 5 to 14 Years

Sector	Drop-out rate								
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
	PSMS-I			PSMS-II			PSMS-III		
Rural	5.7	7.5	6.5	3.9	6.2	4.9	3.7	5.0	4.3
Urban	6.2	6.4	6.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.5	4.5	5.0
Combined	5.8	7.3	6.5	4.0	5.9	4.9	4.0	5.0	4.4

Table 4(b): Drop-out Rate of Children of Age 5 to 14 Years According to MPCE Class

MPCE Class	Drop-out rate								
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Rural	PSMS-I			PSMS-II			PSMS-III		
Below 225	8.4	12.2	9.8	5.7	10.2	7.7	4.2	9.9	6.4
225-255	4.7	7.6	5.9	4.8	10.1	7.4	4.2	5.4	4.8
255-300	7.5	8.2	7.8	4.3	5.5	4.8	2.6	5.4	4.0
300-340	7.0	10.7	8.5	3.6	5.0	4.3	6.6	3.6	5.0
340-380	4.4	5.3	4.8	5.1	6.1	5.5	6.7	8.8	7.8
380-420	3.9	8.4	5.8	3.6	6.5	4.9	3.1	4.2	3.7
420-470	5.2	8.3	6.4	4.3	7.2	5.6	5.9	7.0	6.4
470-525	8.0	6.9	7.5	3.9	6.0	4.9	3.3	3.9	3.6
525-615	5.9	6.6	6.2	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.2	6.2	4.6
615-775	4.7	4.3	4.5	1.3	5.1	2.8	4.2	3.2	3.7
775-950	1.5	5.6	3.2	2.4	4.8	3.4	1.5	6.2	3.6
Above 950	1.8	6.2	3.6	2.5	5.6	4.0	2.5	3.4	2.9
Total	5.7	7.5	6.5	3.9	6.2	4.9	3.7	5.0	4.3

Table 4(c): Drop-out Rate of Children of Age 5 to 14 Years According to MPCE Class

MPCE Class	Drop-out rate								
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Urban	PSMS-I			PSMS-II			PSMS-III		
0-300	10.5	12.5	11.4	5.4	6.8	6.1	25.2	16.7	21.1
300-350	13.6	10.9	12.5	10.0	4.0	7.2	15.7	0.0	8.4
350-425	7.8	10.4	8.9	5.1	7.0	6.0	8.4	12.2	10.5
425-500	6.2	5.1	5.7	7.9	9.7	8.8	11.3	4.2	7.9
500-575	7.1	5.6	6.4	5.7	4.8	5.2	8.0	4.5	6.3
575-665	2.5	3.4	3.0	1.5	4.1	2.8	10.5	7.2	8.9
665-775	4.7	7.5	6.0	2.2	1.0	1.6	8.5	6.4	7.6
775-915	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	4.3	5.6	4.9
915-1120	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.8	4.2	4.0
1120-1500	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4
1500-1925	0.6	3.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3
1925+	0.4	3.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
All	6.2	6.4	6.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.5	4.5	5.0

Table 5(a): Rate of Completion of Highest Level of Education of Persons in Age Group 18 Years and Above

Sector	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				
	Primary	Middle	High School	Other	At least Primary
	Male		PSMS-I		
Rural	20.6	26.2	18.8	22.9	88.5
Urban	13.5	15.7	17.5	43.5	90.3
Combined	18.9	23.7	18.5	27.9	88.9
			PSMS-II		
Rural	18.7	40.8	20.5	14.3	94.2
Urban	16.7	26.5	25.6	22.7	91.6
Combined	18.2	37.3	21.7	16.3	93.6
			PSMS-III		
Rural	20.5	29.1	18.8	24.3	92.7
Urban	11.6	17.2	18.8	47.5	95.1
Combined	18.3	26.2	18.8	30.0	93.3

Table 5(b): Rate of Completion of Highest Level of Education of Persons in Age Group 18 Years and Above

Sector	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				
	Primary	Middle	High School	Other	At least Primary
	Female		PSMS-I		
Rural	33.8	21.5	12.2	14.2	81.6
Urban	15.7	14.6	16.8	42.4	89.4
Combined	27.7	19.2	13.7	23.7	84.3
	PSMS-II				
Rural	21.7	32.4	20.7	17.7	92.5
Urban	15.9	20.1	24.7	35.8	96.4
Combined	19.8	28.3	22.0	23.7	93.8
	PSMS-III				
Rural	28.2	28.4	15.1	17.9	89.5
Urban	13.7	16.8	17.5	46.3	94.3
Combined	23.4	24.6	15.9	27.3	91.1

Table 5(c): Rate of Completion of Highest Level of Education of Persons in Age Group 18 Years and Above

Sector	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				
	Primary	Middle	High School	Other	At least Primary
	Person		PSMS-I		
Rural	24.2	24.9	17.0	20.5	86.6
Urban	14.3	15.3	17.3	43.1	90.0
Combined	21.6	22.3	17.0	26.6	87.5
	PSMS-II				
Rural	19.7	37.9	20.6	15.4	93.6
Urban	16.3	23.7	25.2	28.6	93.7
Combined	18.8	34.0	21.8	19.0	93.7
	PSMS-III				
Rural	22.9	28.9	17.7	22.3	91.7
Urban	12.5	17.0	18.3	47.0	94.7
Combined	20.0	25.6	17.8	29.1	92.6

Table 5(d): Rate of Completion of Highest Level of Education of Persons in Age Group 18 Years and Above According to MPCE Class

Rural

Male

MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				
	Primary	Middle	High School	Other	At least Primary
PSMS-I					
Below 225	36.6	23.7	11.3	8.5	80.0
225-255	31.5	25.3	11.4	16.2	84.4
255-300	24.5	29.1	15.9	13.5	83.1
300-340	24.4	27.7	17.9	15.7	85.7
340-380	22.1	27.8	19.8	17.4	87.0
380-420	20.4	28.0	19.4	21.6	89.3
420-470	19.3	27.6	21.4	21.3	89.6
470-525	19.5	26.8	23.3	20.8	90.3
525-615	17.3	27.2	18.8	26.5	89.8
615-775	16.9	22.7	19.4	32.7	91.7
775-950	14.9	19.3	18.9	39.5	92.5
Above 950	12.1	21.8	15.7	42.7	92.3
All	20.6	26.2	18.8	22.9	88.5
PSMS-II					
Below 225	35.0	38.8	4.0	7.3	85.2
225-255	27.5	48.3	1.1	15.1	92.0
255-300	29.0	48.9	4.6	10.0	92.4
300-340	30.0	43.0	20.7	1.2	94.9
340-380	29.4	37.5	17.1	8.4	92.5
380-420	25.0	40.8	22.3	2.7	90.8
420-470	21.5	38.6	18.2	14.4	92.7
470-525	16.4	33.4	23.7	20.0	93.5
525-615	8.3	40.4	23.3	20.2	92.3
615-775	9.0	33.1	30.4	24.3	96.8
775-950	10.5	28.9	26.3	32.3	98.0
Above 950	2.4	25.4	31.3	36.7	95.7
All	18.2	37.3	21.7	16.3	93.6
PSMS-III					
Below 225	37.2	43.1	4.5	4.1	88.8
225-255	25.1	35.2	10.4	6.6	77.3
255-300	26.6	39.8	5.3	13.3	84.9
300-340	38.8	25.9	17.1	10.6	92.5
340-380	29.4	37.7	15.5	7.4	90.0
380-420	27.3	36.3	15.5	13.6	92.7
420-470	25.2	32.2	15.9	15.2	88.6
470-525	23.0	30.5	17.6	21.5	92.6
525-615	21.0	31.4	17.3	20.0	89.6
615-775	21.9	30.1	18.4	21.8	92.5
775-950	16.9	25.7	20.5	32.0	95.1
Above 950	13.9	24.2	22.9	35.1	96.1
All	20.5	29.1	18.8	24.3	92.7

Table 5(e): Rate of Completion of Highest Level of Education of Persons in Age Group 18 Years and Above According to MPCE Class

Rural

Female

MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				At least Primary
	Primary	Middle	High School	Other	
PSMS-I					
Below 225	30.7	16.9	8.9	3.9	60.4
225-255	45.8	18.7	7.4	8.0	79.9
255-300	37.3	25.5	6.3	8.0	77.0
300-340	37.3	21.6	11.0	9.1	79.0
340-380	38.5	24.1	10.5	10.2	83.3
380-420	34.2	20.0	13.4	13.2	80.8
420-470	34.7	25.0	12.3	11.3	83.3
470-525	37.9	22.2	9.9	11.2	81.2
525-615	32.8	20.8	12.7	16.3	82.7
615-775	29.2	21.8	14.3	17.9	83.2
775-950	30.6	18.5	16.0	21.9	86.9
Above 950	21.8	14.2	17.4	32.1	85.4
All	33.8	21.5	12.2	14.2	81.6
PSMS-II					
Below 225	21.6	52.7	7.1	0.0	81.3
225-255	54.1	41.1	0.0	1.5	97.0
255-300	45.5	17.3	14.7	19.7	97.3
300-340	37.9	42.6	1.6	7.8	89.8
340-380	22.6	48.2	3.1	5.8	79.8
380-420	18.7	25.0	20.3	30.2	94.3
420-470	12.8	32.3	16.9	20.4	82.4
470-525	20.5	33.9	30.2	11.3	95.8
525-615	21.9	20.4	18.6	35.3	96.3
615-775	12.6	29.1	27.4	30.3	99.4
775-950	13.8	23.1	28.3	34.9	100.0
Above 950	4.5	11.8	51.6	32.2	100.0
All	19.8	28.3	22.0	23.7	93.8
PSMS-III					
Below 225	45.6	20.9	16.5	0.0	82.92
225-255	54.5	28.6	2.7	0.0	85.73
255-300	32.5	22.4	7.4	16.0	78.38
300-340	34.2	23.9	11.4	13.6	83.03
340-380	28.5	31.0	9.5	7.7	76.63
380-420	36.6	26.1	12.7	7.7	82.98
420-470	34.1	29.7	11.8	8.4	83.89
470-525	30.1	34.0	11.8	10.9	86.74
525-615	32.6	32.0	14.5	10.8	89.89
615-775	25.6	30.1	16.6	17.7	89.97
775-950	26.5	27.3	15.6	22.2	91.53
Above 950	25.1	24.8	17.0	26.0	92.86
All	28.2	28.4	15.1	17.9	89.5

Table 5(f): Rate of Completion of Highest Level of Education of Persons in Age Group 18 Years and Above According to MPCE Class

Rural

Person

MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				
	Primary	Middle	High School	Other	At least Primary
PSMS-I					
Below 225	35.4	22.3	10.8	7.6	75.9
225-255	34.2	24.1	10.6	14.7	83.6
255-300	27.4	28.3	13.7	12.3	81.7
300-340	27.6	26.2	16.2	14.0	84.0
340-380	26.0	26.9	17.6	15.7	86.1
380-420	24.4	25.7	17.7	19.1	86.8
420-470	23.5	26.9	18.9	18.6	87.9
470-525	24.7	25.5	19.5	18.1	87.7
525-615	21.9	25.3	17.0	23.5	87.7
615-775	20.9	22.4	17.8	28.0	89.0
775-950	19.4	19.0	18.1	34.4	90.9
Above 950	15.5	19.2	16.3	39.0	89.9
All	24.2	24.9	17.0	20.5	86.6
PSMS-II					
Below 225	30.2	43.7	5.1	4.8	83.8
225-255	34.6	46.4	0.8	11.5	93.3
255-300	35.9	35.6	8.8	14.1	94.4
300-340	31.9	42.9	16.1	2.8	93.7
340-380	27.3	40.8	12.9	7.6	88.6
380-420	23.0	35.7	21.6	11.6	91.9
420-470	18.3	36.3	17.8	16.6	88.9
470-525	18.1	33.6	26.5	16.3	94.5
525-615	13.8	32.4	21.5	26.3	93.9
615-775	10.4	31.6	29.2	26.7	97.8
775-950	12.0	26.2	27.2	33.5	98.9
Above 950	3.1	20.3	38.9	35.0	97.3
All	18.8	34.0	21.8	19.0	93.7
PSMS-III					
Below 225	38.8	38.8	6.8	3.3	87.7
225-255	30.1	34.1	9.1	5.5	78.7
255-300	28.2	34.9	5.9	14.1	83.1
300-340	37.6	25.4	15.6	11.4	89.9
340-380	29.2	16.2	14.1	7.5	86.9
380-420	30.0	33.4	14.7	11.9	89.9
420-470	27.9	31.5	14.7	13.2	87.2
470-525	25.2	31.6	15.8	18.2	90.8
525-615	24.4	31.5	16.5	17.3	89.7
615-775	23.1	30.1	17.8	20.5	91.5
775-950	20.1	26.2	18.9	28.7	93.9
Above 950	17.8	24.4	20.9	31.9	94.9
All	22.0	28.0	17.7	22.3	91.7

Table 5(g): Rate of Completion of Highest Level of Education of Persons in Age Group 18 Years and Above According to MPCE Class

Urban

Male

MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				
	Primary	Middle	High School	Other	At least Primary
PSMS-I					
0-300	32.8	25.2	14.5	8.3	803
300-350	24.6	19.7	21.9	21.4	875
350-425	22.3	23.4	16.7	22.2	846
425-500	19.8	23.3	20.3	25.1	885
500-575	12.5	19.8	19.0	16.8	880
575-665	11.9	10.7	21.8	45.2	896
665-775	8.8	12.0	18.9	48.4	881
775-915	7.0	13.6	15.8	60.7	972
915-1120	5.3	7.8	13.2	67.8	961
1120-1500	4.6	8.7	15.4	69.4	981
1500-1925	3.0	3.3	9.1	82.9	984
1925+	0.7	6.7	8.6	82.0	980
All	13.5	15.7	17.5	43.5	903
PSMS-II					
0-300	29.9	46.6	3.6	10.7	907
300-350	29.5	42.2	21.0	1.0	937
350-425	25.9	39.4	18.6	7.2	911
425-500	20.2	39.4	20.3	13.6	925
500-575	16.2	30.8	23.0	25.1	951
575-665	4.2	41.1	28.9	19.9	961
665-775	9.4	31.3	29.4	24.4	964
775-915	7.3	33.5	29.2	27.7	957
915-1120	9.0	18.6	30.6	39.9	960
1120-1500	2.9	32.3	20.3	35.1	916
1500-1925	0.0	9.7	0.0	90.3	100.0
1925+	0.0	25.5	59.6	14.8	100.0
All	18.2	37.3	21.7	16.3	91.6
PSMS-III					
0-300	16.6	51.8	16.3	0.0	81.8
300-350	43.7	20.3	7.8	13.9	81.6
350-425	24.7	38.0	12.1	10.3	85.1
425-500	28	29.3	16.3	20.6	91.9
500-575	17.1	33.4	17.3	19.7	87.5
575-665	21.1	25.1	21.0	17.5	81.7
665-775	17.9	25.1	19.7	27.9	90.5
775-915	17.7	23.5	25.8	27.7	94.7
915-1120	10.7	19.9	20.4	43.6	94.6
1120-1500	8.8	2.8	20.2	56.5	88.3
1500-1925	2.8	8.8	20.5	66.7	88.8
1925+	3.4	5.4	10.3	80.2	99.3
All	11.6	17.2	18.8	47.5	85.1

Table 5(h): Rate of Completion of Highest Level of Education of Persons in Age Group 18 Years and Above According to MPCE Class

MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				At least Primary
	Primary	Middle	High School	Other	
Urban					
Female					
PSMS-I					
0-300	24.6	12.1	17.4	8.7	62.8
300-350	24.4	22.0	12.6	22.4	81.4
350-425	19.1	19.7	16.9	27.6	83.2
425-500	21.7	18.0	19.6	26.2	85.4
500-575	17.8	17.2	20.0	33.7	88.7
575-665	18.8	15.1	16.3	42.2	92.4
665-775	11.7	14.0	19.7	45.7	91.2
775-915	14.7	11.5	15.9	51.4	93.5
915-1120	10.2	11.5	18.4	52.6	92.7
1120-1500	7.3	12.2	13.9	63.7	97.1
1500-1925	7.6	7.1	8.6	73.2	96.4
1925+	10.6	5.5	6.6	69.0	91.8
All	15.7	14.6	16.8	42.4	89.4
PSMS-II					
0-300	42.1	28.0	10.9	13.0	94.0
300-350	34.3	46.9	1.3	8.8	91.3
350-425	20.6	32.2	13.6	21.2	87.5
425-500	19.0	29.6	21.0	16.5	86.2
500-575	14.2	32.7	26.6	22.1	95.6
575-665	26.3	22.1	15.3	35.5	99.2
665-775	7.3	26.9	31.8	33.1	99.0
775-915	15.2	24.1	26.8	33.8	100.0
915-1120	0.9	16.7	46.5	36.0	100.0
1120-1500	2.9	5.7	53.7	37.7	100.0
1500-1925	7.0	0.0	89.6	3.4	100.0
1925+	76.5	0.0	20.0	3.5	100.0
All	19.8	28.3	22.0	23.7	93.8
PSMS-III					
0-300	32.6	10.5	13.8	42.5	99.3
300-350	13.8	11.6	0.5	15.0	40.9
350-425	23.5	27.5	11.1	20.4	84.5
425-500	28.0	34.0	12.8	13.8	88.6
500-575	21.4	21.3	15.1	31.4	91.2
575-665	23.2	24.5	12.3	23.9	83.9
665-775	17.8	26.7	14.3	34.3	93.1
775-915	19.8	25.6	22.6	21.7	89.7
915-1120	15.4	18.1	21.6	41.2	96.3
1120-1500	10.7	16.1	20.1	48.9	95.7
1500-1925	2.1	10.5	19.9	56.0	98.4
1925+	4.3	6.4	12.2	74.6	97.5
All	13.7	16.8	17.5	46.3	94.3

Table 5(i) :Rate of Completion of Highest Level of Education of Persons in Age Group 18 Years and Above According to MPCE Class

Urban

Person

MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				
	Primary	Middle	High School	Other	At least Primary
PSMS-I					
0-300	30.8	22.0	15.2	8.4	76.4
300-350	24.5	20.5	18.6	21.8	85.4
350-425	21.2	22.1	16.8	24.0	84.1
425-500	20.5	21.4	20.1	25.5	87.4
500-575	14.4	18.8	19.3	35.6	88.2
575-665	14.4	12.3	19.8	44.1	90.6
665-775	10.0	12.8	19.3	47.3	89.4
775-915	10.4	12.7	15.8	56.7	95.6
915-1120	7.4	9.4	16.6	61.4	94.7
1120-1500	5.8	10.2	14.7	68.9	97.6
1500-1925	4.7	4.7	8.9	79.3	97.7
1925+	4.8	6.2	7.8	76.7	95.5
All	14.3	15.3	17.3	43.1	90.0
PSMS-II					
0-300	34.4	39.7	6.3	11.6	92.0
300-350	30.6	43.3	16.4	2.8	93.2
350-425	24.2	37.1	17.0	11.7	90.0
425-500	19.8	35.8	20.6	14.7	90.8
500-575	15.3	31.7	24.7	23.7	95.3
575-665	12.1	34.3	24.1	25.5	95.9
665-775	8.5	29.4	30.4	28.0	96.3
775-915	11.1	29.0	28.1	30.6	98.8
915-1120	5.4	17.7	37.6	38.2	98.9
1120-1500	2.9	22.9	32.1	36.0	93.9
1500-1925	2.2	6.6	28.5	62.7	100.0
1925+	7.8	22.9	55.6	13.7	100.0
All	18.8	34.0	21.8	19.0	93.7
PSMS-III					
0-300	24.1	32.4	15.1	19.9	91.6
300-350	31.5	16.7	4.8	14.4	67.3
350-425	25.0	34.4	11.7	13.8	84.9
425-500	28.4	31.0	15.1	18.2	92.6
500-575	18.9	29.3	16.4	24.5	89.1
575-665	21.8	24.9	18.0	19.7	84.4
665-775	17.9	25.8	17.5	30.5	91.6
775-915	18.3	24.3	24.5	25.4	92.7
915-1120	12.6	19.2	20.9	42.6	95.3
1120-1500	9.6	14.2	20.2	53.3	97.2
1500-1925	7.0	9.6	20.2	61.9	98.6
1925+	3.8	5.8	11.2	77.7	98.5
All	12.5	17.0	18.3	47.0	94.7

Table 6a: Percentage Distribution of Married Women in The Age Group 15-49 Years According to Birth Place of The Last Child Born in The Past Five Year

Sector	Percentage distribution of married women in the age group 15-49 years according to place of the last birth in past five years						
	At Home	PHC/ CHC/ Sub- centre	Govt. Hospital	Non Govt. dispensary/ nursing home	Non Govt. hospital	Others	All
PSMS-I							
Rural	85.13	5.89	4.28	2.12	1.99	0.59	100
Urban	53.43	7.77	14.87	12.16	11.48	0.29	100
Combined	80.24	6.18	5.91	3.67	3.45	0.54	100
PSMS-II							
Rural	87.45	0.79	1.09	3.43	6.7	0.53	100
Urban	61.3	0.45	3.79	6.79	27.34	0.33	100
Combined	83.55	0.74	1.49	3.93	9.78	0.5	100
PSMS-III							
Rural	78.2	1.8	4.2	8.1	7.2	0.4	100
Urban	45.1	0.9	1.4	21.7	30.8	0.1	100
Combined	73.8	1.7	3.9	10.0	10.4	0.4	100

Table 6b: Percentage Distribution of Married Women in The Age Group 15-49 Years According to Birth Place of The Last Child Born in The Past Five Year And MPCE Class

MPCE class	Percentage distribution of married women in the age group 15-49 years according to place of the last birth in past five years						
	At Home	PHC/CHC/Sub-centre	Govt hospital	Non Govt dispensary/nursing home	Non Govt. hospital	Others	All
Rural							PSMS-I
Below 225	90.3	4.5	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.2	100.0
225-255	86.3	7.9	2.6	1.0	1.5	0.6	100.0
255-300	86.8	6.5	4.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	100.0
300-340	87.4	4.4	4.1	2.5	1.5	0.1	100.0
340-380	87.2	6.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.5	100.0
380-420	86.6	4.5	5.3	1.4	2.2	0.0	100.0
420-470	84.2	6.2	5.6	2.1	0.9	1.1	100.0
470-525	84.2	5.4	5.6	2.0	1.8	1.0	100.0
525-615	81.6	6.5	4.2	3.4	3.5	0.8	100.0
615-775	79.9	5.9	6.4	3.4	4.0	0.3	100.0
775-950	72.2	8.0	7.3	5.7	6.8	0.0	100.0
Above 950	72.5	6.5	7.8	5.0	8.0	0.2	100.0
Total	85.1	5.9	4.3	2.1	2.0	0.6	100.0
Rural							PSMS-II
Below 225	90.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	1.9	100.0
225-255	95.0	0.2	0.4	3.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
255-300	89.8	0.2	0.6	3.2	3.4	2.8	100.0
300-340	95.2	0.0	0.7	1.3	2.8	0.0	100.0
340-380	90.5	0.4	0.5	2.8	5.7	0.1	100.0
380-420	89.0	1.6	0.9	2.8	5.8	0.0	100.0
420-470	80.6	0.0	2.4	6.2	10.1	0.7	100.0
470-525	88.6	2.3	1.2	2.7	5.2	0.0	100.0
525-615	79.1	0.9	1.0	2.5	16.1	0.4	100.0
615-775	71.3	2.8	1.9	7.4	16.0	0.7	100.0
775-950	70.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	26.2	0.0	100.0
Above 950	60.8	0.0	0.0	17.5	21.7	0.0	100.0
Total	87.5	0.8	1.1	3.4	6.7	0.5	100.0
Rural							PSMS-III
Below 225	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
225-255	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
255-300	66.1	0.0	1.7	32.2	0.0	0.0	100
300-340	91.9	0.0	5.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	100
340-380	81.5	3.6	1.6	3.1	10.3	0.0	100
380-420	77.3	1.4	3.3	2.7	15.0	0.4	100
420-470	76.9	0.5	5.1	9.8	7.6	0.0	100
470-525	88.0	0.3	3.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	100
525-615	74.8	2.3	3.0	14.6	5.3	0.0	100
615-775	74.7	3.0	5.5	10.0	6.6	0.2	100
775-950	79.3	2.4	3.7	6.5	8.1	0.0	100
Above 950	71.6	1.6	7.8	6.7	12.1	0.3	100
Total	78.2	1.8	4.2	8.1	7.2	0.4	100

Table 6c: Percentage Distribution of Married Women in The Age Group 15-49 Years According to Birth Place of The Last Child Born in The Past Five Year and MPCE Class

MPCE class	Percentage distribution of married women in the age group 15-49 years according to place of the last birth in past five years						
	At Home	PHC/CHC/Sub-centre	Govt. hospital	Non Govt. dispensary/nursing home	Non Govt. hospital	Others	All
Urban	PSMS-I						
0-300	70.1	5.6	14.2	2.7	7.5	0.0	100.0
300-350	73.9	3.8	11.6	2.1	6.9	1.8	100.0
350-425	64.9	6.8	10.8	8.1	9.2	0.2	100.0
425-500	59.5	11.0	12.3	9.1	7.9	0.2	100.0
500-575	51.1	8.6	17.7	14.3	8.3	0.0	100.0
575-665	48.1	6.3	14.8	16.6	14.0	0.2	100.0
665-775	36.6	11.7	18.8	15.7	17.2	0.0	100.0
775-915	31.5	7.2	16.1	22.2	23.0	0.0	100.0
915-1120	23.2	9.4	25.1	18.0	24.3	0.0	100.0
1120-1500	14.3	5.8	25.5	38.8	15.7	0.0	100.0
1500-1925	10.9	14.6	10.1	55.2	6.9	2.2	100.0
1925+	16.5	0.0	17.4	45.9	20.3	0.0	100.0
All	53.4	7.8	14.9	12.2	11.5	0.3	100.0
Urban	PSMS-II						
0-300	83.5	0.0	0.0	6.8	9.7	0.0	100.0
300-350	89.6	1.6	0.0	7.4	1.4	0.0	100.0
350-425	75.7	0.0	13.2	5.2	5.9	0.0	100.0
425-500	73.5	0.4	0.0	4.8	21.3	0.0	100.0
500-575	77.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	21.4	0.0	100.0
575-665	35.9	0.3	0.0	17.2	46.5	0.0	100.0
665-775	40.7	0.0	9.9	7.0	42.5	0.0	100.0
775-915	24.1	2.7	0.0	1.5	71.7	0.0	100.0
915-1120	9.7	0.0	9.5	9.0	66.3	5.6	100.0
1120-1500	20.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	72.5	0.0	100.0
1500-1925	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	71.6	0.0	100.0
1925+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	61.3	0.5	3.8	6.8	27.3	0.3	100.0
Urban	PSMS-III						
0-300	13.9	0.0	80.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	100
300-350	64.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	0.0	100
350-425	81.6	0.0	7.1	4.1	7.3	0.0	100
425-500	31.1	0.0	1.7	35.1	31.8	0.2	100
500-575	66.0	0.0	3.2	22.8	7.9	0.0	100
575-665	56.0	4.2	1.3	11.1	27.3	0.2	100
665-775	77.5	0.0	0.0	11.0	11.6	0.0	100
775-915	46.0	0.0	1.3	22.4	30.3	0.0	100
915-1120	31.2	2.3	0.0	31.8	34.7	0.0	100
1120-1500	30.1	0.0	0.7	17.7	51.5	0.0	100
1500-1925	9.4	0.0	0.0	49.1	41.5	0.0	100
1925+	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	84.9	0.0	100
All	45.1	0.9	1.4	21.7	30.8	0.1	100

Table 7a: Percentage of Children of Age Group 0-5 Years Attending Anganvadi/Balvadi Center and Their Percentage Distribution According to Level of Services Received

Sector	Percentage of children of age 0-5 years attending Anganbadi/Balvadi centre	Percentage Distribution of children according to days complementary food received			
		Almost all days	Only few days	Never	Total
PSMS-I					
Rural	2.07	2.3	1.5	96.2	100
Urban	0.51	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Combined	1.83	2.2	1.4	96.4	100
PSMS-II					
Rural	9.98	77.21	17.70	5.09	100
Urban	5.92	78.59	21.23	0.19	100
Combined	9.76	77.26	17.82	4.92	100
PSMS-III					
Rural	10.8	88.0	11.9	0.1	100
Urban	1.7	86.8	13.2	0.0	100
Combined	9.4	88.0	12.0	0.1	100

Table 7b: Percentage of Children of Age Group 0-5 Years Attending Anganvadi/Balvadi Center Their Distribution According to Level of and Their Percentage Services Received and MPCE Class

MPCE class	Percentage of children of age 0-5 years attending Anganvadi/Balvadi centre	Percentage Distribution of children according to days complementary food received			
		Almost all days	Only few days	Never	Total
Rural		PSMS-I			
Below 225	0.34	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
225-255	0.95	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
255-300	1.31	9.4	0.0	90.6	100
300-340	2.52	0.0	4.2	95.9	100
340-380	1.07	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
380-420	2.68	4.6	0.0	95.4	100
420-470	2.9	5.0	0.0	95.0	100
470-525	2.25	0.9	0.0	99.1	100
525-615	1.71	0.0	12.8	87.2	100
615-775	2.14	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
775-950	2.23	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Above 950	0.93	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Total	2.07	2.3	1.5	96.2	100
Rural		PSMS-II			
Below 225	13.3	65.8	13.1	21.1	100
225-255	6.2	60.2	39.8	0.0	100
255-300	12.8	82.5	15.9	1.6	100
300-340	12.5	78.9	19.6	1.6	100
340-380	8.8	69.3	24.8	5.9	100
380-420	11.8	76.2	18.5	5.2	100
420-470	8.1	84.4	13.5	2.1	100
470-525	8.9	82.1	4.4	13.5	100
525-615	8.1	71.0	25.3	3.7	100
615-775	7.2	87.7	12.3	0.0	100
775-950	10.9	64.3	18.0	17.7	100
Above 950	3.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total	10.0	77.2	17.7	5.1	100
Rural		PSMS-III			
Below 225	3.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
225-255	8.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
255-300	11.0	71.6	28.4	0.0	100
300-340	9.5	93.0	7.0	0.0	100
340-380	10.8	86.0	14.0	0.0	100
380-420	9.3	89.9	10.1	0.0	100
420-470	11.3	85.4	14.7	0.0	100
470-525	11.5	82.7	17.3	0.0	100
525-615	8.3	89.7	10.3	0.0	100
615-775	13.0	87.0	13.1	0.0	100
775-950	10.2	90.9	9.1	0.0	100
Above 950	12.3	95.5	3.7	0.8	100
Total	10.8	88.0	11.9	0.1	100

Table 7c : Percentage of Children of Age Group 0-5 Years Attending Anganvadi/Balvadi Center Their Distribution According to Level of and Their Percentage Services Received and MPCE Class

MPCE class	Percentage of children of age 0-5 years attending Anganvadi/Balvadi centre	Percentage Distribution of children according to days complementary food received			
		Almost all days	Only few days	Never	Total
Urban					PSMS-I
0-300	0.34	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
300-350	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
350-425	0.96	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
425-500	0.59	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
500-575	1.57	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
575-665	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
665-775	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
775-915	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
915-1120	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1120-1500	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1500-1925	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1925+	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	0.51	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Urban					PSMS-II
0-300	0.91	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
300-350	15.23	82.6	17.4	0.0	100
350-425	4.7	56.9	43.1	0.0	100
425-500	11.18	99.4	0.0	0.6	100
500-575	4.23	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
575-665	4.39	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
665-775	1.59	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
775-915	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
915-1120	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
1120-1500	1.67	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
1500-1925	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
1925+	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	5.92	78.6	21.2	0.2	100
Urban					PSMS-III
0-300	3.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
300-350	1.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
350-425	5.6	64.8	35.2	0.0	100
425-500	1.0	49.6	50.4	0.0	100
500-575	0.9	68.5	31.5	0.0	100
575-665	2.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
665-775	3.4	94.7	5.8	0.0	100
775-915	1.3	87.1	12.7	0.0	100
915-1120	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
1120-1500	0.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
1500-1925	1.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0
1925+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	1.71	86.79	13.21	0.0	100

Table 8a: Percentage of Households Having Knowledge of Social Rights and Health Programmes

Sector	Immunisation of Children	Vaccination of Pregnant Women	Use of Iodinated Salt	Use of Oral Dehydration Therapy	Use of Contraceptive	AIDS
	PSMS-I					
Rural	89.8	84.7	55.2	25.7	65.3	N/A
Urban	95.0	91.5	78.7	48.1	78.5	N/A
Combined	90.8	86.0	59.8	30.0	67.9	N/A
	PSMS-II					
Rural	64.0	76.6	48.3	33.2	70.5	44.9
Urban	83.8	88.2	76.7	62.8	82.4	71.1
Combined	68.0	78.9	54.0	39.1	72.9	50.1
	PSMS-III					
Rural	80.2	80.9	80.2	80.7	80.6	80.5
Urban	91.2	91.3	91.2	90.9	91.2	91.5
Combined	82.4	83.0	82.4	82.7	82.7	82.7

Table 8b: Percentage of Households Having Knowledge of Social Rights and Health Programmes According to MPCE Class

MPCE class	Immunisation of Children	Vaccination of Pregnant Women	Use of Iodinated Salt	Use of Oral Dehydration Therapy	Use of Contraceptive	AIDS
Rural	PSMS-I					
Below 225	90.4	82.6	40.3	20.9	55.9	N/A
225-255	85.3	78.5	39.1	20.2	53.4	N/A
255-300	88.3	81.6	40.1	18.8	56.3	N/A
300-340	90.2	84.0	45.4	18.8	62.4	N/A
340-380	88.6	85.0	53.3	22.0	63.1	N/A
380-420	90.5	84.9	56.5	22.9	64.5	N/A
420-470	89.2	84.2	57.0	24.4	63.3	N/A
470-525	91.1	85.8	57.9	28.1	71.6	N/A
525-615	89.3	85.4	61.8	27.9	68.4	N/A
615-775	91.5	88.4	69.9	35.8	74.1	N/A
775-950	91.8	88.5	69.9	39.0	74.8	N/A
Above 950	92.1	86.4	72.9	40.7	77.5	N/A
Total	89.8	84.7	55.2	25.7	65.3	N/A
Rural	PSMS-II					
Below 225	38.7	50.5	23.8	16.6	57.8	24.0
225-255	51.2	66.7	38.3	23.4	67.7	36.9
255-300	60.3	75.0	39.2	23.9	64.2	36.3
300-340	62.6	77.6	43.3	26.5	68.4	40.9
340-380	62.3	75.3	45.8	27.6	68.2	37.7
380-420	65.7	79.9	48.9	33.7	67.9	42.3
420-470	65.8	77.9	47.2	30.7	70.3	44.2
470-525	64.0	77.8	48.3	33.1	71.7	45.8
525-615	66.2	77.8	54.4	39.2	73.3	49.9
615-775	68.6	78.6	56.4	42.6	77.0	54.8
775-950	72.3	80.2	62.6	49.1	81.5	62.2
Above 950	77.8	84.4	69.0	58.3	79.0	68.0
Total	64.0	76.6	48.3	33.2	70.5	44.9
Rural	PSMS-III					
Below 225	83.6	79.5	82.5	81.0	82.6	81.0
225-255	61.7	65.3	63.4	67.9	70.1	65.4
255-300	75.8	75.0	73.5	67.6	72.5	75.9
300-340	68.8	71.7	72.6	68.6	70.7	68.0
340-380	72.2	73.5	70.6	71.0	73.2	71.6
380-420	69.1	69.3	67.1	70.3	71.1	71.6
420-470	72.6	75.0	74.9	74.5	71.5	75.7
470-525	80.6	80.7	77.7	76.7	80.2	76.7
525-615	77.1	76.4	76.1	79.4	75.1	77.6
615-775	82.2	83.6	83.3	83.3	84.7	84.4
775-950	83.6	85.9	85.3	86.6	85.2	84.2
Above 950	87.5	87.2	87.1	87.0	87.0	86.3
Total	80.2	80.9	80.2	80.7	80.6	80.5

Table 8c: Percentage of Households Having Knowledge of Social Rights and Health Programmes According to MPCE Class

MPCE class	Immunisation of Children	Vaccination of Pregnant Women	Use of Iodinated Salt	Use of Oral Dehydration Therapy	Use of Contraceptive	AIDS
Urban						PSMS-I
0-300	91.5	86.2	46.8	21.1	53.3	N/A
300-350	95.5	92.4	66.1	27.8	67.9	N/A
350-425	92.5	88.7	66.3	30.8	68.4	N/A
425-500	93.5	90.9	75.4	40.0	76.2	N/A
500-575	95.4	89.9	82.3	45.8	81.8	N/A
575-665	94.2	90.5	81.1	46.6	79.8	N/A
665-775	94.5	90.1	83.5	56.6	82.3	N/A
775-915	96.2	94.7	89.4	59.5	86.3	N/A
915-1120	97.8	95.3	90.8	63.2	86.3	N/A
1120-1500	96.8	94.9	92.1	71.0	91.1	N/A
1500-1925	99.7	96.8	99.2	89.7	93.9	N/A
1925+	100.0	98.8	96.7	76.6	99.4	N/A
All	95.0	91.5	78.7	48.1	78.5	N/A
Urban						PSMS-II
0-300	66.4	67.4	46.7	32.2	57.8	41.5
300-350	70.3	77.2	56.3	34.7	70.9	51.4
350-425	73.9	80.0	59.7	39.8	68.9	47.7
425-500	76.2	84.8	63.6	42.1	74.1	57.8
500-575	80.9	86.9	74.6	54.5	77.5	64.7
575-665	87.1	92.5	79.7	69.3	86.3	77.5
665-775	89.4	92.5	86.6	71.2	89.7	79.6
775-915	91.2	93.9	91.3	83.0	92.6	85.7
915-1120	94.0	96.5	92.8	87.9	96.0	91.7
1120-1500	95.8	96.4	95.1	89.5	96.0	93.5
1500-1925	96.3	97.3	95.7	91.5	94.0	95.3
1925+	97.9	99.9	98.0	94.9	100.0	97.5
All	83.8	88.2	76.7	62.8	82.4	71.1
Urban						PSMS-III
0-300	73.0	71.2	71.2	67.3	68.2	74.5
300-350	68.3	80.9	77.8	70.1	77.9	73.1
350-425	81.8	81.3	78.7	81.7	82.0	79.7
425-500	79.9	77.5	82.9	79.6	84.2	79.0
500-575	87.0	85.4	81.7	82.4	83.9	85.0
575-665	83.2	88.1	87.8	84.7	86.1	87.2
665-775	91.1	89.8	87.7	88.2	87.3	92.0
775-915	87.9	87.5	89.4	86.4	84.5	90.1
915-1120	93.1	94.2	95.0	95.0	94.5	91.6
1120-1500	94.5	92.5	92.8	94.4	94.4	95.2
1500-1925	94.9	95.8	94.5	94.3	95.5	94.5
1925+	98.5	98.3	97.5	98.8	99.3	97.6
All	91.2	91.3	91.2	90.9	91.2	91.5

Table 9a: Percentage of Households not Getting Drinking Water from Drinking Water Source Throughout the Year and Percentage Distribution of Households According to Duration of Availability of Water

Sector	Percentage of households not getting drinking water from drinking water source throughout the year	Percentage distribution of households according to duration of availability of water from drinking water source in the year			
		up to 6 months	6-9 months	9-11 months	All
PSMS-I					
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	0.2	85.2	14.8	0.0	100.0
Combined	0.0	85.2	14.8	0.0	100.0
PSMS-II					
Rural	1.5	19.6	25.2	55.3	100.0
Urban	2.4	13.5	23.4	63.0	100.0
Combined	1.7	17.9	24.7	57.5	100.0
PSMS-III					
Rural	1.7	0.1	0.2	99.7	100
Urban	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Combined	1.4	0.1	0.2	99.8	100

Table 9b: Percentage of Households not Getting Drinking Water from Drinking Water Source Throughout the Year and Percentage Distribution of Households According to Duration of Availability of Water and MPCE Class

MPCE class	Percentage of households not getting drinking water from drinking water source throughout the year	Percentage distribution of households according to duration of availability of water from drinking water source in the year			
		up to 6 months	6-9 months	9-11 months	All
Rural					PSMS-I
Below 225	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
225-255	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
255-300	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
300-340	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
340-380	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
380-420	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
420-470	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
470-525	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
525-615	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
615-775	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
775-950	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Above 950	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural					PSMS-II
Below 225	0.9	65.8	4.4	29.9	100.0
225-255	1.3	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.0
255-300	1.3	14.2	46.6	39.3	100.0
300-340	1.4	13.4	17.0	69.6	100.0
340-380	1.6	16.9	7.2	75.9	100.0
380-420	1.0	27.1	2.8	70.2	100.0
420-470	1.7	32.2	23.3	44.4	100.0
470-525	0.8	9.6	16.8	73.6	100.0
525-615	2.1	31.9	12.4	55.6	100.0
615-775	2.2	17.8	32.3	49.9	100.0
775-950	2.2	3.0	69.9	27.0	100.0
Above 950	2.0	0.0	25.2	74.8	100.0
Total	1.5	19.6	25.2	55.3	100.0
Rural					PSMS-III
Below 225	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
225-255	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
255-300	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
300-340	3.7	0.1	0.0	99.9	100
340-380	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
380-420	2.0	0.0	0.6	99.4	100
420-470	0.9	0.0	0.1	99.9	100
470-525	1.1	0.0	0.1	99.9	100
525-615	1.6	0.1	0.1	99.9	100
615-775	1.6	0.0	0.1	99.9	100
775-950	1.7	0.3	0.4	99.4	100
Above 950	2.3	0.1	0.4	99.5	100
Total	1.7	0.1	0.2	99.7	100

Table 9c: Percentage of Households not Getting Drinking Water From Drinking Water Source Throughout The Year and Percentage Distribution of Households According to Duration of Availability of Water and MPCE Class

MPCE class	Percentage of households not getting drinking water from drinking water source throughout the year	Percentage distribution of households according to duration of availability of water from drinking water source in the year			
		up to 6 months	6-9 months	9-11 months	All
Urban					PSMS-I
Below 300	0.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
300-350	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
350-425	0.6	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0
425-500	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
500-575	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
575-665	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
665-775	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
775-915	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
915-1120	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1120-1500	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1500-1925	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Above 1925	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.2	85.2	14.8	0.0	100.0
Urban					PSMS-II
Below 300	0.8	35.3	16.6	48.1	100.0
300-350	2.9	0.0	28.4	71.6	100.0
350-425	3.7	13.0	28.9	58.1	100.0
425-500	3.1	15.3	27.9	56.8	100.0
500-575	2.1	0.0	11.7	88.3	100.0
575-665	1.8	7.0	0.2	92.8	100.0
665-775	2.3	0.0	90.1	9.9	100.0
775-915	2.1	54.7	4.7	40.6	100.0
915-1120	1.4	52.7	15.3	32.0	100.0
1120-1500	2.0	7.0	8.4	84.6	100.0
1500-1925	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Above 1925	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total	2.4	13.5	23.4	63.0	100.0
Urban					PSMS-III
Below 300	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
300-350	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
350-425	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
425-500	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
500-575	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
575-665	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
665-775	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
775-915	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
915-1120	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
1120-1500	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
1500-1925	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Above 1925	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Annex - III

NSS 64th Round SCHEDULE 99 POVERTY MODULE FOR UTTAR PRADESH

**HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
2007- 2008**

Annex - III

NSS 64th Round

SCHEDULE 99: POVERTY MODULE FOR UTTAR PRADESH

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

2007- 2008

SECTION 0: Identification particulars

0.1 SECTOR (RURAL-1, URBAN-2)		0.2 ATTACHED TO (SCH 1.0 / SCH 10.2)	
0.3 SAMPLE UNIT (FSU) NUMBER		0.4 SEGMENT	
0.5 SECOND STAGE STRATUM NO.		0.6 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD NO.	
0.7 RUNNING HOUSEHOLD NO. (01 TO 14)		0.8 HOUSEHOLD SIZE	
0.9 Time to canvass the schedule-99 (HRS/MIN)	/	0.10 Date of survey (DD/MM/YY)	/ /200_
0.11 NAME & POST OF INSPECTING AUTHORITY		0.12 Date of Inspection (DD/MM/YY)	/ /200_
0.13 Signature of investigators 1- 2-		0.14 Date of scrutiny (DD/MM/YY)	/ /200_
0.15 Signature of inspecting authority		0.16 Date of Data Entry (DD/MM/YY)	/ /200_

SECTION 1. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

				AGE-GROUP 7 YEARS AND ABOVE				
	1.1 COPY THE AGE FROM SCHEDULE 1.0/10.2 {BLOCK-4, COLUMN-5} AGE IN YEARS	1.2 COPY THE SEX FROM SCHEDULE 1.0/10.2 {BLOCK-4, COLUMN-4} MALE 1 FEMALE 2	1.3 COPY THE NAMES FROM SCHEDULE 1.0/10.2 {BLOCK-4, COLUMN-2}	1.4 Can [NAME] read and write? YES, CAN READ ONLY 1 YES, CAN BOTH READ AND WRITE 2 NO 3	1.5 What is the highest level of education he [NAME] has completed? (codes)	1.6 Where was [NAME] born? THIS VILLAGE/TOWN 1 OTHER PLACE IN THE SAME DISTRICT 2 IN THE OTHER DISTRICT 3 IN THE OTHER STATE 4 IN THE FOREIGN PLACE 5	1.7 What was the last place of residence other than the current place where [NAME] was living? THIS VILLAGE/TOWN 1 OTHER PLACE IN THE SAME DISTRICT 2 IN THE OTHER DISTRICT 3 IN THE OTHER STATE 4 IN THE FOREIGN PLACE 5	1.8 Where was [NAME] living 5 years ago? THIS VILLAGE/TOWN 1 OTHER PLACE IN THE SAME DISTRICT 2 IN THE OTHER DISTRICT 3 IN THE OTHER STATE 4 IN THE FOREIGN PLACE 5
I D C O D E	YRS	SEX	NAME OF PERSON					
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								

Codes for Q 1.5: NO CLASS PASSED-98, NEVER ATTENDED-99. CLASS 1-01, CLASS 2-02, CLASS 3-03, CLASS 4-04, CLASS 5-05, CLASS 6-06, CLASS 7-07, CLASS 8-08, CLASS 9-09, CLASS 10-10, CLASS 11-11, CLASS 12-12. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE-13, PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA-14, NON PROFESSIONAL GRADUATE-15, PROFESSIONAL GRADUATE-16, NON PROFESSIONAL POST GRADUATE-17, PROFESSIONAL POST-GRADUATE-18, OTHER-19

SECTION 2. EDUCATION: PART A – PAST ENROLLMENT, AGE GROUP: 5-18 YEARS

I D C O D E	2.1 Is [NAME] currently attending school?	2.2 Has [NAME] ever attended school?	2.3 What are the main reasons why [NAME] is not currently attending school?		2.4 What type of school did [NAME] last attend?	2.5 When did [NAME] drop out of the school?	2.6 What are the two main reasons why [NAME] never attended school?		
	YES 1 (→ PART 5, 2.7)	YES 1	NO 2 (→ 2.5)						
			FIRST	SECOND			FIRST	SECOND	
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									

SECTION 2. EDUCATION: PART B – CURRENT ENROLLMENT, AGE-GROUP: 5-18 YEARS

I D C O D E	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.13	Education codes for Q 2.7
	What class is [NAME] currently attending?	What type of school is [NAME] currently attending? GOVERNMENT.....1 PRIVATE.....2 ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLING CENTERS.....3 EDUCATION GUARANTEE CENTER.....4 RELIGIOUS NON-FORMAL.....5	Did [NAME] receive any private tutoring/coaching in the last 12 months? Yes.....1 No.....2	What is the amount of the scholarship [NAME] received during the last 12 months? (IF NONE RECEIVED, WRITE 0.00)	If scholarship received (i.e. positive entry in 2.10): Which type of scholarship [NAME] received? SC/ST.....1 OBC.....2 Minority.....3 Economically weak.....4 Merit.....5 Other.....9	Has [NAME] received any textbooks in the academic year? YES, SOME.....1 YES, ALL.....2 NO.....3	Has [NAME] received any uniform in the academic year? YES.....1 NO.....2	
01								NURSERY - 00
02								CLASS 1- 01
03								CLASS 2- 02
04								CLASS 3- 03
05								CLASS 4- 04
06								CLASS 5- 05
07								CLASS 6- 06
08								CLASS 7- 07
09								CLASS 8- 08
10								CLASS 9- 09
11								CLASS 10- 10
12								CLASS 11- 11
								CLASS 12- 12
								PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE - 13
								PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA - 14
								NON PROFESSIONAL GRADUATE - 15
								PROFESSIONAL GRADUATE - 16
								NON PROFESSIONAL POST GRADUATE - 17
								PROFESSIONAL POST-GRADUATE - 18
								OTHER - 19

Codes for 2.8: NURSERY-00, CLASS 1-01, CLASS 2-02, CLASS 3-03, CLASS 4-04, CLASS 5-05, CLASS 6-06, CLASS 7-07, CLASS 8-08, CLASS 9-09, CLASS 10-10, CLASS 11-11, CLASS 12-12, PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE-13, PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA-14, NON PROFESSIONAL GRADUATE-15, PROFESSIONAL GRADUATE-16, NON PROFESSIONAL POST GRADUATE-17, PROFESSIONAL POST-GRADUATE-18, OTHER-19

SECTION 2. EDUCATION:

PART B CONT. – CURRENT ENROLLMENT, AGE-GROUP: 5-18 YEARS

	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17	2.18							
	How many days [NAME]'s school was open in last week	How many days [NAME] attended the school in last week (Refer to Q-2.14 for last week)	How many Mid Day Meals have been provided to [NAME] in last week IF NONE RECEIVED WRITE 0 (Refer to Q-2.14 for last week)	If Mid Day Meals provided, date [NAME] ate it?	How much did your household spend on the following items in last week?							
I D C O D E	If school was closed for vacation, refer to last week when school was open				IN RUPEES (0.00)							
					A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	
					School, admission and examination fees	Uniforms	Text- books / Stationery	Private tutoring / coaching	Transport	Others	TOTAL (A to F)	
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												
11												
12												

SECTION 3. HEALTH :

ID CODE	3.1 Has [NAME] visited a doctor, quack, chemist, or any health facility in the last 15 days?	3.2 Did [NAME] suffer from any symptoms of illness / injury in the last 15 days (for example fever, running nose, etc.)?	3.3 What were the symptoms of this illness/injury?	3.4 Why [NAME] did not visit a doctor, quack or any health facility?	3.5 What is the reason why [NAME] visited this doctor or health facility?	3.6 Which of the following were consulted for this illness / disability (in the order in which they were consulted)?		3.7 INTERVIEWER: ASK ONLY FOR MEMBERS 5 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE: For how many days was [NAME] unable to carry out his/her usual activities due to illness(es), injury(ies) or symptoms in the last 15 days?
	YES..... 1 → 3.5) NO..... 2	YES 1 NO 2 (→NEXT PERSON)	FEVER 1 LOOSE MOTIONS / DIARRHEA 2 VOMITING 3 DIZZINESS 4 COUGH 5 STOMACH PAIN 6 INJURY 7 OTHERS (SPECIFY)..... 8	PROBLEM WAS NOT SERIOUS 1 USED HOME REMEDY 2 TREATMENT COST TOO MUCH 3 DISTANCE IS TOO LONG 4 AFRAID TO FIND HAVING A SERIOUS CASE 5 AFRAID TO TAKE FOLLOW-UP ACTION 6 NOBODY AT HOME PAID ANY ATTENTION 7 NO ONE WAS THERE TO ACCOMPANY 8 IT IS A HASSLE TO GO OUTSIDE 9 DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO 10 PREVIOUS INEFFECTIVE EXPERIENCES 11 ALREADY FOLLOWING A TREATMENT 12 OTHERS 13	FEVER 1 LOOSE MOTIONS / DIARRHEA 2 VOMITING 3 DIZZINESS 4 COUGH 5 STOMACH PAIN 6 INJURY 7 DELIVERY 8 PRE/POST NATAL CARE 9 MEDICAL EXAMINATION 10 IMMUNIZATION 11 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES 12 OTHERS (SPECIFY) 13	FAITH HEALER/ RELIG. PERSON 1 JHOLACHAP DOCTOR / QUACK 2 ISM DOCTORS (Ayurveda, Unani, etc.) 3 CHEMIST 4 ANGANWADI WORKER 5 ANM / MALE HEALTH WORKER 6 GOVERNMENT DOCTOR - PHC 7 GOVT. DOCTOR - CHC / DISTRICT HOSPITAL 8 GOVT. DOCTOR ELSEWHERE 9 PRIVATE ALLOPATHIC DOCTOR 10 CHARITABLE / NGO DOCTOR 11 MOBILE DISPENSARY 12 OTHER 13		WRITE ZERO IF NONE
				→ 3.7		IF ONLY ONE WAS CONSULTED FILL IN FIRST COLUMN ONLY		
						FIRST	SECOND	DAYS
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								

SECTION 5 HOUSING AND AMENITIES.

1. Type of structure of dwelling

	Roof	
KATCHA	1	
PUCCA THROUGH WEAKER SECTOR HOUSING SCHEMES	2	
PUCCA	3	
NO STRUCTURE	4	Walls

2. INTERVIEWER: IS THE DWELLING UNIT IS A PART OF A SLUM AREA (OBSERVE)?

YES	1	
NO	2	

3. What type of latrine do you use in your household premises?

NO LATRINE	1	
FLUSH SYSTEM	2	
SEPTIC TANK	3	
SERVICE LATRINE	4	
PIT LATRINE	5	
OTHER LATRINE (SPECIFY)	6	

4. What type of sanitation system is your dwelling connected to?

COVERED DRAINS	1	
OPEN DRAINS	2	
SOAK PIT	3	
OTHER	4	
NO SYSTEM	5	

5. Where does your drinking water generally come from?

TAP	1	
WELL	2	
HANDPUMP MARK II	3	
OTHER HANDPUMP	4	
TANK / POND / RESERVOIR	5	
RIVER / CANAL / LAKE	6	
WATER SELLER	7	
OTHER	9	

6. How far is this source from your dwelling?

WITHIN PREMISES	1	
LESS THAN 100 MT.	2	
100 TO 500 MTS	3	
500 MTS TO 1 KM.	4	
MORE THAN 1 KM.	5	

1. Type of drinking water source

Public	1	
Shared	2	
Owned	3	
Other	4	

2. How many months of the year is water available from this source?

MONTHS PER YEAR	
-----------------	--

3. Do you heat water before drinking it?

YES BOIL	1	
YES SIMPLY FILTER	2	
YES ULTRA-VIOLET FILTER	3	
NO	4	

4. Is there any source of public drinking water in this community that your household is not permitted to use?

YES	1	
NO	2	
THERE IS NO PUBLIC SOURCE	3	

5. Do you use electricity in your house?

YES	1	
NO	2 (→NEXT SECTION)	

6. During the last 7 days, how many hours per day of electricity was available?

HRS / DAY	
-----------	--

7. How much did you pay / is payable for electricity consumed in the last two months?

Rs.(0.00)	
-----------	--

SECTION 6. VULNERABILITY AND ASSETS OWNERSHIP

1. How many ...[ASSET]... do you own?

WRITE ZERO IF NONE

ASSET	NUMBER
01 Cows / Buffaloes / Bullocks (including draught-animals)	
02 Goats / Sheep	
03 Chickens	
04 Other animals (donkeys, mules, horses, camels)	
05 Hand-pump	
06 Diesel pumpset	
07 Storage Bin for agriculture product	
08 Tractor	
09 Thresher, etc.)	
10 Tubewell (other than handpump)	
11 Fan	
12 Kerosene stove	
13 Radio/ transistor	
14 TV (Black and White)	
15 TV (Color)	
16 Refrigerator	
17 Cycle	
18 Sewing machine	
19 LPG stove	
20 Motor cycle / scooter	
21 Motor Car/ Jeep	
22 Bullock cart	
23 Telephone	
24 Pressure cooker	
25 Clock/ watch	
26 Chair	
27 Table	
28 Cot/ bed	
29 Mattress	

2. In the past two years, have you found it necessary to sell or mortgage some of your assets to meet emergency expenses, or to repay a loan?

- YES, FOR ILLNESS..... 1
 YES, FOR MARRIAGE / DEATH.....2
 YES, FOR OTHER EMERGENCY.....3
 YES, TO REPAY LOAN4
 NO5

(→4)

3. What did you have to sell or mortgage?

- JEWELRY 1
 HOUSEHOLD UTENCILS / FURNITURE..... 2
 LIVESTOCK 3
 PRODUCTIVE ASSETS (TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, RICKSHAW, ETC.) 4
 LAND / HOUSE 5
 OTHER 6

4. Which of the following statements best characterizes the financial position of your household (for the most recent 30 days)?

- Very bad, some days we did not eat at all..... 1
 Bad, we eat 2 meals or less for most of the time 2
 Average, we manage to eat 2 meals a day all the time..... 3
 Good, we have some savings 4
 Very good, we have considerable savings 5

SECTION 7. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

1. Is your household on BPL List (including AAY)?

- YES 1
 No 2
 Don't Know 3

2. Do you have a ration shop card?

- YES, APL CARD (YELLOW) 1
 YES, BPL CARD (WHITE) 2
 YES, ANTYODAYA (RED) 3
 NO 4 (→6)

LIST OF ITEMS	3. Was <u> </u> [ITEM] available over the last 30 days in your nearest PDS shop?	4. How much <u> </u> [ITEM] did you buy over the last 30 days?		5. How much did you pay in total?
	UNIT	QUANTITY (0.00)	Rs. (0.00)	
Rice	YES 1 NO 2 (→ NEXT) DON'T KNOW 3 (→ NEXT)	WRITE 0.00 IF NOTHING		WRITE 0.00 IF NOTHING
Wheat				
Sugar				
Kansara				
Eatable oil				
TOTAL PAID				

INTERVIEWER: IF WHEAT AND/OR RICE WAS NOT BOUGHT IN QUESTION 4, THEN → 6

6. During the past 6 months, did you buy any foodgrains at a PDS shop?

- YES 1
 NO 2

7. Have you obtained a loan from a government-sponsored credit program in the past 12 months?

- YES, SWARNJAYANTI GRAM
 SWAROZGAR YOJANA
 SWARNJAYANTI SHAHARI
 ROZGAR YOJANA 1
 YES, DWACUA 2
 YES, PRADHAN MANTRI
 ROZGAR YOJANA 3
 YES, KISAN CREDIT CARE 4
 YES, OTHERS 5
 NO 6 (→9)

8. How much in total did you borrow from this source?

WRITE TOTAL AMOUNT ACTUALLY RECEIVED RUPEES (0.00)

9. In the past 12 months, did you borrow (cash or in-kind) from any other source?

- YES 1
 NO 2 (→11)

10. Whom did you borrow from?

- EMPLOYER / LANDLORD 1
 TRADER / MONEY LENDER 2
 RELATIVE (KIN OR IN-LAWS) 3
 CREDIT GROUPS 4
 INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES
 (BANKS, COOPERATIVES, ETC) 5
 OTHER 6

11. How much does your household currently owe in total?

WRITE ZERO IF NO AMOUNT OUTSTANDING (Rs. 0.00)

SECTION 7. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES (CONT)

PUBLIC WORKS

12. Does your HH have a job card for public works?

- YES 1
 NO 2
 Don't know 3

13. If code 2 in Q12, why not?

- Have not heard of NREG 1
 Work not required 2
 Not interested in type of work 3
 Wage too low 4
 Don't know how to apply 5
 Application process too lengthy 6
 Have been denied application 7
 Unlikely to get work even with a job card 8
 Other 9

14. Did any member of your HH work in public works during the last 365 days?		15. How many days in total did members of your HH get work in public works during the last 365 days? (days)		16. What was the average wage received per day (Rs.)?		
Scheme	Code			Cash	Kind	Total
Yes, worked on NREG works	1					
Yes, worked on SGRY works	2					
Yes, worked on both	3					
No, did not work	4					

	17. Is any member of the household eligible for the following? Yes 1 No 2 (if no, next pension/benefit)	18. How much did you receive over the past 12 months? IF NOTHING WRITE ZERO
CODE		
01	Retirement pension	
02	Old age pension	
03	Disability pension	
04	Widow pension	
05	Social security benefit	
06	Other pensions	
07	Maternal benefit	
08	Kanya Vidya Dhan	

19. Did you or any member of your household participate in a literacy program over the past 12 months?

- YES 1
 NO 2

20. Do you know the name of the ward member representing your neighborhood?

- YES 1
 NO 2 (→23)

21. Have you (or any other group you belong to) ever approached him/her for assistance of any kind?

- YES 1
 NO 2 (→23)

SECTION 7. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES (CONT)

YES 1
 NO 2

<p>23. What is your knowledge about the following?</p> <p>YES, GOOD KNOWLEDGE 1 YES, SOME KNOWLEDGE 2 JUST HEARD THE NAME 3 NO 4 (→NEXT)</p>	<p>24. What is the principal source from where learned about this?</p> <p>FRIENDS / FAMILY 1 TEACHER 2 RADIO/TRANSISTOR 3 TELEVISION 4 NEWSPAPER / PRINT MEDIA 5 NGO / ACTIVIST 6 LOCAL GOVT. WORKER 7 DISPENSARY 8 OTHERS 9</p>		
01	Measle Immunization of Children?		
02	Vaccination of pregnant mothers?		
03	Use of iodized salt?		
04	Use of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS)?		
05	Family planning?		
06			

SUPERVISOR

INSPECTING AUTHORITY

SECTION 9: REMARKS BY INVESTIGATOR/ SUPERVISOR/ INSPECTING AUTHORITY

INVESTIGATOR

SECTION 8: ACCESS TO FACILITIES

FOR RURAL HOUSEHOLDS	
	<p>8.21 How far is the nearest [FACILITY].. from your house?</p> <p>WITHIN THIS VILLAGE ..1</p> <p>LESS THAN 0.5 KM..2</p> <p>0.5 KM TO 1 KM.....3</p> <p>MORE THAN 1 KM....4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW5</p>
	<p>8.2 How much does it cost to reach the [FACILITY] .. from your house</p> <p>Rs. 0.00</p> <p>write 0.00 if no expenditures are incurred</p>
FACILITIES	CODE
Government primary school	01
Private primary school	02
Secondary school	03
Public doctor	04
Private health	05
Private doctor	06
Public shop	07
Weather black-top road	08
Post office	09
Bank	10
Hand	11
Local bus	12
Tempo	13
Public sales centre.	14
Telephone / P.C.O	15
Public hand pump	16

FOR URBAN HOUSEHOLDS	
	<p>8.3 How far is the nearest [FACILITY].. from your house?</p> <p>WITHIN THIS FSU1</p> <p>LESS THAN 0.5 KM..2</p> <p>0.5 KM TO 1 KM.....3</p> <p>MORE THAN 1 KM....4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW5</p>
	<p>8.4 How much does it cost to reach the [FACILITY] .. from your house (in Rs. 0.00)</p> <p>write 0.00 if no expenditures are incurred</p>
FACILITIES	CODE
Government primary school	01
Private primary school	02
Secondary school	03
Private secondary school	04
Public doctor	05
Private shop	06
Public	07
Local bus	08
Tempo	09
Family planning center	10