

Chapter 3

LITERACY AND EDUCATION



Literacy and Education

Educational attainment is the first and foremost step towards improving quality of life, awareness level and also level of skill of people in the society. Better literacy and educational level definitely have a positive impact on overall development and productivity. Considering the importance of education, India has enacted 'Right to Education' to ensure free and compulsory Education for children in the age group 6-14 years. The present chapter provides information on following tables:

- 3.1. Trend in Literacy Rates in Post Independent India
- 3.2. Trend in Literacy Rates of SC/ST categories
- 3.3. Comparison of Literacy Rates
- 3.4. Gap in the Literacy rates of Males and Females in last two decades
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Literacy and level of education are basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a society. Higher levels of education and literacy, particularly of female literacy, lead to a greater awareness and also contributes in improvement of economic and social conditions. It acts as a catalyst for social upliftment, enhancing the returns on investment made in almost every aspect of development effort, be it population control, health, hygiene, environmental degradation control, employment of weaker sections of the society.

The literacy rate at all India level has steadily increased from 18.32% in 1951 to 72.98% in 2011 and the increase in literacy rates for females and males were from 8.86% and 27.15% to 64.63% and 80.9% respectively as per population censuses (Table 3.1). In 2011, among the State/ UTs, the highest literacy rate of 94% is in Kerala (male : 96.1, female 92.1) and lowest is 61.8% in Bihar (male : 71.2, female : 51.5) (Table 3.3).The gap in literacy rates of males and females is lowest in

Meghalaya (3.1 percentage points) and less than 5 percentage points in the States of Kerala and Mizoram and between 5 to 10 percentage points in A&N Island, Chandigarh, Goa, Lakshadweep Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura. The gap in literacy rates of males and females is highest in the State of Rajasthan (27.1 percentage points) and much more in the States of Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh (Table 3.4).

At all India level, the adult (15+ years) literacy rate is 69.3% and that among males is 78.8% and females is 59.3%. Rural – Urban gap existed in Adult literacy rate for both females and males. The adult literacy rate for females in rural areas is 50.6% vis –a –vis 76.9% in urban areas whereas for males the same in rural areas is 74.1% vis –a –vis 88.3% in urban areas (Table 3.6).

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for female at the primary level stood at 100.7 compared to 97.9 for males in 2015-16, at the upper primary class level the GER for females has been reported at 97.6 against 88.7 for males and at the higher secondary level 56.4 and 56.0 is the GER for females and males respectively during 2015-16. There were 93 girls per 100 boys in primary classes, 95 in upper primary classes, 91 in secondary classes and 90 in senior secondary classes per 100 boys during 2014-15 (Table 3.8 & 3.9).

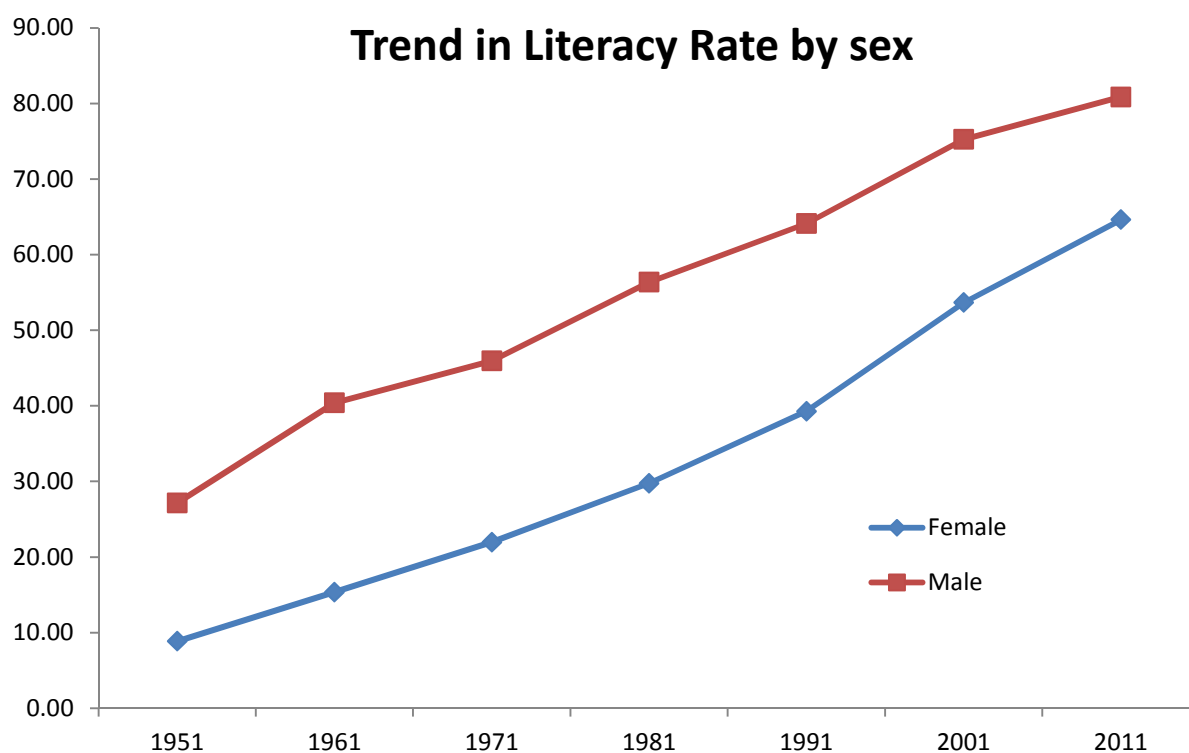
As per NSS 71st round 2014, 40% of males and 44.8% of females were “currently not enrolled” and 1.4% of males and 1.2% females respectively were ‘enrolled but not attending’ (Table 3.11). Major reason for non-enrolments, has been reported as not interested in education for rural males and females whereas for urban India financial constraints is the major reason for non-enrolment (Table 3.11 & 3.12)

As per data of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, dropout rates were observed at 3.9% and 4.4% in the Primary classes, 4.6% and 3.5% in Upper Primary classes and 16.9% and 17.2% in Secondary classes for female and male respectively in 2014-15 (Table 3.15). As per NSS 71st round report, more dropout (around 60%) was observed in 5-15 age group in rural areas whereas more dropout (around 55%) was noticed in age 16-24 in urban areas of both the genders in the year 2014. Major reason for dropout for males is “engaged in economic activities” and for females the reason is “engaged in domestic activities” for rural as well as urban areas (Table 3.14).

In general, it is prevalent that expenditure on education for males is more than females. Average expenditure on education per student is by and large less in rural areas as compared to urban areas. As per NSS 71st round report, expenditure for female student for graduation and post-graduation and above courses is higher than the male counterparts in rural areas (Table 3.20).

3.1 : Trend in Literacy Rates in Post Independent India

Year	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1951	4.87	19.02	12.10	22.33	45.60	34.59	8.86	27.15	18.32
1961	10.10	34.30	22.50	40.50	66.00	54.40	15.35	40.40	28.31
1971	15.50	48.60	27.90	48.80	69.80	60.20	21.97	45.96	34.45
1981	21.70	49.60	36.00	56.30	76.70	67.20	29.76	56.38	43.57
1991	30.17	56.96	36.00	64.05	81.09	67.20	39.29	64.13	52.21
2001	46.70	71.40	59.40	73.20	86.70	80.30	53.67	75.26	64.83
2011	57.93	77.15	66.77	79.11	88.76	84.11	64.63	80.88	72.98
% Increase in 2011 over 2001	24%	8%	12%	8%	2%	5%	20%	7%	13%



Source: Census of India, Office of Registrar General, India.

- Notes: 1. For 1951, the population male, female and persons refers to effective literacy rates and the break up of Rural,
 2. Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 years and above whereas literacy rates for 1981,
 3. The 1981 literacy rates exclude Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted.
 4. The 1991 literacy rates exclude Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed
 5. The 2001 literacy rates exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

3.2 Trend in Literacy Rates of SC/ST categories

Scheduled Castes

Year	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1961	2.52	15.06	8.89	10.04	32.21	21.81	3.29	16.96	10.27
1971	5.06	20.04	12.77	16.09	38.93	28.65	6.44	22.36	14.67
1981	8.45	27.91	18.48	24.34	47.54	36.60	10.93	31.12	21.38
1991	19.45	45.95	33.25	42.29	66.90	55.11	23.76	49.91	37.41
2001	37.84	63.66	51.16	57.49	77.93	68.12	41.90	66.64	57.49
2011	52.56	72.58	62.85	68.64	83.32	76.17	56.46	75.17	66.07
% Increase in 2011 over 2001	39%	14%	23%	19%	7%	12%	35%	13%	15%

Scheduled Tribes

Year	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1961	2.90	13.37	8.16	13.45	37.09	22.41	3.16	13.83	8.53
1971	4.36	16.92	10.68	19.64	37.09	28.84	4.85	17.63	11.30
1981	6.81	22.94	14.92	27.32	47.60	37.93	8.04	24.52	16.35
1991	16.02	38.45	27.38	45.66	66.56	56.60	18.19	40.65	29.60
2001	32.44	57.39	45.02	59.87	77.77	69.09	34.76	59.17	47.10
2011	46.94	66.80	56.89	70.32	83.16	76.78	49.36	68.51	58.95
% Increase in 2011 over 2001	45%	16%	26%	17%	7%	11%	42%	16%	25%

Source: Census of India, Office of Registrar General, India.

3.3 Comparison of Literacy Rates

State/Union Territory	2001			2011		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	75.2	86.3	81.3	82.4	90.3	86.6
Andhra Pradesh	50.4	70.3	60.5	59.1	74.9	67.0
Arunachal Pradesh	43.5	63.8	54.3	57.7	72.6	65.4
Assam	54.6	71.3	63.3	66.3	77.8	72.2
Bihar	33.1	59.7	47.0	51.5	71.2	61.8
Chandigarh	76.5	86.1	81.9	81.2	90.0	86.0
Chhattisgarh	51.9	77.4	64.7	60.2	80.3	70.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43.0	73.3	60.0	64.3	85.2	76.2
Daman & Diu	70.4	88.4	81.1	79.5	91.5	87.1
Delhi	74.7	87.3	81.7	80.8	90.9	86.2
Goa	75.4	88.4	82.0	84.7	92.6	88.7
Gujarat	58.6	80.5	70.0	69.7	85.8	78.0
Haryana	45.7	78.5	67.9	65.9	84.1	75.6
Himachal Pradesh	67.4	85.4	76.5	75.9	89.5	82.8
Jammu & Kashmir	43.0	66.6	55.5	56.4	76.8	67.2
Jharkhand	38.9	67.3	53.6	55.4	76.8	66.4
Karnataka	56.9	76.1	66.6	68.1	82.5	75.4
Kerala	87.9	94.2	90.9	92.1	96.1	94.0
Lakshadweep	80.5	92.5	86.7	87.9	95.6	91.8
Madhya Pradesh	50.3	76.1	63.7	59.2	78.7	69.3
Maharashtra	67.0	86.0	76.9	75.9	88.4	82.3
Manipur	60.5	80.3	70.5	70.3	83.6	76.9
Meghalaya	59.6	65.4	62.6	72.9	76.0	74.4
Mizoram	86.8	90.7	88.8	89.3	93.3	91.3
Nagaland	61.5	71.2	66.6	76.1	82.8	79.6
Odisha	50.5	75.4	63.1	64.0	81.6	72.9
Puducherry	73.9	88.6	81.2	80.7	91.3	85.8
Punjab	63.4	75.2	69.7	70.7	80.4	75.8
Rajasthan	43.9	75.7	60.4	52.1	79.2	66.1
Sikkim	60.4	76.0	68.8	75.6	86.6	81.4
Tamil Nadu	64.4	82.4	73.5	73.4	86.8	80.1
Tripura	64.9	81.0	73.2	82.7	91.5	87.2
Uttar Pradesh	42.2	68.8	56.3	57.2	77.3	67.7
Uttarakhand	59.6	83.3	71.6	70.0	87.4	78.8
West Bengal	59.6	77.0	68.6	70.5	81.7	76.3
India	53.7	75.3	64.8	64.6	80.9	73.0

Source: Office of Registrar General, India.

Notes: 1. Literacy rates pertain to the population aged 7 years and above.

2. Literacy rates for 2001 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

3.4 State-wise Gap in the Literacy rates of Males and Females in last two decades

State/Union Territory	Gender Gap in literacy rate *		Declined by (%)
	2001	2011	2001-2011
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.1	7.8	29.3
Andhra Pradesh	19.9	15.7	20.9
Arunachal Pradesh	20.3	14.9	26.8
Assam	16.7	11.6	30.5
Bihar	26.6	19.7	25.8
Chandigarh	9.7	8.8	9.0
Chhattisgarh	25.5	20.0	21.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.3	20.9	31.2
Daman & Diu	18.0	12.0	33.5
Delhi	12.6	10.2	19.3
Goa	13.1	8.0	38.8
Gujarat	21.9	16.1	26.6
Haryana	32.8	18.1	44.7
Himachal Pradesh	17.9	13.6	24.1
Jammu & Kashmir	23.6	20.3	13.9
Jharkhand	28.4	21.4	24.7
Karnataka	19.2	14.4	25.2
Kerala	6.3	4.0	36.3
Lakshadweep	12.1	7.6	36.9
Madhya Pradesh	25.8	19.5	24.4
Maharashtra	18.9	12.5	34.0
Manipur	19.8	13.3	32.8
Meghalaya	5.8	3.1	47.3
Mizoram	4.0	4.1	-2.8
Nagaland	9.7	6.6	31.6
Odisha	24.8	17.6	29.2
Puducherry	14.7	10.6	28.1
Punjab	11.9	9.7	18.2
Rajasthan	31.9	27.1	15.0
Sikkim	15.6	10.9	30.0
Tamil Nadu	18.0	13.3	25.9
Tripura	16.1	8.8	45.4
Uttar Pradesh	26.6	20.1	24.4
Uttarakhand	23.7	17.4	26.4
West Bengal	17.4	11.2	36.0
India	21.6	16.3	24.7

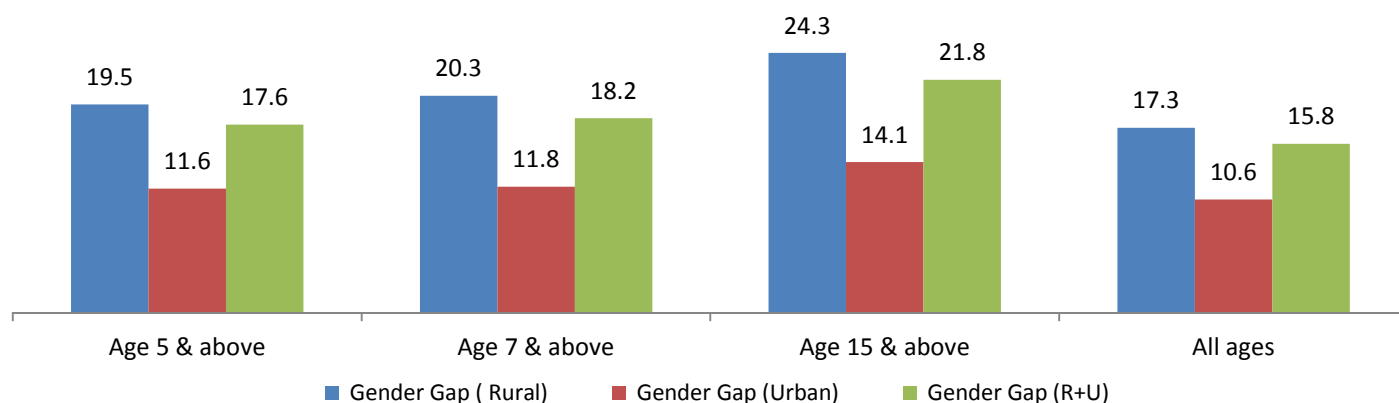
Source: Office of Registrar General, India.

* Gender Gap=Literacy rate for males-Literacy rate for females

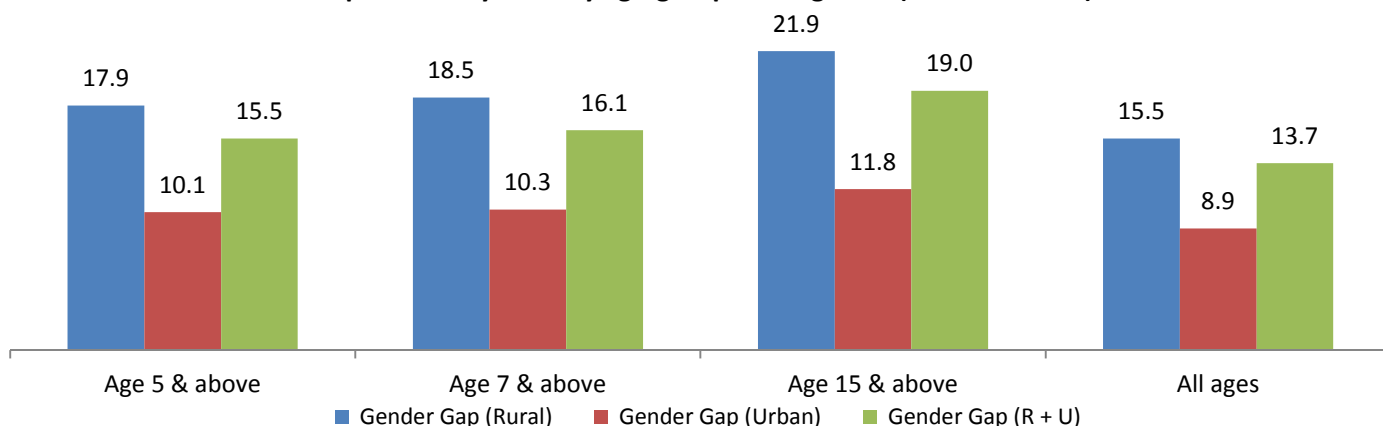
3.5 Literacy rates (%) for persons in different age-groups for rural & urban population as per NSS

Age	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban
	Male	Female	Person	Gender Gap (Rural)	Male	Female	Person	Gender Gap (Urban)	Gender Gap (Rural + Urban)
2007-08 (NSS 64th round)									
Age 5 & above	76.8	57.3	67.3	19.5	89.7	78.1	84.2	11.6	17.6
Age 7 & above	77.0	56.7	67.0	20.3	89.9	78.1	84.3	11.8	18.2
Age 15 & above	71.8	47.5	59.7	24.3	88.7	74.6	82.0	14.1	21.8
All ages	68.4	51.1	60.0	17.3	82.2	71.6	77.1	10.6	15.8
2014 (NSS 71st round)									
Age 5 & above	80.3	62.4	71.4	17.9	91.0	80.9	86.1	10.1	15.5
Age 7 & above	79.8	61.3	70.8	18.5	91.1	80.8	85.9	10.3	16.1
Age 15 & above	75.0	53.1	64.1	21.9	89.7	77.9	84.0	11.8	19.0
All ages	72.3	56.8	64.7	15.5	83.7	74.8	79.5	8.9	13.7

Gender Gap in Literacy rates by age-groups during 2007-08 (NSS 64th round)



Gender Gap in Literacy rates by age-groups during 2014 (NSS 71st round)



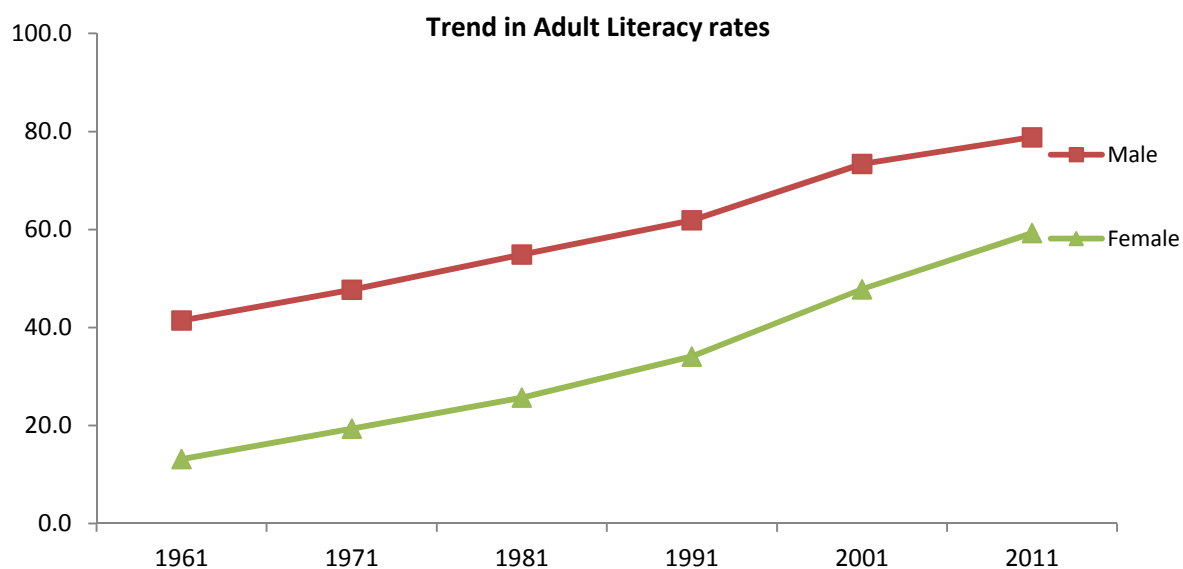
Source: NSS 64th Round (2007-08) & 71st Round (2014)

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

* Gender Gap=Literacy rate for males-Literacy rate for females

3.6 Adult Literacy Rate (Age 15 Years and Above)

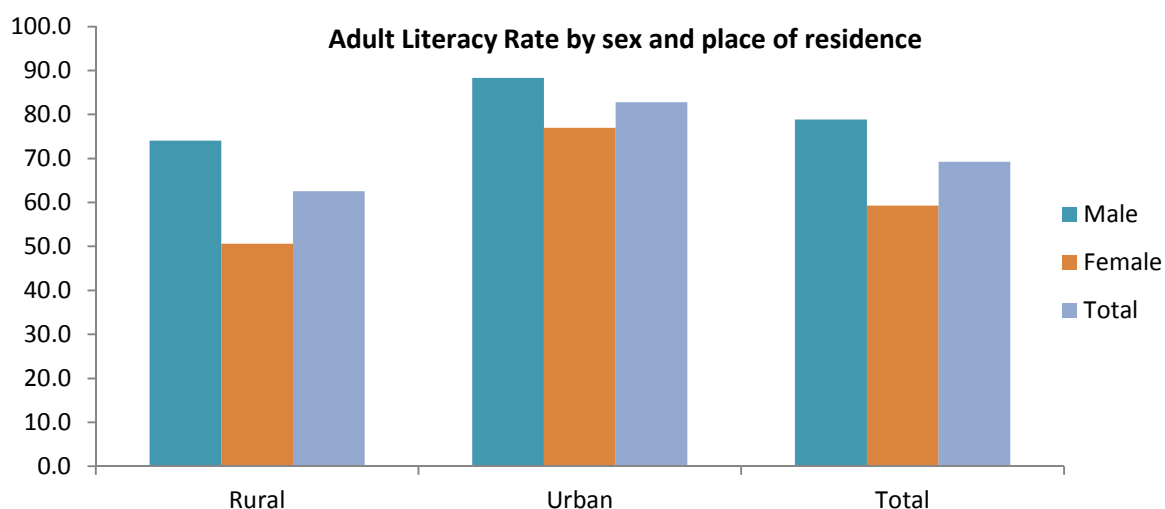
Year	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index
1961	41.5	13.2	27.8	0.32
1971	47.7	19.4	34.1	0.41
1981	54.9	25.7	40.8	0.47
1991	61.9	34.1	48.5	0.55
2001	73.4	47.8	61.0	0.65
2011	78.8	59.3	69.3	0.75



Source: Census of India, Office of the Registrar General, India.

3.7 Adult Literacy Rate by sex and place of residence- 2011

Residence	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index
Rural	74.1	50.6	62.6	0.68
Urban	88.3	76.9	82.8	0.87
Total	78.8	59.3	69.3	0.75
Residence Parity Index	0.84	0.66	0.76	



Source: Census of India, Office of the Registrar General, India.

3.8 Gross Enrolment Ratio in different stages of education

Year	Primary Classes I-V (6-10 Years)			Upper primary Classes VI-VIII (11-13 Years)			Higher Secondary Classes IX-XII (14-17 Years)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2005-06	105.8	112.8	109.4	66.4	75.2	71.0	35.8	44.6	40.4
2006-07	108.0	114.6	111.4	69.6	77.6	73.8	36.8	45.0	41.1
2007-08	112.6	115.3	114.0	74.4	81.5	78.1	41.9	49.4	45.8
2008-09	114.0	114.7	114.3	76.6	82.7	79.8	43.5	51.0	47.4
2009-10	113.8	113.8	113.8	79.0	84.3	81.7	46.1	52.5	49.4
2010-11	116.3	114.9	115.5	82.9	87.5	85.2	48.5	55.7	52.2
2011-12	107.1	105.8	106.5	81.4	82.5	82.0	54.5	58.8	56.8
2012-13*	107.2	104.8	106.0	84.6	80.6	82.5	56.5	55.5	56.8
2013-14*	102.6	100.2	101.4	92.8	86.3	89.3	62.6	60.9	62.5
2014-15*	101.4	98.9	100.1	95.3	87.7	91.2	65.8	63.8	65.3
2015-16	100.7	97.9	99.2	97.6	88.7	92.8	56.4	56.0	56.2

3.9 Number of Females per 100 Males Enrolled in different stages of education

Year	Primary Classes I-V	Upper Primary Classes VI-VIII	Secondary Classes IX-X	Senior Secondary Classes XI-XII	Higher Education
2005-06	87	81	73	72	62
2006-07	88	82	73	74	62
2007-08	91	84	77	76	63
2008-09	92	86	79	77	65
2009-10	92	88	82	80	67
2010-11	92	89	82	79	78
2011-12	93	90	84	81	80
2012-13*	94	95	89	87	81
2013-14*	93	95	89	89	85
2014-15*	93	95	91	90	85
2015-16	93	95	91	90	86

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance 2016, MHRD

School Education in India 2015-16 : Flash Statistics, U-DISE

* Figures related to School Education are provisional.

3.10 Per 1000 distribution of persons (aged 5 years and above) by completed level of education : 2014

Level of Education	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not Literate	198	376	90	190	165	320
Literate						
Without Schooling	8	6	5	6	7	6
Up to Primary	377	336	285	280	349	319
Upper Primary	173	130	157	143	168	134
Secondary	118	80	150	133	128	96
Higher Secondary	71	45	114	102	85	62
Diploma	11	5	30	14	17	8
Graduation	37	18	126	96	64	42
Post-graduation and above	8	4	43	35	18	14

3.11 Percentage distribution of current enrolment status of persons (aged 5-29 years) : 2014

Status		Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Currently not Enrolled		39.4	45.1	41.5	44.2	40.0	44.8
Currently Enrolled	Attending	58.7	53.0	57.0	54.6	58.2	53.5
	Not Attending	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2

3.12 : Per 1000 distribution of never-enrolment (for persons aged 5-29 years) by reasons for non-enrolment : 2014

Major Reasons	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not interested in education	332	270	295	271	325	270
Financial constraints	215	163	328	300	236	185
Engaged in domestic activities	48	234	38	134	46	218
Engaged in economic activities	89	17	69	11	85	16
School is far off	18	29	4	17	16	27
Marriage		6		4		6
No tradition in the community	29	67	22	63	28	67
Other reasons*	268	213	243	200	263	211

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

Source: NSS 71st Round 2014

3.13 Percentage distribution of persons(age 5-29 years) who dropped out/discontinued education by age of dropping out / discontinuance : 2014

Age-group of dropping out/ discontinuance	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-15	58.1	62.7	60.3	45.0	41.4	43.3
16-24	41.5	36.7	39.2	53.6	57.4	55.4
25-29	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.3

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

3.14 Per 1000 distribution of droppingout/discontinuance (for persons aged 5-29 years) by reasons for dropping out/discontinuance : 2014

Major Reasons	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not interested in education	251	162	208	143	238	156
Financial constraints	236	154	237	149	236	152
Engaged in domestic activities	59	329	24	231	48	297
Engaged in economic activities	299	39	336	69	310	49
School is far off	6	42	2	18	5	34
Unable to cope up with studies	55	51	53	36	54	46
Completed desired level/class	45	43	83	113	57	65
Marriage		124		171		139
Other reasons*	48	57	58	70	51	62

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

Source: NSS 71st Round 2014

3.15: Trend in Average Annual Drop-Out Rate at different stages of School Education

Year	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2011-12*	5.3	5.9	3.2	2.1	NA	NA
2012-13*	4.7	4.7	4.0	2.3	14.5	14.5
2013-14*	4.1	4.5	4.5	3.1	17.8	17.9
2014-15	3.9	4.4	4.6	3.5	16.9	17.2

3.16 Number of Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers at Different Levels of Education

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Senior Secondary	Higher Secondary
2005-06	65	67	61	62	NA
2006-07	66	65	63	61	NA
2007-08	80	67	61	58	NA
2008-09	73	71	60	60	NA
2009-10	84	75	63	63	NA
2010-11	76	80	61	65	59
2011-12	79	76	66	66	64
2012-13*	NA	NA	NA	NA	64
2013-14*	NA	NA	NA	NA	64
2014-15*	NA	NA	NA	NA	63

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance 2016, MHRD

School Education in India 2015-16 : Flash Statistics, U-DISE

* Figures related to School Education are provisional.

NA: Not Available

3.17 Number of Females per 100 Males in University Education in Major Disciplines

Year	Arts/ Humanities, Social Science	Engineering & Technology	Commerce	Science	IT & Computer	Medical Science	Managem ent	Law	Others
2010-11	98.6	40.9	71.4	86.9	57.8	115.0	48.1	46.2	97.5
2011-12	104.5	39.9	78.9	95.2	67.3	155.4	55.2	47.0	121.0
2012-13	109.6	40.4	80.6	93.4	71.7	154.0	57.2	46.9	118.5
2013-14	111.7	39.6	80.9	90.2	80.1	157.5	58.1	47.8	118.0
2014-15	113.3	39.0	83.6	87.7	78.5	153.8	57.8	45.4	120.6
2015-16	111.6	38.7	85.9	89.1	77.2	157.1	59.6	45.9	122.3

(Others includes Agriculture, Education, Indian language, Foreign language, Oriental learning, Home Science, Fine Arts, Physical Education, Library Education, Fisheries etc.)

Source: D/o Higher Education, MHRD

3.18 : Percentage distribution of students by course for general and technical/professional education : 2014

Course	Male	Female
General		
Humanities	45.7	54.3
Science	34.5	27.8
Commerce	19.8	18
All	100	100
Technical/Professional		
Medicine	3.9	13.7
Engineering	46.2	29.4
Law	1.5	1.6
Management	6.8	7.9
IT/Computer Courses	10.1	12.4
Courses from ITI/ recognised vocational institutes	16.1	6.5
Others*	15.4	28.5
All	100	100

3.19 Percentage distribution of students pursuing general and technical/professional courses : 2014

Course	Male	Female
General		
Up to class X	54.2	45.8
Humanities	49.9	50.1
Science	59.5	40.5
Commerce	56.6	43.4
Technical/Professional		
Medicine	35.3	64.7
Engineering	75.2	24.8
Law	63.9	36.2
Management	62.3	37.7
IT/Computer Courses	61.1	38.9
Courses from ITI/ recognised vocational institutes	82.8	17.2
Others*	51.1	48.9

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

Source: NSS 71st Round 2014

3.20 Average expenditure (Rs) per student pursuing general education at different levels : 2014

Gender	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate	PG and above	Diploma
Rural							
Male	3061	3603	5568	9820	11306	13017	15209
Female	2512	2813	4534	8012	11813	16715	10706
Person	2811	3242	5100	9031	11527	14604	13422
Urban							
Male	10604	11864	13781	21681	17480	19090	23040
Female	9489	10940	13284	18442	16161	16565	21249
Person	10083	11446	13547	20179	16771	17744	21947
Rural + Urban							
Male	4895	5775	7805	13511	13324	15417	16920
Female	4273	4922	7049	11509	13649	16641	14918
Person	4610	5386	7459	12619	13478	15999	15997

Source: NSS 71st Round 2014

3.21 : Enrolment in Higher Education through Regular & Distance Mode

Mode	2014-15			2015-16		
	Male	Female	% Female	Male	Female	% Female
Regular	16431441	13968473	45.95%	16539469	14220411	46.23%
Distance	2057178	1754545	46.03%	2055254	1769647	46.27%
Total	18488619	15723018	45.96%	18594723	15990058	46.23%

3.22 : Enrolment of Foreign Students in Higher Education

Country	2014-15			2015-16		
	Male	Female	% Female	Male	Female	% Female
All Countries	27889	14404	34.06%	30151	15273	33.62%
Top Countries						
Nepal	5542	3152	36.25%	6403	3171	33.12%
Afghanistan	3411	306	8.23%	3972	432	9.81%
Bhutan	1605	1092	40.49%	1677	1248	42.67%
Sudan	1937	167	7.94%	1869	190	9.23%
Nigeria	1384	568	29.10%	1458	632	30.24%
Malaysia	934	990	51.46%	705	1196	62.91%
Sri Lanka	641	969	60.19%	511	678	57.02%
Iran	729	815	52.78%	722	737	50.51%
Iraq	1220	166	11.98%	981	136	12.18%
United Arab Emirates	600	684	53.27%	672	807	54.56%
United States	465	514	52.50%			
Yemen				1164	74	5.98%

Source: D/o Higher Education, MHRD

3.23 : Gender Parity Index(GPI)

Level	2014-15			2015-16		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Primary (I-V)	1.03	1.02	0.98	NA	NA	NA
Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	1.09	1.09	1.02	NA	NA	NA
Elementary (I-VIII)	1.05	1.04	0.99	NA	NA	NA
Secondary (IX-X)	1.01	1.03	1.01	NA	NA	NA
Senior Secondary (XI-XII)	0.99	1.03	0.95	NA	NA	NA
Higher Education	0.92	0.91	0.81	0.92	0.91	0.83

3.24 : Year-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI) for all Categories of Students

Level/ Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Elementary (I-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Senior Secondary (XI-XII)	(IX-XII)	Higher Education
1950-51	0.41	0.22	0.38	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960-61	0.50	0.34	0.47	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970-71	0.63	0.45	0.59	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980-81	0.67	0.53	0.63	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990-91	0.75	0.61	0.71	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000-01	0.82	0.75	0.80	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005-06	0.94	0.88	0.92	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.69
2006-07	0.94	0.90	0.93	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.69
2007-08	0.98	0.91	0.96	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.70
2008-09	0.99	0.93	0.97	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.72
2009-10	1.00	0.94	0.98	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.74
2010-11	1.01	0.95	0.99	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.86
2011-12	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.88
2012-13*	1.02	1.05	1.03	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.89
2013-14*	1.03	1.08	1.04	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.92
2014-15*	1.03	1.09	1.05	1.01	0.99	1.01	0.92

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance 2016 and D/o Higher Education, MHRD

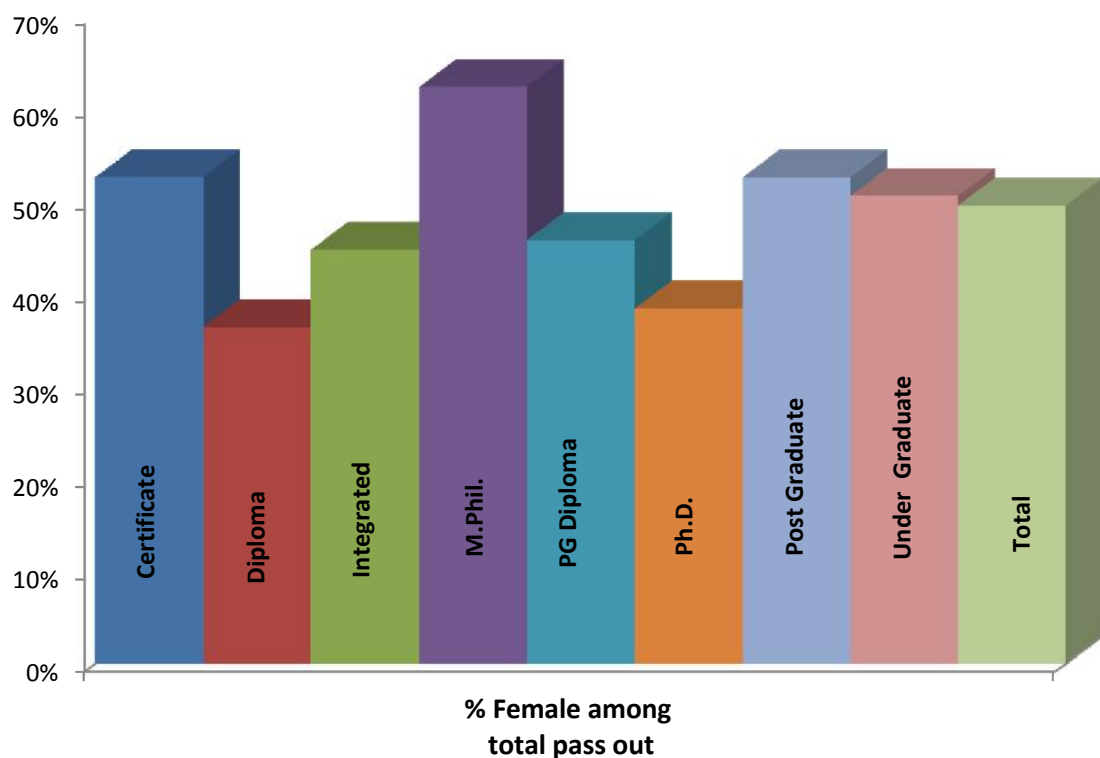
NA: Not Available

* Figures related to School Education are provisional.

3.25 : Examination Result : Level-wise Out-turn/Pass out in Higher Education

Level	2014-15			2015-16		
	Male	Female	% Female among total pass out	Male	Female	% Female among total pass out
Certificate	39391	36574	48%	37321	41467	53%
Diploma	470765	276887	37%	500999	287323	36%
Integrated	12680	9593	43%	12477	10127	45%
M.Phil.	9678	13519	58%	8701	14423	62%
PG Diploma	115065	107445	48%	95013	80340	46%
Ph.D.	13252	8578	39%	14887	9284	38%
Post Graduate	693697	726514	51%	665846	739150	53%
Under Graduate	3086332	3208575	51%	3128466	3203533	51%
Total	4440860	4387685	50%	4463710	4385647	50%

Level-wise percentage Females Passout 2015-16

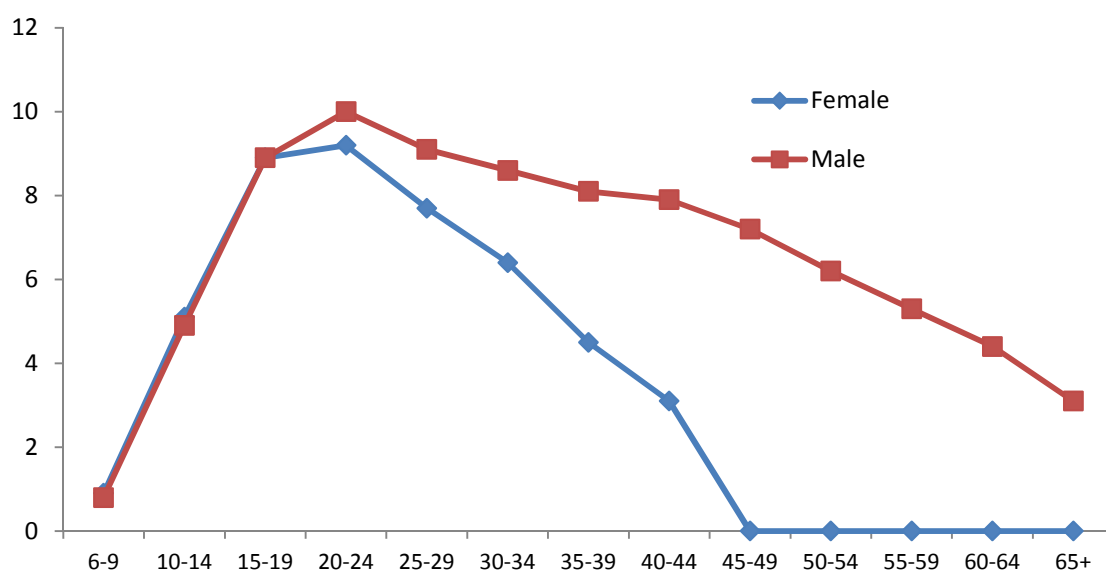


Source: D/o Higher Education

3.26 : Median number of years of Schooling completed by age-group : 2015-16

Age	Median number of years of Schooling completed	
	Female	Male
6-9	0.9	0.8
10-14	5.1	4.9
15-19	8.9	8.9
20-24	9.2	10.0
25-29	7.7	9.1
30-34	6.4	8.6
35-39	4.5	8.1
40-44	3.1	7.9
45-49	0.0	7.2
50-54	0.0	6.2
55-59	0.0	5.3
60-64	0.0	4.4
65+	0.0	3.1
Residence		
Urban	7.0	8.5
Rural	3.1	5.8
Total	4.4	6.9

Median number of years of Schooling completed



Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

3.27 : Median Number of years of Schooling completed by State/UT

State/Union Territory	Female	Male
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.5	8.1
Andhra Pradesh	3.9	6.2
Arunachal Pradesh	3.5	5.7
Assam	4.6	5.8
Bihar	0.9	4.6
Chandigarh	8.7	9.6
Chhattisgarh	4.2	6.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.6	7.8
Daman & Diu	6.6	8.4
Delhi	7.4	8.9
Goa	7.5	8.8
Gujarat	4.9	7.3
Haryana	4.9	8.0
Himachal Pradesh	6.7	8.8
Jammu & Kashmir	4.6	7.8
Jharkhand	2.3	5.8
Karnataka	5.1	7.3
Kerala	8.7	9.0
Lakshadweep	7.5	8.9
Madhya Pradesh	3.6	6.0
Maharashtra	6.1	8.1
Manipur	6.8	8.2
Meghalaya	4.5	4.5
Mizoram	6.5	7.0
Nagaland	5.4	6.5
Odisha	4.0	6.1
Puducherry	7.6	9.0
Punjab	6.5	7.8
Rajasthan	1.7	6.3
Sikkim	5.8	6.7
Tamil Nadu	6.7	7.9
Telangana	3.9	6.9
Tripura	5.4	7.0
Uttar Pradesh	3.0	6.1
Uttarakhand	4.9	7.7
West Bengal	4.5	5.8
India	4.4	6.9

Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4)

