

# Chapter Four

## Participation & Expenditure on Education

### 4.1 Introduction

Participation and expenditure on education is focused on the participation of 'Students' in the formal system of education in only one 'basic course' during the 'current academic session'.

The above terms within quotes (") are described in chapter two.

This chapter presents some relevant survey findings on the participation of students in education system with the aid of tabular and graphical presentations. These will be helpful to figure out the present status of major characteristics of education in terms of level of current attendance; types of courses being studied; types of educational institution students are studying whether any kind of scholarship/stipend are being given to the students; whether the students are getting mid-day meals/free books etc.; whether taking private coaching and the reason thereof item-wise amount of private expenditure incurred on basic course during current academic session (Refer to Chapter Two for definition) etc. The level of education referred to in this Chapter means the level of current attendance or level of attendance. These two phrases are interchangeably.

Our society is dynamic and so are the different parameters of education. So it is imperative to study the changing pattern of such indicators over time as well.

### 4.2 Attendance Ratios

Attendance ratios are taken as important indicators for providing a surrogate measure for the proportion of a population currently attending educational institutions. Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR), Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) and Age-specific attendance ratio (AAR) are taken as three such principal indicators.

School education is divided into primary, middle or upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels. In this survey these terms refer to Classes I-V, VI-VIII, IX-X and XI-XII respectively for which the corresponding official age-groups are taken as 6-10, 11-13, 14-15 and 16-17 years respectively.

In this report, all the ratios, up to the higher secondary level, are exclusively of diploma/certificate courses.

#### ❖ Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR)

In the gross attendance ratio, for a particular level of education, the denominator consists of all persons in the official age-group for that level, whether attending or not, while the numerator consists of the persons who are studying in that particular level (including persons outside the official age-group). Therefore, it can work out to be **more than 100 as well in some cases**. Refer to Chapter Two for concepts and definition of GAR.

*[For each level of education, GAR is the ratio of the number of persons in the class-group to the number persons in the corresponding official age-group. This ratio can be more than 100].*

**Table 7: Gross attendance ratio by class group in school education**

Sex	Level of attendance						
	Primary	Upper primary	Primary & Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Primary to higher secondary	Above higher secondary
<b>Rural</b>							
Male	97	103	99	88	80	92	20
Female	100	97	99	89	123	100	15
Person	99	101	99	88	93	96	18
<b>Urban</b>							
Male	94	177	120	84	132	114	23
Female	106	106	106	114	109	108	23
Person	100	136	113	97	121	111	23

In table 7, gross attendance ratios have been presented for the entire broad population categories, i.e. rural-urban and male-female.

At primary level, GAR of male was lower compared to female for both rural and urban areas.

For levels primary to higher secondary, GAR for rural male and female were marginally lower as compared to that of male and female for urban areas.

However, a sharp decline is noticed in GAR from higher secondary level onwards.

**Table 8: Gross attendance ratio by class group in school education for each social group (Rural +Urban)**

Social group	Level of attendance						
	Primary	Upper primary	Primary & Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Primary to higher secondary	Above higher secondary
<b>Rural</b>							
ST	99	99	99	90	92	96	18
SC	0	100	100	0	200	100	0
OBC	0	0	0	50	102	129	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	99	101	99	88	93	96	18
<b>Urban</b>							
ST	94	132	108	106	118	110	24
SC	119	207	138	27	149	110	19
OBC	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Other	125	100	120	0	0	155	17
All	100	136	113	97	121	111	23
<b>Rural+ Urban</b>							
ST	97	108	101	95	101	100	20
SC	119	176	135	23	161	109	18
OBC	0	0	0	50	102	165	2
Other	125	100	120	0	0	155	17
All	99	111	103	91	103	101	20

Gross Attendance Ratio at various level of school education for social group is given in the above table. Table 8 shows that, at primary level it is observed that no other social groups were found except the ST category in rural area whereas in urban area all the social group was found except for the OBC.

Considerable improvement was seen in GAR of Upper primary in urban area as it accounts the highest attendance ratio compared to all the other level of education. On the other hand, in rural area the ratio for social group ST Remained the same as in primary level and there was an increase in social group of SC.

At secondary level, the ratio for social group ST showed downward trend for both rural and urban areas.

A remarkable improvement is evident in GAR of rural area at higher secondary level, as the ratios for all three social group increased except for “other”.

In urban area, both the ST and SC had increased in higher secondary level but it decreased at above higher secondary level.

### ❖ Net Attendance Ratio

For each level of education, NAR is the ratio of the number of persons in the official age-group attending a particular class-group to the total number persons in that age-group.

**Table 9: Net attendance ratio by class group in school education (Rural + Urban)**

Sector	Level of attendance											
	Male						Female					
	Primary	Upper primary	Primary & Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Primary to higher secondary	Primary	Upper primary	Primary & Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Primary to higher secondary
Rural	86	73	89	53	37	20	82	55	84	59	46	13
Urban	77	80	91	40	47	23	90	63	86	52	54	23
All	83	74	90	48	40	21	84	58	85	57	50	17

It can be seen from the above table that there was no noticeable difference between male and female at primary level for rural area but it came into notice that there is some slight difference in urban area for the same.

At Upper primary level, it is observed that the NAR for females is lesser compared to males for both rural and urban areas.

Generally, it showed downward trend at secondary level for both rural and urban areas. At higher secondary level, there was an increase in NAR in urban area for both male and female.

However, a sharp decline is noticed in NAR from higher secondary level onwards in rural area for both male and female.

**Table 10: Net attendance ratio by class-group in school education for different social groups (Rural + Urban)**

Social group	Level of attendance											
	Male						Female					
	Primary	Upper primary	Primary & Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Above higher secondary	Primary	Upper primary	Primary & Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Above higher secondary
ST	83	74	89	51	39	22	83	58	84	59	47	17
SC	100	100	100	21	81	18	100	58	96	0	100	18
OBC	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	100	0
Others	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	100
All	83	74	90	48	40	21	84	58	85	57	50	17

Table 10 shows that NAR for social group SC remained the same for male till upper primary and it decreased at secondary level and on the other hand there was a noticeable variation on NAR of female between primary and upper primary level and it became nil at the secondary level.

For Social group OBC, there was none up to the level of higher secondary for male and till secondary level for female and it was also noticed that OBC person had the lowest NAR. It is observed that NAR for social group ST for both male and female showed downward trend toward the upper level of education.

**Table 11: Net attendance ratio by class group in school education for different Religion (Rural + Urban)**

Religion	Level of attendance											
	Male						Female					
	Primary	Upper primary	Primary & Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Above higher secondary	Primary	Upper primary	Primary & Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Above higher secondary
Hinduism	100	100	100	7	31	11	100	70	100	0	100	20
Islam	100	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	74	0	0	10
Christianity	83	74	89	50	40	22	83	58	84	58	49	17
Sikhism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
other religions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	83	74	90	48	40	21	83	58	85	57	50	17

Table 11 summarizes net attendance ratios religion-wise. At primary level, percentage for different religion was found equal for both male and female. Whereas some slight variation was noticed at upper primary level that male percentage for Christianity was higher compared to female. After the elementary level, NAR for Hinduism, Christianity declined and Islam was found nil for male.

❖ **Age-specific attendance ratio (AAR)**

For each age-group this measure gives an idea of proportion of persons of a particular age-group currently attending educational institutions, irrespective of the level or class in which they are studying. These ratios are given in this report for all education, i.e. general and technical/professional education combined. Refer to Chapter Two for concepts and definition of AAR.

**Table 12: Age specific attendance ratio by age group in school education**

Sector	Age-group (in years)									
	Male					Female				
	6-10	11-13	14-17	18-23	24-29	6-10	11-13	14-17	18-23	24-29
Rural	99	95	87	50	26	97	85	98	48	9
Urban	95	100	96	78	21	97	95	99	74	21
All	98	96	90	60	24	97	89	99	58	13

A comparative analysis given in table 12 indicates that not many variations were seen in the AAR between male and female in rural sector except for the age group 24-29 years. Similar observations were noticed even in the urban sector. AAR was highest for the age-group 11-13 under urban sector whereas the lowest was seen in the age-group 24-29 years under rural sector.

**Table 13: Age specific attendance ratio by age group in school education for each social group (Rural & Urban)**

Social group	Age-group (in years)														
	Male					Female					Person				
	6-10	11-13	14-17	18-23	24-29	6-10	11-13	14-17	18-23	24-29	6-10	11-13	14-17	18-23	24-29
ST	98	96	90	59	26	97	88	98	58	13	97	93	94	59	19
SC	100	100	93	91	7	100	100	100	62	9	100	100	96	73	8
OBC	0	0	100	36	6	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	22	5
Others	100	0	0	65	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	100	0	74	0
All	98	96	90	60	24	97	89	99	58	13	97	93	94	59	18

Social-group wise age-specific attendance ratios can be seen from the above table. No major difference in the AAR was seen among the ST group for all the age-groups except in the age-group 24-29 years where the male AAR was twice to that of the female. For the SC social grouping, the only major difference was seen in the age group 18-23 years where males outweighed the female. It was found that the AAR for the OBC was nil for all the age groups for female with the exception of 11-13 years. The highest AAR among all the social groups was observed among 'SC'.

**Table 14: Age specific attendance ratio by age group in school education for religions (Rural & Urban)**

Religion	Age-group (in years)														
	Male					Female					Person				
	6-10	11-13	14-17	18-23	24-29	6-10	11-13	14-17	18-23	24-29	6-10	11-13	14-17	18-23	24-29
Hinduism	100	100	88	64	2	100	100	100	52	0	100	100	93	58	2
Islam	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	59	0	100	100	100	77	0
Christianity	98	96	90	59	26	96	88	99	58	13	97	93	94	59	19
Sikhism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other religions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	98	96	90	60	24	97	89	99	58	13	97	93	94	59	18

Table-14 provides the AAR for different age-groups for major religions. It came into notice that the AAR was higher for the religion Islam for all the age-groups except 24-29 years, followed by the religions Christianity and Hinduism.

### 4.3 Pattern of Current attendance

Analysis of the patterns of current attendance of the students by demographic and educational characteristics provide a holistic picture of students' participation in the formal education system of the country. This information, which is very important for the policy makers and researchers, are presented in the following paragraphs.

#### ➤ Current attendance of students by level of attendance & by nature of institution

Information was collected in NSS 71<sup>st</sup> round on nature of the institution, i.e. whether the institution is recognized or not, only for the unaided private institutions and findings are presented in table-14 in the form of percentage of students attending recognized and unrecognized private unaided institutions at primary and upper primary level.

**Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of currently attending students of age 5-29 years by level of attendance and nature of institution (Rural + Urban)**

Sector	Level of attendance									
	Primary					Upper primary				
	nature of institution					nature of institution				
	Recognised	Unrecognised	All (incl. n.k.)	Estd. (00) students	Sample students	Recognised	Unrecognised	All (incl. n.k.)	Estd. (00) students	Sample students
Rural	1000	0	1000	148	22	881	119	1000	40	12
Urban	950	50	1000	156	114	959	41	1000	76	47
All	974	26	1000	304	136	932	68	1000	116	59

The above table indicates that 100 percent of students in the rural sector attend Recognized institution at primary level and 88.1% at Upper Primary level of education; 11.9% of the students attended unrecognized institution at Upper Primary level. In urban sector, 95% attended Recognized institution at primary level and 95.9% at Upper Primary level of education. It was found that in the urban sector, 5% and 4.1% of the students attended unrecognized institution at Primary and Upper Primary level of education respectively.

#### ➤ Attendance by type of institution

Different types of institutions, on the basis of their management are government, private body receiving aid from government, i.e. private aided and private body not receiving aid from government, i.e. private unaided.

**Table 16: Per 1000 distribution of students by type of institution and level of education (Rural + Urban)**

Sector	Level of education															all (incl.n.r. &n.k.)
	Primary			Upper primary			Secondary & higher secondary			Graduation and above			Diploma/certificate			
	Type of institution															
	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	
Rural	168	57	63	101	40	17	131	68	69	31	43	17	141	29	25	1000
Urban	36	53	123	26	68	60	73	110	128	47	27	19	101	93	32	1000
All	122	56	84	75	50	32	111	82	89	37	37	18	127	51	27	1000

The above table shows that the distribution of students was more than four (4) times in the rural sector than the urban sector for Primary education in Government institution; the reverse trend was seen in Private Unaided institution for Primary level of education where it was almost 4(four) times lower in rural sector than their urban counterpart. For Upper Primary level of education, the rural sector was almost 4 times more than the urban sector for Government institution; for Private and Private Unaided institutions, the distribution was higher for urban sector when compared with the rural sector.

For Secondary and Higher Secondary level, it was more in the rural sector by nearly 2(two) times for Government institution; the urban sector outweighed the rural sector for Private Aided and Private Unaided institutions by 5.8% and 5.9% respectively.

Not many variations were seen for Graduation and above between the rural and urban sectors. For Diploma/Certificate level of education, the distribution for the rural sector was more than the urban sector by 4% for Government institution; it was 6.4% and 0.7% times more for the urban sector than the rural sector for Private Aided institutions and Private Unaided institutions respectively.

**Table 17: Per 1000 distribution of students by type of institution pursuing general courses (Rural +Urban)**

Sector	General course													all (incl.n.k.)
	up to X			humanities			Science			commerce				
	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided		
Rural	445	160	127	84	24	50	2	39	13	40	8	6	1000	
Urban	117	203	277	78	40	81	27	48	36	25	53	9	1000	
All	327	176	181	82	30	62	11	42	21	35	25	7	1000	

It is evident from the above table that the share of students from government institutions was noticed to be highest for all the courses except for science under rural sector however it can be seen that the private unaided institution holds the highest percentage up to X and humanities in the urban areas. It was observed that under science stream, private aided institution accounts the maximum percentage for both the sectors. While on the other hand, a huge difference was noticed under commerce stream as the share of student from the private aided institution of urban sector was more than 6 times to that of rural area.

**Table 18: Per 1000 distribution of students by type of institution pursuing technical/professional courses**

Sector	Technical/professional courses																					all (incl.n.k.)		
	Medical			Engineering			Law			Management			IT/computer courses			Courses from ITI etc.			Others					
	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Govt.	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided			
Rural	88	0	0	26	25	2	24	0	0	0	3	0	14	60	13	12	3	1	4	16	7	15	100	
Urban	26	16	4	72	31	8	37	9	4	0	0	8	78	63	55	55	17	4	18	9	24	77	100	
All	69	5	1	40	27	4	28	3	1	0	2	2	12	61	26	10	2	6	4	17	4	18	13	100

It is observed from table 18 that the distribution of the rural (8.8%) populace was more than 3 times greater than the urban (2.6%) sector in terms in terms of pursuing Medical course. There were no students pursuing Medical course under Private Aided and Private Unaided institutions in rural areas while 1.6% and 0.4% from the urban sector availed the same respectively.



On the other hand, it is seen that the urban sector outweighed the rural sector in the distribution of students in availing engineering courses for Government (7.2%), Private Aided (3.1%) and Private Unaided (0.8%) institutions; the percentage for the rural counterpart were 2.6%, 2.5% and 0.2% respectively.

For students pursuing Law, 2.4% from rural sector were through Government institution which was lower than their urban counterpart which stood at 3.7%. There were no students taking up courses from Private Aided and Private Unaided institutions from the rural sector while 0.9% and 0.4% from the urban sector were found.

It is to be mentioned that the distribution of students pursuing technical courses was found to be lowest in Management courses in both rural and urban sector. In rural sector, 0.3% was under Private Aided and in urban sector 0.8% fell under Private Unaided. Nil pursuance of management courses under Government institution may be noted in both the sectors.

For IT and Computer Courses, the distribution of students was found to be highest in Government institution in both rural and urban sector with 14.6% and 7.8% respectively. For Courses from ITI etc., the distribution of students was found to be 12.3% and 5.5% in Government institution for rural and urban sector respectively; A uniform distribution of students pursuing the same course was witnessed in both rural and urban sector for Private Unaided institution. However, a noticeable difference was seen under Private Aided institution. It is noticed that students pursuing other courses composed the highest percentage for all types of institutions for both rural and urban sector.

#### 4.4 Incentives received

In this survey information was obtained for each student on various educational incentives received by them, such as,

- free education or tuition fee waived,
- Scholarship/stipend/reimbursement.

In following paragraphs various aspects of the incentives received by the students are discussed.

**Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of students pursuing general education and (a) getting free education, (b) fully exempted from tuition fee and (c) partly exempted from tuition fee by level of education for each type of institutions (Rural + Urban)**

Type of institution	Level of general education									
	Primary					Upper Primary				
	Free education	Tuition fee waived		no. of students		Free education	Tuition fee waived		no. of students	
Fully		Partly	Estd (00)	Sample	Fully		Partly	Estd (00)	Sample	
<b>Rural</b>										
Government	667	0	1	396	84	637	112	0	240	41
Private aided	7	0	0	135	33	10	0	0	94	22
Private unaided	0	0	0	148	22	0	0	0	40	12
Not known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All (inlc.n.r.)	390	0	1	679	139	411	72	0	374	75
<b>Urban</b>										
Government	907	0	13	45	34	549	53	0	34	26
Private aided	7	47	87	67	76	10	73	0	86	92
Private unaided	0	0	0	156	114	10	0	0	76	47
Not known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
All (inlc.n.r.)	154	12	24	269	224	101	41	0	199	166
<b>Rural+ Urban</b>										
Government	691	0	2	441	118	627	104	0	273	67
Private aided	7	16	29	203	109	10	35	0	180	114
Private unaided	0	0	0	304	136	6	0	0	116	59
Not known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
All (inlc.n.r.)	323	3	7	948	363	303	61	0	573	241

It is seen from the above table that 66.7% of the students in the rural sector and 90.7% in the urban sector received free education in Government institution at Primary level of education. 63.7% of the students in rural and 54.9% in the urban sector received free education in Government institution at Upper Primary level of education. It is also seen that 11.2% of the students' tuition fees were fully waived in the rural sector for Upper Primary education, while it was 5.3 % in the urban sector.

Under Private aided institution, 0.7% of students received free education at Primary level for both for rural and urban sectors; it was 1% at Upper Primary education both for rural and urban sectors. 4.7% of Tuition fees were waived fully and 8.7% Partly at Primary level of education in urban sector under Private aided institution. 7.3% of the students' tuition fees were fully waived at Upper primary education in the urban sector.

**Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of students getting tuition fee waived/receiving scholarship, stipend, and reimbursement by reason for receiving**

Sector	Reason for tuition fee waived										Reason for receiving scholarship									
	ST	SC	OBC	Handicapped	Merit	Financially weak	Others (incl.n.r)	All	no. of students		ST	SC	OBC	Handicapped	Merit	Financially weak	Others (incl.n.r)	All	no. of students	
									estd. (00)	sample									estd. (00)	sample
Rural	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	83	12	908	0	0	0	0	0	92	1000	736	184
Urban	824	0	20	0	0	142	13	1000	47	30	861	34	4	0	16	0	85	1000	493	416
All	937	0	7	0	0	51	5	1000	130	42	889	14	2	0	7	0	89	1000	1229	600

Table 20 shows that the maximum distribution of students getting tuition fee waived was 93.7 % with reason being an 'ST', followed by 'Financially Weak' with 5.1%, 'OBC' with 0.7% and 'Others' with 0.5%. With regards to 'Reason for receiving scholarship', the maximum distribution was by virtue of being an 'ST' with 88.9%, 'Others' with 8.9%, 'SC' with 1.4%, 'Merit' with 0.7% and 'OBC' with 0.2%.

**Table 21: Per 1000 distribution of students receiving scholarship, stipend, and reimbursement by level of education**

Sector	Level of education															all (in cl. n.k)	Estd.(00) no. of students receiving scholarship, stipend, reimbursement				
	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary & HS			Graduation & above			Diploma/certificate				Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary & HS	Graduation & above	Diploma/certificate
	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt. aided	pvt. unaided						
Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	85	96	1	49	28	85	65	10	0	0	22	187	321
Urban	0	0	0	0	3	0	87	10	12	11	6	44	20	19	64	10	0	2	15	109	227
Rural+ Urban	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	10	10	10	9	47	25	12	64	10	0	2	38	296	549

It can be seen from the above table that no students received scholarship for Primary and Upper Primary level of education. 11.7% in the rural sector and 8.7% in the urban sector received scholarship from Government institution for Secondary & Higher Secondary level of education; 10.1% and 8.5% of students received scholarship from Private Aided and Private Unaided institutions respectively in the rural sector while the percentage for the urban sector stood at 10.8% and 12.1% in that order. For Graduation & above, the percentage of students receiving scholarship stood at 9.6%, 10.6% and 4.9% for Government, Private Aided and Private Unaided institutions in the rural sector; correspondingly, the figures stood at 11.1%, 6.5% and 4.4% for the urban sector.

It is observed that the largest percentage of students receiving scholarship was from Government institution under Diploma/Certificate education with 28.7% in the rural sector and 20.4% in the urban sector. Under Diploma/Certificate type of education, Private Aided institutions provided scholarship to 19.3% of the students.

#### 4.5 Private coaching

Attending private coaching classes individually or in a group at home or at any other place, offered by a single or more tutors for different reasons is in vogue among students. In this survey information on students attending private coaching with reasons thereof at different levels of attendance were captured.

**Table 22: Proportion (per 1000) of students taking private coaching and per 1000 distribution of them by purpose by level of education (Rural + Urban)**

Level of education	Proportion of students taking private coaching	Purpose for taking private coaching					no. of students	
		Augmenting basic education	Preparation for exam for getting job	Preparation for admission to institutes/courses	Others	All	Estd (00)	Sample
<b>Rural</b>								
Primary	11	0	0	0	1000	1000	679	139
Upper Primary	26	0	0	0	1000	1000	374	75
Secondary & Higher Secondary	27	0	0	0	1000	1000	633	151
Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	18
Post-graduate & above	123	0	1000	0	0	1000	166	31
Diploma	21	0	579	0	421	1000	462	116
All (incl.n.r.)	27	0	403	0	597	1000	2364	530
<b>Urban</b>								
Primary	69	86	4	0	910	1000	269	224
Upper Primary	173	121	387	0	492	1000	199	166
Secondary & Higher Secondary	50	166	337	0	497	1000	397	286
Graduate	65	0	0	1000	0	1000	56	49
Post-graduate & above	40	0	1000	0	0	1000	62	52
Diploma	50	87	306	0	607	1000	286	274
All (incl.n.r.)	74	110	289	39	562	1000	1269	1051
<b>Rural + Urban</b>								
Primary	28	61	3	0	936	1000	948	363
Upper Primary	77	94	301	0	606	1000	573	241
Secondary & Higher Secondary	36	89	181	0	730	1000	1030	437
Graduate	34	0	0	1000	0	1000	106	67
Post-graduate & above	101	0	1000	0	0	1000	228	83
Diploma	32	52	417	0	531	1000	748	390
All (incl.n.r.)	44	65	336	23	576	1000	3633	1581

It is noticed from table 22 that in the rural sector, for Post-Graduate & above education 100% of the students were taking private coaching for the purpose of 'Preparing for exam for getting a job'. For Diploma education in the rural sector, 57.9% was for the purpose of 'Preparing for exam for getting a job'.

Again, it was found in the urban sector that for Post-Graduate & above education, 100% of the students were taking private coaching for the purpose of 'Preparing for exam for getting a job'. At Primary education level in the urban sector, 8.6% were taking Private Coaching for the purpose of 'Augmenting Basic Education' and for Upper Primary education, 12.1% were taking private coaching for the same purpose. For Diploma education in the urban sector, 30.6% of the students' purpose was for 'Preparing for exam for getting a job'.

#### 4.6 Students staying in hostel

**Table 23: Proportion (per 1000) of students staying in hostel pursuing general and technical/professional courses**

Sector	General course						Technical/professional course				
	up to X	Humanities	Science	Commerce	Medicine	Engineering	Law	Management	IT/computer courses	Courses from ITI	Others
Rural	585	127	43	44	17	9	5	0	47	28	96
Urban	504	159	95	74	7	17	8	2	35	13	86
All	557	138	61	54	14	11	6	1	43	23	93

Table 23 shows that the number of student staying in hostel for the purpose of studying was found highest up to X, that is 58.5% for rural and 50.4% for urban areas.

12.7% of Students staying in hostel from rural area were in Humanities courses however it was noticed that only 4.3% and 4.4% of the student were in science and commerce respectively.

Even for urban area, the share of student staying in hostel was more in Humanities (15.9%) compared to science (9.5%) and commerce (7.4%).

Under technical/professional courses, it was observed that the lowest share of student staying in hostel was found under management course (1%) and the highest was noticed under “others” (93%).

### Expenditure on Education

#### 4.7 Expenditure on education by type of institutions and by level of education.

Type of institutions is an important determinant of the average expenditure in respect to different levels of attendance as well as various courses opted by the students in both general and technical education. This section will furnish such information.

**Table 24: Average expenditure (Rs) per student during current academic session pursuing general course by items of expenditure for level of education and type of institutions (Rural + Urban)**

Type of institution	Items of expenditure					
	course fee*	books,stationery and uniform	transport	private coaching	other expenditure	total
govt.	727	580	28	3	335	1673
private aided	3657	2086	206	125	802	6876
private unaided	5209	1953	196	11	633	8001
govt.	1286	1434	51	5	506	3281
private aided	3778	2611	191	258	1087	7925
private unaided	6586	2785	478	244	1215	11308
govt.	2520	1574	104	16	930	5144
private aided	4895	2604	832	124	861	9315
private unaided	6272	2700	397	221	807	10397
govt.	2459	3180	146	35	1202	7022
private aided	5618	3706	705	163	1486	11677
private unaided	9251	2666	416	34	1443	13809
govt.	3927	3368	234	0	3162	10690
private aided	7616	4056	1250	159	1536	14618
private unaided	9413	2813	728	0	1043	13997
govt.	2830	2444	139	3	1339	6755
private aided	6547	3544	784	163	1827	12864
private unaided	9380	2530	512	13	706	13142
all(incl.n.k.)	4016	2147	277	71	964	7475

It is observed from the above table that the largest share of average expenditure per student during current academic session pursuing General course was incurred in Private unaided institutions for Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary, and Diploma level of education except for Graduate level & above level of education where Private aided institutions incurred the largest share of the same. The least share of average expenditure per student during current academic session pursuing General course went to those studying in Government institutions.

The item of expenditure that incurred the largest share of average expenditure per student during current academic session pursuing general course was on course fee (Rs. 4016), followed by items on books, stationery and uniform (Rs. 2147).

**Table 25: Average expenditure (Rs) per student during current academic session pursuing technical/professional course by items of expenditure for level of education and type of institutions (Rural + Urban)**

Type of institution	Items of expenditure					
	course fee*	books,stationery and uniform	transport	private coaching	other expenditure	total
govt.	0	0	0	0	0	0
private aided	0	0	0	0	0	0
private unaided	0	0	0	0	0	0
govt.	4223	3459	1033	41	1113	9868
private aided	7182	2831	559	0	1973	12546
private unaided	7040	2475	127	0	1406	11048
govt.	6009	4626	1178	0	2707	14520
private aided	6502	3221	12	0	2171	11907
private unaided	8435	8793	1431	0	4392	23051
govt.	8715	4521	965	268	2996	17465
private aided	11862	3830	676	54	2324	18746
private unaided	29977	8064	1418	44	4486	43989
govt.	5773	2671	352	0	1472	10268
private aided	14891	3772	786	0	2234	21683
private unaided	8380	6857	151	0	2996	18384
govt.	8719	4191	517	230	3954	17610
private aided	8389	3757	716	0	2200	15062
private unaided	10022	1666	573	15662	1165	29088
all(incl.n.k.)	8568	4041	807	631	2429	16476

Table 25 shows that average expenditure (Rs) per student during current academic session pursuing technical/professional course was maximum in Private aided institutions for Diploma (up to Secondary), Diploma (Higher Secondary & above) and Post Graduate & above education. For Higher Education and Graduate level of education, the maximum average expenditure (Rs) per student during current academic session pursuing technical/professional course was incurred by students studying in Private aided institutions.

The item of expenditure that incurred the largest share of average expenditure per student during current academic session pursuing technical/professional course was on course fee (Rs. 8568), followed by items on books, stationery and uniform (Rs. 4041).

**Table 26: Average expenditure (Rs) per student pursuing general courses for govt. and private institutions**

sect or	general course													no.of students pursuing general course	
	up to class X			humanities			Science			commerce			total	estd.(00)	sample
	govt.	pvt.aided	pvt. unaided	govt	pvt.aided	pvt. unaided	govt	pvt.aided	pvt. unaided	govt.	pvt.aided	pvt. unaided			
Rural	2405	7192	8890	10183	9562	13215	6851	6109	20103	6299	10987	12000	6171	849	188
Urban	3524	9178	10469	6754	8917	13326	10108	12128	10579	5290	12913	11760	9483	511	405
All	2554	7990	9676	8861	9283	13268	9676	10126	13620	5807	12482	11839	7415	1360	593

Table-26 indicates that the share of average expenditure per student pursuing general courses from Government institution was highest in Humanities course (Rs.10183) and lowest in 'Up to class X' course (Rs.2405) in the rural sector. In the urban sector, the same from Government sector was highest in 'Science' course (Rs. 10108) and lowest in 'Up to class X' course (Rs.3524).

For students pursuing general course from Private aided institutions, the share of average expenditure per student was highest in Commerce course (Rs.10987) and lowest in Science course (Rs.6109) in rural sector; again, the same from Private aided institutions was highest in Commerce course (Rs.12913) and lowest in Humanities course (Rs.8917) in the urban sector.

For those students pursuing general courses from Private Unaided institutions, the share was highest in Science course (Rs.20103) and lowest in 'Up to class X' course (Rs.8890) in the rural sector; the same from Private unaided institutions was highest in Humanities course (Rs.13326)and lowest in 'Up to class X' course (Rs.10469) in the urban sector.