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Dynamics of Youth Population – Impact of Education Expenditure

By

Joydeep Goswami
Palash Baruah
Rajesh Shukla

Abstract

Youth constitutes the largest segment of the Indian population and being the primary productive human resources, the socio-economic development of youth directly linked to the development process. This paper is an attempt to see the various demographic characteristics of the Indian youth population and determine the household expenditure pattern on education and related items using National Sample Survey data for two rounds (1993-94 and 2004-05). Results are presented for individual states separately for rural and urban and also for various socio-economic characteristics such as social groups, household size, level of education, occupation, etc.

Dynamics of Youth Population - Impact of Education Expenditure

By Joydeep Goswami, Palash Baruah and Rajesh Shukla

1. Introduction

This paper stems from the need to develop a conceptual framework for analyzing issues affecting youth in developing countries with particular reference to India and determining priorities among the youth. Youth are the key element and an important recipient of national development. Youth constitutes the largest segment of the Indian population and being the primary productive human resources, the socio-economic development of youth contributes directly to the development process. It is, therefore, necessary to make youth the principal focus of developmental endeavors of society.

The importance of exploring about the various facets of youth was felt after pervasive student unrest in Europe in the 1960s that stimulated various stakeholders to take stock of the problems of the youth and find out the necessary remedies. Governments, International organizations and leaders at various stages felt the need to drive out the growing hostility among the youth. In the process, various policies and plans were formulated to involve youth in development and to channel their energies in constructive work. In Asia, UNESCO convened the first regional meeting on Youth Mobilization for Development in 1978 at Kathmandu.

India has a diverse youth population in terms of ethnic origin, religion and socio-economic setting. There are diverse communities with their distinct customs, cultures, and values. Such diversities require customized initiatives to meet the needs of the youth. While the National Youth Policy 2003 addresses the needs of youth comprehensively, in implementation it needs to be tailored to the unique circumstances of any state. The policy seeks to harness the strength of the youth such as dedication, honesty, simplicity, interest in sports and cultural activity, and love for culture and values.

From time to time several policies and programs have been implemented for the development of the youth. However, it is a matter of debate how far these programs and policies have benefitted the Indian youth and improved their status. In simple terms, mere demographic data are not sufficient to make predictions about the future of the younger generations.

In this paper, an attempt has been made to see the demographic characteristics of the Indian youth population and determine the household expenditure on education. A comparison has been made in the change in education expenditure over a two-year period.

2. Who are Youth?

Youth is a collectively assembled concept to a large extent. This has more to do with age than with status and behavior. There was no concept of youth in traditional societies; rather it was considered a transformation of childhood to adulthood. The concept of youth is learnt through everyday experience. However, it has been felt that this is no longer possible, in today's fabrication.

There have been high degrees of difficulty in comparing countries vis-à-vis their youth profiles - due to the differences in the definitions of youth. No uniformity in definition of youth has been found across countries of the world because this is not a harmonized group. A few researchers have defined the youth according to the purpose and need of the research. In the words of Atal (2005), youth is a demographic concept that has both biological and sociological aspects. Youth relates to an age group that is transiting between childhood and adulthood. Sociologically it is a category, not a group. And this category may consist of several groups. The Brazilian experience in defining a legal code for minors provides a good example of a clear and concise definition that distinguishes children from youth.

Fahey and Gale (2005) argue that different cultural assumptions underpinning the definition of youth in particular countries are often based on the average age for marriage, parenthood, employment or voting. The assumption is that age defines the boundaries of a group that exhibits some homogeneity of attitudes. The assumption of consistency of attitudes within an age category is clearly an overgeneralization but youth world over is not to be treated as a homogenous group. Differing socio-economic and political structures of developed and developing countries shape the characteristics and attitudes of youth. The nature of economic organization, dependence on agriculture and informal activities, family and kinship organizations and political structures exert significant influence.

United Nations considers youth as those in the age-group of 15-24 years. The National Youth Policy, 2003, defined youth as people in the country in the age group of 13 to 35 years. It is acknowledged that since all the persons within this age group are unlikely to be one homogeneous group, but rather a conglomeration of subgroups with differing social roles and requirements, the age group may, therefore, be divided into two broad sub-groups viz. 13-19 years and 20-35 years. The youth belonging to the age group 13-19 years form a major part of the adolescent age group and are regarded as a separate constituency.

3. Youth Population in India

Youth is a transition phase between the more established social categories of childhood and adulthood to a large extent. There is considerable cross-cultural variation as to when an individual becomes an adult. The transition from childhood to adulthood has a crucial gender dimension. During this stage expectations and personal aspirations of boys and girls begin to deviate. Every country of the world is experiencing a bulge in the youth population. It is believed that India with large birth rate coupled with lower death rate will have 470 million youth population by 2020 that is available to be part of the productive process.

Youth comprises 18 per cent of the world's population and of this about 85 per cent live in the developing world. It has been revealed that India is and will remain for some time one of the youngest countries in the world. A third of India's population was below 15 years of age in 2000 and close to 20 per cent were young people in the age group of 15-24. The population in the 15-24 age group grew from around 175 million in 1995 to 190 million in 2000 and 210 million in 2005. In 2020, the average Indian will be only 29 years old, compared with 37 in China and the US, 45 in West Europe and 48 in Japan (UNDP, 2006).

Table 1: Distribution of Indian Population by Age

(%)

		Age Distribution (Years)						
		0 to 6	**7 to 9**	**10 to 12**	**13 to 19**	**20 to 34**	**35 to 59**	**60 and above**
All India	**Males**	16.0	7.3	8.2	14.3	23.5	23.3	7.4
	Females	15.9	7.3	7.8	13.4	24.6	22.9	8.1
	All	15.9	7.3	8.0	13.9	24.1	23.1	7.7
Rural	**Males**	17.1	7.7	8.6	14.1	22.3	22.5	7.7
	Females	16.9	7.6	8.0	13.0	23.8	22.3	8.3
	All	17.0	7.7	8.3	13.6	23.0	22.4	8.0
Urban	**Males**	13.0	6.2	7.3	14.8	26.6	25.6	6.6
	Females	13.1	6.3	7.2	14.5	26.9	24.5	7.5
	All	13.1	6.2	7.2	14.7	26.8	25.1	7.0

Source: Census, 2001.

Close to 61 per cent of the population in India belongs to the age group of 13-59 years and 38 per cent of them belong to the age group of 13-34 years. In rural areas, about 14 per cent males and 13 per cent females constitute 13-19 years, while in urban areas; the ratio is 14.8 per cent and 14.5 per cent (Table 1). In contrast, in rural areas about 22 per cent males and 23 per cent females belong to the age category of 20-34 years, while in urban areas; the ratio is 26.6 per cent and 26.9 per cent. A little less than a quarter of population in India belongs to the age group of 35-59 irrespective of the place of residence and sex. The proportion of distribution of population by sex and place of residence in various states of India is close with moderate variation. In Sikkim about 18 per cent of the population in rural areas belongs to the age group of 13-19 years while it is only 10 per cent in Goa. The North-Eastern States have higher proportion of population in the age group of 13-19 years irrespective of sex and place of residence compared to other states and UTs in India.

4. Youth and Education level

Following independence in 1947, Maulana Azad, India's first education minister envisaged strong central government control over education throughout the country, with a uniform educational system. However, given the cultural and linguistic diversity of India, it was only the higher education dealing with science and technology that came under the jurisdiction of the central government. The government also held powers to make national policies for educational development and regulate selected aspects of education across the states in India.

The central government of India formulated the National Policy on Education (NPE) in 1986 and also reinforced the Programme of Action (POA). The government initiated several measures including the setting up of *Navodaya Vidyalaya* selective schools in every district, advances in female education, inter-disciplinary research and establishment of open universities. India's NPE also contains the National System of Education, which ensures some uniformity while taking into account regional education needs. The NPE also stresses higher spending on education, envisaging a budget of more than 6 per cent of the overall national budget. While the need for wider reform in the primary and secondary sectors is recognized as an issue, the emphasis is also on the development of science and technology education infrastructure.

The goal of a human rights-based approach to education is simple: to assure every child quality education that respects and promotes her or his right to dignity and optimum development. Achieving this goal is, however, enormously more complex. The right to education is high on the agenda of the international community. It is affirmed in numerous human rights treaties and recognized by governments as pivotal in the pursuit of development and social transformation. This recognition is an exemplified end in the international goals, strategies and targets that have been set during the past 20 years. The Education for All goals were established at Jomtien (Thailand) in 1990 and reaffirmed at the 2000 World Education Forum in Dakar (Senegal). In the Millennium Development Goals, established in 2000, the world's governments committed to achieving universal access to free, quality and compulsory primary education by 2015.

Education plays a vital role in achieving human development, hence, universalization of school education and complete eradication of illiteracy among the people in the age group of 15 to 35 years is one of the basic objectives of the Indian five years planning. The role of education plays a very important role in shaping the mindset of the youth. The Kothari Commission Report (1964-66) even remarked that "the destiny of India is shaped in her classrooms" and thereby implementation of education in a larger way among the youth is necessary.

India has made huge progress in terms of increasing primary education attendance rate and expanding literacy to approximately two thirds of the population. The improved education system is often cited as

one of the main contributors to the economic rise of India. The spread of education has by far contributed greatly to the increase in literacy rate.

Table 2: Literacy Rate in India

Year	Literates (%)		
	Males	**Female**	**All**
1951	27.2	8.9	18.3
1961	40.4	15.4	28.3
1971	45.9	22	34.5
1981	56.4	29.8	43.6
1991	64.1	39.3	52.2
2001	75.6	54.2	64.8

Source: Census of India.

Census, 2001 holds the national literacy to be around 64.8 per cent. This shows that the rate of increase in literacy has been more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas during the last decade. On the other hand, against 54 per cent literate female, male literacy is determined at 75.6 per cent. Within the Indian states, Kerala has shown the highest literacy rates of little more than 90 per cent and Bihar averaged lower than 50 per cent literacy rate, the lowest in India. The Census, 2001 also indicated that the total number of 'absolute non literates' in the country was 304 million.

India has been actively participating in the worldwide movement for 'Education for All' (EFA) since its first conference in Jomiten in 1990 and is a signatory to Dakar declaration in 2000. In the World Education Forum held in Dakar (Senegal) in April 2000, the participating countries committed themselves to the achievements of EFA goals and targets. One of these goals is "ensuring that by 2015, all children in the age group 6-14 years, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to and complete free and compulsory education of good quality" (UNESCO, 2000). The Conference declared that education is a fundamental human right. It is the key to sustainable development and peace and stability within and among countries, and thus an indispensable means for effective participation in the societies and economies of the 21st century.

Substantial gains have been made in literacy and education levels in India during the last five-and-half decades. In the first half of the 20th century rise in literacy rate was comparatively slow. In 1901, a little over five percent of Indian population was literate, which increased to around 16 percent in 1950, an increase of just 11 percentage points in five decades (Govinda and Biswal, 2005). In the post-Independence period, the decadal growth in literacy has shown a considerable progress, i.e., from 18.3 percent (5+ age group population) in 1951 to 65.4 percent (7+ age group populations) in 2001. The literacy rate registered an increase of 13.2 percentage points from 1991 to 2001; the highest increase in any one decade. As a result, the total number of illiterates came down from 328.9 million in 1991 to 300.1 million in 2001.

Table 3: Educational Level among Indians

(Percentage)

		Education Level							
		Illiterate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate and above (Tech)	Graduate and above (Gen)
All India	Males	32.2	19.5	15.2	14.6	8.3	5.9	0.6	3.9
	Females	49.0	16.9	12.4	10.3	5.3	3.5	0.3	2.3
	All	40.4	18.2	13.8	12.5	6.8	4.7	0.4	3.1
Rural	Males	36.5	20.8	15.4	14.0	6.9	4.2	0.2	2.0
	Females	55.1	17.4	11.8	8.9	3.8	2.1	0.1	0.7
	All	45.6	19.1	13.7	11.5	5.4	3.2	0.2	1.4
Urban	Males	19.7	15.7	14.6	16.2	12.3	10.9	1.4	9.1
	Females	30.8	15.4	14.1	14.4	9.8	7.6	0.8	7.1
	All	25.0	15.6	14.4	15.4	11.1	9.3	1.1	8.2

Source: Estimated from NSSO (EUS) Data, 2004-05

Govinda and Biswal (2005) argue that increase in literacy may be due to the implementation of various national and state level externally funded education programs and the National Adult Literacy Program of the National Literacy Mission. The increase in female literacy (14.9% points) is over three percentage points higher than that of the male literacy rate (11.7% points) in the 1990s. The female literacy rate was just 8.9 percent in 1951, which went up to around 51 percent in 2001.

Table 4: Educational Level among Indian Youth (13-35 Years)

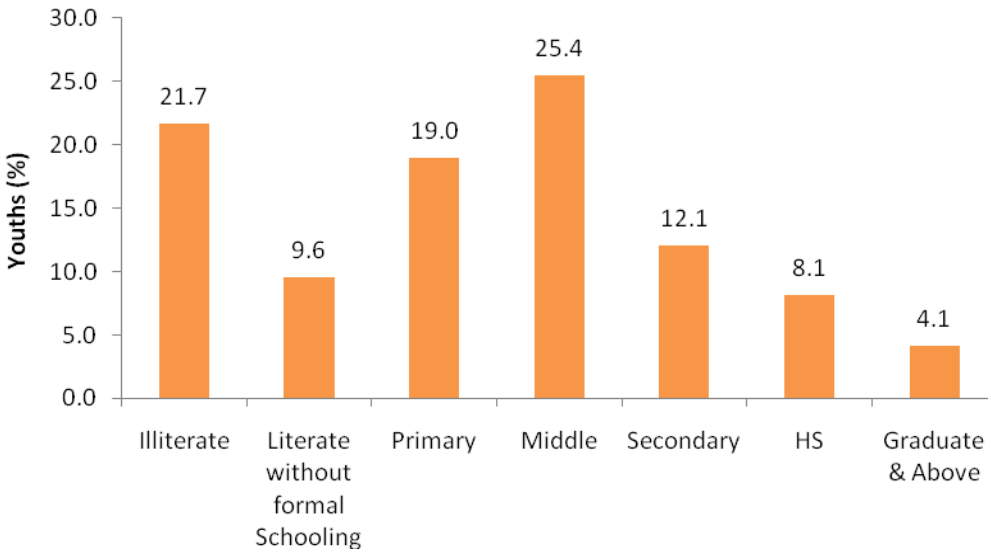
Age Distribution	Education Level (%)						
	Illiterate	Literate without formal Schooling	Primary	Middle	Secondary	HS	Graduate & Above
13 - 15 Years	11.3	10.9	34.5	38.7	4.3	0.2	0.0
16 - 19 Years	16.1	8.2	14.8	26.7	22.6	11.2	0.4
20 - 24 Years	24.2	9.3	13.6	20.1	11.5	13.7	7.8
25 - 35 Years	35.1	9.9	13.1	16.3	9.9	7.5	8.2
13 - 35 Years	**21.7**	**9.6**	**18.9**	**25.4**	**12.1**	**8.1**	**4.1**

Source: Estimated from NSSO Data, 2004-05

Concerted efforts have been made during the last five decades to achieve the goal of Universal Elementary Education. There has been manifold increase in the number of institutions, teachers and students in India. Progress in enrolment of students in the elementary level in India since 1990 is also noteworthy.

Despite stringent efforts on the part of the government and various social organizations in implementing compulsory education during the last six decades about 22 per cent of the youth between the age group of 13 to 35 years in India are still illiterate. Going into the details it is revealed that the illiteracy level is around 35 per cent in the age group of 25 to 35 years. The recent effort of free and compulsory education is reflected by lower literacy rate among the youth in the age group of 13 to 19 years.

Figure 1: Distribution of Youth (13-35 Years) by Level of Education

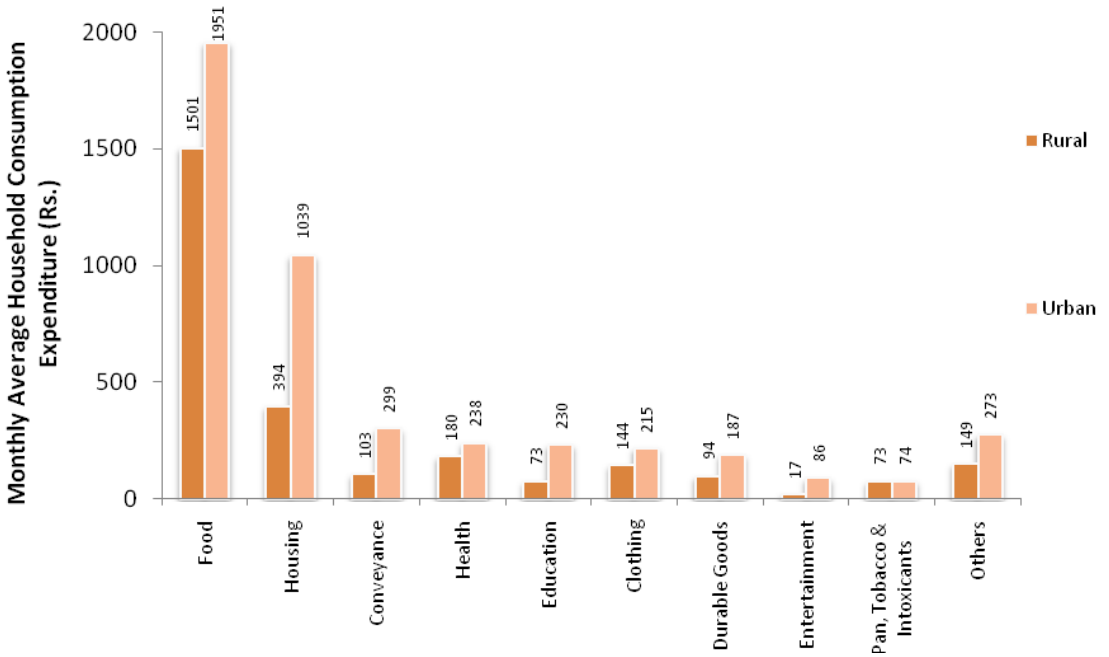


The literacy level shows a wide variation by states and by place of residence. This is due to the fact that India is a multi-lingual state and with diverse culture that varies by states. The socio-cultural differences among the states reflect in the level of education among the masses. Besides, the social structure of the people by states also plays an important part in determining the level of education attained. Empirical evidence has also shown that the educational climate of the household is one of the most important indicators of differences in educational attainment and the opportunity for social mobility among children and youth. It is not surprising that students from relatively disadvantaged backgrounds tend to be low academic achievers; their situation underscores the importance of providing special assistance to promote equal opportunity.

4. Trend of Household Expenditure in India

Household expenditure in India can be categorized into regular and comfort expenditure. Regular expenditure includes the expenditure made on basic necessities, while expenditure on comforts includes spending on a computer, Internet, car, cell phone, etc. An analysis of household expenditure in the past decade reveals that the average household has been spending on an increasing number of different goods. There are a number of factors affecting the consumer spending pattern in India; these include growing income levels resulting in more disposable income with individuals, changing attitudes towards consumption, changes in prices, introduction of new products, availability of credit such as loans, mortgages and credit cards, rising aspiration levels, increased literacy, growing brand consciousness and rapid urbanization.

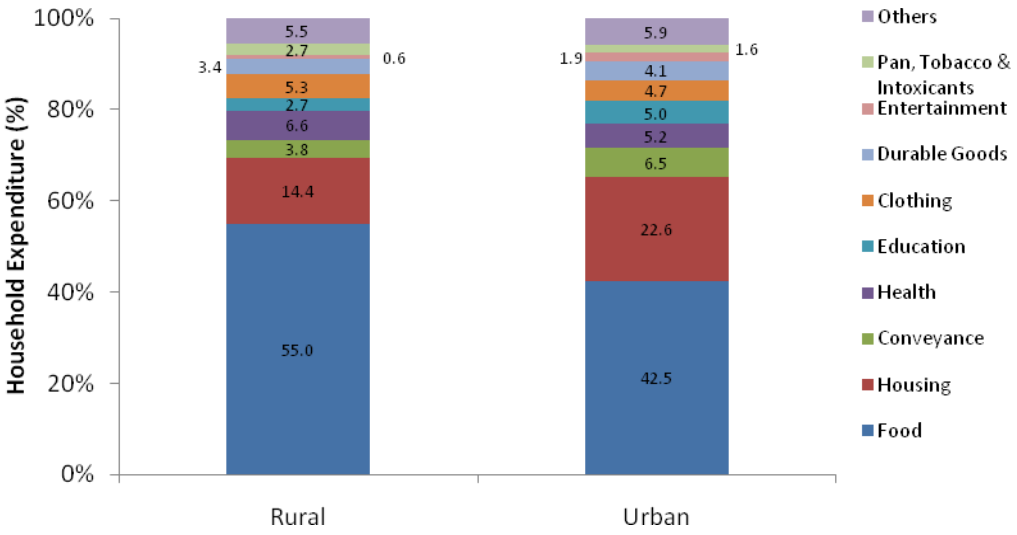
Figure 2: Monthly Average Household Consumption Expenditure by Location



Household expenditure varies for different people belonging to different sections of society and the place of residence. For instance, people belonging to the middle class consider basic necessities and education and spending toward the future of their children as their top priorities, followed by comfort goods. The rich class spends more on luxury goods and international brands. The super rich class spends on ultra luxury goods. It is observed that as disposable income increases, people prefer more of branded goods, shift to processed foods and the expenditure on food, beverages, tobacco and transport and communication also increases.

The NSSO 61st Round CES data reveals that the all-India average monthly household consumer expenditure was Rs. 2728 for rural India and Rs. 4592 for urban India. Expenditure on cereals and cereal substitutes, milk and milk products, vegetables and edible oil constitutes the major household expenditure for an average Indian Household. However, a noticeable feature was observed that there has been a decline in the share of food in total expenditure over the past several few decades. The share of food in 2004-05 was 55 per cent in rural areas compared to 64 per cent in 1987-88 and 42 per cent in urban areas compared to 56 per cent during 1987-88. The share of cereals in total consumption expenditure was 18 per cent in rural India in 2004-05 compared to 26 per cent in 1987-88. In urban India it was 10 per cent in 2004-05 compared to 15 per cent in 1987-88.

Figure 3: Distribution of Average Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Location



The food expenditure is followed by the share of household expenditure on housing and health. An average Indian household in rural areas spent about 2.7 per cent of the total monthly expenditure on education in 2004-05 while the urban counterparts spent about 5 per cent. The households in states like Haryana, Chandigarh and Nagaland spent about 6 per cent of the total household expenditures on education. The household in states like Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu spent less than 3 per cent of the total household expenditure on education. In Lakshadweep, the household spent even less that 1 per cent of the total household expenditure on education. More strikingly, it is revealed that the amount of household spends on education in rural areas is almost the same as the amount spent of pan, tobacco and intoxicants.

5. Household Expenditure on Education

The pattern of household expenditure on education is mostly studied at the macro perspective. The level of investment at the household level has always been underestimated since perception among the masses is that education is cheap and free in the context of free and compulsory education at the lower strata. However, in recent years it was observed that every household spends a significant amount to achieve education for the children. Tilak (2002) highlighted the significant financial contribution made by households to education expenditures in rural India using the data provided by NCAER.

Table 5: Monthly Household Expenditure on Education by Location

(in Rupees)

NSSO Round		Sector	Components of Education								
			Books and Journal	Newspaper & periodicals	Library Charges	Stationery articles	Tuition fees	Private Tutors	Others Edu Exp	Total HE on Edu	Total HE
50th Round 1993-94	Current Prices	Rural	4.8	0.9	0.1	3.9	4.0	2.9	3.2	19.8	1378.0
		Urban	11.3	8.9	0.3	8.3	35.9	13.8	7.4	85.9	2037.5
		All India	6.5	3.1	0.2	5.0	12.5	5.8	4.4	37.4	1553.9
	At 2004-05 Prices	Rural	8.3	0.9	0.1	3.9	4.0	2.9	3.2	34.4	2399.5
		Urban	21.4	8.9	0.3	8.3	35.9	13.8	7.4	164.3	3886.2
		All India	11.8	3.1	0.2	5.0	12.5	5.8	4.4	69.0	2796.1
61st Round 2004-05	Current Prices	Rural	12.6	2.9	0.1	14.9	29.1	10.3	2.8	72.7	2728.3
		Urban	21.7	20.6	0.1	21.8	118.4	41.7	5.5	229.9	4591.7
		All India	15.1	7.8	0.1	16.8	53.7	18.9	3.5	116.0	3240.7

Source: Estimated from NSSO 50th and 61st Round CES Data

Household expenditure on education is influenced by a wide variety of factors. The decision-making procedure for investment in education can be understood at least partly in terms of economic factors. Besides, several household characteristics such as religion, caste, household size, education level of parent and their occupation along with other factors influence the nature and quantum of expenditure that the households make on education.

It has been argued that the state expenditure on education in India has been only a meager 4 per cent of the GDP, which violates the Kothari Commission report suggesting minimum 6 per cent expenditure on education of the total GDP. It was observed that due to declining priority of education in the public policy paradigm in India, there has been an exponential growth in the private expenditure on education also. The private out-of-pocket expenditure by the working class population for the education of their children in India has increased by around 12.5 times over the last decade.

National Accounts Statistics in India reveal that household expenditures on education are substantial. A study by Tilak (2002) reveals that a household in India spent on an average Rs. 387 per annum even on children inspite of free elementary education in 1994. The NSSO 50th round CES data reveals that a household at current prices was spending on an average Rs. 37.40 per month on education. This has increased to Rs. 116.00 in 2004-05. The NSSO data reveals that at real prices the average household expenditure on education has increased by about 32 per cent during 11 years period that is during 1993-94 and 2004-05. The share of total educational expenditure to total household expenditure has also shown a rising trend from 2.4 per cent in 1993-94 to about 3.6 per cent in 2004-05 (Table 6).

It is argued that education is more easily accessible to urban areas compared to the rural areas of the country. Thanks to government initiatives in recent years through the introduction of various educational schemes and programmes, the recent trend shows that facilities for education have increased in rural areas. With the spread of education system particularly after 1986, the mean household expenditure on education has also increased considerably irrespective of the place of residence. Compared to the increase in household expenditure in real terms on education in urban areas by about 28 per cent, the household expenditure on education in rural areas has experienced an increase of about 53 per cent during 1993-94 and 2004-05. The states like Goa and Lakshadweep show that household spending on education is more in rural areas than in urban areas. Significantly, Delhi

and Tripura are states where household expenditure on education in rural areas has been higher compared to its urban counterparts.

The household expenditure on education is marked by more spending on private tutors followed by tuition fees and books and journals. An Indian household seems to be spending the least on stationeries and on libraries. However, there has been marked increase in household expenditure on tuition fees over the years. This may be due to higher cost of present day education in regular institutions and the youth in the country in general preferring to go for various professional courses in view of gainful employment.

Household expenditure on books and journal finds higher weightage in rural areas while higher spending on tuition fees is noticed for household in urban areas. A household in urban areas spends on an average Rs 81 per month on newspaper and Rs. 48 on libraries. Interestingly, the rural household spends more on libraries than urban households.

5.1 Expenditure on Education by Source of Household Income

The household expenditure on education is expected to vary by household type and the principal occupation of the household. The expenditure on education of urban household on an average is more than double the rural household expenditure on education.

Table 6A: Monthly Household Expenditure by Household Type (Rural)
(At 2004-05 prices)

(in Rupees)

Components of Education Exp	Self Employed in Non Agriculture	Agricultural Labour	Other Labour	Self Employed in Agriculture	Others	All
Books and Journals	9.3	2.9	6.9	10.3	15.1	8.3
Newspaper	2.2	0.1	0.8	1.3	5.9	1.6
Library Charges	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Stationeries	7.5	3.0	5.0	8.4	10.6	6.7
Tuition Fees	7.5	1.5	3.9	9.1	14.8	6.9
Private Tutors	7.8	1.2	3.4	5.4	11.0	5.0
Other Education Expenditure	5.8	1.9	3.8	7.4	10.3	5.6
Total Education	40.2	10.7	23.9	42.1	68.3	34.4

Source: Estimated from NSSO 50th Round CES Data

Table 6B: Monthly Household Expenditure by Household Type (Urban)
(At 2004-05 prices)

(in Rupees)

Components of Education Exp	Self Employed	Regular wage & Salary	Casual Labour	Others	All
Books and Journals	20.3	26.1	7.2	23.4	21.4
Newspaper	16.3	23.5	1.2	13.6	17.1
Library Charges	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.7
Stationeries	15.6	18.8	6.3	16.3	15.8
Tuition Fees	55.2	107.5	6.7	37.3	69.2
Private Tutors	23.3	36.9	2.8	19.4	26.0
Other Education Expenditure	14.0	16.7	4.3	15.0	14.0
Total Education	**145.7**	**230.3**	**28.5**	**125.6**	**164.3**

Source: Estimated from NSSO 50th Round CES Data

Different studies show that the labourer constitutes the largest segment of the Indian population among the household type followed by self-employed agriculturist. In the urban areas salaried households account for around 37 per cent with a little over 45 per cent of the total income earned by all urban households (NCAER, 2007). The expenditure scenario on education in rural areas shows that on an average a household engaged in other activities spends about Rs. 135 per month on education while in urban areas it is the household whose main occupation is salaries and wages spends more on education.

Table 7A: Monthly Average Household Expenditure by Source of Household Income (Rural)

(Rupees)

Components of Education Expenditure	Self Employed in Non Agriculture	Agricultural Labour	Other Labour	Self Employed in Agriculture	Others	All
Books and Journals	13	6.2	9.1	16.3	18.8	12.6
Newspaper	4.2	0.3	2	2.3	10	2.9
Library Charges	0.2	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stationeries	15.7	9.1	11.4	18.8	18.3	14.9
Tuition Fees	34.5	7.5	17.1	36.1	61.8	29.1
Private Tutors	15	3.9	6.8	10.5	21.4	10.3
Other Education Expenditure	3.2	1	1.9	3.7	4.7	2.8
Total Education	85.7	28	48.4	87.9	135	72.7

Source: Estimated from NSSO 61st Round CES Data

Table 7B: Monthly Average Household Expenditure by Source of Household Income (Urban)

(Rupees)

Components of Education Expenditure	Self Employed	Regular wage & Salary	Casual Labour	Others	All
Books and Journals	21.9	24.2	7.2	27.7	21.7
Newspaper	19.6	25.7	2.1	25.3	20.6
Library Charges	0.1	0.1	0	0.3	0.1
Stationeries	23.2	23	10.8	24.1	21.8
Tuition Fees	127.6	141.2	17.9	108.3	118.5
Private Tutors	37.3	54.7	8.5	44.3	41.8
Other Education Expenditure	5.5	5.9	1.2	8.8	5.5
Total Education	235.2	274.9	47.8	238.8	230.0

Source: Estimated from NSSO 61st Round CES Data

The rural household spends more on tuition fees irrespective of the household type followed by expenditure on stationeries. The agriculturist and the household engaged in business in rural areas spend more than 40 per cent of the expenditure incurred on education in tuition fees. The household, whose main occupation is agriculture labour, spends roughly about 32 per cent of the total educational expenditure on stationeries. The expenditure on tuition fees for urban household makes the greater share among the total household expenditure on education.

In real terms, expenditure on education by households has increased both in the rural and urban areas. As discussed in the previous section there was about 28 per cent increase in the household expenditure on education in urban areas while in rural areas it has increased by about 53 per cent during 1993-94 and 2004-05. It needs to be highlighted that the household expenditure on education for the household engaged as agricultural labour has increased by about 62 per cent during 1993-94 and 2004-05. In the

urban areas, there was about 47 per cent increase in household expenditure on education for households engaged in other activities and about 40 per cent increase in household expenditure noticed for the household engaged as casual labour. On the other hand, there was an increase of around 16 per cent in household expenditure on education for the household engaged in regular salary and wages.

5.2 Expenditure on Education and Social Groups

A study by Azam (2008) observed that the differences in welfare, as measured by per capita expenditure (PCE), between social groups in rural India across the entire welfare distribution establishes that the disadvantage suffered by the two historically disadvantaged groups - Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) - is underestimated when the comparison group is Non-SCs/STs rather than general category (mostly higher castes). The study suggests that the ST households are the most disadvantaged followed by the SC and OBC households with respect to general category households, and the disadvantage exists across the entire distribution. For the difference in PCE between general category and OBC households, the covariate (coefficient) effect dominates the coefficient (covariate) effect below the median (above the median).

Table 8A: Monthly Household Expenditure by Social Groups (in Rupees)

(At 2004-05 prices)

Components of Education Exp	Sectors	Social Groups			
		ST	SC	Others	All
Books and Journals	Rural	3.9	6.2	9.7	8.3
	Urban	10.1	14.7	23	21.4
	All	4.5	7.8	13.9	11.8
Newspaper	Rural	0.6	0.3	2.2	1.6
	Urban	8.2	5.0	19.5	17.1
	All	1.4	1.1	7.6	5.8
Library Charges	Rural	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Urban	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7
	All	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Stationeries	Rural	3.6	4.8	7.8	6.7
	Urban	9.6	11.8	16.8	15.8
	All	4.2	6.1	10.6	9.1
Tuition Fees	Rural	2.4	2.9	9.1	6.9
	Urban	25.4	24.2	78.5	69.2
	All	4.6	6.8	30.7	23.5
Private Tutors	Rural	1.6	3.6	6.0	5.0
	Urban	9.7	15.9	28.3	26.0
	All	2.4	5.9	13.0	10.6
Other Education Expenditure	Rural	3.5	3.4	6.7	5.6
	Urban	11.0	8.2	15.1	14.0
	All	4.2	4.3	9.3	7.9
Total Education	**Rural**	**15.7**	**21.4**	**41.8**	**34.4**
	Urban	**74.1**	**80.1**	**181.9**	**164.3**
	All	**21.5**	**32.2**	**85.5**	**69.0**

Source: Estimated from NSSO 50th Round CES Data

The estimated share of rural population in the total population was 74.68 per cent. The share of the social groups of the total population of Scheduled Tribe (ST) is 8.63 per cent, Scheduled Castes (SC) is 19.59 per cent, Other Backward Classes (OBC) is 40.94 per cent, and the residual class (Others) is

30.80 per cent. In India, 91.4 percent of ST populations are rural based. The corresponding percentages for SC, OBC and others were 79.8 per cent, 78.0 per cent and 62.3 per cent respectively. The NSSO estimates reveal that the total MPCE of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a State/UT was lower than the level enjoyed by OBC or the residual 'others' while that of the social group OBC was lower than that of the residual 'others' but closer to the average for the rural or urban sector.

Table 8B: Monthly Household Expenditure by Social Groups (in Rupees)

(At current prices)

Components of Education Exp	Sectors	Social Groups				
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Books and Journals	Rural	6.4	9.2	13.4	16.9	12.6
	Urban	24.7	15.3	14.4	29.1	21.7
	All	8.2	10.5	13.6	21.8	15.1
Newspaper	Rural	0.9	1.1	2.7	5.7	2.9
	Urban	14.1	8.5	12.9	30.9	20.6
	All	2.2	2.7	5.2	16	7.8
Library Charges	Rural	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Urban	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.1
	All	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Stationeries	Rural	8.9	12.9	15.1	18.8	14.9
	Urban	20.7	17	17.5	26.8	21.8
	All	10.1	13.8	15.6	22	16.8
Tuition Fees	Rural	12.2	16.7	29.2	46.2	29.1
	Urban	99.5	66.4	86.7	160.8	118.4
	All	20.8	27.3	43.1	92.9	53.6
Private Tutors	Rural	4.0	8.2	7.4	19.4	10.3
	Urban	24.7	27.5	25.3	60.0	41.7
	All	6.0	12.3	11.8	36.0	18.9
Other Education Expenditure	Rural	2.3	1.8	2.4	4.6	2.8
	Urban	7.5	3.9	3.3	7.5	5.5
	All	2.8	2.2	2.6	5.8	3.5
Total Education	**Rural**	34.8	49.9	70.3	111.7	72.7
	Urban	191.2	138.6	160.1	315.3	229.9
	All	50.0	68.7	92.0	194.6	115.9

Source: Estimated from NSSO 61st Round CES Data

The household expenditure on education reveals that the disadvantaged groups of SC and ST households have lower expenditure on education irrespective of the place of residence. During 1993-94 and 2004-05, there has been general increase in expenditure on education among all the social groups. Among the ST population there was an increase of 57 per cent in education expenditure in real terms. However, the growth has been above 60 per cent in urban areas for ST households in education expenditure compared to about 42 per cent increase among the SC and residual households. In rural areas, growth rate has been more among the residual households by about 62 per cent during 1993-94 and 2004-05.

Table 9: Monthly Household Expenditure by Household Size (in Rupees)

Components of Education Exp	Sectors	Household Size						
		Up to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 7	more than 7	All
Books and Journals	Rural	1.5	5.3	10.7	14.1	16.9	27.9	12.6
	Urban	9.2	14.4	23.6	26.9	26.1	38.9	21.7
	All	4.1	8	14.7	17.5	18.9	30.3	15.1
Newspaper	Rural	2.2	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.9
	Urban	14.9	25.2	24.6	21.2	18.3	18.3	20.6
	All	6.5	10.2	10.2	7.7	5.8	6.1	7.8
Library Charges	Rural	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Urban	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	All	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Stationeries	Rural	2.4	6.3	13.2	16.7	19.7	31.4	14.9
	Urban	7.7	14.5	23.5	26.8	28.8	39.3	21.8
	All	4.2	8.8	16.4	19.4	21.7	33.1	16.8
Tuition Fees	Rural	6.6	16.6	30.7	29.8	34.2	58.5	29.1
	Urban	34.7	98.2	134.6	154.3	151.4	166.2	118.4
	All	16.0	41.0	63.0	62.9	59.6	81.2	53.7
Private Tutors	Rural	1.1	7.1	12.9	12.4	11	16.2	10.3
	Urban	6.9	34.4	62.1	54.4	45.5	44.3	41.7
	All	3.1	15.3	28.2	23.6	18.5	22.2	18.9
Other Education Expenditure	Rural	0.5	1.7	2.6	3.4	3.5	5.2	2.8
	Urban	3.1	4.7	5.5	7.5	5.7	7.8	5.5
	All	1.4	2.6	3.5	4.5	4	5.8	3.5
Total Education	**Rural**	14.4	40.8	73.8	79.3	87.7	142.4	72.7
	Urban	76.7	191.6	274.1	291.2	276.0	314.9	229.9
	All	35.2	85.9	136.0	135.6	128.5	178.8	116.0
Total MPCE	**Rural**	1280.1	2094.4	2571.1	2752.9	3205.8	4632.9	2728.3
	Urban	2551.7	4417.3	4876.5	5186.8	5136.9	6652.4	4591.7
	All	1705.5	2789.5	3287	3399.3	3624.2	5059.3	3240.7

Source: Estimated from NSSO 61st Round CES Data

5.3 Expenditure on Education and Household Size

Most studies ignore the size of the household in defining the consumption size of the household. The consumption expenditure approach ignores the presence of economics of household size since household members cooperate with each other and thereby get more out of their household expenditure than would be possible if members operated as individual households. Again the use of family size as the expenditure deflator is based on the non-identical needs between different members of the household that is between adults and children.

There have been widely held views that large families tend to be poorer and widely cited evidence to show that strong negative correlation between household size and consumption per person is unconvincing given that even poor households face economies of size in consumption. Given this belief, it can be held that larger families tend to have lower capacity to spend on education. However, the result from the NSSO CES data reveals that the monthly household consumption expenditure increases with the increase in household size. This clearly indicates that the per capita savings for the large household size is lower or nil. On the other hand, it is observed that along with the increase in

monthly household expenditure, the expenditure on education by the larger families tends to be more. This is true in both the rural and urban areas of the country.

With the increase in the cost of education in recent years the larger families tend to spend more on tuition fees and on books and journals. The households with smaller family size tend to spend more on private tutors for their children and even seem to spend more on newspapers and periodicals. This indicates that the larger families tend to spend more on the basic education needs than on other components of education.

5.4 Expenditure on Education by Maximum Level of Education

It is an accepted fact that the amount households spend on education depends upon the returns to education prevalent in the region in which they live. Even the households with more educated members tend to spend more on education. A general look at the literacy implies that the level of literates in the country has increased over the years along with scope of education. In the earlier section we have seen that there has been an increase in the scope of education in the rural areas particularly with the government initiative of providing free and compulsory education in the rural and slum areas. The compulsory abolition of child labour in recent years has also paved the scope for more education among the masses. This has increased the monthly household expenditure on education irrespective of the place of residence.

Various studies have shown and proved the fact that the household expenditure on education increases with the increase in the level of education. In a country where about 40 per cent of the population is still illiterate, the household expenditure on education tends to be about 4 per cent of the total household expenditure in the country with minor difference between rural and urban areas. A household in India spends on an average Rs. 116 per month on education though there seems to be increase in education expenditure by about 41 per cent during 1993-94 and 2004-05.

Table 10A: Monthly Household Expenditure by Maximum Educational Level (in Rupees)

(At 2004-05 prices)

Components of Education	Sector	Education Level							
		Illiterate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	HS & Diploma	Graduate & above	All
Books and Journal	Rural	4.4	8.6	10.8	12.5	18.8	23.4	34.5	8.3
	Urban	9.4	13.5	14	19.8	27.1	34.8	44.1	21.4
	All India	5	9.7	11.7	15.1	23	30.2	41.5	11.8
Newspaper & Periodicals	Rural	0.2	0.9	1.5	2.9	7.9	9.1	18.6	1.6
	Urban	1.4	3.9	5.5	9.5	24.3	32.3	60.3	17.1
	All India	0.3	1.6	2.7	5.3	16.2	23	48.9	5.8
Library Charges	Rural	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2
	Urban	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7
	All India	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.3
Stationery Articles	Rural	4.1	7.2	8.5	10.3	13.4	14.5	19.9	6.7
	Urban	7.2	10.2	11.4	16.7	21.2	25	27.4	15.8
	All India	4.5	7.9	9.4	12.6	17.3	20.8	25.4	9.1
Tuition Fees	Rural	3.5	5.4	7.4	10.6	21.4	24.8	35.4	6.9
	Urban	14.6	23.4	165.8	37.5	64.8	100.1	130.2	69.2
	All India	5	9.6	53.2	20.3	43.3	69.8	104.4	23.6
Private Tutors	Rural	1.7	5.2	6.8	10.4	13.6	16	24.1	5
	Urban	5.6	10.9	15.2	23.6	39.4	46.7	60.9	26
	All India	2.2	6.5	9.2	15.1	26.6	34.4	50.9	10.6
Other Edu Exp	Rural	2.9	5.1	7.2	8.2	13.2	20.2	27.3	5.6
	Urban	5.9	7.9	9.9	12.1	20.2	26.5	24.8	14
	All India	3.3	5.8	8	9.6	16.7	23.9	25.5	7.9
Total Edu.	Rural	16.8	32.7	42.6	55.1	88.7	108.6	160.4	34.4

Exp	Urban	44.5	70.1	222.5	119.8	197.9	266.3	348.7	164.3
	All India	20.5	41.2	94.5	78.4	143.7	202.9	297.4	69.0

Source: Estimated from NSSO 50th Round, 1993-94

With only 4 per cent graduates in the country of which 2 per cent are females and about 9 per cent are males, Indian rural households tend to spend about the same amount on education that is spent on the consumption of pan, tobacco and intoxicants. It has been reported that the expenditure on tuition fees and private tutor fees as a subset of education expenditure reported a very high growth over the years.

In real terms the total education expenditure among the illiterate to the household with secondary education during 1993-94 and 2004-05 has decreased but there has been around 21 per cent increase in educational expenditure among the household with maximum education level of graduate and above and 2 per cent increase among the household with Higher Secondary and Diploma as the level of education. This is true in both rural and urban areas. The increase in household expenditure on tuition fees and private tutor fees has been significant for these households.

Table 10B: Monthly Household Expenditure by Maximum Educational Level

(in Rupees)

Components of Education	Sector	Education Level							
		Illiterate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	HS & Diploma	Graduate & above	All
Books and Journal	Rural	0.8	5.3	9.0	13.4	17.8	24.7	32.8	12.6
	Urban	0.4	6.7	7.4	10.2	14.9	30.8	40.5	21.7
	All India	0.7	5.5	8.8	12.7	16.9	27.2	37.6	15.1
Newspaper & Periodicals	Rural	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	4.3	7.7	20.3	2.9
	Urban	0.1	0.6	1.6	3.7	10.5	19.9	53.7	20.6
	All India	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	6.1	12.6	41.0	7.8
Library Charges	Rural	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
	Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
	All India	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Stationery Articles	Rural	0.7	8.6	12.5	17.6	21.0	25.7	27.5	14.9
	Urban	0.5	8.5	12.4	15.5	20.0	27.8	33.5	21.8
	All India	0.6	8.6	12.5	17.1	20.7	26.6	31.2	16.8
Tuition Fees	Rural	0.8	7.0	13.2	21.8	42.3	73.4	116.4	29.1
	Urban	3.6	18.3	28.8	49.2	88.9	137.5	247.8	118.6
	All India	1.1	8.5	16.0	28.0	56.3	99.3	197.9	53.7
Private Tutors	Rural	0.1	3.0	5.9	9.8	15.2	21.5	35.1	10.3
	Urban	0.1	5.1	13.2	19.8	35.7	56.1	77.4	41.8
	All India	0.1	3.3	7.2	12.1	21.4	35.5	61.4	18.9
Other Edu Exp	Rural	0.4	1.2	1.8	2.6	4.5	5.2	8.4	2.8
	Urban	0.0	1.6	1.1	2.7	3.0	7.1	10.5	5.3
	All India	0.3	1.2	1.6	2.6	4.0	6.0	9.7	3.5
Total Edu. Exp	Rural	2.7	25.1	42.6	66.3	105.2	158.5	240.7	72.7
	Urban	4.8	40.7	64.6	101.0	173.1	279.3	463.8	229.8
	All India	3.0	27.3	46.5	74.2	125.6	207.3	379.2	115.9

Source: Estimated from NSSO 61st Round, 2004-05

6. Poor and Household Expenditure on Education

The role of education in economic development has been recognized for quite some time in the mainstream of economic literature. Education has both inherent and influential value and this is desirable not only for the individual but also for the society as a whole (Sen, 1999). Education as private goods benefits directly those who receive it, which in turn affects the individual's future income

stream. At the aggregate level, a better educated workforce is thought to increase the stock of 'human capital' in the economy and increase productivity. On the other hand, the economic and social aspects of the household have an impact on the level of education of the household members. Considering the externalities in education, it is widely accepted that the socio-economic characteristics of the household have an important role to play in ensuring better educational level for the family members.

Table 11: Household Expenditure of Poor and Non-Poor Household

Components	Rural	Urban	All India
Literacy Rate (%)	54.4	75.0	59.6
Household Size	4.9	4.4	4.7
Total Household Expenditure (Rs.)	2728	4592	3241
Monthly Expenditure on Education (Rs.)	72.7	229.9	116.0
Percentage of Education Expenditure to total Household Expenditure	2.7%	5.0%	3.6%
Percentage of Poor Households	24.0	20.3	23.0
Monthly Household Expenditure of the Poor Household (Rs.)	1645	2341	1815
Monthly Expenditure on Education by Poor Household (Rs.)	22.2	45.6	27.9
Percentage of Education Expenditure to total Household Expenditure	1.3%	1.9%	1.5%
Monthly Household Expenditure of the Non-Poor Household (Rs.)	3069	5165	3666
Monthly Expenditure on Education by Non-Poor Household (Rs.)	88.7	276.9	142.2
Percentage of Education Expenditure to total Household Expenditure	2.9%	5.4%	3.9%

Source: Estimated from NSSO 61st Round CES Data

From the microeconomic perspective it is expected that a poor household will have a lower educational level for the members. On another dimension the rural household is expected to have lower literacy rate and lesser expenditure on education. In the earlier section it was found that average monthly household expenditure for the rural household has shown a considerable increase over the last decade and preferably higher educational level among the household members.

The bulging youth population in the country faces the music of higher level of poverty and lesser expenditure on education. With 23 per cent of the household still living below the poverty line the average monthly average household expenditure on education is determined to be around Rs. 116. Against the government expenditure on education of only 4 per cent of the GDP, the proportion of household expenditure on education of the total household expenditure is around 3.6 per cent. The urban household on an average spends around 5 per cent of the total household expenditure on education compared to about 2.7 per cent in rural areas. With only 4 per cent of the youth graduates in the country the proportion of household expenditure on education seems to have an impact on the education achievement among the youth.

It is to be noted that the household expenditure of the poor household is close to half of the household expenditure of non-poor household in India. The difference is about 55 per cent in urban areas while this is 46 per cent in the rural area. Even in case of education expenditure the poor household in India spends about 75 per cent less than the non-poor households. On the other hand, a poor household spends only about 1.5 per cent of the total household expenditure on education compared to about 3.9 per cent for non-poor households.

7. Conclusion

Literacy in India is an indispensable means for effective social and economic participation contributing to human development and poverty reduction. The right to education is also a fundamental human right (UNESCO, 2006-07). India is one of the countries where the literacy levels are still below the threshold level of 75 per cent. Various efforts like National Policy on Education (NPE) in 1986 along with the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan in 2001 have been put on to increase the level. Around three fourth of the country's male population and more than half of the female population are literate. The thrust forward for achieving at least the threshold level of literacy represents the largest ever civil and military mobilization in the country.

Literacy rate also varies by social group - historically disadvantaged communities like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes have lower rates of literacy and rates of female literacy within these groups are even lower. Regional variations are still very wide, with states like Kerala approaching universal literacy, while states like Bihar are lagging far behind. The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations. Illiterate parents are at a severe disadvantage in ensuring that their children are well educated, thus exceeding existing inequalities.

According to the World Bank report, India falls in the low-income class. It is the second most populous country in the world, after China. Extended families are very common, sometimes with several generations living together. The 1991 Indian Census suggests an average of 5.57 people per household. The household size in 2001 census suggests that on average there are still 5 persons per household. The NSSO CES data for 2004-05 gives an estimated household size to be 4.7 with higher household size in rural areas. The household size also plays an important role in determining the level of education among the household members.

There is a certain level of poverty at which a family or individual cannot buy the necessary amount of food to sustain him/her/itself. People who depend on agriculture may find it even more difficult to find day-to-day money or goods on which to sustain them, as they have one or two harvests per year. Poverty affects the environment to the extent that impoverished people tend to reside in unsanitary living conditions. This in turn increases disease, making it hard to work and earn money to buy food. Any of the rural areas these people inhabit will also not be cleaned up by sewer and water facilities as the higher income neighborhoods or urban areas.

The expenditure on education of an Indian household is roughly about 4 per cent of the total monthly consumption expenditure. The urban households are spending more on education compared to their rural counterparts. Broadly, with higher poverty there has been lesser expenditure on education supported by lower literacy rate. Looking at the states, the more literate state shows that household expenditure on education has been on the higher side with lower percentage of poor households. However there are some exceptions like Orissa where higher percentage of poor households spend higher amount on education compared to the state of Jharkhand. The broad generalization of lower literacy coupled with lower household expenditure on education and greater poor household does not hold true through the Indian states. However regions like Chandigarh and North eastern states except Tripura show that there has been higher literacy coupled with higher household expenditure on education and lower poverty ratio.

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Appendix 1: Average Monthly Expenditure on Education by States in 1993-94 (Rural)

(Current Prices)

State	Components of Education (Rs. Per Month)								Total MPCE
	Books and Journal	Newspaper & periodicals	Library Charges	Stationery articles	Tuition fees	Private Tutors	Others Edu. Exp	Total Edu. Exp	
Jammu & Kashmir	13.1	0.5	0.4	12.3	17.7	8	8.4	60.4	2060.6
Himachal Pradesh	10.8	1.1	0	11.4	10.4	0.9	2.1	36.6	1755.9
Punjab	8.8	0.7	0.3	8.3	19.5	4.4	9.4	51.5	2263.9
Chandigarh	20.5	1.2	0.2	8.1	15.1	1.5	12.8	59.4	1721.4
Haryana	15.5	0.3	0.2	7.7	19.1	0.8	8.2	51.9	2129.0
Delhi	7.1	1.1	0.5	4.9	19.3	2.3	2	37.2	2211.3
Rajasthan	4.3	0.2	0	4.8	3	1	1.6	15	1684.9
Uttar Pradesh	5.9	0.3	0.1	4.3	6.3	1.8	5	23.7	1467.1
Bihar	3.5	0.5	0.1	4	2.4	1.8	3	15.4	1096.7
Sikkim	1.5	0.7	0	9.7	5.4	0.6	9.1	27	1226.2
Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.3	0	0	18.3	20.5	1455.1
Nagaland	11.1	3.5	0.4	11.6	44	1.8	42.1	114.5	2322.2
Manipur	17.1	1.6	0.7	16	13.5	4.9	26.4	80.2	1605.0
Mizoram	16.4	2.8	0.3	4	3.1	0	14.4	41.1	1953.1
Tripura	27.1	0.8	0.3	14.3	2	47.9	4.9	97.4	1525.8
Meghalaya	9.3	0.7	0.1	3.2	3.4	0.4	7.3	24.4	1582.0
Assam	2.7	0.8	0	3.3	0.3	2.3	4.2	13.7	1315.0
West Bengal	4.7	0.8	0.1	4.1	1.6	14.6	2.1	27.9	1390.2
Orissa	6.1	0.2	0	3	1.4	2.8	3.2	16.7	1033.9
Madhya Pradesh	4	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.3	0.4	2.3	11.7	1287.9
Gujarat	2.1	0.8	0.1	2.7	1.6	0.6	2.2	10.1	1525.6
Daman & Diu	64.5	2.4	0.2	15.3	3.1	2.4	5.8	93.7	2049.3
DNH	0.1	0.6	0	0.6	0.4	0	0.8	2.5	1121.7
Maharashtra	4.5	0.7	0.2	3.5	1.4	0.9	2.3	13.7	1287.3
Andhra Pradesh	2.5	0.5	0.1	1.8	2.7	1.3	1.1	10	1201.1
Karnataka	3.5	0.9	0.1	2.5	2.4	0.3	1.5	11.2	1374.6
Goa	7	5.3	0.7	1.6	11.7	0.5	7.6	34.4	2083.6
Lakshadweep	0.4	0	0	0.2	0	0	2.1	2.7	2825.6
Kerala	5.9	11	0.3	5.8	7.1	7.2	7	44.4	1797.0
Tamil Nadu	3.4	1.3	0	3.3	4.6	0.8	2	15.4	1185.8
Pondicherry	0.6	0.4	0	2	8	6.9	9.3	27.2	1609.5
ANI	2.5	1.2	0	8.5	2.8	0.8	0.8	16.8	2194.9
All India Rural	**4.8**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**3.9**	**4**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**19.8**	**1378.0**

Source: NSSO 1993-94 CES Data

Appendix 2: Average Monthly Expenditure on Education by States in 1993-94 (Urban)

(Current Prices)

State	Components of Education (Rs. Per Month)								Total MPCE
	Books and Journal	Newspaper & periodicals	Library Charges	Stationery articles	Tuition fees	Private Tutors	Others Edu. Exp	Total Edu. Exp	
Jammu & Kashmir	21.1	8.3	0.7	15.7	74.2	26.8	12.8	159.6	2577.4
Himachal Pradesh	9.5	10.3	0.1	14.6	50.7	3	8.2	96.5	2663.6
Punjab	14.8	7.7	0.3	11.1	53.3	11.6	8.2	107	2281.5
Chandigarh	48.3	17.6	0.5	13.8	62.4	25.1	43.4	211.1	3610.2
Haryana	19.8	2.9	0.7	13.7	61.8	18	11.5	128.4	2075.3
Delhi	12.4	15.5	0.6	16	310	12.2	14.2	380.9	3161.1
Rajasthan	7.6	5	0.6	11.4	30.1	10.3	5.7	70.6	1996.4
Uttar Pradesh	15.3	5.5	0.4	9.8	31.9	12	15.7	90.6	1990.5
Bihar	11.8	7.9	0.2	9.6	21.2	11.4	5.7	67.8	1686.9
Sikkim	2.2	5.1	0	12	67.8	7	7.1	101.3	1858.6
Arunachal Pradesh	3.6	1.4	0	4.3	4.7	1.2	6	21.2	1790.3
Nagaland	19.1	16.2	0.2	13.2	58	2.2	32.6	141.6	2537.4
Manipur	10.3	4	0.3	18.5	20.2	9.5	23.8	86.6	1623
Mizoram	16.8	11.6	0.1	5.5	11.3	0.2	37	82.5	2525.1
Tripura	8	7.1	0.5	13.8	7.4	86.9	11.2	134.8	2117.8
Meghalaya	11.3	9.2	0.2	5.1	30.6	4.2	18.3	78.8	2108.5
Assam	7.6	10.7	0.1	5.1	6.6	18.5	11.2	59.8	1971.4
West Bengal	9.9	11	0.1	7.2	15.3	49.7	6.7	100	1911.5
Orissa	13.3	5.6	0	6.2	9.5	28.1	5.7	68.5	1746.9
Madhya Pradesh	13.7	5.5	0.1	7.7	24.1	7.4	8.2	66.8	2016.1
Gujarat	7.7	8	0.2	7.2	15.1	13.7	3.6	55.5	2040.7
Daman & Diu	2.2	8.3	0.1	6.4	10.6	2.5	4.5	34.5	2064.9
DNH	7	4	0	2.7	2.7	7.7	4.1	28.2	1910.7
Maharashtra	10.3	15.6	0.5	7.9	19.8	13.6	3.4	71.1	2311.8
Andhra Pradesh	7.3	4.8	0.2	4.9	26.7	6.5	2.7	53	1782.3
Karnataka	11.8	10.2	0.7	7.5	20.3	3.8	7.9	62.2	1971.5
Goa	12.1	8.3	0.2	4.7	9.8	1.1	3.4	39.7	2110.6
Lakshadweep	1.5	1.8	0	0.9	0	0	1.5	5.8	2831.4
Kerala	11	19.3	0.4	9.4	14.5	8.3	7.9	70.8	2182.7
Tamil Nadu	9.9	6.2	0.2	5.9	23	3.7	4.8	53.8	1703.9
Pondicherry	4.2	7.2	0.1	3.7	10.5	5.7	20.8	52.2	1920.2
ANI	14.5	4.2	0	15.4	16.2	17.7	8.1	76.1	3423.6
All India Rural	**11.3**	**8.9**	**0.3**	**8.3**	**35.9**	**13.8**	**7.4**	**85.9**	**2037.5**

Source: NSSO 1993-94 CES Data

Appendix 3: Average Monthly Expenditure on Education by States in 1993-94 (All India)

(Current Prices)

State	Components of Education (Rs. Per Month)								Total MPCE
	Books and Journal	Newspaper & periodicals	Library Charges	Stationery articles	Tuition fees	Private Tutors	Others Edu. Exp	Total Edu. Exp	
Jammu & Kashmir	16.4	3.8	0.5	13.7	41.1	15.8	10.2	101.5	2274.8
Himachal Pradesh	10.6	2.1	0.0	11.7	15.0	1.1	2.8	43.5	1859.8
Punjab	10.7	2.9	0.3	9.2	30.3	6.7	9.0	69.3	2269.5
Chandigarh	44.8	15.6	0.4	13.1	56.5	22.2	39.6	192.3	3376.2
Haryana	16.8	1.1	0.4	9.5	32.1	6.0	9.2	75.2	2112.7
Delhi	11.7	13.8	0.6	14.7	276.2	11.0	12.8	340.9	3050.6
Rajasthan	5.1	1.4	0.2	6.4	9.7	3.3	2.6	28.8	1762.2
Uttar Pradesh	7.8	1.4	0.1	5.4	11.6	3.9	7.2	37.4	1574.1
Bihar	4.6	1.4	0.1	4.7	4.7	3.0	3.3	21.9	1170.8
Sikkim	1.6	1.1	0.0	9.9	11.1	1.2	9.0	33.7	1283.7
Arunachal Pradesh	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.2	16.5	20.6	1504.2
Nagaland	13.3	7.0	0.3	12.1	47.9	2.0	39.4	122	2382
Manipur	15.2	2.2	0.6	16.7	15.4	6.3	25.7	82	1610.2
Mizoram	16.5	5.8	0.3	4.5	5.8	0.1	22.0	55	2144.9
Tripura	24.5	1.6	0.4	14.2	2.7	53.2	5.8	102.5	1606.4
Meghalaya	9.6	2.0	0.1	3.5	7.5	0.9	8.9	32.5	1660.6
Assam	3.3	2.0	0.0	3.5	1.0	4.2	5.0	19.1	1392.7
West Bengal	6.1	3.6	0.1	4.9	5.3	24.2	3.3	47.6	1532.2
Orissa	7.1	1.0	0.0	3.4	2.5	6.3	3.5	23.8	1132.2
Madhya Pradesh	6.3	1.4	0.1	3.8	7.5	2.1	3.8	25	1463.6
Gujarat	4.0	3.4	0.1	4.3	6.3	5.2	2.7	25.9	1705.8
Daman & Diu	39.0	4.8	0.2	11.6	6.2	2.4	5.3	69.4	2055.7
DNH	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	4.6	1185.2
Maharashtra	6.8	6.6	0.3	5.2	8.6	5.9	2.8	36.1	1688.3
Andhra Pradesh	3.7	1.6	0.1	2.6	8.7	2.6	1.5	20.9	1347.4
Karnataka	6.0	3.8	0.3	4.0	7.9	1.4	3.4	26.8	1556.7
Goa	9.3	6.6	0.5	3.0	10.9	0.7	5.8	36.7	2095.5
Lakshadweep	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.2	2828.5
Kerala	7.2	13.1	0.4	6.7	8.9	7.5	7.2	51	1893.4
Tamil Nadu	5.8	3.0	0.1	4.2	11.3	1.9	3.0	29.2	1372.6
Pondicherry	2.9	4.6	0.1	3.1	9.5	6.2	16.4	42.8	1802.6
ANI	6.3	2.1	0.0	10.7	7.1	6.2	3.1	35.5	2583.4
All India Rural	**6.5**	**3.1**	**0.2**	**5.0**	**12.5**	**5.8**	**4.4**	**37.4**	**1553.9**

Source: NSSO 1993-94 CES Data

Appendix 4: Average Monthly Expenditure on Education by States in 1993-94 (Rural)

(At 2004-05 Prices)

State	Components of Education (Rs. Per Month)								Total MPCE
	Books and Journal	Newspaper & periodicals	Library Charges	Stationery articles	Tuition fees	Private Tutors	Others Edu. Exp	Total Edu. Exp	
Jammu & Kashmir	21.9	0.5	0.4	12.3	17.7	8	8.4	100.8	3441.1
Himachal Pradesh	18.2	1.1	0	11.4	10.4	0.9	2.1	61.9	2967.4
Punjab	15.5	0.7	0.3	8.3	19.5	4.4	9.4	90.7	3984.4
Chandigarh	36.1	1.2	0.2	8.1	15.1	1.5	12.8	104.5	3029.7
Haryana	27.5	0.3	0.2	7.7	19.1	0.8	8.2	91.8	3768.4
Delhi	12.6	1.1	0.5	4.9	19.3	2.3	2	65.5	3891.9
Rajasthan	7.5	0.2	0	4.8	3	1	1.6	26.1	2931.7
Uttar Pradesh	10.1	0.3	0.1	4.3	6.3	1.8	5	40.8	2523.4
Bihar	5.9	0.5	0.1	4	2.4	1.8	3	25.6	1831.5
Sikkim	2.6	0.7	0	9.7	5.4	0.6	9.1	45.1	2047.8
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.1	0.2	1.3	0	0	18.3	34.3	2430
Nagaland	18.5	3.5	0.4	11.6	44	1.8	42.1	191.2	3878
Manipur	28.6	1.6	0.7	16	13.5	4.9	26.4	133.9	2680.3
Mizoram	27.4	2.8	0.3	4	3.1	0	14.4	68.6	3261.7
Tripura	45.3	0.8	0.3	14.3	2	47.9	4.9	162.6	2548.1
Meghalaya	15.6	0.7	0.1	3.2	3.4	0.4	7.3	40.8	2641.9
Assam	4.6	0.8	0	3.3	0.3	2.3	4.2	22.8	2196
West Bengal	8.1	0.8	0.1	4.1	1.6	14.6	2.1	48.3	2405.1
Orissa	10.2	0.2	0	3	1.4	2.8	3.2	28	1736.9
Madhya Pradesh	6.8	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.3	0.4	2.3	19.9	2189.4
Gujarat	3.6	0.8	0.1	2.7	1.6	0.6	2.2	17.6	2669.7
Daman & Diu	120	2.4	0.2	15.3	3.1	2.4	5.8	174.2	3811.7
DNH	0.1	0.6	0	0.6	0.4	0	0.8	4.3	1940.6
Maharashtra	8.5	0.7	0.2	3.5	1.4	0.9	2.3	25.4	2394.4
Andhra Pradesh	4.6	0.5	0.1	1.8	2.7	1.3	1.1	18.1	2162
Karnataka	6.1	0.9	0.1	2.5	2.4	0.3	1.5	19.5	2391.7
Goa	13	5.3	0.7	1.6	11.7	0.5	7.6	64	3875.5
Lakshadweep	0.6	0	0	0.2	0	0	2.1	4.8	4973.1
Kerala	10.4	11	0.3	5.8	7.1	7.2	7	78.2	3162.7
Tamil Nadu	6.2	1.3	0	3.3	4.6	0.8	2	27.6	2122.5
Pondicherry	1.1	0.4	0	2	8	6.9	9.3	48.7	2881.1
ANI	4.4	1.2	0	8.5	2.8	0.8	0.8	29	3797.1
All India Rural	**8.3**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**3.9**	**4**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**34.4**	2399.5

Source: NSSO 1993-94 CES Data

Appendix 5: Average Monthly Expenditure on Education by States in 1993-94 (Urban)

(At 2004-05 Prices)

State	Components of Education (Rs. Per Month)								Total MPCE
	Books and Journal	Newspaper & periodicals	Library Charges	Stationery articles	Tuition fees	Private Tutors	Others Edu. Exp	Total Edu. Exp	
Jammu & Kashmir	45.9	8.3	0.7	15.7	74.2	26.8	12.8	348	5618.8
Himachal Pradesh	19	10.3	0.1	14.6	50.7	3	8.2	192.1	5300.5
Punjab	27.2	7.7	0.3	11.1	53.3	11.6	8.2	196.9	4198
Chandigarh	88.8	17.6	0.5	13.8	62.4	25.1	43.4	388.4	6642.9
Haryana	38.6	2.9	0.7	13.7	61.8	18	11.5	250.3	4046.8
Delhi	24.5	15.5	0.6	16	310	12.2	14.2	754.1	6258.9
Rajasthan	15.1	5	0.6	11.4	30.1	10.3	5.7	140.5	3972.8
Uttar Pradesh	28.7	5.5	0.4	9.8	31.9	12	15.7	169.4	3722.3
Bihar	21.4	7.9	0.2	9.6	21.2	11.4	5.7	123.4	3070.2
Sikkim	3.8	5.1	0	12	67.8	7	7.1	180.3	3308.2
Arunachal Pradesh	6.4	1.4	0	4.3	4.7	1.2	6	37.7	3186.8
Nagaland	34	16.2	0.2	13.2	58	2.2	32.6	252	4516.6
Manipur	18.4	4	0.3	18.5	20.2	9.5	23.8	154.1	2889
Mizoram	29.9	11.6	0.1	5.5	11.3	0.2	37	146.8	4494.6
Tripura	14.3	7.1	0.5	13.8	7.4	86.9	11.2	240	3769.7
Meghalaya	20.2	9.2	0.2	5.1	30.6	4.2	18.3	140.3	3753.2
Assam	13.5	10.7	0.1	5.1	6.6	18.5	11.2	106.4	3509
West Bengal	18.1	11	0.1	7.2	15.3	49.7	6.7	182.1	3478.9
Orissa	23.6	5.6	0	6.2	9.5	28.1	5.7	121.2	3092.1
Madhya Pradesh	24.7	5.5	0.1	7.7	24.1	7.4	8.2	120.2	3629
Gujarat	14.1	8	0.2	7.2	15.1	13.7	3.6	101	3714
Daman & Diu	4.5	8.3	0.1	6.4	10.6	2.5	4.5	70	4191.8
DNH	13.4	4	0	2.7	2.7	7.7	4.1	53.8	3649.5
Maharashtra	20.9	15.6	0.5	7.9	19.8	13.6	3.4	144.3	4692.9
Andhra Pradesh	14.2	4.8	0.2	4.9	26.7	6.5	2.7	103.4	3475.4
Karnataka	23.3	10.2	0.7	7.5	20.3	3.8	7.9	123.2	3903.5
Goa	24.6	8.3	0.2	4.7	9.8	1.1	3.4	80.5	4284.5
Lakshadweep	3	1.8	0	0.9	0	0	1.5	11.4	5634.6
Kerala	21.8	19.3	0.4	9.4	14.5	8.3	7.9	141	4343.5
Tamil Nadu	18.4	6.2	0.2	5.9	23	3.7	4.8	99.5	3152.3
Pondicherry	7.8	7.2	0.1	3.7	10.5	5.7	20.8	96.6	3552.4
ANI	27.8	4.2	0	15.4	16.2	17.7	8.1	145.3	6539.1
All India Rural	**21.4**	**8.9**	**0.3**	**8.3**	**35.9**	**13.8**	**7.4**	**164.3**	3886.2

Source: NSSO 1993-94 CES Data

Appendix 6: Average Monthly Expenditure on Education by States in 1993-94 (All India)

(At 2004-05 Prices)

State	Components of Education (Rs. Per Month)								Total MPCE
	Books and Journal	Newspaper & periodicals	Library Charges	Stationery articles	Tuition fees	Private Tutors	Others Edu. Exp	Total Edu. Exp	
Jammu & Kashmir	31.9	3.8	0.5	13.7	41.1	15.8	10.2	203.3	4343.8
Himachal Pradesh	18.3	2.1	0.0	11.7	15.0	1.1	2.8	76.8	3234.5
Punjab	19.2	2.9	0.3	9.2	30.3	6.7	9.0	124.7	4052.8
Chandigarh	82.3	15.6	0.4	13.1	56.5	22.2	39.6	353.2	6195.1
Haryana	30.8	1.1	0.4	9.5	32.1	6.0	9.2	140.1	3853.3
Delhi	23.1	13.8	0.6	14.7	276.2	11.0	12.8	674.0	5983.7
Rajasthan	9.4	1.4	0.2	6.4	9.7	3.3	2.6	54.5	3190.1
Uttar Pradesh	13.9	1.4	0.1	5.4	11.6	3.9	7.2	67.1	2768.4
Bihar	7.9	1.4	0.1	4.7	4.7	3.0	3.3	37.9	1987.1
Sikkim	2.7	1.1	0.0	9.9	11.1	1.2	9.0	57.4	2162.4
Arunachal Pradesh	1.8	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.2	16.5	34.8	2540.8
Nagaland	22.8	7.0	0.3	12.1	47.9	2.0	39.4	208.1	4055.5
Manipur	25.7	2.2	0.6	16.7	15.4	6.3	25.7	139.7	2740.2
Mizoram	28.2	5.8	0.3	4.5	5.8	0.1	22.0	94.8	3675.2
Tripura	41.1	1.6	0.4	14.2	2.7	53.2	5.8	173.1	2714.4
Meghalaya	16.3	2.0	0.1	3.5	7.5	0.9	8.9	55.6	2807.8
Assam	5.6	2.0	0.0	3.5	1.0	4.2	5.0	32.7	2351.4
West Bengal	10.8	3.6	0.1	4.9	5.3	24.2	3.3	84.7	2697.5
Orissa	12.0	1.0	0.0	3.4	2.5	6.3	3.5	40.9	1923.7
Madhya Pradesh	11.1	1.4	0.1	3.8	7.5	2.1	3.8	44.1	2536.8
Gujarat	7.3	3.4	0.1	4.3	6.3	5.2	2.7	46.8	3035.0
Daman & Diu	72.6	4.8	0.2	11.6	6.2	2.4	5.3	131.5	3967.6
DNH	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	8.3	2078.1
Maharashtra	13.3	6.6	0.3	5.2	8.6	5.9	2.8	72.0	3294.1
Andhra Pradesh	7.0	1.6	0.1	2.6	8.7	2.6	1.5	39.6	2492.7
Karnataka	11.4	3.8	0.3	4.0	7.9	1.4	3.4	51.1	2853.1
Goa	18.1	6.6	0.5	3.0	10.9	0.7	5.8	71.3	4055.7
Lakshadweep	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	8.1	5300.9
Kerala	13.3	13.1	0.4	6.7	8.9	7.5	7.2	93.9	3457.8
Tamil Nadu	10.6	3.0	0.1	4.2	11.3	1.9	3.0	53.5	2493.9
Pondicherry	5.3	4.6	0.1	3.1	9.5	6.2	16.4	78.5	3298.2
ANI	11.8	2.1	0.0	10.7	7.1	6.2	3.1	65.8	4664.1
All India Rural	**11.8**	**3.1**	**0.2**	**5.0**	**12.5**	**5.8**	**4.4**	**69.0**	**2796.1**

Source: NSSO 1993-94 CES Data

Appendix 7: Average Monthly Expenditure on Education by States in 2004-05 (Rural)

State	Components of Education (Rs. Per Month)								Total MPCE
	Books and Journal	Newspaper & periodicals	Library Charges	Stationery articles	Tuition fees	Private Tutors	Others Edu Exp.	Total Edu.	
Jammu & Kashmir	27.4	2.2	0.1	34.6	73.5	23.8	12.9	174.4	4483.3
Himachal Pradesh	25.6	4	0.2	27.1	77.1	5.4	1.8	141.2	3717
Punjab	15	3.3	0.1	21.1	117.1	12.1	13.9	182.6	4299.3
Chandigarh	0.1	3	0	0.7	50.3	5	0.4	59.5	2827.5
Uttaranchal	17.8	3.2	0.1	27.6	78.2	10.5	0.2	137.7	3273.9
Haryana	24.7	3.9	0.1	21.4	192.4	11.4	4.3	258.2	4410.4
Delhi	6.8	12	0	3.8	88.8	19.5	6.1	137	3807.1
Rajasthan	13.5	1.3	0.4	21.4	43.5	1.6	3.7	85.5	3226.7
Uttar Pradesh	27.9	0.6	0.1	21	48.4	5.9	3.8	107.8	3035.3
Bihar	5.5	1.2	0.2	11.7	7.7	10.5	1.3	38.2	2197
Sikkim	2.4	0.9	0	11.5	42.9	2.2	4.8	64.7	2995
Arunachal Pradesh	14	1	0.3	20.2	15	1.5	23.4	75.3	3760.7
Nagaland	57.5	18.9	0.1	29.7	204.8	17.8	22.8	351.7	5448.7
Manipur	13.2	5.7	0.2	23	54.2	11.2	44.5	152	3115.3
Mizoram	37	14.4	0.2	11.2	20.2	0.1	25.4	108.5	3991.3
Tripura	6.7	1.5	0.1	11.5	2.5	59.8	1.6	83.8	2138.5
Meghalaya	19.6	4.1	0.4	18.1	26.7	0.9	1.6	71.3	3191.3
Assam	5.1	3.2	0.1	12.3	7.9	5.4	7	41.1	2801.3
West Bengal	9.9	2.3	0	10.9	7.2	53	1.8	85.1	2641.1
Jharkhand	3	0.5	0	11.1	10.5	7.7	1	33.9	2201.6
Orissa	8.3	1.1	0.1	11.7	8.1	17.8	1.6	48.6	1888.4
Chhattisgarh	8.2	0.6	0.2	7.4	12.5	0.2	0.7	29.7	2122.6
Madhya Pradesh	11.5	0.9	0	13.6	22.1	3.1	2.6	53.7	2296.1
Gujarat	5.5	2.5	0	10.8	11.3	2.2	2.7	35.1	2796.1
Daman & Diu	25.7	26	0	45.5	93.4	23.6	46.6	260.8	4982.9
DND	9	3.7	0	14.8	7.2	5.8	4.2	44.7	2013.1
Maharashtra	9.4	5	0.1	18.8	9.1	2.7	2.1	47.1	2619.4
Andhra Pradesh	6.3	1.2	0	7.7	13.6	1.2	0.3	30.3	2306.2
Karnataka	7.3	2.3	0	14.1	13.6	0.6	1.2	39	2390.5
Goa	44.5	15.1	6	12.1	192.7	3	14	287.4	4284.1
Lakshadweep	0.8	0.4	0	1.4	21.3	0	3.8	27.7	6837.2
Kerala	22.5	30.8	0.3	17	49.6	24.6	6	150.8	4362.1
Tamil Nadu	8.1	1.3	0	11.5	29.6	2.3	0.6	53.4	2268.3
Pondicherry	4.8	1.5	0	10.4	37.7	8.6	2.7	65.6	2841.3
ANI	13.1	0.5	0	6.8	60.2	8.5	4	93	4976.6
All India	**12.6**	**2.9**	**0.1**	**14.9**	**29.1**	**10.3**	**2.8**	**72.7**	**2728.3**

Source: NSSO 2004-05 CES Data

Appendix 8: Average Monthly Expenditure on Education by States in 2004-05 (Urban)

State	Components of Education (Rs. Per Month)								Total MPCE
	Books and Journal	Newspaper & periodicals	Library Charges	Stationery articles	Tuition fees	Private Tutors	Others Edu Exp.	Total Edu.	
Jammu & Kashmir	30.2	11.4	0.2	36.2	168.4	51.6	13.1	311.2	5324.1
Himachal Pradesh	12.3	16.3	1	17	167.9	16.1	2.2	232.7	4285.5
Punjab	16.9	14.3	0.2	23.1	266.4	30.3	14.6	365.7	5784.6
Chandigarh	5	47	0	21.9	422.7	50.8	2.4	549.9	6951.3
Uttaranchal	31.2	15.9	0.6	25.1	202	39.5	4.4	318.7	4294.3
Haryana	28.4	12.1	0.1	21.6	277.2	24.2	7	370.5	5064.4
Delhi	13	22	0	18.9	200.9	24.2	5.5	284.6	5712.8
Rajasthan	25.6	14.3	0.1	28.8	124.3	31.6	5.8	230.4	4601.3
Uttar Pradesh	48.8	12.8	0	39.4	154.4	54.2	8.1	317.7	4344.6
Bihar	16.8	21	0.1	28.7	87.4	56.2	13.1	223.3	3442.6
Sikkim	0.3	3.1	0	7.1	110.9	8.2	7.9	137.5	3794.9
Arunachal Pradesh	9.2	4	0	26.3	22.6	8	37.9	107.8	3330.3
Nagaland	82.3	66.6	0.2	46.8	469.6	36.1	7.2	708.9	7306.3
Manipur	24.7	14.6	0.1	29	61.6	19	13.9	163	3490.5
Mizoram	110	34.7	0.6	20.9	83.5	9.9	52.2	311.7	5867.2
Tripura	3.8	16.5	0.8	13.1	16.5	186.3	2.4	239.4	3917.2
Meghalaya	21.6	31.9	0	17.3	149.2	18.4	4.9	243.3	5153.6
Assam	12.5	24.3	0.1	23	60	59.1	7.5	186.5	4078.6
West Bengal	20.5	20.9	0.2	15.3	84.5	145.8	3.8	290.9	4446.6
Jharkhand	15.2	22.3	0.1	24.7	145.9	75.7	4.6	288.5	4561.8
Orissa	22.4	13.3	0.1	19.9	71.7	84.3	9	220.7	3351.4
Chhattisgarh	28.3	17.8	0	22.8	272.5	16.6	5.8	363.7	4442.7
Madhya Pradesh	41.1	22.7	0.1	31	182.3	34.9	5.7	318	4568.4
Gujarat	19	26.2	0.1	26.2	102.7	36.8	5.9	216.9	5123.2
Daman & Diu	37.9	38.2	0.3	39.3	119.6	57.8	69.9	363	5698.5
DND	12.6	28.1	0.6	30.7	110.5	60.9	0.9	244.3	5793
Maharashtra	15.4	27.6	0.2	18	95.7	39.2	4.5	200.8	5036.1
Andhra Pradesh	12.3	11	0	13.6	60.5	4.5	0.5	102.5	4012.9
Karnataka	13.3	23.5	0.1	13.7	61.6	5.4	4.5	122.2	4329.7
Goa	37.6	31.6	0	35.7	85.5	4.9	4.7	200	6465.3
Lakshadweep	5	9.1	0	8.5	6.9	25.5	0.1	55.1	7889.2
Kerala	22.4	51.7	0.1	15.7	103.7	31.4	5.9	230.9	5346.3
Tamil Nadu	9.9	18	0.2	14.6	66.2	10.9	2.8	122.7	3934.8
Pondicherry	26.7	15.4	0.1	29.9	137	17.3	1.8	228.3	4032
ANI	21.9	8	0.1	12.2	150.8	99.1	4.4	296.4	6988.3
All India	21.7	20.6	0.1	21.8	118.4	41.7	5.5	229.9	**4591.7**

Source: NSSO 2004-05 CES Data

Appendix 9: Average Monthly Expenditure on Education by States in 2004-05 (All India)

State	Components of Education (Rs. Per Month)								Total MPCE
	Books and Journal	Newspaper & periodicals	Library Charges	Stationery articles	Tuition fees	Private Tutors	Others Edu Exp.	Total Edu.	
Jammu & Kashmir	28.1	4.7	0.1	35	99.7	31.5	12.9	212.2	4716.0
Himachal Pradesh	23.8	5.6	0.3	25.7	89.5	6.9	1.9	153.7	3794.5
Punjab	15.7	7.2	0.2	21.8	170.2	18.6	14.2	247.7	4827.6
Chandigarh	4.4	41.7	0	19.4	378	45.3	2.2	491	6456.2
Uttaranchal	21.3	6.5	0.3	26.9	110.4	18.1	1.3	184.8	3539.3
Haryana	25.8	6.3	0.1	21.5	217.4	15.2	5.1	291.4	4603.3
Delhi	12.6	21.3	0	17.9	193	23.9	5.6	274.2	5578.7
Rajasthan	16.5	4.5	0.4	23.2	63.5	9	4.2	121.3	3566.2
Uttar Pradesh	32.4	3.2	0.1	25	71.3	16.3	4.7	153.1	3317.6
Bihar	6.6	3.2	0.2	13.4	15.5	15	2.5	56.3	2319.1
Sikkim	2.1	1.2	0	10.9	52.3	3.1	5.2	74.9	3106.2
Arunachal Pradesh	13.3	1.4	0.2	21.1	16.1	2.4	25.5	80	3699.1
Nagaland	65.3	34	0.1	35.1	288.2	23.6	17.9	464.2	6033.9
Manipur	16.2	8	0.1	24.5	56.1	13.2	36.7	154.8	3210.8
Mizoram	66.7	22.6	0.4	15.1	45.9	4.1	36.3	191.1	4753.6
Tripura	6.3	3.8	0.2	11.7	4.7	79.4	1.8	107.9	2413.4
Meghalaya	19.9	8.2	0.3	18	44.7	3.5	2.1	96.6	3480.3
Assam	6	5.8	0.1	13.6	14.1	11.9	7.1	58.5	2954.6
West Bengal	12.9	7.5	0.1	12.2	28.6	78.8	2.4	142.3	3142.7
Jharkhand	5.2	4.3	0	13.5	34.4	19.8	1.6	78.9	2619.2
Orissa	10.3	2.9	0.1	12.9	17.3	27.4	2.7	73.6	2100.3
Chhattisgarh	11.5	3.4	0.1	10	56.1	2.9	1.6	85.7	2511.3
Madhya Pradesh	18.6	6.1	0	17.8	60.6	10.7	3.4	117.2	2842.1
Gujarat	10.2	10.8	0	16.2	43.3	14.3	3.8	98.6	3609.7
Daman & Diu	29.4	29.7	0.1	43.6	101.4	34	53.7	292.1	5202.0
DND	9.4	6.2	0.1	16.4	17.9	11.5	3.8	65.2	2402.5
Maharashtra	11.9	14.3	0.1	18.5	45.1	17.9	3.1	110.9	3623.0
Andhra Pradesh	7.8	3.7	0	9.2	25.6	2	0.4	48.8	2742.7
Karnataka	9.3	9.3	0	14	29.6	2.2	2.3	66.7	3035.9
Goa	42	21.1	3.8	20.8	153.4	3.7	10.5	255.3	5083.4
Lakshadweep	2.8	4.6	0	4.8	14.4	12.2	2.1	40.8	7342.5
Kerala	22.4	35.8	0.3	16.7	62.7	26.3	6	170.2	4600.1
Tamil Nadu	8.8	7.8	0.1	12.8	44	5.7	1.5	80.6	2922.3
Pondicherry	18.8	10.4	0.1	22.9	101.4	14.2	2.1	170	3605.6
ANI	16.4	3.4	0	8.8	94.8	43.1	4.2	170.8	5745.5
All India	15.1	7.8	0.1	16.8	53.7	18.9	3.5	116	**3240.7**

Source: NSSO 2004-05 CES Data

Appendix 10: Literacy Rate and Poor Households by States in 2004-05

States	Rural			Urban			All India		
	Literacy Rate (%)	Monthly Expenditure on Education	Poor HH (%)	Literacy Rate (%)	Monthly Expenditure on Education	Poor HH (%)	Literacy Rate (%)	Monthly Expenditure on Education	Poor HH (%)
Jammu & Kashmir	57.3	270.5	3.3	72.9	466.4	4.8	61.2	326.1	3.7
Himachal Pradesh	71.5	214.6	7.9	79.6	404.3	1.5	72.2	237.6	7.0
Punjab	63.2	306.9	7.7	77.0	569.8	4.6	67.6	405.1	6.6
Chandigarh	69.5	185.8	7.3	85.3	696.9	2.7	83.6	670.1	3.3
Uttaranchal	60.3	199.5	35.7	76.1	448.7	27.4	64.1	265.7	33.6
Haryana	57.9	422.7	11.2	73.8	589.9	10.7	62.2	473.0	11.0
Delhi	74.3	349.1	5.7	80.5	478.3	12.4	80.0	472.1	11.9
Rajasthan	45.3	243.4	15.3	63.6	436.4	25.7	49.6	307.1	17.9
Uttar Pradesh	47.2	197.6	28.6	65.3	499.0	22.5	50.8	270.9	27.3
Bihar	43.5	101.7	38.1	68.1	341.9	26.5	45.8	139.9	36.9
Sikkim	74.1	218.9	11.3	82.0	343.3	1.8	75.1	241.2	10.0
Arunachal Pradesh	56.2	244.0	8.0	85.4	369.8	4.1	59.8	261.2	7.4
Nagaland	74.8	508.1	0.0	86.0	846.6	0.0	78.3	629.1	0.0
Manipur	73.8	272.2	4.0	80.2	278.1	0.6	75.4	273.8	3.1
Mizoram	87.9	191.5	2.2	92.6	395.1	0.0	89.8	290.9	1.3
Tripura	73.1	176.9	31.3	80.9	357.1	4.6	74.2	214.0	27.2
Meghalaya	75.8	141.4	2.8	88.7	312.1	0.0	77.6	177.4	2.4
Assam	69.5	97.0	19.8	82.1	312.6	2.8	70.7	131.8	17.7
West Bengal	61.0	153.4	24.3	80.3	444.0	9.9	65.8	244.2	20.3
Jharkhand	47.2	80.5	40.8	76.3	400.8	15.4	52.2	166.6	36.3
Orissa	54.1	140.0	45.0	72.0	415.0	39.3	56.5	196.6	44.2
Chhattisgarh	53.9	123.0	35.6	75.7	712.6	35.6	57.3	298.8	35.6
Madhya Pradesh	48.0	158.6	33.1	72.1	496.7	37.0	53.6	285.0	34.1
Gujarat	58.4	104.6	14.7	79.4	331.7	11.3	65.4	220.9	13.5
Daman & Diu	69.4	306.8	0.0	88.2	468.2	11.4	76.1	353.2	3.5
DND	55.2	71.8	38.8	76.5	356.5	14.4	57.5	103.8	36.3
Maharashtra	63.6	145.0	25.0	79.6	337.8	25.5	70.0	253.9	25.2
Andhra Pradesh	47.4	128.6	9.7	69.4	234.4	23.0	53.1	169.8	13.1
Karnataka	54.5	173.9	17.5	75.6	294.1	26.3	61.0	231.6	20.4
Goa	74.2	715.2	4.0	76.4	393.7	16.7	75.0	579.4	8.6
Lakshadweep	79.4	176.8	0.3	76.3	119.4	8.5	77.9	134.8	4.2
Kerala	82.7	270.0	10.8	85.5	345.9	14.6	83.3	291.0	11.7
Tamil Nadu	63.3	211.4	20.1	80.3	291.2	19.0	69.9	252.8	19.7
Pondicherry	64.8	174.9	21.7	79.3	424.8	19.2	74.0	354.8	20.1
ANI	74.7	454.1	0.2	81.2	700.6	1.1	77.0	592.4	0.6
All India	54.4	**180.8**	24.0	75.0	**401.6**	20.3	59.6	**258.2**	23.0

Source: Estimated from NSSO 61st Round CES Data

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