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GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL INCENTIVES AND ENROLMENT IN INDIAN STATES

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to analyze the various incentives provided by the Government of India towards education and to investigate whether there is any linkage between the incentives and the enrolment ratio. This exercise is carried out for all the states and Union Territories using comparable datasets collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during the 52nd round (1995-96), 64th round (2007-08) and 71st round (2014).

KEYWORDS: *Incentives, Children, Scholarships, Free Education, Midday Meal, Enrolment Rates.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Expenditure on education is a part of expenditure of the Government on social services. The Government of India has been spending substantial amount every year to set up educational institutions and to run as well as maintain these institutions. Education cess has also been levied and collected to develop the educational scenario in the country. As a percentage of public expenditure, the expenditure on education has increased from less than eight percent at the beginning of the planning period to 13.3 percent in 1995-96 and remained at the same level of 13.3 percent in 2007-08 after reaching a peak of 14.6 percent in 1999-00. The total public expenditure as a proportion of GDP rose from less than one percent in 1951-52 to 3.4 percent in 1986-87 and remained around this level in 1995-96 and 2007-08, although it had exceeded 4 percent in 1999-00 and 2000-01 (GOI, 2012).

Besides setting up of educational infrastructure, the Government has been implementing various schemes to promote inclusive education by providing several incentives like scholarships, free education, midday meal, etc. The schemes are aimed at improving access and equity. This is because hierarchies of castes, economic status, gender relations, cultural diversities as well as uneven economic development deeply influence issues relating to access and equity to education (GOI, 2008). This incentive based approach of the central government aims at encouraging parents to enroll their children in educational institutions. There is a need to assess whether such incentives are effective in attracting students thereby increasing the enrolment rate. In this paper we attempt to analyze specific incentives like providing free education, scholarships, free or subsidised textbooks and midday meals for which information is available from the datasets. We attempt to explore the relationship between these incentives and the enrolment rates at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels in various states.

The rest of the paper is organized in the following fashion. The next section describes the data sources and methodology used. Section 3 summarises the trend in enrolment rates. In section 4 we discuss the extent to which the above mentioned incentives are availed. Section 5 concludes the paper.

2. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

In this paper we use the unit record data collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during the 52nd Round (July 1995-June 1996), 64th Round (July 2007-June 2008) and 71st round (January – June 2014). We use Schedule 25.2 which deals with participation and expenditure in education. In these four survey rounds, detailed information has been collected on household and demographic characteristics, enrolment or non-enrolment of persons in the age group 5 to 24 years[1] in various stages of educational institutions, private expenditure incurred by households on education and the extent of educational wastage in terms of dropout and discontinuance, and its causes. The surveys cover almost the entire geographical area of India except very few inaccessible areas. A sample of about 4.5 lakh persons, from over 1 lakh households spread over the country was surveyed in the 64th round. 65926 households were surveyed in 2014. In the 52nd round, the sample size (number of households) was 72883.

Participation in education is measured in terms of enrolment rates. The *Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)* refers to the ratio of population currently enrolled in educational institutions to the population of the relevant age group. The *Net Enrolment Rate (NER),* on the other hand, refers to the ratio of population of the expected age group at specified level of schooling to the population of the same age group. Another measure is the *Age Specific Enrolment Ratio (ASER)* which is the ratio of population of a specific age group currently enrolled irrespective of the level of education to the total population of the same age group. ASER is found to be a more meaningful measure as we shall see below.

We have classified schooling into three stages, namely, primary, secondary, and higher education. Diploma and certificate courses which are below graduate level are included in secondary level and those which are of graduate level and above are included in higher education.The school structure is not the same in all the states and Union Territories. Generally, the primary level refers to Classes I-V, the middle to Classes VI-VIII, the secondary to Classes IX-X and the higher secondary to Classes XI-XII. While in 18 states, this system is being followed, there are some states where the primary level comprises Classes I- IV, the middle level Classes V to VII or VIII, the secondary Classes VIII-X, etc., and the higher secondary in some states is taught in colleges (National University of Educational Planning and Administration, 2010). In this paper, we have considered the state specific pattern in our study. For instance for Meghalaya the secondary level means classes VIII to XII whereas for Andhra Pradesh it means classes IX to XII.

We did not split the primary level into Lower Primary and Upper Primary or Middle. This is because there is a lot of overlapping in age. We found that in 2007-08, 46 percent and 25 percent of the students, aged 11 years and 12 years respectively, were still in lower primary level when they should be in the upper primary level if we go by the fact that Class I is started at age 6. If we were to separate the primary and the upper primary the enrolment rates obtained would not correspond with the expected level.

The most commonly used measure of participation in education is the GER. In order to calculate the GER, we need to classify the age groups according to the relevant level – primary, secondary or higher education. We have carried out an exercise in which we have considered the following age groups.

6-14 years – Primary. This is in line with the age limit of 14 years covered under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

15-18 years – Secondary and Higher Secondary.

19-24 years – Higher Education. [We found that 63 percent of students aged 18 years, were still in the higher secondary level in 2007-08 when they should be in the higher education level. We feel that this glaring difference in percentage cannot be ignored. Therefore, we have considered age 19 years and above for higher education].

On the basis of the above classification, we have calculated the GER for all the states in 1995-96, 2007-08 and 2014. We got unexpected results in some cases. For instance, in Kerala the GER at the primary level (Class I-VII) has declined during the period considered in this study. Delving deeper we find that the mean age of entry to school [the average age at which a child attends Class I] is 5 years in Kerala and several other states like Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in rural as well as urban areas. At the all India level, the mean age of entry is 6 years for rural and 5 years for urban areas. In Meghalaya and Sikkim it is 7 years in 2007-08 although it has declined to 6 years in 2014. Therefore, for those states with 5 years as mean age of entry, the relevant age group for the Primary level is 5-11 years if it is up to Class VII and 5-12 years if it is up to Class

(notes)

[1] The age group for which information was collected in the 64th and 71st rounds is 5 – 29 years, but for the sake of comparability we have considered upto 24 years.

VIII. Hence the GER for primary level is underestimated since the denominator is the population of 6-14 years. Thus, at the aggregate level GER is fine and may be used for analytical and policy purposes. However, for disaggregated analysis, for example, state level or educational level, it is problematic to have common age groups across the states for different levels of education. In view of the above, we have used the ASER for the analysis in this paper.

The analysis has been done at the state level. Although the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand were not yet carved in 1995-96, it is possible to identify in the datasets the regions which constitute these states. Therefore, the results for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are according to the present boundaries in all the three time points considered in this paper. The results for Andhra Pradesh, however, are for the pre-divided state, i.e. Telangana is not considered separately in this paper.

3. TRENDS IN ENROLMENT RATES

In this section we provide a brief overview of the trends in the ASER across states in 1995-96, 2007-08 and 2014. The age groups considered are 6-14 years, 15-18 years, 19-24 years and the overall 6-24 years. The figures in this regard are presented in Table 1. The average annual rates of change are given in Table 2. During the 19 year period from 1995-96 to 2014, the overall enrolment rate of the age group 6-24 years grew on average by 1.7 percent per year from 50.6 percent to 66.7 percent. It is noteworthy that a number of less developed states, namely, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have shown growth rates in enrolment which are higher than the all India average. The highest growth rate is observed in Bihar. The enrolment ratio of Bihar, which was below the average all along, surpassed the all India average in 2014. On the other hand, certain states like Gujarat in the west and Odisha in the east continued to have enrolment rates below the average in 2014. Besides Kerala it is the smaller states like Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and the north eastern states which had shown relatively better performance as far as the aggregate enrolment rate is concerned.

Enrolment rate for the age group 6-14 years which roughly corresponds to the primary level has grown by about 1.6 percent per year at the all India level. States which had a low enrolment rate in 1995-96 had shown impressive growth rate and are trying to catch up with the rest of the states. Bihar and Jharkhand had the highest rate of growth of enrolment for this age group. However, Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh remained the only states with enrolment below 90 percent in 2014.

Enrolment for the age group 15-18 years also had improved tremendously during the period under consideration. At the all India level, it rose from 38.9 percent in 1995-96 to 65 percent in 2014. There is wide inter-state disparity. Sikkim, Goa and Kerala had the highest enrolment rate of over 92 percent while Odisha had only 49.4 percent and the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli had only 42.5 percent. There is also great variation in the growth rate of the enrolment rate. The rate of change in the southern states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh as well as the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is impressive at more than 7 percent per year. On the other hand, several states have shown little growth at less than 1 percent per year.

Enrolment for the age group 19-24 years had more than doubled during the period under consideration. During the period 1995-96 to 2007-08, the enrolment rate grew by 2.4 percent per year and in the latter period, i.e, 2007-08 to 2014 it grew by 9.1 percent per year. However, the spurt in enrolment in higher education is not seen equally in all states. Odisha had the lowest enrolment rate for this age group in 2014 at 13.3 percent only, whereas the rate is more than 40 percent in several north eastern states and in Himachal Pradesh.

Summing up, we note that Odisha appeared to be the worst performer in participation in education followed by Gujarat. Enrolment rates were lower than the all India average and the rate of growth was also relatively smaller in these two states. Other states which had lower enrolment rates to begin with, have shown improvement and have reduced the gap between themselves and the better performing states.

4. GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL INCENTIVES

As mentioned above, the government has been providing a number of incentives to promote educational participation. The main incentives are providing free education, free or subsidized textbooks and stationeries, scholarships or stipends and midday meal.

Education is considered free if tuition fees are not required to be paid. This is so in government schools and in some private schools up to certain levels of education. A fixed sum may be paid towards development fee, library fee, etc. but education is still considered to be free if students do not have to pay tuition fees. The proportion of students who received *free education* in 1995-96, 2007-08 and 2014 is reported in Table 3. We see that this proportion has systematically declined in almost all states. At the all India level, majority of students at the primary level receive free education. However, the

proportion has declined from almost 75 percent in 1995-96 to 60 percent in 2014. This largely implies the preference of parents for non- government schools. It reflects the poor quality of government primary schools. It appears that parents who have a choice would prefer to pay for the education of their children. Table 3 also shows that there are wide variations across the states in the proportion of students who avail of free education. Tripura stands out as the state with the highest proportion in this regard. Even at the higher education level, more than 75 percent of those currently enrolled in 2014 received free education.

Another major educational incentive of the government is ***scholarship or stipend***. Scholarships or stipends are awarded to students in cash as long as they continue their studies. Scholarship is provided by the government of India particularly for those belonging to the weaker sections of the society, who are unable to further their education for some reason or the other. Scholarship is an incentive as well as encouragement for students, who are talented, but do not have the means to study further. There are a variety of scholarships – merit-based, need-based, student-specific, career-specific, and college-specific. The Ministry of Human Resource Development offers National as well as External Scholarships to the needy students (GOI 2015). The various scholarships offered by the government of India are listed below:

Pre - Matric Scholarships: National Talent Search Scheme (NTSS), Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme to OBC, Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY)

Post- Matric Scholarship: CBSE Merit Scholarship Schemes, Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme to OBC, Post Matric Scholarships to the Students Belonging to Scheduled Tribe (ST), Post-Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC)

U.G. (Undergraduate) Scholarships: Ishan Uday for North Eastern Region

P.G. (Post Graduate) and Above Scholarships: Post-Doctoral Fellowship to Women Candidates, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Candidate, Post-Doctoral Fellowship to SC/ST Candidates, Post Graduate Scholarships for Professional Courses for SC/ST Candidates, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Students with Disabilities, Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child for PG Programs, Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders for PG Programs, National Fellowship for OBC Candidates, Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC Candidate.

The proportion of students receiving scholarships or stipends is reported in Table 4. It may be mentioned that the figures in 2014 are not strictly comparable since it includes scholarships, stipends as well as reimbursement. In 1995-96 and 2007-08 the figures include only scholarships and stipends. This accounts for the fact that the proportion increased sharply in 2014. For instance, in Delhi the proportion increased from 0.3 percent in 2007-08 to 19 percent in 2014. This is because the educational expenses for children of the employees of the Central Government (and perhaps some other institutions as well) are reimbursed and this information is not considered in the surveys prior to 2014.

Table 4 shows that scholarships are more available at the higher education level than in the primary or secondary level of education. Scholarship or stipend is usually provided by the central and state governments with an aim of providing assistance to the needy sections of the society, be it socially backward, physically challenged or financially weak and thereby improving enrolment both in rural and urban sector and also minimizing disparity between them and the rest of the population. Scholarship and stipend is also provided to meritorious students to encourage them in pursuing further studies. We have reported the percentage distribution of those who receive scholarships/ stipends in 2014 by reason thereof in Table 7. Due to space constraint, we are not reporting the distribution by reason for 1995-96 and 2007-08 since the distributions are very similar, except for the fact that the reason stated as 'others' has increased its share substantially. We may presume that this is the case of reimbursement which was not considered in 1995-96 or 2007-08.

In this regard we observe that in states dominated by scheduled tribes (ST) the major reason for receiving scholarship or stipend is because the students belong to the ST social group and on the other hand in those states where there is a large population of scheduled castes (SC) the reasons for students receiving scholarship or stipend is because they come from SC background in all the years of our study. To cite a few examples in all the north eastern states the main reason for receiving scholarship and stipends is because the students belong to the ST category. Other than the north eastern states, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Odisha and Lakshadweep also have a high percentage of students receiving scholarship or stipend because of their ST status. Similarly in states like Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Pondicherry have a high percentage of students receiving scholarship or stipend due to the reason that they belong to the SC social group.

Furthermore, it is found that very less percentage of students receive scholarship and stipend on the basis of merit where the percentage is negligible in almost all the states except in the case of Goa, Delhi and Kerala. And still only a few states provide scholarships on the basis of financial weakness of the students. In general it can be said that the main reasons that students receive scholarship or stipend is because they either belong to ST or SC or OBC social group which in turn means that scholarship is mainly received due to social backwardness of the students.

Government also provides educational incentives in the form of ***free or subsidized textbooks*** to students. Table 5 reports the proportion of students who receive free and subsidized textbooks at different levels of education although it is known that this incentive is mostly provided by the government for the elementary education. It is observed that the percentage of students receiving free and subsidized text books is highest for primary education in all the states and negligible at the higher education level in all the three time points of our study. It is also found that the percentage has increased.

Another major incentive is the ***midday meal programme.*** It is a centrally sponsored scheme targeting mainly the primary education with the aim of attracting students to school as well as retaining them while at the same time providing nutrition. In Table 6 we have reported the percentage of students receiving midday meal at the primary and secondary levels in all the states. It is seen that in a few states, midday meal is provided even at the secondary level. We also note that the programme has expanded to cater to an increasing number of students. The proportion of primary school students who received mid day meals increased to 62 percent in 2014 from 22 percent in 1995-96 at the all India level. Needless to say, the proportion varies widely across the states.

A pertinent question now arises as to whether these incentives have had any effect on the enrolment rate. We have tried to answer this question by calculating simple correlation coefficients between the age specific enrolment rate (ASER) and the proportion of students who receive free education, scholarships/stipends, free/ subsidised textbooks and midday meals. These are reported in Table 8. We see that the correlation between the four government educational incentives and the enrolment rate is very weak. There is evidence of positive correlation only between midday meal programme and the enrolment rate at the primary level in all the three time points considered in this study. Positive correlation is also noted between scholarships/stipends and enrolment rate at higher education level in 2014. Thus the decision to enroll in educational institutions is largely influenced by factors other than the incentives provided by the government.

5. CONCLUSION

In this paper we have provided the trends in enrolment in educational institutions in Indian states by using the unit record data collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation in 1995-96, 2007-08 and 2014. The extent of educational participation is measured through the age specific enrolment rate (ASER) and we have tabulated the ASER for the age groups 6-14 years, 15-18 years and 19-24 years. We have also tried to look at the major educational incentives provided by the government. These are providing free education, scholarships/stipends, free/subsidized textbooks and midday meals. We find that these incentives mainly cater to primary education and not the higher education except for scholarships and stipends. There is a weak correlation between each of the four incentives and the ASER. It is only midday meal programme that has shown positive and relatively stronger correlation with enrolment. This finding corroborates with many other researchers (see for instance Jayaraman *et. al.* 2010). Scholarships at higher education level are also starting to show their positive effect on enrolment.

The paper does not suggest that the incentives are to be done away with. In fact the incentives should be extended in a more targeted manner to all needy students especially the meritorious ones. It is a fact that higher education is costly and more incentives for the poor students are needed. At present the major reason for receiving scholarships is belonging to certain social groups that are considered backward. Financial weakness and merit have received little attention. We suggest that this neglect has to be rectified. Further, the secondary level has not received the same level of incentives as the primary level and the higher education level. This has to be taken care of if we are to reduce the drop out rates and increase the enrolment rate at higher levels.

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Table 1: Age Specific Enrolment Ratio in Indian States

	1995-96				2007-08				2014			
State	**6-14**	**15-18**	**19-24**	**6-24**	**6-14**	**15-18**	**19-24**	**6-24**	**6-14**	**15-18**	**19-24**	**6-24**
AP	68.9	29.5	7.9	47.1	89.8	48.2	13.0	58.2	95.7	70.7	23.8	67.0
ARP	71.7	51.5	13.9	57.9	85.5	70.6	20.5	70.4	92.1	86.2	44.4	80.1
ASM	75.9	56.3	21.1	59.9	90.7	51.7	16.6	63.5	95.8	65.6	21.6	68.6
BIH	50.5	33.5	15.2	41.5	75.4	43.7	10.2	58.6	89.0	60.9	21.2	69.2
CHT	70.4	37.5	7.1	50.7	89.8	51.8	8.4	63.0	90.1	67.1	21.3	67.2
DEL	89.7	57.2	23.9	63.3	92.6	56.5	19.4	61.2	94.4	72.5	32.4	68.2
GOA	95.6	55.5	7.6	54.1	93.2	61.0	18.7	57.8	100.0	92.4	14.1	73.8
GUJ	77.3	33.2	9.2	49.9	86.9	40.3	8.4	53.9	90.8	59.9	16.8	61.2
HAR	83.6	39.3	10.0	56.4	90.4	56.8	15.7	61.0	90.7	73.0	26.2	66.9
HP	92.7	71.9	15.2	67.8	98.0	80.3	18.2	71.4	97.9	86.9	43.4	78.9
J& K	79.2	51.9	23.3	61.4	93.8	67.9	31.2	70.5	95.8	80.0	35.9	76.9
JHA	58.3	36.9	13.8	46.0	85.6	49.3	16.5	62.6	92.9	61.9	20.6	68.8
KAR	72.2	34.8	10.4	49.7	92.0	50.6	15.5	60.1	95.4	63.7	18.7	63.2
KER	97.0	57.8	11.2	62.7	99.4	82.1	23.0	71.8	99.6	92.0	36.3	77.9
MP	63.8	39.4	11.9	47.8	89.0	45.5	13.1	61.8	90.0	60.2	18.9	63.9
MAH	86.1	52.6	15.9	61.7	92.2	57.2	18.1	61.6	94.5	70.3	26.8	67.1
MAN	85.3	66.1	39.5	69.6	94.0	73.8	23.4	73.2	95.9	85.9	45.3	80.4
MEG	87.9	59.2	13.4	68.9	93.8	71.3	26.0	74.5	93.8	74.1	33.4	71.6
MIZ	79.2	62.0	13.5	61.9	98.2	61.3	16.9	72.7	96.7	80.0	33.0	74.6
NAG	84.4	70.0	34.7	68.9	95.2	75.6	20.6	64.9	95.3	90.8	47.1	80.6
ODI	66.0	37.7	10.5	47.9	84.7	32.8	9.7	53.6	93.4	49.4	13.3	59.2
PUN	85.7	44.6	9.6	58.0	87.4	55.4	15.2	57.5	96.1	73.1	26.1	68.0
RAJ	61.6	37.8	9.3	46.2	85.3	50.8	11.6	60.1	89.4	64.9	26.6	66.8
SIK	90.3	59.9	8.9	66.3	96.3	70.7	18.6	70.3	97.6	93.8	28.6	79.5
TN	82.3	31.4	7.1	50.2	97.4	58.2	13.1	63.8	98.2	76.7	26.2	71.8
TRI	82.5	50.8	19.1	61.6	89.1	58.4	13.2	60.5	98.5	76.4	17.0	71.2
UP	62.9	34.0	8.8	46.5	83.9	50.2	16.2	62.3	86.0	60.4	25.7	65.4
UTT	69.1	43.8	10.3	52.7	90.9	64.8	20.7	68.5	98.0	76.5	30.2	76.4
WB	69.3	37.6	10.5	48.9	86.1	45.7	12.2	58.0	93.4	61.1	21.6	64.4
A&N	93.5	64.4	17.2	68.0	97.4	70.7	24.2	67.7	97.8	73.3	26.6	66.3
CHA	90.9	58.6	24.8	55.7	90.5	67.5	48.4	65.5	95.4	87.4	28.6	73.4
DNH	73.9	42.7	1.1	48.3	88.3	50.6	7.0	58.7	96.5	42.5	16.1	64.4
D&D	83.1	47.1	8.7	54.4	96.8	55.7	7.1	61.9	83.3	67.3	4.6	45.2
LAK	91.8	30.6	5.2	54.6	97.0	73.8	12.7	73.4	100.0	72.6	14.4	58.3
PUD	96.0	47.9	8.1	60.5	98.0	72.6	15.7	67.6	99.2	77.8	29.7	70.6
Total	**70.3**	**38.9**	**11.3**	**50.6**	**87.2**	**51.0**	**14.5**	**60.8**	**91.6**	**65.0**	**23.7**	**66.7**

Note: *AP – Andhra Pradesh, ARP – Arunachal Pradesh, ASM – Assam, BIH – Bihar, CHT – Chhattishgarh, DEL – Delhi, GUJ – Gujarat, HAR – Haryana, HP – Himachal Pradesh, J & K – Jammu & Kashmir, JHA – Jharkhand, KAR – Karnataka, KER – Kerala, MP – Madhya Pradesh, MAH – Maharashtra, MAN – Manipur, MEG – Meghalaya, MIZ – Mizoram, NAG – Nagaland, ODI – Odisha, PUN – Punjab, RAJ – Rajasthan, SIK – Sikkim, TN – Tamil Nadu, TRI – Tripura, UP – Uttar Pradesh, UTT – Uttarakhand, WB – West Bengal, A&N-Andaman & Nicobar Islands, CHA – Chandigarh, DNH – Dadra & Nagar Haveli, D&D – Daman & Diu, LAK – Lakshadweep, PUD – Puducherry.*

Source: *Special tabulation using unit record data of Schedule 25.2 collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation during the 52nd, 64th and 71st rounds*

Table 2: Annual Average Rate of Change in Age Specific Enrolment Ratio in Indian States

	1995-96 to 2007-08				2007-08 to 2014				1995-96 to 2014			
State	**6-14**	**15-18**	**19-24**	**6-24**	**6-14**	**15-18**	**19-24**	**6-24**	**6-14**	**15-18**	**19-24**	**6-24**
AP	2.5	5.3	5.4	2.0	0.9	6.7	11.9	2.2	2.0	7.4	10.6	2.2
ARP	1.6	3.1	4.0	1.8	1.1	3.2	16.7	2.0	1.5	3.5	11.5	2.0
ASM	1.6	-0.7	-1.8	0.5	0.8	3.8	4.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.8
BIH	4.1	2.5	-2.7	3.4	2.6	5.6	15.4	2.6	4.0	4.3	2.1	3.5
CHT	2.3	3.2	1.5	2.0	0.0	4.2	21.9	1.0	1.5	4.2	10.5	1.7
DEL	0.3	-0.1	-1.6	-0.3	0.3	4.0	9.6	1.6	0.3	1.4	1.9	0.4
GOA	-0.2	0.8	12.2	0.6	1.0	7.4	-3.5	4.0	0.2	3.5	4.5	1.9
GUJ	1.0	1.8	-0.7	0.7	0.6	6.9	14.3	1.9	0.9	4.2	4.3	1.2
HAR	0.7	3.7	4.8	0.7	0.0	4.1	9.6	1.4	0.4	4.5	8.5	1.0
HP	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.2	19.8	1.5	0.3	1.1	9.8	0.9
J& K	1.5	2.6	2.8	1.2	0.3	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.1	2.8	2.8	1.3
JHA	3.9	2.8	1.6	3.0	1.2	3.7	3.5	1.4	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.6
KAR	2.3	3.8	4.1	1.7	0.5	3.7	2.9	0.7	1.7	4.4	4.2	1.4
KER	0.2	3.5	8.8	1.2	0.0	1.7	8.3	1.2	0.1	3.1	11.8	1.3
MP	3.3	1.3	0.8	2.4	0.2	4.6	6.3	0.5	2.2	2.8	3.1	1.8
MAH	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.4	3.3	6.9	1.3	0.5	1.8	3.6	0.5
MAN	0.8	1.0	-3.4	0.4	0.3	2.3	13.4	1.4	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.8
MEG	0.6	1.7	7.8	0.7	0.0	0.6	4.1	-0.6	0.4	1.3	7.9	0.2
MIZ	2.0	-0.1	2.1	1.5	-0.2	4.4	13.6	0.4	1.2	1.5	7.6	1.1
NAG	1.1	0.7	-3.4	-0.5	0.0	2.9	18.4	3.5	0.7	1.6	1.9	0.9
ODI	2.4	-1.1	-0.6	1.0	1.5	7.2	5.3	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.2
PUN	0.2	2.0	4.9	-0.1	1.4	4.6	10.2	2.6	0.6	3.4	9.0	0.9
RAJ	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.5	0.7	4.0	18.5	1.6	2.4	3.8	9.8	2.3
SIK	0.6	1.5	9.1	0.5	0.2	4.7	7.7	1.9	0.4	3.0	11.6	1.0
TN	1.5	7.1	7.0	2.3	0.1	4.5	14.3	1.8	1.0	7.6	14.2	2.3
TRI	0.7	1.2	-2.6	-0.1	1.5	4.4	4.1	2.5	1.0	2.7	-0.6	0.8
UP	2.8	4.0	7.0	2.8	0.4	2.9	8.4	0.7	1.9	4.1	10.1	2.1
UTT	2.6	4.0	8.4	2.5	1.1	2.6	6.6	1.6	2.2	3.9	10.2	2.4
WB	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.2	4.8	11.0	1.6	1.8	3.3	5.6	1.7
A&N	0.3	0.8	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.4	-0.3	0.2	0.7	2.9	-0.1
CHA	0.0	1.3	7.9	1.5	0.8	4.2	-5.8	1.7	0.3	2.6	0.8	1.7
DNH	1.6	1.5	44.7	1.8	1.3	-2.3	18.6	1.4	1.6	0.0	71.8	1.8
D&D	1.4	1.5	-1.5	1.1	-2.0	3.0	-5.0	-3.9	0.0	2.3	-2.5	-0.9
LAK	0.5	11.8	12.0	2.9	0.4	-0.2	1.9	-2.9	0.5	7.2	9.3	0.4
PUD	0.2	4.3	7.8	1.0	0.2	1.0	12.7	0.6	0.2	3.3	14.0	0.9
ALL INDIA	**2.0**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**1.7**	**0.7**	**3.9**	**9.1**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**3.5**	**5.8**	**1.7**

Note & Source: *As in Table 1.*

Table 3: Percentage of Students Receiving Free Education by State and Level of Study

State	1995-96				2007-08				2014			
	Pri	Sec	Hr edu	All	Pri	Sec	Hr edu	All	Pri	Sec	Hr edu	All
AP	70.1	51.2	16.9	64.9	65.2	49.4	5.2	56.1	55.0	40.8	10.4	44.8
ARP	76.3	77.3	72.7	76.4	64.0	62.1	32.6	62.9	81.7	79.6	37.4	76.9
ASM	94.9	75.6	6.1	85.7	88.6	48.9	0.0	74.1	76.2	28.9	13.8	59.9
BIH	77.2	67.6	4.5	72.1	86.0	54.6	6.1	80.0	81.2	49.4	22.8	70.5
CHT	88.6	78.1	41.3	86.6	89.4	76.7	32.9	85.6	77.0	39.2	16.5	62.3
DEL	34.7	14.7	6.4	27.5	46.8	31.2	0.0	39.1	40.5	16.9	2.8	27.2
GOA	70.9	74.9	14.3	67.1	74.7	66.7	4.5	61.6	14.7	1.7	0.0	7.6
GUJ	80.7	67.4	29.2	75.1	75.3	42.3	0.2	62.3	63.5	27.7	7.2	49.1
HAR	56.4	49.8	10.3	54.0	31.8	13.5	0.2	24.6	41.1	13.7	3.6	29.2
HP	83.3	55.5	11.2	74.8	60.1	37.1	0.5	49.4	38.4	8.8	2.8	23.0
J& K	61.4	78.3	72.6	65.8	60.4	66.3	19.5	58.3	47.7	47.8	37.5	46.6
JHA	79.8	49.9	9.4	71.2	85.5	37.3	2.6	73.8	74.4	42.9	24.8	63.5
KAR	81.1	39.2	7.4	67.7	75.3	46.1	0.3	60.4	55.2	30.0	2.1	42.5
KER	81.9	72.1	6.0	74.4	67.9	61.6	5.8	57.4	57.4	44.4	7.2	44.7
MP	81.3	69.5	35.2	78.1	83.9	62.1	21.7	77.5	66.1	27.0	3.6	51.4
MAH	76.0	46.6	17.3	65.1	76.7	60.4	11.2	64.9	52.6	26.6	6.8	39.1
MAN	56.7	26.9	2.2	46.7	24.8	22.1	41.5	24.7	50.2	13.2	4.4	32.9
MEG	58.0	48.6	17.2	55.7	65.6	48.3	11.4	59.5	33.6	3.6	0.1	22.7
MIZ	88.9	79.6	47.7	86.2	71.4	80.3	89.8	74.6	62.1	63.8	51.4	61.6
NAG	33.6	33.7	38.4	33.8	25.7	5.0	4.8	18.6	33.3	10.6	8.4	21.9
ODI	92.8	54.5	6.1	81.8	89.7	61.3	5.7	80.3	86.1	52.5	15.2	70.8
PUN	54.7	15.3	2.6	45.0	26.9	10.9	0.6	20.9	39.7	5.2	0.5	24.6
RAJ	64.7	12.8	9.4	54.7	50.1	26.1	4.4	43.3	52.1	30.0	6.6	41.4
SIK	88.8	89.8	58.0	88.8	86.5	91.7	51.4	86.1	76.0	84.4	36.8	76.7
TN	84.0	69.4	8.0	78.0	74.1	70.0	2.6	66.6	52.1	59.2	6.0	47.0
TRI	90.9	92.2	81.0	91.0	93.6	93.9	72.0	92.8	93.9	92.6	75.9	92.5
UP	59.0	58.7	8.4	57.4	57.0	30.5	3.8	49.1	45.0	7.6	3.9	32.2
UTT	69.8	82.6	47.5	70.8	57.2	19.6	6.7	44.6	59.9	10.5	1.9	41.0
WB	91.9	84.9	7.3	88.2	90.0	82.6	3.8	83.6	77.4	60.9	6.8	66.4
A&N	96.5	96.9	17.3	94.2	78.6	89.0	12.5	78.4	82.5	75.3	15.8	71.2
CHA	44.4	33.6	0.0	36.8	52.4	12.4	0.0	24.1	62.3	5.1	0.0	28.7
DNH	63.0	99.5	0.3	65.0	90.1	65.4	0.0	82.9	80.3	52.5	4.3	68.5
D&D	76.1	100.0	0.0	79.2	72.0	61.0	0.0	64.7	41.4	63.4	0.0	45.7
LAK	95.7	100.0	-	96.3	99.3	97.0	55.6	98.0	95.8	89.7	12.3	85.1
PUD	82.1	74.5	55.5	79.3	52.3	63.8	11.3	49.7	53.1	62.2	23.0	49.6
ALL INDIA	**74.5**	**57.4**	**14.0**	**68.7**	**70.1**	**49.4**	**6.0**	**61.3**	**60.1**	**33.0**	**7.9**	**47.5**

Note & Source: As in Table 1.

Table 4: Percentage of Students Receiving Scholarship or Stipend by State and Level of Study

State	1995-96				2007-08				2014			
	Pri	Sec	Hr edu	All	Pri	Sec	Hr edu	All	Pri	Sec	Hr edu	All
AP	1.7	6.2	6.3	2.6	1.9	14.1	20.6	6.5	2.1	26.8	55.5	16.4
ARP	14.8	24.0	58.4	16.1	9.7	24.6	16.0	13.5	3.8	30.2	48.5	17.9
ASM	1.0	3.1	1.4	1.6	0.1	3.2	12.8	1.5	0.3	2.4	9.5	1.6
BIH	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	3.4	1.1	22.6	14.6	3.8	19.7
CHT	18.0	53.2	11.2	22.0	26.0	57.1	27.0	31.8	26.5	65.2	30.7	37.8
DEL	1.8	3.0	13.7	3.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.3	21.9	24.9	3.1	18.9
GOA	0.9	4.2	13.8	3.3	1.2	6.0	0.0	2.8	8.8	4.7	2.3	6.4
GUJ	20.7	22.2	21.4	21.0	41.3	28.2	11.1	36.1	55.9	34.2	18.6	46.9
HAR	7.9	5.6	3.5	7.4	13.3	9.5	2.8	11.5	26.9	16.5	6.1	21.6
HP	4.3	4.3	5.7	4.4	7.4	7.3	4.7	7.2	5.0	3.1	2.0	3.9
J& K	5.7	6.6	0.0	5.6	2.0	2.1	0.0	1.8	14.7	8.6	7.1	12.1
JHA	10.4	12.0	26.4	11.4	10.9	10.4	10.7	10.8	28.0	17.3	3.3	23.7
KAR	11.5	14.5	4.8	11.9	5.8	9.3	5.5	6.8	11.7	17.7	14.9	13.7
KER	9.2	9.5	7.1	9.2	8.8	11.3	12.3	10.1	19.8	20.1	8.7	18.1
MP	14.3	29.9	13.6	16.4	28.2	36.9	19.3	29.0	43.3	43.3	22.9	41.7
MAH	0.5	4.1	12.7	2.1	1.2	6.7	12.1	4.0	9.3	13.1	16.9	11.4
MAN	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	6.9	18.1	2.7	0.1	19.4	28.3	9.8
MEG	0.2	2.9	46.5	1.3	0.0	7.0	80.5	4.7	0.7	15.9	71.8	9.9
MIZ	0.3	11.0	83.9	3.9	0.0	13.3	78.9	7.3	8.0	42.2	86.4	25.0
NAG	0.4	9.6	50.2	4.0	0.0	31.2	86.8	15.1	0.0	26.6	87.0	22.2
ODI	3.4	12.1	12.7	5.5	5.0	14.8	6.7	6.8	4.3	18.4	13.4	9.2
PUN	11.5	12.5	3.9	11.3	8.3	6.0	4.5	7.4	6.2	3.7	1.6	4.9
RAJ	3.4	9.8	13.4	4.7	1.5	5.7	6.3	2.6	5.9	16.4	9.5	9.0
SIK	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	3.3	9.0	2.4	0.0	5.8	5.3	2.1
TN	0.2	6.5	15.5	2.0	0.8	4.3	9.9	2.5	3.7	10.5	21.2	8.4
TRI	13.4	18.4	17.7	14.2	23.8	47.6	51.6	30.3	46.2	56.2	45.3	49.0
UP	5.9	6.8	8.0	6.1	38.0	16.6	6.7	32.3	36.2	12.7	12.9	28.4
UTT	13.7	4.1	0.0	11.5	22.3	12.3	11.7	19.1	15.2	10.8	9.6	13.5
WB	3.1	10.1	6.0	4.5	2.2	7.5	3.2	3.5	12.5	16.3	12.8	13.5
A&N	0.0	0.2	26.3	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	15.2	9.7	20.2	13.6
CHA	1.6	0.0	8.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	13.8	0.5	1.7	6.4
DNH	10.0	4.8	97.7	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	27.0	29.5	9.0
D&D	10.9	15.5	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.0	3.1	2.4
LAK	0.0	77.4	-	11.4	1.9	85.4	100.0	36.2	53.7	81.0	31.4	61.1
PUD	12.6	21.5	0.0	14.6	12.4	37.7	7.3	18.1	10.9	35.0	1.7	15.1
ALL INDIA	**6.0**	**9.6**	**10.1**	**6.8**	**14.9**	**12.6**	**10.0**	**14.1**	**21.2**	**18.9**	**17.1**	**20.1**

Note & Source: As in Table 1.

Table 5: Percentage of Students Receiving Free/ Subsidised Textbooks by State and Level of Study

	1995-96				2007-08				2014			
State	Pri	Sec	Hr edu	All	Pri	Sec	Hr edu	All	Pri	Sec	Hr edu	All
AP	50.0	28.0	1.0	44.5	62.7	39.7	3.9	52.0	55.3	35.2	1.9	42.3
ARP	81.6	56.8	57.7	78.9	75.7	76.8	18.5	74.8	77.8	74.1	36.2	72.6
ASM	92.2	29.0	5.5	70.2	82.1	17.9	4.0	61.7	83.3	22.2	5.7	62.5
BIH	6.2	0.9	0.3	5.1	49.6	7.1	1.0	42.9	77.2	13.7	3.1	58.3
CHT	56.7	12.9	3.3	50.6	89.9	37.1	1.7	77.9	84.6	48.6	5.5	69.2
DEL	28.1	2.0	2.8	20.1	51.6	20.2	8.8	41.3	44.5	19.6	19.6	33.4
GOA	11.6	0.7	1.4	6.7	75.1	24.3	0.6	45.2	85.8	11.4	0.4	45.1
GUJ	53.4	10.7	6.0	42.0	72.0	25.1	8.0	56.3	62.2	17.0	4.2	45.3
HAR	3.3	2.0	9.5	3.3	29.0	7.8	4.7	21.7	45.7	14.4	8.0	32.7
HP	5.9	1.2	0.7	4.7	55.4	27.1	1.8	43.5	58.3	22.2	2.4	37.5
J& K	2.7	0.5	0.0	2.1	54.6	3.1	1.9	35.7	39.5	8.9	5.8	27.2
JHA	7.6	8.6	1.9	7.5	76.8	16.4	1.3	63.6	72.9	11.5	4.1	53.4
KAR	49.8	4.5	1.4	36.7	70.0	32.6	0.3	53.0	62.8	42.5	7.2	51.3
KER	7.4	1.3	1.3	4.9	40.6	12.0	1.7	25.7	50.9	11.4	1.8	29.7
MP	24.3	6.2	5.8	21.2	74.5	29.2	6.9	64.3	66.9	41.1	13.5	56.2
MAH	15.9	6.7	2.9	12.8	64.8	25.9	6.3	46.7	64.0	21.9	10.3	44.9
MAN	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	1.7	2.1	6.6	52.5	2.7	0.6	30.7
MEG	4.5	6.7	0.0	4.8	36.4	3.0	0.8	27.2	53.1	20.5	0.6	40.2
MIZ	0.0	2.2	10.6	0.7	65.5	5.0	0.0	46.6	56.2	8.1	1.1	37.2
NAG	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.7	27.4	3.0	0.0	18.8	39.2	6.3	1.1	22.4
ODI	13.9	1.8	0.0	11.0	77.5	8.8	1.5	61.3	85.8	22.0	4.2	60.6
PUN	24.9	10.2	1.2	21.1	35.4	11.0	1.5	26.9	44.2	11.9	1.6	29.3
RAJ	47.4	0.9	3.9	38.7	58.1	33.8	2.5	50.7	52.9	38.4	7.1	44.1
SIK	88.8	91.1	0.0	88.6	76.9	48.7	2.8	69.6	72.5	66.7	4.3	67.2
TN	66.3	28.7	0.9	56.9	78.2	76.0	4.0	71.0	57.0	67.7	5.9	52.1
TRI	7.6	11.9	1.4	8.2	90.1	12.0	8.4	69.0	89.6	25.3	8.7	66.6
UP	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.6	51.6	4.7	1.7	40.4	45.0	5.8	5.4	31.9
UTT	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	64.0	6.7	6.6	45.8	65.8	5.2	16.4	45.3
WB	71.7	7.3	2.8	57.5	77.9	17.2	1.3	59.8	81.1	10.8	3.7	55.5
A&N	39.1	13.2	2.0	31.8	58.5	36.2	0.0	48.2	76.8	49.2	2.0	56.4
CHA	10.7	8.6	0.0	9.0	26.9	3.4	1.4	12.3	62.8	3.0	0.0	28.0
DNH	59.4	51.2	0.0	48.3	88.1	41.2	0.0	77.8	78.3	48.4	1.8	66.0
D&D	21.7	2.5	0.0	16.6	24.9	7.2	5.9	19.5	49.9	4.5	0.0	33.2
LAK	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	96.4	97.0	0.0	95.7	95.8	85.9	7.9	83.3
PUD	76.6	46.1	6.6	66.3	57.6	65.6	5.5	52.7	56.0	61.8	4.5	47.6
ALL INDIA	**31.1**	**8.7**	**2.5**	**25.6**	**62.4**	**23.5**	**3.4**	**49.9**	**61.9**	**23.9**	**6.0**	**46.1**

Note & Source: As in Table 1.

Table 6: Percentage of Students Receiving Free Midday Meal by State and Level of Study

State	1995-96			2007-08			2014		
	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All	Primary	Secondary	All
AP	15.2	2.6	12.6	49.2	3.9	34.0	55.4	29.3	40.5
ARP	7.0	7.8	7.0	48.2	19.3	40.0	64.6	18.1	41.5
ASM	37.9	1.2	25.6	47.9	1.0	33.5	81.0	15.2	58.9
BIH	2.3	0.6	2.0	56.8	4.4	48.5	78.6	8.8	58.1
CHT	39.5	0.4	34.3	65.3	0.2	51.5	71.1	9.0	48.8
DEL	18.4	1.0	13.5	43.0	1.8	30.8	44.0	8.9	26.6
GOA	0.3	0.0	0.2	35.0	2.5	17.7	83.9	30.7	52.7
GUJ	71.7	2.7	53.6	71.2	4.1	50.0	63.6	4.8	42.7
HAR	8.4	0.0	6.9	35.8	1.9	24.3	44.2	6.9	28.7
HP	7.5	0.4	5.7	45.7	0.1	29.1	58.7	7.5	32.8
J& K	9.0	0.0	6.5	43.4	0.3	27.7	44.3	6.7	28.9
JHA	9.3	6.2	8.3	67.3	1.2	53.7	72.5	6.2	51.5
KAR	24.2	1.8	17.8	77.7	31.3	57.4	67.1	41.6	52.9
KER	46.7	7.6	30.3	68.7	12.5	40.6	59.7	18.8	36.3
MP	23.6	1.3	19.7	62.8	3.7	50.7	65.0	5.7	45.0
MAH	14.7	1.9	10.7	58.3	2.6	35.0	69.0	13.9	44.1
MAN	2.4	0.9	2.0	18.3	1.7	13.8	50.5	0.8	29.0
MEG	8.7	8.0	8.5	59.7	4.4	44.4	59.7	4.5	39.8
MIZ	11.7	0.1	8.7	48.6	0.4	33.7	56.9	7.9	37.5
NAG	0.4	3.0	1.1	21.6	1.4	14.6	27.7	0.7	14.5
ODI	63.8	0.3	48.8	65.8	2.6	51.1	84.4	10.2	55.9
PUN	11.3	0.2	8.7	18.9	1.2	13.2	45.5	1.6	26.7
RAJ	9.7	0.2	8.0	50.4	1.9	38.7	51.5	5.0	34.1
SIK	29.2	2.8	25.3	55.6	0.0	44.4	70.3	3.3	45.6
TN	73.4	32.6	63.1	74.9	40.1	59.5	56.8	49.8	46.0
TRI	36.0	1.9	30.4	62.9	4.1	47.0	91.1	18.6	65.5
UP	3.7	0.6	3.2	47.2	0.7	36.3	44.1	2.1	29.9
UTT	25.8	0.0	20.5	43.2	0.8	29.6	66.9	2.6	43.5
WB	5.6	0.1	4.4	60.1	0.5	43.1	83.0	21.3	59.1
A&N	76.5	3.4	56.8	78.5	0.0	49.0	83.6	2.8	40.9
CHA	13.5	0.0	8.4	32.5	3.6	14.0	66.4	6.4	31.0
DNH	40.1	0.2	22.2	85.1	12.7	71.2	83.3	4.8	60.5
D&D	18.3	2.4	14.4	62.0	7.2	45.2	45.5	0.3	29.1
LAK	95.2	28.2	85.3	94.8	54.8	78.0	95.8	81.8	81.1
PUD	63.1	5.9	45.8	58.4	51.8	49.0	56.9	59.3	46.7
ALL INDIA	**22.4**	**3.6**	**17.9**	**56.0**	**6.9**	**41.6**	**62.2**	**14.2**	**43.1**

Note & Source: As in Table 1.

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Students Receiving Scholarship/Stipend by State and Reason for Receiving in 2014

State	ST	SC	OBC	physically handicapped	Merit	financially weak	Others	Total
AP	4.9	26.9	48.3	0.0	1.8	12.9	5.2	100.0
ARP	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
ASM	49.1	19.5	21.5	0.0	2.4	1.7	5.7	100.0
BIH	1.7	22.3	18.8	0.5	0.5	5.4	50.9	100.0
CHT	46.4	11.8	37.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.8	100.0
DEL	2.8	26.6	0.5	0.0	12.3	21.1	36.6	100.0
GOA	24.2	0.0	26.2	0.0	26.4	22.3	0.9	100.0
GUJ	30.9	16.5	48.2	0.1	0.5	1.7	2.2	100.0
HAR	4.1	49.8	26.8	0.0	1.7	8.5	9.1	100.0
HP	17.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	42.3	25.0	100.0
J& K	54.1	9.1	6.8	0.4	0.5	3.6	25.5	100.0
JHA	39.9	20.0	32.9	0.0	1.2	4.3	1.8	100.0
KAR	15.0	42.6	26.6	0.0	4.9	4.9	6.1	100.0
KER	5.2	34.9	26.2	1.2	10.1	4.9	17.6	100.0
MP	30.6	18.2	42.5	0.0	0.2	1.8	6.6	100.0
MAH	31.4	30.3	23.1	0.6	2.3	2.1	10.3	100.0
MAN	89.2	2.2	4.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.3	100.0
MEG	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.1	100.0
MIZ	97.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0	100.0
NAG	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
ODI	45.8	50.0	0.8	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
PUN	0.0	64.3	8.5	0.0	7.6	8.7	10.9	100.0
RAJ	29.9	41.3	10.2	0.0	2.8	6.1	9.6	100.0
SIK	88.8	1.0	6.8	0.1	2.4	0.0	1.0	100.0
TN	1.3	44.1	23.7	1.6	7.5	2.4	19.3	100.0
TRI	30.3	24.5	11.5	0.4	1.8	3.8	27.6	100.0
UP	2.2	23.3	30.4	0.2	0.5	10.0	33.5	100.0
UTT	1.1	48.9	35.1	0.0	1.5	13.3	0.1	100.0
WB	9.5	33.8	3.7	0.1	3.0	6.9	43.0	100.0
A&N	5.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.8	100.0
CHA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	92.5	0.0	100.0
DNH	73.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	19.2	0.0	100.0
DAD	91.4	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
LAK	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
PUD	0.0	52.2	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0
ALL INDIA	**17.0**	**25.2**	**30.0**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**6.0**	**20.1**	**100.0**

Note & Source: As in Table 1.

Table 8: Correlation Analysis

Year	Level	Correlation between Age Specific Enrolment Ratio and			
		Free Education	Scholarship/ stipend	Free/Subsidised textbooks	Midday meal
1995-96	Primary	-0.10	-0.24	0.04	0.25
	Secondary	-0.09	-0.40	-0.13	-0.27
	Higher Education	0.07	-0.08	-0.05	
2007-08	Primary	-0.14	-0.30	-0.15	0.06
	Secondary	0.01	0.09	0.16	0.22
	Higher Education	-0.02	-0.01	-0.08	
2014	Primary	0.06	-0.14	0.21	0.31
	Secondary	-0.07	-0.15	-0.03	0.07
	Higher Education	0.06	0.31	0.21	

Source: *Calculations based on Tables 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.*

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