

Summary analysis of NSS Report No.585: Household Social Consumption on Education in India

NSS 75th Round (July 2017- June 2018)

Introduction

Surveys on household social consumption on Education: National Statistical Office (NSO), in its 75th round, conducted survey on *Household Social Consumption: Education* during 1st July 2017 to 30th June 2018. Prior to this, the subject of social consumption was covered in 35th round (July 1980 - June 1981), 42nd round (July 1986 - June 1987), 52nd round (July 1995 - June 1996), 64th round (July 2007- June 2008) and 71st round (January 2014- June 2014).

Objective of the Survey: Main objective of NSS 75th round (July 2017- June 2018) survey on *Household Social Consumption: Education* was to build indicators on participation of the persons of age 3 to 35 years in the education system, expenditure incurred on education of the household members and various indicators of those currently not attending education. This survey covered both qualitative and quantitative aspects related to educational attainment of the household members and educational services used by them. Qualitative aspects included literacy, educational level attained, type of institution, nature of institution, current attendance/enrolment, free education, reason for never enrolled/ever enrolled but currently not attending, ICT, etc. On quantitative aspects, information was collected on expenditure incurred on education of the household members.

Important features of the survey:

Important features of the survey on *Household Social Consumption: Education* are as follows:

- a. *Age group for collection of information on different aspects like enrolment, attendance:* For collection of information on current enrolment/ attendance, education particulars of basic course and expenditure on education, persons of age 3 to 35 years were considered.
- b. *Details of erstwhile household members of age 3 to 35 years currently attending education:* Details of current attendance of the erstwhile household members of age 3 to 35 years currently were collected.
- c. *Years in formal education:* To obtain the number of years in formal education information on class/grade/year completed was collected in NSS 75th round.
- d. *Persons with disability:* In this survey, in respect of persons with certificate of disability, information related to participation in education was collected. To identify persons with disability, information was collected on whether having a certificate of disability as per the response of the informant.
- e. *Extended coverage of expenditure:* Besides collecting details of expenditure on education on the basic course, in this survey, aggregate expenditure on education on

courses other than basic course was also recorded to have information on total expenditure on education.

- f. *Expenditure on preparation for higher/additional studies for the persons of age 3 to 35 years currently attending education:* Information was collected on total expenditure incurred during last 365 days on preparation for pursuing higher/additional studies for the persons of age 3 to 35 years currently attending education at pre-primary and above level.
- g. *Engagement in economic activities:* Information on the economic activities pursued persons of age 15 to 35 years currently attending education was collected in the survey. It may be noted that the focus and design of the survey were not to provide estimates of labour force and the approach used for measurement of the participation in economic activities used in this survey was different from those used in the labour force surveys of NSO. However, the objective was to get some idea about engagement in economic activities by the persons in the age-group 15 years to 35 years currently attending education.
- h. *Expenditure incurred for preparation for higher/additional studies for persons of age 3 to 35 years who ever enrolled but currently not attending:* For the persons of age 3 to 35 years who ever enrolled but currently not attending, information was collected on whether prepared/preparing for higher/additional studies during last 365 days and expenditure on preparation for higher/additional studies during last 365 days.
- i. *Information on access and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT):* At the household level, information on availability of computer and internet facility was collected. Additionally for persons of age 5 years and above, information on ability to use computer and internet and whether they have used internet during the last 30 days was also collected.

Comparability Issues

A few concepts and definition were modified in NSS 75th round survey *vis-à-vis* the previous survey on this subject carried out in NSS 71st round. These are given below:

- a. *Definition of household:* In NSS 75th round, students residing in students' hostels were listed as a *single member household* as is done in usual NSS rounds. In NSS 71st round, such students were considered as members of the household to which they belonged to before moving to the hostel.
- b. *Coverage of 'education':* With respect to coverage of education, the differences between NSS 75th round and NSS 71st round were as follows:
 - All types of vocational/technical training courses of duration 4 weeks or more, conducted by institutions recognised by central/state/UTs/local bodies were considered in NSS 75th round within the coverage of education. In NSS 71st round all types of courses of duration three months or more, conducted by Institutions like Industrial Training Institute (ITI), National Vocational Training Institute,

Regional Vocational Training Institutes, etc., authorised by competent authorities were included within the coverage of education.

- ‘Pre-primary’ level (nursery/ Kindergartens/ Preparatory levels) was included within the coverage of education in 75th Round for collection of information on education particulars of the basic course, expenditure on education, etc. In NSS 71st round, information on education particulars of the basic course, expenditure on education, etc., was collected for *primary* and above level.

c. *Expenditure on Education:* In NSS 75th round, students residing in students’ hostels were listed as a *single member household* as is done in usual NSS rounds and expenditure on education was collected from the students forming such single member household. In NSS 71st round, students residing in students’ hostels were considered as members of the household to which they belonged to before moving to the hostel and as such expenditure on education for such students was collected from the households in which the students were listed. In NSS 71st round when item-wise break-up of expenditure on education could not be obtained in spite of best efforts by the field officials, total expenditure was collected. In NSS 75th round, expenditure on education was reported item-wise.

Contents of this Report

This report is arranged in the following Chapters;

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| Chapter One | Introduction |
| Chapter Two | Concepts and Definitions |
| Chapter Three | Level of Education, Current Enrolment& Attendance Status |
| Chapter Four | Participation &Expenditure on Education |
| Chapter Five | Persons Currently Not Attending Education |
| Chapter Six | Erstwhile Members of the Households Who Are Currently Attending Education |
| Chapter Seven | Access and Use of Information and Communications Technology |
| Chapter Eight | Status of Education of Social and Religious Groups |

Besides these Chapters, the detailed tables forming the basis of this report are presented in Appendix A. Appendix B gives a detailed description of the sample design and estimation procedure used for the survey. Appendix C gives a *facsimile* of the schedule (Schedule 25.2) canvassed in NSS 75th round survey on Household Social Consumption: Education. The Relative Standard Errors (RSEs) of estimates of some important indicators have been presented in Appendix D.

Presentation of the estimates in the Report

The estimates in Tables/Statements of this report are generally presented as ‘percentage distribution’ or rates ‘in per cent’. The estimates discussed in each chapter are presented for different States appended at the end of end of the respective chapters. Considering low sample sizes for giving estimates at different disaggregation levels, these tables are presented for the following states: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and urban Delhi. These States, share nearly 98 per cent of the total population of India as per *Population Census 2011*. However, the detailed tables in Appendix A are presented for all the States and UTs.

Sample size

In 75th round survey on *Household Social Consumption: Education* at all India level, 14,285 First Stage Units (FSUs) were surveyed (8,097 villages in rural areas and 6,188 Urban Frame Survey Blocks in urban areas) covering 1,13,757 households (64,519 in rural areas and 49,238 in urban areas) and enumerating 5,13,366 persons (3,05,904 in rural areas and 2,07,462 in urban areas). In this survey, total number of persons of age 3 to 35 years surveyed was 2,86,456 (1,73,397 in rural areas and 1,13,059 in urban areas).

Reference period of the estimates

The estimates presented in this Report are based on data collected during 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018, covering a period of twelve months. The reference period of the estimates is the mid-point of the survey period, i.e., 01. 01.2018

Main findings presented in the Report:

Level of education

Literacy rate among persons of age 7 years and above in India was about 77.7%. In rural areas, literacy rate was 73.5% compared to 87.7% in urban areas. Difference in literacy rate among males and females (aged 7 years and above) was observed with male literacy rate higher (84.7%) than female literacy rate (70.3%).

In rural areas, among persons of ages 15 years and above, 24.9% had highest level of completed education as secondary and higher secondary and 5.7% were graduate & above.

In urban areas, among persons of ages 15 years and above 34.8% had highest level of completed education as secondary and higher secondary and 21.7% were graduate & above.

Current attendance in education among persons in age-group 3-35 years

In rural areas 46.1% of males and 40.7% of females in the 3-35 years age-group were currently attending educational institution. In urban areas these percentages were 46.7% and 42.6%, respectively, for males and females.

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) at primary level was nearly 100% for both males and females in rural and urban areas. GARs at upper primary level were 94.7% for males (94.8% in rural and 94.3% in urban) and 94.1% for females (94.2% in rural and 93.8% in urban). At secondary level, GAR were 87.4% for males (85.2% in rural and 93.8% in urban areas) and 85.1% for females (82.3% in rural areas compared to 93.7% in urban areas).

Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) in India at primary level were 86.8% for males (86.6% in rural and 87.7% in urban) and 85.1% for females (84.8% in rural and 86.2% in urban). NARs at upper primary level for males were 72.5% (72.1.5% in rural areas compared to 73.5% in urban areas and 71.8% for females (70.7% in rural areas compared to 75.0% in urban areas). At secondary level NARs were 57.9% for males (56.6% in rural and 61.5% in urban) and 57.3% for females (55.2% in rural compared to 63.7% in urban areas).

Current attendance of students by type of education

Among those who were currently attending education, information was collected on the type of education which they were currently attending, viz., general education and technical education.

Among those who were currently attending education, 96.1% of students were in general education and the remaining were in technical/professional education. Percentages of female students pursuing general education was 96.9% (98.3% in rural and 93.7% in urban areas), slightly more than corresponding male percentages of 95.5% (97.1% in rural and 91.7% in urban).

Current attendance by type of courses

Among the male students pursuing general education above class X, 46.4% were pursuing humanities compared to 53.9% of the female students, 34.4% of the male students were pursuing science compared to 28.2% female students and 19.2% of the male students were pursuing commerce compared to 17.8% of female students.

Among the male students pursuing technical/professional education, 41.6% were pursuing engineering compared to 28.2% among the female students and 4.9% of the male students were pursuing medicine compared to 13.8% of the female students.

Current attendance by type of institution

Type of institution refers to the type of management by which the institution is run. The types of Institutions considered for the survey were: (a) Government, (b) Private aided and (c) Private unaided.

In rural areas, 44.2% of the students at pre-primary level, 73.7% at primary level, 76.1% at upper primary/middle level, 68.0% at secondary & higher secondary level and 49.7% at graduate and above level attended Government institutions.

In urban areas, 13.9% at pre-primary level, 30.9% at primary level, 38.0% at upper primary level, 38.9% at secondary & higher secondary levels and 41.0% at graduate and above levels attended Government institutions.

Students receiving free education

A student was considered as received free education if the student was not required to pay any fee in the current academic year with respect to the education in basic course.

At pre-primary level nearly 33% students (around 44% in rural areas and 14% in urban areas) were getting free education in India. At primary level, the proportion of students receiving free education was 62% (nearly 72% in rural areas and 31% in urban areas). At upper primary/middle level, 72% of students from rural areas and 36% from urban areas were getting free education. In secondary level, the proportion of students receiving free education was 46% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The proportion was 26% and 14% at higher secondary level respectively in rural and urban areas.

Students received scholarship/stipend/reimbursement, received free/subsidised text books, mid-day meal

At all-India level nearly 14% students received scholarship/stipend/reimbursement for different level of current attendance. The proportion was about 16% in rural areas and 9% in urban areas. Percentage of students who received scholarship /stipend /reimbursement was about 19% among the students attending in Government institutions, nearly 11% among those attending private aided institutions and, about 5% for students in private unaided institutions.

At all-India level nearly 45% students received free/subsidised text books (54% in rural areas and 24% in urban areas).

The percentage of students received free/subsidised stationery was nearly 10% in rural areas and 7% in urban areas.

At primary level nearly 96% of students received free mid-day meal/tiffin/nutrition. The share was nearly 17% among students attending private aided institutions and 2% for students attending private unaided institutions.

Private coaching

Information was collected on whether a student was taking/ had taken private coaching. Private coaching might be taken by a student individually or in a group, at home or in any

other place, by a single or more tutors. If a student was pursuing one basic course and another course (other than basic course), then the student was considered as taking private coaching if the student was taking/taken private coaching in the basic course.

Nearly 20% of students (21% of males and 19% of females) were taking private coaching in India. Incidence of taking private coaching was maximum at secondary level. (31% of male students and 29% of female students)

Household expenditure on education

Average expenditure (Rs.) per student incurred during the current academic session for basic course was nearly Rs.8,331 for general courses, Rs.50,307 for technical/professional courses. Average expenditure per student in different types of courses are given below:

General Courses:	pre-primary	- Rs.8,997 (rural- Rs.5,655, urban- Rs.14,509)
	primary	Rs.6,024 (rural- Rs.3,545, urban- Rs.13,516)
	upper primary	- Rs.6,866 (rural- Rs.3,953, urban- Rs.15,337)
	secondary	- Rs.9,013 (rural- Rs.5,856, urban- Rs.17,518)
	higher secondary	- Rs.13,845 (rural- Rs.9,148, urban- Rs.23,832)
	graduate	- Rs.14,264 (rural- Rs.11,845, urban- Rs.18,485)
	post graduate & above	- Rs.18,110 (rural- Rs.15,827, urban- Rs.20,443)

Technical /professional Courses:	below graduate (excluding diploma/certificate)	Rs.12,274 (rural- Rs.8,071, urban- Rs.21,799)
	diploma/ certificate (below graduate level)	Rs.26,540 (rural- Rs.22,598, urban- Rs.32,880)
	diploma/ certificate (graduate and above level)	Rs.64,379 (rural- Rs.39,701, urban- Rs.81,300)
	graduate	Rs.63,495 (rural- Rs.43,872, urban- Rs.72,992)
	post graduate & above	Rs.66,824 (rural- Rs.50,512, urban- Rs.74,068)

Nearly 51% of the expenditure for general education and 76% of the expenditure for technical education were on course fees.

For students pursuing general education, 12% was spent on private coaching as against 2% for students pursuing technical/professional education (including vocational).

Persons currently not attending education

Among the ever enrolled persons of age 3-35 years, nearly 41% of males and 40% of females were not currently attending education in rural areas. The proportion was nearly 46% for male and 48% for female in urban areas.

In India, percentages of persons in the age group of 3-35 years dropping out were nearly 14% in rural areas and 10% in urban areas.

In India, nearly 13% of male and 19% females of aged 3-35 years in rural areas and 7% among males and 10% among females of aged 3-35 years in urban areas never enrolled in any educational institution.

For the males of age 3-35 years who ever enrolled but currently not attending education, engagement in economic activities was the most common major reason for currently not attending education (35% in rural areas and 42% in urban areas), whereas for the females in the same age-group, the major reason was engagement in domestic activities (32% in rural areas and 27% in urban areas).

In rural areas the major reason for never-enrolment for persons of ages 3-35 years was 'not interested in education' (20% male and 21% female) while in urban areas, nearly 19% males and 17% females in the age group of 3-35 years never enrolled because of 'financial constraints'.

Erstwhile members of the households who are currently attending education

From the households surveyed in NSS 75th round it was ascertained whether any erstwhile member of age 3 to 35 years of the household was currently attending education. Erstwhile members of a household are those who were members of the selected household sometime in the past. Information was collected on various aspects of current attendance and total expenditure (on education as well as any other expenditure) incurred/ to be incurred by the household for those erstwhile members during the current academic year.

At all-India level, 1.7% of the households reported erstwhile members in the age group of 3-35 years who were currently attending education. The proportion was 1.9% in rural areas and 1.2% in urban areas.

Nearly 88% of rural households and 90% of the urban households that reported erstwhile members in the age group of 3-35 years who were currently attending education reported incurring expenditure on the erstwhile member(s).

Average expenditure (Rs.) incurred/to be incurred (on education as well as any other expenditure) on erstwhile member per household reporting expenditure on erstwhile member was Rs.41,079 in rural areas and Rs.1,00,693 was in urban areas.

Access to computer and internet

In NSS 75th round, information on some aspects of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) was collected with regard to their access and use. At the household level,

information was collected on (i) whether the household had computer and (ii) internet facility while for each person of age 5 years and above information was collected on their (i) ability to operate computer, (ii) ability to use internet and (iii) use of internet during last 30 days.

For this survey, computer included devices like, desktop computer, laptop computer, notebook, netbook, palmtop, tablet (or similar handheld devices). However, Smartphone was not considered as computer. If a household member of age 5 years and above used internet to find, evaluate and communicate information from any location during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey, *via* any device, like, desktop, laptop, palmtop, notebook, netbook, smartphone, tablets, etc. it was considered as use of internet.

Estimates relating to ICT

Nearly 4% of rural households and 23% of urban household possessed computer.

Nearly 24% of the households in the country had internet access in the survey year, 2017-18. The proportions were 15% among rural households and 42% among urban households.

Among persons of age 15-29 years, nearly 24% in rural areas and 56% in urban areas were able to operate a computer.

Nearly 35% of persons of age 15-29 years reported use of internet during the 30 days prior to the date of survey. The proportions were, nearly 25% in rural areas and 58% in urban areas.