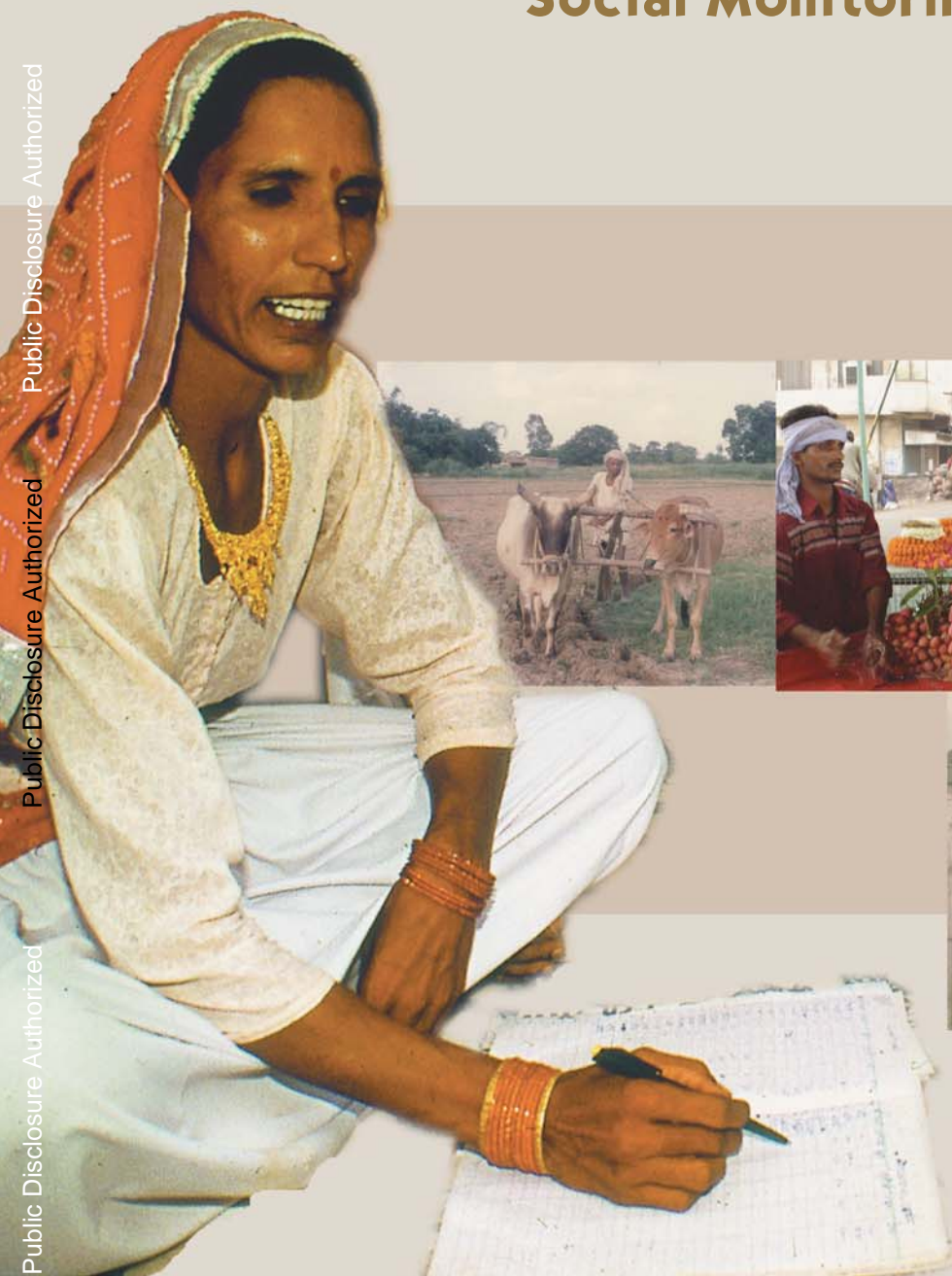


Monitoring Poverty in 36944 Uttar Pradesh

A Report on the Second Poverty and
Social Monitoring Survey (PSMS-II)



Joint Report
June, 2006

**Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh
and The World Bank**

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Acknowledgements

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Mr. V. Venkatachalam
Principal Secretary
Planning Department
Government of Uttar Pradesh

Foreword

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State of India and all-round development of the State is critical to sustainable high growth rate of the country as a whole. The State is slowly emerging from the period of fiscal stress and has succeeded in controlling the spiraling fiscal deficit and reducing revenue deficit. In the year 2005-06, Uttar Pradesh successfully emerged as a 'revenue surplus' State – almost two years ahead of the targeted date under the **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act**. State Government has also, after almost two decades, succeeded in mobilizing resources for the Annual Plan 2005-06 and also fully spending the same. Investment in roads, power, agriculture, irrigation, education, health, poverty alleviation and other related sectors is increasing and it is expected that the outcomes will be commensurate with increasing investment.

The challenge of poverty alleviation is, however, still critical as almost 20 percent of the country's poor are residing in Uttar Pradesh. Despite impressive strides being made in the field of poverty alleviation, as brought out in the Second Poverty and Social Monitoring System Report, 48.8 million people still remain below the poverty line in 2002-03. Apart from material deprivation, deficiency in using publicly provided services such as health and education by the poor is a cause for concern. State Government has initiated steps to attain universal enrolment under the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' and impressive results have been obtained in the last three years. Steps are also being taken to improve service delivery in the health sector.

The State Government recognizes that in the light of improvement in the fiscal position of the State and creation of an environment conducive to increased investment and rapid development of the State, a window of opportunity has opened up wherein a decisive thrust can be provided to poverty alleviation programmes. Through effective implementation of self-employment schemes, wage employment schemes under the National Employment Guarantee Act and increased investment in rural infrastructure, it is expected that significant reductions in poverty rates can be achieved. State Government has also taken a host of initiatives such as 'Bhoomi Sena' (Land Army) scheme, Kanya Vidya Dhan Yojna etc., which are expected to benefit the poor.

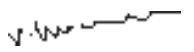
It is recognized that the poor are unevenly distributed among the four regions and districts in the State. In order to evolve a more focused strategy to combat poverty, need to have reliable, independent district level data is being felt. State has initiated steps to build the district level data sets of socio-economic indicators. It is expected that by 2007 useful data sets would be available at least at the district level. Efforts to gather and provide targeted data (and analysis as well) by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Planning Department, which began in late nineties through the First Poverty and Social Monitoring System Report, are now beginning to bear fruit. The Economics and Statistics Division has received valuable support and technical guidance from the World Bank.

It may be noted that as a part of the overall program of fiscal and sectorial reforms "Poverty and Social Monitoring System" project was designed and conducted by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Planning Department, which has tremendous experience in conducting socio-economic surveys, with the

assistance of the World Bank. Under the project, a set of monitoring indicators was developed and baseline survey was conducted during 1999-2000 along with 55th round of National Sample Survey. Based on the data collected through this specific survey two reports namely **“Poverty and Social Monitoring in Uttar Pradesh: A Baseline Report 1999-2000”** and **“Poverty in India: The Challenges of Uttar Pradesh”** were published by Economics & Statistics Division, Planning Department and the World Bank respectively. As a follow-up to the baseline survey, another multi-purposes survey was undertaken during 2002-2003 and the Second Poverty and Social Monitoring Report is based on the findings of the aforesaid survey. This report not only shows the findings based on the survey of 2002-2003 but also draws comparisons between two survey results. This Report is a collaborative report of the Economics & Statistics Division, Planning Department and the World Bank.

I hope the findings of the report would be useful to policy makers, implementing agencies and researchers dealing with reform programmes for poor and weaker sections of society and further analysis would be carried out based on the needs of specific Government departments.

Dated: 16th May, 2006



(V. Venkatachalam)
Principal Secretary
Government of Uttar Pradesh
Planning Department

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Summary



Context

The Uttar Pradesh Poverty and Social Monitoring System (UP PSMS) was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) in 1999, under the direction of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Planning Department. A broad set of economic and social monitoring indicators (measures of economic growth and poverty, as well as human development outcomes, access to basic services and antipoverty programs, and measures of consumer awareness and satisfaction) was agreed upon at the outset of the project, and a special-purpose module (Poverty Module) was added to the state sample of the 55th Round National Sample Survey (NSS) to measure these indicators. The first survey (henceforth PSMS-I) was completed between February and June 2000. Drawing upon the salient findings of PSMS-I, in October 2002 DES prepared a baseline report on poverty and living conditions, which painted a broad picture of the status of the poor in Uttar Pradesh. PSMS-I report was widely disseminated and discussed throughout Uttar Pradesh, within the government as well as outside of it. The second survey (henceforth PSMS-II) entailed adding a similar module to the 58th and 59th rounds of the state samples NSS and was completed in 2002–03. Both PSMS rounds were administered to large samples of households that were representative of the UP state as a whole, as well as for the rural and urban areas, and the “NSS regions” separately.

Drawing on the PSMS-I and II indicators as well as other sources, this current PSMS-II report has been prepared jointly by the Planning Department of the GoUP and the World Bank. The report aims to provide a quick statistical update on changes in poverty and living conditions and access to services between these two data points. At the same time, the GoUP requested the Bank’s support for a preparation of a joint report with a wider and deeper scope of analysis focusing on determinants and

changes in living conditions of the UP population and assessing performance of current policies and programs with respect to their impacts on the poor. It is envisaged that the Planning Department of the GoUP and the Bank will embark on the preparation of an analytical report after this PSMS-II report is completed and disseminated.

Highlights of the Findings

Income and Poverty (trends between 1993/94 and 2002/03)

- ◆ **Per capita net state domestic product** in Uttar Pradesh in current prices doubled from Rs. 5,066 in 1993/94 to Rs. 10,289 in 2002/03.
- ◆ NSS UP data show that the **pattern of growth** between 1993/94 and 2002/03 was **pro-poor**, meaning that per capita expenditures of the poorest one-tenth of the population increased faster (by 109 percent in nominal terms) than that of the richest one-tenth (which increased by 62 percent in nominal terms).
- ◆ The **headcount poverty rate** for UP fell from 40.9 percent to 29.2 percent between 1993/94 and 2002/03.
- ◆ In absolute terms, the **absolute number of poor** in UP declined from 59.3 million in 1993/94 to 48.8 million in 2002/03.
- ◆ The poverty rate in **rural areas** of UP fell from 42.3 percent to 28.5 percent, while that in **urban areas** declined only slightly from 35.1 to 32.3 percent. In this way the urban poverty rate in UP is now higher than rural poverty in the state.
- ◆ Other poverty measures such as the **poverty gap** and the **squared poverty gap** also show similar declines for UP during this period.

Education (trends between 1999/2000 and 2002/03)

- ◆ **Literacy rates** in Uttar Pradesh have increased

from 56 percent in 2000 to 60 percent in 2003.

- ◆ The percentage of the population over 18 that has **ever attended school**, increased from 46 percent in 2000 to 51 percent in 2003. Still, in 2003, 15 percent of children aged 6–11 years has never attended school.
- ◆ **Enrollment rates** at the primary level (i.e., among children aged 6–10 years) stood at 78 percent in 2003, up sharply from around 67 percent in 2000; these rates are up in all regions, for both boys and girls, and among all income groups.
- ◆ The **urban-rural enrollment gap** has been eliminated among children aged 6–10 years, and has narrowed considerably among those aged 11–15 years.
- ◆ Among children in UP who **never enrolled in school**, the main reasons cited for this were “**cannot afford**” (60 percent) and “**education not useful**” (14 percent).
- ◆ Some 7 percent of ever enrolled children **left school** before completing the primary level.
- ◆ **Enrollment in private schools** increased from 31 to 37 percent for those 6 to 10 years old and from 37 to 45 percent for those 11 to 13 years old during 2000–2003. Government schools continue to be an important source of education for the poor, especially in rural areas.
- ◆ **Average per pupil expenditures** on education are much higher for children enrolled in private vs. government schools, the gap being particularly high at the primary level. Even for those children attending government schools in UP, the total non-fee costs (books, uniforms, private tutoring) are quite high and constitute the bulk of the cost.
- ◆ In 2003, the government’s **scholarship and free textbooks** programs were reaching, respectively, 18 and 27 percent of all students. These programs were reasonably well-targeted to the poor, though there appears to be some scope for reducing leakage to high-income groups.

Health (trends in the late 1990s early 2000)

- ◆ The **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)** in UP fell from 85 to 80 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1998 and 2002.
- ◆ About 40 percent (61 percent in urban and 35 percent in rural areas) of those persons, who consulted any medical practitioner, consulted a **formal private health provider**, and 10 percent (10 percent in rural and 14 in urban areas) visited a government health facility. The rest sought consultations from **private informal providers** (quacks, traditional healers, etc.).
- ◆ Both in rural and urban areas, the poor were less likely than the non-poor to seek consultation in the government health facilities.
- ◆ **One-third** of those who reported being ill during the two weeks preceding the PSMS-II survey **did not lose a single workday**, while one-sixth reported a loss of more than eight workdays. The rest of the respondents lost from one to seven workdays.
- ◆ Almost 63 percent of all deliveries in UP were assisted by **trained or traditional dai**. Only 16 percent of all deliveries were **institutional**, with urban areas and rich individuals being more likely to report institutional delivery. Accordingly, almost 80 percent of all deliveries in the State could be considered **safe deliveries**. The proportion of safe deliveries in urban areas was about 90 percent compared to about 77 percent in rural areas.
- ◆ Between 1999–2000 and 2002–2003 **anganwadi** attendance increased from nearly no attendance to 10 percent of all children eligible by age. The anganwadi attendance among the poor is higher than among the rich (11.4 vs. 7.4 percent).
- ◆ More than two-thirds of anganwadi-attending children receive food supplements ‘often’, 18 percent get them ‘sometimes’, and 5 percent ‘never’.

- ◆ The **prevalence of disability** was measured as 0.21 percent among the general population (2001 Census) and as 0.13 percent (NSS 58).

Access to Amenities (trends between 1999/2000 and 2002/03)

- ◆ In 2002/03, 57 percent of all dwellings were of **pucca** construction material, up from 42 percent in 1999/2000. Improvements in housing structure are registered both in urban and rural areas and across all income groups.
- ◆ Hand-pumps increased in importance as the most common **drinking water supply** source in UP, with about three-quarters of the population in 2002/03 reporting this as their main water source.
- ◆ There have been virtually no improvements in access to sanitation in UP over the period in question. Some 71 percent of UP's population (85 in rural and 19 in urban) do not have access to **latrines** of any type.
- ◆ In 2002/03, 35 percent of the state's population had access to electricity, reflecting a much higher coverage rate of 80 percent in urban areas, but only 23 percent in rural areas. This represents a slight decline from 1999–2000 when 39 percent (84 in urban and 28 in rural) of the population had reported having electricity connection.
- ◆ Only 10 percent of UP's population reported having access to electricity for 15 or more hours per day in 2002/03. This also represents a slight worsening from 1999–2000 when 13 percent of the population reported so. The rates in rural areas are considerably lower than in urban areas.

Government Programs (trends between 1999/2000 and 2002/03)

- ◆ In 2002/03, 66 percent of UP's population had above-the-poverty-line (APL) cards, 21 percent

had below-the-poverty-line (BPL) cards, and 13 percent did not have any PDS card. This represents a decline in the share of BPL-cardholders in UP, and an increase in the proportion of the population without any cards compared to 1999/2000.

- ◆ Out of all BPL-cardholders, 40 percent came from the poorest one-third of the population, 31 percent came from the middle third and 29 percent from the richest third. The Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme, which benefits 3 percent of the population, is better targeted towards the poor.
- ◆ Overall, there has been some decline in the proportion of beneficiaries of various government programs (such as old age pension, disability pension, widowhood pension, benefits for pregnancy, subsidized credit and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)/employment generation schemes).
- ◆ The targeting of the subsidized credit program to the poor in rural areas has substantially worsened, while JRY/other employment programs tend to serve more poor and socially deprived in rural areas of the state. Their targeting has actually improved.
- ◆ Almost 80 percent of the population is aware of the benefits of vaccination, 70 percent of the benefits of child immunizations, 73 percent know of family planning and 54 and 39 percent know the importance of iodized salt and ORS, respectively. There are large variations between urban and rural areas of the state, with urban areas having better knowledge.
- ◆ Awareness of HIV/AIDS was found to be 50.1 percent in the state, showing a large gap in awareness between urban and rural areas.

I. Introduction and Background



During most of India's post-independence period, economic growth in Uttar Pradesh (UP) has lagged behind other states. The gap between UP and the rest of India widened substantially during the 1990s, as the annual growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) slowed down to over two percentage points per year slower than for India as a whole. Power shortages, low rates of capital formation and low productivity of existing irrigation systems and road networks, along with the underdevelopment of human capital were among the main causes of economic stagnation in UP, particularly in the agricultural sector. In 1999 the Government of Uttar Pradesh embarked upon a comprehensive reform program with assistance from the World Bank. Wide-ranging fiscal, governance, as well as sectoral reforms were initiated by the government. While the primary objective of the reform program was to address the fiscal crisis facing the state government,¹ the reforms undertaken were also expected to have a significant impact on raising incomes and the standard of public service delivery, as well as on reducing poverty in the state. Since the actual impacts of reforms on the poor are complex and can be difficult to anticipate, a carefully designed monitoring system was needed to track changes both in outcomes (e.g., incomes, literacy, morbidity, etc.) as well as in key intermediate variables (e.g., access to services, infrastructure, etc.) that have an impact on living standards. In response, the GoUP, with the help of the WB, set up a Poverty Monitoring System (UP PSMS) in the UP, Department of Planning with the mandate to collect and process data on living standards and report the results.

1.1 The Poverty And Social Monitoring System In UP

The establishment of the PSMS by the GoUP was an important reform in itself, as it provided an important source of information to policymakers

at all levels of government for making better informed decisions regarding poverty reduction and social development initiatives. The objectives of the UP PSMS are fourfold:

- ◆ To measure and monitor progress in key areas related to poverty and living standards of the population in the state;
- ◆ In the context of ongoing reforms, to identify emerging problems that may have adverse impacts on the poor or other vulnerable groups;
- ◆ To use this information to aid in making more informed policy decisions, also to improve the performance and accountability of public sector entities, particularly those providing services to the poor;
- ◆ To keep the public better informed about progress as well as difficulties linked to achieving key development objectives in the state.

A broad set of economic and social monitoring indicators was agreed upon at the outset of the project. These indicators—which include conventional measures of economic growth and poverty, as well as human development outcomes, access to basic services and antipoverty programs, and measures of consumer awareness and satisfaction—were to be used to track progress at combating poverty in the state.

1.2 List of Monitoring Indicators

A specific set of poverty and social performance indicators reflecting the various dimensions of well-being was identified by the GoUP Planning Department following consultation with relevant line departments. Where feasible, it was agreed that indicators should be disaggregated by gender, social group, urban/rural and geographic region. These included:

¹Cutbacks in grants from the central government, coupled with the adverse impact of a rising wage bill due to the 5th Pay Commission award, resulted in serious fiscal crisis for the UP government.

◆ **Consumption and Income Measures**

GSDP growth rates
 Composition of household expenditures (food, priority non-food items)
 Poverty headcount index, depth and severity of poverty

◆ **Employment and Wages**

Wages for agricultural laborers, unskilled workers
 Prices for key food commodities, price index for poor
 Employment status

◆ **Education**

Literacy rates
 School enrollments
 School drop-out rates, school completion rates

◆ **Health**

Percent immunized
 Infant mortality rates

◆ **Housing and Infrastructure**

Proportion living in slums, unregulated settlements
 Access to clean water and sanitation
 Access to electricity

◆ **Participation in Government Programs**

Access to anti-poverty programs, social welfare schemes

 Safe motherhood, use of antenatal care, deliveries attended by trained birth attendants

 Enrollment in adult, non-formal education
 Use of ICDS (anganwadi, balwadi program)

◆ **Public Health Knowledge, Awareness of Social Rights**

◆ **Distance to Key Services and Facilities**

◆ **Measure of Service Quality and Satisfaction**

Health, education, water and sanitation

I.3 The PSMS Surveys, Rounds I and II

After several years of operation, the UP PSMS boasts a number of noteworthy achievements. The statistical capacity in the state has been substantially increased through a number of capacity-building activities (e.g., staff training, hardware and software upgrading), and district level data entry units have been set up. These measures have led to substantial improvements in the quality and timeliness of survey and district level administrative data.

Two special purpose surveys have been conducted by the PSMS. The first survey (a baseline) entailed adding a special purpose module (Poverty Module) to the state sample of the National Sample Survey (NSS) 55th Round and was completed from February–June 2000 (henceforth PSMS-I). Drawing upon the salient findings of PSMS-I, in October 2002 DES prepared a baseline report on poverty and living conditions that painted a broad picture of the status of the poor in Uttar Pradesh and how well they were being served by government services and programs. This report was widely disseminated and discussed throughout Uttar Pradesh, within and outside the government, to stimulate discussion on the performance of current policies and programs with respect to impacts on the poor. The second survey (henceforth PSMS-II) entailed adding a similar module to both the 58th and 59th rounds of the state sample and was completed in 2002/03.

Table I.1: The PSMS-I and PSMS-II Samples

LOCATION	NUMBER OF FIRST STAGE UNITS					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	FSUS	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS	FSUS	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS
UP OVERALL	1,181	14,142	83,636	2,076	14,243	83,593
Rural Areas	789	9,454	57,754	1,433	9,769	57,963
Urban Areas	392	4,688	25,882	643	4,474	25,630

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 1.2: PSMS Household Questionnaires for PSMS-I and PSMS-II

PSMS-I (1999/2000)	PSMS-II (2002/03)
I. INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION	1. Household Roster
A: Household Roster	2. Education
B: Education	3. Health
C: Information on Children 0–5 years	4. Maternal and Child Health
D: Maternity History – All women aged 15–49 years	5. Activities – All persons 10 years and older
E: Activities: All persons 10 years and older	6. Housing and Amenities
2. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION	7. Vulnerability and Asset Ownership
A: Housing and Amenities	8. Government Programs and Services
B: Vulnerability and Asset Ownership	9. Irrigation and Extension Services
C: Government Programs and Services	10. Access to Facilities

Both PSMS rounds were administered in large samples that were representative of the UP state as a whole, as well as at the rural and urban levels. Questionnaires were canvassed in over 14,000 households in each of the two rounds (Table 1.1). The PSMS-II questionnaire is presented here in Annex 3.

At the individual and household level, the PSMS surveys collected information on a wide range of activities using an integrated questionnaire (Table 1.2). The questionnaire comprised a number of different modules, each of which collected information on a particular aspect of household behavior and welfare. In particular, data were collected on the educational attainment, health status and employment activities of all household members. In addition, information was also collected on housing and amenities, vulnerability and asset ownership, and on household awareness and use of various government programs and services. Finally, the NSS schedule 1.0, which was canvassed with the PSMS schedules, collected data on the household's consumption of goods and services in the past year. This allows for the creation of aggregate consumption indicators and a ranking of individuals into different income groups (i.e., bottom one-third, middle one-third and top one-third as ranked by per capita annual household expenditures, separately for urban and rural areas). This, in turn, permits an analysis of how the above socioeconomic characteristics vary across different income groups in Uttar Pradesh.

1.4 Objectives and Scope of Analysis of the Report

Data collected by the PSMS surveys provide a valuable source of information to study a number of topics of interest from a policy perspective. In the interest of publishing the PSMS results as early as possible, this report is descriptive rather than analytic in its approach. It highlights the main changes in socioeconomic indicators that took place between the two PSMS surveys. Thus, indicators for primary education, primary health, water supply and sanitation, housing and amenities, etc. derived from the 2002/03 PSMS-II are compared with the 2000 PSMS-I. Given that the two PSMS rounds are large, complex household surveys that collect information on a number of different topics, main tabulations are presented in the main report and supplementary tabulations are in Annex 2. These tabulations comprise only a subset of the larger number of tables that could be prepared using data from these two surveys.

In addition to collating PSMS-I and PSMS-II data, this report uses a number of other data sources—the 50th round of the central sample of the National Sample Survey (NSS), 1992–93 and 1998–99 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-I and II), the 2001 Population Census, and the 1998–1999 Reproductive and Child Health Survey (RCH)—to bring additional insights to a wide range of poverty and human development indicators in Uttar Pradesh. In the following five chapters, the report presents

salient findings pertaining to data collected through these surveys on various sectors (education, health, access to various government services and amenities, etc.). The questions underlying the contents of this report are the following:

- ◆ Were the patterns of growth in Uttar Pradesh pro-poor?
- ◆ Has headcount poverty declined over the 1990s and 2000s? Has the absolute number of poor declined?
- ◆ Has access to basic services improved in the 2000s? What is the role of the private sector in delivering these services?
- ◆ Have education and health outcomes improved? If so, did they improve for the poor as well?
- ◆ Did the housing situation improve?
- ◆ Do the government-targeted programs reach their intended beneficiaries?

2. Income and Poverty



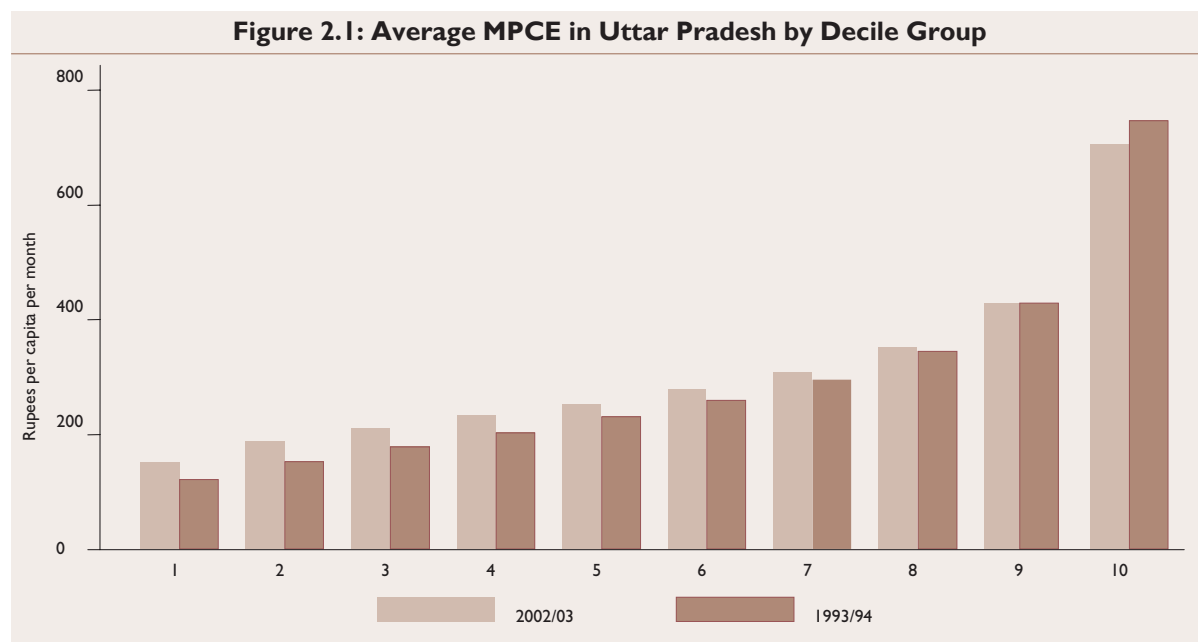
2.1 State Domestic Product

While during the 1980s UP's economy grew at roughly the same rate as India overall (5.0 vs. 5.6 percent per annum growth of GSDP and GDP, respectively), its growth rate decelerated to 3 percent per annum over the 1990–95 period. Since then, the rate of growth of the state economy has picked up somewhat. As per data on State income provided by the UP DES, per capita net state domestic product for UP (UP NSDP) in current prices almost doubled from Rs. 5,066 in 1993/94 to Rs. 9,870 in 2002/03 (table 2.3).² Taking into account the increase in price level over this period, the NSDP increased from Rs. 5,066 to Rs. 5,830, amounting to an increase of 1.4 percent per annum in real per capita terms—*prima facie* an indication of some improvement in average living standards in the state.

2.2 Per Capita Consumption

While data from the National Accounts provides

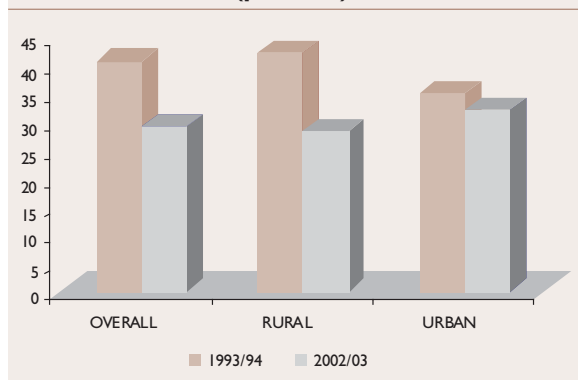
a useful indication of changes in average living standards over a given period, data from household surveys is needed to better ascertain how this increased aggregate output is distributed across the state's population. In India, there is a longstanding tradition of using National Sample Survey data on consumer expenditure to assess changes over time in living conditions. An appropriate comparator for the 2002/03 PSMS Round II is the UP central sample of the 50th round of NSS.³ To infer about the changes in living standards, the nominal monthly per capita expenditure MPCE needs to be adjusted for changes in the price level. This report uses the UP state-specific consumer price index for agricultural workers (CPIAL) for rural households, and the state-specific consumer price index for industrial workers (CPIIW) for urban households to adjust 2002/03 expenditure



Source: 2002/03 PSMS Round 2, 1993/94: NSS 50th Round central sample for UP.

² <http://indiabudget.nic.in/es2004-05/chapt2005/tab18.pdf>.

³ The Central or State samples of the 55th NSS round conducted in 1999–2000 are not directly comparable with the 50th NSS round or with the PSMS-II because of the data recall issue in the consumption section. The 50th NSS round and PSMS-II are fully comparable.

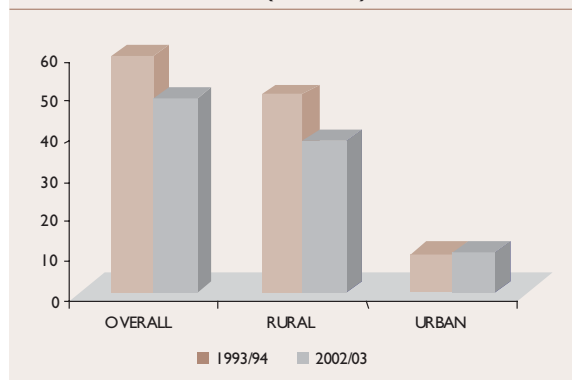
Figure 2.2: Headcount Poverty Rate in UP (percent)


aggregates in rural and urban areas, respectively, into 1993/94 prices. Comparison of MPCE in real prices shows that average real MPCE has increased by 5 percent (5 percent in rural and by 4 percent in urban areas).

The patterns of increase in MPCE were pro-poor: data show that the MPCE for the poorest one-tenth of UP's population increased by almost 30 percent from Rs. 118 per capita per month in 1993/94 to Rs. 151 in 2002/03. At the same time, real MPCE of the richest one-tenth of the population in UP had actually declined by 5 percent from Rs. 746 to Rs. 705 per capita per month over the same period (table 2.2).

2.3 Poverty Incidence

As per the official methodology of the GoI Planning Commission, the population with MPCE (as estimated by the NSS household consumption surveys) below the level defined by the official poverty line is counted as poor. The ratio of the population below the poverty line to the total population is called the poverty ratio, also known as the headcount ratio.⁴ Based on the official poverty line of Rs. 213.01 and Rs. 258.65 for rural and urban areas of UP respectively, official estimates placed

Figure 2.3: Absolute Number of Poor in UP (million)


headcount poverty ratio in 1993/94 at 40.9 percent of UP's population (42.3 percent rural, 35.1 percent urban).⁵

For the purposes of this report, the poverty line for 2002/03 has been derived using the procedure recently prescribed by the GoI Planning Commission. The procedure entails taking the Lakdawala Committee poverty line for UP and updating it by using the state-specific consumer price index for agricultural workers (CPIAL) for rural households, and the state-specific consumer price index for industrial workers (CPIIW) for urban households (Table 2.3).⁶ These updated poverty lines were then used in conjunction with the 2002/03 MPCE distribution to estimate the headcount poverty rate for this year.

Following this procedure, 29.2 percent of UP's population (28.5 percent rural, 32.3 percent urban) was found to be below the poverty line in 2002/03 (Figure 2.2). A stronger fall in rural poverty as compared to urban poverty resulted in the pattern that urban poverty rate in the state now surpasses the rural poverty rate.⁷ Other measures of the depth and severity of poverty, such as the poverty gap and squared poverty gap measure, also show a clear fall

⁴ Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor, Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, July 1993.

⁵ Indian Planning Experience: A Statistical Profile. Please see <http://www.planningcommission.nic.in/data/dataf.htm>.

⁶ Poverty Estimates for 1999-00, Government of India Planning Commission Press Release: 22 February 2001.

⁷ Following the recommendations of the Lakdawala Committee, this report used CPIAL and CPIIW published by the Reserve Bank of India to update, respectively, rural and urban poverty lines. During the period between 1993/94 and 2002/03 these indexes showed a faster change in the price level for urban (78 percent) as compared to rural (62 percent) areas. Work is underway to calculate alternative rural and urban price indexes based on the data collected by the UP DES.

between 1993/94 and 2002/03, both in rural as well as in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh (Table 2.4).

Based on the poverty headcount rates derived above and population estimates for the two years, the change in the absolute number of people below the poverty line (in addition to the headcount poverty rate) can be estimated from the two survey rounds. These data show that the absolute number of poor in UP fell from an estimated 59.3 million in 1993/94 to 48.8 million in 2002/03 (table 2.4), with most of this decrease taking place in rural areas (see Figure 2.3).

2.4 Inequality and Distribution of Expenditures

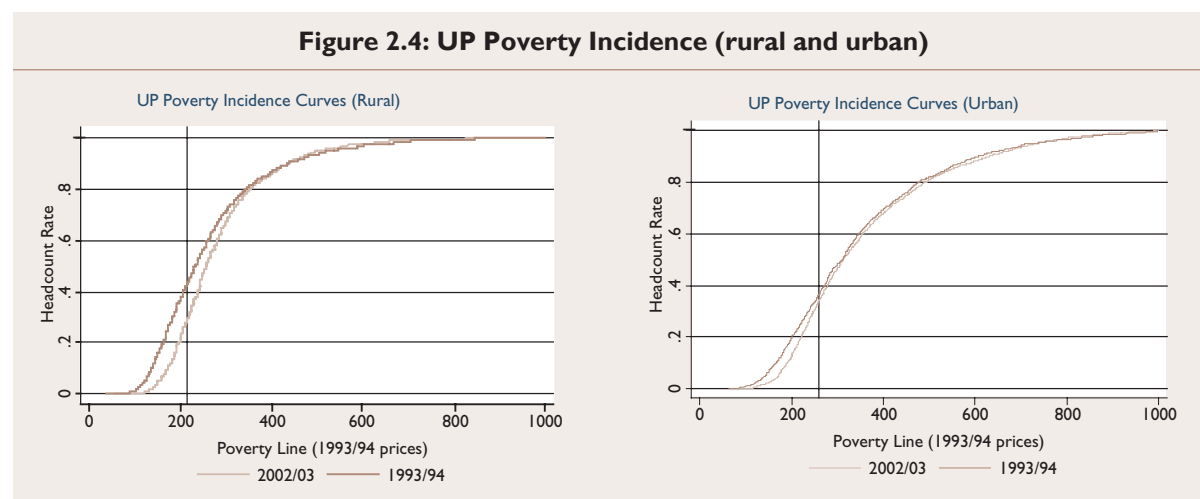
Consistent with the trends in change in real MPCE across expenditure deciles, the Gini coefficient in UP overall declined from 0.305 to 0.282 between 1993–94 and 2002–03. Gini in rural areas declined from 0.293 to 0.221, while Gini in urban areas increased from 0.287 to 0.311. These patterns of similar growth in average MPCE across rural and urban areas and declining inequality in rural areas, with increasing inequality in urban areas explain the patterns of poverty trends across urban and rural areas.

Another measure of inequality, i.e., the distribution of total MPCE across deciles (table 2.5), confirms the patterns already seen: a decline in concentration

of wealth in the upper deciles of the distribution in rural areas, and the increased concentration in urban areas.

There has been a decline in the proportion of expenditure spent on food for both rural and urban areas, which according to the Engel's law is consistent with the increase in income in UP (Engel's law states that as incomes increase, the proportion of income spent on food falls). As expected, the food shares are higher in rural areas compared to urban areas (Table 2.6), but the magnitude of decline was lower in rural compared to urban areas. In terms of the change in the proportion of expenditure spent on food across expenditure deciles, in rural areas the decline was somewhat higher for the low-income households, while in urban areas the decline was higher for the higher-income households (Table 2.6).

Figure 2.4 shows the poverty incidence curves for the two surveys—i.e., the headcount poverty rate on the y-axis and different poverty lines on the x-axis. In other words, for every possible poverty line drawn up from the x-axis to the poverty incidence curve, the corresponding point of intersection on the y-axis gives the poverty headcount rate for this particular poverty line. The poverty incidence curve for rural UP for 2002/03 is everywhere to the right of that for 1993/94, indicating that no matter where the poverty line is drawn, the headcount rate is unambiguously lower in 2002/03 than in 1993/94. Using a poverty line of Rs. 213.01 in 1993/94 prices,



Source: 1993/94: NSS 50th Round central sample for UP, 2002/03: PSMS Round 2

the headcount rate in rural UP fell from 42.3 percent in 1993/94 to 28.5 percent in 2002/03. However the urban poverty incidence curves for 1993/94 and 2002/03 are quite close to one another (especially in comparison to the rural poverty incidence curves).

Using a poverty line of Rs. 258.65 in 1993/94 prices, the decline in urban poverty between the two data points is therefore lower—from 35.4 percent in 1993/94 to 32.3 percent in 2002/03—than that observed in rural areas of UP.

Table 2.1: Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current/Constant Prices

State	Per capita Net State Domestic Product (Rs. per person per year)									
	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Uttar Pradesh (CURRENT)	5,066	5,767	6,331	7,476	7,826	8,470	8,970	9,162	9,322	9,870
Uttar Pradesh (CONSTANT)	5,066	5,209	5,256	5,706	5,518	5,432	5,675	5,575	5,603	5,830

Source: Revised Bulletin Number 292 "Estimates of State Income 1993/94–2003/04", DES, UP, Summer 2004.

Table 2.2: Average Monthly Real Per Capita Expenditures in UP by Decile Group

YEAR/DECILE	Mean MPCE (Rs./person per month) by Decile Group								
	Rural			Urban			Overall		
	93/94	02/03	Increase	93/94	02/03	Increase	93/94	02/03	Increase
Poorest	118	152	29%	118	138	17%	118	151	28%
2	154	190	24%	154	174	13%	154	188	23%
3	179	212	19%	180	196	9%	179	210	18%
4	204	236	16%	204	215	5%	204	234	15%
5	231	257	11%	231	234	1%	231	253	10%
6	260	282	9%	261	258	-1%	260	279	7%
7	296	313	6%	295	286	-3%	295	308	4%
8	345	360	4%	345	331	-4%	345	353	2%
9	429	437	2%	432	403	-7%	430	428	0%
Richest	717	672	-6%	787	735	-7%	746	705	-5%
Average	274	289	5%	389	404	4%	296	311	5%

Source: NSS 50th round Central sample & PSMS-II.

Table 2.3: Poverty Estimates for Uttar Pradesh: 1993/94 and 2002/03

POVERTY MEASURE	POVERTY ESTIMATES					
	1993/94 (50TH ROUND)			2002/03 (PSMS-II)		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Poverty Line (in nominal rupees)	-	213.01	258.65	-	346.37	460.21
Headcount Poverty Rate (%)	40.9	42.3	35.1	29.2	28.5	32.3
Poverty Gap	10.1	10.4	9.0	5.1	4.7	6.5
Squared Poverty Gap	3.5	3.5	3.3	1.3	1.2	1.9

Source: NSS 50th round Central sample & PSMS-II.

Table 2.4: Absolute Number of Poor in Uttar Pradesh: 1993/94 and 2002/03

POVERTY MEASURE	POVERTY ESTIMATES					
	1993/94 (50 th ROUND)			2002/03 (PSMS-II)		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Headcount Poverty Rate (%)	40.9	42.3	35.1	29.2	28.5	32.3
Number of Poor (millions)	59.3	49.5	9.9	48.8	38.4	10.3

Source: NSS 50th round Central sample & PSMS-II.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Real Per Capita Expenditures in UP by Decile Group

YEAR/DECILE	Distribution of MPCE (share of the total MPC in the sample) by Decile Group								
	Rural			Urban			Overall		
	1993/94	2002/03	Increase	1993/94	2002/03	Increase	1993/94	2002/03	Increase
Poorest	4.4	5.2	17%	4.3	4.1	-5%	4.4	4.9	11%
2	5.6	6.4	14%	5.4	5.2	-4%	5.6	6.1	9%
3	6.5	7.2	11%	6.2	5.9	-5%	6.4	6.9	7%
4	7.0	7.7	9%	7.0	6.6	-6%	7.0	7.4	5%
5	8.0	8.6	7%	7.8	7.5	-4%	7.9	8.3	4%
6	8.8	9.4	7%	8.8	8.4	-4%	8.8	9.1	4%
7	9.5	10.2	8%	10.1	9.8	-3%	9.6	10.1	5%
8	10.8	11.4	6%	11.7	11.7	0%	11.0	11.5	5%
9	12.6	13.7	8%	14.7	14.9	1%	13.1	14.0	7%
Richest	26.8	20.2	-25%	23.9	25.9	8%	26.1	21.7	-17%
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	

Source: NSS 50th round Central sample & PSMS-II.

Table 2.6: Share of Total Expenditure Spent on Food in UP by Decile Group

YEAR/DECILE	Food Share by the Decile Group								
	Rural			Urban			Overall		
	1993/94	2002/03	Increase	1993/94	2002/03	Increase	1993/94	2002/03	Increase
Poorest	72	61	-16%	69	60	-13%	72	61	-15%
2	73	61	-16%	68	57	-16%	72	61	-16%
3	72	60	-17%	67	55	-17%	71	60	-17%
4	71	59	-17%	65	55	-15%	70	58	-16%
5	70	59	-16%	63	53	-15%	69	58	-15%
6	69	58	-15%	61	52	-15%	67	58	-14%
7	67	57	-15%	58	50	-14%	65	55	-15%
8	65	56	-15%	56	46	-17%	62	55	-11%
9	62	55	-10%	53	44	-18%	58	53	-9%
Richest	53	50	-5%	44	37	-17%	49	45	-9%
Total	67	57	-15%	60	50	-18%	66	56	-15%

Source: NSS 50th round Central sample & PSMS-II.

3. Basic Education



3.1 Introduction

In terms of human development indicators, Uttar Pradesh lags behind most Indian states. As per the 2001 Population Census, UP's literacy rate (57 percent) was lower than the national average (65 percent), and female literacy (43 percent) in particular was lower than all major states of India, except Bihar. At the same time, however, a comparison of the 1991 and 2001 census findings provides some grounds for optimism, as literacy rates in UP have been increasing faster than in India overall. The two PSMS survey rounds corroborate these findings of rising literacy among the population. Data from these surveys show that the literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh among the population aged 7 years and older rose from around 55 percent in PSMS-I to almost 60 percent in Round II (Table 3.1). Moreover, the rise observed in rural areas was slightly higher than that in urban areas, thus leading to a reduction overall in the rural-urban gap in literacy rates.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the Government of India's flagship program to universalize Elementary Education in the country, and is being implemented in partnership with state governments. The program seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through the provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grants and school improvement grants. Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at the cluster, block and district levels. The SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs,

and seeks to bridge social, regional and gender gaps in educational attainments.⁸ Important objectives of the program include ensuring:

- ◆ that all children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007
- ◆ that all children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2010
- ◆ a bridging of all gender and social gaps at the primary stage by 2007, and
- ◆ universal retention by 2010.

This chapter presents education data for Uttar Pradesh with respect to: literacy, school attendance, drop-outs and non-attendance, and general school characteristics. While most state education departments typically maintain elaborate education management information systems (EMIS) to track such information, household survey-based estimates provide a very useful means to cross-check the accuracy of reported statistics. In fact, the latter estimates have three main advantages over the former with respect to overall quality. First, unlike most EMIS where the coverage of private school tends to be much poorer than that of government schools, the survey-based estimates include data on private as well as government schools. Second, because EMIS use school-based data, they can only guess the number of children who ought to be in school, but who are not (typically using projections based on census data). Third, since departmental and school budgets tend to be linked to the total number of children in the system, lower-level government officials have an incentive to exaggerate the number of enrolled children when reporting to the EMIS (household survey interviewers don't have any such adverse incentive).

⁸ For more details on the SSA, please see <http://ssa.nic.in/>.

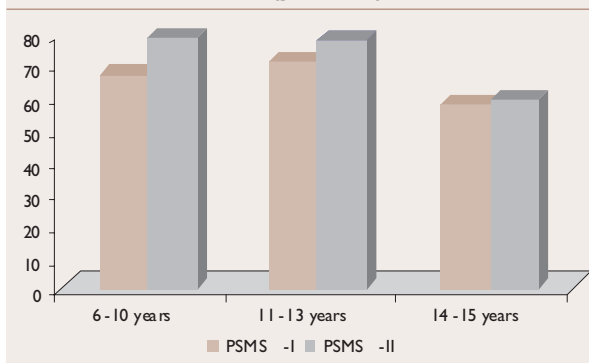
3.2 School Attendance, Completion and Drop-out Rates

Data from the two PSMS rounds provide some encouraging findings with regard to rising school enrollment among the target-age children at the primary, middle and secondary levels in Uttar Pradesh (Figure 3.1).⁹ School enrollment among children aged 6–10 years increased by about 12 percentage points, from 67 percent in Round I to 79 percent in Round II. Similarly, school enrollment among 11–13-year-olds increased from 71 to 77 percent, while that for children aged 14–15 years crept up from 58 to 60 percent over the same period. School enrollment rates have increased in both urban and rural areas, and for both boys and for girls (Table 3.2).

The pattern of rising school enrollment in the state is supported by evidence of the improved educational attainment of the population as a whole (Figure 3.2). For instance, among UP’s overall population aged 18 years and older, the share that has never attended school fell from 54 percent to 49 percent between Rounds I and II. Similarly, the proportion of the adult population that has completed secondary or higher (i.e., class 10 and above) increased from 20.3 percent to 21.5 percent (Table 3.3) during this period.

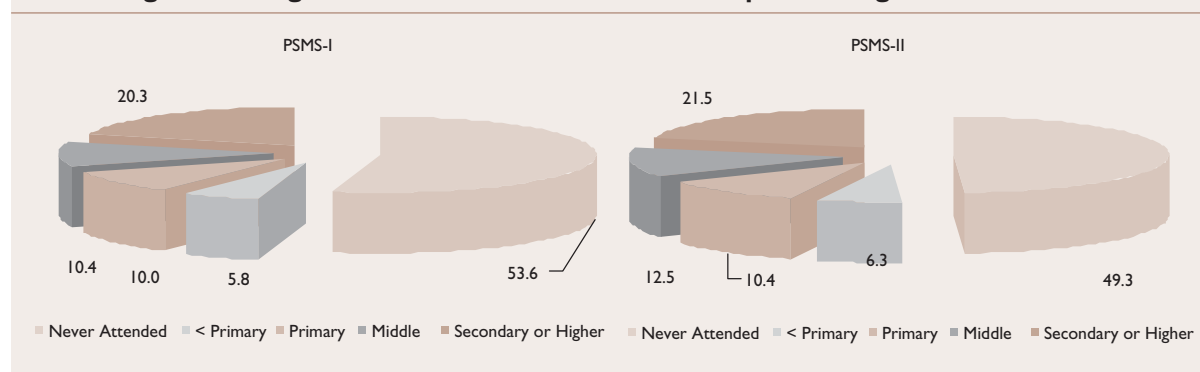
Prominent among the various monitoring targets set by the GoI Planning Commission for the 10th Plan period is the goal of ensuring that all children in

Figure 3.1: Children’s School Enrollment in UP (percent)

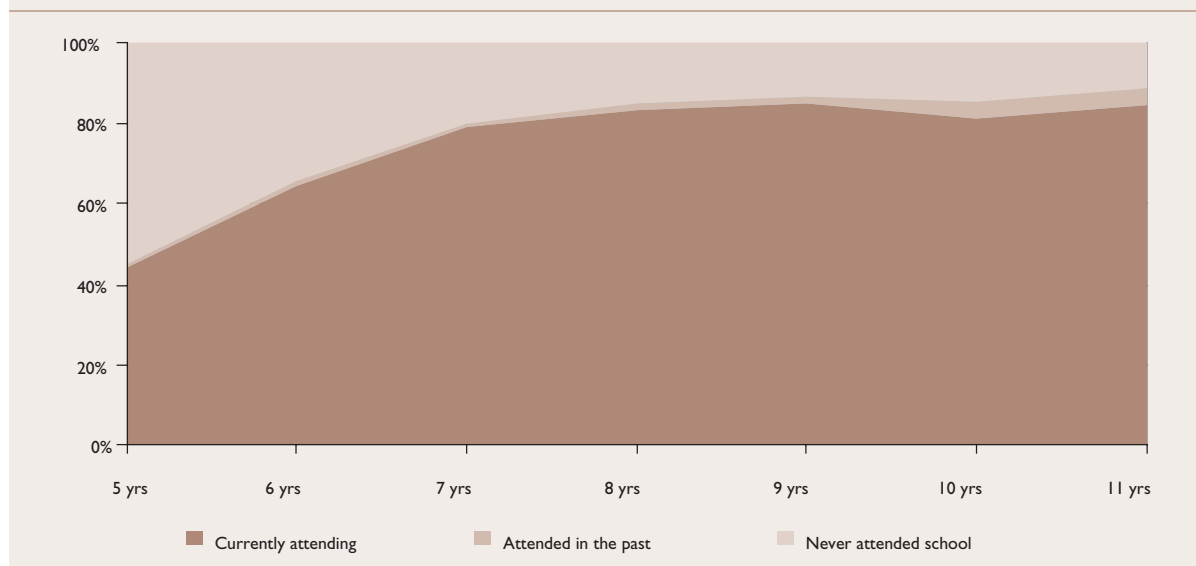


India complete at least five years of schooling by the year 2007 (i.e., that they attain at least a primary school level of education). Clearly getting all children to enroll in school is an important first step towards achieving this goal, but is not enough by itself: all children who start school must be retained in the schooling system until they have completed the requisite primary school cycle. Data from both PSMS rounds indicates that the educational system in UP is doing quite well in this respect. Defining the primary school drop-out rate as the proportion of school-starters who leave school before completing primary school, the primary school drop-out rate among children aged 11–15 years was found to be 4.8 and 7.2 percent in PSMS I and II respectively (Table 3.4). Accordingly, to achieve universal primary school completion rates by 2007, the key policy challenge for GoUP policymakers is not necessarily school retention per se, but rather one of ensuring that all children in the state start school.

Figure 3.2: Highest Educational Attainment for Population Aged 18 and Above



⁹ As per the official definitions, the target age groups at the primary, middle and secondary level are taken to be children aged 6–10 years, 11–13 years, and 14–15 years, respectively.

Figure 3.3: School Attendance Profile by Age (PSMS-II)

Do enrollment rates of 78–79 percent among 6–10-year-olds mean that one-fifth of all children in UP receive no schooling? Not necessarily—as Figure 3.3 shows, the age of entry into schooling in the state appears to be a bit higher than the six year target of policymakers. By age 9, roughly 85 percent of children in UP enroll in school (Table 3.5).

Why do 15 percent of children in UP never attend schools? In the PSMS-II round, all children aged 5 to 18 years who never attended school were asked the two main reasons why they did not. ‘Cannot afford it’ (59.7 percent) and ‘education not useful’ (14.4 percent) were the two main reasons cited for not attending school (Table 3.6).

3.3 Characteristics of School Enrollment by Region, Income and Gender

An encouraging finding of PSMS-II has been the virtual elimination of the rural-urban gap in enrollment rates in UP among children aged 6–10 years (i.e., from a 9 percent gap in Round I to less than one percent in Round II). Similarly, the rural-urban enrollment gap for children aged 11–13 years

¹⁰ Throughout this report, per capita monthly household expenditures derived from the NSS schedule 1.0 are used as the preferred welfare metric to rank households by income level in rural and urban areas separately.

has also narrowed somewhat over this period (Figure 3.4). Finally, while the rural-urban gap in enrollment has actually risen for children aged 14–15 years during the two rounds, this is mainly because of a sharp rise in enrollment in urban areas rather than due to a decline in enrollment in rural areas (Table 3.7).

As one might expect, the survey data from both rounds clearly show that there is a strong positive relationship in UP between school attendance and household income (see Figure 3.5). In other words, the richer the household, the more likely it is that its members are attending school. For example, on dividing the overall population of rural Uttar Pradesh into three equal groups ranked by income level,¹⁰

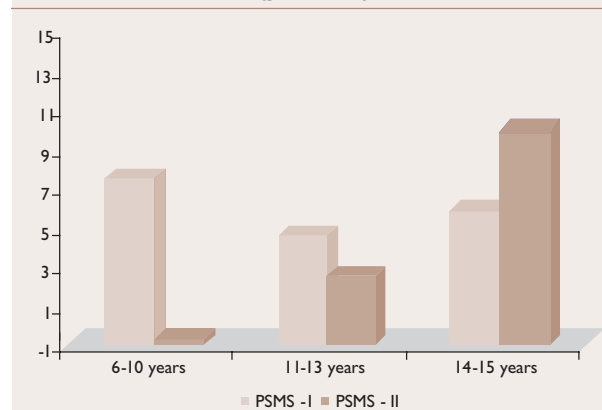
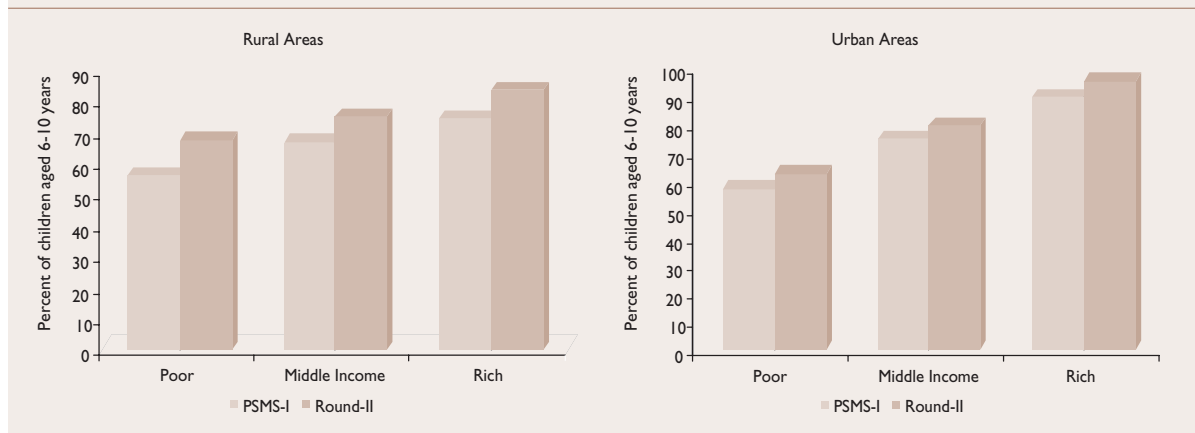
Figure 3.4: Rural-Urban Gap in Enrollment (percent)

Figure 3.5: Enrollment Rates for Children Aged 6–15 Years by Income Level



only 72 percent of children aged 6–10 years from the poorest one-third (first quintile) of UP’s rural population was found to be attending school, compared to 86 percent of children from the richest one-third (third quartile). An even sharper differential pattern is evident in urban areas of the state. Closer examination of the enrollment rate estimates, presented in Table 3.8, reveals that in rural areas, the rise in enrollment rates for the poor over this period have been somewhat higher than for the rich, particularly among the primary and middle target age groups.

An important policy objective of the 10th Plan targets set by the GoI Planning Commission is to boost school enrollment of girls. As illustrated by Figure 3.6, the two surveys show girls’ school enrollment in UP to have increased considerably for all age groups of children (Table 3.2). While the

gender gap in enrollment has remained more or less unchanged among children aged 11–13 and 14–15 years, it has narrowed somewhat among the primary school target age group. If enrollment rates for girls aged 6–10 years continue to catch up with those for boys, the gap in educational attainment of the female and male population of UP will likely also disappear over time.

3.4 Government-Private School Attendance Rates and Expenditures

The estimates of school enrollment of children of different age groups can be broken down by sector to investigate how the government and non-government sectors have been performing in recent years. Analysing school enrollment in the state by type of school reveals that the share of children attending private schools in UP has increased quite

Figure 3.6: School Enrollment (percent)

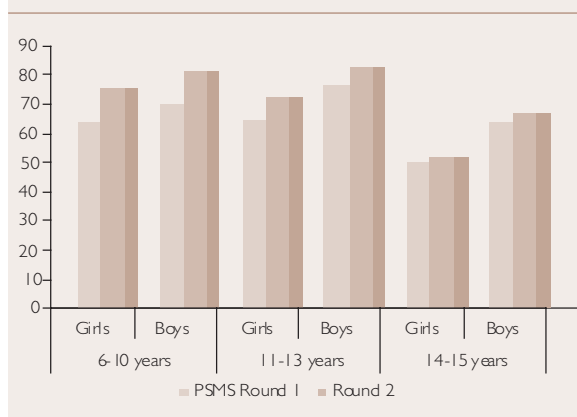
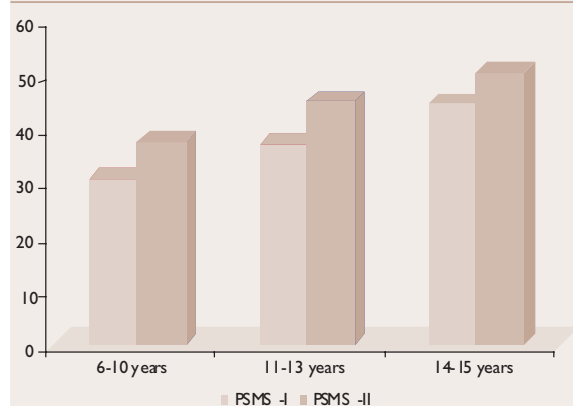


Figure 3.7: Share of Private School Enrollment (percent)

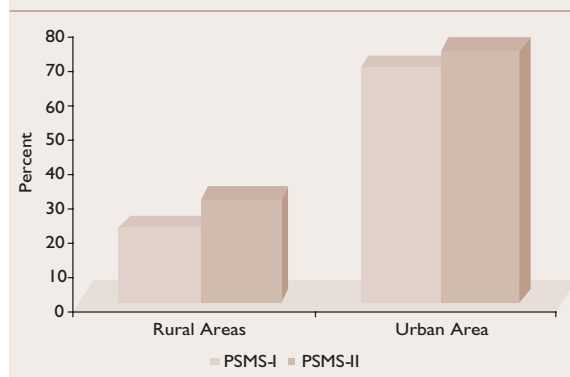


rapidly for all age groups (see Figure 3.7). For instance, the survey data show that the share of children aged 6–10 years attending private schools in UP rose from around 31 percent to 37 percent between the two rounds. The proportion of children attending private schools rises with age level: half the children aged 14–15 years covered in Round II were found to be enrolled in private schools (Table 3.10).

Focusing on children aged 6–10 years, both PSMS rounds show a sharp contrast in the share of private school enrollment across rural and urban areas of the state (Figure 3.8). In rural areas of UP, the share of total enrollment accounted for by private schools is still quite low compared to urban areas, but has increased quite rapidly in recent years (from around 22 percent in Round I to 30 percent in Round II). In urban areas, the total share of private enrollment is considerably higher than that in rural areas: about three-fourths of children aged 6–10 years in urban UP were enrolled in private schools in Round II (Table 3.10).

The two PSMS rounds also show a sharp contrast in the pattern of school enrollment across different income groups (Figure 3.9). Thus, while about four-fifths of children from the poorest one-third of rural UP were enrolled in government schools in Round II, the corresponding rate for children among the richest one-third of the urban population of UP was only about 11 percent. Despite the decline noted above in the share of total enrollment accounted for by government schools, as figure 3.9 shows,

Figure 3.8: Private School Enrollment (Children 6-10 years)



government schools have continued to remain an important source of education for poor children in UP. A similar pattern is evident for children aged 11–13 and 14–15 years (Table 3.11).

The PSMS-II collected detailed information on education expenses for all children currently enrolled in school. These data reveal a number of interesting insights into the pattern of expenditure on education in UP (Table 3.12). For instance, these data help explain why government schools continue to be such an important source of education for children from poor economic backgrounds. Average per-pupil annual expenditure on education is much higher for students enrolled in private schools compared to those attending government schools (Rs. 1,680 vs. Rs. 534). This differential is particularly high among students at the primary level. As one would expect, per-pupil expenditures on education rises with level of education (i.e., at the primary, middle, secondary and higher levels),

Figure 3.9: Government School Enrollment for Children Aged 6-10 Years by Income Level

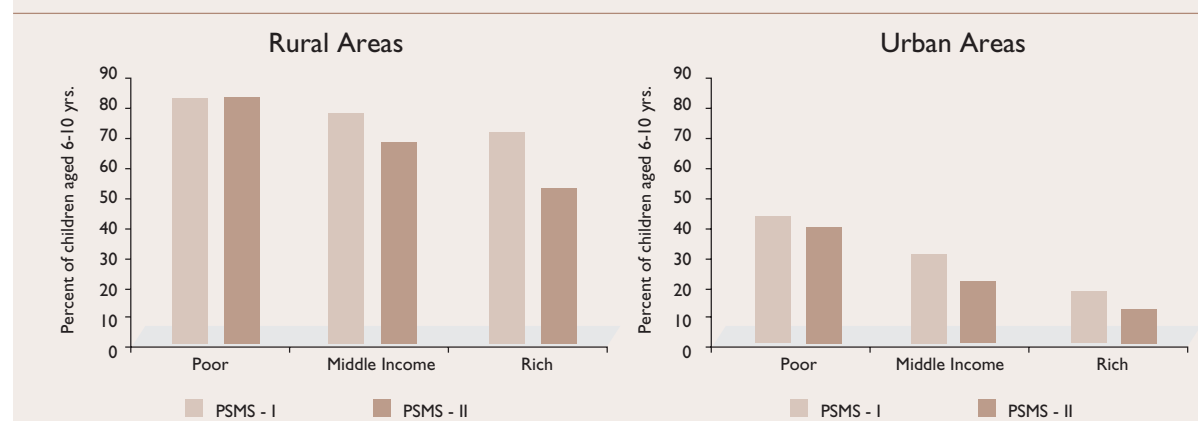
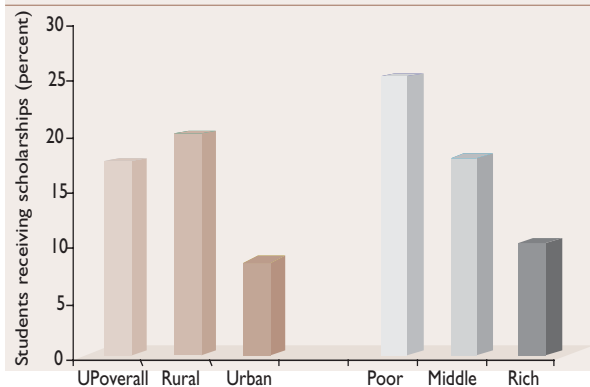
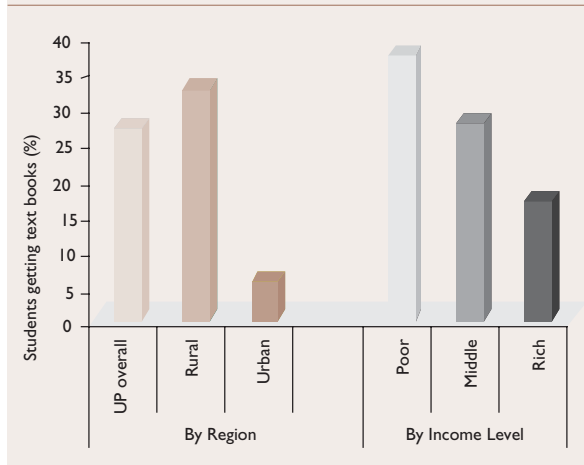


Figure 3.10: Government Scholarships (PSMS-II)


and in general is much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas of UP (Rs. 2,203 vs. Rs. 723).

The data show that, on average, non-fee schooling expenses (uniforms, books and supplies, private tuition, transport, etc.) formed a relatively high share of total education expenses compared to expenditure on admission, tuition and examination fees. Thus, in the case of pupils enrolled in government schools at the primary level, while students pay only a very nominal fee to attend school (about Rs. 60 per annum), the addition of non-fee expenditures that have to be paid for these children means that the average annual cost of sending a child to a government primary school is about four times this amount.

Figure 3.11: Government Free Textbook Program (PSMS-II)


3.5 Government Education Programs

Over a span of time, the Government of UP introduced a scholarship to pupils from economically and socially deprived strata of society. Data from the PSMS-II show that this program was reasonably well targeted towards the poor, though there is still scope to reduce leakage to those from higher income groups. While only 8.5 percent of the students in urban areas received this scholarship, about one-fifth of students in rural areas were found to be benefiting from the scholarship program (Table 3.13).

Table 3.1: Literacy – Population 7 Years and Older

TARGET AGE-GROUP AND LOCATION	LITERACY RATE (PERCENT)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH
UP OVERALL	66.6	41.3	54.9	71.7	46.4	59.7
Rural Areas	64.2	36.6	51.4	69.5	41.7	56.3
Urban Areas	76.6	61.6	69.7	80.2	65.0	73.0
By Region						
Western	65.8	42.8	55.4	71.8	48.9	61.1
Central	63.7	42.3	53.9	68.0	46.6	58.0
Eastern	68.8	39.5	54.9	72.9	44.0	58.7
Southern	65.9	41.0	54.9	75.7	46.3	62.1
By Income Level						
Bottom third	56.0	31.0	44.3	61.6	37.6	49.9
Middle third	67.3	41.7	55.4	72.0	44.7	59.0
Top third	75.3	50.6	64.1	79.9	56.2	68.8

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 3.2: Enrollment Rate of Children Aged 6 to 15 Years

TARGET AGE GROUP AND LOCATION	ENROLLMENT RATE AMONG CHILDREN IN GROUP (PERCENT)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	BOYS	GIRLS	OVERALL	BOYS	GIRLS	OVERALL
Primary (6–10 years)						
UP Overall	69.7	63.5	66.9	81.0	75.1	78.2
Rural Areas	68.7	61.4	65.4	81.2	74.8	78.1
Urban Areas	74.4	73.3	73.9	80.0	76.6	78.4
Middle (11–13 years)						
UP Overall	76.3	64.2	70.8	82.0	72.0	77.4
Rural Areas	76.4	61.6	69.7	82.4	69.7	76.6
Urban Areas	75.9	74.4	75.2	79.9	80.9	80.4
Secondary (14–15 years)						
UP Overall	63.4	49.5	57.5	66.4	51.3	59.6
Rural Areas	63.0	46.5	56.1	65.9	45.6	57.1
Urban Areas	64.7	60.6	62.9	68.5	67.8	68.1

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and SSA, GoUP intends to provide free textbooks to all girls and schedule cast and schedule tribe boys studying in the primary and upper primary government schools. Once again, the PSMS-II shows that this program is quite well targeted towards the

poor: 37 percent of the poorest one-third of the population as compared to 17 percent of the richest one-third of the population. Overall, 5.4 percent and 32.4 percent of students in urban and rural areas received free text books in UP (Table 3.14).

Table 3.3: Highest Educational Attainment – Population Aged 18 Years and Older

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 18 AND OLDER (PERCENT)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH
Never Attended School	38.6	70.3	53.6	33.4	66.6	49.3
Less than Primary	6.8	4.7	5.8	7.4	5.1	6.3
Primary	11.6	8.2	10.0	12.7	7.8	10.4
Middle	14.5	5.7	10.4	17.1	7.6	12.5
Secondary or Higher	28.5	11.1	20.3	29.4	12.9	21.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 3.4: Drop-out Rate of Children Aged 6 to 15 Years

GROUP	DROP-OUT RATE AMONG CHILDREN IN AGE GROUP (PERCENT)			
	1999/2000 PSMS-I		2002/2003 PSMS-II	
	6–10 years	11–15 years	6–10 years	11–15 years
UP Overall	2.2	4.8	4.1	7.2
Rural Areas	2.3	4.8	4.0	7.8
Urban Areas	2.1	4.9	4.3	5.3

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 3.5: School Attendance Profile by Single-Year Age Group

ATTAINMENT LEVEL	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN (PERCENT)						
	5 yrs	6 yrs	7 yrs	8 yrs	9 yrs	10 yrs	11 yrs
PSMS-I							
Never attended school	67.0	46.3	33.3	26.9	23.4	23.1	17.7
Currently attending	31.7	52.3	65.9	71.7	74.2	72.6	77.8
Attended in the past	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	4.3	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PSMS-II							
Never attended school	55.3	34.3	19.9	15.1	13.4	14.7	11.3
Currently attending	44.0	64.6	78.8	83.1	84.9	81.2	84.4
Attended in the past	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.7	4.1	4.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 3.6: Main Reasons for Not Attending School (PSMS-II)

MAIN REASON GIVEN	1st REASON GIVEN			2nd REASON GIVEN		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Too young	1.4	1.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.7
School too far	6.0	6.9	1.2	4.8	5.5	0.0
Cannot afford	59.7	57.7	69.2	11.2	9.8	22.5
Looking after siblings	3.7	4.1	1.7	6.6	6.5	7.5
For working at home	4.2	4.4	3.3	11.0	12.1	2.7
For working at farm	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.9
Working for wage/salary	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.9	3.4
Education not considered useful	14.4	14.9	12.0	41.0	41.8	35.3
Admission procedure cumbersome	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.0
Disability	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.0
Other	8.9	9.5	6.0	20.7	19.8	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 3.7: Enrollment Rate of Children Aged 6 To 15 Years - by Region

REGION	ENROLLMENT RATE AMONG CHILDREN IN AGE GROUP (PERCENT)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	PRIMARY 6-10 yrs	MIDDLE 11-13 yrs	SECONDARY 14-15 yrs	PRIMARY 6-10 yrs	MIDDLE 11-13 yrs	SECONDARY 14-15 yrs
UP OVERALL	66.9	70.8	57.5	78.2	77.4	59.6
Rural Areas	65.4	69.7	56.1	78.1	76.6	57.1
Urban Areas	73.9	75.2	62.9	78.4	80.4	68.1

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 3.8: Enrollment Rate of Children Aged 6 To 15 Years – by Income Level

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP	ENROLLMENT RATE AMONG CHILDREN IN AGE GROUP (PERCENT)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	PRIMARY 6–10 yrs	MIDDLE 11–13 yrs	SECONDARY 14–15 yrs	PRIMARY 6–10 yrs	MIDDLE 11–13 yrs	SECONDARY 14–15 yrs
UP OVERALL	66.9	70.8	57.5	78.2	77.4	59.6
RURAL AREAS	65.4	69.7	56.1	78.1	76.6	57.1
Poor	58.2	59.5	39.8	72.2	69.0	42.6
Middle	66.8	72.3	57.3	79.4	75.8	56.0
Rich	74.2	77.9	68.9	85.9	85.8	72.4
URBAN AREAS	73.9	75.2	62.9	78.4	80.4	68.1
Poor	60.4	59.3	42.7	65.2	65.3	49.1
Middle	77.5	78.2	63.7	84.8	80.9	64.8
Rich	89.9	92.1	85.6	95.1	97.8	91.1

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 3.9: Enrollment Rate of Children Aged 6 To 15 Years – by Income Level

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP	ENROLLMENT RATE AMONG CHILDREN 6-15 YEARS (PERCENT)	
	1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II
	RURAL AREAS	64.9
Poor	56.0	67.1
Middle	66.6	74.6
Rich	74.1	83.2
URBAN AREAS	72.2	76.8
Poor	57.1	62.4
Middle	75.0	79.5
Rich	89.6	94.9

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 3.10: Proportion of Students Attending Different Types of Schools

TYPE OF SCHOOL	SHARE OF TOTAL STUDENTS IN THE AGE GROUP (PERCENT)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	PRIMARY 6–10 yrs	MIDDLE 11–13 yrs	SECONDARY 14–15 yrs	PRIMARY 6–10 yrs	MIDDLE 11–13 yrs	SECONDARY 14–15 yrs
UP OVERALL						
Government	68.0	61.9	54.6	60.7	53.8	48.8
Private	30.7	36.9	44.6	37.5	44.9	50.2
Other	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL AREAS						
Government	76.9	69.3	59.3	68.1	59.7	51.7
Private	21.9	29.5	40.0	30.1	38.9	47.4
Other	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
URBAN AREAS						
Government	29.6	33.6	38.2	24.4	30.9	40.3
Private	68.3	65.3	60.5	73.7	68.2	58.5
Other	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 3.11: Percentage Attending Government Schools – by Region and Income Level

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP	SHARE OF TOTAL STUDENTS IN THE AGE GROUP (PERCENT)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	PRIMARY 6–10 yrs	MIDDLE 11–13 yrs	SECONDARY 14–15 yrs	PRIMARY 6–10 yrs	MIDDLE 11–13 yrs	SECONDARY 14–15 yrs
UP OVERALL	67.9	61.9	54.6	60.7	53.8	48.8
RURAL AREAS	76.9	69.3	59.3	68.1	59.7	51.7
Poor	82.0	75.1	59.6	81.7	68.5	64.9
Middle	76.8	70.2	62.6	66.7	63.5	54.3
Rich	71.3	63.6	56.6	52.0	48.4	41.9
URBAN AREAS	29.6	33.6	38.2	24.4	30.9	40.3
Poor	41.8	43.9	44.4	38.2	44.2	54.3
Middle	29.7	32.9	41.3	19.9	30.9	41.0
Rich	16.9	25.8	31.9	11.2	20.4	32.1

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 3.12: Average Expenditure Per Pupil on Education – PSMS-II

LOCATION AND SCHOOL LEVEL	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES								
	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS			PRIVATE SCHOOLS			OVERALL: ALL SCHOOLS		
	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL
UP OVERALL	176	357	534	834	847	1680	455	565	1021
Primary level	62	172	234	629	613	1242	272	335	607
Middle level	223	497	720	887	864	1751	557	681	1239
Secondary level	530	1010	1540	965	1226	2191	774	1131	1905
Higher level	1046	1423	2470	1993	1876	3869	1531	1655	3186
RURAL AREAS	126	294	420	540	719	1258	275	447	723
Primary level	52	161	214	426	508	934	163	264	426
Middle level	171	455	625	543	737	1280	339	582	922
Secondary level	474	902	1377	740	1124	1865	626	1029	1654
Higher level	813	1216	2029	1048	1533	2581	931	1375	2305
URBAN AREAS	573	854	1427	1454	1118	2572	1170	1033	2203
Primary level	192	325	517	1036	825	1861	819	697	1516
Middle level	551	760	1311	1703	1165	2868	1341	1038	2379
Secondary level	664	1271	1936	1574	1503	3077	1157	1397	2554
Higher level	1420	1756	3176	3346	2367	5714	2438	2079	4517

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 3.13: Receipt of Government Scholarships (PSMS-II) – by Income Level

	PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS GETTING SCHOLARSHIPS		
	BOYS	GIRLS	OVERALL
UP OVERALL	16.8	18.4	17.5
UP Rural	18.9	21.0	19.8
UP Urban	7.8	9.3	8.5
By Income Level			
Poor	23.7	26.8	25.1
Middle	17.3	18.5	17.8
Rich	10.3	9.8	10.1

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 3.14: Receipt of Free Text Books (PSMS-II) – by Income Level

	PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS GETTING FREE TEXTBOOKS		
	BOYS	GIRLS	OVERALL
UP OVERALL	24.2	30.4	26.9
UP Rural	28.7	37.3	32.4
UP Urban	4.6	6.4	5.4
By Income Level			
Poor	33.9	40.6	37.0
Middle	24.8	31.1	27.5
Rich	15.1	19.2	16.8

Source: PSMS-II.



4.1 Introduction

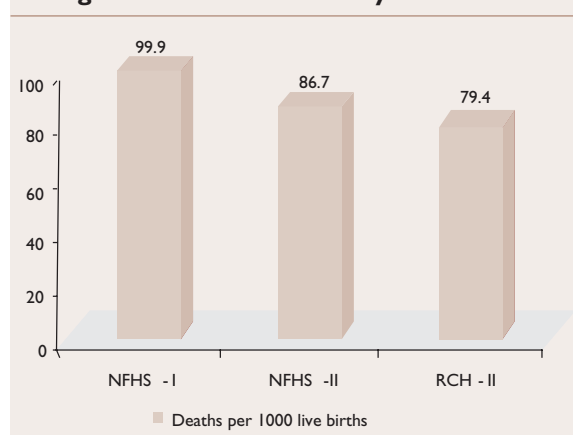
One important lesson learned from the analysis of PSMS-I data was that the most appropriate tools for the collection of information on most health-related indicators are specialized rather than multipurpose surveys. Accordingly, health-related questions that did not show accurate responses in the PSMS-I were dropped from the PSMS-II, and many of the indicators presented in this section are collected from the 1992/93 and 1998/99 National Family Health Surveys (NFHS-I and II)¹¹ and the 1995 and 2002 Reproductive Child Health Surveys (RCH). Some of the health-related questions (e.g., morbidity, maternity-related care and use of Anganwadi centers) did show accurate response rates and were kept in the PSMS-II. Indicators based on these questions are presented in this section. Disability was also the subject of the survey of the NSS 58th round conducted in 2002, and so some findings from the state sample of this NSS round are also presented in this chapter.

4.2 Infant and Child Mortality

Sample Registration System (SRS) data show that the infant mortality rate (IMR) in UP has fallen from 85 to 80 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1998 and 2002 (Table 4.1). This trend of declining infant mortality is confirmed by the NFHS-I and II surveys, which show that the IMR in UP declined from 99.9 deaths per 1,000 live births for the five-year period preceding the 1992/93 survey, to 86.7 deaths per 1,000 live births for the corresponding five-year time interval preceding the 1998–99 survey (Figure 4.1).

Notwithstanding the observed decline in IMR in UP, it remained considerably higher than the corresponding all-India average (63 deaths per 1,000 live births), both statistics based on SRS. Moreover, IMR in rural areas is considerably higher than that in urban areas (83 vs. 58).¹² Similarly, the gender differentials in the IMR (76

Figure 4.1: Infant Mortality Rate in UP



male, 84 female) in UP was considerably higher than that in India overall (62 male, 65 female).¹³

4.3 Antenatal and Postnatal Care, Family Planning Services

Only slightly more than half of all expectant mothers among the poorest one-fifth of the population received full or some antenatal care. The coverage among the wealthiest one-fifth was reported at 80 percent, which is still far from full coverage (Table 4.2). On the other hand, awareness of the benefits of some of the elements of antenatal care was found to be high among

¹¹ The principal objective of the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS-I and II) is to provide state and national estimates of fertility, the practice of family planning, infant and child mortality, maternal and child health and the utilization of health services provided to mothers and children. The first survey (NFHS-I) was conducted in 1992/93 and the second (NFHS-II) in 1998–99. NFHS-II covered a representative sample of about 91,000 ever-married women aged 15–49 years from 26 states in India in two phases, the first starting in November 1998 and the second in March 1999. Reproductive Child Health Surveys have been launched in 1995 with the objective to collect data on antenatal care and immunization services, the extent of safe deliveries, contraceptive prevalence, unmet need for family planning, awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS and utilization of government health services and user's satisfaction.

¹² SRS Bulletin, Volume 38, No. 1, April 2004. Registrar General of India.

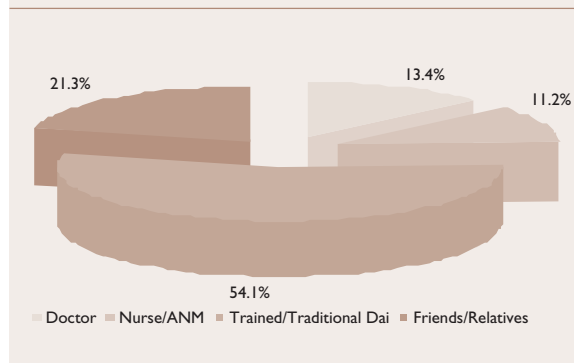
¹³ RCH-II, which covered only rural areas, confirms that the IMR in UP had fallen further to 79.4 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2002.

the population of rural UP. Use of antenatal care from private providers, including by the poor, was quite high (Table 4.3). The low use of antenatal services provided by the public sector suggests that government services may not be widely available, or their perceived quality may be low. An overwhelming majority of deliveries still occur at home, although women from the wealthiest population strata increasingly choose to deliver in government, and especially private hospitals (Table 4.4).

Table 4.5 presents the proportion of married women that delivered a baby at any time during the one-year period preceding the date of interview. As the table shows, about 80 percent women in UP in the age group 15 to 49 years who were ever married. This percentage for rural and urban areas was 82 and 69 percent respectively. While the proportion of the age group that was married did not vary much by income level, within this group there was a clear pattern in the share of women reporting a delivery in the past year (18 percent among the poorest one-third vs. 9 percent among the richest one-third).

Table 4.6 presents data on the place of delivery by income level and social group in UP. Only 16 percent of deliveries were institutional deliveries, while the rest (i.e., 84 percent) were non-institutional. Institutional deliveries in urban areas were found to

Figure 4.3: Distribution of Deliveries by Person Conducting Delivery



be much more common than in rural areas (38 vs. 12 percent respectively). As one would expect, the proportion of institutional deliveries was found to rise with income and to be relatively low among socially disadvantaged groups.

In general, deliveries at medical institutions are considered to be safer than those at home. The PSMS questionnaire included a question on ‘who conducted the delivery’. Table 4.7 presents the breakdown of births by type of person conducting the delivery. As these data show, over half the deliveries in UP are conducted by trained/traditional dais, followed by 10 percent by doctors/nurses/ANMs, and friends/relatives in 25 percent of the cases. Clearly deliveries conducted by friends/relatives are not as safe as those conducted by trained professionals. This percentage in rural areas is almost double that in urban areas.

Figure 4.2: Percentage Reporting Home Deliveries

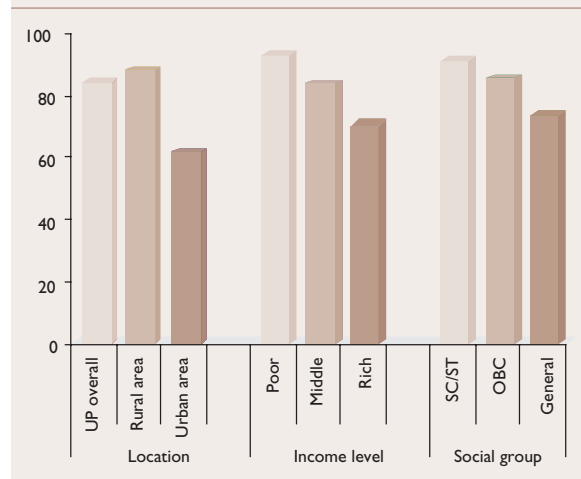


Figure 4.4: Percentage of Safe Deliveries

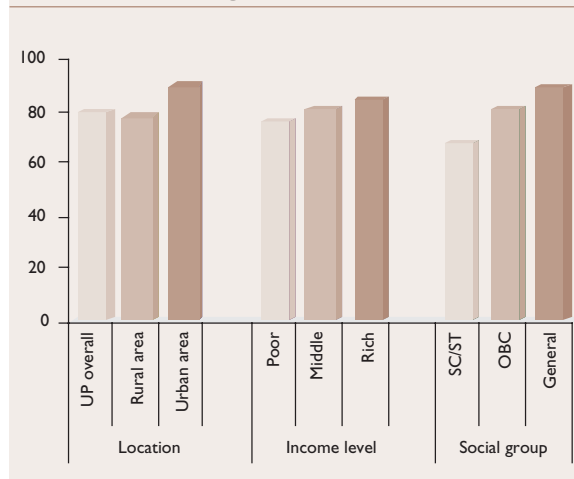
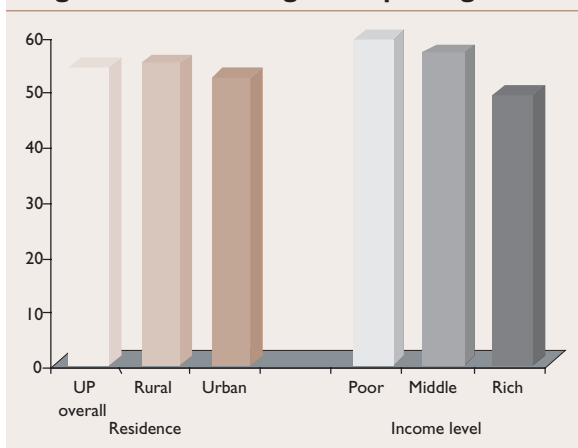


Figure 4.5: Percentage of Reporting Fever



Considering all institutional deliveries as safe along with deliveries at home by trained personnel, the extent of safe deliveries was analyzed (Table 4.8). In UP, the prevalence of safe deliveries was estimated to be 78.7 percent (90 percent urban, 77 percent rural). The gap between the rich and poor was found to be about 8 percent. Similarly, SC/ST women reported a lower incidence of safe deliveries (66.7 percent) as compared to the OBC and general population (80.3 percent and 88.5 percent respectively).

The use of family planning in UP is generally low. Only a third of all eligible couples in rural UP use any family planning method, and the poor are even less likely to utilize a method than the wealthy (Table 4.9). Among couples who do use family planning, female sterilization is still the most common method. Other modern methods such as the oral pill and condom/nirodh are used by only 14 percent of the family planning users in the poorest 20 percent of the population, and by 25 percent of all users among the wealthiest 20 percent (Table 4.10). The most common non-modern method is periodic abstinence.

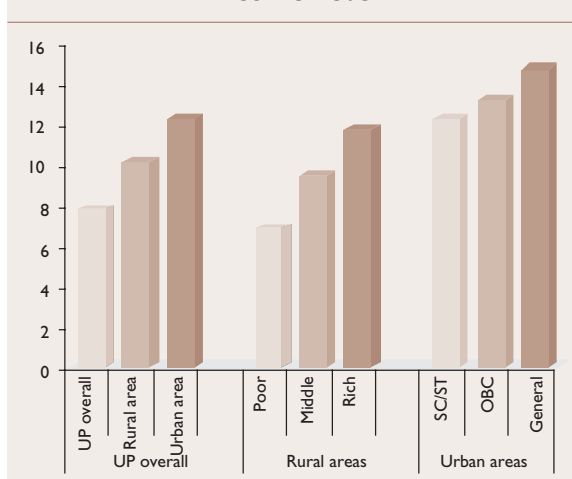
4.4 Morbidity

A question on morbidity was asked in the PSMS-II with reference to the last 15 days preceding the interview. Overall, about 10.6 percent of the population reported experiencing some illness during this period (Table 4.11). The incidence of self-reported illness in UP did not appear to vary much

by income or social group. Table 4.12 reports the breakdown of self-reported symptoms for consulting a doctor/quack or any health service. More than half of the persons visiting a health facility reported doing so because of fever. Clearly, fever could be indicative of a variety of ailments, ranging from a minor infection to major health problems. Other reasons reported for seeking health care included stomachache, diarrhea, cough and injury. There appeared to be no marked differences among rural and urban areas in most regards, except that the share of the population reporting a consultation for the reasons of delivery, antenatal/postnatal services and health check-up in urban areas was twice that in rural areas. The propensity to report a fever or diarrhea fell with the respondents' income level.

Those who reported seeking health care for their illness were also asked about whom they consulted (i.e., the type of consultation) for treatment. Their responses have been regrouped as: government, private, risky (private informal) and others (Table 4.13). The government and private consultation type include trained doctors in the health facilities run by public and private sectors respectively. The risky group of consultation type includes faith healers and untrained practitioners/quacks. Government type consultation was taken by 10.3 percent (9.6 rural, 13.5 percent urban). About 40

Figure 4.6: Proportion Consulting Government Health Facility/Doctor by Income Level



percent reported consulting private health services for treatment in the last 15 days. In urban areas about 61 percent relied on private health services compared to 35 percent in rural areas. The risky type consultation was more prevalent in rural areas (50.2 percent) though a sizeable percentage (20.2 percent) was also found in urban areas. When looking at the income levels and consultation type it was found that in both rural and urban areas, poor were less likely to go to a government-type consultation compared to other income classes. In this regard, the gap between rich and poor was almost double in rural areas (4.8 percent) compared to urban areas (2.5 percent). The private type consultation had increasing trends with the income levels for overall UP, rural areas and urban areas. The risky consultation remained more or less static for the poor and middle income levels, but then declined among the rich.

About 1 percent of the persons who reported some illness or other but did not consult for their illness were asked to describe the reasons why they did not consult (Table 4.14) and the symptoms of the illness. About 79 percent reported three main reasons, namely: ‘problem not serious’, ‘resorted to home remedy’ and ‘repeated old prescription’, reported by 73, 77 and 85 percent, respectively, by poor, middle and rich income levels. Going by symptoms, about one-third reported fever with decreasing propensity by income levels. About 30 percent reported other symptoms of the illness. Among other prominent

reasons were cough (13.2 percent) and stomachache (11.3 percent), for which no consultation was sought (Table 4.15).

To get an indication of loss of man-days due to reported illness, the PSMS-II included a question on the number of days a person was unable to function normally. One-third reported that despite the illness there was not a single day when they abstained from normal working, while an equal proportion reported a loss of 3 to 7 days during the prior 15 days (Table 4.16). About one-sixth of the persons reported a loss of 8 to 15 days, while 19 percent reported a loss of up to 2 days. About 7 percent more persons in urban areas reported ‘no loss’ as compared to their rural counterparts. The propensity to report 7 to 15 days grew with the increase in income level.

4.5 Anganwadi Attendance

Anganwadi centers have been established across India for the welfare of children aged 0–6 years, in particular to improve nutritional status, for regular health check-ups, immunization awareness and preschool education. The two PSMS rounds included questions on awareness and current attendance of these centers. The specific question ‘does an Anganwadi exist within your village/block’ was asked to those households who had at least one child of age 0–6. About 18 percent of households had no idea about the existence of an Anganwadi in their village/block (Table 4.17). Among the rest, an equal proportion of households reported having and not having an Anganwadi in their village/block. Awareness levels were found to be higher in rural areas, and among relatively better-off households as well as in the SC/ST group.

The two PSMS rounds corroborate great success in improving Anganwadi attendance: whilst almost negligible in Round I, attendance rose to 9.8 percent in Round II. Moreover, the program appeared to be well-targeted towards the state’s poor and socially disadvantaged groups [attendance of 11.4 percent for the poor vs. 7.4 percent for the rich; 3 percent more SC/ST children attended the Anganwadi

Figure 4.7: Proportion of Persons by Number of Days Unable to Function Normally

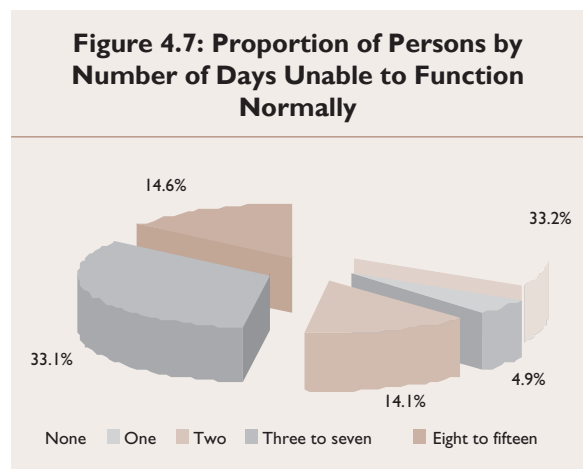
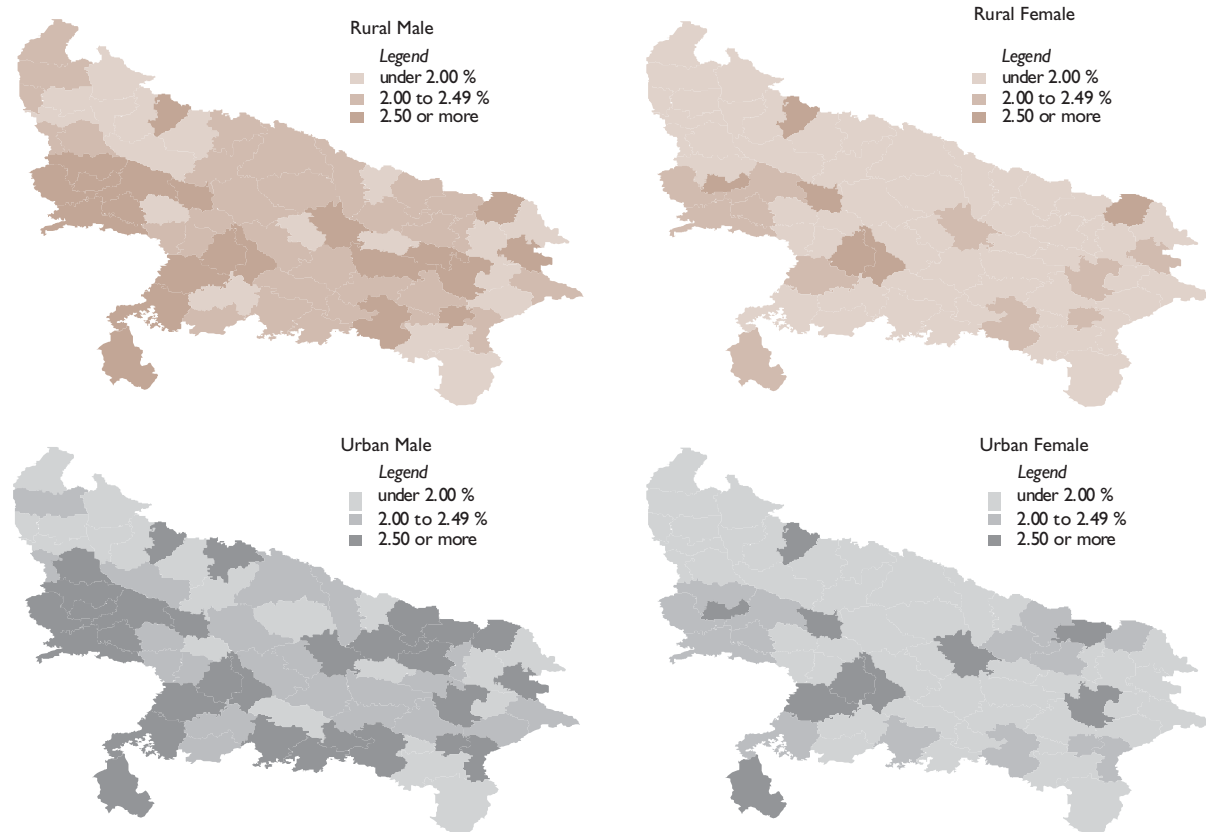


Figure 4.8: Prevalence of Disability by District of Uttar Pradesh (Census 2001)

compared to other social groups (Table 4.18)]. The survey also gathered specific information on nutritional supplements received by children. More than three-quarters of the children attending the Anganwadi reported receiving the food supplement ‘always’, followed by 17.8 percent who got it ‘sometimes’, whilst only 4.9 percent reported ‘never’ receiving it (Table 4.19).

4.6 Disability

The persistence and prevalence of disability is an important factor affecting the overall health status of the population. In the 2001 Population Census, questions on disability status were asked of respondents, and the results of these are available at the district level (see figure 4.8). The NSS 58th round also inquired about purpose schedule during July–December 2002. Table 4.21 presents prevalence of disability per 1000 population by disability type for Census 2001 and the NSS 58th round. In general

there appears to be fairly close agreement between these two estimates of prevalence for ‘speech and hearing’ and ‘mental’ disability types, while the variation in visual and locomotor disabilities may be due to definitional and operational differences. The prevalence of disability was found to be 20.8 and 13.2 per thousand, as per census 2001 and the NSS 58 round respectively. In both cases males had higher prevalence compared to females. Table 4.22 presents number of districts by prevalence categories. More than half the districts had prevalence levels below 2 percent, followed by 18 and 16 districts with prevalence 2–2.49 percent and 2.5 percent and above. About three quarters of the districts reported a male prevalence of disability of 2 percent and above.

Table 4.1: Infant Mortality Rate in Uttar Pradesh

	IMR (Deaths per 1,000 live births)				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
UP OVERALL	85	84	83	83	80
UP Rural	89	88	87	86	83
UP Urban	65	66	65	62	58

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2002, Office of the Registrar General, India.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Expectant Women by Receipt of Antenatal Care

INCOME CLASS	PERCENT RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE		
	FULL	ANY	NONE
1 LOWEST	3.3	52.0	44.7
2	4.2	51.6	44.2
3	5.3	54.8	39.9
4	6.0	60.5	33.5
5 HIGHEST	13.9	66.0	20.4

Source: RCH, rural UP only.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Expectant Receiving Antenatal Care by Source

	SOURCE OF ANTENATAL CARE (PERCENT)					
	GOVT. HOSPITAL	GOVT. DISPENSARY	PHC	SC	PRIVATE	OTHERS
1 LOWEST	26.9	1.4	26.1	21.4	21.3	2.9
2	30.8	1.8	22.8	17.7	25.9	1.0
3	31.8	1.7	21.1	15.0	28.9	1.6
4	34.4	1.9	16.9	11.0	34.3	1.5
5 HIGHEST	32.8	1.4	5.5	2.8	56.9	0.7

Source: RCH, rural UP only.

Table 4.4: Women Delivering During Past One Year by Place of Delivery

INCOME CLASS	PLACE OF DELIVERY (PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN)						
	GOVT. HOSPITAL/ CHC/RH	PRIVATE HOSPITAL	PHC	SC	HOME	OTHERS	INFO. NOT AVAILABLE
1 LOWEST	2.9	2.8	0.8	0.4	92.6	0.3	0.2
2	3.6	3.6	1.5	0.3	90.5	0.2	0.2
3	3.9	3.7	0.3	0.7	91.2	0.3	0.3
4	4.9	7.0	0.6	0.4	86.4	0.4	0.4
5 HIGHEST	8.1	16.8	0.9	0.6	73.1	0.5	0.5

Source: RCH, rural UP only.

Table 4.5: Married Women Reporting Delivery in Last One Year

	PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS	
	EVER MARRIED	GIVEN BIRTH IN LAST 1 YEAR AMONG MARRIED
UP overall	79.4	13.7
Rural areas	82.3	14.3
Urban areas	69.0	10.8
By income level		
Poor	80.5	18.0
Middle	80.9	14.2
Rich	77.0	9.4
By social group		
SC/ST	82.2	14.5
OBC	80.1	14.1
Other	75.6	12.1

Table 4.6: Percentage of Deliveries by Place

INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIAL GROUP	HOME	PLACE OF DELIVERIES		TOTAL
		GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY	PRIVATE FACILITY	
UP overall	84.1	6.2	9.8	100
Rural areas	88.0	5.3	6.7	100
Urban areas	61.6	11.0	27.3	100
By income level				
Poor	92.7	4.7	2.6	100
Middle	83.6	5.5	10.9	100
Rich	70.6	9.6	19.9	100
By social group				
SC/ST	90.9	3.8	5.4	100
OBC	85.5	7.0	7.6	100
Other	73.6	7.1	19.3	100

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 4.7: Percentage of Women Giving Birth at Home by Person Conducting Delivery

INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIAL GROUP	WHO CONDUCTED DELIVERY				TOTAL
	DOCTOR	NURSE/ ANM	TRAINED/ TRADITIONAL DAI	FRIENDS/ RELATIVES	
UP overall	3.1	7.2	64.4	25.3	100
Rural areas	2.9	6.7	64.2	26.2	100
Urban areas	4.4	11.2	66.4	18.0	100
By income level					
Poor	2.9	5.6	64.4	27.1	100
Middle	3.3	6.4	66.5	23.9	100
Rich	3.1	12.0	61.1	23.9	100
By social group					
SC/ST	3.7	5.5	54.1	36.7	100
OBC	2.6	5.6	68.7	23.1	100
Other	3.5	13.4	67.5	15.6	100

Source: PSMS-II.

INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIAL GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF SAFE DELIVERIES
UP overall	78.7
Rural areas	76.9
Urban areas	88.9
By income level	
Poor	74.9
Middle	80.1
Rich	83.2
By social group	
SC/ST	66.7
OBC	80.3
Other	88.5

Source: PSMS-II.

INCOME CLASS	USE OF FP METHOD	
	YES	NO
1 LOWEST	25.2	74.8
2	29.0	71.0
3	31.2	68.8
4	33.8	66.2
5 HIGHEST	43.7	56.3

Source: RCH, rural UP only

INCOME CLASS	Type of FP method								
	FEMALE STERILIZATION	MALE STERILIZATION	IUC/CT/ LOOP	ORAL PILL	CONDOM/ NIRODH	RHYTHM/ ABSTINENCE	WITHDRAWAL	OTHER MODERN	OTHER TRADITIONAL
1 LOWEST	44.1	0.9	1.6	6.1	7.5	32.9	5.3	0.9	0.9
2	42.4	1.0	2.5	6.5	7.9	33.0	5.4	0.4	0.9
3	47.3	0.8	2.8	4.6	9.3	27.8	5.5	0.9	1.0
4	49.7	1.3	3.7	5.7	12.0	21.8	4.8	0.3	0.8
5 HIGHEST	46.0	1.4	6.9	9.0	16.1	16.0	3.8	0.4	0.6

Source: RCH, rural UP only.

Table 4.11: Percentage Reporting Illness (During 15 Days Preceding Survey)

	PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS BY STATUS				TOTAL
	DID NOT CONSULT	CONSULTED FOR ILLNESS	CONSULTED FOR MATERNAL/ OTHER REASONS	DID NOT FEEL ILL	
UP Overall	1.0	7.7	1.9	89.4	100
UP Rural	1.0	7.8	1.9	89.3	100
UP Urban	0.8	7.2	2.1	90.0	100
By income level					
Poor	0.9	6.8	1.2	91.1	100
Middle	1.0	7.4	1.7	90.0	100
Rich	1.1	8.9	2.9	87.0	100
By social group					
SC/ST	1.1	7.9	1.8	89.1	100
OBC	0.9	7.8	1.8	89.5	100
Other	1.0	7.3	2.3	89.4	100

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 4.12: Population Consulting Doctor/ Quack/ Health Facility by Symptom

SELF-REPORTED SYMPTOMS	PERCENT REPORTING					
	BY RESIDENCE			BY INCOME LEVEL		
	UP OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH
Fever	54.2	54.7	52.3	59.3	56.6	49.1
Diarrhea	7.0	7.2	6.1	8.3	6.6	6.5
Vomiting	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.9
Spinning	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.3
Cough	4.8	4.4	6.4	4.5	5.0	4.7
Stomach ache	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.3
Injury	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5
REASONS						
Delivery	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
ANC/PNC	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6
Health check-up	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.0
Immunization	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Family planning services	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
Others	17.7	17.4	19.2	14.0	16.6	21.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 4.13: Percentage Consulting by Consultation Type and Income Level

LOCATION AND INCOME LEVEL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION				TOTAL
	GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE FORMAL	PRIVATE INFORMAL	OTHERS	
UP overall	10.3	39.9	44.6	5.2	100
Poor	7.8	36.5	49.9	5.8	100
Middle	10.1	34.9	50.1	4.9	100
Rich	12.2	46.1	36.8	4.9	100
Rural areas	9.6	35.2	50.2	5.1	100
Poor	6.9	34.3	53.4	5.5	100
Middle	9.4	29.3	56.3	5.0	100
Rich	11.7	40.2	43.3	4.8	100
Urban areas	13.5	60.7	20.2	5.6	100
Poor	12.2	46.9	33.6	7.3	100
Middle	13.1	58.9	23.2	4.8	100
Rich	14.7	70.5	9.8	5.1	100

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 4.14: Population Not Consulting Doctor/ Quack/ Health Facility by Reason

REASONS FOR NOT CONSULTING	PERCENT REPORTING					
	BY RESIDENCE			BY INCOME LEVEL		
	UP OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH
Problem not serious	30.4	28.8	39.5	32.4	31.1	28.3
Home remedy	24.5	24.8	23.0	20.5	25.7	26.7
Treatment expensive	11.0	11.4	8.6	11.8	13.2	8.4
Other reasons clubbed	4.8	5.0	3.5	8.2	3.6	3.0
Repeated old prescription	24.0	24.1	23.0	19.8	20.6	30.3
Others	5.4	5.9	2.4	7.2	5.9	3.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 4.15: Population Not Consulting Doctor/Quack/ Health Facility by Symptom

SELF REPORTED SYMPTOM	PERCENT REPORTING					
	BY RESIDENCE			BY INCOME LEVEL		
	UP OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH
Fever	33.2	33.6	30.8	36.1	36.2	28.3
Diarrhea	4.9	5.1	3.8	4.9	5.8	4.1
Vomiting	3.9	3.0	9.0	3.4	2.8	5.2
Dizziness	1.7	1.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	0.6
Cough	13.2	12.8	15.7	15.1	9.8	14.7
Stomach ache	11.3	11.0	12.7	5.4	14.0	13.6
Injury	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.1	1.7	3.1
Others	29.3	30.5	23.1	30.0	27.4	30.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 4.16: Percentage of Persons (Age 6 and above) by Number of Days Unable to Work Normally Due to Illness

NUMBER OF DAYS	PERCENT REPORTING					
	BY RESIDENCE			BY INCOME LEVEL		
	UP OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH
None	33.2	31.9	38.7	35.2	31.5	33.2
One	5.0	5.2	3.9	5.6	5.0	4.5
Two	14.1	14.0	14.5	12.7	15.6	13.9
Three to seven	33.1	33.7	30.6	34.3	34.3	31.6
Eight to fifteen	14.7	15.2	12.2	12.2	13.7	16.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 4.17: Percentage of Households by Knowledge of Existence of Anganwadi in the Village

INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIAL GROUP	DOES AN ANGANWADI EXIST WITHIN THE VILLAGE/ BLOCK			
	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
UP overall	40.9	40.7	18.4	100
Rural areas	46.4	37.8	15.8	100
Urban areas	14.3	54.7	31.1	100
By income level				
Poor	36.6	42.8	20.6	100
Middle	41.7	40.5	17.8	100
Rich	45.9	38.0	16.2	100
By social group				
SC/ST	46.3	37.3	16.4	100
OBC	40.4	40.7	18.9	100
Other	36.2	44.3	19.5	100

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 4.18: Percentage of Children (0-6 Years) Attending Anganwadi in UP

INCOME LEVEL / SOCIAL GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN
UP overall	9.8
Rural areas	10.0
Urban areas	5.9
By income level	
Poor	11.4
Middle	9.8
Rich	7.4
By social group	
SC/ST	12.0
OBC	9.1
Other	8.5

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 4.19: Percentage of Children (0–6 Years) Receiving the Nutritional Supplement

INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIAL GROUP	INTENSITY OF RECEIVING THE NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT			TOTAL
	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	NEVER	
UP overall	77.3	17.8	4.9	100
Rural areas	77.2	17.7	5.1	100
Urban areas	78.6	21.2	0.2	100
By income level				
Poor	77.5	18.5	4.0	100
Middle	76.0	19.4	4.6	100
Rich	78.8	13.6	7.6	100
By social group				
SC/ST	81.3	12.1	6.5	100
OBC	74.8	19.7	5.6	100
Other	76.1	24.0	0.0	100

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 4.20: Percentage of Children (0–6 Years) Receiving the Nutritional Supplement

INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIAL GROUP	INTENSITY OF RECEIVING THE NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT			TOTAL
	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	NEVER	
UP Rural	77.2	17.7	5.1	100
By income level				
Poor	77.4	18.5	4.2	100
Middle	76.1	19.2	4.8	100
Rich	78.8	13.6	7.6	100
By social group				
SC/ST	81.3	12.1	6.6	100
OBC	73.8	20.4	5.8	100
Other	78.3	21.7	0.0	100
UP Urban	78.6	21.2	0.2	100
By income level				
Poor	80.5	19.3	0.3	100
Middle	74.7	25.3	0.0	100
Rich	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
By social group				
SC/ST	83.4	16.6	0.0	100
OBC	93.9	5.8	0.3	100
Other	10.1	89.9	0.0	100

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 4.21: Prevalence of Disability per 1000 Population by Disability Type and Sex

TYPE OF DISABILITY	DISABLED PER 1000 POPULATION								
	UP OVERALL			RURAL			URBAN		
	PERSON	MALE	FEMALE	PERSON	MALE	FEMALE	PERSON	MALE	FEMALE
Census 2001									
Total	20.8	23.7	17.5	20.6	23.5	17.3	21.6	24.5	18.4
In seeing	11.1	11.9	10.3	11.0	11.7	10.2	11.8	12.7	10.7
In speech & hearing	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.1
In movement	5.6	7.1	3.9	5.6	7.2	3.9	5.4	6.7	4.0
Mental	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.6	1.6
NSS 58 state sample									
At least one disability	13.2	16.2	9.9	14.0	17.0	10.6	10.1	12.8	7.2
Visual	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
In speech & hearing	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.5	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.1
Locomotor	8.0	10.3	5.3	8.2	10.6	5.5	6.9	9.0	4.5
Mental	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7

Source: Census 2001 and NSS 58 round state sample.

Table 4.22: Prevalence of Disability per 1000 Population by Disability Type and Sex

PREVALENCE CATEGORIES	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO PREVALENCE CATEGORIES								
	UP OVERALL			RURAL			URBAN		
	PERSON	MALE	FEMALE	PERSON	MALE	FEMALE	PERSON	MALE	FEMALE
Less than 2 percent	36	16	51	36	17	51	29	19	46
2-2.49 percent	18	30	13	18	28	13	19	21	14
More than 2.5 percent	16	24	6	16	25	6	22	30	10
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70

Source: Census 2001.

5. Asset Ownership, Housing and Access to Amenities



5.1 Introduction

The various types of consumer durables and assets owned by households are useful not only for the stream of consumption services they provide their owners, but also because they are an important store of wealth that can be liquidated in times of distress. In developing countries, the single most important asset owned by households is often the dwelling in which they live. Hence, the type of dwelling in which a household lives is an important indicator of its welfare level. Similarly, access to water, sanitation and electricity is a key dimension of living standards. Narrowly defined measures of household welfare that focus on household consumption or income alone do not capture households' use of these publicly provided services, as households often do not pay for such services, or the payments that they make are partial and irregular. Access to public services is usually far from universal, so those households that have access to these services enjoy levels of well-being that may be considerably higher than those that do not have access to these services, even though their consumption or income levels look similar.

Accordingly, when examining changes in living conditions between two points in time, it is important to also pay attention to changes in the level of provision of publicly provided services and amenities, such as the quality of the dwelling, water, sanitation and electricity. This chapter examines changes in several such important non-monetary indicators of living standards using data from the two PSMS rounds. In general the findings from the two rounds are somewhat mixed, though this is partly to be expected given the relatively short time period of only two to three years between the two rounds (several of the indicators covered change quite slowly over time): while modest improvements are evident in a few dimensions, in most areas the general picture appears mostly to have remained unchanged, or even to have worsened in a few areas. In addition, the

fact that two sets of estimates derived from two independent PSMS rounds are in fact quite close to one another increases our confidence in the accuracy and reliability of the PSMS-derived estimates.

The chapter starts with an examination of asset ownership by households in UP and then proceeds with an examination of the structure of dwellings, access to water, sanitation and electricity.

5.2 Ownership of Assets and Consumer Durables

Estimates of the percentage of the population that owns various types of assets as reported by the two PSMS surveys are in fact very similar across the two rounds (Table 5.1). In both surveys, the pattern of ownership in the rural and urban population is quite different (Figure 5.1). It is clear that livestock assets such as cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep and other such animals are far more common in rural areas than in urban areas, while assets such as motor cycles/scooters and sewing machines are more common in urban areas. More surprising perhaps is that the incidence of consumer durables such as televisions should be so much higher in urban areas than in rural areas (66 percent versus 18 percent in Round II). As will be seen below, access to electricity is much higher in urban than in rural areas, which may help

Figure 5.1: Ownership of Assets (PSMS-II)

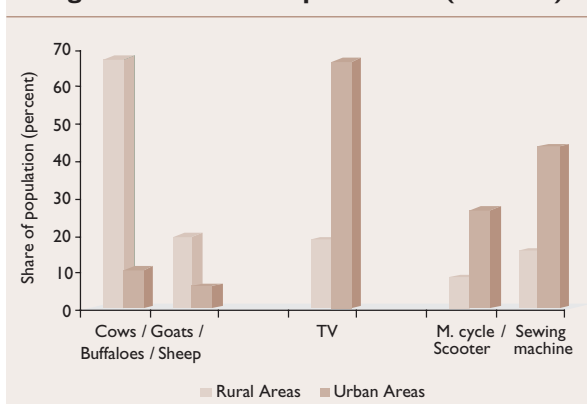
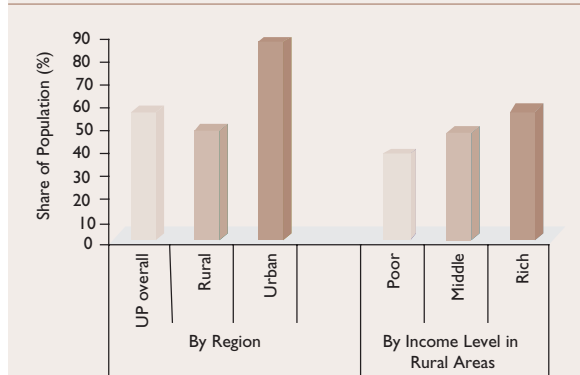


Figure 5.2: Dwelling of Pucca Building Material(PSMS-II)



explain the sharp contrast in the pattern of ownership of durable goods across rural and urban areas. While it is possible to operate some electrical appliances with generators, such as televisions, in general this is not such an uncommon sight in rural areas of UP.

5.3 Structure of Dwelling

Turning to an examination of housing conditions in Uttar Pradesh, data from PSMS-II shows that more than half of all dwellings in UP are now made of Pucca construction material (Figure 5.2). As one would expect, the incidence of Pucca house ownership is markedly higher in urban areas compared to rural areas of UP, and among the rich compared to the middle one-third and poorest one-third of the population in both urban as well as in rural areas of the state (Table 5.3).

5.4 Access to Water

The PSMS allows a breakdown of the Uttar Pradesh

population in terms of access to drinking water (Table 5.4). Households with tap water access are those that benefit from water provided through a piped network. Hand-pumps remain the most common source of drinking water supply in UP, with about three-fourths of the population of the state reporting this to be their main drinking water source (Figure 5.3). Overall, about three-fifths of the population of UP have their main source of drinking water within the premises of their own dwelling. As one would expect, access to drinking water supply is much better in urban compared to rural areas in UP. About half the urban population obtains its drinking water supply from taps in urban areas, and over four-fifths have their main water source within the premises of their dwelling (Table 5.5). Data from both survey rounds confirm that the rich are more likely to have access to water within their premises compared to the middle and poorest one-third population group.

5.5 Sanitation Facilities

Possibly as important to the welfare of households as access to safe drinking water is a sanitary environment, where the risk of contaminated water is minimized. Breaking down the population of UP by access to type of latrine, the first point that emerges on an examination of PSMS-II data is that in the state as a whole, some 71 percent of the population does not have access to latrines of any type (Figure 5.4). This figure is as high as 84 percent in rural areas, but only 19 percent in urban areas (Table 5.8). Arguably, access to latrines is more urgent in urban areas as congested living arrangements raise considerably the health risks associated with a lack

Figure 5.3: Main Drinking Water Source by Access and Type: PSMS-II

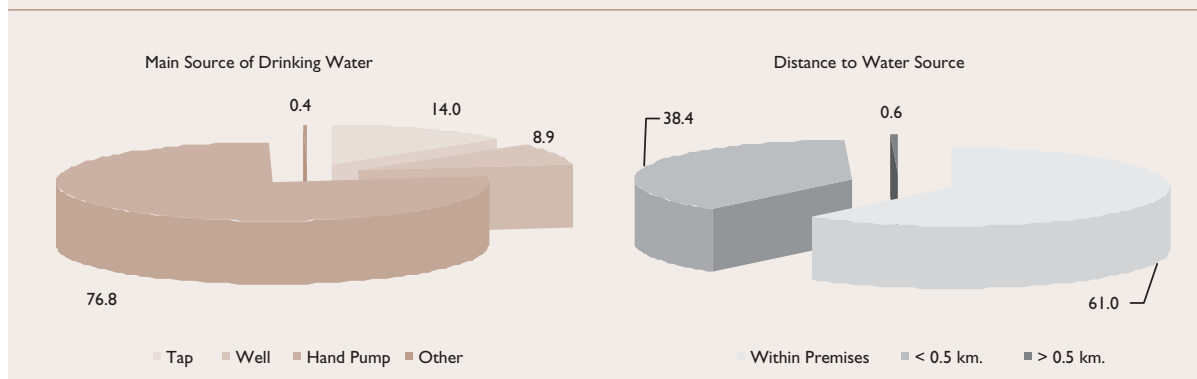
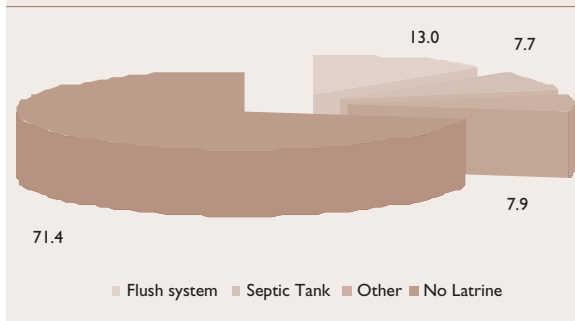


Figure 5.4 : Type of Latrine (PSMS-II)



of sanitation infrastructure. Flush latrines are much more prevalent in urban areas compared to rural areas, reflecting the fact that expansion of wastewater removal networks into rural areas is not as advanced as in urban areas (Figure 5.5). Furthermore, within urban areas, there is much variation across different income groups: while only around 24 percent of the population from the poorest one-third of the population has access to flush latrines, this share rises to around 57 percent among the rich (Table 5.9).

Over two-thirds of UP’s population were connected to either a covered or open drains sanitation system, while about 29 percent was not connected to any system (Figure 5.6). The share of the population with no sanitation system was much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas (35 percent vs. 5 percent; see Table 5.6). Access to covered/open drains in urban areas across UP is quite high, even among the poor: close to 89 percent of the poorest one-third of the urban population in UP was connected to such facilities, compared to around 56 percent of the poor in rural areas (Table 5.7).

5.6 Access to Electricity

An important basic infrastructure service publicly

Figure 5.6: Sanitation System (PSMS-II)

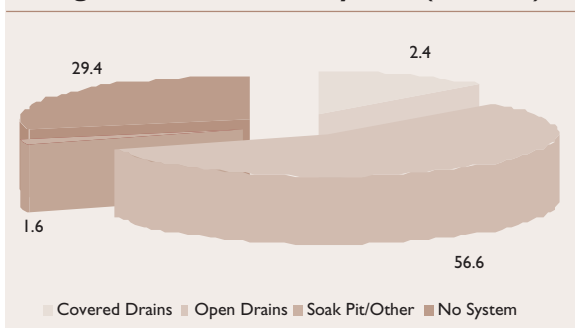
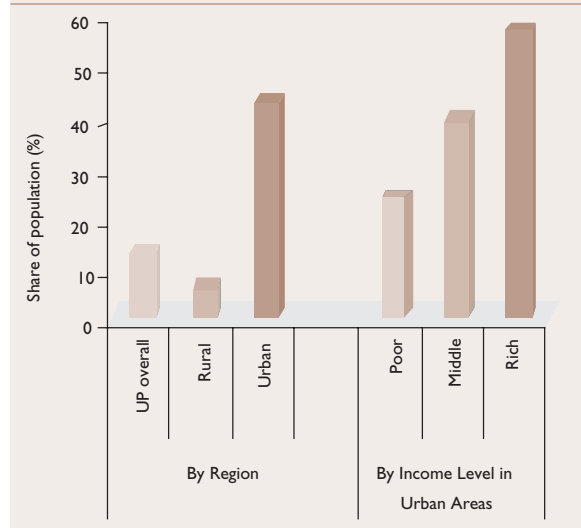


Figure 5.5: Flush Latrine within Premises (PSMS-II)



provided by the state government in UP is electricity. The key issue here is not only having a connection to the electricity grid, but also the reliability of power flows. Data from PSMS-II show that overall access to the electricity network is just over one-third of the population in the state, reflecting a much higher rate of 81 percent in urban areas but only 23 percent in rural areas (Table 5.10). Furthermore there is large variation in connection rates between the rich and the poor: for example, around 95 percent of the richest one-third of urban residents had access to electricity in UP, compared to only about 12 percent among the poorest one-third in rural areas.

The two PSMS rounds indicate that the proportion of UP’s population that had access to electricity

Figure 5.7: Electricity Connection (PSMS-II)

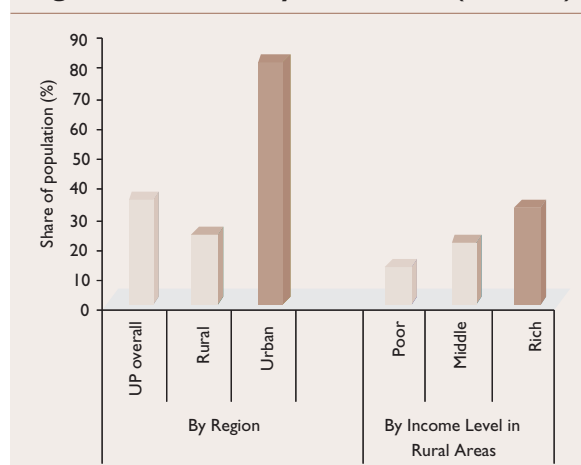
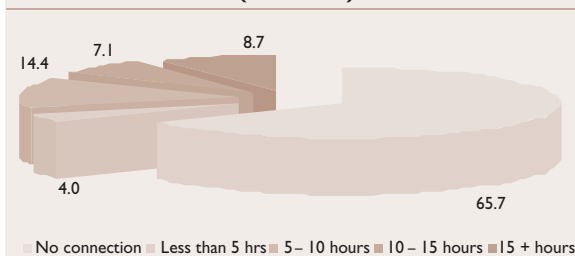


Figure 5.8: Electricity Supply per Day (PSMS-II)


declined from around 39 percent in Round I to 35 percent in Round II, possibly a reflection of the austerity drive that was being pursued during this period by the state government. Similarly, power shortages appeared virtually to be the rule in UP during this period, with only 10.4 percent of the population reporting having access to power for 15 or more hours per day (Table 5.11).

Table 5.1: Asset Ownership – by Location

	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
PERCENT OF HHS. OWNING	30.8	30.7	31.1	31.0	30.5	33.2
Cows/buffaloes	58.8	70.5	10.0	55.9	67.2	10.6
Goats/sheep	15.8	18.3	5.2	16.7	19.4	5.8
Other animals	3.4	4.1	0.8	3.6	3.9	2.3
Radio	43.5	41.7	51.4	37.1	35.5	43.6
TV	26.6	17.9	63.1	27.1	17.5	65.6
Cycle	72.8	74.4	66.2	74.8	76.6	67.5
Motor cycle/scooter	8.0	5.4	18.9	12.0	8.3	26.7
Sewing machine	17.1	13.2	33.6	21.1	15.5	43.6
HHS. REPORTING EMERGENCY SALES OF ASSETS (%)	5.2	5.7	3.2	5.0	5.6	2.9

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 5.2: Asset Ownership – by Income Group

LOCATION	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH
RURAL: % OF HHS. OWNING						
Cows/buffaloes	67.0	73.3	71.2	60.9	70.2	69.2
Goats/sheep	22.8	17.4	14.6	22.1	21.6	15.8
Other animals	5.3	3.9	2.9	3.7	4.7	3.5
Radio	33.3	42.8	49.1	24.7	34.3	43.9
TV	8.6	16.9	28.1	9.3	14.8	25.3
Cycle	74.7	77.5	71.0	76.3	77.4	76.1
Motor cycle/scooter	2.1	4.4	9.5	3.8	6.3	13.1
Sewing machine	6.9	11.8	21.0	10.6	13.8	20.0
HHS. REPORTING EMERGENCY SALES OF ASSETS (%)	6.8	5.7	4.7	5.9	5.2	5.6
URBAN: % OF HHS. OWNING						
Cows/buffaloes	14.1	10.8	5.2	16.1	10.6	7.1
Goats/sheep	8.7	6.0	0.9	12.9	6.0	1.2
Other animals	1.5	0.5	0.3	3.5	3.1	0.9
Radio	41.9	49.9	62.4	33.6	41.5	51.4
TV	47.2	67.3	74.9	37.7	62.9	84.9
Cycle	65.1	69.9	63.6	65.1	70.5	66.9
Motor cycle/scooter	5.1	14.9	36.9	3.8	15.1	49.7
Sewing machine	22.9	37.0	40.8	27.8	38.4	57.3
HHS. REPORTING EMERGENCY SALES OF ASSETS (%)	4.2	3.4	2.0	3.9	3.8	1.6

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 5.3: Structure of Dwelling

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP	PUCCA DWELLING (PERCENT)	
	1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II
UP OVERALL	41.7	56.7
RURAL AREAS	33.8	49.3
Poor	21.1	38.3
Middle	32.8	48.3
Rich	47.6	57.8
URBAN AREAS	74.8	86.4
Poor	58.9	72.2
Middle	75.2	86.5
Rich	90.3	95.2

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 5.4: Main Source of Drinking Water

DRINKING WATER	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
MAIN SOURCE						
Tap	18.9	10.8	52.8	14.0	5.3	49.0
Well	12.6	14.9	3.0	8.8	10.6	1.7
Hand-pump	67.6	73.3	43.8	76.8	83.7	49.0
Other	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
DISTANCE						
Within premises	61.6	57.4	79.6	61.0	55.5	83.1
< 0.5 km	36.9	41.0	19.8	38.4	43.8	16.7
0.5 – 1 km	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0
More than 1 km	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
WATER AVAILABLE						
ALL 12 MONTHS (%)	99.9	100.0	99.8	98.3	98.5	97.5

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 5.5: Households with Main Source of Drinking Water within their Premises

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP	HOUSEHOLDS (PERCENT)	
	1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II
UP OVERALL	61.6	61.0
RURAL AREAS	57.4	55.5
Poor	54.1	50.8
Middle	57.1	54.0
Rich	60.8	59.9
URBAN AREAS	79.6	83.0
Poor	69.3	72.2
Middle	78.8	81.1
Rich	90.6	91.2

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 5.6: Type of Sanitation System

TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Covered drains	9.5	24.2	6.0	12.4	29.7	8.2
Open drains	57.9	67.9	55.5	56.5	64.0	54.7
Soak pit	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.3
Other	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
No system	29.9	6.3	35.6	29.4	5.2	35.4
Overall	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 5.7: Households Connected to Covered/Open Drains

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP	HOUSEHOLDS (PERCENT)	
	1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II
	UP OVERALL	67.4
RURAL AREAS	61.5	62.8
Poor	54.5	55.9
Middle	63.1	61.3
Rich	67.0	68.8
URBAN AREAS	92.1	93.6
Poor	89.4	88.7
Middle	92.3	93.6
Rich	94.8	96.6

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 5.8: Type of Latrine in the Household Premises

TYPE OF LATRINE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Flush system	12.2	5.5	40.0	13.0	5.6	42.4
Septic tank	7.8	4.4	22.0	7.7	4.1	22.3
Other	11.8	9.3	22.4	8.0	5.9	16.1
No latrine	68.3	80.9	15.6	71.4	84.3	19.2
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 5.9: Households with Flush Latrines within their Premises

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP	HOUSEHOLDS (PERCENT)	
	1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II
	UP OVERALL	12.2
RURAL AREAS	5.5	5.6
Poor	2.4	2.1
Middle	4.6	4.7
Rich	9.7	8.7
URBAN AREAS	40.0	42.4
Poor	21.6	23.7
Middle	37.8	38.7
Rich	60.6	56.8

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 5.10: Households with Electricity Connection

LOCATION AND INCOME GROUP	HOUSEHOLDS (PERCENT)	
	1999/2000 PSMS-I	2002/2003 PSMS-II
UP OVERALL	38.8	34.8
RURAL AREAS	28.1	23.3
Poor	17.8	12.4
Middle	27.1	20.6
Rich	39.6	32.9
URBAN AREAS	83.6	80.7
Poor	70.9	60.7
Middle	85.7	78.9
Rich	94.1	94.6

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 5.11: Average Hours per Day of Electricity Supply

HOURS PER DAY OF ELECTRICITY	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
No connection	61.2	71.9	16.4	65.2	76.7	19.3
Less than 5 hrs	2.9	3.3	1.3	2.2	2.7	0.4
5–10 hours	12.2	12.7	10.2	13.7	13.7	13.6
10–15 hours	11.1	7.9	24.5	8.5	4.7	23.6
15 + hours	12.7	4.3	47.6	10.4	2.3	43.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

6. Government Programs



6.1 Introduction

The PSMS-I and II collected information on household access to government-sponsored programs such as credit programs (IRDP, SRSJY, etc), employment programs (JRY) and government benefits such as retirement, old age, disability, widowhood pensions and pregnancy benefits. In addition, the survey also collected detailed information on patterns of the Public Distribution System (PDS) utilization, including the types of ration cards (BPL, APL) possessed by households, as well as the kinds of goods purchased from PDS shops.

6.2 Coverage and Targeting of the Public Distribution System

In 2002/03, about 66 percent of UP's population had above-the-poverty-line (APL) cards and 21 percent had below-the-poverty-line (BPL) cards, while about 13 percent did not have any PDS card of any type whatsoever (Figure 6.1). Commensurate with the higher poverty level in rural areas, rural households were much more likely than urban dwellers to have BPL cards. Overall the share of the UP population who possessed BPL cards declined from 26 to 21 percent between 1990–2000 and 2002–03 (Table 6.1).

A major policy change related to the PDS was introduced in December 2000, when the

Government of India launched the Antyodaya Anna Yojana scheme, entitling the poorest sixth of the population (about 10 of 65 million BPL—below-the-poverty-line—households nationwide) to purchase 25 kg of food grains at highly subsidized issue prices (Rs. 2 and 3 per kg for wheat and rice, respectively, compared to Rs. 4.15 and Rs. 5.65 respectively for BPL households) from fair-price shops. About 3 percent of UP's population reported being beneficiaries of this scheme in 2002–03 (Table 6.1).

PSMS-II shows that this new scheme was reasonably well-targeted towards poor households (Figure 6.2). About 53 percent of Antyodaya beneficiaries were selected from among the poorest one-third of UP's population. Still, about 23 percent of all Antyodaya beneficiaries were from the richest one-third of the population. Targeting of Antyodaya is better than targeting of BPL: 39 percent of BPL beneficiaries were selected from the poorest one-third, while 30 percent from the richest group. As can be seen from figure 6.2, both these schemes performed better at targeting than if the cards had been distributed at random among the population, so in this sense, both schemes can be described as being targeted towards the poor.

In both PSMS-I and II the relationship between the low income status and possession of a BPL card is

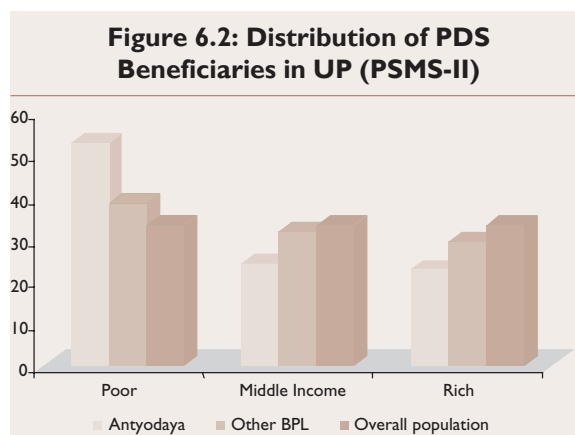
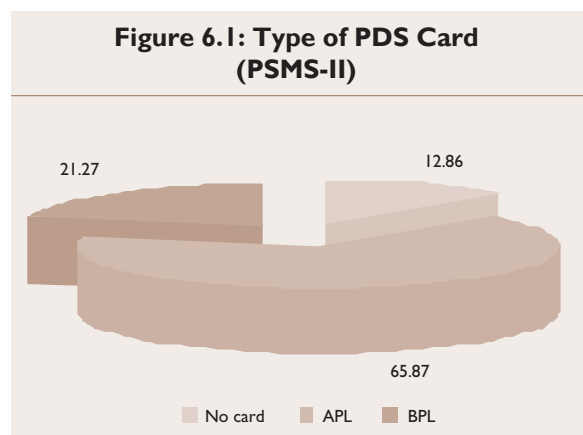


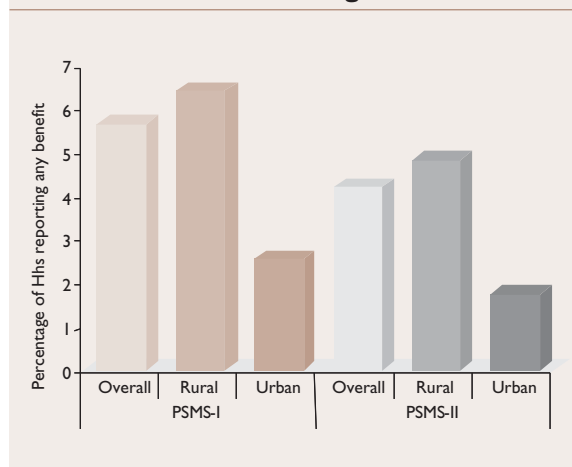
Figure 6.3: Median Price of Wheat and Rice (per kg price in Rs)

quite strong in urban and rural areas alike—the percentage having cards in the lowest one-third of households ranked by income level is more than double that in the highest quintile in urban areas and is 35 percent higher in rural areas. The distribution of cards also reflects social factors. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribal households are more likely to have BPL cards, reflecting the fact that their income levels tend to be lower than the average (Table 6.3).

Another respect in which the performance of the PDS program appears to have improved considerably between 1999–2000 and 2002–2003 is the amount of food grains (i.e., wheat and rice) that the population purchased from the shops (Table 6.4). The average amount of wheat purchased per month by a beneficiary household increased from 12.9 to 21 kg. per month, while average purchases of rice from the PDS shop remained unchanged, between 12.3 to 11.4 kg per month. Moreover, the price paid per unit charged for both these commodities at the PDS shop actually fell dramatically, even in nominal terms. The median nominal wheat price fell from Rs. 4.4 to Rs. 2.5 per kg, while the median nominal rice price fell from Rs. 5.0 to Rs. 3.5 per kg.

6.3 Coverage and Targeting of Other Public Programs for the Poor

There has been a sizable decline in the proportion of the population that benefits from other

Figure 6.4: Coverage of the Other Government Programmes

government programs. These programs include old age pension, disability pension, widowhood pension, benefits for pregnancy, subsidized credit and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and are intended for the welfare of the poor and other vulnerable groups. The proportion of households benefiting from one of the above schemes has gone down from 5.6 to 4.2 percent between 1999–2000 and 2002–03. This decline is observed both in rural and urban areas of the state (Table 6.5). This decline may be partly explained by the administrative cap kept on the number of beneficiaries in any district under these schemes, while the number of households has grown resulting in the proportion falling. Concerned departments would be better placed to provide a factual answer to the phenomenon of decline in the proportion of beneficiaries.

Also, the overall targeting of these programs towards the poor has worsened over the short span of time (Table 6.6). While in 1999–2000, 37 percent of all beneficiaries were from the lowest income group, in 2002–03 this number declined to 24 percent. The targeting in rural areas was slightly worse than in urban areas. It is consolable that these programs have done relatively better in identifying the socially deprived groups in the state, but this also has worsened over time.

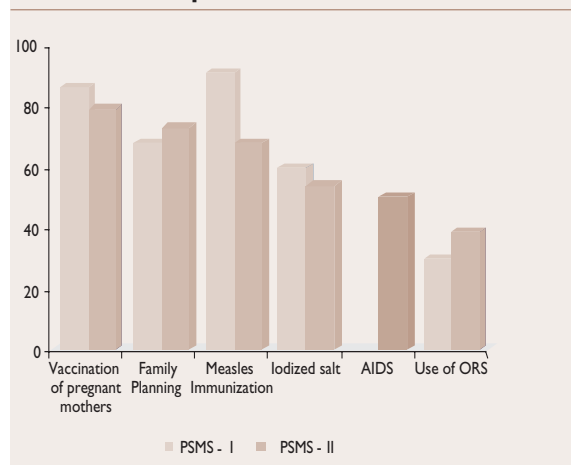
To investigate whether the worsening of targeting occurred for all government social programs, the analysis was also carried out for each scheme

separately for rural and urban areas (Tables 6.7 and 6.8). In rural areas the largest covered scheme has been a subsidized credit scheme followed by JRY/ other employment generation programs. Results reveal that it is the worsening of the targeting of the subsidized credit in rural areas that is mainly responsible for worsening in the overall targeting. Targeting of JRY/other employment programs has actually improved in serving the poor and socially deprived in rural areas of the state. In urban areas the subsidized credit is the most prevalent scheme among all listed here. The targeting remained nearly unchanged during the years.

6.4 Awareness of Government-sponsored Services

Awareness of the government-sponsored public health services was investigated. In 2002–03 a question on the awareness of HIV/AIDS was also added to the inquiry. The figure shows that there has been slight decline in the awareness of

Figure 6.5: Awareness of Government-sponsored Services



vaccination, immunization and use of iodized salt, while awareness about family planning and use of ORS has improved (Table 6.9). Awareness about AIDS was found to be 50.1 percent in the state, with a large gap in knowledge between urban (71 percent) and rural (45 percent) areas of the state.

Table 6.1: Households with APL and BPL Cards

TYPE OF CARD	SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS (PERCENT)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
No cards	9.6	8.3	15.0	12.9	10.4	22.6
APL cards	64.7	62.6	73.4	65.9	64.5	71.3
BPL cards (of which Antyodaya)	25.8 -	29.1 -	11.6 -	21.3 (3.3)	25.1 (3.9)	6.1 (0.7)
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 6.2: Households with Antyodaya and BPL Cards (PSMS-II)

INCOME GROUP	SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE GROUP (PERCENT)		
	Antyodaya Beneficiaries	Other BPL Beneficiaries	Overall Population
Poorest	53.1	38.5	33.30%
Middle	24.2	31.9	33.30%
Richest	22.8	29.6	33.30%
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: PSMS-II.

Table 6.3: Households with BPL Cards – By Income and Social Group

HOUSEHOLD GROUP	SHARE OF BPL HOUSEHOLDS (PERCENT)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Income Group						
Poorest	45.4	45.1	48.7	40.5	39.8	51.5
Middle	31.5	31.3	32.9	30.8	31.0	27.6
Richest	23.2	23.6	18.4	28.7	29.2	20.9
OVERALL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Social Group						
SC/ST	41.2	42.8	24.5	44.4	45.6	23.6
OBC	40.4	40.5	39.4	45.0	44.9	46.9
Other	18.4	16.8	36.1	10.6	9.5	29.5
OVERALL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 6.4: Purchases of Wheat and Rice from the PDS Shop

HOUSEHOLD GROUP	PURCHASES DURING PAST 30 DAYS			
	1999/2000 PSMS-I		2002/2003 PSMS-II	
	Amount (Kilograms)	Median price (per kg)	Amount (Kilograms)	Median price (per kg)
Purchases of Wheat				
BPL cardholders	7.8	3.5	18.5	5.0
Antyodaya cardholders	—	—	22.6	2.3
Overall	12.9	4.4	21.0	2.5
Purchases of Rice				
BPL cardholders	4.5	5.0	10.1	6.2
Antyodaya cardholders	—	—	12.3	3.0
Overall	12.3	5.0	11.4	3.5

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 6.5: Coverage of Other Government Programs

TYPE OF BENEFIT	HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING BENEFIT (PERCENT)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Old-age pension	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2
Disability pension	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widow pension	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3
Other pensions	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Pregnancy benefit	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Subsidized credit	2.7	3.2	0.7	2.5	2.9	0.8
JRY/employment program	1.1	1.3	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.0
Any of the above	5.6	6.4	2.6	4.2	4.8	1.7

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 6.6: Coverage of Other Government Programs – by Income and Social Group

HOUSEHOLD GROUP	SHARE OF BENEFICIARIES FROM GROUP (PERCENT)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Income Group						
1 Poorest	37.4	37.5	36.9	23.8	23.6	25.5
2 Middle	32.3	31.3	40.8	28.9	28.4	35.1
3 Richest	30.3	31.2	22.3	47.3	48.0	39.4
OVERALL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Social Group						
SC/ST	42.8	44.9	23.8	34.5	35.7	21.0
OBC	33.7	32.7	42.7	38.9	38.8	40.7
Other	23.6	22.4	33.5	26.6	25.6	38.2
OVERALL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 6.7: Coverage of Other Government Programs in Rural Areas – by Income and Social Group

TYPE OF BENEFIT	HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING BENEFIT (PERCENT)						
	INCOME			SOCIAL GROUP			
	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH	SC/ST	OBC	OTHER	TOTAL
1999/2000 PSMS-I							
Old-age pension	0.89	0.69	1.43	1.66	0.54	0.77	0.92
Disability pension	0.43	0.10	0.20	0.24	0.22	0.09	0.19
Widow pension	0.79	0.62	0.74	1.21	0.38	0.52	0.65
Other pensions	0.06	0.19	0.34	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.15
Pregnancy benefit	0.07	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.00	0.10
Subsidized credit	3.11	3.15	3.35	4.65	2.25	2.78	3.07
JRY/employment program	1.44	1.24	1.18	1.43	0.47	0.45	0.74
2002/2003 PSMS-II							
Old-age pension	0.94	0.83	0.74	1.29	0.62	0.68	0.82
Disability pension	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.03
Widow pension	0.73	0.72	0.77	1.26	0.57	0.45	0.74
Other pensions	0.01	0.20	0.41	0.14	0.10	0.65	0.23
Pregnancy benefit	0.19	0.07	0.08	0.23	0.04	0.10	0.11
Subsidized credit	2.15	2.56	3.67	3.10	2.42	3.73	2.90
JRY/employment program	1.78	1.64	0.91	2.91	1.01	0.18	1.38

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 6.8: Coverage of Other Government Programs in Urban Areas – by Income and Social Group

TYPE OF BENEFIT	HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING BENEFIT (PERCENT)						
	INCOME			SOCIAL GROUP			
	POOR	MIDDLE	RICH	SC/ST	OBC	OTHER	TOTAL
1999/2000 PSMS-I							
Old-age pension	0.94	0.70	0.36	1.88	0.55	0.45	0.72
Disability pension	0.16	0.33	0.03	0.00	0.21	0.23	0.19
Widow pension	0.89	0.72	0.29	0.96	1.02	0.32	0.67
Other pensions	0.20	0.44	0.40	0.17	0.32	0.48	0.37
Pregnancy benefit	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.04
Subsidized credit	0.59	0.73	0.78	0.84	1.07	0.36	0.68
JRY/employment program	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.07
2002/2003 PSMS-II							
Old-age pension	0.40	0.25	0.00	0.39	0.22	0.09	0.19
Disability pension	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Widow pension	0.24	0.71	0.09	0.81	0.39	0.10	0.32
Other pensions	0.00	0.38	0.49	0.13	0.27	0.45	0.33
Pregnancy benefit	0.03	0.00	0.13	0.23	0.02	0.06	0.06
Subsidized credit	1.01	0.59	0.90	1.09	0.74	0.84	0.83
JRY/employment program	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Table 6.9: Awareness of Government-sponsored Services

KNOWLEDGE OF...	HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE (PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS)					
	1999/2000 PSMS-I			2002/2003 PSMS-II		
	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN	OVERALL	RURAL	URBAN
Measles immunization	90.8	89.8	95.0	68.0	64.0	83.8
Vaccination of pregnant mothers	86.0	84.7	91.5	78.9	76.6	88.2
Use of iodized salt	59.8	55.2	78.7	54.0	48.3	76.6
Use of ORS	30.0	25.7	48.1	39.1	33.2	62.8
Family planning	67.9	65.3	78.5	72.9	70.5	82.4
AIDS	---	---	---	50.1	44.9	71.1

Source: PSMS-I & PSMS-II.

Note: Percentages for the two rounds are not comparable due to some difference in definition of knowledge.

Annex I: List of persons involved in data collection and analysis

List of investigators who undertook the field work of PSMS-II Survey and subsequently entered the data at various district offices

1. Mr Adil Faiz
2. Mr Aditya Narayan
3. Mr Alok Kumar Kushwaha
4. Mr Amod Kumar Mishra
5. Mr Anand Kumar
6. Mr Anar Singh
7. Mr Aneeshi Mani Pandey
8. Mr Anil Kumar
9. Mr Anil Kumar Singh
10. Mr Anuj Mishra
11. Mr Arun Kumar
12. Mr Arun Kumar Singh
13. Mr Arvind Chandvaria
14. Mr Arvind Kumar Duvey
15. Mr Arvind Singh Rajput
16. Mr Aslam Parvez
17. Mr Atul Rathour
18. Mr Atul Yadav
19. Ms Babita Singh
20. Mr Bhan Pratap
21. Mr Bhawani Prasad Shukla
22. Mr Bhupal Singh
23. Mr Bijendra Kumar Yadav
24. Mr Birendra Singh
25. Mr Brajpal
26. Mr Chandrabhan Chaudhary
27. Mr Chhotelal Tiwari
28. Mr Davendra Kumar
29. Mr Davendra Singh
30. Mr Devanand
31. Mr Dharmendra
32. Mr Dileep Kumar
33. Mr Dinesh Pal Sharma
34. Mr Ekhlakh Ahmad
35. Mr Gama Singh Yadav
36. Mr Ganesh Datt Shukla
37. Ms Ganga Ahirwal
38. Mr Habibulrab
39. Mr Hari Om
40. Mr Indrabhusan Prasad
41. Mr Jamuna Das Gujrati
42. Mr Jeet Lal
43. Mr Jitendra Kumar Mishra
44. Mr Kamlesh Babu
45. Mr Kapil Dev
46. Mr Kiran Kumar Tiwari
47. Mr Kiran Maurya
48. Mr Krishna Kumar Singh
49. Mr Manak Chand
50. Mr Manoj Kumar Pandey
51. Mr Manoj Sharma
52. Mr Masroor Ahmad
53. Mr Mohd. Parvez
54. Mr Mohd. Sadullah
55. Mr Mratunjaya Chaturvedi
56. Mr Mukesh Kumar
57. Mr Muneesh Kumar Singh
58. Mr Munna Lal
59. Mr Naresh Chand Durgapal
60. Mr Neeraj Kumar
61. Mr Neeraj Sharma
62. Mr Neeraj Srivastava
63. Mr Nirankar
64. Mr Om Prakash
65. Mr Om Prakash Gupta
66. Mr Om Prakash Singh
67. Mr Omkar Singh
68. Mr Phoolchand Kushwaha
69. Mr Prabhat Ranjan
70. Mr Pradeep Kumar
71. Mr Pratap Singh
72. Mr Pratibha Shalya
73. Mr Praveen Kumar
74. Mr Praveen Kumar Tripathi
75. Mr Puneet Kumar
76. Mr Radheeshyam
77. Mr Rajendra Kumar
78. Mr Rajendra Sain
79. Mr Rajesh Kumar
80. Mr Rakesh Kumar
81. Mr Ram Ashish Yadav
82. Mr Ram Narayan Mishr
83. Mr Ram Naresh
84. Mr Ram Prakash
85. Mr Ramvir Singh Pal
86. Mr Ranjeet Singh
87. Mr Ratnesh Kumar
88. Mr RN Mishra
89. Mr RP Singh
90. Mr SK Shivhare
91. Mr Sagar Singh
92. Mr Sanjay Kumar
93. Mr Sanjeev Kumar Duvey
94. Mrs Sashi Pandey
95. Mr Satish Kumar
96. Mr Satyendra Kumar
97. Mr Shailesh Kumar Maurya
98. Ms Sonia Srivastava
99. Mr Sudheer Kumar
100. Mr Sudhir Giri
101. Mrs Sugandha Chaturvedi
102. Mr Sumant Yadav
103. Mr Suneet Kumar
104. Mr Sunil Kumar Jaiswal
105. Mr Surendra Singh
106. Mr Suresh Kumar Maurya
107. Mr Suresh Kumar Shivhare
108. Mr Surya Prakash
109. Mr Swapna Pandey
110. Mr UC Agrawal
111. Mr Umesh Singh
112. Mr Vashudev Bharti
113. Mr Vijay Bahadur Yadav
114. Mr Vijay Kumar Tiwari
115. Mrs Vijaya Rani
116. Mr Vijendra Singh
117. Mr Vinay Kumar Verma
118. Mr Vinod KM Tripathi
119. Mr Vinod Kumar Mishra
120. Dr Vinod Kumar Tripathi
121. Mr Vishnu Kumar Singh
122. Mr YP Singh

List of supervisors who were engaged in field supervision and filed scrutiny of PSMS-II Survey at various district offices

1. Mr Abdus Salam	26. Mr HKD Baijal	51. Mr Ramveer Singh Rana
2. Mr Achchhelal Verma	27. Mr Isharar Ahmed	52. Mr Ravindra Pratap Singh
3. Mr Adil Jamal	28. Mr Jitendra Kumar Singh	53. Mr RB Singh
4. Mr Ajaz Ahmad Khan	29. Mr Jitendra Singh	54. Mr RK Gupta
5. Mr Anil Kumar Srivastava	30. Mr Karanjeet Singh	55. Mr RK Singh Yadav
6. Mr Ashok Chandra	31. Mr KK Mishra	56. Mr RP Gupta
7. Mr Ashok Kumar	32. Mr KP Tripathi	57. Mr RP Mishra
8. Mr Ashok Kumar Madan	33. Mr Kunju Ram	58. Mr RS Yadav
9. Mr Ashok Kumar Mishra	34. Mr Lallan Ojha	59. Mr Sada Shiv Pandey
10. Mr Ashok Kumar Tiwari	35. Mr Laxman Prasad	60. Mr Sanjeev Kumar
11. Mr Atul Saxena	36. Mr LK Singh	61. Mr Satyendra Kumar
12. Mr Atul Soti	37. Mr Mahendra Singh	62. Mr Shrawan Kumar Singh
13. Mr Awadh Bihari Singh	38. Mr MK Dwivedi	63. Mr SK Maurya
14. Mr BD Sharma	39. Dr Narendra Kumar	64. Mr SK Sharma
15. Mr Bhimsen	40. Mr NB Bhardwaj	65. Mr SK Srivastava
16. Mr BR Yadav	41. Mr Neeraj Srivastava	66. Mr SP Dixit
17. Mr Brij Bihari Tripathi	42. Mr Om Prakash	67. Mr Styapal Singh
18. Mr Chandrabhan	43. Mr Pradeep Saxena	68. Mr Sudhir Om Nigam
19. Mr Chandrashekhar Prasad	44. Mr Radheyshyam Rai	69. Mr Suresh Chandra
20. Mr Davendra Kumar	45. Mr Rahmat Ali	70. Mr Uday Bhan Mishra
21. Mr Devsharan Yadav	46. Mr Raj Bahadur Singh	71. Mr Vijay Singh
22. Mr DK Agrawal	47. Mr Rajnath Ram	72. Mr Vinod Kumar Kushwaha
23. Mr Gokaran Prasad	48. Mr Ram Singh Ahirwal	73. Mr Vinod Kumar Sharma
24. Mr Haricharan Lal	49. Mr Ramesh Chandra	74. Mr Vishram Singh
25. Mr Harishchandra	50. Mr Ramnath Singh	75. Mr VS Katiyar

List of District Economics and Statistics officers who supervised the PSMS-II Survey at various district offices

1. Mr AA Ansari	21. Mr Darmaveer Saxena	41. Mr KC Pandey
2. Mr AK Srivastava	22. Mr Deepak Pandey	42. Mr Kripal Singh
3. Mr Amar Nath Yadav	23. Mr Deviprasad	43. Mr Lallu Prasad
4. Mr Amit Kumar	24. Mr Dharmadev Singh	44. Ms Laxmi
5. Mr Amlendu Rai	25. Mr Dinesh Kr Singh	45. Mr LK Singh
6. Mrs Anula Verma	26. Mr DL Srivastava	46. Mr Mahatam Rai
7. Mrs Archana Singh	27. Mrs Dumnesht Kumar	47. Mrs Malvika Ghoshal
8. Mr Ashok Kumar	28. Mr Edal Singh	48. Mrs Manju Ashok
9. Mr Ashok Kumar Arvind	29. Mr Ehsaan Ullah	49. Mr Manmohan Pathak
10. Mr Ashthabhuj P. Srivastava	30. Mr Fakire Lal Shakya	50. Mr Md Naseem Ansari
11. Mr Babu Lal	31. Mr Gajendra Datt Sharma	51. Dr Md Naseh
12. Mr Banvari Lal	32. Mr GD Chaturvedi	52. Mr Mohanlal Sahu
13. Mr Bhagwaan Singh	33. Mr Gokaran Prasad	53. Mr Moti Lal
14. Mrs Bharati Goyal	34. Mr Gopal Sharma	54. Mr MP Singh
15. Mr Bhola Ram	35. Mr Hemanta Kumar	55. Mr Munnilal Sonkar
16. Mr BN Singh	36. Mr HL Yadav	56. Mr Munnu Ram Sharma
17. Mr Brij Mohan Lal	37. Mr Jaideep Singh	57. Mr Narendra Yadav
18. Mr BS Yadav	38. Mr Jitendra Kumar Yadav	58. Mr NN Rai
19. Mr Chhinha Singh	39. Mr Kalanath Tiwari	59. Mr Om Prakash Yadav
20. Mr Chiranjilal Tiwari	40. Mr Kamla Prasad Pandey	60. Mr Panna Lal

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 61. Mr PK Jain | 85. Mr Ram Nihor Verma | 109. Mr Sheesh Kumar |
| 62. Mrs Poonam | 86. Mr Ram Prabhakar Singh | 110. Mr Shiv Narain Tripathi |
| 63. Mr Pradeep Kr Srivastava | 87. Mr Ram Singh | 111. Mr Shri Ram |
| 64. Mr Pradeep Kumar | 88. Mr Ramakant Gupta | 112. Mr Shyam Lal Saini |
| 65. Mr Pramod Kumar | 89. Mr Ramdhani | 113. Mr SK Kar |
| 66. Mr Prashant | 90. Mr Ramesh Chandra | 114. Mr SP Sharma |
| 67. Mr Praveen Kumar | 91. Mr Ramnath Dohre | 115. Mr Srikrishna |
| 68. Mr Prem Nath Singh | 92. Mr Ravindra Singh | 116. Mr Suhail Ahmed |
| 69. Mr Radha Krishna Gupta | 93. Mr RC Bajpai | 117. Mr Sunil Kumar Bhanj |
| 70. Mr Raj Bahadur Singh | 94. Mr RC Sharma | 118. Mr Surendra Singh Gaur |
| 71. Mr Rajaram Yadav | 95. Mr RK Agrawal | 119. Mr Taukeer Husain |
| 72. Mr Rajeev Kumar Srivastava | 96. Mr RK Singh | 120. Mr TP Gupta |
| 73. Mr Rajendra Kumar | 97. Mr RK Trivedi | 121. Mr V V Singh |
| 74. Mr Rajesh Kr Singh | 98. Mr RP Sachdev | 122. Mr Ved Prakash Kaushik |
| 75. Mr Rajeshwar Kr Mishra | 99. Mr RP Saxena | 123. Mr Veer Singh |
| 76. Mr Ram Bahadur Singh | 100. Mrs Sangeeta Saxena | 124. Mr Vijay Shankar |
| 77. Mr Ram Briksha Singh | 101. Mr Sanjay Kr Srivastava | 125. Mr Vijay Singh |
| 78. Mr Ram Chandra | 102. Mr Sanjeev Kumar Baghel | 126. Mr Vikram Singh |
| 79. Mr Ram Chandra Tripathi | 103. Mr Sant Giri | 127. Mr Vinod Kr Sharma |
| 80. Mr Ram Kumar | 104. Mr Sant Pal Verma | 128. Dr Vinod Kumar Sharma |
| 81. Mr Ram Narain | 105. Mr Santosh Kumar | 129. Dr Vinod Kumar Singh |
| 82. Dr Ram Narain Yadav | 106. Mr Satya Prakash | 130. Mr Vivek Rajvanshi |
| 83. Mr Ram Narain Yadav | 107. Mr SD Maurya | 131. Mr VK Jain |
| 84. Mr Ram Nath | 108. Mr SG Saiyaden | 132. Mr Yashwant Singh |

List of Dy. Director (Economics & Statistics) who supervised the PSMS-II Survey at various divisions

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mr AK Pawar | 7. Mr Girija Sankar Katiyar | 13. Mr Shri Ram |
| 2. Mr Arvind Kumar Pandey | 8. Mr Jairam Ram | 14. Dr Surendra Nath Tripathi |
| 3. Mr Banarasi Ram | 9. Mr MA Ansari | 15. Mr VD Pandey |
| 4. Mr BN Lal | 10. Dr Rajendra Tiwari | 16. Mr Vrajesh Kumar Garg |
| 5. Mr Chandra Prakash Gupta | 11. Mr Rohan Lal | |
| 6. Mr Gajendra Singh | 12. Mr RS Mathur | |

List of assistants who contributed at UP DES Headquarters Assistant Economics & Statistics Officers

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mr Bagwan Singh Verma | 5. Mr Ish Dutt Verma | 9. Mr NC Pandey |
| 2. Mr Chetan Kr Srivastava | 6. Mr JP Chaurasia | 10. Mr PK Joshi |
| 3. Mr Dheerendra Yadav | 7. Mr JP Verma | 11. Mr RS Pradhan |
| 4. Mr HP Dubey | 8. Mr Laaljee | 12. Mr Sambhulal |

Economic & Statistics Inspectors

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Mr Amresh Singh Chauhan | 6. Ms Neelam Singh | 10. Dr Santosh Kr Srivastava |
| 2. Mr Ashutosh Srivastava | 7. Ms Poonam Singh | 11. Ms Vartika Srivastava |
| 3. Mrs Gunjan | 8. Mrs Preeti Kumari | 12. Mr Vishwendra Pal |
| 4. Mrs Monica Pathak | 9. Mr Sanjay Yadav | 13. Mr VK Sahu |
| 5. Mr Narendra Kumar | | |

List of officers who were involved at Headquarters

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr Om Kumar Saxena | 3. Mr AK Tiwari | 6. Dr RK Chauhan, Economics & Statistics Officer |
| 2. Dr S N Yadav, Economics & Statistics Officer | 4. Mr SD Verma, Deputy Director | 7. Dr Rajendra Tiwari |
| | 5. Mr PNS Yadav | |

Annex II – Supplementary Tables

Table A1a: Per cent literate persons aged 7 years and above by sex

S.No.	Sector	Person	Male	Female
Combined				PSMS-I
1	Rural	51.1	65.1	36.0
2	Urban	70.1	77.6	61.4
3	Combined	55.2	67.8	41.4
Combined				PSMS-II
1	Rural	56.8	70.0	42.2
2	Urban	73.1	80.3	65.2
3	Combined	60.0	72.0	46.8

Table A1b: Per cent literate persons aged 7 and above years by sex and MPCE class

S.No.	MPCE Class	Person	Male	Female
Rural				PSMS-I
1	Below 225	34.5	46.9	23.2
2	225-255	41.0	56.9	25.2
3	255-300	42.7	57.1	27.9
4	300-340	44.5	60.0	27.6
5	340-380	47.8	61.6	33.2
6	380-420	49.4	63.4	34.4
7	420-470	51.8	65.7	36.6
8	470-525	54.3	67.8	39.1
9	525-615	56.3	69.7	41.6
10	615-775	61.2	73.8	46.6
11	775-950	64.7	77.8	48.3
12	Above 950	69.8	81.1	56.8
13	All	51.1	65.1	36.0
Rural				PSMS-II
1	Below 225	40.5	54.9	25.6
2	225-255	43.7	55.2	32.2
3	255-300	46.6	59.0	33.7
4	300-340	55.0	66.6	42.7
5	340-380	51.5	66.0	35.7
6	380-420	58.8	71.9	44.1
7	420-470	57.7	73.2	40.8
8	470-525	58.7	72.9	43.0
9	525-615	60.1	72.9	45.3
10	615-775	68.1	79.5	54.8
11	775-950	67.8	81.5	51.1
12	Above 950	75.2	84.4	64.4
13	All	56.8	70.0	42.2

Table A1c: Per cent literate persons aged 7 and above years by sex and MPCE class

S.No.	MPCE Class	Person	Male	Female
Urban				PSMS-I
1	Below 225	49.4	59.3	37.3
2	225-255	48.4	56.0	40.4
3	255-300	56.3	64.9	46.8
4	300-340	60.9	70.5	49.9
5	340-380	69.4	77.2	61.3
6	380-420	74.8	82.3	65.8
7	420-470	81.8	88.4	74.5
8	470-525	80.5	87.3	71.6
9	525-615	84.9	90.3	78.4
10	615-775	92.1	94.9	88.0
11	775-950	95.0	97.7	90.9
12	Above 950	93.1	93.4	92.7
13	All	70.1	77.6	61.4
Urban				PSMS-II
1	Below 225	41.7	50.2	32.6
2	225-255	54.6	63.7	44.8
3	255-300	59.9	67.5	51.6
4	300-340	68.0	77.3	57.9
5	340-380	71.7	80.6	62.2
6	380-420	78.8	86.2	70.6
7	420-470	82.6	88.5	76.4
8	470-525	87.5	93.1	81.2
9	525-615	92.0	96.0	87.4
10	615-775	92.3	96.9	87.2
11	775-950	93.8	96.0	91.6
12	Above 950	96.8	99.8	93.1
13	All	73.1	80.3	65.2

Table A2a: Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education

Combined Sl.No. Sector	Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education																			PSMS-I 99 Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	199		
1 Rural	1.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	5.0	7.1	2.1	1.9	6.1	2.0	4.2	0.6	2.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	54.3	100	
2 Urban	1.6	3.0	3.4	3.7	5.7	7.4	2.6	2.1	7.1	2.4	7.6	0.9	6.8	6.3	2.4	0.7	0.5	36.0	100	
Combined	1.2	3.3	3.7	3.7	5.1	7.2	2.2	2.0	6.3	2.1	4.8	0.7	3.6	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	50.9	100	

Table A2b: Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education

Combined Sl.No. Sector	Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education																			PSMS-II 99 Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	199		
1 Rural	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	8.7	2.7	2.4	8.5	3.2	4.6	0.8	3.7	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	44.3	100	
2 Urban	2.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	8.8	3.0	2.6	9.1	3.7	8.1	1.4	6.9	6.4	3.4	3.1	0.1	28.6	100	
Combined	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	8.7	2.8	2.5	8.6	3.3	5.3	0.9	4.4	2.6	1.1	1.1	0.1	41.1	100	
Level of education: Nursery-0, Class I-1, Class 2-2, Class 3-3, Class 4-4, Class 5-5, Class 6-6, Class 7-7, Class 8-8, Class 9-9, Class 10-10, Class 11-11, Class 12-12, BA/BSc-13, Ma/MSc-14, Professional Degree-15, Others-16 & Never attended school-99.																				

Table A2c: Percentage distribution of persons according to MPCE Class and highest level of education

		All																Total		
Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education																PSMS-I		
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	99	
	Rural																			
1	Below 225	1.8	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.7	5.8	1.4	0.9	2.8	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	67.7	
2	225-255	1.0	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.9	6.0	1.6	1.5	3.9	1.1	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	64.9	
3	255-300	1.1	3.8	4.3	3.8	5.1	6.1	1.6	1.3	4.9	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	62.3	
4	300-340	1.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	5.0	6.7	1.8	1.5	4.6	1.9	3.0	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	59.9	
5	340-380	1.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	5.2	7.0	1.8	1.8	5.9	1.9	3.7	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	56.1	
6	380-420	1.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	5.0	7.4	2.4	1.9	6.4	2.2	4.3	0.3	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	55.0	
7	420-470	1.2	3.2	4.0	3.9	4.9	7.0	2.1	2.2	6.5	2.3	4.9	0.5	2.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	52.8	
8	470-525	1.1	3.3	3.8	3.8	5.4	7.4	2.4	2.6	7.1	2.1	5.6	0.7	3.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	49.9	
9	525-615	0.8	2.8	3.6	3.9	5.1	7.5	2.7	2.3	7.7	2.5	5.0	1.1	4.3	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	48.3	
10	615-775	1.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	5.1	8.8	2.7	2.5	8.6	3.1	7.0	1.2	5.3	2.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	41.3	
11	775-950	0.8	2.2	2.5	3.0	5.0	8.5	2.4	3.3	8.1	3.1	7.5	1.5	6.4	3.8	1.7	0.3	1.0	39.1	
12	Above 950	0.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	5.5	8.0	1.6	2.0	8.0	3.0	7.9	1.0	7.4	5.8	1.4	2.0	1.0	37.9	
Total		1.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	5.0	7.1	2.1	1.9	6.1	2.0	4.2	0.6	2.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	54.3	
	Rural																			
	All																			
1	Below 225	5.9	4.9	6.3	4.5	7.0	1.7	1.7	4.4	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	59.9	100.00	
2	225-255		5.8	7.0	4.4	4.7	6.5	2.8	2.7	5.6	1.5	2.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	54.8	100.00
3	255-300		6.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	7.4	2.4	1.8	5.3	2.5	2.6	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	52.9	100.00
4	300-340		5.3	4.8	4.3	4.2	9.7	1.9	2.1	8.4	2.3	3.4	1.3	4.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	47.1	100.00
5	340-380		4.6	5.6	5.1	4.8	8.1	2.4	2.7	7.8	2.7	3.1	0.4	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	49.0	100.00
6	380-420		5.5	4.9	5.4	4.1	8.2	2.9	1.9	8.1	2.8	4.2	0.4	3.5	3.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	43.8	100.00
7	420-470		3.9	5.0	5.2	4.6	8.8	2.8	2.6	9.3	3.7	4.9	0.8	3.2	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	43.1	100.00
8	470-525		3.0	4.4	4.1	4.6	10.6	3.0	2.4	9.0	3.6	6.0	0.8	4.0	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	42.0	100.00
9	525-615		3.6	3.8	4.1	4.5	9.0	2.8	2.7	10.2	4.3	6.2	1.2	3.7	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.1	40.3	100.00
10	615-775		2.4	3.0	4.2	4.4	9.6	3.4	2.9	10.9	4.2	7.5	1.6	6.4	3.6	1.2	1.3	0.1	33.3	100.00
11	775-950		2.2	2.9	3.0	3.9	9.2	4.1	3.7	12.1	4.9	8.1	1.5	6.7	3.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	31.9	100.00
12	Above 950		1.8	1.9	3.5	3.6	8.7	2.9	3.4	10.9	5.4	8.7	1.7	11.4	4.3	2.3	3.3	0.1	26.2	100.00
Total			4.4	4.7	4.7	4.5	8.7	2.7	2.4	8.5	3.2	4.6	0.8	3.7	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	44.3	100.00

Table A2d: Percentage distribution of persons according to MPCE Class and highest level of education

Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Boy																			Total
		Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education																			
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	99		
	Rural																			PSMS-I	
1	Below 225	1.8	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.6	8.3	2.4	1.4	4.4	1.0	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	100.00
2	225-255	0.9	5.2	4.4	3.8	4.5	8.4	1.7	2.4	6.2	1.8	2.6	0.4	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	54.0	100.00
3	255-300	1.3	4.0	4.7	4.5	6.4	7.1	2.1	1.7	6.7	2.1	3.5	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	52.1	100.00
4	300-340	1.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	6.3	7.7	2.1	1.9	6.2	3.0	4.6	0.6	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	49.6	100.00
5	340-380	1.4	3.8	4.0	4.6	6.1	8.0	1.7	2.3	7.8	3.1	5.9	0.6	3.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	45.6	100.00
6	380-420	1.3	3.5	3.0	3.5	5.4	8.2	3.0	2.3	8.6	3.4	6.0	0.4	4.1	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	44.6	100.00
7	420-470	1.2	3.3	4.5	4.4	5.3	7.8	2.2	2.8	8.3	3.6	7.0	0.6	4.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	42.1	100.00
8	470-525	1.3	3.0	4.0	3.4	5.7	7.5	2.7	3.2	9.4	3.0	8.3	1.0	4.4	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	40.2	100.00
9	525-615	0.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	5.5	7.6	2.9	2.5	10.2	3.4	6.9	1.7	6.3	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	37.0	100.00
10	615-775	0.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	5.6	8.9	3.4	2.5	9.9	4.7	9.8	1.3	7.6	4.0	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	30.5	100.00
11	775-950	0.7	1.9	2.6	3.2	5.5	8.0	2.5	3.2	9.5	4.1	9.3	2.0	9.2	5.5	2.4	0.4	1.3	2.8	28.7	100.00
12	Above 950	1.1	1.6	2.8	2.4	5.1	7.0	2.0	2.5	10.1	4.0	9.1	1.2	8.9	5.8	2.0	3.4	1.0	3.0	20.2	100.00
	Total	1.2	3.6	4.0	4.0	5.6	7.9	2.4	2.4	8.0	3.1	6.1	0.8	4.3	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	43.8	100.00
	Level of education: Nursery-0, Class I-1, Class 2-2, Class 3-3, Class 4-4, Class 5-5, Class 6-6, Class 7-7, Class 8-8, Class 9-9, Class 10-10, Class 11-11, Class 12-12, BA/BSc-13, Ma/MSc-14, Professional Degree-15, Others-16 & Never attended school-99.																				
	Rural																			PSMS-II	
1	Below 225	6.8	6.1	9.2	4.7	9.1	3.0	2.8	6.9	1.6	3.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.1	100.00
2	225-255	7.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	8.7	8.7	2.7	2.4	8.8	2.9	3.8	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	42.5	100.00
3	255-300	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.7	8.7	8.7	3.3	2.4	7.6	4.1	3.8	0.4	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	41.4	100.00
4	300-340	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.0	12.0	2.4	3.0	11.0	3.7	3.9	0.5	8.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	34.4	100.00
5	340-380	4.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8	9.8	3.1	3.4	10.5	4.2	4.8	0.7	3.6	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	34.5	100.00
6	380-420	6.1	5.0	6.3	4.3	9.7	9.7	3.5	2.6	9.9	4.3	4.9	0.5	3.8	7.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	31.3	100.00
7	420-470	3.8	5.9	5.6	6.1	9.6	9.6	3.4	3.8	12.2	5.7	6.4	1.1	4.9	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	27.9	100.00
8	470-525	3.2	4.7	4.3	5.8	11.5	11.5	3.5	3.6	11.5	4.8	8.6	1.1	5.7	2.3	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	27.5	100.00
9	525-615	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.8	9.1	9.1	3.8	3.2	12.3	6.3	8.0	1.9	5.5	3.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	27.7	100.00
10	615-775	2.1	3.5	4.7	5.1	8.1	8.1	3.8	3.8	11.7	6.3	9.6	2.1	8.4	5.4	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.1	21.5	100.00
11	775-950	2.0	3.7	3.1	4.6	9.7	9.7	4.7	3.5	13.9	5.9	10.8	1.5	10.0	4.4	1.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	17.5	100.00
12	Above 950	2.2	1.6	3.8	3.1	8.1	8.1	2.6	3.8	11.0	8.0	8.8	1.9	13.5	5.5	3.7	5.4	0.2	0.2	17.0	100.00
	Total	4.4	5.1	5.4	5.3	9.7	9.7	3.3	3.2	10.7	4.8	6.1	1.0	5.4	2.8	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	31.1	100.00
	Level of education: Nursery-0, Class I-1, Class 2-2, Class 3-3, Class 4-4, Class 5-5, Class 6-6, Class 7-7, Class 8-8, Class 9-9, Class 10-10, Class 11-11, Class 12-12, BA/BSc-13, Ma/MSc-14, Professional Degree-15, Others-16 & Never attended school-99.																				

Table A2e: Percentage distribution of persons according to MPCE Class and highest level of education

Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Girl																	Total	
		Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education																		
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	99	
	Rural																			PSMS-I
1	Below 225	1.8	4.3	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.0
2	225-255	1.1	2.7	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.4	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	76.8
3	255-300	0.8	3.5	3.9	2.9	3.7	4.9	1.0	0.8	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	73.9
4	300-340	1.1	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.4	5.4	1.4	0.9	2.8	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.8
5	340-380	1.3	4.1	3.3	3.3	4.3	6.0	1.8	1.3	3.8	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	67.5
6	380-420	0.7	2.9	3.5	2.9	4.4	6.4	1.7	1.3	3.8	0.9	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	67.0
7	420-470	1.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.5	6.1	1.9	1.5	4.4	0.9	2.4	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	65.2
8	470-525	0.7	3.5	3.5	4.4	5.0	7.4	1.9	1.9	4.4	1.0	2.3	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	61.6
9	525-615	0.6	2.2	3.1	3.6	4.6	7.3	2.3	2.2	4.8	1.4	3.0	0.5	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	61.2
10	615-775	1.4	2.6	3.5	3.1	4.6	8.7	1.9	2.4	7.1	1.1	3.8	1.2	2.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	53.9
11	775-950	0.8	2.7	2.3	2.7	4.4	9.1	2.3	3.4	6.2	1.9	5.1	0.8	2.8	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	52.8
12	Above 950	0.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	6.0	9.4	1.2	1.4	5.2	1.7	6.1	0.8	5.3	5.8	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.9	48.3
Total		1.0	3.2	3.5	3.3	4.2	6.2	1.6	1.4	3.9	0.8	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	66.5
	Rural																			PSMS-II
1	Below 225	5.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.9	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1
2	225-255	3.7	8.4	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.3	2.9	3.0	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	67.2
3	255-300	6.5	4.8	4.7	3.8	3.8	6.2	1.5	1.2	2.9	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	64.9
4	300-340	6.3	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.3	7.2	1.4	1.2	5.6	0.8	2.8	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	60.7
5	340-380	4.5	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	6.2	1.5	2.1	4.9	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	64.9
6	380-420	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.4	3.9	6.5	2.2	1.1	6.1	1.0	3.5	0.3	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	57.8
7	420-470	4.0	3.9	4.7	3.0	3.0	7.9	2.1	1.3	6.1	1.4	3.1	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	59.7
8	470-525	2.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.3	9.7	2.4	1.1	6.3	2.2	3.1	0.4	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	57.6
9	525-615	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	8.8	1.7	2.1	7.8	2.0	4.1	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	54.8
10	615-775	2.8	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	11.5	2.9	1.9	9.9	1.8	4.9	1.1	4.1	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	47.4
11	775-950	2.5	1.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	8.5	3.3	3.8	9.9	3.7	4.9	1.6	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	49.0
12	Above 950	1.5	2.2	3.1	3.1	4.3	9.5	3.2	3.1	10.8	2.3	8.6	1.6	9.0	2.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	36.8
Total		4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.6	7.6	2.0	1.6	6.0	1.4	3.0	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	58.9

Level of education: Nursery-0, Class 1-1, Class 2-2, Class 3-3, Class 4-4, Class 5-5, Class 6-6, Class 7-7, Class 8-8, Class 9-9, Class 10-10, Class 11-11, Class 12-12, BA/BSc-13, Ma/MsSc-14, Professional Degree-15, Others-16 & Never attended school-99.

Table A2f: Percentage distribution of persons according to MPCE Class and highest level of education

Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education																		
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	99	Total
All																				
Urban																				
1	Below 300	2.1	3.3	3.1	3.9	6.4	6.2	2.4	1.2	3.9	1.9	2.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	61.3	100.00
2	300-350	0.9	3.3	3.9	3.1	5.7	9.1	2.3	1.9	5.9	1.8	5.4	0.5	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	51.0	100.00
3	350-425	1.4	3.6	3.6	4.3	6.8	8.1	2.7	1.9	6.9	2.2	5.4	0.6	3.5	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	45.2	100.00
4	425-500	2.3	3.1	3.9	4.5	6.0	8.6	3.2	2.5	7.3	2.6	6.9	0.8	4.5	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	40.2	100.00
5	500-575	1.2	2.4	3.5	3.8	6.3	6.7	2.7	1.9	9.0	3.0	8.7	0.7	6.9	4.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	36.4	100.00
6	575-665	1.5	3.1	3.1	3.8	6.1	7.6	3.1	2.9	6.5	2.9	9.4	1.3	8.7	7.4	2.0	0.4	0.2	30.2	100.00
7	665-775	1.6	3.2	4.4	4.3	5.4	7.1	2.1	2.0	8.0	1.7	11.0	1.0	10.2	8.2	3.1	0.9	0.4	25.4	100.00
8	775-915	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	5.0	7.2	2.8	2.1	9.5	2.4	10.4	1.4	12.1	13.2	4.9	0.9	0.4	19.6	100.00
9	915-1120	1.0	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.4	6.2	2.3	2.6	7.6	2.1	10.7	1.2	12.4	15.3	4.3	1.6	1.0	18.4	100.00
10	1120-1500	2.0	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.0	5.6	2.0	3.1	6.9	3.3	11.1	1.3	12.9	18.1	9.0	3.1	0.4	10.0	100.00
11	1500-1925	0.5	2.4	0.9	2.2	2.6	5.6	1.4	1.4	6.4	3.1	7.3	1.8	13.4	18.1	20.1	3.9	0.7	8.4	100.00
12	Above 1925	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.9	6.9	1.9	0.5	5.1	2.7	7.9	0.2	21.8	18.6	9.4	6.9	1.0	6.1	100.00
Total		1.6	3.0	3.4	3.7	5.7	7.4	2.6	2.1	7.1	2.4	7.6	0.9	6.8	6.3	2.4	0.7	0.5	36.0	100.00
All																				
Urban																				
1	Below 300	2.9	4.5	3.9	4.6	7.2	7.2	2.3	0.9	4.5	1.3	2.7	0.2	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	61.4	100.00
2	300-350	3.9	5.8	6.1	4.9	10.0	10.0	2.5	1.5	8.0	2.7	4.3	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	47.1	100.00
3	350-425	3.7	5.3	4.5	4.8	9.8	9.8	3.1	2.5	8.7	3.5	5.1	0.8	2.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	42.5	100.00
4	425-500	3.8	5.5	6.0	4.6	10.7	10.7	4.0	2.7	9.6	4.3	6.3	0.6	4.7	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	33.9	100.00
5	500-575	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	10.2	10.2	3.4	3.6	11.3	4.4	8.6	1.2	5.1	4.1	1.2	1.5	0.2	29.6	100.00
6	575-665	2.8	4.1	3.6	4.8	9.3	9.3	2.3	3.0	12.0	4.5	10.3	1.5	7.9	5.3	2.9	3.5	0.1	22.2	100.00
7	665-775	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.5	10.8	10.8	2.8	2.8	9.4	4.8	13.2	1.8	11.2	7.5	1.9	2.7	0.0	19.5	100.00
8	775-915	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.4	7.3	7.3	3.8	3.0	10.0	3.9	12.0	2.1	11.1	10.9	4.7	5.2	0.2	13.9	100.00
9	915-1120	1.7	2.0	3.1	2.5	6.0	6.0	2.7	1.9	8.9	4.2	10.9	3.1	13.2	17.3	7.4	5.6	0.1	9.3	100.00
10	1120-1500	1.2	1.4	2.1	3.3	5.9	5.9	3.2	3.5	8.3	2.7	9.9	2.5	13.4	15.0	10.8	8.3	0.0	8.6	100.00
11	1500-1925	2.5	1.5	3.2	1.7	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.7	4.3	3.8	7.8	2.8	8.7	23.2	15.9	9.8	0.1	7.3	100.00
12	Above 1925	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.2	3.3	3.3	1.6	3.4	6.2	1.4	8.2	2.5	10.1	17.1	20.2	18.1	0.1	4.8	100.00
Total		2.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	8.8	8.8	3.0	2.6	9.1	3.7	8.1	1.4	6.9	6.4	3.4	3.1	0.1	28.6	100.00

Level of education: Nursery-0, Class-1, Class2-2, Class3-3, Class4-4, Class5-5, Class6-6, Class7-7, Class8-8, Class9-9, Class10-10, Class11-11, Class12-12, BA/BSc-13, Ma/MsSc-14, Professional Degree-15, Others-16 & Never attended school-99.

Table A2g: Percentage distribution of persons according to MPCE Class and highest level of education

Sl. No. MPCE Class	Boy														Total	PSMS-I			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16
Urban																			
1 Below 300	2.1	3.4	2.7	4.6	7.6	8.6	3.1	1.3	5.9	2.2	3.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	52.7	100.00
2 300-350	1.1	3.9	4.2	3.1	6.3	10.5	2.5	2.7	6.4	2.2	7.4	0.6	3.0	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	43.0	100.00
3 350-425	1.7	3.6	4.1	4.4	7.5	10.2	2.9	2.2	8.4	2.6	6.0	0.8	4.0	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	37.4	100.00
4 425-500	2.3	3.1	4.1	5.4	6.1	9.9	2.9	2.5	8.6	3.4	8.3	0.7	4.9	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	32.9	100.00
5 500-575	1.2	3.0	3.1	3.7	7.1	6.4	2.3	2.4	10.2	3.4	10.0	0.8	7.8	6.2	1.4	0.7	0.3	30.2	100.00
6 575-665	1.5	2.8	3.3	3.3	6.5	7.8	3.6	2.8	6.4	3.7	11.5	1.8	10.8	8.3	2.7	0.8	0.1	22.5	100.00
7 665-775	2.3	2.8	4.2	4.4	5.9	7.6	2.2	1.7	8.1	1.7	12.3	0.9	11.5	9.3	3.2	1.4	0.4	20.0	100.00
8 775-915	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	4.8	5.1	3.0	1.9	9.5	2.7	10.1	1.6	12.7	15.0	5.1	1.7	0.4	17.6	100.00
9 915-1120	0.8	2.2	3.1	3.4	3.7	5.1	2.2	2.6	7.8	1.9	9.9	1.3	13.1	19.1	5.2	3.1	1.0	14.5	100.00
10 1120-1500	1.7	1.4	3.0	2.5	3.8	5.7	2.6	2.7	6.2	3.2	11.6	0.8	12.3	18.2	10.4	4.9	0.7	8.3	100.00
11 1500-1925	0.3	2.2	0.6	2.6	2.0	5.2	0.9	1.1	4.7	3.7	7.4	2.7	13.8	17.7	22.6	6.0	1.0	5.5	100.00
12 Above 1925	0.4	1.4	2.7	2.0	2.2	6.9	2.2	0.2	4.2	4.0	9.1	0.3	24.1	16.1	9.7	9.5	1.3	3.7	100.00
Total	1.7	3.0	3.4	3.9	6.1	8.0	2.7	2.2	7.8	2.8	8.6	1.0	7.7	7.2	2.9	1.2	0.4	29.5	100.00
Level of education: Nursery-0, Class 1-1, Class2-2, Class3-3, Class4-4, Class5-5, Class6-6, Class7-7, Class8-8, Class9-9, Class10-10, Class11-11, Class12-12, BA/BSc-13, Mar/MsSc-14, Professional Degree-15, Others-16 & Never attended school-99.																			
Urban																			
1 Below 300	2.9	5.3	4.7	4.6	9.1	3.2	1.2	6.4	2.2	3.2	3.2	0.3	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	53.1	100.00
2 300-350	3.5	5.4	7.8	6.3	11.6	2.0	1.6	9.5	4.1	6.2	6.2	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	38.1	100.00
3 350-425	3.9	6.2	4.5	4.5	5.4	10.1	3.6	2.7	11.1	3.6	6.8	0.8	3.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	34.7	100.00
4 425-500	4.3	5.6	6.9	5.1	11.1	4.1	4.1	3.2	11.8	5.9	7.2	0.4	6.5	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	23.9	100.00
5 500-575	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.4	11.2	3.9	3.1	13.6	5.0	9.0	9.0	1.0	6.8	5.2	1.5	2.0	0.3	20.5	100.00
6 575-665	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.1	10.2	2.9	3.1	11.3	5.5	12.9	2.1	9.3	6.5	3.3	3.9	0.2	14.8	100.00	
7 665-775	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.1	8.5	2.6	2.4	10.8	5.4	16.0	2.1	12.5	9.6	1.7	3.2	0.0	13.5	100.00
8 775-915	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	5.5	5.7	3.9	3.3	11.0	4.7	12.7	1.2	11.1	12.5	4.8	6.2	0.4	8.1	100.00
9 915-1120	1.2	1.6	2.3	3.2	3.2	5.9	3.0	2.0	7.4	4.0	11.9	3.2	15.9	18.3	7.6	7.7	0.1	4.8	100.00
10 1120-1500	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.8	4.1	3.3	3.6	7.1	2.8	9.6	2.7	15.4	15.1	12.2	12.8	0.1	3.8	100.00
11 1500-1925	2.9	1.1	3.6	1.5	3.4	2.6	0.6	3.6	4.5	6.0	2.8	2.8	9.2	24.2	12.6	16.3	0.0	5.0	100.00
12 Above 1925	0.1	2.0	1.1	0.5	3.6	0.0	0.9	7.5	1.9	7.5	2.3	8.9	14.9	20.6	25.5	0.1	2.6	100.00	
Total	3.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	8.9	3.2	2.6	10.2	4.4	9.3	1.4	8.1	7.1	3.7	4.2	0.1	21.2	100.00	
Level of education: Nursery-0, Class 1-1, Class2-2, Class3-3, Class4-4, Class5-5, Class6-6, Class7-7, Class8-8, Class9-9, Class10-10, Class11-11, Class12-12, BA/BSc-13, Mar/MsSc-14, Professional Degree-15, Others-16 & Never attended school-99.																			

Table A2h: Percentage distribution of persons according to MPCE Class and highest level of education

Sl. No. MPCE Class	Girl																			Total
	Percentage distribution of persons according to highest level of education																			
Urban	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	99	PSMS-I	
1 Below 300	2.1	3.2	3.5	3.1	5.1	3.6	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	70.8	100.00	
2 300-350	0.7	2.7	3.5	3.1	5.0	7.4	2.0	0.9	5.4	1.4	3.0	0.3	1.8	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	60.4	100.00	
3 350-425	1.0	3.6	3.0	4.1	6.0	5.8	2.5	1.5	5.3	1.7	4.7	0.4	2.9	1.9	0.6	0.0	1.0	54.0	100.00	
4 425-500	2.3	3.1	3.7	3.5	5.8	7.2	3.4	2.5	5.8	1.6	5.2	0.8	4.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	48.5	100.00	
5 500-575	1.1	1.7	4.0	4.0	5.4	7.1	3.1	1.3	7.5	2.5	7.1	0.7	5.9	3.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	43.9	100.00	
6 575-665	1.4	3.3	3.0	4.4	5.6	7.3	2.6	3.0	6.7	2.0	7.1	0.7	6.2	6.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	38.8	100.00	
7 665-775	0.9	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.9	6.5	2.0	2.3	7.8	1.7	9.6	1.2	8.6	7.0	3.0	0.4	0.3	31.4	100.00	
8 775-915	1.3	2.6	1.7	1.8	5.2	9.8	2.5	2.3	9.5	2.1	10.6	1.2	11.4	11.0	4.8	0.1	0.3	21.9	100.00	
9 915-1120	1.2	2.3	2.7	4.1	5.3	7.4	2.3	2.6	7.4	2.4	11.7	1.1	11.7	11.2	3.2	0.0	0.9	22.7	100.00	
10 1120-1500	2.4	3.9	3.4	2.4	2.0	5.6	1.2	3.7	7.7	3.4	10.5	1.9	13.6	17.9	7.4	0.9	0.1	12.1	100.00	
11 1500-1925	0.9	2.5	1.4	1.6	3.4	6.4	2.4	1.8	8.9	2.1	7.2	0.4	12.7	18.6	16.1	0.6	0.2	12.9	100.00	
12 Above 1925	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.1	3.8	7.0	1.4	1.0	6.4	0.9	6.1	0.0	18.3	22.4	8.9	3.2	0.7	9.6	100.00	
Total	1.4	3.0	3.3	3.6	5.3	6.7	2.5	2.0	6.2	1.9	6.4	0.7	5.9	5.2	1.9	0.2	0.5	43.5	100.00	
Urban	Girl																			PSMS-II
1 Below 300	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.0	4.6	5.2	1.5	0.6	2.5	0.2	2.2	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	70.3	100.00	
2 300-350	4.5	6.2	6.2	4.3	3.3	8.3	3.0	1.4	6.4	1.2	2.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	56.8	100.00	
3 350-425	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.2	9.5	2.5	2.3	6.0	3.4	3.4	0.7	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	50.9	100.00	
4 425-500	3.2	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.1	10.3	3.7	2.2	7.2	2.6	5.3	0.7	2.9	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	44.6	100.00	
5 500-575	2.2	3.7	3.7	4.4	3.7	9.2	2.9	4.2	8.7	3.8	8.1	1.4	3.3	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.2	39.4	100.00	
6 575-665	2.8	4.9	4.9	3.5	5.5	8.2	1.7	2.9	12.7	3.4	7.4	0.9	6.3	4.0	2.3	3.1	0.0	30.4	100.00	
7 665-775	2.0	2.5	2.5	4.0	2.9	13.2	3.0	3.3	7.9	4.1	10.4	1.5	9.8	5.3	2.1	2.2	0.1	25.9	100.00	
8 775-915	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	3.1	9.1	3.7	2.7	8.9	2.9	11.2	3.1	11.1	9.1	4.6	4.2	0.1	20.4	100.00	
9 915-1120	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.9	1.7	6.2	2.5	1.8	10.7	4.4	9.8	3.1	10.1	16.1	7.2	3.2	0.1	14.4	100.00	
10 1120-1500	0.9	1.4	1.4	2.6	3.8	7.8	3.0	3.3	9.7	2.6	10.2	2.4	11.2	14.8	9.2	3.3	0.0	14.0	100.00	
11 1500-1925	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.9	2.0	3.2	4.4	0.7	5.1	3.0	9.6	2.9	8.1	22.1	19.4	2.9	0.1	9.6	100.00	
12 Above 1925	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	2.8	3.6	6.5	4.5	0.7	9.1	2.8	11.6	19.9	19.8	8.7	0.1	7.7	100.00	
Total	2.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	8.7	2.8	2.6	7.8	2.9	6.8	1.3	5.7	5.6	3.1	1.9	0.1	36.7	100.00	

Level of education: Nursery-0, Class I-1, Class 2-2, Class 3-3, Class 4-4, Class 5-5, Class 6-6, Class 7-7, Class 8-8, Class 9-9, Class 10-10, Class 11-11, Class 12-12, BA/BSc-13, MA/MSc-14, Professional Degree-15, Others-16 & Never attended school-99.

Table A3a: Enrolment rate of children of age 5 to 14 years

Sl.No.	Sector	Enrolment rate		
		Boys	Girls	Children
				PSMS-I
1	Rural	66.4	56.2	61.8
2	Urban	71.7	69.4	70.6
	Combined	67.3	58.6	63.4
				PSMS-II
1	Rural	75.8	68.5	72.4
2	Urban	77.2	75.3	76.3
	Combined	76.0	69.8	73.1

Table A3b: Enrolment rate of children of age 5 to 14 years according to MPCE class

Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Enrolment rate		
		Boys	Girls	Children
				PSMS-I
	Rural			
1	Below 225	56.9	39.5	49.1
2	225-255	60.3	45.4	53.1
3	255-300	58.3	47.9	53.6
4	300-340	61.9	48.9	56.1
5	340-380	67.5	61.0	64.4
6	380-420	66.7	53.7	60.8
7	420-470	72.2	57.1	65.2
8	470-525	66.2	66.6	66.4
9	525-615	69.3	63.7	66.8
10	615-775	79.0	69.6	74.6
11	775-950	87.2	82.6	85.2
12	Above 950	79.2	78.4	78.9
	Total	66.4	56.2	61.8
	Rural			PSMS-II
1	Below 225	64.8	42.6	54.0
2	225-255	65.8	60.3	63.0
3	255-300	68.7	63.3	66.1
4	300-340	72.4	66.0	69.2
5	340-380	74.1	65.8	70.3
6	380-420	76.4	71.3	74.1
7	420-470	78.5	72.9	76.1
8	470-525	80.2	74.0	77.4
9	525-615	78.7	79.5	79.1
10	615-775	88.1	80.7	85.0
11	775-950	92.9	86.5	90.1
12	Above 950	94.8	83.3	89.2
	Total	75.8	68.5	72.4

Table A3c: Enrolment rate of children of age 5 to 14 years according to MPCE class

Sl.No.	MPCE Class	Enrolment rate		
		Boys	Girls	Children
Urban				PSMS-I
1	Below 300	50.8	42.2	46.8
2	300-350	56.4	46.9	52.1
3	350-425	66.7	61.1	64.2
4	425-500	72.9	72.0	72.5
5	500-575	71.5	76.8	73.9
6	575-665	84.7	84.9	84.8
7	665-775	83.1	80.3	81.7
8	775-915	83.8	90.9	87.2
9	915-1120	92.9	86.7	89.9
10	1120-1500	96.1	97.0	96.5
11	1500-1925	93.6	95.9	94.6
12	Above 1925	98.6	83.0	93.1
	Total	71.7	69.4	70.6
Urban				PSMS-II
1	Below 300	48.6	41.3	44.9
2	300-350	61.6	67.2	64.3
3	350-425	68.7	66.2	67.5
4	425-500	75.3	70.2	72.8
5	500-575	82.1	80.8	81.5
6	575-665	89.8	87.7	88.8
7	665-775	92.4	88.0	90.2
8	775-915	93.8	97.2	95.3
9	915-1120	96.6	96.7	96.6
10	1120-1500	98.1	98.0	98.1
11	1500-1925	95.4	100.0	97.6
12	Above 1925	92.5	99.3	96.1
	Total	77.2	75.3	76.3

Table A4a: Drop out rate of children of age 5 to 14 years

Sl.No.	Sector	Enrolment rate		
		Boys	Girls	Children
				PSMS-I
1	Rural	5.7	7.5	6.5
2	Urban	6.2	6.4	6.3
	Combined	5.8	7.3	6.5
				PSMS-II
1	Rural	4.0	6.2	5.0
2	Urban	4.5	4.6	4.6
	Combined	4.1	5.9	4.9

Table A4b: Dropout rate of children of age 5 to 14 years according to MPCE class

Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Enrolment rate		
		Boys	Girls	Children
				PSMS-I
Rural				
1	Below 225	8.4	12.2	9.8
2	225-255	4.7	7.6	5.9
3	255-300	7.5	8.2	7.8
4	300-340	7.0	10.7	8.5
5	340-380	4.4	5.3	4.8
6	380-420	3.9	8.4	5.8
7	420-470	5.2	8.3	6.4
8	470-525	8.0	6.9	7.5
9	525-615	5.9	6.6	6.2
10	615-775	4.7	4.3	4.5
11	775-950	1.5	5.6	3.2
12	Above 950	1.8	6.2	3.6
	Total	5.7	7.5	6.5
				PSMS-II
Rural				
1	Below 225	5.7	10.2	7.6
2	225-255	4.8	10.4	7.6
3	255-300	4.3	5.5	4.9
4	300-340	3.9	4.9	4.4
5	340-380	5.0	6.1	5.5
6	380-420	3.7	6.5	4.9
7	420-470	4.3	7.2	5.6
8	470-525	3.9	5.9	4.8
9	525-615	4.5	4.5	4.5
10	615-775	1.4	5.1	2.9
11	775-950	2.4	4.7	3.4
12	Above 950	2.5	5.6	3.9
	Total	4.0	6.2	5.0

Table A4c: Dropout rate of children of age 5 to 14 years according to MPCE class

Sl.No.	MPCE Class	Enrolment rate		
		Boys	Girls	Children
Urban				PSMS-I
1	Below 300	10.5	12.5	11.4
2	300-350	13.6	10.9	12.5
3	350-425	7.8	10.4	8.9
4	425-500	6.2	5.1	5.7
5	500-575	7.1	5.6	6.4
6	575-665	2.5	3.4	3.0
7	665-775	4.7	7.5	6.0
8	775-915	2.6	2.5	2.5
9	915-1120	1.0	1.7	1.4
10	1120-1500	0.3	0.6	0.4
11	1500-1925	0.6	3.8	2.0
12	Above 1925	0.4	3.3	1.3
	Total	6.2	6.4	6.3
Urban				PSMS-II
1	Below 300	4.9	6.2	5.5
2	300-350	10.0	4.0	7.2
3	350-425	5.1	7.0	6.0
4	425-500	7.9	9.7	8.8
5	500-575	5.7	4.8	5.2
6	575-665	1.5	3.9	2.7
7	665-775	2.1	1.0	1.6
8	775-915	1.0	0.8	0.9
9	915-1120	0.0	0.3	0.2
10	1120-1500	0.6	1.0	0.8
11	1500-1925	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Above 1925	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	4.5	4.6	4.6

Table A5a: Rate of completion of highest level of education of persons in age group 18 years and above

		Person					
Sl. No.	Sector	Rate of Completion of Educational Level					
		Primary	Middle	High School	Other	At least Primary	
						PSMS-I	
1	Rural	24.2	24.9	17.0	20.5	86.6	
2	Urban	14.3	15.3	17.3	43.1	90.0	
	Combined	21.6	22.3	17.0	26.6	87.5	
		Person					PSMS-II
1	Rural	23.5	28.7	15.8	22.1	90.1	
2	Urban	15.7	18.4	16.7	43.3	94.0	
	Combined	21.3	25.8	16.0	28.1	91.2	

Table A5b: Rate of completion of highest level of education of persons in age group 18 years and above

		Male					
Sl. No.	Sector	Rate of Completion of Educational Level					
		Primary	Middle	High School	Other	At least Primary	
						PSMS-I	
1	Rural	20.6	26.2	18.8	22.9	88.5	
2	Urban	13.5	15.7	17.5	43.5	90.3	
	Combined	18.9	23.7	18.5	27.9	88.9	
		Male					PSMS-II
1	Rural	21.3	28.8	15.7	24.7	90.5	
2	Urban	14.6	19.1	16.7	43.4	93.8	
	Combined	19.6	26.4	16.0	29.4	91.4	

Table A5c: Rate of completion of highest level of education of persons in age group 18 years and above

		Female					
Sl. No.	Sector	Rate of Completion of Educational Level					
		Primary	Middle	High School	Other	At least Primary	
						PSMS-I	
1	Rural	33.8	21.5	12.2	14.2	81.6	
2	Urban	15.7	14.6	16.8	42.4	89.4	
	Combined	27.7	19.2	13.7	23.7	84.3	
		Female					PSMS-II
1	Rural	29.2	28.5	15.9	15.5	89.0	
2	Urban	17.4	17.1	16.6	43.1	94.2	
	Combined	25.0	24.5	16.1	25.3	90.9	

Table 6A 5d: Rate of completion of highest level of education of persons in age group 18 years and above according to MPCE class

Rural		Person				PSMS-I
Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				At least Primary
		Primary	Middle	High School	Other	
1	Below 225	35.4	22.3	10.8	7.6	75.9
2	225-255	34.2	24.1	10.6	14.7	83.6
3	255-300	27.4	28.3	13.7	12.3	81.7
4	300-340	27.6	26.2	16.2	14.0	84.0
5	340-380	26.0	26.9	17.6	15.7	86.1
6	380-420	24.4	25.7	17.7	19.1	86.8
7	420-470	23.5	26.9	18.9	18.6	87.9
8	470-525	24.7	25.5	19.5	18.1	87.7
9	525-615	21.9	25.3	17.0	23.5	87.7
10	615-775	20.9	22.4	17.8	28.0	89.0
11	775-950	19.4	19.0	18.1	34.4	90.9
12	Above 950	15.5	19.2	16.3	39.0	89.9
	Total	24.2	24.9	17.0	20.5	86.6
Rural		Person				PSMS-II
Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				At least Primary
		Primary	Middle	High School	Other	
1	Below 225	35.4	27.5	12.0	6.6	81.5
2	225-255	26.8	35.2	14.3	11.1	87.4
3	255-300	29.9	29.5	13.0	12.5	85.0
4	300-340	25.8	32.1	13.6	19.4	90.8
5	340-380	27.8	30.7	13.4	15.2	87.2
6	380-420	21.9	27.2	14.9	25.2	89.2
7	420-470	24.0	29.6	16.6	18.6	88.7
8	470-525	25.5	26.1	17.9	22.0	91.6
9	525-615	19.5	28.4	18.3	24.8	91.0
10	615-775	18.2	23.3	19.6	33.1	94.2
11	775-950	16.0	20.2	17.3	41.5	95.0
12	Above 950	9.0	12.8	13.3	61.9	97.0
	Total	21.3	25.8	16.0	28.1	91.2

Table A5e: Rate of completion of highest level of education of persons in age group 18 years and above according to MPCE class

Rural		Male				PSMS-I
Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				
		Primary	Middle	High School	Other	At least Primary
1	Below 225	36.6	23.7	11.3	8.5	80.0
2	225-255	31.5	25.3	11.4	16.2	84.4
3	255-300	24.5	29.1	15.9	13.5	83.1
4	300-340	24.4	27.7	17.9	15.7	85.7
5	340-380	22.1	27.8	19.8	17.4	87.0
6	380-420	20.4	28.0	19.4	21.6	89.3
7	420-470	19.3	27.6	21.4	21.3	89.6
8	470-525	19.5	26.8	23.3	20.8	90.3
9	525-615	17.3	27.2	18.8	26.5	89.8
10	615-775	16.9	22.7	19.4	32.7	91.7
11	775-950	14.9	19.3	18.9	39.5	92.5
12	Above 950	12.1	21.8	15.7	42.7	92.3
	Total	20.6	26.2	18.8	22.9	88.5
Rural		Male				PSMS-II
1	Below 225	34.9	26.2	12.6	8.1	81.8
2	225-255	26.0	35.3	14.8	12.0	88.1
3	255-300	26.4	32.5	13.8	11.6	84.3
4	300-340	26.5	30.1	10.9	23.7	91.2
5	340-380	25.4	31.7	14.5	16.8	88.5
6	380-420	21.6	27.0	13.3	27.5	89.4
7	420-470	21.6	30.8	16.2	20.3	89.0
8	470-525	23.3	26.9	18.6	23.4	92.2
9	525-615	16.8	28.9	19.0	27.1	91.7
10	615-775	13.5	23.1	21.6	36.4	94.6
11	775-950	13.4	20.4	18.0	43.1	94.8
12	Above 950	7.4	11.9	12.5	65.8	97.5
	Total	19.6	26.4	16.0	29.4	91.4

Table A5f: Rate of completion of highest level of education of persons in age group 18 years and above according to MPCE class

Rural		Female				PSMS-I
Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				At least Primary
		Primary	Middle	High School	Other	
1	Below 225	30.7	16.9	8.9	3.9	60.4
2	225-255	45.8	18.7	7.4	8.0	79.9
3	255-300	37.3	25.5	6.3	8.0	77.0
4	300-340	37.3	21.6	11.0	9.1	79.0
5	340-380	38.5	24.1	10.5	10.2	83.3
6	380-420	34.2	20.0	13.4	13.2	80.8
7	420-470	34.7	25.0	12.3	11.3	83.3
8	470-525	37.9	22.2	9.9	11.2	81.2
9	525-615	32.8	20.8	12.7	16.3	82.7
10	615-775	29.2	21.8	14.3	17.9	83.2
11	775-950	30.6	18.5	16.0	21.9	86.9
12	Above 950	21.8	14.2	17.4	32.1	85.4
	Total	33.8	21.5	12.2	14.2	81.6
Rural		Female				PSMS-II
1	Below 225	37.4	32.4	9.6	0.6	80.1
2	225-255	30.5	35.0	12.0	6.6	84.1
3	255-300	40.6	20.7	10.6	15.2	87.0
4	300-340	23.5	38.6	22.2	5.2	89.5
5	340-380	35.4	27.8	10.0	10.2	83.4
6	380-420	22.7	27.7	18.9	19.7	88.9
7	420-470	30.3	26.4	17.5	14.0	88.1
8	470-525	31.0	24.2	16.3	18.7	90.2
9	525-615	25.0	27.3	17.0	20.3	89.6
10	615-775	26.6	23.5	16.1	27.3	93.5
11	775-950	20.7	19.7	16.1	38.7	95.2
12	Above 950	11.3	14.2	14.5	56.3	96.3
	Total	25.0	24.5	16.1	25.3	90.9

Table A5g: Rate of completion of highest level of education of persons in age group 18 years and above according to MPCE class

Urban		Person				PSMS-I
Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				At least Primary
		Primary	Middle	High School	Other	
1	Below 300	30.8	22.0	15.2	8.4	76.4
2	300-350	24.5	20.5	18.6	21.8	85.4
3	350-425	21.2	22.1	16.8	24.0	84.1
4	425-500	20.5	21.4	20.1	25.5	87.4
5	500-575	14.4	18.8	19.3	35.6	88.2
6	575-665	14.4	12.3	19.8	44.1	90.6
7	665-775	10.0	12.8	19.3	47.3	89.4
8	775-915	10.4	12.7	15.8	56.7	95.6
9	915-1120	7.4	9.4	16.6	61.4	94.7
10	1120-1500	5.8	10.2	14.7	66.9	97.6
11	1500-1925	4.7	4.7	8.9	79.3	97.7
12	Above 1925	4.8	6.2	7.8	76.7	95.5
	Total	14.3	15.3	17.3	43.1	90.0
Urban		Person				PSMS-II
1	Below 300	30.2	30.4	13.1	11.2	84.9
2	300-350	26.3	32.2	13.6	18.4	90.5
3	350-425	24.0	28.4	14.4	21.6	88.4
4	425-500	24.2	28.5	17.4	19.4	89.4
5	500-575	21.9	27.7	18.0	24.3	91.8
6	575-665	18.9	27.2	18.5	27.7	92.3
7	665-775	18.4	21.2	20.0	34.8	94.3
8	775-915	15.5	21.5	16.9	40.4	94.4
9	915-1120	12.8	14.9	17.2	52.2	97.0
10	1120-1500	9.9	12.8	12.5	62.0	97.2
11	1500-1925	5.0	9.4	10.6	69.8	94.8
12	Above 1925	3.9	8.3	8.5	78.3	98.9
	Total	21.3	25.8	16.0	28.1	91.2

Table A5h: Rate of completion of highest level of education of persons in age group 18 years and above according to MPCE class

Urban		Male				PSMS-I
Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				At least Primary
		Primary	Middle	High School	Other	
1	Below 300	32.8	25.2	14.5	8.3	80.8
2	300-350	24.6	19.7	21.9	21.4	87.6
3	350-425	22.3	23.4	16.7	22.2	84.6
4	425-500	19.8	23.3	20.3	25.1	88.5
5	500-575	12.5	19.8	19.0	36.8	88.0
6	575-665	11.9	10.7	21.8	45.2	89.6
7	665-775	8.8	12.0	18.9	48.4	88.1
8	775-915	7.0	13.6	15.8	60.7	97.2
9	915-1120	5.3	7.8	15.2	67.8	96.1
10	1120-1500	4.6	8.7	15.4	69.4	98.1
11	1500-1925	3.0	3.3	9.1	82.9	98.4
12	Above 1925	0.7	6.7	8.6	82.0	98.0
	Total	13.5	15.7	17.5	43.5	90.3
Urban		Male				PSMS-II
1	Below 300	27.8	32.0	13.8	11.1	84.8
2	300-350	26.5	30.6	11.8	21.8	90.6
3	350-425	23.0	29.0	13.6	23.6	89.2
4	425-500	21.7	29.8	17.3	21.2	89.9
5	500-575	19.5	27.4	18.2	26.9	92.0
6	575-665	15.4	27.6	20.0	29.7	92.7
7	665-775	13.3	21.0	22.4	38.5	95.1
8	775-915	12.9	22.6	17.1	41.5	94.1
9	915-1120	11.5	12.0	17.6	56.4	97.6
10	1120-1500	7.6	13.1	10.5	66.7	97.9
11	1500-1925	3.9	7.6	10.1	74.8	96.4
12	Above 1925	2.0	8.4	9.8	78.5	98.6
	Total	19.6	26.4	16.0	29.4	91.4

Table A5i: Rate of completion of highest level of education of persons in age group 18 years and above according to MPCE class

Urban		Female				PSMS-I
Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Rate of Completion of Educational Level				
		Primary	Middle	High School	Other	At least Primary
1	Below 300	24.6	12.1	17.4	8.7	62.8
2	300-350	24.4	22.0	12.6	22.4	81.4
3	350-425	19.1	19.7	16.9	27.6	83.2
4	425-500	21.7	18.0	19.6	26.2	85.4
5	500-575	17.8	17.2	20.0	33.7	88.7
6	575-665	18.8	15.1	16.3	42.2	92.4
7	665-775	11.7	14.0	19.7	45.7	91.2
8	775-915	14.7	11.5	15.9	51.4	93.5
9	915-1120	10.2	11.5	18.4	52.6	92.7
10	1120-1500	7.3	12.2	13.9	63.7	97.1
11	1500-1925	7.6	7.1	8.6	73.2	96.4
12	Above 1925	10.6	5.5	6.6	69.0	91.8
	Total	15.7	14.6	16.8	42.4	89.4
Urban		Female				PSMS-II
1	Below 300	38.4	24.9	10.7	11.5	85.4
2	300-350	25.6	37.5	19.7	7.3	90.1
3	350-425	26.5	27.0	16.4	16.3	86.2
4	425-500	30.8	25.0	17.5	14.9	88.2
5	500-575	26.6	28.4	17.4	19.1	91.5
6	575-665	25.9	26.4	15.5	23.5	91.4
7	665-775	27.1	21.5	15.8	28.6	93.0
8	775-915	20.2	19.6	16.6	38.5	94.9
9	915-1120	14.6	19.3	16.7	45.7	96.3
10	1120-1500	13.2	12.5	15.6	55.0	96.3
11	1500-1925	6.4	11.5	11.2	63.8	92.9
12	Above 1925	6.9	8.1	6.5	78.0	99.5
	Total	25.0	24.5	16.1	25.3	90.9

Table A6a: Percentage distribution of households according to type of structure of dwelling

Sl.No.	Sector	Percentage distribution of households according to type of structure of dwelling					Total
		Kutcha	Semi Pucca	Pucca (housing scheme for weaker Section)	Pucca	House less	
							PSMS-I
1	Rural	40.5	25.7	1.8	32.0	0.0	100.0
2	Urban	8.9	16.3	1.1	73.7	0.0	100.0
	Combined	34.4	23.9	1.7	40.0	0.0	100.0
							PSMS-II
1	Rural	25.0	24.7	1.6	48.6	0.0	100
2	Urban	4.0	8.8	0.8	86.3	0.0	100
	Combined	20.8	21.5	1.5	56.2	0.0	100

Table A6b: Percentage distribution of households according to MPCE Class and type of structure of dwelling

Sl.No.	MPCE Class	Percentage distribution of households according to type of structure of dwelling					Total
		Kutcha	Semi Pucca	Pucca (housing scheme for weaker Section)	Pucca	House less	
							PSMS-I
Rural							
1	Below 225	63.9	20.7	3.7	11.6	0.0	100.0
2	225-255	63.4	21.8	3.0	11.8	0.0	100.0
3	255-300	54.1	25.5	1.8	18.6	0.0	100.0
4	300-340	49.5	25.3	2.4	22.8	0.0	100.0
5	340-380	46.9	26.6	1.5	25.0	0.0	100.0
6	380-420	40.2	27.8	2.0	30.0	0.0	100.0
7	420-470	38.5	28.5	1.3	31.8	0.0	100.0
8	470-525	36.1	25.6	2.4	35.8	0.0	100.0
9	525-615	30.1	25.8	1.7	42.4	0.0	100.0
10	615-775	24.9	26.7	0.7	47.7	0.0	100.0
11	775-950	24.5	24.7	0.7	50.2	0.0	100.0
12	Above 950	16.1	20.9	1.2	61.8	0.0	100.0
	Total	40.5	25.7	1.8	32.0	0.0	100.0
Rural							PSMS-II
1	Below 225	42.7	25.2	1.1	31.0	0.0	100
2	225-255	29.4	36.9	1.3	32.4	0.0	100
3	255-300	32.6	28.4	0.8	38.3	0.0	100
4	300-340	26.4	30.8	1.4	41.5	0.0	100
5	340-380	25.8	27.8	2.0	44.5	0.0	100
6	380-420	27.4	22.2	2.2	48.2	0.0	100
7	420-470	25.3	24.4	1.4	48.7	0.1	100
8	470-525	22.2	23.4	2.1	52.4	0.0	100
9	525-615	20.1	23.4	1.4	55.1	0.1	100
10	615-775	21.8	19.9	1.8	56.5	0.0	100
11	775-950	17.1	17.8	2.2	62.9	0.0	100
12	Above 950	11.6	15.4	1.2	71.5	0.2	100
	Total	25.0	24.7	1.6	48.6	0.0	100

Table A6c: Percentage distribution of households according to MPCE Class and type of structure of dwelling

Sl.No.	MPCE Class	Percentage distribution of households according to type of structure of dwelling					Total
		Kutcha	Semi Pucca	Pucca (housing scheme for weaker Section)	Pucca	House less	
Urban							PSMS-I
1	Below 300	23.3	30.2	1.3	45.3	0.0	100.0
2	300-350	15.8	25.4	1.0	57.8	0.0	100.0
3	350-425	13.7	24.5	0.7	61.2	0.0	100.0
4	425-500	9.1	23.4	1.1	66.4	0.0	100.0
5	500-575	9.2	13.8	0.6	76.5	0.0	100.0
6	575-665	7.2	15.3	1.4	76.1	0.0	100.0
7	665-775	5.2	13.8	1.2	79.7	0.0	100.0
8	775-915	3.6	9.4	1.4	85.6	0.0	100.0
9	915-1120	5.1	7.6	0.8	86.5	0.0	100.0
10	1120-1500	2.5	5.4	1.8	90.3	0.0	100.0
11	1500-1925	0.6	3.1	1.0	95.3	0.0	100.0
12	Above 1925	1.6	2.7	2.5	93.3	0.0	100.0
	Total	8.9	16.3	1.1	73.7	0.0	100.0
Urban							PSMS-II
1	Below 300	15.3	21.7	0.0	63.1	0.0	100
2	300-350	11.3	20.1	1.0	67.7	0.0	100
3	350-425	5.6	16.0	1.1	77.0	0.3	100
4	425-500	5.3	9.1	0.3	85.3	0.0	100
5	500-575	4.7	8.3	0.4	86.6	0.0	100
6	575-665	2.8	8.3	1.7	87.2	0.0	100
7	665-775	1.2	6.0	1.1	91.8	0.0	100
8	775-915	1.1	5.2	1.0	92.7	0.0	100
9	915-1120	0.2	3.0	0.6	96.2	0.0	100
10	1120-1500	1.2	1.4	0.6	96.8	0.0	100
11	1500-1925	0.0	1.1	0.9	98.0	0.0	100
12	Above 1925	0.2	1.1	0.0	98.7	0.0	100
	Total	4.0	8.8	0.8	86.3	0.0	100

Table A7a: Percentage distribution of households according to type of latrine used

Sl.No.	Sector	Percentage of households having latrine facility	Percentage distribution of households according to use of latrine					Total
			No. Latrine	Flush Latrine	Septic tank Latrine	Service Latrine	Others	
Rural								PSMS-I
1	Rural	19.1	80.9	5.5	4.4	3.4	5.8	100.0
2	Urban	84.4	15.6	40.0	22.0	14.6	7.8	100.0
3	Combined	31.7	68.3	12.2	7.8	5.6	6.2	100.0
Rural								PSMS-II
1	Rural	15.7	84.3	5.6	4.1	3.1	2.9	100.0
2	Urban	80.8	19.2	42.4	22.3	11.9	4.3	100.0
3	Combined	28.7	71.4	13.0	7.7	4.8	3.2	100.0

Table A7b: Percentage distribution of households according to MPCE class and type of latrine used

Sl.No.	MPCE Class	Percentage of households having latrine facility	Percentage distribution of households according to use of latrine					Total
			No. Latrine	Flush Latrine	Septic tank Latrine	Service Latrine	Others	
Rural								PSMS-I
1	Below 225	8.2	91.8	0.8	1.3	1.0	5.1	100.0
2	225-255	10.6	89.4	2.0	1.5	1.4	5.7	100.0
3	255-300	9.2	90.8	2.5	1.5	1.4	3.7	100.0
4	300-340	12.6	87.4	3.0	2.1	2.8	4.8	100.0
5	340-380	17.2	82.8	3.0	3.5	3.6	7.1	100.0
6	380-420	17.1	83.0	4.9	3.6	3.3	5.2	100.0
7	420-470	17.4	82.6	3.1	4.6	2.7	7.0	100.0
8	470-525	20.2	79.8	6.7	4.1	4.0	5.5	100.0
9	525-615	24.7	75.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	6.9	100.0
10	615-775	26.0	74.0	9.7	5.9	5.0	5.4	100.0
11	775-950	34.1	65.9	13.3	9.5	4.5	6.8	100.0
12	Above 950	47.0	53.0	21.2	14.4	3.3	8.2	100.0
	Total	19.1	80.9	5.5	4.4	3.4	5.8	100.0
Rural								PSMS-II
1	Below 225	6.4	93.6	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.8	100.0
2	225-255	10.7	89.3	0.5	2.6	4.3	3.3	100.0
3	255-300	8.8	91.2	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.9	100.0
4	300-340	9.3	90.7	2.8	1.1	2.9	2.6	100.0
5	340-380	12.5	87.5	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	100.0
6	380-420	11.7	88.3	3.6	2.6	3.4	2.1	100.0
7	420-470	15.9	84.1	5.8	3.9	2.9	3.3	100.0
8	470-525	15.9	84.1	6.4	3.9	2.6	3.0	100.0
9	525-615	19.1	80.9	6.8	5.2	3.5	3.6	100.0
10	615-775	23.3	76.7	9.7	7.0	4.1	2.5	100.0
11	775-950	28.0	72.0	11.0	9.7	4.0	3.3	100.0
12	Above 950	37.0	63.0	15.8	14.6	3.0	3.7	100.0
	Total	15.7	84.3	5.6	4.1	3.1	2.9	100.0

Table A7c: Percentage distribution of households according to MPCE class and type of latrine used

Sl.No.	MPCE Class	Percentage of households having latrine facility	Percentage distribution of households according to use of latrine					Total
			No. Latrine	Flush Latrine	Septic tank Latrine	Service Latrine	Others	
Urban								PSMS-I
1	Below 300	67.5	32.5	14.2	10.9	30.3	12.1	100.0
2	300-350	75.8	24.3	19.1	10.7	32.8	13.2	100.0
3	350-425	74.8	25.2	22.7	16.7	23.0	12.4	100.0
4	425-500	80.9	19.1	30.5	22.1	17.5	10.7	100.0
5	500-575	82.9	17.1	36.1	23.4	15.1	8.3	100.0
6	575-665	86.7	13.3	39.6	29.2	10.0	8.0	100.0
7	665-775	88.8	11.2	45.3	27.3	10.8	5.5	100.0
8	775-915	93.3	6.7	51.2	32.1	5.1	4.8	100.0
9	915-1120	90.6	9.4	53.7	25.8	8.6	2.6	100.0
10	1120-1500	96.5	3.5	69.9	21.2	3.0	2.5	100.0
11	1500-1925	99.0	1.1	78.1	19.5	0.4	0.9	100.0
12	Above 1925	97.2	2.9	82.1	14.4	0.6	0.1	100.0
	Total	84.4	15.6	40.0	22.0	14.6	7.8	100.0
Urban								PSMS-II
1	Below 300	51.2	48.8	13.5	7.6	20.8	9.4	100.0
2	300-350	56.9	43.1	17.3	16.1	16.9	6.7	100.0
3	350-425	68.9	31.1	30.5	11.1	22.1	5.2	100.0
4	425-500	74.7	25.3	33.6	20.6	17.0	3.5	100.0
5	500-575	80.1	19.9	38.9	21.1	13.9	6.3	100.0
6	575-665	84.7	15.3	44.9	24.3	11.4	4.0	100.0
7	665-775	88.7	11.4	47.5	28.8	8.8	3.5	100.0
8	775-915	89.5	10.5	55.4	23.5	7.0	3.6	100.0
9	915-1120	95.9	4.1	52.6	35.0	4.9	3.5	100.0
10	1120-1500	94.3	5.7	56.4	34.2	1.9	1.8	100.0
11	1500-1925	96.9	3.2	68.8	24.3	3.3	0.5	100.0
12	Above 1925	98.8	1.2	78.3	19.5	0.2	0.8	100.0
	Total	80.8	19.2	42.4	22.3	11.9	4.3	100.0

Table A8a: Percentage distribution of households according to source of drinking water generally used

Sl.No.	Sector	Percentage of households having source of drinking water in their premises (0.0)	Percentage distribution of households according to source of drinking water generally used						Total
			Tap	Well	Hand pump	Tank/ Pond/ Reservoir	River/ Canal/ Lake	Other	
PSMS-I									
1	Rural	57.4	10.8	14.9	73.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	100.0
2	Urban	79.6	52.8	3.0	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
	Combined	61.6	18.9	12.6	67.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	100.0
PSMS-II									
1	Rural	55.5	5.3	10.6	83.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
2	Urban	83.0	49.0	1.7	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
	Combined	61.0	14.0	8.8	76.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0

Table A8b: Percentage distribution of households according to MPCE Class and source of drinking water generally used

Sl.No.	MPCE Class	Percentage of households having source of drinking water in their premises (0.0)	Percentage distribution of households according to source of drinking water generally used						Total
			Tap	Well	Hand pump	Tank/ Pond/ Reservoir	River/ Canal/ Lake	Other	
Rural PSMS-I									
1	Below 225	50.7	4.1	21.1	74.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
2	225-255	55.3	6.4	22.6	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0
3	255-300	55.0	5.8	19.1	73.9	0.1	0.4	0.7	100.0
4	300-340	55.5	7.4	18.0	73.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0
5	340-380	54.7	8.4	15.1	76.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0
6	380-420	57.2	10.4	14.3	74.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0
7	420-470	56.7	9.7	11.6	77.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0
8	470-525	57.5	12.6	13.0	73.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0
9	525-615	57.5	13.4	11.5	73.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	100.0
10	615-775	62.7	14.0	13.7	70.5	0.6	0.1	1.1	100.0
11	775-950	61.0	17.1	12.5	68.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	100.0
12	Above 950	70.0	28.8	9.5	59.2	0.3	0.0	2.2	100.0
	Total	57.4	10.8	14.9	73.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	100.0
Rural PSMS-II									
1	Below 225	43.6	1.6	8.1	89.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
2	225-255	59.8	1.9	8.4	88.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
3	255-300	45.6	5.1	12.7	82.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
4	300-340	54.5	3.9	13.6	82.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0
5	340-380	49.1	4.5	12.9	82.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
6	380-420	57.3	4.9	8.7	86.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
7	420-470	54.0	6.5	11.4	81.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0
8	470-525	57.0	4.8	10.2	84.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0
9	525-615	59.5	6.4	9.0	84.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0
10	615-775	58.9	5.6	8.2	86.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
11	775-950	65.1	7.7	11.2	80.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0
12	Above 950	69.1	11.3	9.7	78.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
	Total	55.5	5.3	10.6	83.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0

Table A8c: Percentage distribution of households according to MPCE Class and source of drinking water generally used

Sl.No.	MPCE Class	Percentage of households having source of drinking water in their premises (0.0)	Percentage distribution of households according to source of drinking water generally used						Total
			Tap	Well	Hand pump	Tank/ Pond/ Reservoir	River/ Canal/ Lake	Other	
Urban PSMS-I									
1	Below 300	56.9	39.5	6.7	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
2	300-350	68.7	34.9	1.6	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
3	350-425	75.2	31.7	3.5	64.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
4	425-500	72.6	46.8	5.3	46.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0
5	500-575	78.9	52.7	3.5	43.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6	575-665	80.0	53.2	2.5	43.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
7	665-775	84.3	54.6	1.1	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
8	775-915	88.2	64.3	3.4	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
9	915-1120	84.8	63.0	1.8	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
10	1120-1500	95.0	69.5	0.5	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
11	1500-1925	98.4	87.7	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
12	Above 1925	97.3	90.1	0.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	79.6	52.8	3.0	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Urban PSMS-II									
1	Below 300	61.4	21.5	5.0	73.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
2	300-350	69.8	33.5	1.8	64.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
3	350-425	77.4	31.3	2.7	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
4	425-500	77.4	38.4	1.3	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
5	500-575	82.8	43.8	1.4	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
6	575-665	82.4	50.8	2.0	46.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0
7	665-775	87.2	51.1	1.2	47.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
8	775-915	87.7	57.9	2.4	39.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
9	915-1120	93.0	68.3	0.2	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
10	1120-1500	94.7	64.5	1.2	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
11	1500-1925	93.3	74.2	0.4	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
12	Above 1925	97.1	89.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
	Total	83.0	49.0	1.7	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0

Table A9a: Percentage distribution of households according to availability of electricity

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage of households consuming electricity	Percentage distribution of households according to availability of electricity (hour/day)					All
			Less than five hours	5 to 10 hours	10 to 15 hours	More than 15 hours but less than 24 hours	PSMS-I	
1	Rural	28.14	11.56	45.07	32.99	10.38	100	
2	Urban	83.59	1.54	12.23	39.17	47.06	100	
	Combined	38.85	7.4	31.43	35.56	25.61	100	
							PSMS-II	
1	Rural	23.3	11.27	58.74	22.38	7.61	100	
2	Urban	80.72	0.49	16.9	37.01	45.6	100	
	Combined	34.75	6.27	39.36	29.16	25.21	100	

Table A9b: Percentage distribution of households according to MPCE class and availability of electricity

Sl. No.	MPCE class	Percentage of households consuming electricity	Percentage distribution of households according to availability of electricity (hour/day)					All
			Less than five hours	5 to 10 hours	10 to 15 hours	More than 15 hours but less than 24 hours	PSMS-I	
	Rural						PSMS-I	
1	Below 225	12.9	20.7	27.2	47.1	5.0	100.0	
2	225-255	12.8	14.1	44.8	29.4	11.7	100.0	
3	255-300	16.6	9.0	51.8	29.3	9.9	100.0	
4	300-340	21.2	14.9	40.3	35.5	9.4	100.0	
5	340-380	23.4	15.2	38.9	36.2	9.7	100.0	
6	380-420	28.3	13.3	46.4	32.4	8.0	100.0	
7	420-470	26.2	10.0	47.2	32.1	10.7	100.0	
8	470-525	29.1	11.6	48.3	28.1	12.1	100.0	
9	525-615	34.0	10.7	46.8	34.4	8.2	100.0	
10	615-775	40.2	8.6	51.5	29.9	10.0	100.0	
11	775-950	48.3	6.7	43.1	36.6	13.7	100.0	
12	Above 950	56.9	14.7	34.7	34.8	15.8	100.0	
	Total	28.1	11.6	45.1	33.0	10.4	100.0	
	Rural						PSMS-II	
1	Below 225	6.1	2.1	97.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	
2	225-255	9.2	5.3	87.0	3.3	4.4	100.0	
3	255-300	9.8	5.4	67.8	24.1	2.8	100.0	
4	300-340	17.7	40.0	39.5	17.9	2.6	100.0	
5	340-380	16.1	5.7	72.5	16.2	5.7	100.0	
6	380-420	23.6	9.3	67.9	16.8	6.1	100.0	
7	420-470	21.7	5.8	60.0	24.1	10.1	100.0	
8	470-525	24.5	10.6	61.6	18.4	9.4	100.0	
9	525-615	30.2	10.7	60.5	20.6	8.2	100.0	
10	615-775	34.5	8.3	58.2	24.1	9.4	100.0	
11	775-950	43.9	11.8	43.4	32.4	12.4	100.0	
12	Above 950	46.8	6.7	50.0	37.8	5.5	100.0	
	Total	23.3	11.3	58.7	22.4	7.6	100.0	

Table A9c: Percentage distribution of households according to MPCE class and availability of electricity

Sl. No.	MPCE class	Percentage of households consuming electricity	Percentage distribution of households according to availability of electricity (hour/day)				
			Less than five hours	5 to 10 hours	10 to 15 hours	More than 15 hours but less than 24 hours	All
Urban							PSMS-I
1	Below 300	56.5	1.3	19.4	49.7	29.5	100.0
2	300-350	70.7	3.5	20.0	47.7	28.8	100.0
3	350-425	75.2	1.1	18.9	46.6	33.5	100.0
4	425-500	81.9	1.4	12.7	43.6	42.4	100.0
5	500-575	82.7	3.4	12.6	46.7	37.3	100.0
6	575-665	88.0	2.3	12.8	36.1	48.8	100.0
7	665-775	88.8	1.5	13.7	34.4	50.5	100.0
8	775-915	91.8	0.5	7.1	38.2	54.2	100.0
9	915-1120	93.6	0.6	7.0	37.2	55.3	100.0
10	1120-1500	95.0	1.1	10.9	35.8	52.1	100.0
11	1500-1925	99.7	0.0	2.9	15.4	81.7	100.0
12	Above 1925	99.0	0.5	3.6	19.6	76.3	100.0
	Total	83.6	1.5	12.2	39.2	47.1	100.0
Urban							PSMS-II
1	Below 300	43.5	0.0	30.4	48.0	21.6	100.0
2	300-350	59.9	0.6	24.9	48.4	26.1	100.0
3	350-425	66.9	0.6	27.8	40.6	31.0	100.0
4	425-500	70.9	0.4	22.9	45.2	31.5	100.0
5	500-575	80.2	0.0	16.3	50.3	33.4	100.0
6	575-665	85.8	0.2	18.1	40.8	41.0	100.0
7	665-775	90.0	0.3	15.8	32.0	51.9	100.0
8	775-915	92.6	1.0	11.4	38.9	48.7	100.0
9	915-1120	95.9	0.2	11.4	26.9	61.4	100.0
10	1120-1500	96.6	1.7	11.3	24.5	62.5	100.0
11	1500-1925	98.7	0.1	10.8	30.3	58.9	100.0
12	Above 1925	99.7	0.1	5.3	16.1	78.6	100.0
	Total	80.7	0.5	16.9	37.0	45.6	100.0

Table AI0a: Percentage distribution of married women in the age group 15-49 years according to birth place of the last child born in the past five year

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage distribution of married women in the age group 15-49 years according to place of the last birth in past five years						
		At Home	PHC/ CHC/ Sub-centre	Govt. hospital	Non Govt. dispensary/ nursing home	Non Govt. hospital	Others	All
								PSMS-I
1	Rural	85.13	5.89	4.28	2.12	1.99	0.59	100
2	Urban	53.43	7.77	14.87	12.16	11.48	0.29	100
	Combined	80.24	6.18	5.91	3.67	3.45	0.54	100
								PSMS-II
1	Rural	87.45	0.79	1.09	3.43	6.7	0.53	100
2	Urban	61.3	0.45	3.79	6.79	27.34	0.33	100
	Combined	83.55	0.74	1.49	3.93	9.78	0.5	100

Table AI0b: Percentage distribution of married women in the age group 15-49 years according to birth place of the last child born in the past five year and MPCE class

Sl. No.	MPCE class	Percentage distribution of married women in the age group 15-49 years according to place of the last birth in past five years						
		At Home	PHC/ CHC/ Sub-centre	Govt. hospital	Non Govt. dispensary/ nursing home	Non Govt. hospital	Others	All
								PSMS-I
Rural								
1	Below 225	90.3	4.5	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.2	100.0
2	225-255	86.3	7.9	2.6	1.0	1.5	0.6	100.0
3	255-300	86.8	6.5	4.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	100.0
4	300-340	87.4	4.4	4.1	2.5	1.5	0.1	100.0
5	340-380	87.2	6.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.5	100.0
6	380-420	86.6	4.5	5.3	1.4	2.2	0.0	100.0
7	420-470	84.2	6.2	5.6	2.1	0.9	1.1	100.0
8	470-525	84.2	5.4	5.6	2.0	1.8	1.0	100.0
9	525-615	81.6	6.5	4.2	3.4	3.5	0.8	100.0
10	615-775	79.9	5.9	6.4	3.4	4.0	0.3	100.0
11	775-950	72.2	8.0	7.3	5.7	6.8	0.0	100.0
12	Above 950	72.5	6.5	7.8	5.0	8.0	0.2	100.0
	Total	85.1	5.9	4.3	2.1	2.0	0.6	100.0
								PSMS-II
Rural								
1	Below 225	90.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	1.9	100.0
2	225-255	95.0	0.2	0.4	3.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
3	255-300	89.8	0.2	0.6	3.2	3.4	2.8	100.0
4	300-340	95.2	0.0	0.7	1.3	2.8	0.0	100.0
5	340-380	90.5	0.4	0.5	2.8	5.7	0.1	100.0
6	380-420	89.0	1.6	0.9	2.8	5.8	0.0	100.0
7	420-470	80.6	0.0	2.4	6.2	10.1	0.7	100.0
8	470-525	88.6	2.3	1.2	2.7	5.2	0.0	100.0
9	525-615	79.1	0.9	1.0	2.5	16.1	0.4	100.0
10	615-775	71.3	2.8	1.9	7.4	16.0	0.7	100.0
11	775-950	70.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	26.2	0.0	100.0
12	Above 950	60.8	0.0	0.0	17.5	21.7	0.0	100.0
	Total	87.5	0.8	1.1	3.4	6.7	0.5	100.0

Table AI0c: Percentage distribution of married women in the age group 15-49 years according to birth place of the last child born in the past five year and MPCE class

Sl. No.	MPCE class	Percentage distribution of married women in the age group 15-49 years according to place of the last birth in past five years						All
		At Home	PHC/ CHC/ Sub-centre	Govt. hospital	Non Govt. dispensary/ nursing home	Non Govt. hospital	Others	
Urban								PSMS-I
1	Below 300	70.1	5.6	14.2	2.7	7.5	0.0	100.0
2	300-350	73.9	3.8	11.6	2.1	6.9	1.8	100.0
3	350-425	64.9	6.8	10.8	8.1	9.2	0.2	100.0
4	425-500	59.5	11.0	12.3	9.1	7.9	0.2	100.0
5	500-575	51.1	8.6	17.7	14.3	8.3	0.0	100.0
6	575-665	48.1	6.3	14.8	16.6	14.0	0.2	100.0
7	665-775	36.6	11.7	18.8	15.7	17.2	0.0	100.0
8	775-915	31.5	7.2	16.1	22.2	23.0	0.0	100.0
9	915-1120	23.2	9.4	25.1	18.0	24.3	0.0	100.0
10	1120-1500	14.3	5.8	25.5	38.8	15.7	0.0	100.0
11	1500-1925	10.9	14.6	10.1	55.2	6.9	2.2	100.0
12	Above 1925	16.5	0.0	17.4	45.9	20.3	0.0	100.0
	Total	53.4	7.8	14.9	12.2	11.5	0.3	100.0
Urban								PSMS-II
Sl. No.	MPCE class	Percentage distribution of married women in the age group 15-49 years according to place of the last birth in past five years						All
		At Home	PHC/ CHC/ Sub-centre	Govt. hospital	Non Govt. dispensary/ nursing home	Non Govt. hospital	Others	
1	Below 300	83.5	0.0	0.0	6.8	9.7	0.0	100.0
2	300-350	89.6	1.6	0.0	7.4	1.4	0.0	100.0
3	350-425	75.7	0.0	13.2	5.2	5.9	0.0	100.0
4	425-500	73.5	0.4	0.0	4.8	21.3	0.0	100.0
5	500-575	77.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	21.4	0.0	100.0
6	575-665	35.9	0.3	0.0	17.2	46.5	0.0	100.0
7	665-775	40.7	0.0	9.9	7.0	42.5	0.0	100.0
8	775-915	24.1	2.7	0.0	1.5	71.7	0.0	100.0
9	915-1120	9.7	0.0	9.5	9.0	66.3	5.6	100.0
10	1120-1500	20.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	72.5	0.0	100.0
11	1500-1925	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	71.6	0.0	100.0
12	Above 1925	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	61.3	0.5	3.8	6.8	27.3	0.3	100.0

Table AI Ia: Percentage of children of age group 0-5 years attending Anganvadi/Balvadi center and their percentage distribution according to level of services received

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage of children of age 0-5 years attending Anganvadi/ Balvadi centre	Percentage Distribution of children according to days complementary food received			
			Almost all days	Only few days	Never	Total
						PSMS-I
1	Rural	2.07	2.3	1.5	96.2	100.0
2	Urban	0.51	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Combined	1.83	2.2	1.4	96.4	100.0
						PSMS-II
1	Rural	9.98	77.21	17.70	5.09	100.00
2	Urban	5.92	78.59	21.23	0.19	100.00
	Combined	9.76	77.26	17.82	4.92	100.00

Table AI Ib: Percentage of children of age group 0-5 years attending Anganvadi/Balvadi center their distribution according to level of and their percentage services received and MPCE Class

Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Percentage of children of age 0-5 years attending Anganvadi/ Balvadi centre	Percentage Distribution of children according to days complementary food received			
			Almost all days	Only few days	Never	Total
						PSMS-I
Rural						
1	Below 225	3.43	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
2	225-255	0.95	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
3	255-300	1.31	9.4	0.0	90.6	100.0
4	300-340	2.52	0.0	4.2	95.9	100.0
5	340-380	1.07	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
6	380-420	2.68	4.6	0.0	95.4	100.0
7	420-470	2.9	5.0	0.0	95.0	100.0
8	470-525	2.25	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0
9	525-615	1.71	0.0	12.8	87.2	100.0
10	615-775	2.14	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
11	775-950	2.22	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
12	Above 950	0.93	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	2.07	2.3	1.5	96.2	100.0
Rural						PSMS-II
1	Below 225	13.3	65.8	13.1	21.1	100
2	225-255	6.2	60.2	39.8	0.0	100
3	255-300	12.8	82.5	15.9	1.6	100
4	300-340	12.5	78.9	19.6	1.6	100
5	340-380	8.8	69.3	24.8	5.9	100
6	380-420	11.8	76.2	18.5	5.2	100
7	420-470	8.1	84.4	13.5	2.1	100
8	470-525	8.9	82.1	4.4	13.5	100
9	525-615	8.1	71.0	25.3	3.7	100
10	615-775	7.2	87.7	12.3	0.0	100
11	775-950	10.9	64.3	18.0	17.7	100
12	Above 950	3.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Total	10.0	77.2	17.7	5.1	100

Table A 11 c: Percentage of children of age group 0-5 years attending Anganvadi/Balvadi center their distribution according to level of and their percentage services received and MPCE Class

Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Percentage of children of age 0-5 years attending Anganvadi/ Balvadi centre	Percentage Distribution of children according to days complementary food received			
			Almost all days	Only few days	Never	Total
Urban						PSMS-I
1	Below 300	0.34	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
2	300-350	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
3	350-425	0.96	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
4	425-500	0.59	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
5	500-575	1.57	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
6	575-665	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	665-775	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	775-915	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	915-1120	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	1120-1500	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	1500-1925	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Above 1925	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.51	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Urban						PSMS-II
1	Below 300	0.91	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
2	300-350	15.23	82.6	17.4	0.0	100
3	350-425	4.7	56.9	43.1	0.0	100
4	425-500	11.18	99.4	0.0	0.6	100
5	500-575	4.23	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
6	575-665	4.39	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
7	665-775	1.59	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
8	775-915	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
9	915-1120	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
10	1120-1500	1.67	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
11	1500-1925	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
12	Above 1925	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Total	5.92	78.6	21.2	0.2	100

Table AI2a: Percentage of households having knowledge of social rights and health programmes

Sl. No.	Sector	Immunisation of Children	Vaccination of Pregnant Women	Use of Iodinated Salt	Use of Oral Dehydration Therapy	Use of Contraceptive	AIDS
							PSMS-I
1	Rural	89.8	84.7	55.2	25.7	65.3	N/A
2	Urban	95.0	91.5	78.7	48.1	78.5	N/A
	Combined	90.8	86.0	59.8	30.0	67.9	N/A
							PSMS-II
1	Rural	64.0	76.6	48.3	33.2	70.5	44.9
2	Urban	83.8	88.2	76.7	62.8	82.4	71.1
	Combined	68.0	78.9	54.0	39.1	72.9	50.1

Table AI2b: Percentage of households having knowledge of social rights and health programmes according to MPCE Class

Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Immunisation of Children	Vaccination of Pregnant Women	Use of Iodinated Salt	Use of Oral Dehydration Therapy	Use of Contraceptive	Knowledge of AIDS
							PSMS-I
Rural							
1	Below 225	90.4	82.6	40.3	20.9	55.9	N/A
2	225-255	85.3	78.5	39.1	20.2	53.4	N/A
3	255-300	88.3	81.6	40.1	18.8	56.3	N/A
4	300-340	90.2	84.0	45.4	18.8	62.4	N/A
5	340-380	88.6	85.0	53.3	22.0	63.1	N/A
6	380-420	90.5	84.9	56.5	22.9	64.5	N/A
7	420-470	89.2	84.2	57.0	24.4	63.3	N/A
8	470-525	91.1	85.8	57.9	28.1	71.6	N/A
9	525-615	89.3	85.4	61.8	27.9	68.4	N/A
10	615-775	91.5	88.4	69.9	35.8	74.1	N/A
11	775-950	91.8	88.5	69.9	39.0	74.8	N/A
12	Above 950	92.1	86.4	72.9	40.7	77.5	N/A
	Total	89.8	84.7	55.2	25.7	65.3	N/A
							PSMS-II
Rural							
1	Below 225	38.7	50.5	23.8	16.6	57.8	24.0
2	225-255	51.2	66.7	38.3	23.4	67.7	36.9
3	255-300	60.3	75.0	39.2	23.9	64.2	36.3
4	300-340	62.6	77.6	43.3	26.5	68.4	40.9
5	340-380	62.3	75.3	45.8	27.6	68.2	37.7
6	380-420	65.7	79.9	48.9	33.7	67.9	42.3
7	420-470	65.8	77.9	47.2	30.7	70.3	44.2
8	470-525	64.0	77.8	48.3	33.1	71.7	45.8
9	525-615	66.2	77.8	54.4	39.2	73.3	49.9
10	615-775	68.6	78.6	56.4	42.6	77.0	54.8
11	775-950	72.3	80.2	62.6	49.1	81.5	62.2
12	Above 950	77.8	84.4	69.0	58.3	79.0	68.0
	Total	64.0	76.6	48.3	33.2	70.5	44.9

Table A12c: Percentage of households having knowledge of social rights and health programmes according to MPCE Class

Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Immunisation of Children	Vaccination of Pregnant Women	Use of Iodinated Salt	Use of Oral Dehydration Therapy	Use of Contraceptive	Knowledge of AIDS
Urban							PSMS-I
1	0-300	91.5	86.2	46.8	21.1	53.3	N/A
2	300-350	95.5	92.4	66.1	27.8	67.9	N/A
3	350-425	92.5	88.7	66.3	30.8	68.4	N/A
4	425-500	93.5	90.9	75.4	40.0	76.2	N/A
5	500-575	95.4	89.9	82.3	45.8	81.8	N/A
6	575-665	94.2	90.5	81.1	46.6	79.8	N/A
7	665-775	94.5	90.1	83.5	56.6	82.3	N/A
8	775-915	96.2	94.7	89.4	59.5	86.3	N/A
9	915-1120	97.8	95.3	90.8	63.2	86.3	N/A
10	1120-1500	96.8	94.9	92.1	71.0	91.1	N/A
11	1500-1925	99.7	96.8	99.2	89.7	93.9	N/A
12	1925+	100.0	98.8	96.7	76.6	99.4	N/A
	Total	95.0	91.5	78.7	48.1	78.5	N/A
Urban							PSMS-II
1	0-300	66.4	67.4	46.7	32.2	57.8	41.5
2	300-350	70.3	77.2	56.3	34.7	70.9	51.4
3	350-425	73.9	80.0	59.7	39.8	68.9	47.7
4	425-500	76.2	84.8	63.6	42.1	74.1	57.8
5	500-575	80.9	86.9	74.6	54.5	77.5	64.7
6	575-665	87.1	92.5	79.7	69.3	86.3	77.5
7	665-775	89.4	92.5	86.6	71.2	89.7	79.6
8	775-915	91.2	93.9	91.3	83.0	92.6	85.7
9	915-1120	94.0	96.5	92.8	87.9	96.0	91.7
10	1120-1500	95.8	96.4	95.1	89.5	96.0	93.5
11	1500-1925	96.3	97.3	95.7	91.5	94.0	95.3
12	1925+	97.9	99.9	98.0	94.9	100.0	97.5
	Total	83.8	88.2	76.7	62.8	82.4	71.1

Table A13a: Percentage of households not getting drinking water from drinking water source throughout the year and percentage distribution of households according to duration of availability of water

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage of households not getting drinking water from drinking water source throughout the year	Percentage distribution of households according to duration of availability of water from drinking water source in the year				
			upto 6 months	6-9 months	9-11 months	All	
PSMS-I							
1	Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	Urban	0.2	85.2	14.8	0.0	100.0	
	Combined	0.0	85.2	14.8	0.0	100.0	
PSMS-II							
1	Rural	1.5	19.6	25.2	55.3	100.0	
2	Urban	2.4	13.5	23.4	63.0	100.0	
	Combined	1.7	17.9	24.7	57.5	100.0	

Table A13b: Percentage of households not getting drinking water from drinking water source throughout the year and percentage distribution of households according to duration of availability of water and MPCE class

Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Percentage of households not getting drinking water from drinking water source throughout the year	Percentage distribution of households according to duration of availability of water from drinking water source in the year				
			upto 6 months	6-9 months	9-11 months	All	
Rural PSMS-I							
1	Below 225	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	225-255	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3	255-300	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	300-340	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
5	340-380	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6	380-420	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
7	420-470	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
8	470-525	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
9	525-615	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
10	615-775	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
11	775-950	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
12	Above 950	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rural PSMS-II							
1	Below 225	0.9	65.8	4.4	29.9	100.0	
2	225-255	1.3	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	
3	255-300	1.3	14.2	46.6	39.3	100.0	
4	300-340	1.4	13.4	17.0	69.6	100.0	
5	340-380	1.6	16.9	7.2	75.9	100.0	
6	380-420	1.0	27.1	2.8	70.2	100.0	
7	420-470	1.7	32.2	23.3	44.4	100.0	
8	470-525	0.8	9.6	16.8	73.6	100.0	
9	525-615	2.1	31.9	12.4	55.6	100.0	
10	615-775	2.2	17.8	32.3	49.9	100.0	
11	775-950	2.2	3.0	69.9	27.0	100.0	
12	Above 950	2.0	0.0	25.2	74.8	100.0	
	Total	1.5	19.6	25.2	55.3	100.0	

Table A13c: Percentage of households not getting drinking water from drinking water source throughout the year and percentage distribution of households according to duration of availability of water and MPCE class

Sl. No.	MPCE Class	Percentage of households not getting drinking water from drinking water source throughout the year	Percentage distribution of households according to duration of availability of water from drinking water source in the year			
			upto 6 months	6-9 months	9-11 months	All
Urban						PSMS-I
1	Below 300	0.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2	300-350	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	350-425	0.6	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0
4	425-500	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
5	500-575	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	575-665	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7	665-775	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	775-915	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	915-1120	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	1120-1500	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
11	1500-1925	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Above 1925	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.2	85.2	14.8	0.0	100.0
Urban						PSMS-II
1	Below 300	0.8	35.3	16.6	48.1	100.0
2	300-350	2.9	0.0	28.4	71.6	100.0
3	350-425	3.7	13.0	28.9	58.1	100.0
4	425-500	3.1	15.3	27.9	56.8	100.0
5	500-575	2.1	0.0	11.7	88.3	100.0
6	575-665	1.8	7.0	0.2	92.8	100.0
7	665-775	2.3	0.0	90.1	9.9	100.0
8	775-915	2.1	54.7	4.7	40.6	100.0
9	915-1120	1.4	52.7	15.3	32.0	100.0
10	1120-1500	2.0	7.0	8.4	84.6	100.0
11	1500-1925	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
12	Above 1925	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	2.4	13.5	23.4	63.0	100.0

Annex - III

NSS 58th Round

SCHEDULE 99: POVERTY MODULE FOR UTTAR PRADESH

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

(2002- 2003)

SECTOR

SECOND STAGE STRATUM No.

SAMPLE UNIT No.

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD No.

SEGMENT

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

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INVESTIGATOR

NAME: _____ : _____
 DISTRICT _____ : _____
 DATE OF INTERVIEW (dd/mm/yyyy): _____ / _____ / _____
 TIME OF INTERVIEW _____ : START _____ FINISH _____
 SIGNATURE _____ : _____

SCRUTINY STAFF

NAME _____ : _____
 DISTRICT _____ : _____
 DATE OF INSPECTION (dd/mm/yyyy) : _____ / _____ / _____ DATE OF SCRUTINY: _____ / _____ / _____
 SIGNATURE _____ : _____ SIGNATURE: _____

SECTION I: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

AGE-GROUP 7 YEARS AND ABOVE

I D C O D E	1.1 COPY THE AGE FROM SCHEDULE 1.0 [BLOCK 4, COLUMN No. 5]	1.2 COPY THE SEX FROM SCHEDULE 1.0 [BLOCK 4, COLUMN No. 4]	1.3 COPY THE NAMES FROM SCHEDULE 1.0 [BLOCK 4, COLUMN No. 2]	1.4 Can ..[NAME].. read and write?	1.5 What is the highest level of education that ..[NAME].. has completed?
	AGE IN YEARS	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		YES, CAN READ ONLY 1 YES, CAN BOTH READ AND WRITE 2 NO 3	NO CLASS PASSED .. 98 NEVER ATTENDED .. 99 CLASS 1 01 CLASS 2 02 CLASS 3 03 CLASS 4 04 CLASS 5 05 CLASS 6 06 CLASS 7 07 CLASS 8 08 CLASS 9 09 CLASS 10 10 CLASS 11 11 CLASS 12 12 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE..... 13 PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA 14 NON PROFESSIONAL GRADUATE..... 15 PROFESSIONAL GRADUATE..... 16 NON PROFESSIONAL POST-GRADUATE 17 PROFESSIONAL POST-GRADUATE 18 OTHER 19
	YRS	SEX	NAME OF PERSON		
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					
11					
12					

SECTION 2: EDUCATION

PART A - PAST ENROLLMENT, AGE GROUP: 5-18 YEARS

I D C O D E	2.1 Has ..[NAME].. ever attended an Anganwadi centre? YES 1 NO 2	2.2 Is ..[NAME].. currently attending school? YES 1 (→ PART B, 2.8) NO 2	2.3 Has ..[NAME].. ever attended school? YES 1 NO 2 (→ 2.7)	2.4 What are the two main reasons why ..[NAME].. is not currently attending school?		2.5 What type of school did ..[NAME].. last attend? GOVERNMENT .. 1 PRIVATE 2 ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL 3 EDUCATION GUARANTEE CENTER 4 RELIGIOUS NON- FORMAL 5	2.6 When did ..[NAME].. drop out of the school? LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO 1 >1 to <= 2 YRS AGO 2 >2 to <= 3 YRS AGO 3 MORE THAN 3 YEARS AGO 4	2.7 What are the two main reasons why ..[NAME].. never attended school?	
				FIRST	SECOND			FIRST	SECOND
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									

- ILL 1
- GOT/GETTING MARRIED 2
- SCHOOL IS TOO FAR 3
- CANNOT AFFORD IT 4
- HAVE TO LOOK AFTER
YOUNGER SIBLINGS 5
- HAVE TO WORK AT HOME 6
- HAVE TO WORK ON OWN FARM /
LIVESTOCK CARE / HH ENTERPRISE 7
- HAVE TO WORK FOR WAGE/SALARY 8
- CHILD NOT INTERESTED 9
- FAILED IN EXAMS 10
- TEACHER BEHAVIOUR NOT GOOD 11
- EDUCATION NOT USEFUL 12
- COMPLETED DESIRED LEVEL 13
- AWAITING ADMISSION TO NEXT LEVEL 14
- OTHER 15

- TOO YOUNG 0
- SCHOOL IS TOO FAR 1
- CANNOT AFFORD IT 2
- HAVE TO LOOK AFTER
YOUNGER SIBLINGS 3
- HAVE TO WORK AT HOME 4
- HAVE TO WORK ON
OWN FARM / LIVESTOCK CARE
/ FAM. ENTERPRISE 5
- HAVE TO WORK FOR WAGE/
SALARY 6
- EDUCATION NOT CONSIDERED
USEFUL 7
- ADMISSION PROCEDURES
CUMBERSOME 8
- DISABILITY 9
- OTHER 10

→ NEXT CHILD

→ NEXT CHILD

SECTION 2: EDUCATION

PART B - CURRENT ENROLLMENT, AGE-GROUP: 5-18 YEARS

I D C O D E	<p>2.8 What class is ..[NAME].. currently attending?</p> <p>NURSERY00 PROFESSIONAL CLASS 101 CERTIFICATE 13 CLASS 202 PROFESSIONAL CLASS 303 DIPLOMA 14 CLASS 404 NON PROFESSIONAL CLASS 505 GRADUATE 15 CLASS 606 PROFESSIONAL CLASS 707 GRADUATE 16 CLASS 808 NON PROFESSIONAL CLASS 909 POST-GRADUATE ... 17 CLASS 10 10 PROFESSIONAL CLASS 11 11 POST-GRADUATE ... 18 CLASS 12 12 OTHER 19</p>	<p>2.9 What type of school is ..[NAME].. currently attending?</p> <p>GOVERNMENT1 PRIVATE 2 ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLING CENTERS 3 EDUCATION GUARANTEE CENTER 4 RELIGIOUS NON- FORMAL 5</p>	<p>2.10 In the 7 days, for how many days was ..[NAME]'s.. class open?</p> <p>IF CLOSED FOR A LONG TIME LIKE SUMMER / WINTER HOLIDAYS, REFER TO LAST WEEK SCHOOL WAS OPEN</p>	<p>2.11 In the 7 days, for how many days did ..[NAME].. actually attend class?</p> <p>REFER TO LAST WEEK AS IN QUESTION 2.10</p>	<p>2.12 Did ..[NAME].. receive any private tutoring / coaching in the last 12 months?</p> <p>Yes.....1 No.....2</p>	<p>2.13 What is the amount of the scholarship ..[NAME].. received during the past 12 months?</p> <p>IF NONE RECEIVED, WRITE 0.00</p> <p>RUPEES (0.00)</p>
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						

SECTION 3: HEALTH

I D C O D E	3.1 Has ..[NAME].. visited a doctor, quack, chemist or any health facility in the last 15 days?		3.2 Did ..[NAME].. suffer from any symptoms of illness / disability / injury in the last 15 days (for example fever, vomiting or pain)?		3.3 What were the symptoms of this illness/disability?		3.4 Why ..[NAME].. did not visit a doctor, quack or any health facility? PROBLEM WAS NOT SERIOUS 1 USED HOME REMEDY 2 TREATMENT COST TOO MUCH 3 DISTANCE IS TOO LONG 4 AFRAID TO FIND HAVING A SERIOUS CASE 5 AFRAID TO TAKE FOLLOW-UP ACTION 6 NOBODY AT HOME PAID ANY ATTENTION 7 NO ONE WAS THERE TO ACCOMPANY 8 IT IS A HASSLE TO GO OUTSIDE 9 DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO 10 PREVIOUS INEFFECTIVE EXPERIENCES 11 ALREADY FOLLOWING A TREATMENT 12 OTHERS 13		3.5 What is the reason why ..[NAME].. visited this doctor or health facility?		3.6 Which of the following were consulted for this illness / disability (in the order in which they were consulted)?		3.7 INTERVIEWER:ASK ONLY FOR MEMBERS 5 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE: For how many days was ..[NAME].. unable to carry out his/her usual activities due to illness(es), injury(ies) or symptoms in the last 15 days? WRITE ZERO IF NONE					
	YES	1 (→3.5)	YES	1	FEVER 1 LOOSE MOTIONS/ DIARRHEA 2 VOMITING 3 DIZZINESS 4 COUGH 5 STOMACH PAIN 6 INJURY 7 OTHERS (SPECIFY) 8	NO	2	NO	2 (→ NEXT PERSON)	FEVER..... 1 LOOSE MOTIONS / DIARRHEA..... 2 VOMITING..... 3 DIZZINESS..... 4 COUGH..... 5 STOMACH PAIN..... 6 INJURY..... 7 DELIVERY..... 8 PRE/POST NATAL CARE..... 9 MEDICAL EXAMINATION..... 10 IMMUNIZATION..... 11 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES..... 12 OTHERS (SPECIFY)...13	FAITH HEALER/ RELIG. PERSON..... 1 JHOLACHAP DOCTOR / QUACK...2 ISM DOCTORS (Ayurveda, Unani, etc.) 3 CHEMIST..... 4 ANGANWADI WORKER..... 5 ANM / MALE HEALTH WORKER..... 6 GOVERNMENT DOCTOR - PHC.....7 GOVT. DOCTOR - CHC / DISTRICT HOSPITAL..... 8 GOVT. DOCTOR ELSEWHERE..... 9 PRIVATE ALLOPATHIC DOCTOR.10 CHARITABLE / NGO DOCTOR..... 11 MOBILE DISPENSARY.....12 OTHER.....13	IF ONLY ONE WAS CONSULTED FILL IN FIRST COLUMN ONLY	FIRST	SECOND	DAYS			
01																		
02																		
03																		
04																		
05																		
06																		
07																		
08																		
09																		
10																		
11																		
12																		

→ 3.7

SECTION 5 : ACTIVITIES - ALL PERSONS 10 YEARS AND OLDER

A C T I V I T Y	I D C O D E	5.1 List all ..[NAME]'s.. activities over the past 12 months? OWN FARM ACTIVITIES 1 CASUAL LABOUR FARM 2 CASUAL LABOUR NON-FARM 3 LONG-TERM AGRI. EMPLOYEE 4 SALARIED EMPLOYMENT 5 PERSONAL (JAJMANI) SERVICES 6 PETTY BUSINESS/TRADE/ MANUFACTURING..... 7 MAJOR BUSINESS/TRADE/ MANUFACTURING..... 8 COLLECTION / FORAGING 9 CHARITY/ALMS 10 UNEMPLOYED 11(→NEXT) STUDENT 12(→NEXT) DOMESTIC DUTIES 13(→NEXT) RETIRED/TOO OLD 14(→NEXT) DISABLED/HANDICAPPED 15(→NEXT) SICK 16(→NEXT) NOT WORKING..... 17(→NEXT)	5.2 In the last 12 months for how many months did ..[NAME].. carry out this activity?	5.3 In the last 12 months for how many days per months did ..[NAME].. typically carry out this activity?	5.4 CASUAL LABOR AND SALARIED JOB: How much wages/salary did ..[NAME].. typically receive in the past 12 month?						
					CASH		VALUE OF IN KIND		NUMBER OF MEALS		
		DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	CODE	MONTHS	DAYS/MONTH	Rs. (0.00)	Time Unit	Rs. (0.00)	Time Unit	#	Time Unit
A											
B											
C											
D											
E											
F											
G											
H											
I											
J											
K											
L											
M											

TIME UNIT
 HOURLY 1
 DAILY 2
 WEEKLY 3
 MONTHLY 4
 YEARLY 5

SECTION 5 : ACTIVITIES - ALL PERSONS 10 YEARS AND OLDER

A C T I V I T Y S E R I A L	I D C O D E	5.1 List all ..[NAME]'s.. activities over the past 12 months?			5.2	5.3	5.4 CASUAL LABOR AND SALARIED JOB: How much wages/salary did ..[NAME].. typically receive in the past 12 month?				
		DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	CODE	MONTHS	IN the last 12 months for how many months did ..[NAME].. carry out this activity?	IN the last 12 months for how many days per months did ..[NAME].. typically carry out this activity?	CASH		VALUE OF IN KIND		NUMBER OF MEALS
						Rs. (0.00)	Time Unit	Rs. (0.00)	Time Unit	#	Time Unit
N											
O											
P											
Q											
R											
S											
T											
U											
V											
W											
X											
Y											
Z											

TIME UNIT

HOURLY 1

DAILY 2

WEEKLY 3

MONTHLY 4

YEARLY 5

SECTION 6: HOUSING AND AMENITIES

1. What type of rights do you have to the land on which you live?

- OWNED 1
- PATTA 2
- RENTED 3
- PROVIDED FREE 4
- ENCROACHED 5
- OTHER 6

2. Type of structure of dwelling?

- KATCHA 1
- PUCCA, THROUGH WEAKER
SECTOR HOUSING SCHEMES 2
- PUCCA 3
- NO STRUCTURE 4

Roof

Walls

3. INTERVIEWER: IS THE DWELLING PART OF A SLUM AREA (OBSERVE)?

- YES 1
- NO 2

4. What type of latrine do you use in your household premises?

- NO LATRINE 1
- FLUSH SYSTEM 2
- SEPTIC TANK 3
- SERVICE LATRINE 4
- PIT LATRINE 5
- OTHER LATRINE (SPECIFY) 6

5. What type of sanitation system is your dwelling connected to?

- COVERED DRAINS 1
- OPEN DRAINS 2
- SOAK PIT 3
- OTHER 4
- NO SYSTEM 5

6. Where does your drinking water generally come from?

- TAP 1
- PUBLIC WELL 2
- PRIVATE WELL 3
- HANDPUMP MARK II 4
- OTHER HANDPUMP 5
- TANK / POND / RESERVOIR 6
- RIVER / CANAL / LAKE 7
- WATER SELLER 8
- OTHER 9

7. How far is this source from your dwelling?

- WITHIN PREMISES 1
- LESS THAN 100 MT 2
- 100 TO 500 MTS 3
- 500 MTS TO 1 KM 4
- MORE THAN 1 KM 5

8. Is water available from this source all 12 months of the year?

- YES 1 (→10)
- NO 2

9. How many months of the year is water available from this source?
MONTHS PER YEAR

10. Do you treat water before drinking it?

- YES, BOIL 1
- YES, FILTER 2
- NO 3

11. Is there any source of public drinking water in this community that
your household is not permitted to use?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- THERE IS NOT PUBLIC SOURCE 3

12. Do you have electricity connection in your house?

- YES 1
- NO 2(→NEXT SECTION)

13. During the last 7 days, how many hours per day of electricity was
available?

HRS / DAYS

14. How much did you pay/is payable for electricity consumed in the
last two months?

RUPEES (0.00)

SECTION 7: VULNERABILITY AND ASSETS OWNERSHIP

1. How many ...[ASSET]... do you own?

WRITE ZERO IF NONE

ASSET	NUMBER
1 Cows / Buffaloes / Bullocks (including draught animals)	
2 Goats / Sheep	
3 Chickens	
4 Other animals (donkeys, mules, horses, camels)	
5 Handpump	
6 Diesel pumpset	
7 Storage Bin for agriculture product	
8 Tractor	
9 Other agricultural implements (plough, thresher, etc.)	
10 Tubewell (other than handpump)	
11 Fan	
12 Kerosene stove	
13 Radio	
14 TV (Black and White)	
15 TV (Color)	
16 Refrigerator	
17 Cycle	
18 Sewing machine	
19 LPG stove	
20 Motor cycle / scooter	

2. In the past two years, have you found it necessary to sell or mortgage some of your assets to meet emergency expenses, or to repay a loan?

- YES, FOR ILLNESS 1
 YES, FOR MARRIAGE / DEATH 2
 YES, FOR OTHER EMERGENCY 3
 YES, TO REPAY LOAN 4
 NO 5

(→4)

3. What did you have to sell or mortgage?

- JEWELRY 1
 HOUSEHOLD UTENCILS / FURNITURE 2
 LIVESTOCK 3
 PRODUCTIVE ASSETS (TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, RICKSHAW, ETC.) 4
 LAND / HOUSE 5
 OTHER 6

4. Which of the following statements best characterizes the financial position of your household (for the most recent 30 days)?

- Very bad, some days we did not eat at all 1
 Bad, we eat 2 meals or less for most of the time 2
 Average, we manage to eat 2 meals a day all the time 3
 Good, we have some savings 4
 Very good, we have considerable savings 5

SECTION 8: GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

1. Do you have a ration shop card?
 YES, APL CARD (YELLOW) 1
 YES, BPL CARD (WHITE) 2
 YES, ANNA PURNA (GREEN) 3
 YES, ANTYODAYA (RED) 4
 NO 5 (→6)

LIST OF ITEMS	2. Was ..[ITEM].. available over the last 30 days in your nearest PDS shop? YES 1 NO 2 (→ NEXT) DON'T KNOW ... 3 (→ NEXT)	3. How much ..[ITEM].. did you buy over the last 30 days? WRITE 0.00 IF NOTHING		4. How much did you pay in total? WRITE 0.00 IF NOTHING
		UNIT	QUANTITY (0.00)	
Rice		KG		
Wheat		KG		
Sugar		KG		
Kerosene		LTR		
Edible oil		LTR		
TOTAL PAID				

INTERVIEWER: IF WHEAT AND/OR RICE WAS BOUGHT IN QUESTION 3, THEN → 6

5. During the past 6 months, did you buy any foodgrains at a PDS shop?
 YES..... 1
 NO..... 2
6. Have you obtained a loan from a government-sponsored credit program in the past 12 months?
 YES, SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA / SWARNJAYANTI SHAHARINROZGAR YOJANA.. 1
 YES, DWACUA 2
 YES, PRADHAN MANTRI ROZGAR YOJANA 3
 YES, KISAN CREDIT CARD 4
 YES, OTHERS..... 56
 NO 67 (→8)

7. How much in total did you borrow from this source?
 WRITE TOTAL AMOUNT ACTUALLY RECEIVED RUPEES (0.00)
8. In the past 12 months, did you borrow (cash or in-kind) from any other source?
 YES 1
 NO 2 (→10)

9. Whom did you borrow from?
 EMPLOYER / LANDLORD 1 FIRST
 TRADER / MONEY LENDER 2
 RELATIVE (KIN OR IN-LAWS) 3
 CREDIT GROUPS 4
 INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES (BANKS, COOPERATIVES, ETC) 5
 OTHER 67 SECOND

10. How much does your household currently owe in total?
 WRITE ZERO IF NOTHING AMOUNT OUTSTANDING (Rs. 0.00)

11. Did any person(s) in your household work for the Jawahar Gram Samridhhi Yojana (JGSY)/Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana or other such public works program during the past 12 months?
 YES 1
 NO 2 (→14)

12. How many days in total did that person(s) work for such a program in the past 12 months?
 NUMBER OF DAYS
 MALE FEMALE

13. What was the average wage per day received from this program, in cash and in-kind?
- | | AVERAGE WAGE PER DAY | |
|--------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | CASH RUPPES (0.00) | FOOD GRAINS KILOGRAMS (0.00) |
| MALE | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| FEMALE | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

SECTION 8: GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES (CONTD.)

	14. How much did you receive over the past 12 months ?	19. Do you know about the following: YES 1 NO 2 (→NEXT)	20. What is the principal source from where learned about this? FRIENDS / FAMILY 1 TEACHER 2 RADIO..... 3 TELEVISION 4 NEWSPAPER / PRINT MEDIA 5 NGO / ACTIVIST 6 LOCAL GOVT. WORKER 7 DISPENSARY 8 OTHERS 9
CODE	IF NOTHING WRITE ZERO Rs. (0.00)		
01	Retirement pension	01 Measle immunization of Children?	
02	Old age pension	02 Vaccination of pregnant mothers?	
03	Disability pension	03 Use of iodized salt?	
04	Widow pension	04 Use of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS)?	
05	Social security benefit	05 Family planning?	
06	Other pensions	06 AIDS?	
07	Maternal benefit		

15. Did you or any member of your household participate in a literacy program over the past 12 months

YES 1
NO 2

16. Do you know the name of the ward member representing your neighborhood?

YES 1
NO 2 (→19)

17. Have you (or any other group you belong to) ever approached him / her for assistance of any kind?

YES 1
NO 2 (→19)

18. Was a satisfactory response received?

YES 1
NO 2

SECTION 9: IRRIGATION AND EXTENSION SERVICES (FOR RURAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY)

1. Did you cultivate any crops in the last cropping season?

YES 1

NO2 (→NEXT SECTION)

2. How much land did you cultivate in the last cropping season (Kharif/Rabi/Zaid)?
In which cropping season?

CROPPING SEASON

KHARIF 1

RABI 2

ZAID 3

HECTARES (0.00):

Season:

3. Did you use irrigation in your farm in the last cropping season?

YES 1

NO2 (→8)

4. What was the total irrigated area in last cropping season?

HECTARES (0.00):

5. How many electric pump does your household own for irrigation?
WRITE ZERO IF NOTHING

IF NONE →7

NUMBER

6. During the last 7 days, how many hours per day was electricity available for the electric pump?

HOURS/DAY

7.

How much did you pay/is payable during the last cropping season for each source of irrigation?

THE REFERENCE SEASON SHOULD BE SAME AS IN QUESTION 2

WRITE 0.00 IF NONE RUPEES (0.00)

01 Canal Irrigation

02 Electricity charges (for own pumpset)

03 Diesel charges (for own pumpset)

04 Purchased tubewell water

05 Government lift irrigation

06 Other

8. What are the two principal sources of advice on seed, fertilizer, crop diseases, etc.?

GOVERNMENT EXTENSION AGENT 1

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION 2

INPUT DEALERS 3

COMMISSION AGENT 4

PRIVATE EXTENSION AGENT 5

RADIO... 6

TELEVISION 7

NEWSPAPER/PAMPHLETS 8

OTHER FARMERS 9

NONE 10

OTHER 11

FIRST

SECOND

SPECIFY _____

SECTION 10: ACCESS TO FACILITIES

FOR RURAL HOUSEHOLDS			FOR URBAN HOUSEHOLDS		
	10.1 Is there a [FACILITY] within this village? YES 1 NO 2	10.2 How far is the nearest ..[FACILITY].. from your house? LESS THAN 0,5 KM 1 0,5 KM TO 1 KM 2 MORE THAN 1 KM 3 DON'T KNOW 4		10.3 How far is the nearest ..[FACILITY].. from your house? LESS THAN 0,5 KM 1 0,5 KM TO 1 KM 2 MORE THAN 1 KM 3 DON'T KNOW 4	
FACILITIES	CODE		FACILITIES	CODE	
Government primary school	01		Government primary school	01	
Private primary school	02		Private primary school	02	
Secondary school	03		Government secondary school	03	
Government doctor	04		Private secondary school	04	
Government health facility	05		Government doctor	05	
Private doctor	06		PDS shop	06	
PDS shop	07		Bank	07	
All weather black-top road	08		Local bus	08	
Post-office	09		Tempo	09	
Bank	10		Family planning center	10	
Mandi	11				
Local bus	12				
Tempo	13				
Fertilizer sales centre.	14				
Telephone / P.C.O	15				
Public hand pump	16				