

Chapter 3

LITERACY AND EDUCATION



Coverage

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Literacy and Education

Literacy level and educational attainment are vital developmental indicators in a developing nation like India as they are key variable of measure of development as they indicate quality of life, awareness level and also level of skill of people in the society. Better literacy and educational level definitely have a positive impact on the health parameters. Education parameters have an equal weightage in the Human Development Index as well. Condering the importance of education, India has enacted Right to Education to ensure free and compulsory Education for children in the age group 6- 14 years.

Following tables have been framed to analyse gender disaggregated data on literacy and education.

3.1 : Literacy Rates in Post Independent India

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Literacy Rate

As per 2011 census, literacy rate in India has been reported as 74.04% with a 14% increase to that in 2001, whereas the hike is maximum for rural women at 26% in the last decade, which may be attributed to literacy mission of Government of India. Overall female literacy rate in India much lower than that of male literacy rate. The female literacy levels according to the Literacy Rate 2011 census are 65.46% whereas the male literacy rate is over 80%.

Kerala is the state with highest literacy rate at 94% and Bihar with the lowest literacy rate at just 63.82. Being a very vast country with second largest population, India has limited resources to make aware its below poverty line population about the Government interventions and the law providing them the Right to Education.

The highest male literacy rate is also observed in Kerala at 96.1% followed by Lakshadweep at 95.6% and minimum for Bihar & Arunachal Pradesh. Female literacy is maximum for Kerala, followed by Lakshadweep and lowest for Bihar & followed by Rajasthan. A little more than half of the females are literate in these States (details may be seen in Tables 3.1,3.2,3.3 and 3.4).

Adult Literacy Rate

The adult literacy rate (15+) for male has increased from 73.4 to 78.8 whereas increase in adult literacy is more in case of females from 47.8 to 59.3 from 2001 to 2011. In 2011, just half of the rural adult females are literate against 76.9% urban females. 88.3% Urban adult males are literate against 74.1 rural adult males. Overall adult literacy is increasing over decades (details in Tables 3.5 and 3.6).

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for females at the primary level stood at 102.65 compared with 100.20 for males in 2013-14. At the middle class level, the GER for females has been reported as 92.75 against 86.31 for males and at the higher secondary level, 51.58 and 52.77 is the Gross enrolment ratio for females and males during 2013-14.

There were 93 girls per 100 boys in primary classes, 95 in middles classes and 90 in secondary classes during 2013-14 against lesser ratios in the earlier decade (details in Table 3.7).

Drop-out Rates

The Drop-out Rates were observed to be 4.66 and 4.68 in the classes I-V, 4.01 and 2.3 in classes I-VIII for females and males respectively indicating that the drop out at primary level is at par for both the genders but the gap increases in higher classes (details may be seen in Table 3.9).

3.1 : Literacy Rates in Post Independent India

| Year | Rural | | | Urban | | | Combined | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| 1951 | 4.87 | 19.02 | 12.1 | 22.33 | 45.6 | 34.59 | 8.86 | 27.15 | 18.32 |
| 1961 | 10.1 | 34.3 | 22.5 | 40.5 | 66 | 54.4 | 15.35 | 40.4 | 28.31 |
| 1971 | 15.5 | 48.6 | 27.9 | 48.8 | 69.8 | 60.2 | 21.97 | 45.96 | 34.45 |
| 1981 | 21.7 | 49.6 | 36 | 56.3 | 76.7 | 67.2 | 29.76 | 56.38 | 43.57 |
| 1991 | 30.17 | 56.96 | 36 | 64.05 | 81.09 | 67.2 | 39.29 | 64.13 | 52.21 |
| 2001 | 46.7 | 71.4 | 59.4 | 73.2 | 86.7 | 80.3 | 53.67 | 75.26 | 64.83 |
| 2011 | 58.75 | 78.57 | 67.8 | 79.92 | 89.67 | 84.1 | 65.46 | 82.14 | 74.04 |
| % Increase in 2011 over 2001 | 26% | 10% | 14% | 9% | 3% | 5% | 22% | 9% | 14% |

Source: Census of India, Office of Registrar General, India.

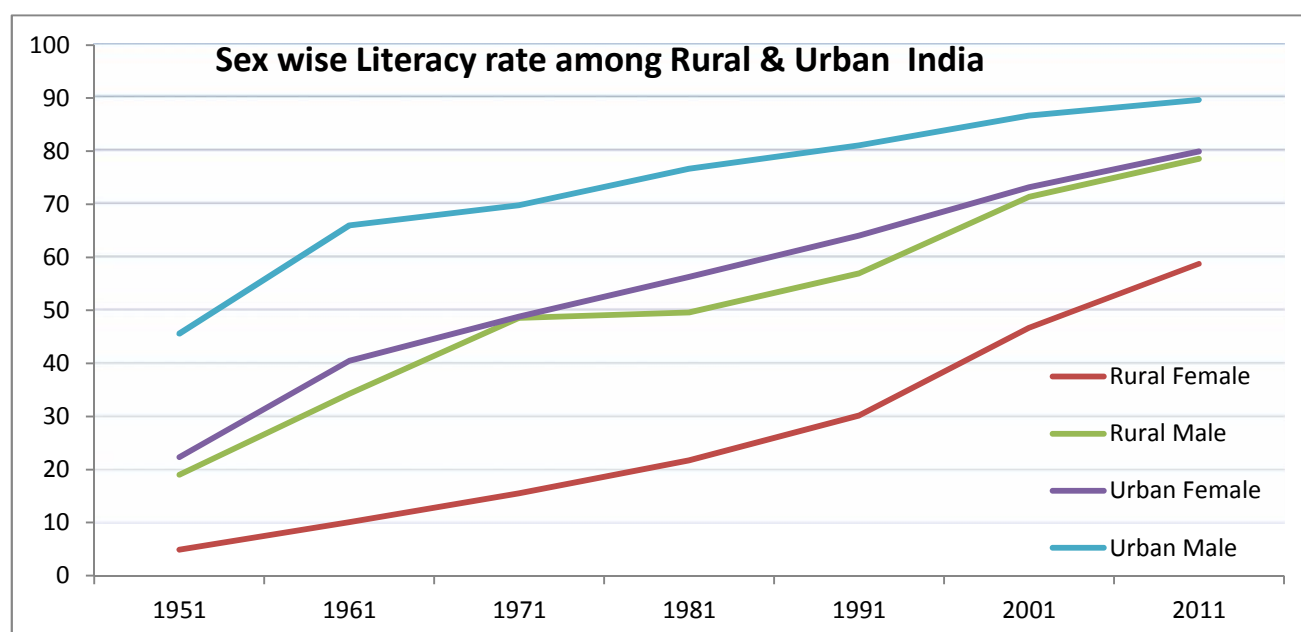
For 1951, the population male, female and persons refers to effective literacy rates and the break up of Rural, Urban and male- female components are crude literacy rates.

Notes: 1. Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 years and above whereas literacy rates for 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 relate to the population aged 7 years and above.

2. The 1981 literacy rates exclude Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted.

3. The 1991 literacy rates exclude Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions.

4. The 2001 and 2011 literacy rates exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapat district of Manipur.



3.2 Literacy Rates of SC/ST by Sex and Urban-Rural Distribution

| Scheduled Castes | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Year | Rural | | | Urban | | | Combined | | |
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| 1961 | 2.52 | 15.06 | 8.89 | 10.04 | 32.21 | 21.81 | 3.29 | 16.96 | 10.27 |
| 1971 | 5.06 | 20.04 | 12.77 | 16.09 | 38.93 | 28.65 | 6.44 | 22.36 | 14.67 |
| 1981 | 8.45 | 27.91 | 18.48 | 24.34 | 47.54 | 36.60 | 10.93 | 31.12 | 21.38 |
| 1991 | 19.45 | 45.95 | 33.25 | 42.29 | 66.90 | 55.11 | 23.76 | 49.91 | 37.41 |
| 2001 | 37.84 | 63.66 | 51.16 | 57.49 | 77.93 | 68.12 | 41.90 | 54.69 | 34.76 |
| 2011 | 52.60 | 72.60 | 62.80 | 68.60 | 83.30 | 76.20 | 56.50 | 75.20 | 66.10 |
| % Increase in 2011 over 2001 | 39% | 14% | 23% | 19% | 7% | 12% | 35% | 38% | 90% |

| Scheduled Tribes | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| Year | Rural | | | Urban | | | Combined | | |
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| 1961 | 2.90 | 13.37 | 8.16 | 13.45 | 37.09 | 22.41 | 3.16 | 13.83 | 8.53 |
| 1971 | 4.36 | 16.92 | 10.68 | 19.64 | 37.09 | 28.84 | 4.85 | 17.63 | 11.30 |
| 1981 | 6.81 | 22.94 | 14.92 | 27.32 | 47.60 | 37.93 | 8.04 | 24.52 | 16.35 |
| 1991 | 16.02 | 38.45 | 27.38 | 45.66 | 66.56 | 56.60 | 18.19 | 40.65 | 29.60 |
| 2001 | 32.44 | 57.39 | 45.02 | 59.87 | 77.77 | 41.90 | 59.17 | 47.10 | |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| % Increase in 2011 over 2001 | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Census of India, Office of Registrar General, India.

3.3 State-wise Literacy Rates in Last 3 Decades

| State/Union Territory | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| A & N Islands | 65.5 | 79.0 | 73.0 | 75.2 | 86.3 | 81.3 | 82.4 | 90.3 | 86.6 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 32.7 | 55.1 | 44.1 | 50.4 | 70.3 | 60.5 | 59.1 | 74.9 | 67.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 29.7 | 51.5 | 41.6 | 43.5 | 63.8 | 54.3 | 57.7 | 72.6 | 65.4 |
| Assam | 43.0 | 61.9 | 52.9 | 54.6 | 71.3 | 63.3 | 66.3 | 77.8 | 72.2 |
| Bihar | 22.0 | 51.4 | 37.5 | 33.1 | 59.7 | 47.0 | 51.5 | 71.2 | 61.8 |
| Chandigarh | 72.3 | 82.0 | 77.8 | 76.5 | 86.1 | 81.9 | 81.2 | 90.0 | 86.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 27.5 | 58.1 | 42.9 | 51.9 | 77.4 | 64.7 | 60.2 | 80.3 | 70.3 |
| D & N Haveli | 27.0 | 53.6 | 40.7 | 43.0 | 73.3 | 60.0 | 64.3 | 85.2 | 76.2 |
| Daman & Diu | 59.4 | 82.7 | 71.2 | 70.4 | 88.4 | 81.1 | 79.5 | 91.5 | 87.1 |
| Delhi | 67.0 | 82.0 | 75.3 | 74.7 | 87.3 | 81.7 | 80.8 | 90.9 | 86.2 |
| Goa | 67.1 | 83.6 | 75.5 | 75.4 | 88.4 | 82.0 | 84.7 | 92.6 | 88.7 |
| Gujarat | 48.6 | 73.1 | 61.3 | 58.6 | 80.5 | 70.0 | 69.7 | 85.8 | 78.0 |
| Haryana | 40.5 | 69.1 | 55.9 | 45.7 | 78.5 | 67.9 | 65.9 | 84.1 | 75.6 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 52.1 | 75.4 | 63.9 | 67.4 | 85.4 | 76.5 | 75.9 | 89.5 | 82.8 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | NA | NA | NA | 43.0 | 66.6 | 55.5 | 56.4 | 76.8 | 67.2 |
| Jharkhand | - | - | - | 38.9 | 67.3 | 53.6 | 55.4 | 76.8 | 66.4 |
| Karnataka | 44.3 | 67.3 | 56.0 | 56.9 | 76.1 | 66.6 | 68.1 | 82.5 | 75.4 |
| Kerala | 86.1 | 93.6 | 89.8 | 87.9 | 94.2 | 90.9 | 92.1 | 96.1 | 94.0 |
| Lakshadweep | 72.9 | 90.2 | 81.8 | 80.5 | 92.5 | 86.7 | 87.9 | 95.6 | 91.8 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 29.4 | 58.5 | 44.7 | 50.3 | 76.1 | 63.7 | 59.2 | 78.7 | 69.3 |
| Maharashtra | 52.3 | 76.6 | 64.9 | 67.0 | 86.0 | 76.9 | 75.9 | 88.4 | 82.3 |
| Manipur | 47.6 | 71.6 | 59.9 | 60.5 | 80.3 | 70.5 | 72.4 | 86.1 | 79.2 |
| Meghalaya | 44.9 | 53.1 | 49.1 | 59.6 | 65.4 | 62.6 | 72.9 | 76.0 | 74.4 |
| Mizoram | 78.6 | 85.6 | | 86.8 | 90.7 | 88.8 | 89.3 | 93.3 | 91.3 |
| Nagaland | 54.8 | 67.6 | 61.7 | 61.5 | 71.2 | 66.6 | 76.1 | 82.8 | 79.6 |
| Odisha | 34.7 | 63.1 | 49.1 | 50.5 | 75.4 | 63.1 | 64.0 | 81.6 | 72.9 |
| Puducherry | 65.6 | 83.7 | 74.7 | 73.9 | 88.6 | 81.2 | 80.7 | 91.3 | 85.8 |
| Punjab | 50.4 | 65.7 | 58.5 | 63.4 | 75.2 | 69.7 | 70.7 | 80.4 | 75.8 |
| Rajasthan | 20.4 | 55.0 | 38.6 | 43.9 | 75.7 | 60.4 | 52.1 | 79.2 | 66.1 |
| Sikkim | 46.7 | 65.7 | 56.9 | 60.4 | 76.0 | 68.8 | 75.6 | 86.6 | 81.4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 51.3 | 73.8 | 62.7 | 64.4 | 82.4 | 73.5 | 73.4 | 86.8 | 80.1 |
| Tripura | 49.7 | 70.6 | 60.4 | 64.9 | 81.0 | 73.2 | 82.7 | 91.5 | 87.2 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 24.4 | 54.8 | 40.7 | 42.2 | 68.8 | 56.3 | 57.2 | 77.3 | 67.7 |
| Uttarakhand | 41.6 | 72.8 | 57.8 | 59.6 | 83.3 | 71.6 | 70.0 | 87.4 | 78.8 |
| West Bengal | 46.6 | 67.8 | 57.7 | 59.6 | 77.0 | 68.6 | 70.5 | 81.7 | 76.3 |
| India | 39.3 | 64.1 | 52.2 | 53.7 | 75.3 | 64.8 | 65.5 | 82.1 | 74.0 |

Source: Office of Registrar General, India.

Notes: 1. Literacy rates pertain to the population aged 7 years and above.

2. Literacy rates for 1991 exclude Jammu & Kashmir and for 2001 and 2011 exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapat district of Manipur.

3.4 State-wise Gap in the Literacy rates of Males and Females over decades

| State/Union Territory | Gender Gap | | | % decline in gap | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | 1991-2001 | 2001-2011 |
| A & N Islands | 13.5 | 11.1 | 7.8 | 18.0 | 29.3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 22.4 | 19.9 | 15.7 | 11.2 | 20.9 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 21.8 | 20.3 | 14.9 | 6.7 | 26.8 |
| Assam | 18.8 | 16.7 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 30.5 |
| Bihar | 29.4 | 26.6 | 19.7 | 9.6 | 25.8 |
| Chandigarh | 9.7 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 9.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 30.6 | 25.5 | 20.0 | 16.4 | 21.5 |
| D & N Haveli | 26.6 | 30.3 | 20.9 | -14.1 | 31.2 |
| Daman & Diu | 23.3 | 18.0 | 12.0 | 22.5 | 33.5 |
| Delhi | 15.0 | 12.6 | 10.2 | 16.0 | 19.3 |
| Goa | 16.6 | 13.1 | 8.0 | 21.1 | 38.8 |
| Gujarat | 24.5 | 21.9 | 16.1 | 10.6 | 26.6 |
| Haryana | 28.6 | 32.8 | 18.1 | -14.4 | 44.7 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 23.2 | 17.9 | 13.6 | 22.8 | 24.1 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | | 23.6 | 20.3 | - | 13.9 |
| Jharkhand | | 28.4 | 21.4 | - | 24.7 |
| Karnataka | 22.9 | 19.2 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 25.2 |
| Kerala | 7.5 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 15.3 | 36.3 |
| Lakshadweep | 17.3 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 30.2 | 36.9 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 29.2 | 25.8 | 19.5 | 11.7 | 24.4 |
| Maharashtra | 24.2 | 18.9 | 12.5 | 21.9 | 34.0 |
| Manipur | 24.0 | 19.8 | 13.7 | 17.6 | 30.9 |
| Meghalaya | 8.3 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 29.6 | 47.3 |
| Mizoram | 7.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 43.4 | -2.8 |
| Nagaland | 12.9 | 9.7 | 6.6 | 24.6 | 31.6 |
| Odisha | 28.4 | 24.8 | 17.6 | 12.6 | 29.2 |
| Puducherry | 18.1 | 14.7 | 10.6 | 18.4 | 28.1 |
| Punjab | 15.3 | 11.9 | 9.7 | 22.2 | 18.2 |
| Rajasthan | 34.6 | 31.9 | 27.1 | 7.8 | 15.0 |
| Sikkim | 19.1 | 15.6 | 10.9 | 17.9 | 30.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 22.4 | 18.0 | 13.3 | 19.8 | 25.9 |
| Tripura | 20.9 | 16.1 | 8.8 | 23.0 | 45.4 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 30.5 | 26.6 | 20.1 | 12.6 | 24.4 |
| Uttarakhand | 31.2 | 23.7 | 17.4 | 24.1 | 26.4 |
| West Bengal | 21.3 | 17.4 | 11.2 | 18.1 | 36.0 |
| India | 24.8 | 21.6 | 16.3 | 13.1 | 24.7 |

3.5 Adult Literacy Rate (Age 15 Years and Above)

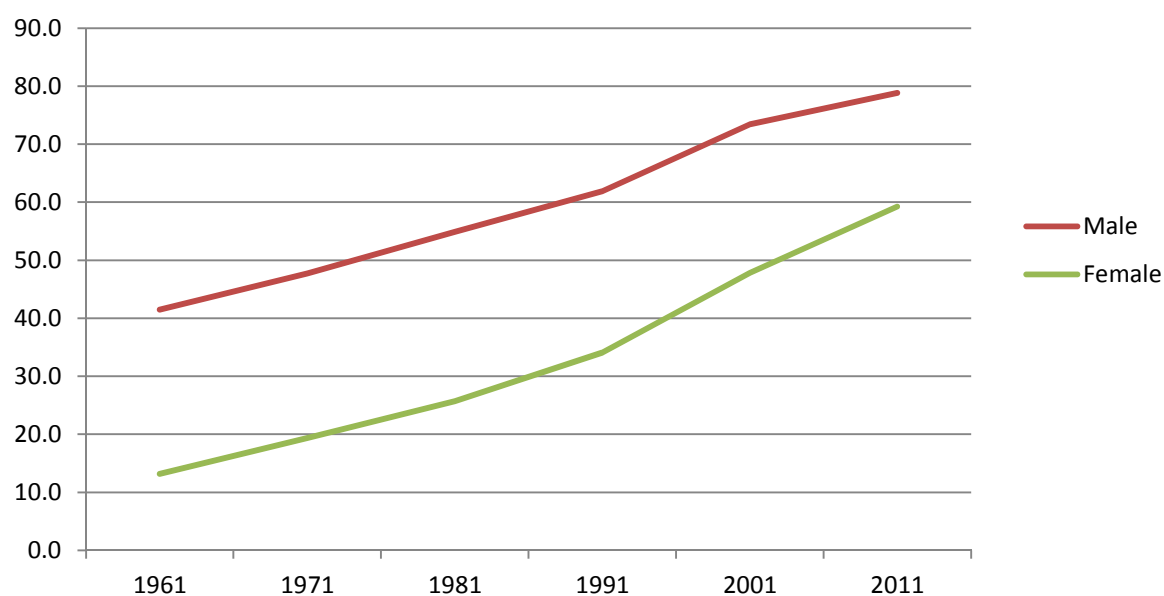
| Year | Male | Female | Total | Gender Parity Index |
|------|------|--------|-------|---------------------|
| 1961 | 41.5 | 13.2 | 27.8 | 32% |
| 1971 | 47.7 | 19.4 | 34.1 | 41% |
| 1981 | 54.9 | 25.7 | 40.8 | 47% |
| 1991 | 61.9 | 34.1 | 48.5 | 55% |
| 2001 | 73.4 | 47.8 | 61.0 | 65% |
| 2011 | 78.8 | 59.3 | 69.3 | 75% |

3.6 Rural Urban Adult Literacy Rate - 2011

| Residence | Male | Female | Total | Gender Parity Index |
|------------------------|------|--------|-------|---------------------|
| Rural | 74.1 | 50.6 | 62.6 | 68% |
| Urban | 88.3 | 76.9 | 82.8 | 87% |
| Total | 78.8 | 59.3 | 69.3 | 75% |
| Residence Parity Index | 84% | 66% | 76% | |

Source: Census of India, Office of the Registrar General, India.

Change in Adult Literacy rates



3.7 Gross Enrolment Ratio in Different Stages of Education as Percentage of Population in the Appropriate Age-groups

| Year | Primary Classes I-V (6-10 years) | | | Middle Classes VI-VIII (11-13 Years) | | | Higher Secondary Classes IX-XII (14-18 Years) | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| 2001 | 85.90 | 104.90 | 95.70 | 49.90 | 66.70 | 58.60 | 35.03 | 24.60 | 30.09 |
| 2001-02 | 86.91 | 105.29 | 96.30 | 52.09 | 67.77 | 60.20 | 27.74 | 38.23 | 33.26 |
| 2002-03 | 93.10 | 97.50 | 95.30 | 56.20 | 65.30 | 61.00 | 33.21 | 41.29 | 37.52 |
| 2003-04 | 95.58 | 100.63 | 98.20 | 57.62 | 66.76 | 62.40 | 34.26 | 42.94 | 38.89 |
| 2004-05 | 104.67 | 110.70 | 107.80 | 65.13 | 74.30 | 69.93 | 35.05 | 44.26 | 39.91 |
| 2005-06 | 105.75 | 112.80 | 109.40 | 66.41 | 75.15 | 70.10 | 35.80 | 44.58 | 40.42 |
| 2006-07 | 108.00 | 114.60 | 111.40 | 69.60 | 77.41 | 73.80 | 36.80 | 45.00 | 41.10 |
| 2007-08 | 112.60 | 115.30 | 114.00 | 74.40 | 81.50 | 78.10 | 41.90 | 49.40 | 45.81 |
| 2008-09 | 114.00 | 114.70 | 114.30 | 76.60 | 82.70 | 79.80 | 43.50 | 51.00 | 47.40 |
| 2009-10 | 113.80 | 113.80 | 113.80 | 79.00 | 84.30 | 81.70 | 46.10 | 52.50 | 49.40 |
| 2010-11 | 116.30 | 114.90 | 115.50 | 82.90 | 87.50 | 85.20 | 48.50 | 55.70 | 52.20 |
| 2011-12@ | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012-13* | | | 105.98 | | | 82.50 | | | 40.76 |
| 2013-14 | 102.65 | 100.20 | 101.36 | 92.75 | 86.31 | 89.33 | 51.58 | 52.77 | 52.21 |

Source: Secondary Education in in India, Flash Statistics
 Statistics of School Education 2010-11, 2013-14
 @=Figures under finalisation by M/o HRD
 *= Male-Female break-up is not available

3.8 Number of Girls per 100 Boys Enrolled in Schools

| Year | Primary Classes (I-V) | Middle Classes (VI-VIII) | Secondary Classes (IX-X) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2000-01 | 78 | 69 | 63 |
| 2001-02 | 79 | 72 | 65 |
| 2002-03 | 88 | 78 | 70 |
| 2003-04 | 88 | 79 | 70 |
| 2004-05 | 88 | 80 | 71 |
| 2005-06 | 87 | 81 | 73 |
| 2006-07 | 88 | 83 | 73 |
| 2007-08 | 91 | 84 | 77 |
| 2008-09 | 92 | 89 | 78 |
| 2009-10 | 92 | 88 | 81 |
| 2010-11 | 92 | 89 | 82 |
| 2011-12 | 94 | 95 | NA |
| 2012-13 | 94 | 95 | 89 |
| 2013-14 (Till Sep, 2013) | 93 | 95 | 90 |

Source: Flash Statistics 2013-14
DISE Statistics 2013-14

3.9 Drop-out Rate at Different Stages of School Education

| Year | I-V Classes | | I-VIII Classes | | I-X Classes | |
|---------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| 2000-01 | 41.90 | 39.70 | 57.70 | 50.30 | 71.50 | 66.40 |
| 2001-02 | 39.88 | 38.36 | 56.92 | 52.91 | 68.59 | 64.16 |
| 2002-03 | 33.72 | 35.85 | 53.45 | 52.28 | 64.97 | 60.72 |
| 2003-04 | 28.57 | 33.74 | 52.92 | 51.90 | 64.92 | 60.98 |
| 2004-05 | 25.42 | 31.81 | 51.28 | 50.49 | 63.88 | |
| 2005-06 | 21.77 | 28.70 | 49.00 | 48.67 | 63.56 | 60.10 |
| 2006-07 | 26.80 | 24.60 | 45.20 | 46.40 | 61.50 | 58.60 |
| 2007-08 | 24.41 | 25.70 | 41.34 | 43.72 | 57.33 | 56.55 |
| 2008-09 | 25.80 | 29.60 | 36.90 | 41.10 | 54.40 | 54.00 |
| 2009-10 | 28.50 | 31.80 | 44.20 | 41.10 | 51.80 | 53.30 |
| 2010-11 | 25.40 | 29.00 | 41.20 | 40.60 | 47.70 | 50.20 |
| 2011-12 | 5.34 | 5.89 | 3.20 | 2.13 | NA | NA |
| 2012-13 | 4.66 | 4.68 | 4.01 | 2.30 | 14.54 | 14.54 |

Source: Elementary Education in India 2013-14, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Statistics of School Education 2010-11

Flash Statistics 2013-14

Note: Total dropouts during a course (stage) as percentage of intake in the first year of the course (stage) has been taken. Primary, Middle and Secondary stages consist of classes I-V, I-VIII, I-X, respectively.

3.10 Number of Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers at Different Levels of Education

| Year | Primary school | Middle school | Secondary/Intermediate School |
|---------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 2000-01 | 55 | 62 | 54 |
| 2001-02 | 59 | 59 | 60 |
| 2002-03 | 64 | 69 | 62 |
| 2003-04 | 66 | 69 | 61 |
| 2004-05 | 64 | 60 | 62 |
| 2005-06 | 65 | 67 | 61 |
| 2006-07 | 66 | 65 | 63 |
| 2007-08 | 80 | 67 | 61 |
| 2008-09 | 73 | 71 | 60 |
| 2009-10 | 84 | 75 | 63 |
| 2010-11 | 76 | 80 | 61 |

Source: Statistics of School Education 2010-11, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

3.11 Number of Females per 100 Males in University Education in Major Disciplines

| Year | Arts | Science | Commerce | Engineering & Technical | Medicine |
|---------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| 2000-01 | 81.40 | 61.40 | 55.30 | 28.7 | 68.20 |
| 2001-02 | 77.80 | 64.20 | 63.10 | 33.1 | 68.40 |
| 2002-03 | 82.24 | 60.55 | 57.95 | 29.17 | 71.19 |
| 2003-04 | 85.70 | 75.90 | 51.20 | 17.5 | 72.50 |
| 2004-05 | 87.30 | 84.30 | 51.60 | 31.1 | 53.10 |
| 2005-06 | 77.70 | 71.20 | 65.20 | 36.1 | 90.1* |
| 2006-07 | 76.90 | 71.20 | 60.90 | 35.8 | 89.5* |
| 2007-08 | 79.60 | 71.00 | 63.53 | 39.3 | 79.66 |
| 2008-09 | 86.80 | 66.90 | 65.30 | 39.7 | 88.31 |
| 2009-10 | 86.00 | 72.70 | 67.30 | 40.3 | 90.90 |

Source: Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

* Includes dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, Ayurvedic and Unani. P: Provisional.