EII

EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE INDEX

20
24

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

No.	Abbreviation	Full Form
1	AISHE	All India Survey on Higher Education
2	CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
3	CWSN	Children with Special Needs
4	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
5	GPI	Gender Parity Index
6	KMO Test	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Test
7	NER	Net Enrollment Rate
8	PCA	Principal Component Analysis
9	PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
10	SEQI	School Education Quality Index
11	UDISE	Unified District Information System For Education
12	UTs	Union Territories

INTRODUCTION

Education is a fundamental right and one of the most important pillars of a nation's growth and development. The establishment of a robust education infrastructure is a necessity that must be undertaken by the state as a social service.

The importance of this exercise cannot be overstated. In the 1964-66 Education Commission, India set a target of achieving universal elementary education by 1986. Six decades later, this goal remains elusive, with millions of children still lacking access to basic schooling and infrastructure. By creating a comprehensive infrastructure index, this report seeks to identify the limitations and disparities between states, providing a roadmap to address these challenges and uplift the education system nationwide.

Education infrastructure refers to the organisational structures that support the delivery of education

support the delivery of education services within a community, region, or country. This infrastructure encompasses a broad range of elements, including school buildings, technology, and utilities, per their index values. Educational materials, teacher training, administrative systems as well as health and safety measures.

This report aims to develop a State and Union Territory index of education infrastructure from 2014-17 and 2018-22. Based on the available data taken from UDISE+ reports and published statistics, 22 indicators have been taken from 2014-17 and 28 indicators of education infrastructure have been taken from 2018-22. This is because, for some indicators, data collection has only been undertaken in recent years. Ranks have been assigned to various states and UTs as per their index values.

Need for Study

The Indian education system, while vast and providing education to a large population, faces various challenges. Schools and colleges in rural areas also lack basic resources such as electricity, drinking facilities, and washrooms. Another hurdle is unequal access to quality education because of differences in social class and location. In 1950, when the Constitution of India was passed by the Constituent Assembly, it was noted in the Directive Principles of the Constitution that the government should provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years within 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution. If we had achieved this, we would have a cent percent literacy by now.

Multiple commissions have been set for education across the years. Education Commission (1964-66), an ad hoc commission set up by the Government of India suggested that 6% of our GDP should be spent on educational development. The Secondary Education Commission known as the Mudaliar Commission was appointed by the government of India in terms of their Resolution to bring changes in the present education system and make it better for the Nation. The findings and suggestions of this Commission were included in the National Policy on Education (1986).

The analysis of EII scores across multiple years provides valuable insights into educational progress. By tracking trends in areas like physical infrastructure, inclusivity, budget allocation, technology and accessibility, policymakers can identify patterns of improvement or stagnation. This comparative analysis facilitates cross-state collaboration. States can learn from each other's successes and challenges, leading to the adoption of best practices. Additionally, EII data helps pinpoint specific areas where resources are most needed. By identifying these gaps, policymakers can make more informed decisions ultimately leading to improved educational outcomes for all students.

LITERATURE REVIEW

We delved into existing education reports and indices to understand how they could help us improve our educational infrastructure. Our effort involved diving deep into a wealth of studies, analyses, and statistical data, each shedding light on different facets of educational development. Through this thorough examination, we gained a comprehensive understanding of the diverse strategies and interventions employed to enhance education worldwide. From policy reforms to investment in physical infrastructure and technology, each report offered valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of educational improvement efforts.

The School Education Quality Index (SEQI)

The School Education Quality Index (SEQI) was developed to evaluate the performance of States and Union Territories (UTs) in the school education sector. The index aims to bring an outcomes focus to education policy by providing States and UTs with a platform to identify their strengths and weaknesses and undertake requisite course corrections or policy interventions. In line with NITI Aayog's mandate to foster the spirit of competitive and cooperative federalism, the index strives to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and best practices across States and UTs. Overall performance is the weighted aggregate of a State or UT's performance on the two categories: (i) Outcomes and (ii) Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes.

The Outcomes category comprises

four domains: (a) Learning Outcomes, (b) Access Outcomes, (c) Infrastructure & Facilities for Outcomes and (d) Equity Outcomes. Scores in this category are primarily driven by Learning Outcomes, which receive more than 50 per cent of the total weight assigned to this category.

The Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes category includes indicators related to student and teacher attendance systems, teacher and administrative adequacy, training, as well as accountability and transparency. Scores in this category are primarily driven by a State's performance on indicators related to school leadership, teacher availability and transparency in teacher/school leader recruitment.

A. Large states

Kerala, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Assam are the best-performing Large States, each achieving an overall performance score above 60.0 per cent. Kerala has the highest overall performance score of 76.6 per cent. Uttar Pradesh ranks last among the Large States, with an overall

performance score of 36.4 per cent.
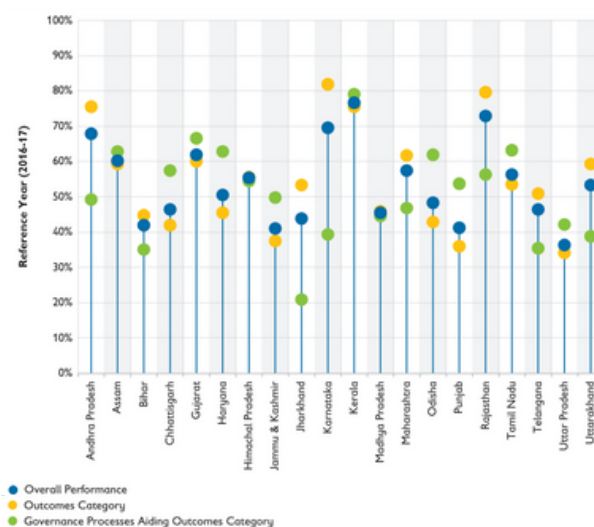
B. Small states

Manipur, Tripura and Goa are the top-performing Small States, each achieving an overall performance score above 55 per cent. Manipur has the highest overall performance score of 68.8 per cent. Arunachal Pradesh ranks last, with an overall performance score of 24.6 per cent.
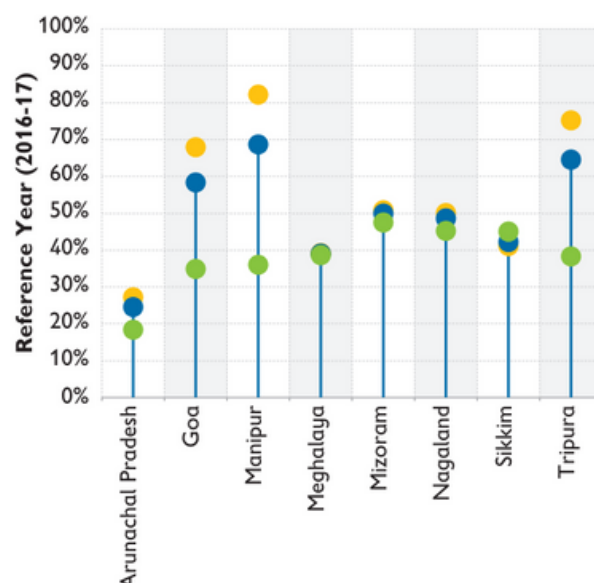
All India Survey on Higher Education

All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) was initiated in 2011. The survey was utmost necessary as none of the source of data on Higher Education was giving a complete picture of Higher Education in the country. For the first time all the major Stakeholders in Higher Education such as University Grants Commissions, All India Council for Technical Education, Medical Council of India as well as State Governments participated in the data collection exercise. The entire survey was conducted through electronic mode and a dedicated portal was developed for this purpose, thus making the exercise completely paperless. The survey intended to cover all the Institutions in the country engaged in imparting Higher Education. Data is being collected on several parameters such as teachers, student enrolment, programs, examination results, education finance, infrastructure etc.

Key Findings

1) 78.6% of Colleges are privately managed; 65.2% are Private-unaided and 13.4% are Private-aided. Andhra Pradesh & Telangana have about 80% Private-unaided colleges and Uttar Pradesh has 78.5% Private-unaided colleges, whereas, Chandigarh has 8.0%.

2) The top 8 States in terms of the highest number of colleges in India are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

3) College density, i.e. the number of colleges per lakh eligible population (population in the age-group 18-23 years) varies from 7 in Bihar to 59 in Karnataka as compared to All India average of 30.

4) 60.56% of Colleges are located in Rural Areas. 10.75% of Colleges are exclusively for females.

5) 16.6% of colleges have fewer than 100 students, while only 4% have more than 3,000 students.

6) Total enrolment in higher education has been estimated to be 38.5 million with 19.6 million boys and 18.9 million females. Females constitute 49% of the total enrolment.

7) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education in India is 27.1, which is calculated for the 18-23 years of age group. GER for the male population is 26.9 and for females, it is 27.3. For Scheduled Castes, it is 23.4 and for Scheduled Tribes, it is 18.0 as compared to the national GER of 27.1.

8) The share of female students is lowest in Institutions of National Importance followed by Deemed University-Government, State Private Universities.

Female per 100 male teacher
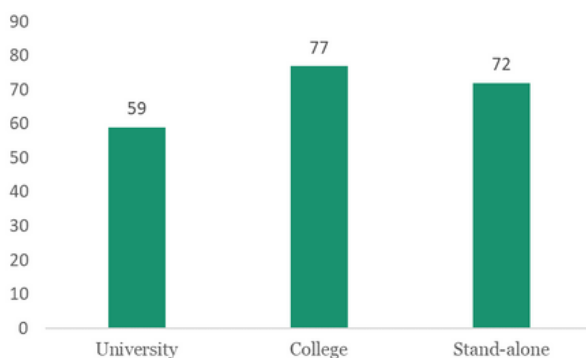
Annual Status of Education Report

The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2022 is a nationwide citizen-led household survey that provides a snapshot of children's schooling and learning in rural India. ASER 2022 reached almost all rural districts of India, and generated district, state and national level estimates of children's enrollment status and foundational skills. Information about enrollment in school or pre-school was collected for all children aged 3-16, and children aged 5-16 were tested one-on-one to understand their reading, arithmetic and English skills. ASER 2022 is the first field-based 'basic' nationwide ASER after a gap of 4 years. It comes at a time when children are back in school after an extended period of school closure. Evidence on the status of children's schooling and foundational learning will help us understand how best to support them going forward, and ASER 2022 attempts to address this urgent need.

Key Findings

1) The nationwide craze of going for tuition classes has started increasing. Nationally, the proportion of children in Std I-VIII taking paid private tuition classes increased from 26.4% in 2018 to 30.5% in 2022. In states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand, the proportion of students taking tuition went up by 8 levels or more.

2) Basic school facilities like separate washrooms for boys and girls, infrastructure for differently-abled people, drinking water facilities, etc. are still not there in many schools with states like Andhra Pradesh increasing its schools with basic infrastructure facilities from 58.1% in 2018 to 65.6% in 2022, while Gujarat decreasing such schools from 88% in 2018 to 71.8% in 2022.

Children in Grade V to VII who can do division and basic text fluently

Grade	% Children who can do division		% Children who can read Grade II level text	
	2018	2022	2018	2022
V	27.8	25.6	50.4	42.8
VI	34.7	31.7	59.8	52.8
VII	39.0	37.8	67.7	62.1
VIII	43.9	44.6	72.8	69.5

3) Children's basic reading ability has dropped to pre-2012 levels, reversing the slow improvement achieved in the intervening years. Drops are visible in both government and private schools in most states and for both boys and girls.

4)) Children's ability to read simple English sentences has stayed more or less at the 2016 level for children in Std V (from 24.7% in 2016 to 24.5% in 2022). Slight improvements are visible for children in Std VIII (from 45.3% in 2016 to 46.7% in 2022).

Children age 11-14 & 15-16 currently not enrolled in school: All India (rural)

11-14 Boys   11-14 Girls   15-16 Boys   15-16 Girls
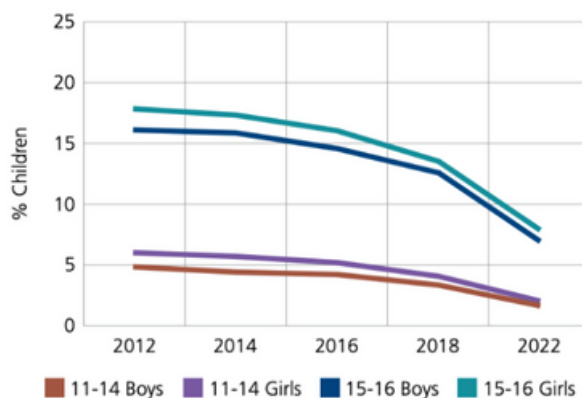
Performance Grading Index 2.0

The PGI 2.0 has made remarkable contributions in deciphering how far the pandemic has impacted school education and what kind of transformational changes would be required to bring the system back on track. The PGI 2.0 is constructed based on 73 indicators from 2 Categories containing 6 Domains. The PGI 2.0 is completely aligned with the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE +), National Achievement Survey (NAS), PM POSHAN portal, PRABAND portal, and Vidyanjali Portal data which now enables automatic fill values of 69 indicators directly from UDISE+/NAS report.

Data has been collected under several domains like Learning Outcomes domain and Equity domain, Infrastructure and Facilities domain, Equity domain, etc.

The PGI structure comprises a total weightage of 1000 points across 73 indicators, which are grouped under 2 Categories viz., Outcomes and Governance & Management. These categories are further divided into 6 domains, viz., Learning Outcomes (LO), Access (A), Infrastructure & Facilities (IF), Equity (E), Governance Processes (GP), and Teacher Education & Training (TET). Following the same approach of PGI: D, scores obtained by States/UTs in PGI 2.0 have been classified into grades.

Categories	Domain	Indicators	Total Weight
1. Outcomes	Learning Outcomes and Quality (LO)	12	240
	Access (A)	7	80
	Infrastructure & Facilities (IF)	15	190
	Equity (E)	16	260
2. Governance Management (GM)	Governance Processes (GP)	15	130
	Teacher Education & Training (TE&T)	8	100
Total		73	1000

Key Findings

1) Learning Outcomes Domain: This is the most important domain and the ultimate goal of the index. Rajasthan emerged as the best-performing state among the 28 states and 8 union territories.

2) Access Domain: One of the main goals of the NEP 2020 policy is to ensure a level playing ground for all through access to all facilities. Delhi was ranked first in this domain.

3) Infrastructure and Facilities Domain: To ensure decent and pleasant service conditions at schools, it is necessary to provide adequate and safe infrastructure, including working toilets, clean drinking water, clean and attractive spaces, electricity, computing devices, internet, libraries, and sports & recreational resources become paramount importance. Chandigarh was ranked first in this domain.

4) Equity Domain: NEP 2020 also reaffirms that bridging the social category gaps in access, participation, and learning outcomes in school education will continue to be one of the major goals of all education sector development programs. Delhi was ranked first in this domain.

5) Governance Processes(GP) Domain: Minimum government and maximum, efficient governance can make the system better and fruitful. Gujarat emerged as the best-performing state among the 28 states and 8 union territories.

6) Teacher Education & Training (TE&T) Domain: Teachers have the most profound impact on society, since without them, the future of the country is doomed to fail as they provide the basic intellectual backbone of any country's economy. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Gujarat emerged as the star performers in this domain.

The referenced reports provided a critical foundation for the development of our comprehensive Education Infrastructure Index. By analyzing these reports, we were able to structure our index in a more holistic manner. Similar to the referenced reports, we have categorized indicators into three broad domains encompassing various aspects of education. These domains typically include learning outcomes and infrastructure, reflecting a widely accepted approach.

However, our report diverges in its state-ranking methodology. Recognizing data limitations for Union Territories in certain indicators, we implemented a differentiated ranking system for states and Union Territories. This ensures a fair and accurate assessment based on available data. Additionally, while reports like SEQI and the Performance Grading Index 2.0 utilize a large number of indicators (30 and 73, respectively), our index focuses on 28 key indicators that comprehensively capture various facets of education

infrastructure.

Furthermore, to enhance data interpretation and reduce redundancy, we employed Principal Component Analysis (PCA). PCA condenses and groups indicators into smaller components, facilitating a clearer understanding of the underlying structure within the data.

In conclusion, the insights gleaned from the referenced reports were instrumental in shaping our Education Infrastructure Index. While acknowledging the valuable contributions of these existing reports, our index offers a unique approach through its differentiated ranking system, focused indicator selection, application of PCA, and a broader infrastructural focus. This novel approach fosters a more nuanced understanding of education infrastructure quality across India.

METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

To carry out inferences and calculate ranks, we identified 28 parameters and grouped them under three domains: Attainment Ratios, Infrastructure and Management, and Governance. We explored several reports and publications of government agencies and official government data sites to collect data for all our parameters. The main source of all our data is The Unified District Information System or UDISE, a comprehensive information site under the purview of the Ministry of Education, India. For 22 parameters, data was collected for 9 years from 2014 to 2022 and for 6 other parameters data was collected for 5 years from 2018 to 2022 due to unavailability of data from reliable sources. These domains were selected because they collectively provide a clear picture of the current and past condition of the education infrastructure of India.

Attainment Ratios provide a view of the data concerning students in the form of enrollments, dropouts, and transitions. Infrastructure covers the number of schools and colleges and various basic facilities and amenities available for the students while Management and Governance focuses on the expenditure on education by the government. These three domains offer a well-rounded outlook on educational infrastructure in India, keeping in mind all stakeholders involved.

Attainment Ratios

Attainment Ratios is further divided into 2 subdomains:

Education Rates

This subdomain delves into the progression of students within the education system. Here, we analyse how effectively students move from one level of education to the next, highlighting areas where states excel in supporting student advancement.

1. Adjusted Net Enrollment Rate

Adjusted NER is a critical indicator for measuring progress toward achieving universal school education. It provides a more accurate representation of school enrolment by accounting for age-specific enrolment rates and adjusting for students outside the official age range for a particular grade.

Adjusted NER =

$$\left(\frac{\text{Number of children of official primary school age enrolled in primary or secondary education}}{\text{Population of the same age group}} \right) \times 100$$

Note: Net enrollment rate has been used in place of Net enrollment rate because Net Enrolment Rate overlooks student age distribution, leading to inaccurate enrolment assessments. The Adjusted-NER addresses this by considering age-specific rates, revealing issues like late entry or dropouts missed by the NER

2. Dropout Rate

Drop-out rates reveal the extent of discontinuation of study by the student at various levels. It depicts the percentage of students who were once enrolled in school but dropped out at some stage without completing formal schooling and are currently not attending any educational institution.

Dropout Rate =

$$\left(\frac{\text{Number of dropout children}}{\text{Total number of children enrolled}} \right) \times 100$$

3. Transition Rate

Refers to the percentage of students moving successfully to the next upward class. Three major transitional points in the public

education system are: when students move from primary to upper primary classes, from upper primary to secondary classes, and from secondary to sr. secondary classes.

Transition Rate =

$$\left(\frac{\text{Number of children enrolled in the first grade of a new level} - \text{Number of children repeating that grade}}{\text{Total number of children enrolled in the final grade of the previous level in the previous year}} \right) \times 100$$

4. Repetition Rate

It is the Proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade in a given school year who study the same grade in the following school year.

Repetition Rate =

$$\left(\frac{\text{Number of children repeating a grade in a year}}{\text{Total number of children enrolled in that grade in the previous year}} \right) \times 100$$

5. Retention Rates

The retention rate refers to the percentage of students who attend school year after year. In India, the retention rate in schools is a matter of concern as many students drop out before completing their education.

Retention Rate =

$$\left(\frac{\text{Number of children who remained enrolled in a grade of a level}}{\text{Total number of children enrolled in the previous grade of that level in the previous year}} \right) \times 100$$

Inclusivity

Inclusivity refers to just and equal treatment for all, irrespective of their age, gender, class, caste, religion or background. It is pertinent for all plans and policies to be inclusive to ensure the development of all social and economic classes and no disparities in the educational levels in the country across them.

1. Gender Parity Index

The Gender Parity Index (GPI), created by UNESCO shows whether the representation of females in school education is in line with the representation of girls in the population of corresponding age groups.

Gender Parity Index=

$$\left(\frac{\text{Number of females enrolled in any education level}}{\text{Number of males enrolled in that same education level}} \right)$$

A GPI value of 1 or more shows that the GPI is favourable to the girls, while a GPI of less than 1 shows a relative under-representation of girls in that specific level of school education.

2. Social minority groups' enrolment to total enrolment

Social minority groups form a major part of the inclusivity agenda of the government. With this ratio, we aim to measure the number of students belonging to minority groups (scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward castes) enrolled in schools with respect to the total number of students studying.

Social minority enrollment=

$$\left(\frac{\text{Number of students enrolled belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs}}{\text{Total number of students enrolled}} \right) \times 100$$

3. Enrollment of CWSN

Students

Any child requiring special attention due to learning disabilities, intellectual disabilities, physical disabilities, or emotional difficulties could be considered a Child with Special Needs.

CWSN enrollment=

$$\left(\frac{\text{Number of children with special needs enrolled}}{\text{Total number of students enrolled}} \right) \times 100$$

Infrastructure

Infrastructure if further divided into 4 subdomains:

Foundational Infrastructure

This domain assesses the physical resources that underpin a strong education system. It examines the most basic factors like the availability and accessibility of schools and colleges across a state.

1. Schools with access to all-weather roads

All-weather road means a road built of suitable material that allows for

unrestricted and unaided vehicular movement in all forms of wet or dry weather. If more schools have access to such roads, students will be able to attend more classes and overall enrollment would increase.

2. Number of Schools per 100 square kilometers
This indicator will provide us with a better picture of the distribution and accessibility to schools within a particular state.

3. Number of colleges per 100 square kilometers
This indicator will provide us with a better picture of the distribution and accessibility to colleges within a particular state.

Social Infrastructure
This domain explores the essential resources available to students beyond the classroom. It examines factors like access to basic amenities and tools that support learning and well-being, ultimately impacting educational outcomes

1. Schools having libraries
Libraries are an important aspect of social infrastructure where students can gain knowledge and expand their horizons in several fields. This parameter helps us understand how much attention is paid to the mental development of students.

2. Schools having functional computer facility
Ministry of Education developed and operationalized a CAL program under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme, with the objective of integrating computers into classrooms as a learning tool. Computers are an essential skill to learn in the modern world, and their availability in schools is important for the development of technological skills of a student.

3. Schools having an electricity connection
Having electricity connection in schools has been found to have a positive impact, on the macro level as it allows for better lighting conditions, improved productivity and well-being of students and teachers.

4. Schools having internet

The percentage of schools having internet facilities refers to the proportion of schools within a specific geographical area (e.g., country, state, district) that possess a functional internet connection. Access to global resources connected via the internet facilitates access to online learning resources and educational tools and supports innovative teaching practices and personalised learning experiences.

Health Infrastructure

This subdomain assesses the physical environment for student well-being. We analyze access to essential facilities for hygiene and mechanisms to monitor student health, promoting a safe and healthy learning environment

1. Schools with separate functional toilets for boys and girls

Separate, functional toilets for boys and girls in schools directly impact enrollment. They ensure privacy, improve hygiene management, and create a safer environment. This empowers girls to attend school regularly.

2. Schools having medical checkup facility

The percentage of schools having a medical checkup facility refers to the proportion of schools within a specific geographical area (e.g., country, state, district) that have a designated space and/or designated personnel to conduct basic medical checkups for students. School-based medical checkups can be an opportunity to educate students about healthy habits like proper nutrition, hygiene, and physical activity.

3. Schools having hand wash facilities

The percentage of schools having handwashing facilities in India represents the proportion of educational institutions across the nation that are equipped with dedicated areas designed to enable proper hand hygiene practices for students and staff members. These facilities typically comprise sinks with running water, soap or appropriate hand washing agents, and drying amenities such as paper towels or hand dryers.

4. Schools have drinking water facilities

Schools with proper access to drinking water facilities is a very crucial parameter for assessing the quality and adequacy of educational infrastructure as it reflects a broader commitment to promoting student health, well-being, and academic success while also addressing broader public health and equity considerations.

Auxiliary Infrastructure

This subdomain examines supplementary resources that enrich the learning environment. We analyze access to features promoting inclusion , information , and sustainability.

1. Schools with newspaper

As per Right to Education Act norms, each school is mandated to have a library with newspapers, magazines and subject-specific books for all students

2. School with Ramps

Ramps are extremely important to aid the CSWN in schools. Hence their availability shows to what

extent a school thinks about the convenience provided to such students and how focused they are to make betterments for such students.

3. Schools with Rainwater Harvesting Facility

The percentage of schools in India with rainwater harvesting facilities reflects water management practices and potentially links to government initiatives. This metric indicates how many schools have systems to collect, store, and reuse rainwater. Higher percentages could be associated with government programs promoting rainwater harvesting, such as the "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" campaign, which encourages water conservation efforts across the country.

4. Schools with Handrails

It is important to include schools with rails as a parameter as it helps to gauge the level of safety, accessibility, regulatory compliance, and infrastructure quality within educational institutions. It also helps to assess the importance of providing a safe and inclusive

environment for students, staff, and visitors, contributing to overall educational excellence and well-being.

Management & Governance

This domain focuses on how effectively schools are managed and resources are allocated. We analyze factors that influence the quality of education delivery, such as government investment in education, the availability of programs that prepare students for future careers, and the balance between student needs and teacher resources.

1. Education & Training Budget of Education & Other Department to Total GSDP

It denotes the proportion of a state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) dedicated to education expenditure. This ratio mirrors the government's emphasis on the education sector. Monitoring it allows an assessment of the alignment between spending and policies like the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which recommends allocating 6% of GDP to education. It serves as a gauge of the government's commitment to investing in education for national development.

2. Expenditure on Education As Ratio to Aggregate Expenditure

The expenditure on education as a ratio to aggregate expenditure in India denotes the percentage of the government's total budgetary allocation dedicated to the education sector. Higher ratios potentially signify a stronger commitment to initiatives like the National Mission on Education for All, aimed at achieving universal elementary education. Tracking this ratio enables an analysis of the alignment between government spending on education and its stated goals and priorities.

3. Percentage of Shift Schools

Shift Schools are important to consider as they provide a more comprehensive understanding of the capacity and efficiency of educational infrastructure in serving the needs of the population,

particularly in regions facing severe resource constraints. Shift Schools especially help in regions with larger populations as building new schools is not cost-effective at all.

4. Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) in India represents the average number of students per teacher, serving as a critical indicator of the government's endeavours to enhance teacher availability across the nation. The Right to Education Act (RTE) of 2009 established specific PTR benchmarks, aimed at fostering improved teacher-student interactions and delivering quality education.

5. Schools for Vocational Education

It is necessary for schools to provide vocational education as in the near future, vocational education is going to be crucial for ensuring robust careers. As a result, policymakers of the age are also coming up with more such policies that encourage learners to go beyond their specific domain and acquire industry-ready skills that are in huge demand.

Elimination of Personal Bias

While collecting data for several parameters, it was observed that the available data was not presented in standard units or form. To eliminate any personal bias or unintended errors while performing statistical tests and analysing data, the data was normalised using the max-min normalisation technique. Normalised data is beneficial as it aids in making inferences and conducting tests.

Normalised value =

$$\left(\frac{\text{Parameter value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}} \right)$$

To bridge data gaps for a few indicator values wherein data was unavailable, Compounded Annual Growth Rate was used to plug in those data gaps. If there are gaps in data or missing values for certain periods, calculating the CAGR allows us to estimate what the growth rate would have been over those periods based on the available data.

Scientific Approach

The report employed principal component/factor analysis to evaluate the sampling adequacy of the data and to consolidate the indicators into a smaller set of variables, termed principal components, based on factor loadings.

To finalize the selection of parameters, we conducted this analysis to validate their suitability for our report. Additionally, these tests allowed us to assess the relevance of these parameters to the report and the variance among them. We performed this analysis over two time frames: first on 22 indicators from 2014-2017, and then on 28 indicators from 2018-2022.

The process of PCA was carried out as follows:

1) We conducted the KMO and Bartlett's tests. KMO is a statistical measure to determine how suited data is for factor analysis. The test measures sampling adequacy for each variable in the model and the complete model. The statistic is a measure of the proportion of variance among variables that might be common variance. The higher the proportion, the higher the KMO value, the more suited the data is for analysis. The Bartlett's Test is a method used in statistics to evaluate whether variances are similar or equal in the available samples. Bartlett's Test for equality of variances across populations. This method is used in the comparison of population variances as to whether they are equal or otherwise. Only the dataset yielding output exceeding 0.5 on the test and demonstrating significance below 0.001 was deemed appropriate for inclusion.

2) After confirming data adequacy with the KMO and Bartlett's tests, we retained only those components with eigenvalues greater than 1 for further analysis.

3) We then extracted squared loadings and applied Varimax rotation to obtain rotated sums of squared loadings. We retained components exhibiting individual variance over 10% and cumulative variance over 80% for analysis.

4) Finally, we used the extracted factor loadings to group variables, facilitating a deeper understanding of interrelated factors.

This technique allows us to uncover hidden factors, termed principal components (PCs), that explain the most important variations within the data. These PCs are created by combining the original variables in a linear fashion, essentially compressing the information while maintaining the key connections between the variables.

To investigate the connections between the different parameters, a correlation matrix was constructed. The following illustration offers a clear picture of both the magnitude and direction of these correlations, presented separately for the periods 2014-2017 and 2018-2022.

2014-17

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	1.00	0.37	0.57	0.01	0.29	0.23	0.11	0.16	0.24	0.37	0.39	0.44	0.35	0.25	0.50	0.28	0.24	0.23	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.21
2	0.37	1.00	0.37	0.13	0.20	0.16	0.02	0.12	0.28	0.20	0.18	0.23	0.32	0.27	0.40	0.22	0.29	0.13	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.09
3	0.57	0.37	1.00	0.14	0.31	0.37	0.21	0.19	0.28	0.54	0.60	0.56	0.45	0.47	0.61	0.32	0.10	0.28	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.30
4	0.01	0.13	0.14	1.00	0.02	0.24	0.54	0.02	0.40	0.35	0.31	0.34	0.46	0.47	0.37	0.50	0.23	0.33	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.09
5	0.29	0.20	0.31	0.02	1.00	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.30	0.15	0.29	0.36	0.25	0.30	0.44	0.21	0.29	0.02	0.17	0.13	0.07	0.10
6	0.23	0.16	0.37	0.24	0.26	1.00	0.03	0.06	0.58	0.51	0.66	0.57	0.54	0.50	0.60	0.37	0.47	0.45	0.24	0.03	0.20	0.02
7	0.11	0.02	0.21	0.54	0.22	0.03	1.00	0.02	0.09	0.43	0.25	0.18	0.28	0.20	0.00	0.19	0.37	0.27	0.16	0.32	0.11	0.62
8	0.16	0.12	0.19	0.02	0.19	0.06	0.02	1.00	0.26	0.20	0.24	0.14	0.18	0.21	0.17	0.14	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.17	0.09	0.04
9	0.24	0.28	0.28	0.40	0.30	0.58	0.09	0.26	1.00	0.36	0.66	0.52	0.60	0.75	0.64	0.71	0.62	0.38	0.45	0.01	0.11	0.29
10	0.37	0.20	0.54	0.35	0.15	0.51	0.43	0.20	0.36	1.00	0.75	0.72	0.56	0.52	0.57	0.61	0.13	0.49	0.24	0.12	0.19	0.25
11	0.39	0.18	0.60	0.31	0.29	0.66	0.25	0.24	0.66	0.75	1.00	0.77	0.67	0.77	0.70	0.64	0.27	0.53	0.37	0.13	0.07	0.18
12	0.44	0.23	0.56	0.34	0.36	0.57	0.18	0.14	0.52	0.72	0.77	1.00	0.56	0.57	0.78	0.66	0.23	0.53	0.38	0.26	0.02	0.15
13	0.35	0.32	0.45	0.46	0.25	0.54	0.28	0.18	0.60	0.56	0.67	0.56	1.00	0.65	0.65	0.60	0.34	0.41	0.30	0.25	0.15	0.06
14	0.25	0.27	0.47	0.47	0.30	0.50	0.20	0.21	0.75	0.52	0.77	0.57	0.65	1.00	0.71	0.70	0.45	0.43	0.51	0.01	0.32	0.02
15	0.50	0.40	0.61	0.37	0.44	0.60	0.00	0.17	0.64	0.57	0.70	0.78	0.65	0.71	1.00	0.66	0.53	0.39	0.51	0.07	0.24	0.05
16	0.28	0.22	0.32	0.50	0.21	0.37	0.19	0.14	0.71	0.61	0.64	0.66	0.60	0.70	0.66	1.00	0.46	0.38	0.45	0.18	0.13	0.15
17	0.24	0.29	0.10	0.23	0.29	0.47	0.37	0.10	0.62	0.13	0.27	0.23	0.34	0.45	0.53	0.46	1.00	0.14	0.34	0.28	0.34	0.43
18	0.23	0.13	0.28	0.33	0.02	0.45	0.27	0.02	0.38	0.49	0.53	0.53	0.41	0.43	0.39	0.38	0.14	1.00	0.22	0.19	0.14	0.14
19	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.24	0.17	0.24	0.16	0.03	0.45	0.24	0.37	0.38	0.30	0.51	0.51	0.45	0.34	0.22	1.00	0.18	0.17	0.28
20	0.07	0.15	0.08	0.24	0.13	0.03	0.32	0.17	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.26	0.25	0.01	0.07	0.18	0.28	0.19	0.18	1.00	0.15	0.02
21	0.11	0.15	0.07	0.22	0.07	0.20	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.19	0.07	0.02	0.15	0.32	0.24	0.13	0.34	0.14	0.17	0.15	1.00	0.26
22	0.21	0.09	0.30	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.62	0.04	0.29	0.25	0.18	0.15	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.15	0.43	0.14	0.28	0.02	0.26	1.00

1	Adjusted NER	8	Colleges Per 100 Sq. Km
2	Dropout Rates	9	Library
3	Transition Rates	10	Computer Facility
4	GPI	11	Electricity Connection
5	% Social Minority	12	Internet Facility
6	All Weather Roads	13	Separate Toilets
7	Schools Per 100 Sq. Km	14	Medical Checkup

15	Hand Wash
16	Newspaper
17	Ramps
18	Rainwater Harvesting Facility
19	Expenditure to GSDP
20	Expenditure to Aggregate Expenditure
21	Shift Schools
22	PTR

2018-22

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1.00	0.38	0.59	0.41	0.53	0.19	0.40	0.07	0.13	0.03	0.31	0.37	0.30	0.39	0.37	0.20	0.41	0.45	0.20	0.27	0.38	0.22	0.45	0.14	0.05	0.12	0.15	0.36
2	0.38	1.00	0.18	0.35	0.46	0.34	0.30	0.15	0.23	0.20	0.25	0.36	0.19	0.34	0.35	0.28	0.23	0.56	0.33	0.40	0.50	0.02	0.44	0.32	0.10	0.11	0.31	0.17
3	0.59	0.18	1.00	0.22	0.44	0.22	0.37	0.23	0.18	0.47	0.22	0.39	0.47	0.45	0.41	0.15	0.48	0.32	0.10	0.26	0.01	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.01	0.50	0.52
4	0.41	0.35	0.22	1.00	0.44	0.48	0.16	0.21	0.30	0.07	0.16	0.53	0.34	0.50	0.37	0.26	0.28	0.64	0.52	0.53	0.48	0.23	0.42	0.39	0.01	0.03	0.32	0.19
5	0.53	0.46	0.44	0.44	1.00	0.41	0.44	0.11	0.36	0.03	0.25	0.61	0.43	0.52	0.50	0.44	0.46	0.61	0.30	0.50	0.57	0.11	0.63	0.49	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.45
6	0.19	0.34	0.22	0.48	0.41	1.00	0.03	0.07	0.41	0.29	0.13	0.46	0.33	0.40	0.41	0.25	0.31	0.49	0.35	0.66	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.47	0.26	0.06	0.16	0.26
7	0.40	0.30	0.37	0.16	0.44	0.03	1.00	0.05	0.28	0.19	0.26	0.30	0.00	0.28	0.23	0.14	0.20	0.39	0.22	0.06	0.28	0.43	0.47	0.09	0.13	0.02	0.03	0.31
8	0.07	0.15	0.23	0.21	0.11	0.07	0.05	1.00	0.19	0.20	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.18	0.28	0.14	0.29	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.38	0.19
9	0.13	0.23	0.18	0.30	0.36	0.41	0.28	0.19	1.00	0.02	0.19	0.38	0.27	0.35	0.35	0.18	0.26	0.47	0.37	0.35	0.42	0.04	0.40	0.37	0.14	0.02	0.10	0.34
10	0.03	0.20	0.47	0.07	0.03	0.29	0.19	0.20	0.02	1.00	0.11	0.06	0.37	0.06	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.35	0.22	0.25	0.14	0.28	0.00	0.63	0.32
11	0.31	0.25	0.22	0.16	0.25	0.13	0.26	0.06	0.19	0.11	1.00	0.21	0.16	0.23	0.16	0.08	0.19	0.15	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.03	0.08	0.02
12	0.37	0.36	0.39	0.53	0.61	0.46	0.30	0.07	0.38	0.06	0.21	1.00	0.48	0.72	0.44	0.50	0.53	0.77	0.56	0.55	0.61	0.24	0.49	0.63	0.05	0.08	0.24	0.25
13	0.30	0.19	0.47	0.34	0.43	0.33	0.00	0.06	0.27	0.37	0.16	0.48	1.00	0.62	0.73	0.32	0.37	0.45	0.29	0.60	0.23	0.48	0.25	0.37	0.10	0.16	0.09	0.37
14	0.39	0.34	0.45	0.50	0.52	0.40	0.28	0.01	0.35	0.06	0.23	0.72	0.62	1.00	0.58	0.43	0.46	0.73	0.52	0.57	0.37	0.39	0.29	0.59	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.42
15	0.37	0.35	0.41	0.37	0.50	0.41	0.23	0.01	0.35	0.19	0.16	0.44	0.73	0.58	1.00	0.30	0.27	0.47	0.29	0.67	0.36	0.24	0.35	0.42	0.14	0.21	0.07	0.48
16	0.20	0.28	0.15	0.26	0.44	0.25	0.14	0.07	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.50	0.32	0.43	0.30	1.00	0.14	0.41	0.32	0.37	0.40	0.08	0.40	0.44	0.01	0.21	0.27	0.08
17	0.41	0.23	0.48	0.28	0.46	0.31	0.20	0.02	0.26	0.15	0.19	0.53	0.37	0.46	0.27	0.14	1.00	0.48	0.21	0.31	0.28	0.26	0.34	0.34	0.06	0.18	0.07	0.25
18	0.45	0.56	0.32	0.64	0.61	0.49	0.39	0.06	0.47	0.17	0.15	0.77	0.45	0.73	0.47	0.41	0.48	1.00	0.76	0.53	0.63	0.21	0.49	0.45	0.17	0.17	0.22	0.36
19	0.20	0.33	0.10	0.52	0.30	0.35	0.22	0.02	0.37	0.17	0.00	0.56	0.29	0.52	0.29	0.32	0.21	0.76	1.00	0.35	0.46	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.07	0.13	0.23	0.20
20	0.27	0.40	0.26	0.53	0.50	0.66	0.06	0.18	0.35	0.16	0.16	0.55	0.60	0.57	0.67	0.37	0.31	0.53	0.35	1.00	0.47	0.22	0.45	0.60	0.17	0.09	0.35	0.33
21	0.38	0.50	0.01	0.48	0.57	0.40	0.28	0.28	0.42	0.05	0.05	0.61	0.23	0.37	0.36	0.40	0.28	0.63	0.46	0.47	1.00	0.10	0.80	0.49	0.05	0.12	0.51	0.09
22	0.22	0.02	0.25	0.23	0.11	0.20	0.43	0.14	0.04	0.22	0.01	0.24	0.48	0.39	0.24	0.08	0.26	0.21	0.25	0.22	0.10	1.00	0.07	0.24	0.14	0.03	0.13	0.13
23	0.45	0.44	0.21	0.42	0.63	0.30	0.47	0.29	0.40	0.25	0.04	0.49	0.25	0.29	0.35	0.40	0.34	0.49	0.27	0.45	0.80	0.07	1.00	0.43	0.00	0.01	0.32	0.16
24	0.14	0.32	0.21	0.39	0.49	0.47	0.09	0.16	0.37	0.14	0.04	0.63	0.37	0.59	0.42	0.44	0.34	0.45	0.26	0.60	0.49	0.24	0.43	1.00	0.30	0.05	0.39	0.23
25	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.01	0.09	0.26	0.13	0.08	0.14	0.28	0.14	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.01	0.06	0.17	0.07	0.17	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.30	1.00	0.11	0.03	0.17
26	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.11	1.00	0.05	0.01
27	0.15	0.31	0.50	0.32	0.12	0.16	0.03	0.38	0.10	0.63	0.08	0.24	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.27	0.07	0.22	0.23	0.35	0.51	0.13	0.32	0.39	0.03	0.05	1.00	0.35
28	0.36	0.17	0.52	0.19	0.45	0.26	0.31	0.19	0.34	0.32	0.02	0.25	0.37	0.42	0.48	0.08	0.25	0.36	0.20	0.33	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.23	0.17	0.01	0.35	1.00

1	Adjusted NER	10	Schools Per 100 Sq. Km	19	Drinking Water
2	Dropout Rates	11	Colleges Per 100 Sq. Km	20	Newspaper
3	Transition Rates	12	Library	21	Ramps
4	Repetition Rates	13	Computer Facility	22	Rainwater Harvesting Facility
5	Retention Rates	14	Electricity Connection	23	Handrails
6	GPI	15	Internet Facility	24	Expenditure to GSDP
7	% Social Minority	16	Separate Toilets	25	Expenditure to Aggregate Expenditure
8	% CWSN Students	17	Medical Checkup	26	Shift Schools
9	All Weather Roads	18	Hand Wash	27	PTR
				28	Vocational Education

After building the correlation matrix, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test and Bartlett's test of sphericity were employed to assess the data's suitability for factor analysis. For the period 2014-17, the KMO value was 0.762, and for 2018-22, it was 0.775. The significance of both tests was less than 0.001, indicating suitability for further analysis. Subsequently, the principal components were extracted using the eigenvalue decomposition method.

An eigenvalue scree plot was utilised to determine the optimal number of PCs to retain for further analysis.

Based on the scree plot and the cumulative explained variance captured by each PC, a specific number of PCs were chosen for subsequent analysis.

2014-17
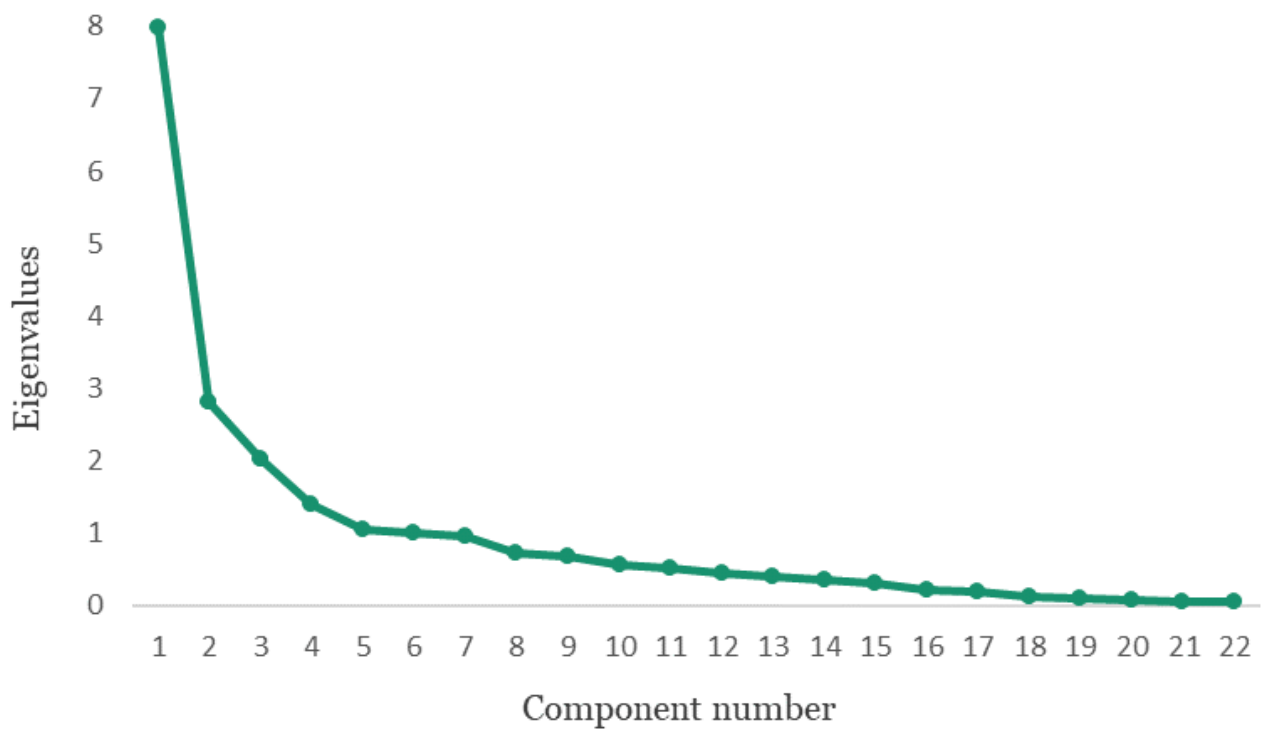
2018-22
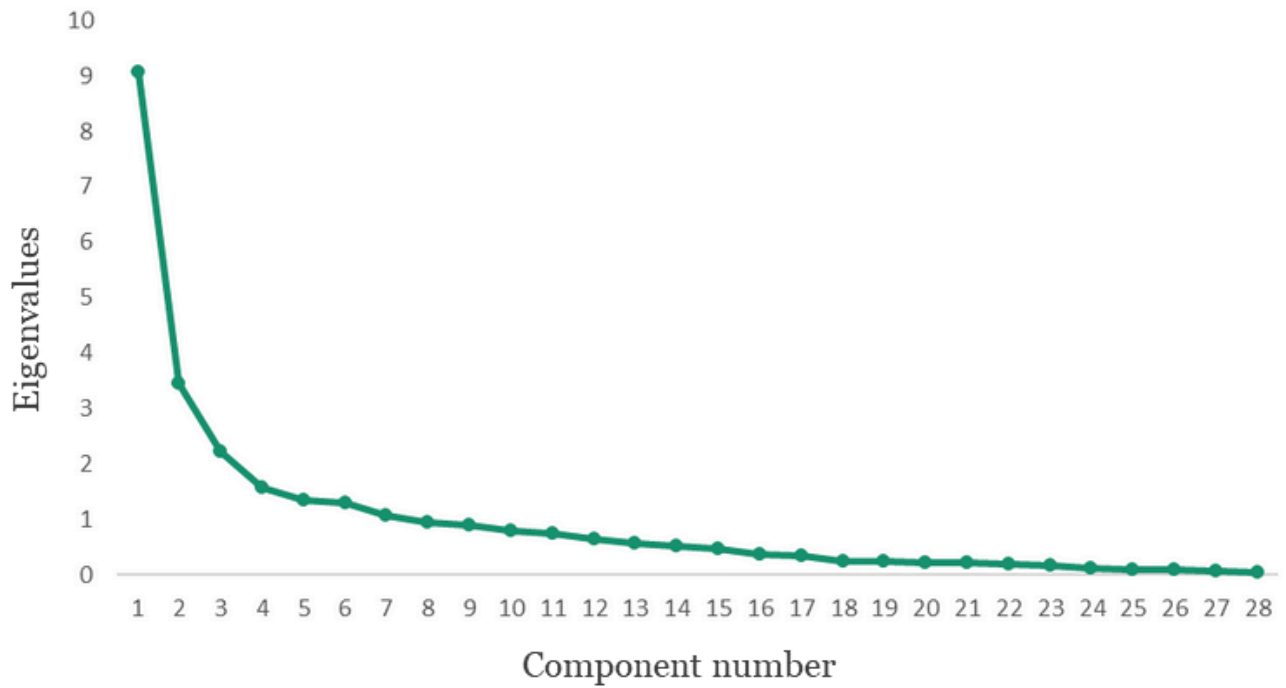
Next, we examined the component matrix, which displays the factor loadings. These loadings are the correlation coefficients between each original variable and the extracted PCs, indicating the contribution of each original variable to the formation of each PC. The PCA results notably showed that the 22 indicators from 2014-17 were grouped into 5 distinct principal components, while the 28 indicators from 2018-22 were grouped into 7 components. This suggests that variables within the same component tend to exhibit high correlations with each other, indicating a shared underlying theme or concept.

This inherent property of PCA offers a valuable opportunity for formulating targeted recommendations for state-specific improvements. If a state underperforms on a particular parameter, the corresponding PC can be examined to identify other highly correlated indicators within the same component. By focusing on these interrelated parameters, states can potentially achieve a more comprehensive improvement in their overall education performance.

If a state underperforms in the 'transition rate,' examining the other indicators within the same component (Component 3 in our analysis) reveals a strong correlation with both 'Adjusted Net Enrollment Rates' and 'Pupil-Teacher Ratio.' Addressing these interrelated aspects might indirectly improve the state's transition rate of students progressing from one academic level to another. Increasing adjusted net enrollment rates and minimizing the pupil-teacher ratio can enhance the attention teachers give to each student. By focusing on these areas, the state could potentially achieve a cascading effect, ultimately increasing its overall transition rates.

However, it is important to acknowledge that Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is a data-driven technique, and the resulting groupings may not always perfectly align with our intuitive understanding of cause-and-effect relationships between educational parameters.

Limitations of PCA:

1) Reduced Interpretability: After applying PCA, the original variables become "principal components," which are combinations of the originals. These can be harder to understand in the context of the original data.

2) Data Standardization: PCA prioritizes features with higher variations if the data isn't standardized beforehand. This can skew the results. Additionally, categorical variables need conversion to numerical values, potentially introducing bias.

3) Information Loss: While principal components capture maximum variance, choosing the wrong number of components can lead to overlooking some information compared to using all the original features.

Note:
We have classified states on the basis of their index scores into 'Aspirants' (Index value < 0.5), 'Performers' (0.5 ≤ Index value ≥ 0.55), 'Front Runners' (Index value ≥ 5.5) as well UTs into 'Aspirants' (Index value < 0.55), 'Performers' (0.55 ≤ Index value ≥ 0.7), 'Front Runners' (Index value ≥ 7)

WEIGHTS

Domains		
Attainment Ratios	**Infrastructure**	**Management & Governance**
0.3	0.4	0.4
This report's primary focus is evaluating infrastructure's role in education. Reflecting this emphasis, Infrastructure receives a slightly higher weightage (40%) compared to other crucial domains. Education Infrastructure, the bedrock of effective learning, holds the highest weightage within this category. While Attainment Ratios (student outcomes) and Management & Governance (system efficiency) are equally important, they receive a slightly lower weightage (30% each) to acknowledge the infrastructure's foundational role.		

Attainment Ratios		Infrastructure			
Education Rates	**Inclusivity**	**Foundational**	**Social**	**Health**	**Auxiliary**
0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Attainment ratios, receiving a higher weightage of 60%, directly assess educational outcomes and success in achieving desired learning levels. Inclusivity, however, receives 40% weightage, acknowledging the importance of ensuring equal access and opportunity for all students, especially minority and CWSN.		*This Infrastructure Index focuses on evaluating the adequacy of educational facilities to support learning. Availability and accessibility (30%) of schools and colleges is prioritized, reflecting their foundational role. Supporting facilities (30%) like libraries, computer labs, and internet access also receive significant weightage due to their direct impact on knowledge delivery. While Health and Hygiene (20%) and Auxiliary Infrastructure (20%) are included for a holistic view, they receive a lower combined weightage as their impact on learning is less direct.*			

Domain	Sub-Domain	Parameter	Weights 2014-2017	Weighs 2018-2022	Reasons for Weights
Attainment Rates	Education Rates	Adjusted NER	0.33	0.2	To comprehensively assess an education system's effectiveness, we must go beyond basic enrollment figures. While enrollment rates, dropout rates, transition rates, repetition rates, and retention rates all offer valuable insights, their interconnectedness demands a more nuanced analysis. To capture this complexity, we assign equal weight to each metric. This approach provides a comprehensive picture of the system's ability to not only enroll students but also shepherd them efficiently through their educational journey, minimizing dropouts, facilitating smooth transitions between levels, and ultimately ensuring successful completion.
		Dropout Rates	0.33	0.2	
		Transition Rates	0.33	0.2	
		Repetition Rates		0.2	
		Retention Rates	0.5	0.2	
	Inclusivity	GPI	0.5	0.35	GPI and enrollment of social minorities are weighted slightly more as they represent fundamental aspects of an inclusive education system. While provisions for CWSN receive a slightly lower weight, they remain crucial for ensuring equal access to quality education for all. This prioritization reflects the view that addressing gender and social disparities are foundational for a truly inclusive system, but that effective education must also cater to the specific needs of students with disabilities.
		% Social Minority		0.35	
		% CWSN Students		0.3	

Domain	Sub-Domain	Parameter	Weights 2014-2017	Weighs 2018-2022	Reasons for Weights
Infrastructure	Foundational	All Weather Roads	0.2	0.2	*The availability and accessibility of education within a state are greatly influenced by the number of schools and colleges, which is why these factors are given a higher weight (40%). While well-maintained roads are important for access, the presence of educational institutions takes precedence. Road access, though significant, may not directly improve educational standards, so it is given a slightly lower weight (20%).*
		Schools Per 100 Sq. Km	0.4	0.4	
		Colleges Per 100 Sq. Km	0.4	0.4	
	Social	Library	0.25	0.25	*To assess the quality of a school's social infrastructure, we prioritize key elements. Electricity access has the highest weighting (30%) due to its role in powering essential systems. Functional computer labs and well-stocked libraries are each weighted at 25% for their contributions to digital literacy and diverse learning resources. Internet access is weighted at 20%, enabling online learning and communication. This system reflects a hierarchy of needs.*
		Computer Facility	0.25	0.25	
		Electricity Connection	0.3	0.3	
		Internet Facility	0.2	0.2	
	Health	Separate Toilets	0.33	0.25	*Student well-being is crucial for a healthy learning environment, with several key facilities contributing equally. Access to clean drinking water and handwashing facilities is vital for hygiene and health, while separate functional toilets for boys and girls meet essential sanitary needs, reducing absenteeism and supporting girls' education. Medical checkup facilities, though often considered secondary, enable early health intervention. Recognizing their equal importance, all these factors are assigned the same weight.*
		Medical Checkup	0.33	0.25	
		Hand Wash	0.33	0.25	
		Drinking Water		0.25	

Domain	Sub-Domain	Parameter	Weights 2014-2017	Weighs 2018-2022	Reasons for Weights
Infrastructure	Auxiliary	Newspaper	0.3	0.25	*School facilities are evaluated with a focus on accessibility and student well-being. Ramps (30%) receive the highest weighting due to their critical role in promoting inclusion for students with physical limitations. They ensure all students can navigate the school environment independently. Handrails (25%) also contribute to accessibility and safety, receiving a significant weight. While newspaper access (25%) fosters critical thinking and current event awareness, and rainwater harvesting (20%) promotes environmental responsibility and water conservation, these factors are deemed secondary to core accessibility needs. Therefore, they are assigned slightly lower weights.*
		Ramps	0.4	0.3	
		Rainwater Harvesting Facility	0.3	0.2	
		Handrails		0.25	
Management & Governance		Expenditure to GSDP	0.3	0.25	*Indicators are carefully weighted to evaluate a state's commitment to education and its impact on student well-being. Financial resources are crucial, with 25% each allocated to the percentage of government spending on education and the proportion of the education budget to the state's GSDP, reflecting a state's prioritization of education. The pupil-teacher ratio (20%) is also important, as it affects the quality of education. A high ratio indicates the need for more teachers to maintain effective learning environments. Shift schools (15%) have a lower weighting, as they are a response to accommodating larger student populations with limited resources, rather than a preferred model. Vocational education (15%), while increasingly important for equipping students with industry-ready skills, is similarly weighted as it is a specialized area within the broader education system.*
		Expenditure to Aggregate Expenditure	0.3	0.25	
		Shift Schools	0.2	0.15	
		PTR	0.2	0.2	
		Vocational Education		0.15	

STATE RANKINGS

2022

Ranks	State	Attainment Ratios	Infrastructure	Management and Governance	Final Score
1	Kerala	0.2254	0.2825	0.1222	0.6300
2	Maharashtra	0.2071	0.2517	0.1355	0.5943
3	Chhattisgarh	0.1895	0.2372	0.1428	0.5695
4	Himachal Pradesh	0.1975	0.1975	0.1615	0.5565
5	Tamilnadu	0.2166	0.2372	0.1020	0.5558
6	Uttarakhand	0.1866	0.2194	0.1462	0.5521
7	Haryana	0.1877	0.2482	0.1107	0.5467
8	Sikkim	0.1807	0.1947	0.1703	0.5457
9	Goa	0.1730	0.2228	0.1485	0.5443
10	Gujarat	0.1660	0.2680	0.1061	0.5401
11	Punjab	0.1633	0.2669	0.1039	0.5341
12	Rajasthan	0.1679	0.2096	0.1510	0.5284
13	Andhra Pradesh	0.1827	0.2255	0.1013	0.5095
14	Tripura	0.1872	0.1366	0.1780	0.5019
15	Odisha	0.2012	0.1950	0.1056	0.5018
16	Karnataka	0.1780	0.2288	0.0842	0.4910
17	Mizoram	0.1580	0.1543	0.1569	0.4691
18	Assam	0.1612	0.1629	0.1384	0.4624
19	Telangana	0.1818	0.1967	0.0795	0.4580
20	Jharkhand	0.1685	0.2037	0.0842	0.4564
21	Manipur	0.1792	0.1205	0.1551	0.4548
22	Madhya Pradesh	0.1481	0.1817	0.1006	0.4304
23	West Bengal	0.1325	0.1970	0.0965	0.4261
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.1475	0.1797	0.0939	0.4211
25	Bihar	0.1516	0.1632	0.0938	0.4087
26	Nagaland	0.1298	0.1102	0.1360	0.3761
27	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1298	0.0766	0.1394	0.3457
28	Meghalaya	0.1451	0.0343	0.1491	0.3285

UTs RANKINGS

2022

Ranks	Uts	Attainment Ratios	Infrastructure	Final Score
1	Delhi	0.3116	0.4205	0.7321
2	Chandigarh	0.3317	0.3810	0.7127
3	Puducherry	0.3397	0.3676	0.7073
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.3239	0.3464	0.6703
5	Lakshadweep	0.2920	0.3622	0.6542
6	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.2934	0.2610	0.5544
7	Ladakh	0.2945	0.2198	0.5143
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.2360	0.1780	0.4140

STATES HEAT MAP

UTs HEAT MAP

Scores

0.73

0.37

0.00

Ladakh

J & K

Chandigarh

Delhi

Dadra & Nagar Haveli
and Daman & Diu

Lakshadweep

Puducherry

Andaman & Nicobar Islands
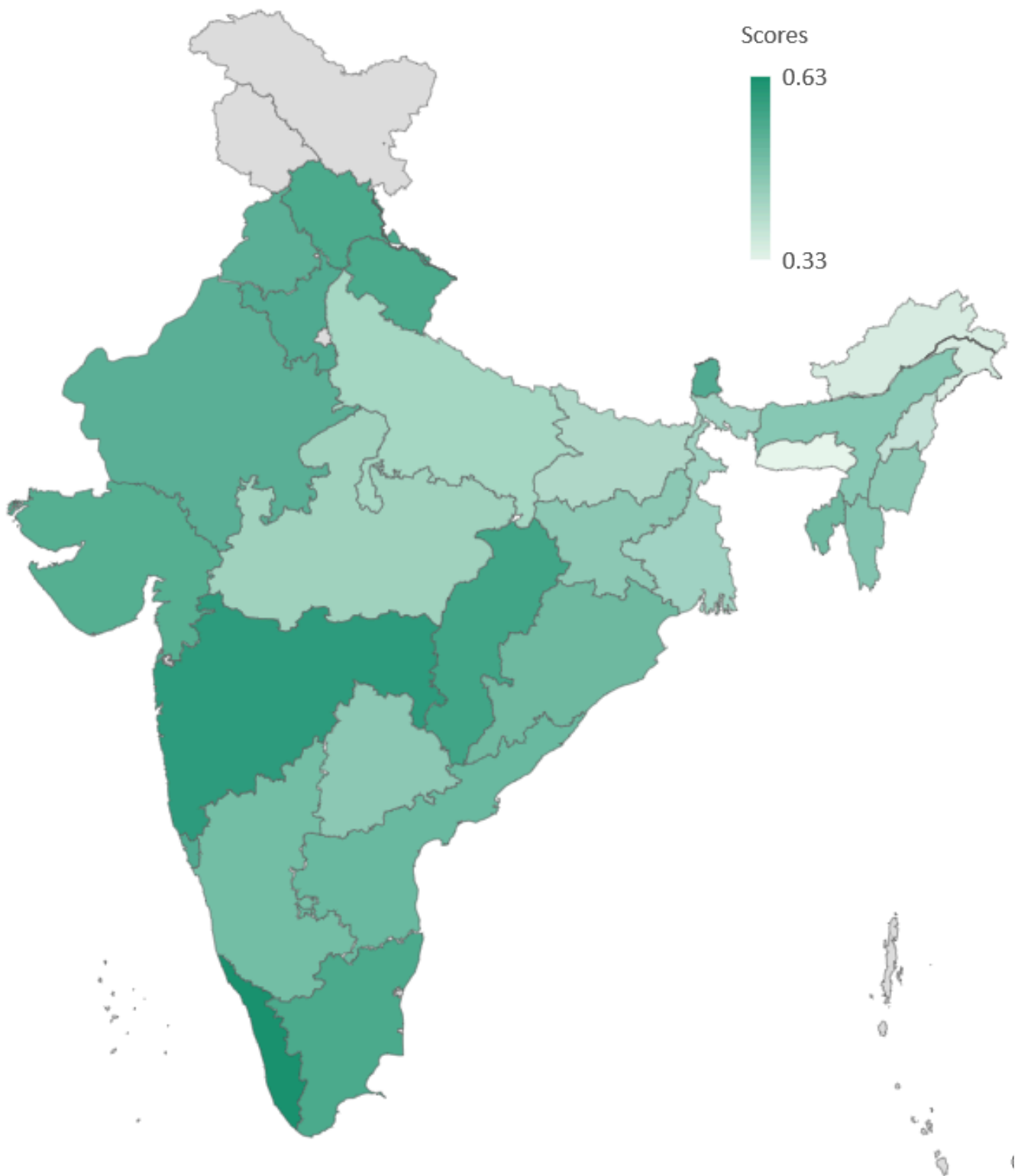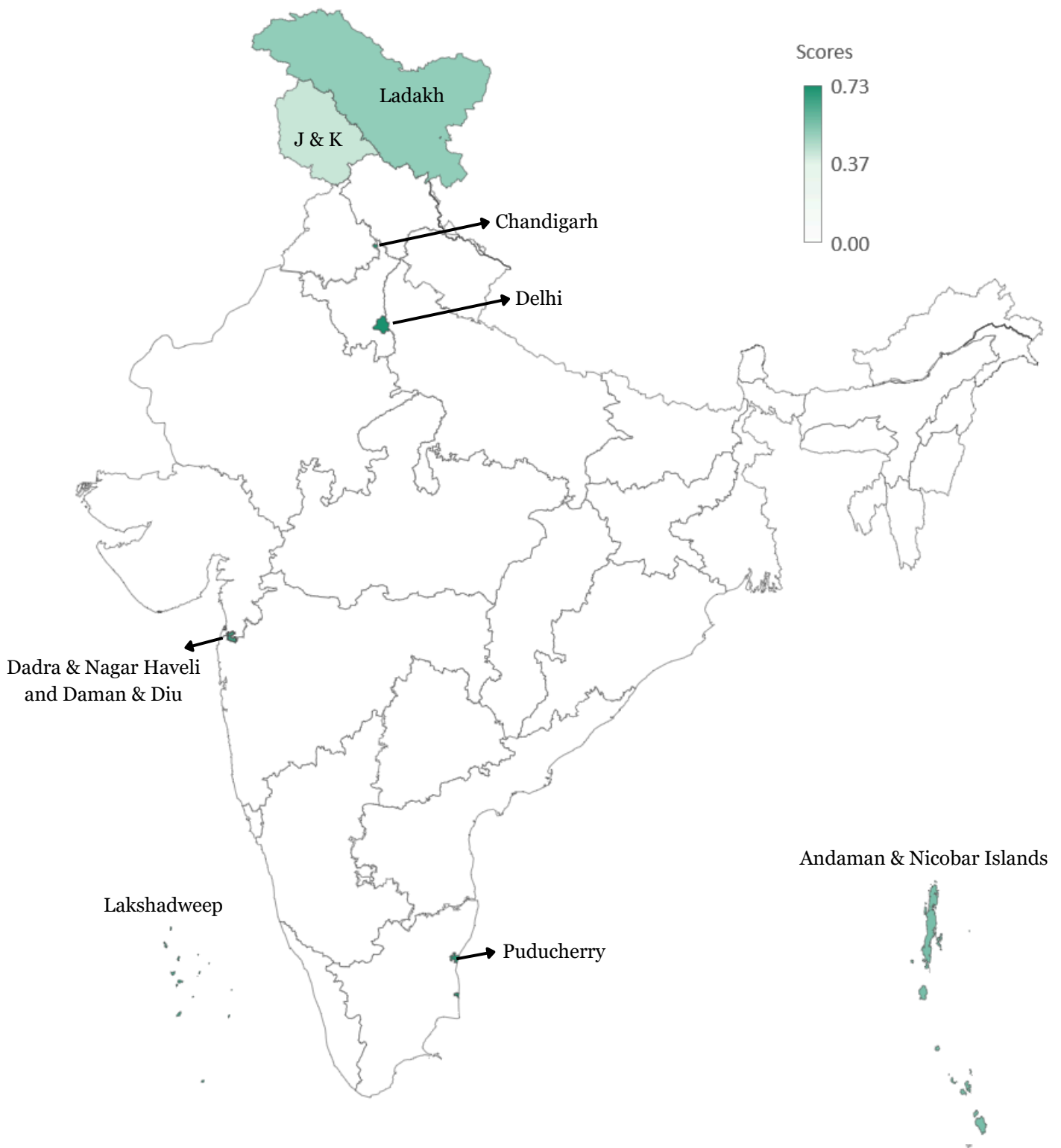
STATE PROFILES

A comprehensive state wise ranking across various domains and improvement in scores. Inferences on the performance of each state over the years.

KERALA

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
41.8

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
0.04

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▼

State Rank
1

Attainment Ratios	1
Infrastructure	1
Management	15

Ranking Trend
Based on EII score over the years
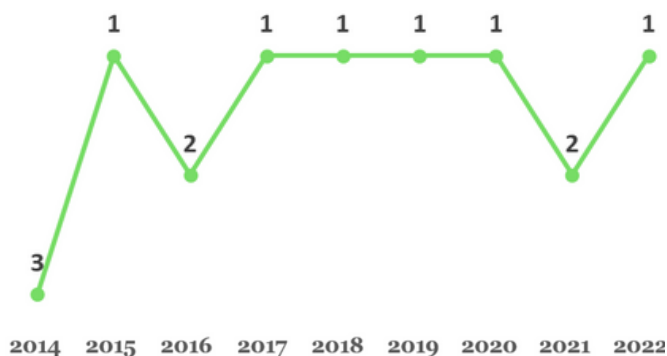
Education Expenditure
— Kerala — India Average   *% of GSDP*
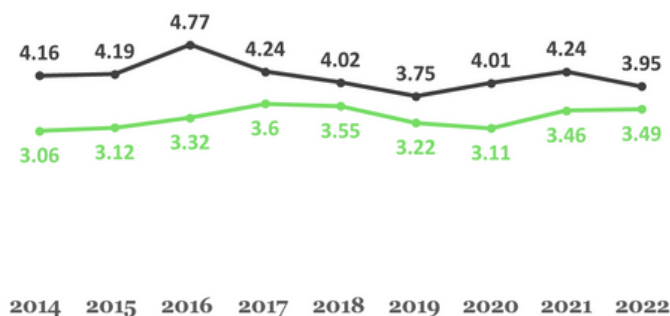
India Average: 4.16, 4.19, 4.77, 4.24, 4.02, 3.75, 4.01, 4.24, 3.95

Kerala: 3.06, 3.12, 3.32, 3.6, 3.55, 3.22, 3.11, 3.46, 3.49

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Trend of Domains
Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	Management	Infrastructure	Attainment Ratios
2014	27.9	39.6	32.6
2015	25.4	38.4	36.1
2016	23.3	40.1	36.6
2017	25.1	38.1	36.9
2018	25.8	39.0	35.2
2019	27.1	40.8	32.2
2020	24.9	41.9	33.2
2021	23.0	42.7	34.3
2022	19.4	44.8	35.8

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
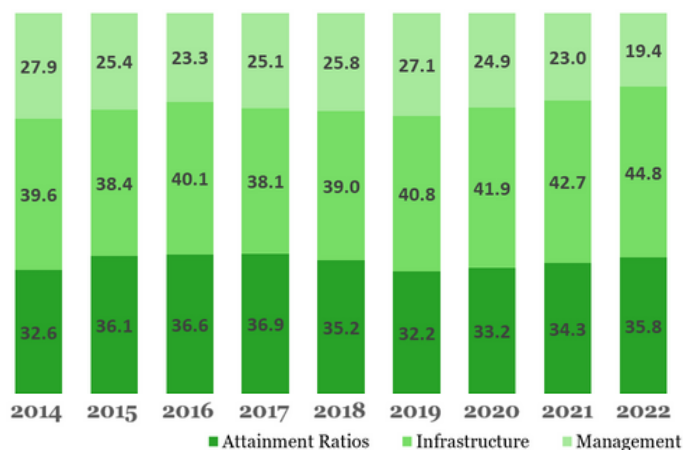
Inferences

Kerala has consistently placed among the top 3 states in education rankings over the years, proving its exceptional performance. This is particularly impressive considering the state spends less on education compared to the national average. Strong infrastructure plays a major role in Kerala's success. However, there's still room for improvement in managing and governing the education system, as their contribution to the overall ranking has dropped considerably

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▼

MAHARASHTRA

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
35.6

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
0.10

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▼

State Rank
2

Attainment Ratios	3
Infrastructure	4
Management	14

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

Education Expenditure

Maharashtra — India Average   *% of GSDP*

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
India Average	4.16	4.19	4.77	4.24	4.02	3.75	4.01	4.24	3.95
Maharashtra	2.53	2.56	2.91	2.65	2.59	2.5	3.01	3.36	3.13

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Management	26.0	23.2	22.0	21.4	19.8	21.5	24.0	21.5	22.8
Infrastructure	40.6	42.3	43.7	43.0	43.1	45.6	43.9	41.3	42.4
Attainment Ratios	33.4	34.5	34.3	35.7	37.1	32.9	32.1	37.2	34.8
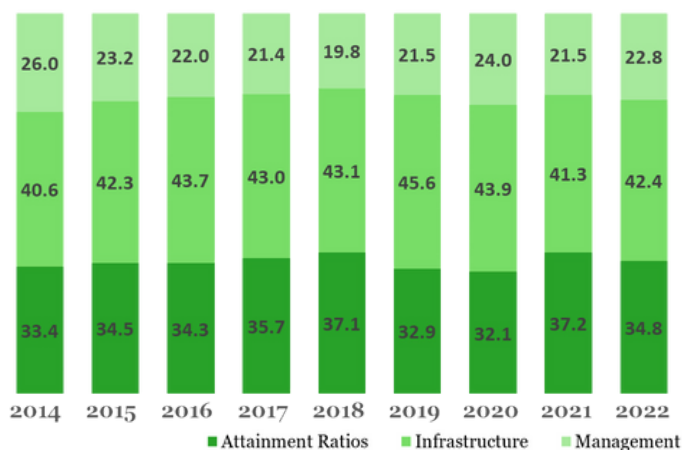
Inferences

Maharashtra's performance has been fluctuating, but the state achieved a significant improvement in 2022, demonstrating robust recovery post-COVID-19 pandemic. However, there are critical areas that require attention, particularly in education expenditure which continuously remains below the national average and attainment ratios whose share has declined in total score over the years.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
↑	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓

CHHATTISGARH

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
41.8
Compared to country average
Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
1.62
Compared to country average
Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank
3

Attainment Ratios	6
Infrastructure	7
Management	10

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
11	10	10	7	13	7	10	5	3

Education Expenditure

Chhattisgarh — India Average — *% of GSDP*

India Average: 4.16, 4.19, 4.77, 4.24, 4.02, 3.75, 4.01, 4.24, 3.95
Chhattisgarh: 4.21, 3.66, 3.48, 4.18, 3.72, 3.65, 4.54, 4.92, 2.78

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Management	34.1	32.1	29.0	30.8	28.1	28.6	31.2	30.0	25.1
Infrastructure	31.4	29.3	33.1	31.5	33.0	39.3	38.1	37.2	41.7
Attainment Ratios	34.6	38.6	37.9	37.7	38.9	32.1	30.7	32.8	33.3

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management

Inferences

Chhattisgarh's performance has significantly improved, with its ranking rising from 10th in 2020 to 3rd in 2022, showcasing the state's effective management post-COVID-19. The state has performed well across all sub-domains except for management and governance, which still require some adherence. Its education expenditure has also dipped in 2022 which might be a reason for the same.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

32.4

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

1.89

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

State Rank

4

Attainment Ratios	5
Infrastructure	14
Management	3

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	3	4	3	3	2	6	3	4

Education Expenditure

— Himachal Pradesh — India Average   *% of GSDP*

Himachal Pradesh: 4.28, 4.19, 3.98, 3.97, 4.44, 4.23, 4.85, 5.37, 5.06
India Average: 4.16, 4.48, 4.77, 4.24, 4.02, 3.75, 4.01, 4.24, 3.95

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Management	31.3	32.6	27.6	28.6	32.4	34.1	35.1	37.6	29.0
Infrastructure	31.7	32.6	35.8	34.9	34.0	34.6	33.8	31.9	35.5
Attainment Ratios	37.0	34.8	36.6	36.4	33.6	31.3	31.1	30.5	35.5

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management

Inferences

Chhattisgarh's performance has significantly improved, with its ranking rising from 10th in 2020 to 3rd in 2022, showcasing the state's effective management post-COVID-19. The state has performed well across all sub-domains except for management and governance, which still require some adherence. Its education expenditure has also dipped in 2022 which might be a reason for the same.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
↑	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓
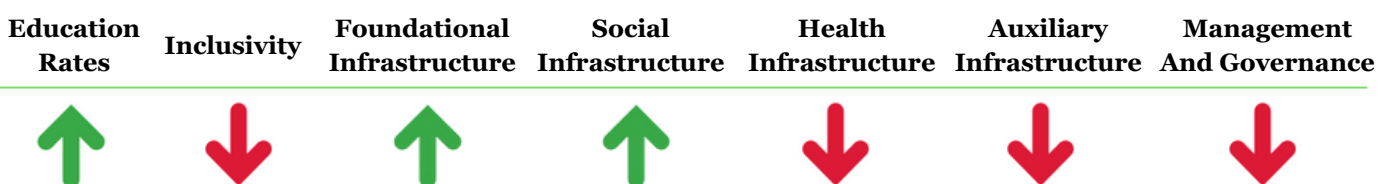
TAMILNADU

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
45.2

▼ Compared to country average

▲ Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
3.54

▼ Compared to country average

▼ Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

5

Attainment Ratios	2
Infrastructure	6
Management	20

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
7	2	3	2	2	9	4	4	5

Education Expenditure

Tamilnadu ● India Average   *% of GSDP*

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
India Average	4.16	4.19	4.77	4.24	4.02	3.75	4.01	4.24	3.95
Tamilnadu	2.27	2.4	3.06	2.68	2.68	2.64	2.73	2.85	2.95

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Management	25.9	23.8	22.5	21.2	22.6	26.5	25.7	26.0	18.4
Infrastructure	42.0	37.6	39.1	39.0	42.4	37.4	38.7	39.3	42.7
Attainment Ratios	32.1	38.7	38.4	39.8	35.1	36.1	35.5	34.8	39.0

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
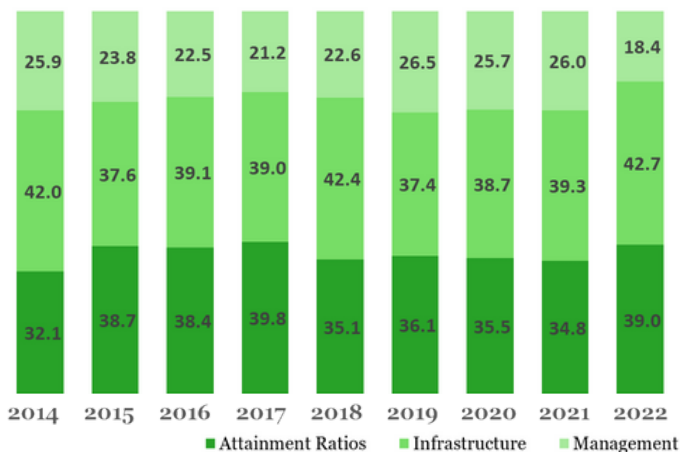
Inferences

Tamil Nadu's ranking has generally improved over the years, except for a significant dip to 9th position in 2019. Despite allocating only a meager 2-3% of its GSDP to education expenditure, the state has demonstrated commendable performance relative to most other states, thanks to its exceptional management of funds. However, Tamil Nadu needs to address the decline in its education rates, which have significantly worsened over the years.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
↑	↑	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓

UTTARAKHAND

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
42.7

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▼

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
36.8

Compared to country average ▲

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

State Rank
6

Attainment Ratios	9
Infrastructure	11
Management	9

Ranking Trend
Based on EII score over the years

Year	Rank
2014	2
2015	5
2016	1
2017	10
2018	8
2019	4
2020	3
2021	6
2022	6

Education Expenditure

Uttarakhand — India Average   *% of GSDP*
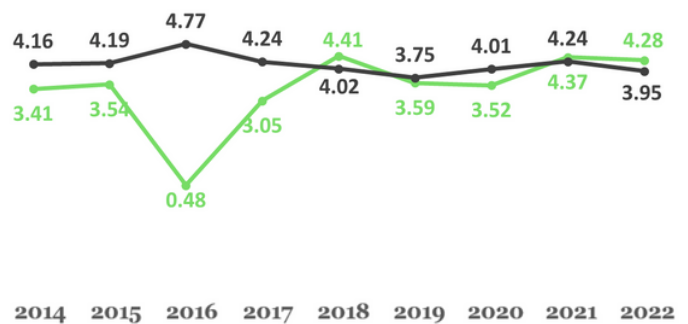
Year	Uttarakhand	India Average
2014	3.41	4.16
2015	3.54	4.19
2016	0.48	4.77
2017	3.05	4.24
2018	4.41	4.02
2019	3.59	3.75
2020	3.52	4.01
2021	4.37	4.24
2022	4.28	3.95

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	Management	Infrastructure	Attainment Ratios
2014	33.5	32.3	34.2
2015	31.4	34.5	34.2
2016	37.7	32.2	30.1
2017	33.5	29.8	36.7
2018	28.5	36.7	34.8
2019	30.9	38.8	30.3
2020	36.0	35.1	28.8
2021	33.8	35.1	31.2
2022	26.5	39.7	33.8

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
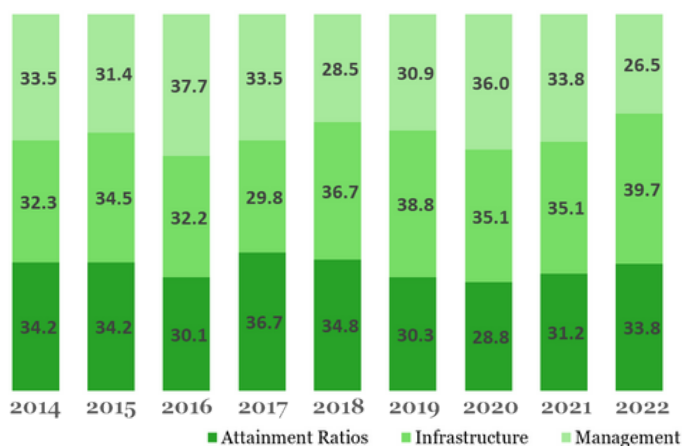
Inferences

Uttarakhand presents an interesting case. Its education expenditure saw a significant decline in 2016, yet the state achieved the 1st overall rank that year. Since then, Uttarakhand has improved its education expenditure. However, its ranking dipped to 10th place in 2017, possibly due to state elections, but has shown improvement since then.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
▲	▼	▼	▲	▲	▲	▼

40
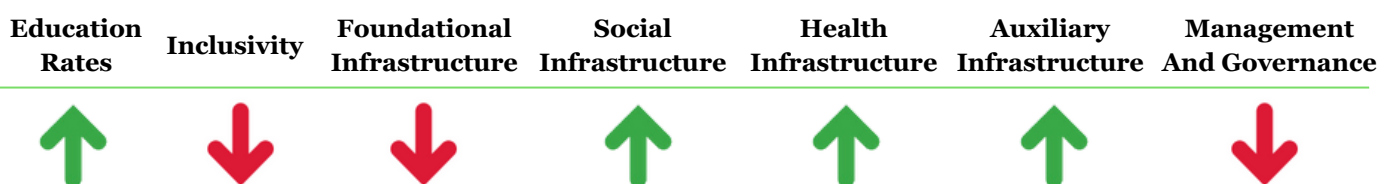
HARYANA

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

53.7

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

1.47

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

7

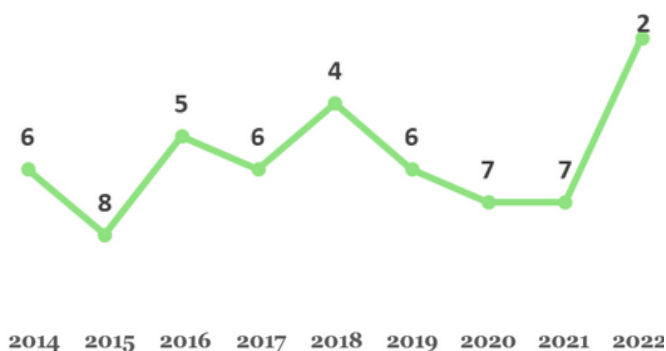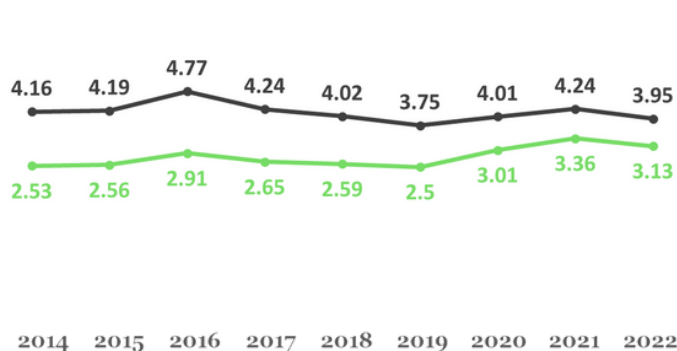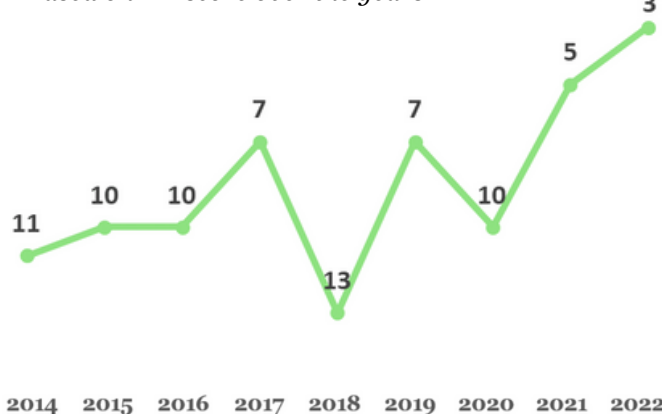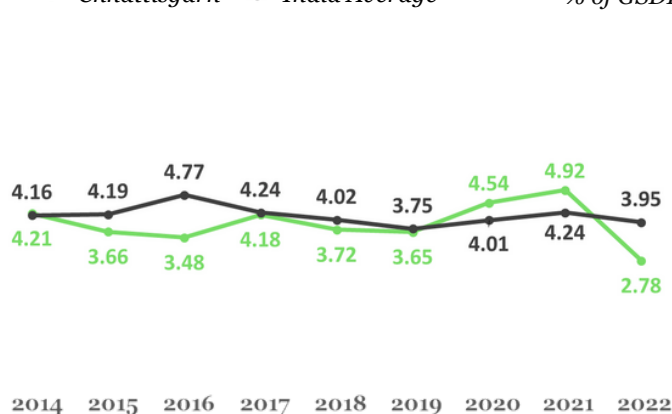| Attainment Ratios |
|:---:|
| 7 |
| Infrastructure |
| 5 |
| Management |
| 16 |

Ranking Trend

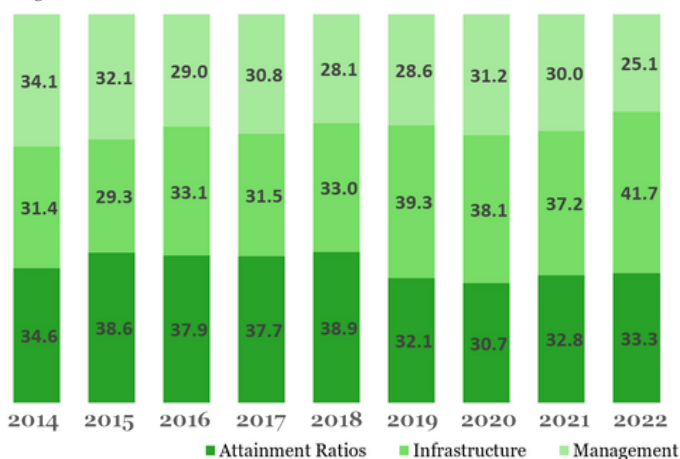*Based on EII score over the years*
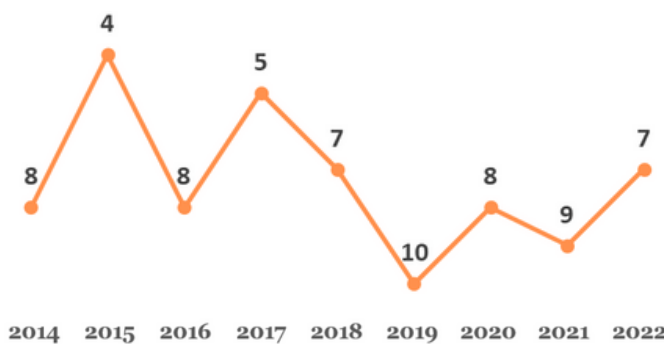
Education Expenditure

Haryana — India Average — % of GSDP
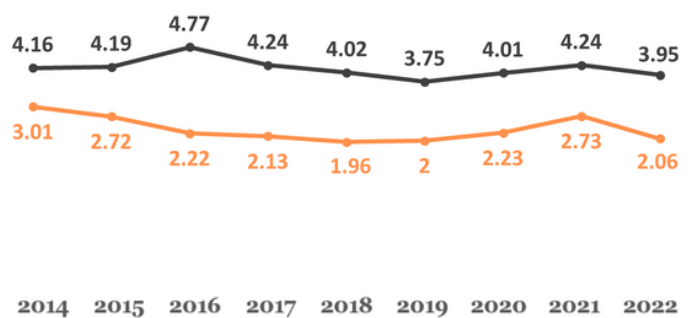
Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
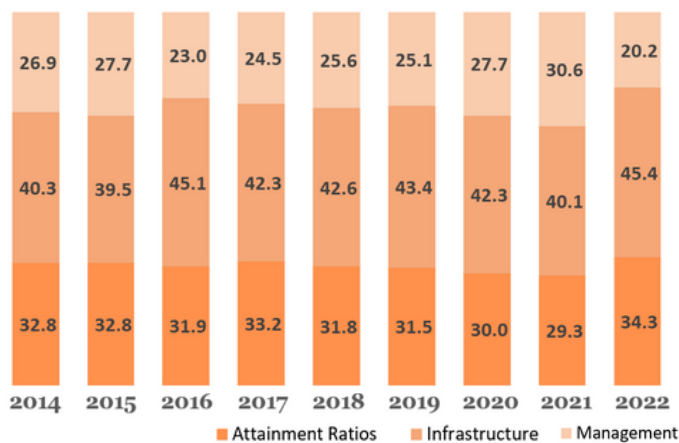
Inferences

Haryana's education ranking has fluctuated significantly in recent years, with little overall improvement since 2014. This stagnation coincides with the state's low education spending, which currently sits at a meager 2% of its budget – nearly half the national average. To address these challenges, Haryana needs to prioritize improvements in both governance and inclusivity within its education system.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
⬆	⬇	⬇	⬆	⬆	⬇	⬇

SIKKIM
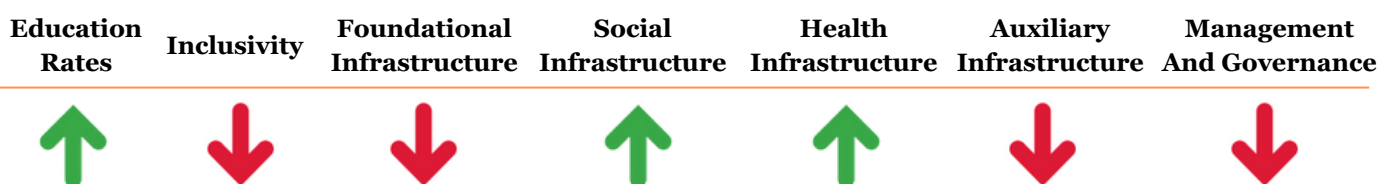
Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
17.8
Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▼

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
224.7
Compared to country average ▲

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

State Rank
8
Attainment Ratios	12
Infrastructure	18
Management	2

Ranking Trend
Based on EII score over the years

Year	Rank
2014	14
2015	14
2016	12
2017	11
2018	10
2019	11
2020	9
2021	8
2022	8

Education Expenditure
— Sikkim — India Average   *% of GSDP*
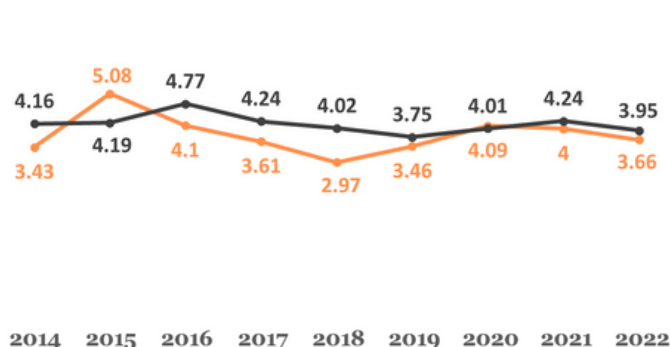
Year	Sikkim	India Average
2014	3.43	4.16
2015	5.08	4.19
2016	4.1	4.77
2017	3.61	4.24
2018	2.97	4.02
2019	3.46	3.75
2020	4.09	4.01
2021	4	4.24
2022	3.66	3.95

Trend of Domains
Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	Attainment Ratios	Infrastructure	Management
2014	41.4	26.4	32.2
2015	36.9	27.0	36.1
2016	36.2	30.9	32.9
2017	41.8	26.8	31.4
2018	35.0	32.7	32.4
2019	30.2	35.3	34.4
2020	28.6	33.6	37.9
2021	29.6	33.2	37.3
2022	33.1	35.7	31.2

Inferences

Sikkim has seen a noteworthy jump in its ranking, climbing from 14th to 8th place. This improvement is likely due to the state's well-balanced development across all three educational domains, which is crucial for achieving equitable education. Furthermore, Sikkim demonstrates exceptional performance in the area of management and governance, further solidifying its progress.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲

GOA

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

40.8

▼ Compared to country average ▼ Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

158.6

▲ Compared to country average ▲ Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

9

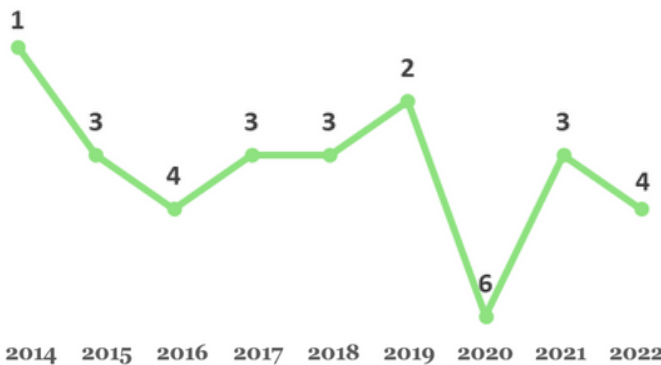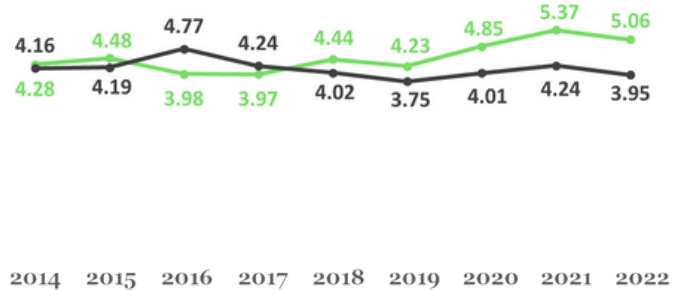|	
Attainment Ratios	15
Infrastructure	10
Management	8

Ranking Trend

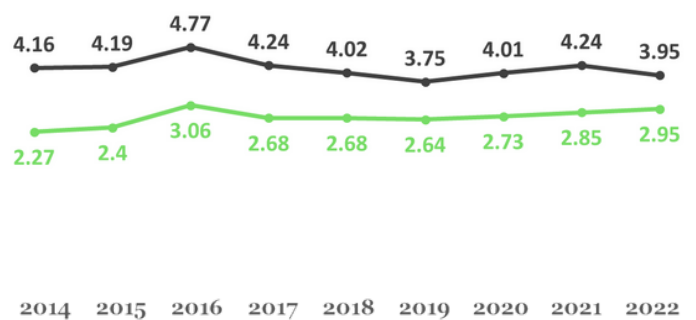*Based on EII score over the years*

Education Expenditure

— Goa — India Average   *% of GSDP*

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
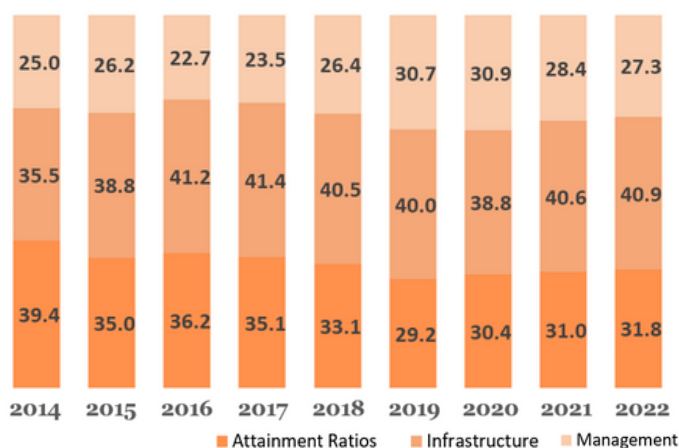
Inferences

Goa's education ranking has seen a concerning decline, dropping from 4th to 9th place. While the state has made some improvements in education spending, bringing it closer to the national average, this hasn't translated into significant progress across the board. In fact, Goa's performance has worsened in most sub-domains.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▼

GUJARAT

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

27.4

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

2.02

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▼

State Rank

10

Attainment Ratios	18
Infrastructure	2
Management	17

Ranking Trend

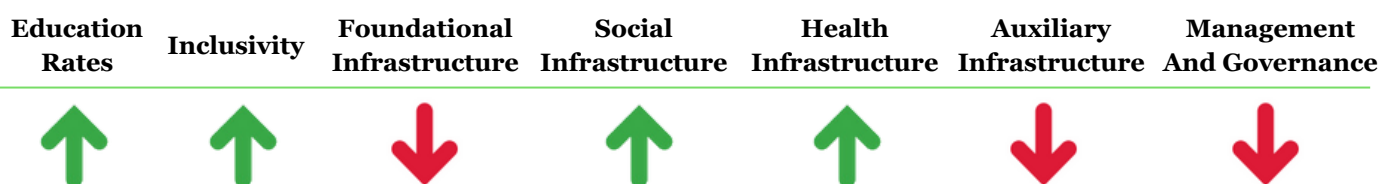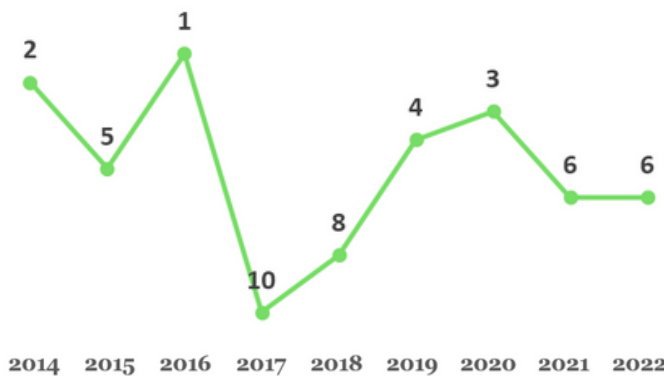*Based on EII score over the years*
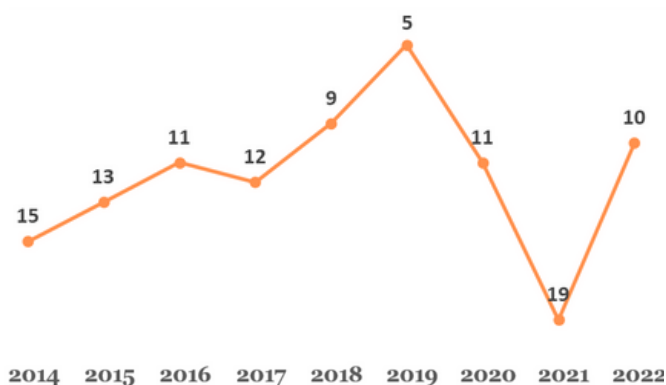
Education Expenditure

Gujarat — India Average — *% of GSDP*
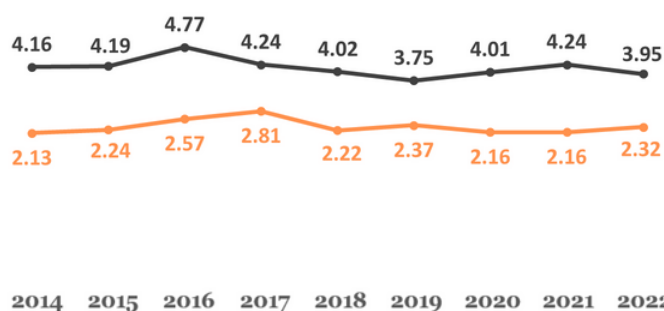
Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)
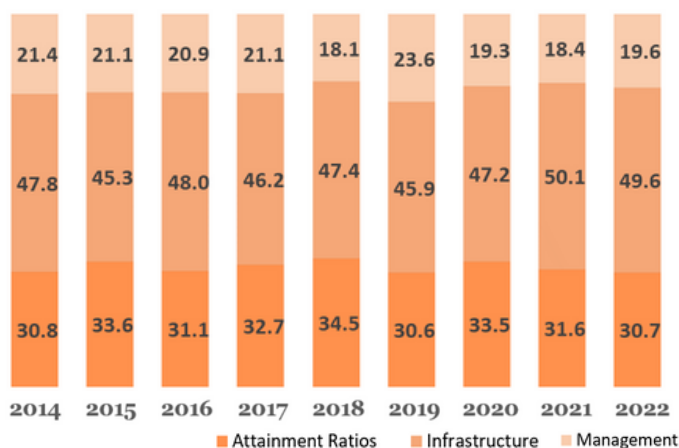
Inferences

Despite consistently spending nearly half the national average on education, Gujarat has achieved commendable results in infrastructure development. In fact, infrastructure contributes almost half of the state's overall education score. However, to ensure more equitable development, Gujarat needs to focus on improving areas like education rates and governance practices.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
⬆	⬆	⬇	⬆	⬆	⬇	⬆

PUNJAB

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

55.0

▲ Compared to country average

▼ Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

14.2

▼ Compared to country average

▲ Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

11

Attainment Ratios	19
Infrastructure	3
Management	19

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

Year	Rank
2014	5
2015	7
2016	6
2017	9
2018	6
2019	8
2020	2
2021	1
2022	11
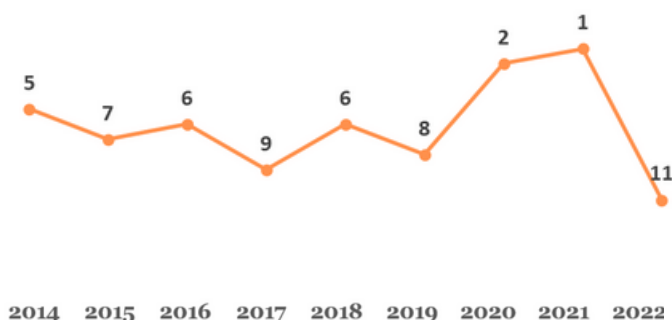
Education Expenditure

Punjab   India Average   *% of GSDP*

Year	India Average	Punjab
2014	4.16	2.35
2015	4.19	2.45
2016	4.77	2.44
2017	4.24	2.36
2018	4.02	2.71
2019	3.75	2.34
2020	4.01	2.58
2021	4.24	2.79
2022	3.95	2.71

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	Management	Infrastructure	Attainment Ratios
2014	22.9	41.3	35.8
2015	24.2	42.4	33.4
2016	23.2	44.3	32.5
2017	19.5	45.0	35.5
2018	26.4	43.5	30.1
2019	26.1	44.1	29.8
2020	23.0	43.7	33.3
2021	24.7	44.0	31.3
2022	19.5	50.0	30.6

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
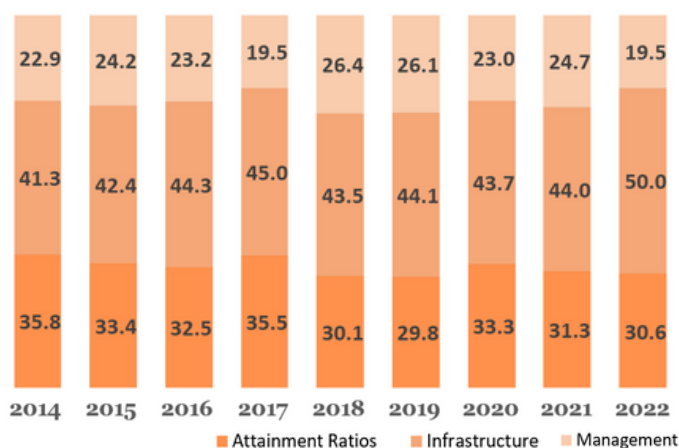
Inferences

Punjab's education system has suffered a significant setback, dropping from 1st place in 2021 to 11th place in 2022. This concerning decline may be attributed to an overemphasis on infrastructure development, potentially neglecting other domains. Notably, Punjab's education spending consistently falls below the national average, and enrollment rates require improvement.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▲	▼

RAJASTHAN

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
31.1
Compared to country average ▼ | Compared to same state in 2014 ▼

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
0.02
Compared to country average ▼ | Compared to same state in 2014 ▼

State Rank
12

Attainment Ratios	17
Infrastructure	12
Management	6

Ranking Trend
Based on EII score over the years

(Values shown: 2014: 20, 2015: 15, 2016: 18, 2017: 14, 2018: 12, 2019: 14, 2020: 12, 2021: 11, 2022: 12)
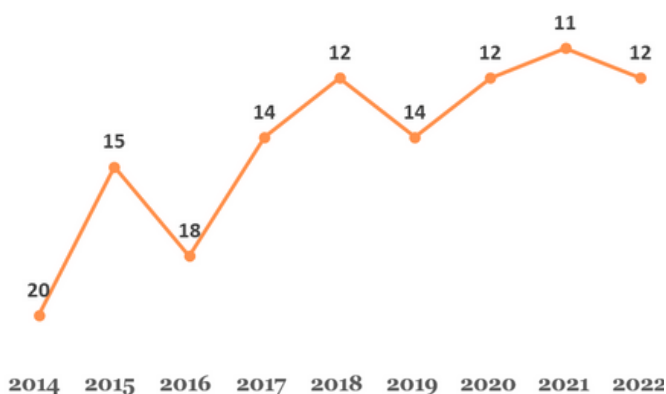
Education Expenditure

— Rajasthan   — India Average   *% of GSDP*
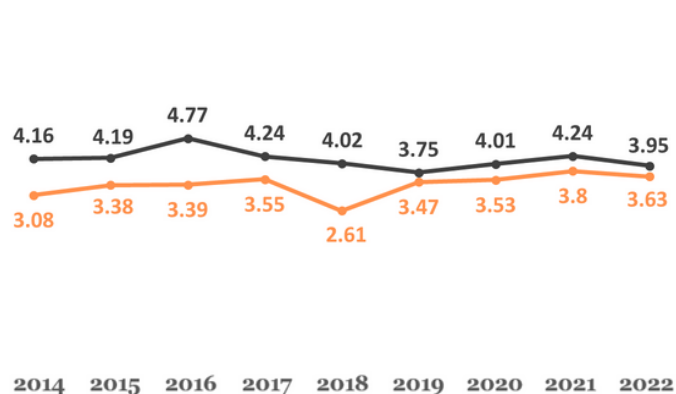
Year	India Average	Rajasthan
2014	4.16	3.08
2015	4.19	3.38
2016	4.77	3.39
2017	4.24	3.55
2018	4.02	2.61
2019	3.75	3.47
2020	4.01	3.53
2021	4.24	3.8
2022	3.95	3.63

Trend of Domains
Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	Management	Infrastructure	Attainment Ratios
2014	34.8	35.9	29.4
2015	33.4	33.6	32.9
2016	26.3	37.6	36.1
2017	29.8	34.3	35.9
2018	29.5	35.5	35.0
2019	33.6	36.7	29.7
2020	32.4	37.1	30.5
2021	34.9	34.3	30.8
2022	28.6	39.7	31.8

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
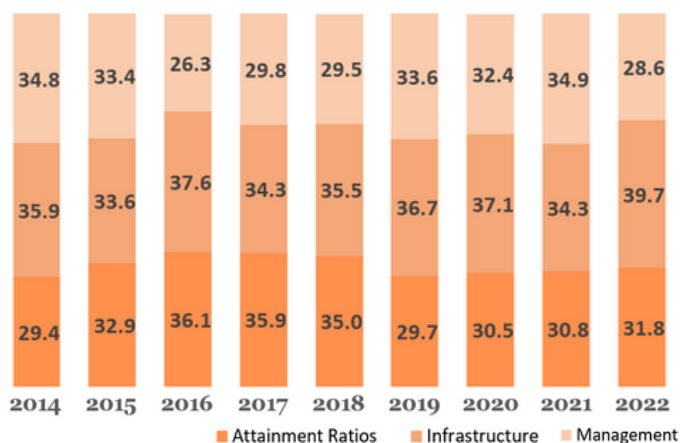
Inferences

Rajasthan has shown improvement across all sub-domains compared to 2014. This is further bolstered by the state's achievement of balanced development in all three educational domains. However, a key area for improvement is the limited number of colleges. Increasing education expenditure in this sector could be a potential solution to address this gap.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
⬆	⬆	⬆	⬆	⬆	⬆	⬇

ANDHRA PRADESH

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
38.0
▼ Compared to country average
▼ Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
4.20
▼ Compared to country average
▲ Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank
13

Attainment Ratios	10
Infrastructure	9
Management	12

Ranking Trend
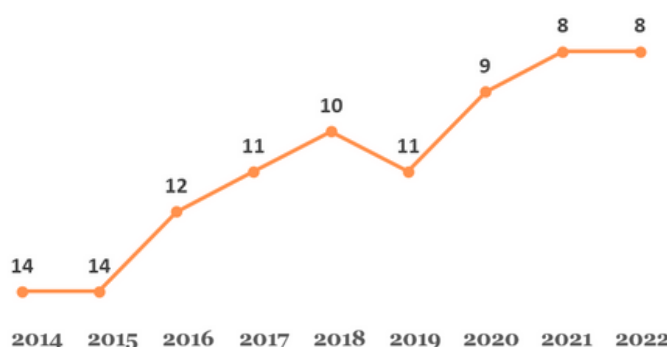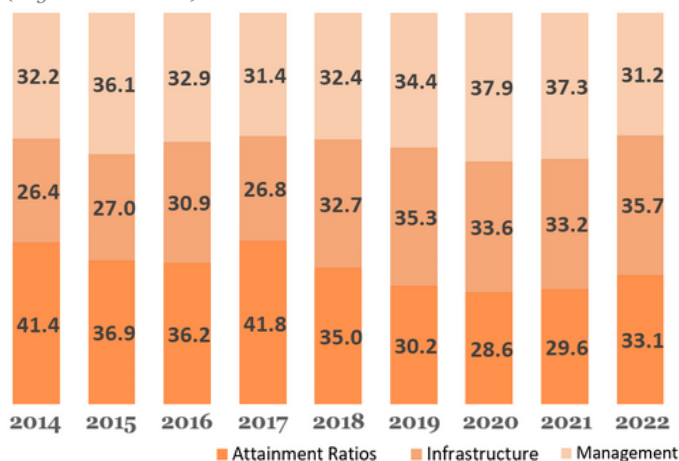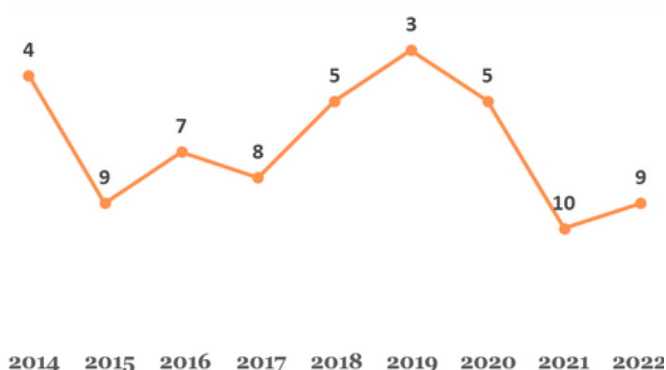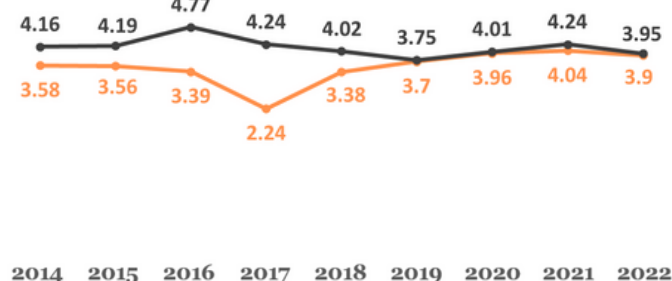*Based on EII score over the years*
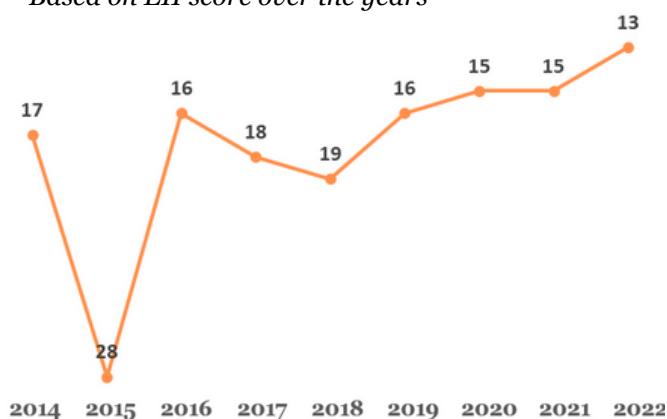
Education Expenditure

— Andhra Pradesh — India Average   *% of GSDP*
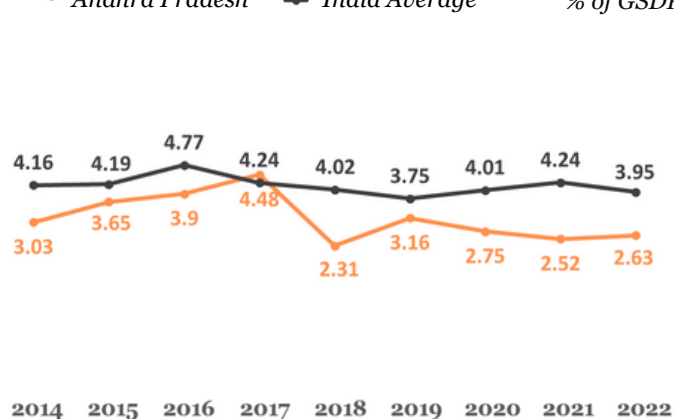
Trend of Domains
Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Management	28.8	34.3	28.2	31.3	28.6	27.8	29.3	28.0	19.9
Infrastructure	34.0	40.2	39.7	34.9	28.0	34.8	34.6	34.9	44.3
Attainment Ratios	37.2	25.5	32.1	33.8	43.3	37.5	36.1	37.2	35.9

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
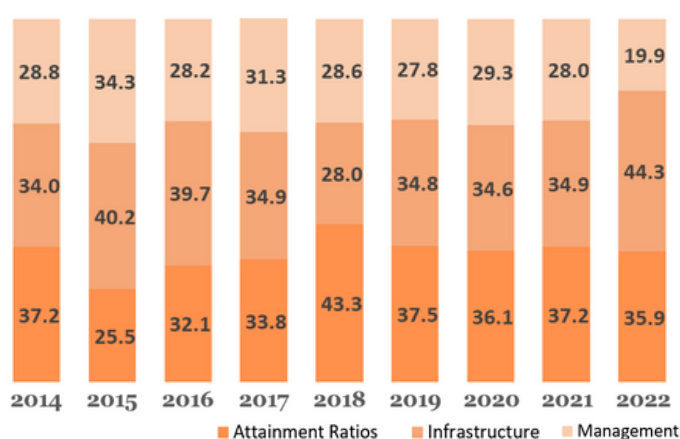
Inferences

Andhra Pradesh's education ranking has improved, but there have been some ups and downs. To hold onto these gains and move up further, the state needs to focus on improving its education rates which only contributes 20% to the total score. Its expenditure on education has also declined in recent years which is a major area of concern.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
⬆	⬇	⬇	⬆	⬆	⬆	⬇

47

TRIPURA

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
47.0

▲ Compared to country average ▲ Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
1.10

▼ Compared to country average ▲ Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank
14

Attainment Ratios	8
Infrastructure	24
Management	1

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

13 (2014), 16 (2015), 20 (2016), 21 (2017), 17 (2018), 19 (2019), 23 (2020), 25 (2021), 14 (2022)
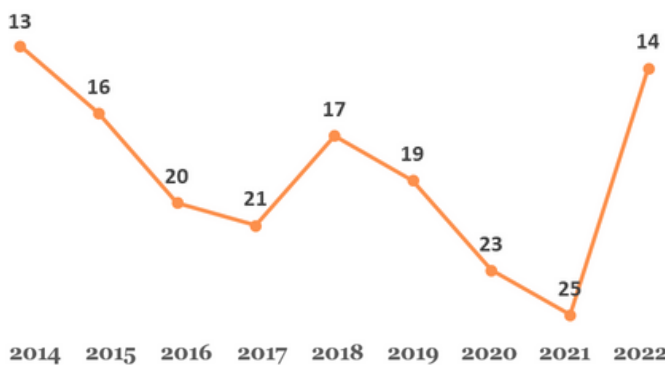
Education Expenditure

Tripura — India Average   *% of GSDP*
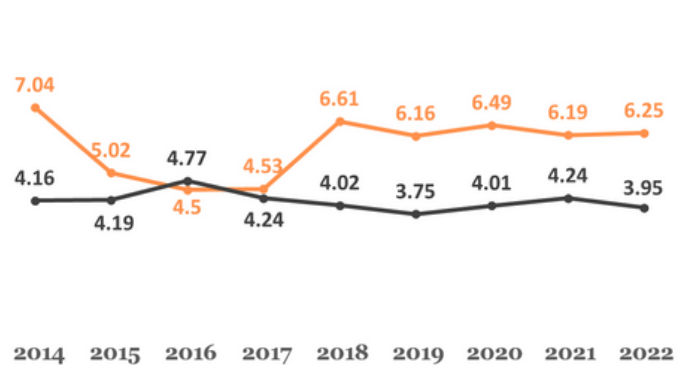
Tripura: 7.04, 5.02, 4.5, 4.53, 6.61, 6.16, 6.49, 6.19, 6.25
India Average: 4.16, 4.19, 4.77, 4.24, 4.02, 3.75, 4.01, 4.24, 3.95

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Management	41.8	37.3	34.6	36.9	41.3	42.1	42.3	41.8	35.5
Infrastructure	17.2	19.9	20.9	20.2	22.3	23.3	23.7	25.0	27.2
Attainment Ratios	41.0	42.7	44.5	42.9	36.3	34.6	34.1	33.2	37.3

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
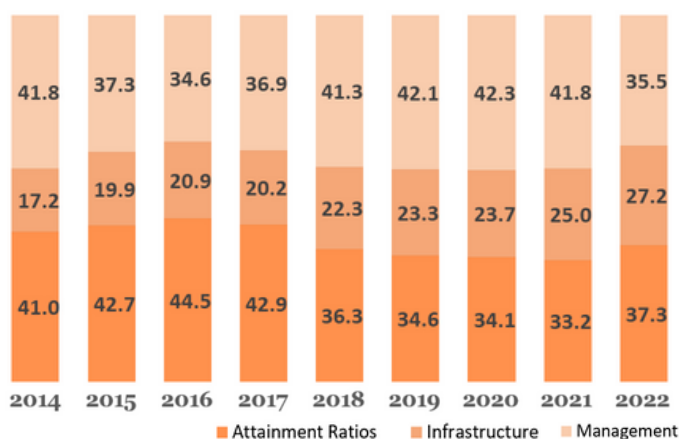
Inferences

Tripura's education ranking has fluctuated over the years, but there was a positive jump in 2022. However, there's still room for improvement. While the state spends more on education than the national average, this investment hasn't translated effectively into infrastructure development, which is a cause for concern. On a brighter note, Tripura holds the top ranking in management and governance, which is crucial for overall educational progress.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
▼	▼	▲	▲	▲	▼	▼
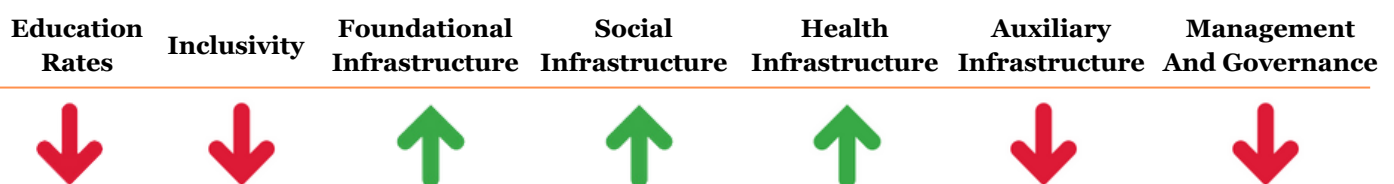
ODISHA

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

46.1

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

0.13

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

15

Attainment Ratios	4
Infrastructure	17
Management	18

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rank	25	23	17	16	11	13	17	12	15
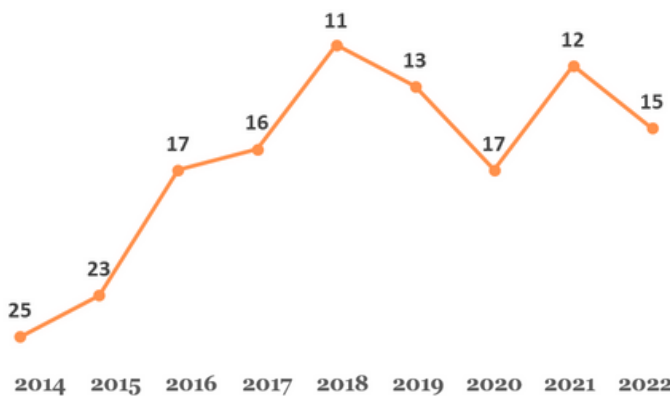
Education Expenditure

Odisha   India Average   % of GSDP

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
India Average	4.16	4.19	4.77	4.24	4.02	3.75	4.01	4.24	3.95
Odisha	3.94	3.58	3.69	3.35	3.17	3.78	3.44	4.14	3.67

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Management	39.3	35.5	28.7	29.2	26.1	28.0	27.9	31.4	21.0
Infrastructure	29.8	28.6	31.6	31.1	34.4	36.6	38.7	33.3	38.9
Attainment Ratios	30.9	35.9	39.7	39.7	39.5	35.4	33.3	35.3	40.1

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management

Inferences

Odisha's education ranking has seen a remarkable improvement over the years, with positive changes in most areas. While the state boasts strong attainment rates, there's still room for growth to increase their weight in the overall score. Additionally, Odisha could benefit from increased education spending to further improve its overall educational development.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓

KARNATAKA

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

39.9

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

1.91

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▼

State Rank

16

Attainment Ratios	14
Infrastructure	8
Management	26

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

Year	Rank
2014	16
2015	11
2016	14
2017	13
2018	20
2019	15
2020	14
2021	16
2022	16

Education Expenditure

— Karnataka — India Average   *% of GSDP*
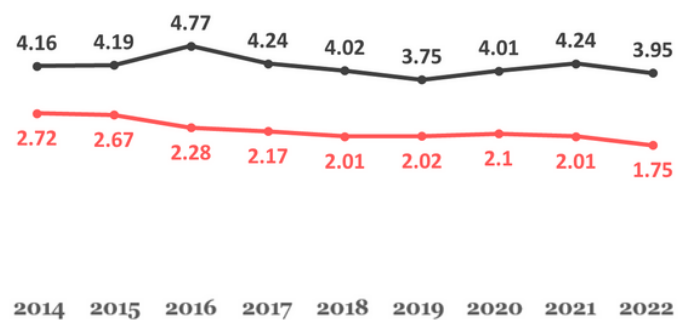
Year	India Average	Karnataka
2014	4.16	2.72
2015	4.19	2.67
2016	4.77	2.28
2017	4.24	2.17
2018	4.02	2.01
2019	3.75	2.02
2020	4.01	2.1
2021	4.24	2.01
2022	3.95	1.75

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	Attainment Ratios	Infrastructure	Management
2014	28.5	42.6	28.9
2015	35.0	39.8	25.2
2016	30.0	45.3	24.6
2017	34.4	40.4	25.1
2018	38.0	38.8	23.2
2019	33.3	46.0	20.6
2020	34.3	40.5	25.2
2021	35.3	42.1	22.6
2022	36.3	46.6	17.1

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
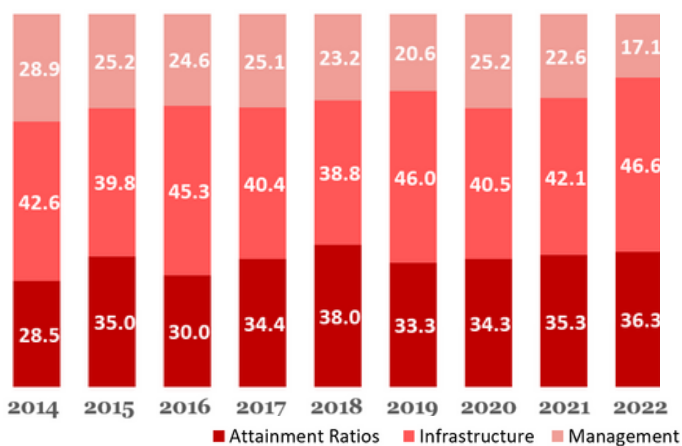
Inferences

Karnataka's education system faces challenges. Despite some ranking fluctuations, its overall performance hasn't significantly improved since 2014. This stagnation is compounded by a continuous decline in education spending, which now falls below 2% of the state's GDP. To address these concerns, Karnataka needs to improve student attainment rates and address weaknesses in educational management and governance.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
↑	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓
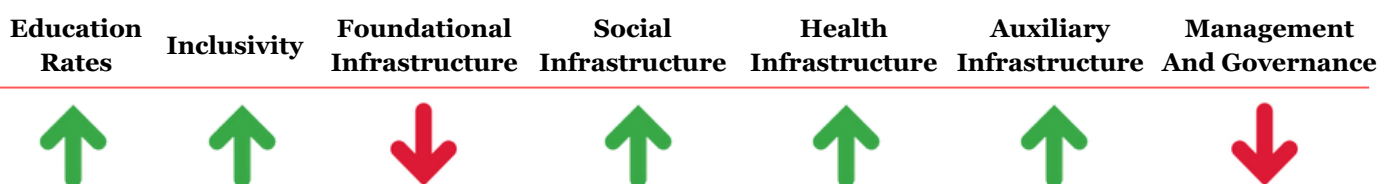
MIZORAM

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
18.6

▼ Compared to country average

▲ Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
1.76

▼ Compared to country average

▲ Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank
17

Attainment Ratios	21
Infrastructure	23
Management	4

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years
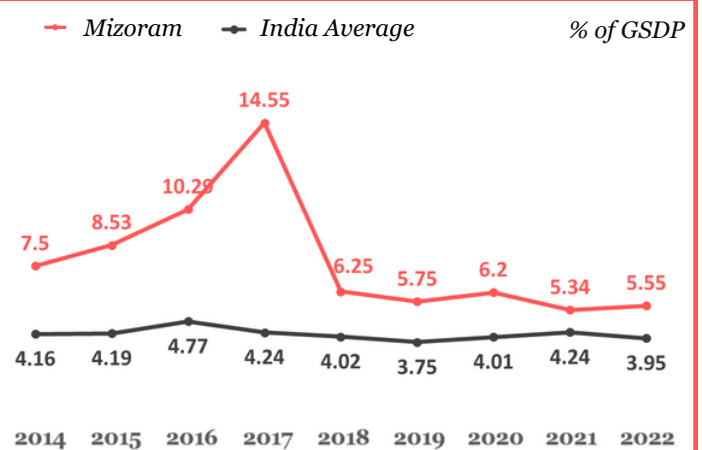
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
9	6	9	4	14	12	13	14	17

Education Expenditure

Mizoram — India Average   *% of GSDP*

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mizoram	7.5	8.53	10.29	14.55	6.25	5.75	6.2	5.34	5.55
India Average	4.16	4.19	4.77	4.24	4.02	3.75	4.01	4.24	3.95

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Domain	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Management	28.9	25.2	24.6	25.1	23.2	20.6	25.2	22.6	17.1
Infrastructure	42.6	39.8	45.3	40.4	38.8	46.0	40.5	42.1	46.6
Attainment Ratios	28.5	35.0	30.0	34.4	38.0	33.3	34.3	35.3	36.3

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
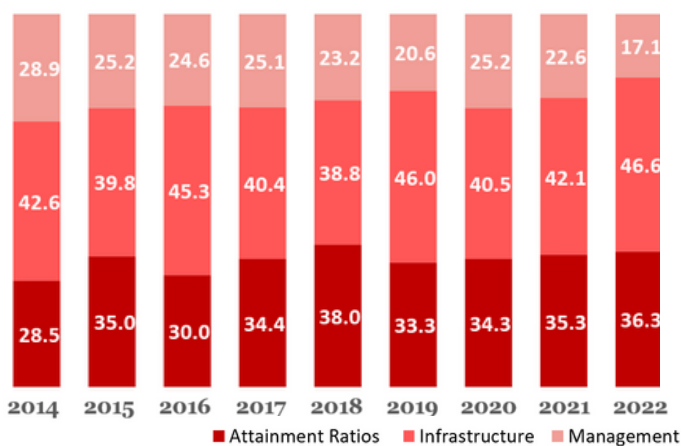
Inferences

Mizoram's education system presents a puzzling situation. While the state spends more on education compared to the national average, student attainment rates hasn't kept pace. This means their investment in education isn't translating into better learning outcomes for students. In recent years, Mizoram's ranking in education has actually been going down. It's crucial for Mizoram to analyze how they're using their education funds to ensure they're effectively improving student learning.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▼	▼

ASSAM
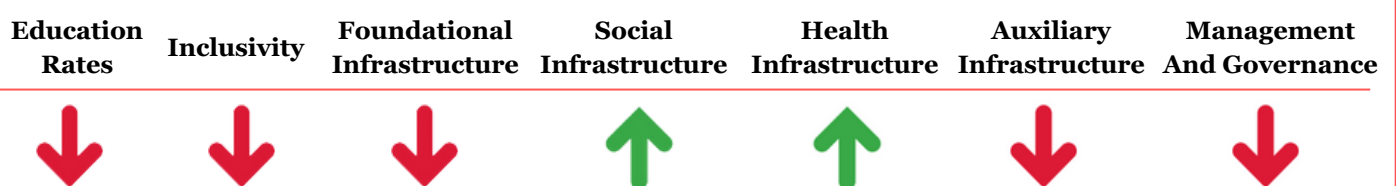
Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
77.6
Compared to country average ▲
Compared to same state in 2014 ▼

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
1.00
Compared to country average ▼
Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

State Rank
18

Attainment Ratios	20
Infrastructure	22
Management	12

Ranking Trend
Based on EII score over the years

Year	Rank
2014	10
2015	12
2016	19
2017	17
2018	18
2019	17
2020	21
2021	17
2022	18
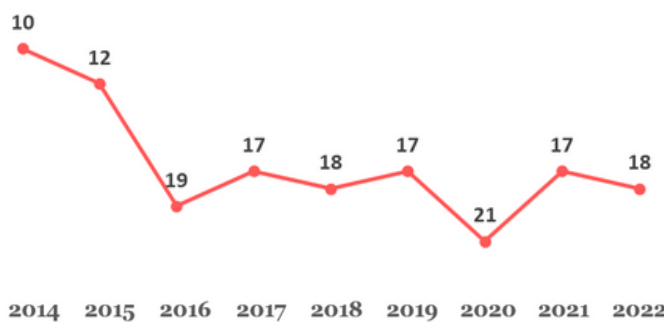
Education Expenditure
— Assam   — India Average   *% of GSDP*
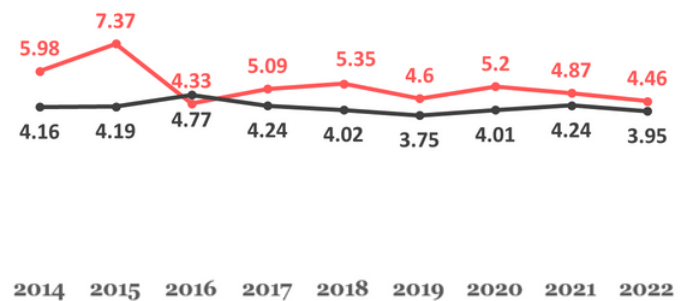
Year	Assam	India Average
2014	5.98	4.16
2015	7.37	4.19
2016	4.33	4.77
2017	5.09	4.24
2018	5.35	4.02
2019	4.6	3.75
2020	5.2	4.01
2021	4.87	4.24
2022	4.46	3.95

Trend of Domains
Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	Attainment Ratios	Infrastructure	Management
2014	34.7	23.4	41.9
2015	37.0	20.9	42.2
2016	38.5	24.7	36.8
2017	35.0	22.1	42.8
2018	32.4	31.6	36.0
2019	29.8	31.4	38.8
2020	28.2	31.9	40.0
2021	32.1	30.4	37.5
2022	33.7	32.9	33.4

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
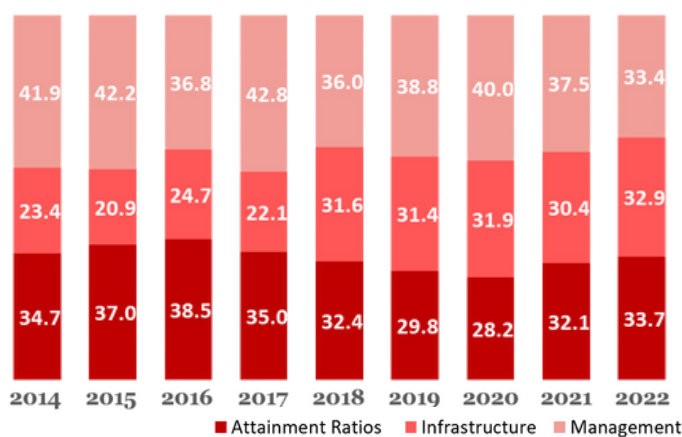
Inferences

Assam's ranking has seen a decline over the past decade, dropping from 10th position in 2014 to 18th in 2024. Despite this, the state's expenditure on education exceeds the national average, which is a positive indicator. Additionally, Assam achieves relatively balanced scores across all three assessed domains. However, further improvement is necessary to enhance its overall ranking.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▲	▼
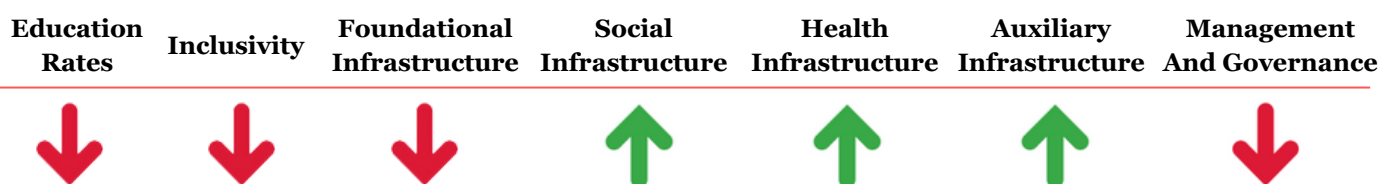
TELANGANA

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

38.5

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

0.04

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

19

Attainment Ratios	11
Infrastructure	16
Management	28

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years
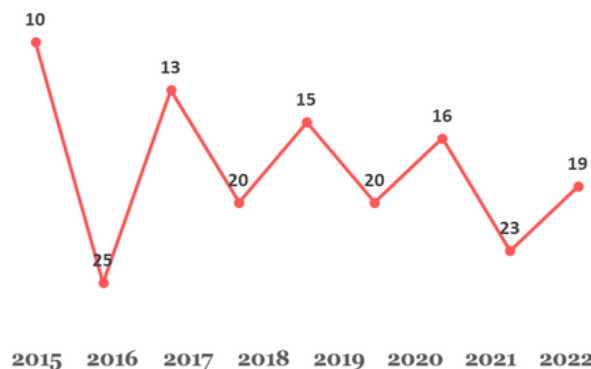
Education Expenditure
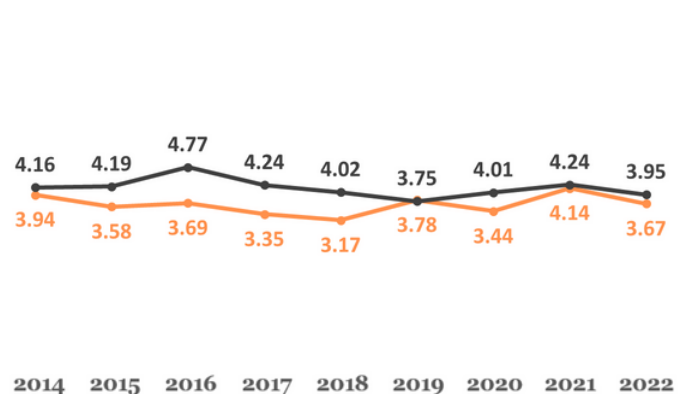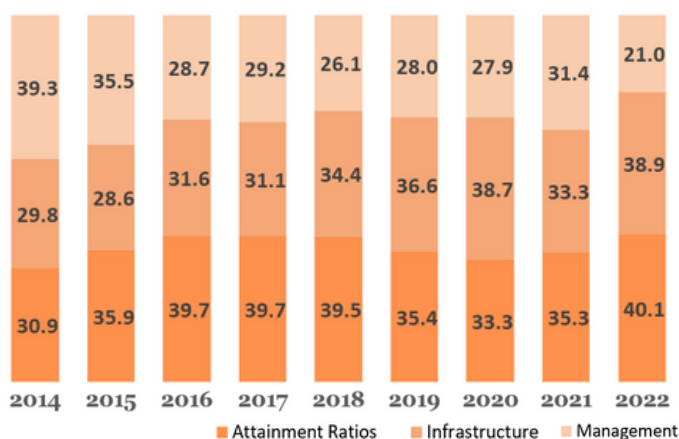
— Telangana   — India Average   *% of GSDP*
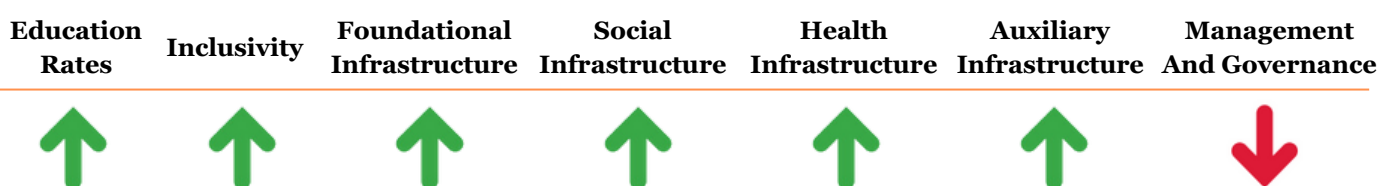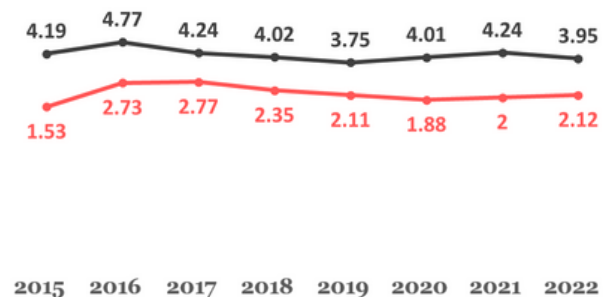

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
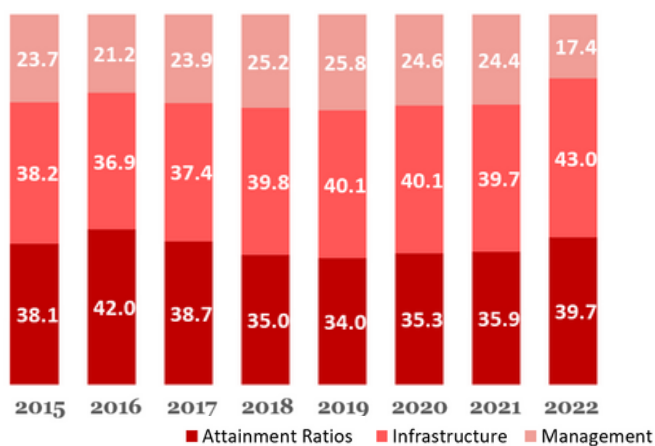
Inferences

Telangana's ranking has exhibited significant fluctuation, dropping from 10th position in 2014 to 19th in 2022. This decline coincides with expenditure falling below half the national average. This lower spending is likely linked to Telangana's relatively poor performance in student attainment rates. Additionally, the state currently holds the last position among all states in the domain of management & governance, which is a significant cause for concern.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
⬆	⬇	⬇	⬇	⬆	⬆	⬇
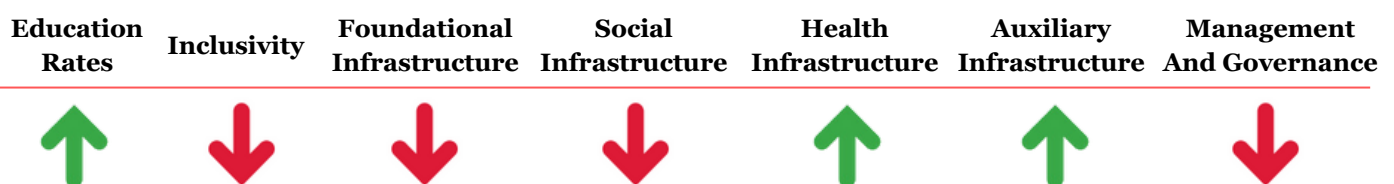
JHARKHAND

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

56.3

▲ Compared to country average

▼ Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

9.88

▼ Compared to country average

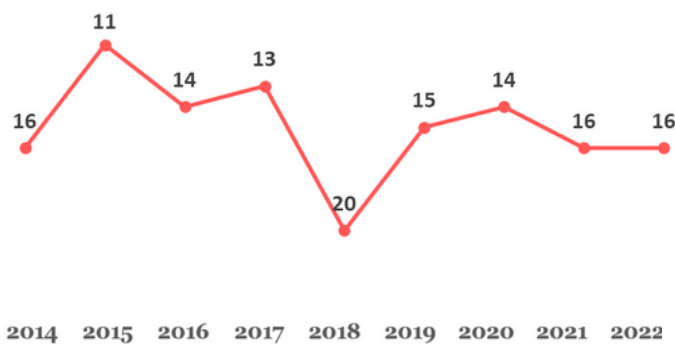▲ Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

20

Attainment Ratios	16
Infrastructure	13
Management	27

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

Year	Rank
2014	27
2015	27
2016	28
2017	28
2018	24
2019	23
2020	22
2021	18
2022	20
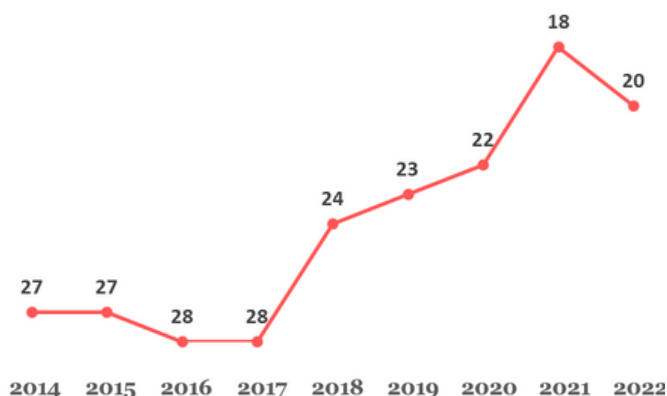
Education Expenditure

— Jharkhand   — India Average   *% of GSDP*
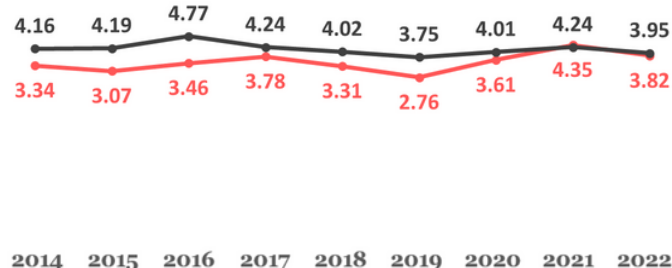
Year	Jharkhand	India Average
2014	3.34	4.16
2015	3.07	4.19
2016	3.46	4.77
2017	3.78	4.24
2018	3.31	4.02
2019	2.76	3.75
2020	3.61	4.01
2021	4.35	4.24
2022	3.82	3.95

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	Attainment Ratios	Infrastructure	Management
2014	42.3	26.7	31.0
2015	48.4	23.0	28.6
2016	47.3	28.4	24.3
2017	36.3	31.7	32.0
2018	45.3	34.7	20.0
2019	34.7	41.8	23.4
2020	31.8	42.3	25.9
2021	31.4	39.7	28.9
2022	36.9	44.6	18.4

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
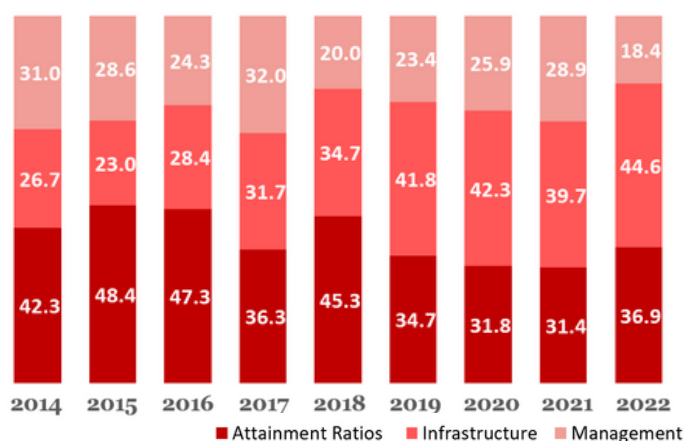
Inferences

Jharkhand has shown a positive trend, improving its ranking from 27th in 2022 to 20th in 2024. This progress is attributed to advancements across most sub-domains. However, further improvement in the domain of management and governance remains a crucial area for development. Increased expenditure could be a potential solution, as Jharkhand's current spending levels are comparable to the national average.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
⬆	⬆	⬆	⬆	⬆	⬆	⬇

MANIPUR

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
20.7

▼ Compared to country average ▼ Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
1.67

▼ Compared to country average ▼ Compared to same state in 2014
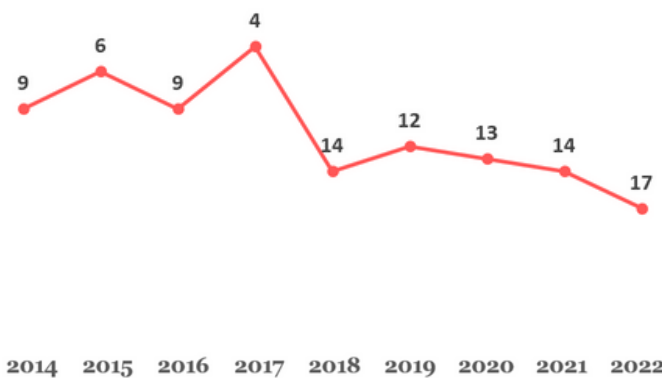
State Rank
21

Attainment Ratios	13
Infrastructure	25
Management	5

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
19	21	23	27	21	21	18	20	21

Education Expenditure

— Manipur — India Average   *% of GSDP*
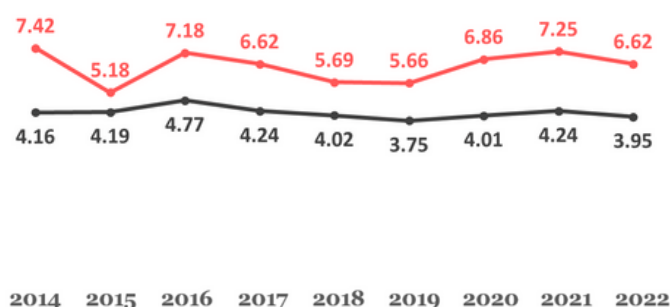
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Manipur	7.42	5.18	7.18	6.62	5.69	5.66	6.86	7.25	6.62
India Average	4.16	4.19	4.77	4.24	4.02	3.75	4.01	4.24	3.95

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Management	40.4	37.6	34.8	42.4	36.7	38.7	41.3	41.5	34.1
Infrastructure	17.2	19.3	20.4	20.4	23.7	26.7	25.1	24.7	26.5
Attainment Ratios	42.4	43.1	44.8	37.3	39.5	34.6	33.6	33.9	39.4

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management

Inferences

Manipur's ranking has exhibited fluctuation, with a decline in 2022. Despite exceeding the national average in education expenditure, this investment has not translated effectively into significant educational infrastructure development. The state's current ranking in infrastructure domains sits at 25th, highlighting an area that necessitates improvement

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
↑	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓

MADHYA PRADESH

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
40.8

▼ Compared to country average

▼ Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
3.74

▼ Compared to country average

▲ Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank
22

Attainment Ratios	23
Infrastructure	19
Management	22

Ranking Trend
Based on EII score over the years

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
21	24	22	22	25	24	25	21	22

Education Expenditure
— Madhya Pradesh   — India Average   *% of GSDP*

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
India Average	4.16	4.19	4.77	4.24	4.02	3.75	4.01	4.24	3.95
Madhya Pradesh	4.27	3.28	3.38	3.42	3.56	3.41	3.25	3.5	3.25

Trend of Domains
Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Management	30.4	28.1	26.3	27.1	27.6	27.8	29.0	32.9	23.4
Infrastructure	33.4	32.4	36.7	34.2	36.9	38.7	38.2	35.6	42.2
Attainment Ratios	36.3	39.5	37.0	38.6	35.4	33.5	32.8	31.4	34.4

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management

Inferences

Madhya Pradesh's ranking has exhibited stagnation over the past nine years, with minimal progress evident across most indicators. This lack of improvement is further compounded by public expenditure falling slightly below the national average. Furthermore, the state's performance in the majority of sub-domains has declined compared to 2014.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼	▼

WEST BENGAL

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

106.8

Compared to country average ▲

Compared to same state in 2014 ▼

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

1.60

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

State Rank

23

Attainment Ratios	26
Infrastructure	15
Management	23

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| 18 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 23 |

Education Expenditure

— West Bengal — India Average   *% of GSDP*

India Average: 4.16, 4.19, 4.77, 4.24, 4.02, 3.75, 4.01, 4.24, 3.95

West Bengal: 2.8, 3.31, 2.9, 3.73, 3.31, 3.24, 3.2, 3.32, 3.37

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	Attainment Ratios	Infrastructure	Management
2014	43.8	25.0	31.2
2015	40.1	28.4	31.5
2016	40.6	33.5	25.9
2017	37.1	34.9	28.0
2018	41.2	36.6	22.1
2019	38.1	37.1	24.8
2020	32.9	39.6	27.5
2021	31.1	36.0	32.9
2022	31.1	46.2	22.6

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management

Inferences

West Bengal's ranking has experienced a substantial decline, dropping from 13th in the previous year to 23rd in 2022. This significant decrease is attributed to a decline in performance across most educational indicators. While the state boasts a large number of schools and impressive infrastructure facilities, these strengths need to be complemented by improvements in other domains to achieve well-rounded educational development.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▲	▼

UTTAR PRADESH

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
107.1
Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
0.91
Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank
24

Attainment Ratios	24
Infrastructure	20
Management	24

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rank	22	20	21	19	23	25	24	22	24

Education Expenditure

— Uttar Pradesh   — India Average   *% of GSDP*
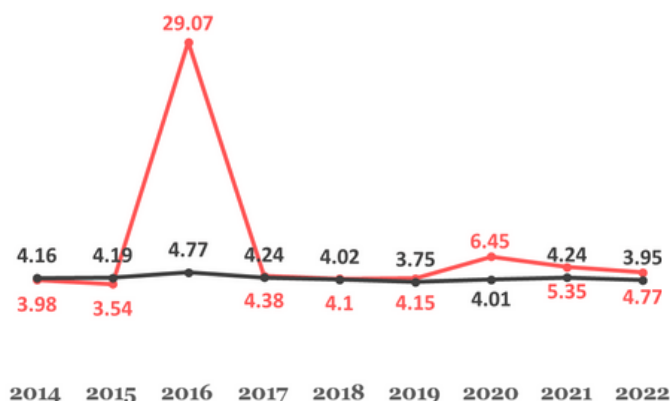
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
India Average	4.16	4.19	4.77	4.24	4.02	3.75	4.01	4.24	3.95
Uttar Pradesh	3.98	3.54	29.07	4.38	4.1	4.15	6.45	5.35	4.77

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Management	26.6	24.1	22.5	26.2	24.7	26.6	28.2	32.7	22.3
Infrastructure	34.4	31.0	34.9	33.6	36.3	38.3	38.1	36.5	42.7
Attainment Ratios	39.1	44.9	42.6	40.2	39.0	35.1	33.7	30.8	35.0

■ Attainment Ratios   ■ Infrastructure   ■ Management
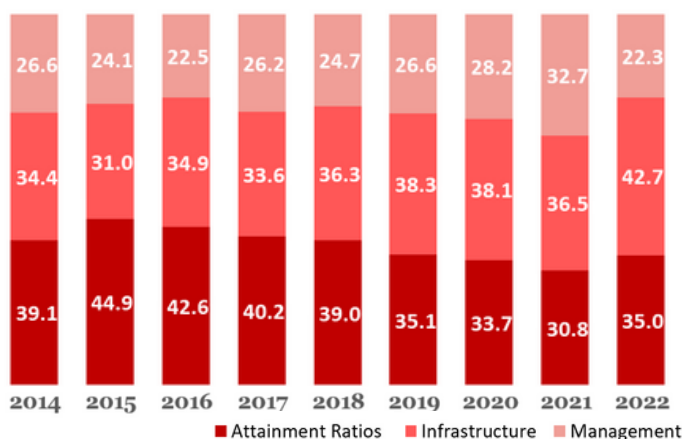
Inferences

Uttar Pradesh's ranking has exhibited a downward trend over the years, despite significant investment in education. While expenditure has nearly reached the national average, with a notable increase in 2016, and the state boasts a high number of schools per 100 sq km, performance in other crucial indicators remains concerningly low.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
↓	↓	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓

BIHAR

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
98.9
Compared to country average ▲

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
1.17
Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

State Rank
25

Attainment Ratios	22
Infrastructure	21
Management	25

Ranking Trend

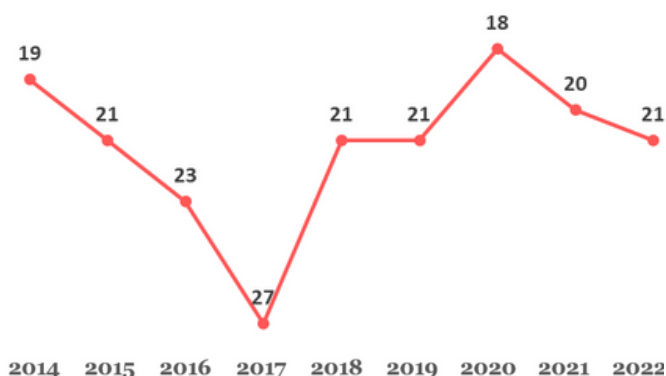*Based on EII score over the years*
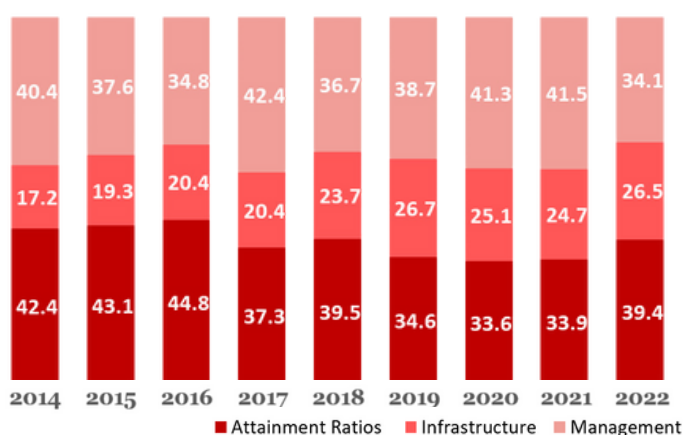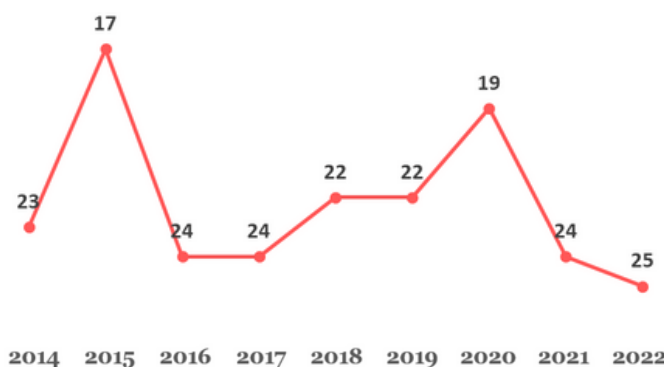

Education Expenditure

— Bihar   — India Average   *% of GSDP*
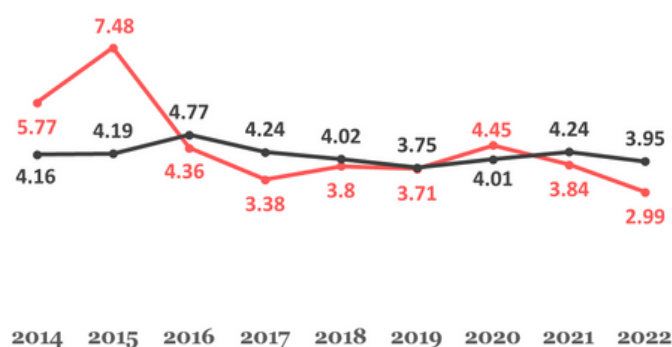
Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
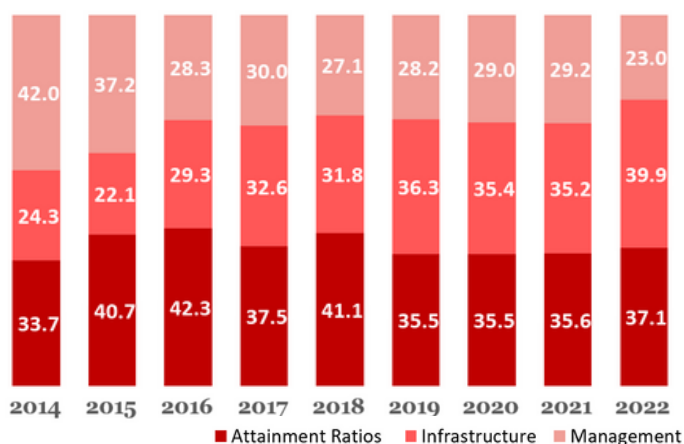
Inferences

Bihar's performance has exhibited a fluctuating trend, with occasional improvements followed by setbacks. This inconsistency is further compounded by a recent reduction in education expenditure, which is a cause for concern. Despite some positive strides in educational indicators compared to 2014, significant work remains to be done to ensure sustained progress.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
⬆	⬆	⬆	⬆	⬆	⬆	⬇

NAGALAND

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

16.4

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

47.8

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

26

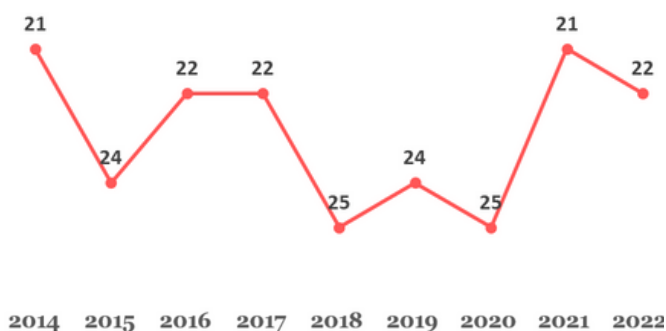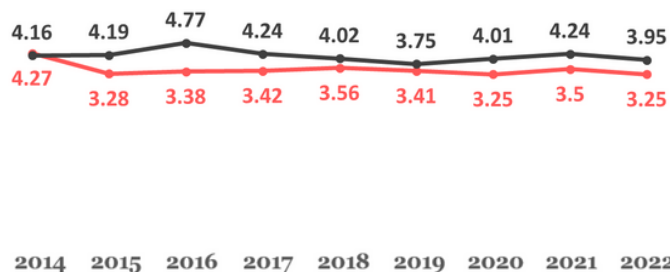|	
Attainment Ratios	27
Infrastructure	26
Management	13

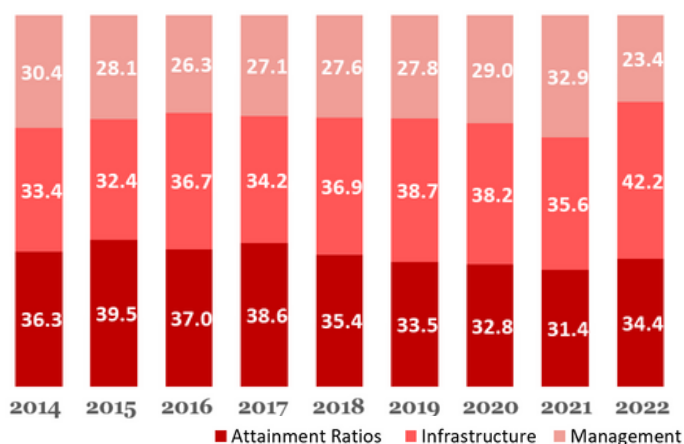## Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years
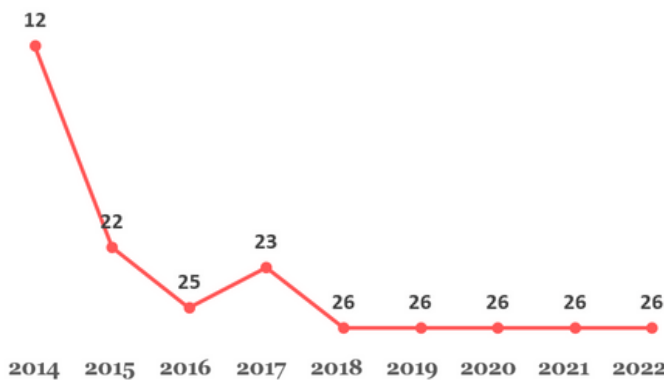
Education Expenditure

— Nagaland   — India Average   *% of GSDP*
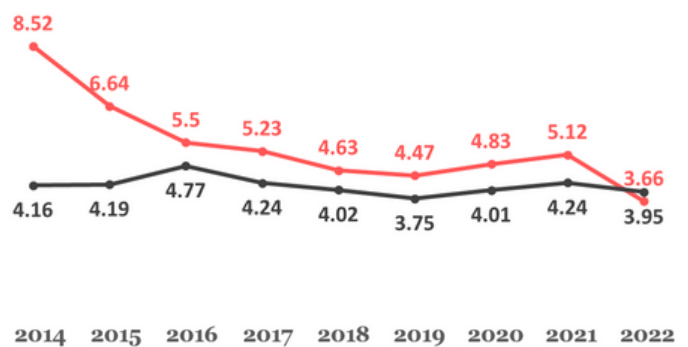
Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
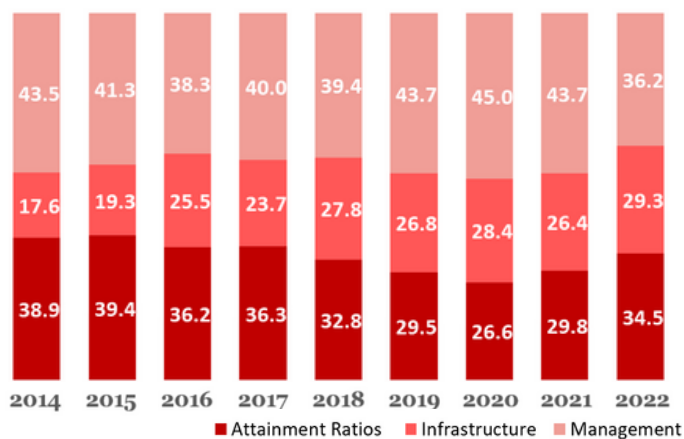
Inferences

Nagaland's overall development has experienced a significant decline, dropping from a promising 12th position in 2014 to 22nd in 2015 and stagnating at a concerning 26th for the past five years. This stagnation is compounded by a troubling trend in education expenditure. Despite previously exceeding the national average, funding has continuously decreased and now falls below the national benchmark.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓
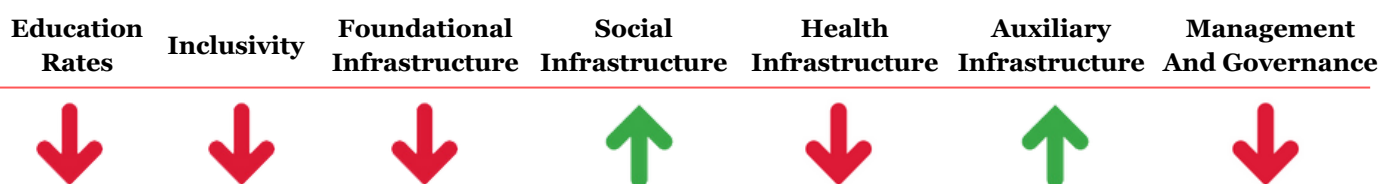
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

4.30

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▼

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

1.22

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

State Rank

27

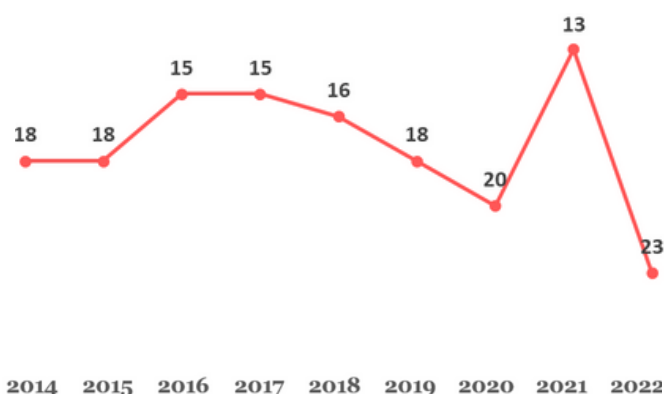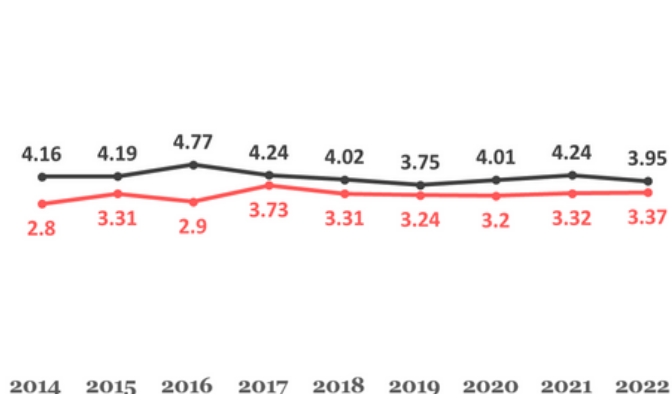|	
Attainment Ratios	28
Infrastructure	27
Management	11

Ranking Trend

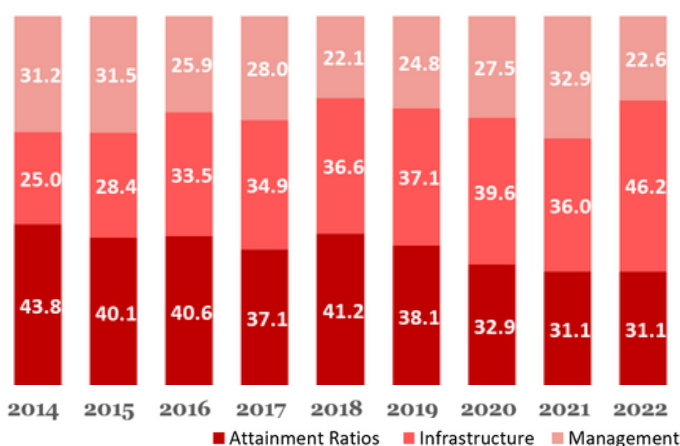*Based on EII score over the years*
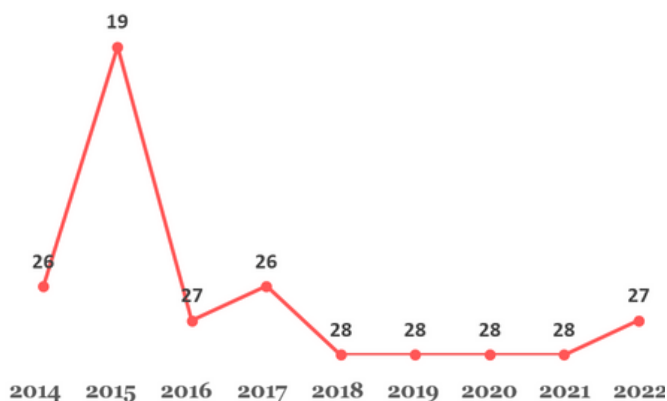
Education Expenditure

— Arunachal Pradesh — India Average   *% of GSDP*
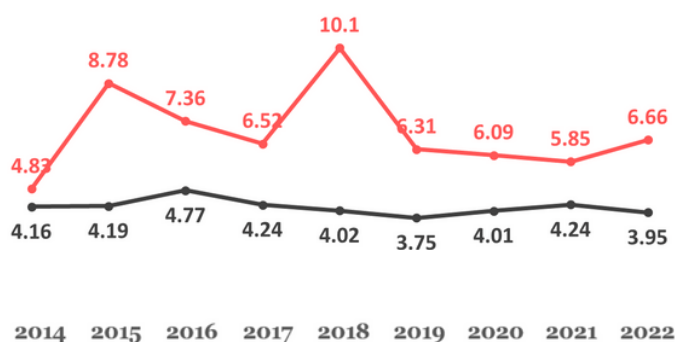
Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
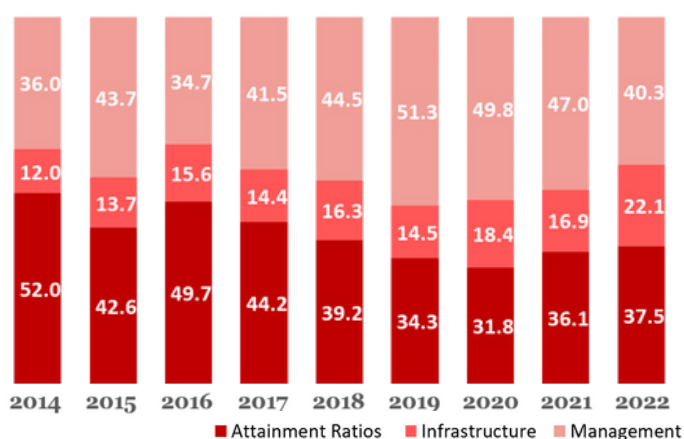
Inferences

Arunachal Pradesh has consistently ranked among the lowest performing states. Despite exceeding the national average in education expenditure, its infrastructure development remains significantly lacking. This disparity is further concerning given the state's position as the worst performer in the domain of student attainment ratios.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▼	▼

MEGHALAYA

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

65.1

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

0.27

Compared to country average

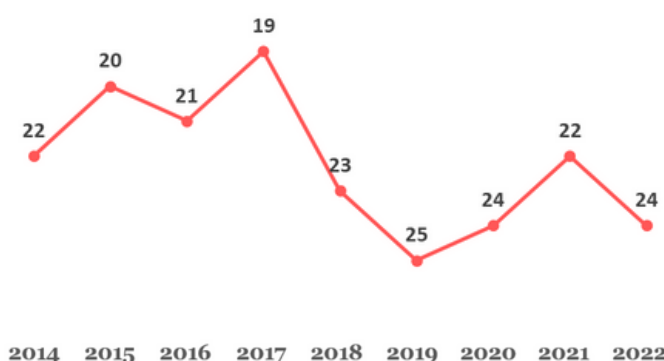Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

28

Attainment Ratios	25
Infrastructure	28
Management	7

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

24 — 2014
26 — 2015
26 — 2016
25 — 2017
27 — 2018
27 — 2019
27 — 2020
27 — 2021
28 — 2022

Education Expenditure

— Meghalaya   — India Average   *% of GSDP*

Meghalaya: 4.17 (2014), 5 (2015), 4.32 (2016), 7.1 (2017), 6.22 (2018), 5.79 (2019), 6.28 (2020), 6.64 (2021), 7.05 (2022)

India Average: 4.16 (2014), 4.19 (2015), 4.77 (2016), 4.24 (2017), 4.02 (2018), 3.75 (2019), 4.01 (2020), 4.24 (2021), 3.95 (2022)

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	Attainment Ratios	Infrastructure	Management
2014	51.4	6.6	42.1
2015	49.2	7.0	43.8
2016	51.3	8.5	40.3
2017	43.6	9.2	47.1
2018	40.6	14.7	44.8
2019	37.7	8.3	53.9
2020	37.9	7.9	54.2
2021	40.5	6.0	53.5
2022	44.2	10.5	45.4

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure ■ Management
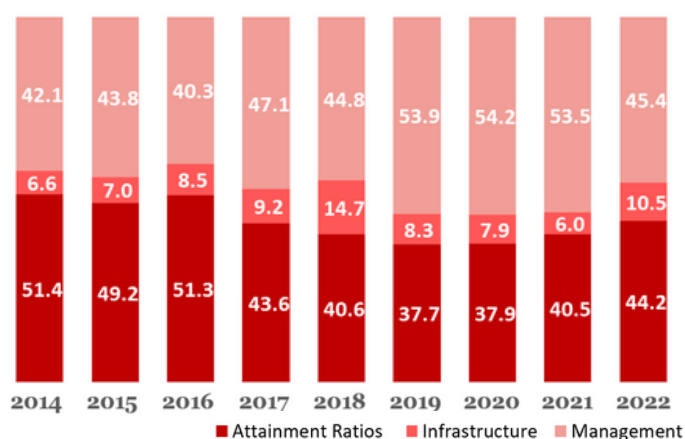
Inferences

Meghalaya currently holds the distinction of being the lowest-performing state. This position is a result of a consistent downward trend in its ranking. A key area of concern is the infrastructure domain, which contributes a meager 10% to the state's overall score. To achieve significant improvement, Meghalaya needs to strategically channel its high expenditure towards infrastructure development to improve student attainment rates in the long run.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure	Management And Governance
▼	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼

UNION TERRITORIES PROFILES

A comprehensive union territories wise ranking across
various domains and improvement in scores.
Inferences on the performance of each union territory
over the years.

DELHI

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

378.9

Compared to country average ▲

Compared to same state in 2014 ▲

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

1.1

Compared to country average ▼

Compared to same state in 2014 ▼

State Rank

| 1 | Attainment Ratios 4 |
| | Infrastructure 1 |

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Education Expenditure

Inclusivity

Education Rates 0.56

0.06 0.17 Health Infrastructure

0.30 0.18

Social Infrastructure 0.19 Auxilliary Infrastructure

Foundational Infrastructure

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Infrastructure	55.0	61.8	62.8	65.9	65.3	65.3	67.0	64.3	64.3
Attainment Ratios	45.0	38.2	37.2	34.1	34.7	34.7	33.0	35.7	35.7

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure

Inferences

Delhi stands out as the top-performing UT in our index, demonstrating notable achievements across all educational indicators. Notably, the high number of schools per 100 square kilometers ensures excellent accessibility to education. However, there is still room for improvement, as some sub-domain scores have declined compared to 2014.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure
↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑

63
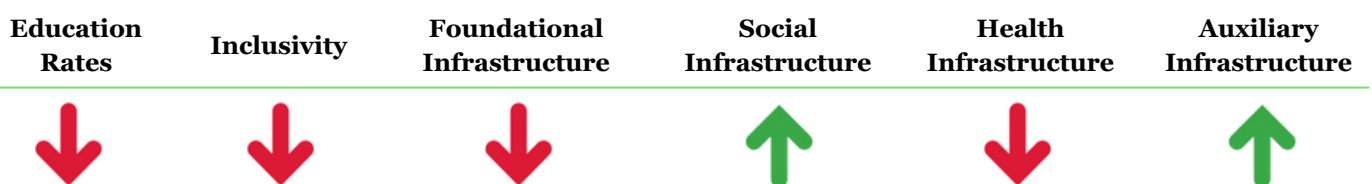
CHANDIGARH

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

204.4

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

11.2

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

2

Attainment Ratios
2

Infrastructure
2

## Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

1 2 1 2 1 1 2 3 2

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Education Expenditure

Inclusivity

Education Rates 0.57

0.10 Auxilliary Infrastructure

0.15

0.16 Health Infrastructure

0.30 0.16

Social Infrastructure

Foundational Infrastructure

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Infrastructure	55.8	62.1	62.1	61.8	60.7	61.8	62.9	62.1	60.5
Attainment Ratios	44.2	37.9	37.9	38.2	39.3	38.2	37.1	37.9	39.5

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure

Inferences

Despite consistently performing well, Chandigarh's ranking has shown a slight decline in recent years. However, the high number of schools per 100 square kilometers remains a positive indicator of educational accessibility. A concerning aspect is the decline in scores across most sub-domains, which warrants further investigation.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure
↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓
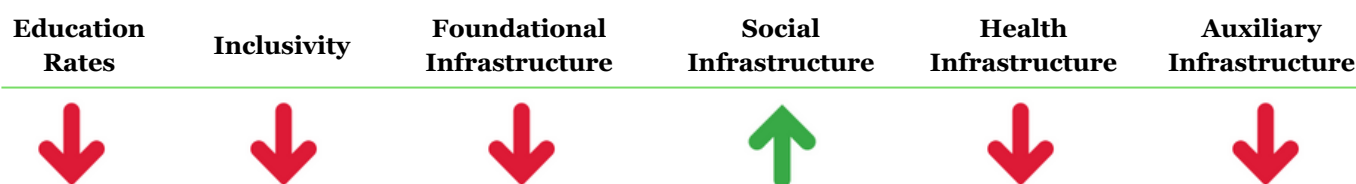
PUDUCHERRY

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
150.2

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
141.9

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank
3

Attainment Ratios	1
Infrastructure	3

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Education Expenditure

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Infrastructure	57.1	52.9	56.9	55.4	58.1	61.2	58.0	58.5	59.1
Attainment Ratios	42.9	47.1	43.1	44.6	41.9	38.8	42.0	41.5	40.9

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure

Inferences

Puducherry has consistently demonstrated strong performance, with a minor setback in its ranking from 1st in 2020 and 2021 to 3rd in 2022. This UT boasts excellent infrastructure development, evident in its high number of schools and colleges. However, there remains potential for further improvement in infrastructure, which could contribute to an even higher ranking.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure
↑	↓	↓	↑	↑	↓
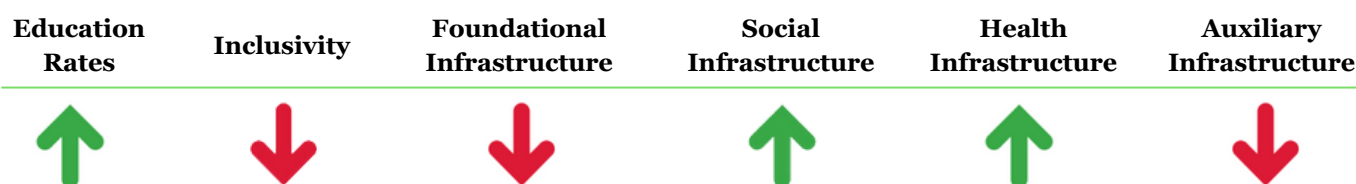
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

76.3

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

40.9

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

4

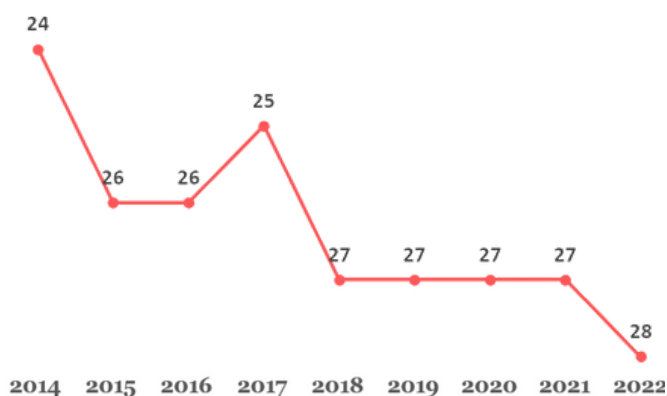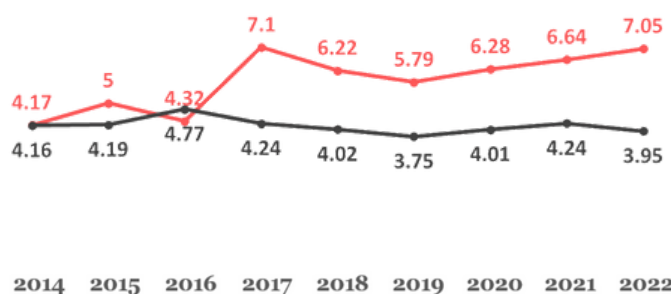| Attainment Ratios | 3 |
| Infrastructure | 5 |

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years
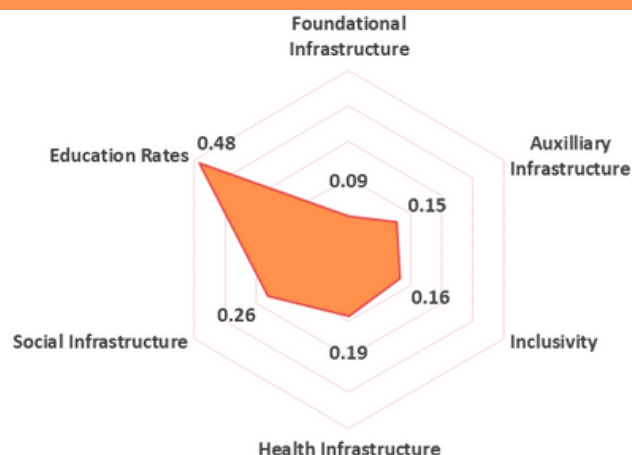
| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |

Education Expenditure

Foundational Infrastructure

Education Rates 0.48

0.09

Auxilliary Infrastructure 0.15

Social Infrastructure 0.26

0.16 Inclusivity

0.19

Health Infrastructure

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Infrastructure	52.6	53.7	57.5	56.7	57.1	59.7	59.3	63.4	58.8
Attainment Ratios	47.4	46.3	42.5	43.3	42.9	40.3	40.7	36.6	41.2

■ Attainment Ratios   ■ Infrastructure

Inferences

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu has exhibited a consistent average performance, with no significant improvement in ranking over the years. While there have been positive strides in some sub-domains, further development is crucial to ensure a more inclusive education system that caters to the diverse needs of different groups.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure
⬆	⬇	⬇	⬆	⬆	⬆
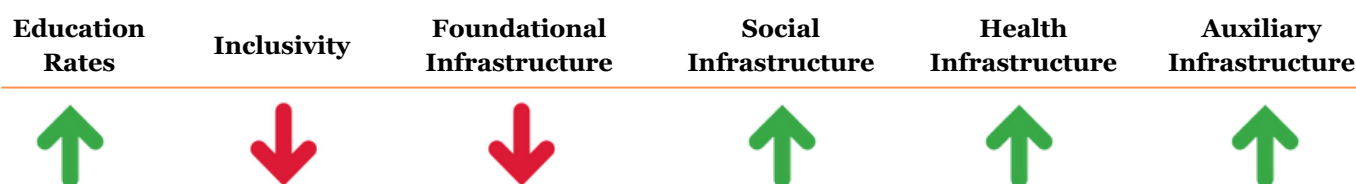
LAKSHADWEEP

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

118.8

▲ Compared to country average

▼ Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

72.1

▲ Compared to country average

▲ Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

5

Attainment Ratios	7
Infrastructure	4

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years
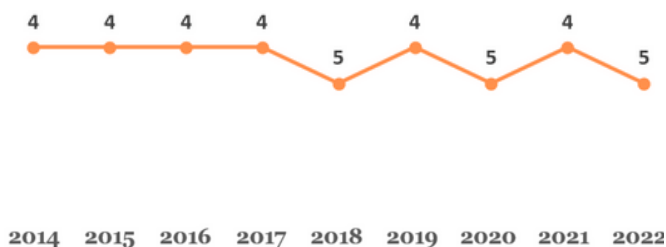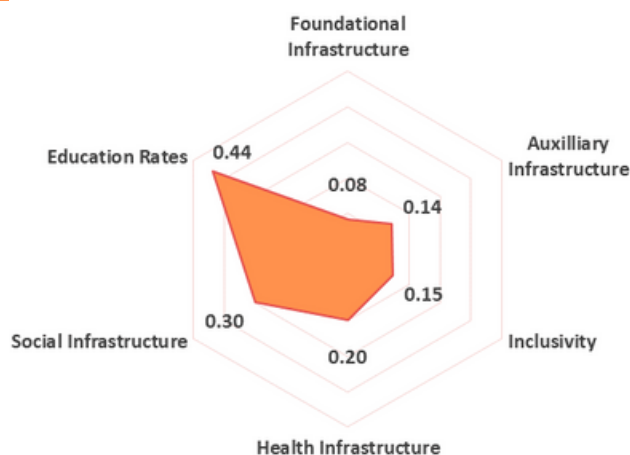
4 — 4 — 4 — 4 — 5 (2018) — 4 (2019) — 5 (2020) — 4 (2021) — 5 (2022)

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Education Expenditure

Foundational Infrastructure 0.44 — Auxilliary Infrastructure 0.08 / 0.14 — Inclusivity 0.15 — Health Infrastructure 0.20 — Social Infrastructure 0.30 — Education Rates

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	Infrastructure	Attainment Ratios
2014	55.8	44.2
2015	49.5	50.5
2016	51.9	48.1
2017	53.8	46.2
2018	52.8	47.2
2019	60.1	39.9
2020	63.3	36.7
2021	59.3	40.7
2022	62.3	37.7

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure
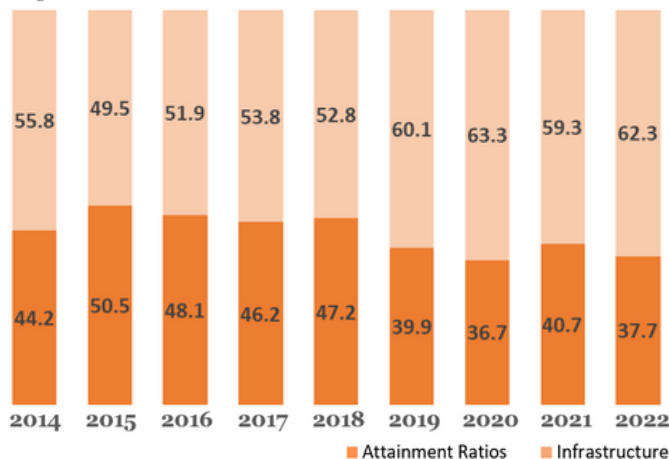
Inferences

Lakshadweep's ranking has shown a slight decline over the years. A key area for improvement is student attainment rates, where the UT currently ranks as the second-lowest performer. However, there is a positive sign in the form of improved scores across most other indicators.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure
▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲
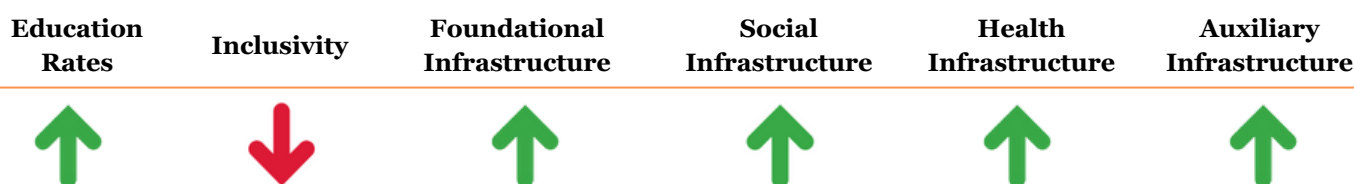
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km
5.04
▼ Compared to country average
▼ Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km
2.16
▼ Compared to country average
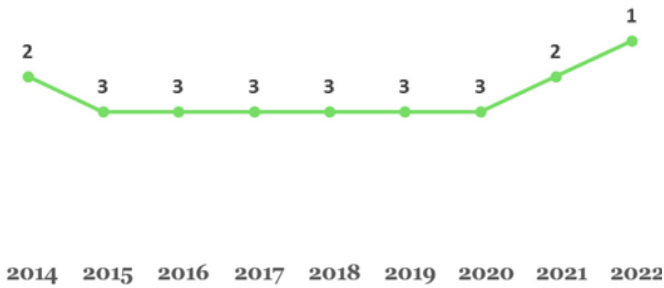▲ Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank
6

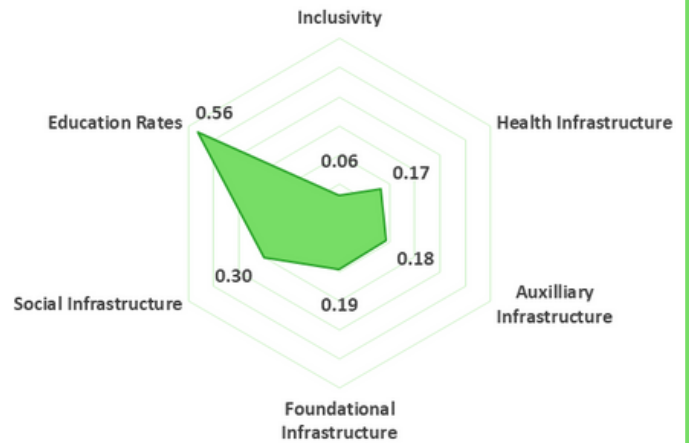|	
Attainment Ratios	6
Infrastructure	6

Ranking Trend
Based on EII score over the years

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Education Expenditure

- Foundational Infrastructure
- Auxilliary Infrastructure: 0.05, 0.07
- Education Rates: 0.48
- Inclusivity: 0.10
- Social Infrastructure: 0.22
- Health Infrastructure: 0.18

Trend of Domains
Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

Year	Infrastructure	Attainment Ratios
2014	50.2	49.8
2015	47.4	52.6
2016	51.7	48.3
2017	50.6	49.4
2018	50.1	49.9
2019	58.1	41.9
2020	56.2	43.8
2021	56.8	43.2
2022	54.3	45.7

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure
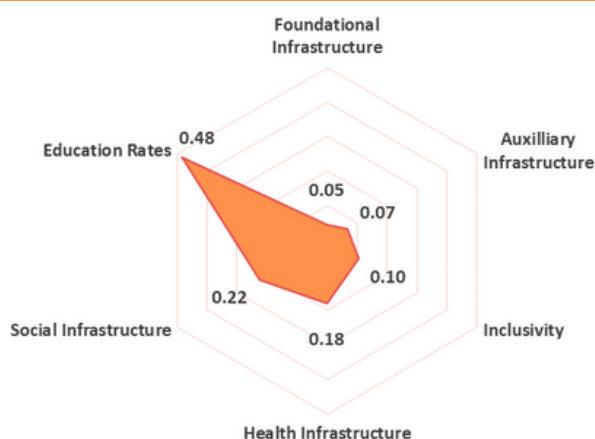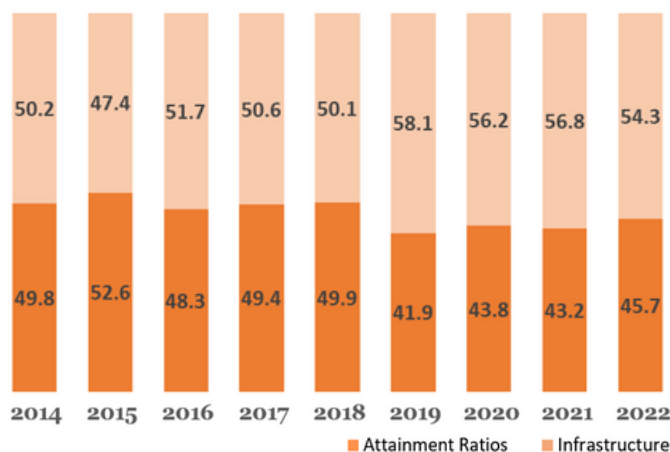
Inferences

Andaman and Nicobar Islands has consistently maintained a ranking of 6th, indicating a lack of significant overall improvement in the past nine years. While there have been positive developments in four sub-domains, further progress is necessary to enhance educational outcomes and foundational infrastructure. This need is particularly evident in the very low number of schools and colleges in the region.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

Education Rates	Inclusivity	Foundational Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Health Infrastructure	Auxiliary Infrastructure
▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲
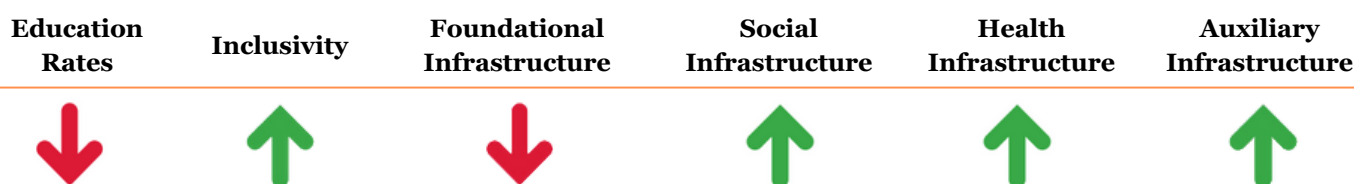
LADAKH

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

0.59

▼ Compared to country average   ▼ Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

0.51

▼ Compared to country average   ▼ Compared to same state in 2014

State Rank

7

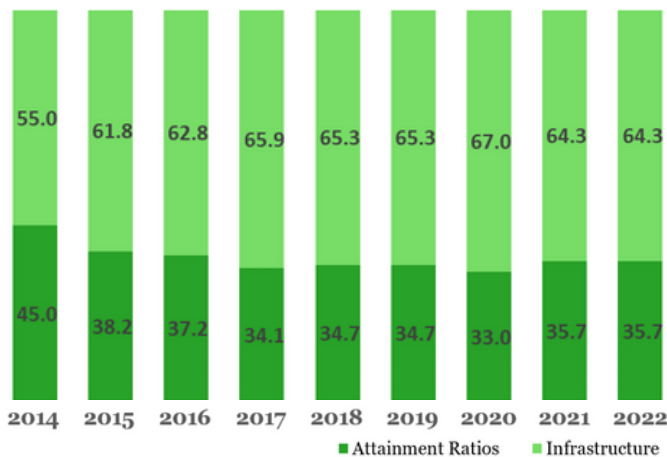| Attainment Ratios 5 |
| Infrastructure 7 |

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years
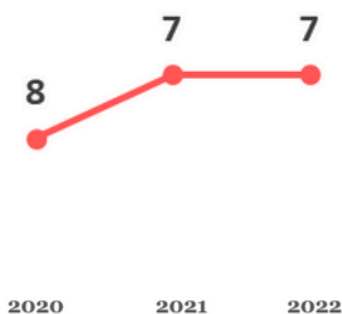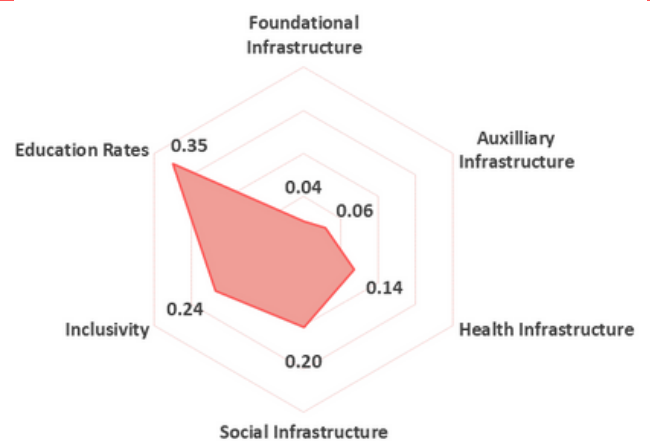
8 — 7 — 7

2020   2021   2022

Education Expenditure

Foundational Infrastructure

Education Rates 0.35

Auxilliary Infrastructure 0.04   0.06

Inclusivity 0.24   0.14 Health Infrastructure

0.20

Social Infrastructure

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

2020	2021	2022
35.9	53.0	49.9
64.1	47.0	50.1

■ Attainment Ratios   ■ Infrastructure
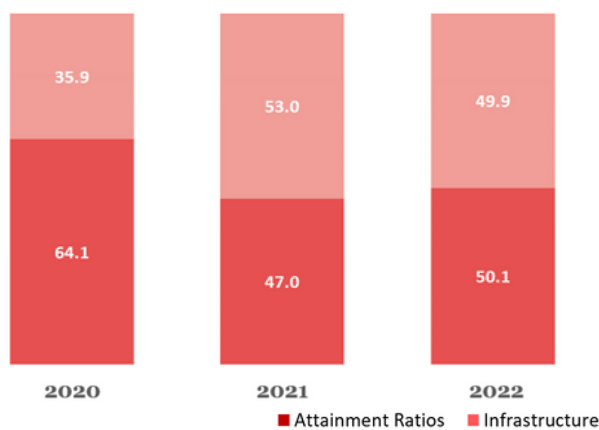
Inferences

Ladakh has shown a positive trend by improving performance across all six sub-domains since 2022. This progress is encouraging, but there's still a significant way to go. Currently, Ladakh ranks as the second-lowest performing UT. Another area of concern is the low level of infrastructure development, reflected in the limited number of schools and colleges.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2020

| Education Rates | Inclusivity | Foundational Infrastructure | Social Infrastructure | Health Infrastructure | Auxiliary Infrastructure |
| ⬆ | ⬆ | ⬆ | ⬆ | ⬆ | ⬆ |
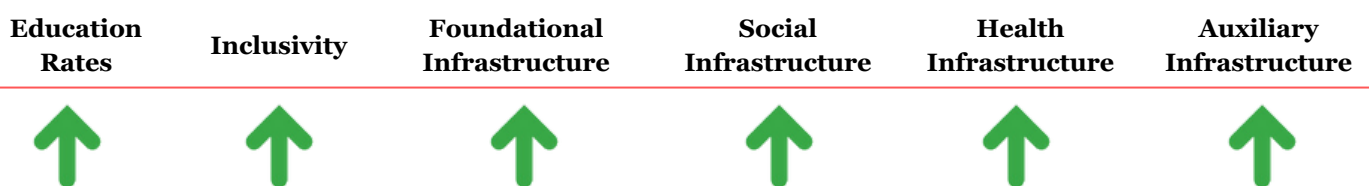
JAMMU & KASHMIR

Total Schools per 100 Sq. Km

51.9

Compared to country average

Compared to same state in 2014

Total Colleges per 100 Sq. Km

1.27

Compared to country average
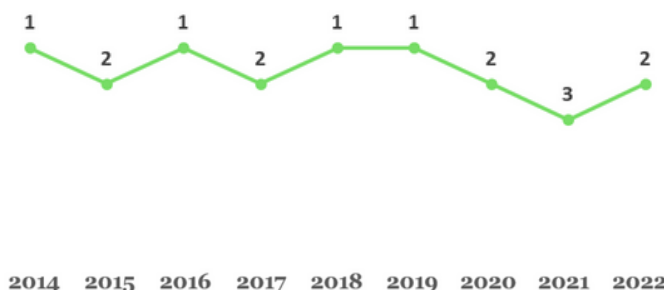
Compared to same state in 2014
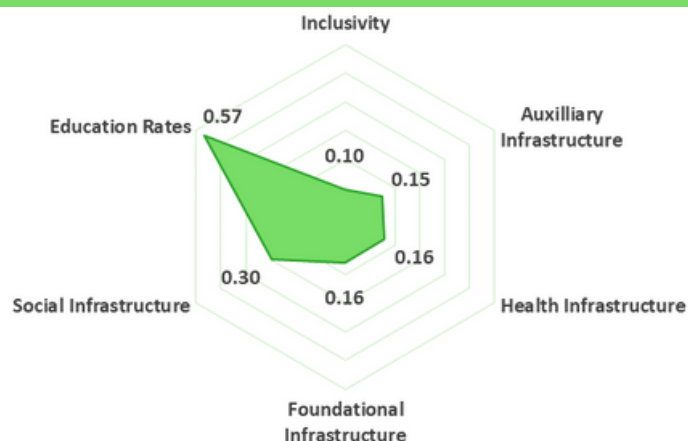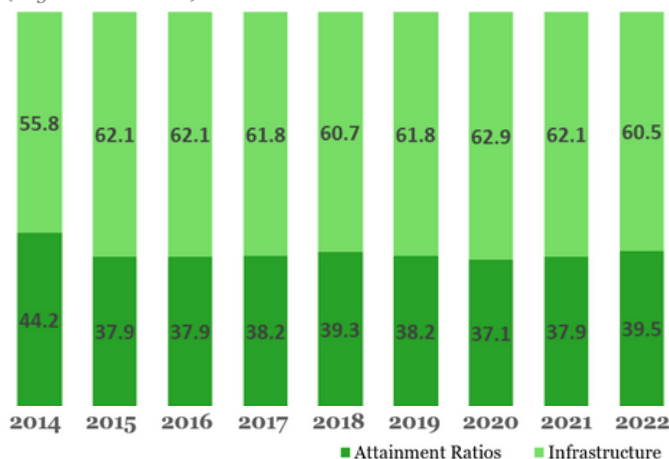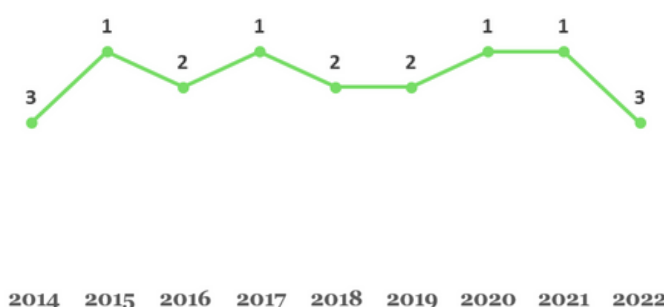
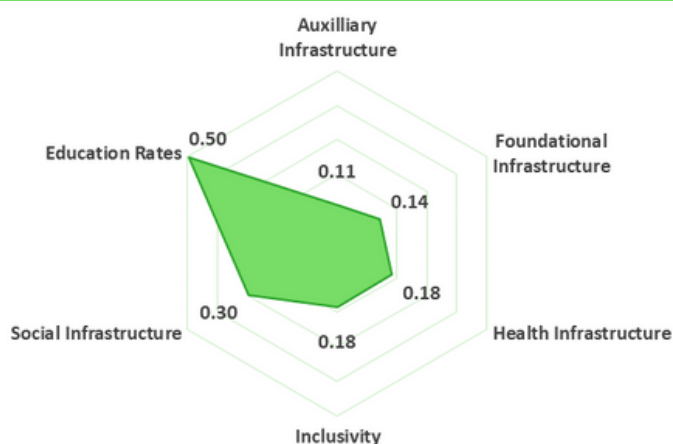## State Rank

8

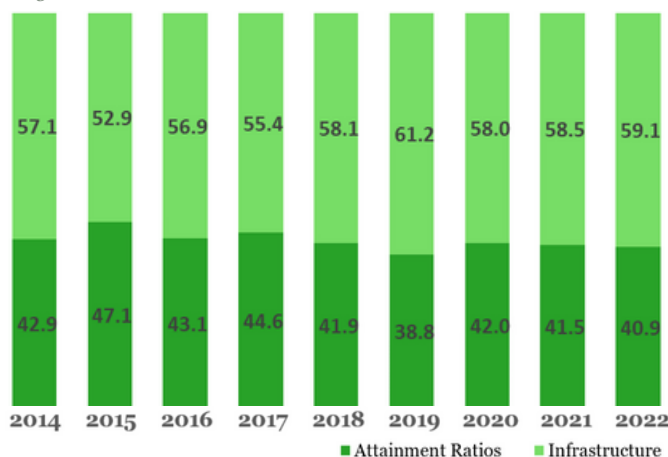| Attainment Ratios | 8 |
| Infrastructure | 8 |

Ranking Trend

Based on EII score over the years
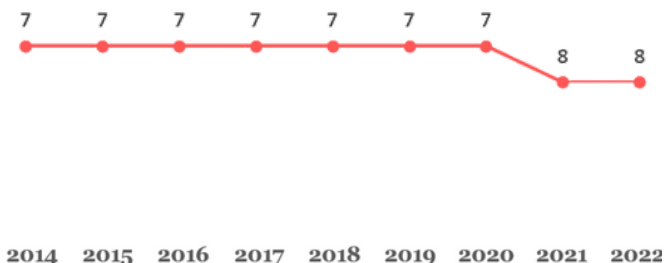
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Education Expenditure

Auxilliary Infrastructure

Education Rates 0.39

0.02 0.05

Foundational Infrastructure

0.15 0.08

Health Infrastructure

0.13

Inclusivity

Social Infrastructure

Trend of Domains

Share of each domain in total score across the years
(Figures are in %)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Infrastructure	30.1	34.9	43.3	46.5	33.5	44.6	47.5	48.2	50.1
Attainment Ratios	69.9	65.1	56.7	53.5	66.5	55.4	52.5	51.8	49.9

■ Attainment Ratios ■ Infrastructure
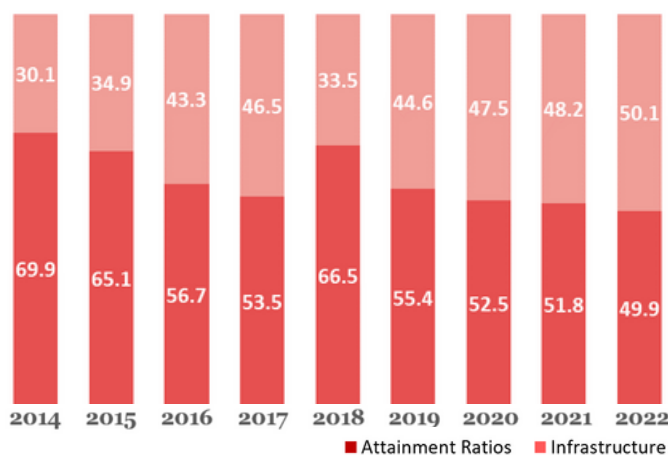
Inferences

Jammu and Kashmir currently holds the lowest ranking among UTs. This position reflects its challenges in both infrastructure and student attainment rates, where it also ranks the worst. The region has consistently exhibited poor performance across most educational indicators. While there have been slight improvements in scores recently, significant development efforts are still necessary to achieve a more promising educational landscape.

Comparison of scores of Sub-Domains with 2014

| Education Rates | Inclusivity | Foundational Infrastructure | Social Infrastructure | Health Infrastructure | Auxiliary Infrastructure |
| ⬆ | ⬇ | ⬇ | ⬆ | ⬆ | ⬆ |
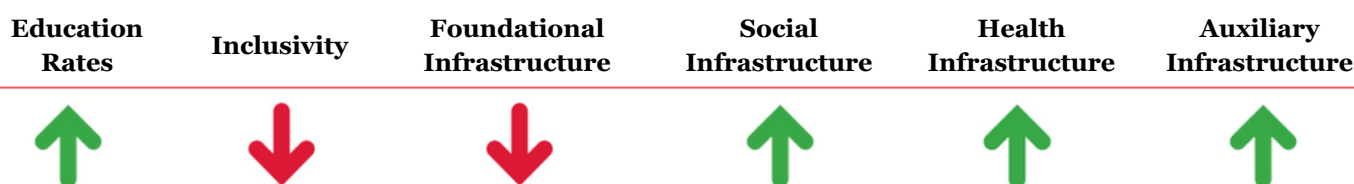
INFERENCES

Front Runners

Front Runner states & UTs consistently top the rankings, demonstrating a remarkable ability to achieve strong results even with education budgets that are often lower than the national average. This highlights their expertise in strategic resource allocation and management. This efficient use of resources presents a unique opportunity for further development.

While these states & UTs excel in maximizing the impact of each rupee spent, their lower expenditure on education compared to the national average presents a unique situation. Strategic increases in their budgets could be a catalyst for further development. This investment could be directed towards strengthening foundational infrastructure. Building more schools in remote areas, renovating existing ones, and upgrading technology and resources
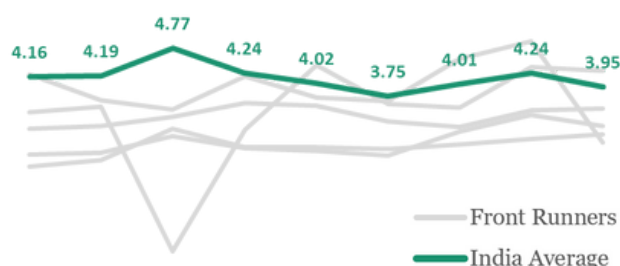
would create a more robust foundation for educational attainment.

Furthermore, these funds could be leveraged to create a more inclusive education system. By catering to the diverse needs of all students, regardless of background or ability, Front Runner states & UTs can ensure no child is left behind. This might involve implementing programs for students with disabilities or developing culturally responsive curricula.

Performers

A persistent challenge plagues Performer states & UTs: their allocation towards education remains consistently below the national average. This trend, spanning several years, necessitates immediate attention. Increased investment in education is a cornerstone for long-term societal and economic development. By prioritizing education, these states & UTs can create a skilled workforce, foster innovation, and improve overall well-being.

Compounding the issue of underinvestment is the inconsistency in performance exhibited by Performer states & UTs. Their rankings have fluctuated over time, indicating a lack of sustained progress. This inconsistency suggests a need for a more strategic and long-term approach to educational development. Implementing clear goals and benchmarks to track progress would be highly beneficial. Analyzing these benchmarks will allow for course correction and the identification of

areas requiring additional focus.

Limited foundational infrastructure poses a significant hurdle in Performer states. Building more schools and colleges is crucial to enhancing accessibility and ensuring education is not solely accessible to those in urban areas. Expanding the educational infrastructure will provide a solid foundation for improved educational attainment for all students. By making education geographically accessible, these states can create a more equitable system that fosters opportunity and breaks down barriers.

Aspirants

A concerning trend emerges within the Aspirant category: a consistent decline in rankings and scores. This persistent underperformance signifies a critical issue demanding immediate action. Several factors might contribute to this decline, such as inadequate resource allocation, inefficient management practices, or a lack of focus on critical educational areas.

A distinct regional trend becomes evident when analyzing Aspirant states. The majority fall within the North Eastern and Central regions of India. This highlights the need for targeted interventions and resource allocation strategies to address the specific challenges faced by these states.

Despite most states exceeding the national average in education spending, their student attainment rates remain low and infrastructure development lags behind. This concerning disconnect necessitates a closer look at how resources are being utilized within these states.

A critical challenge emerges for these states as their performance across key educational indicators necessitates significant improvement. To ensure education becomes truly accessible, inclusive, and delivers positive learning outcomes for all students, these states require focused development efforts.

CONCLUSION

This "Education Infrastructure Index" serves as a vital tool for understanding the current state of educational infrastructure across India. Our analysis paints a nuanced picture, revealing both commendable achievements and areas demanding immediate attention. Kerala stands out as a beacon of excellence, consistently ranking among the top performers. Their commitment to infrastructure development serves as a model for other states. Conversely, states like Meghalaya require significant investments to bridge the infrastructural gap and provide a conducive learning environment for students. Similar disparities exist at the UT level, with Delhi excelling and Jammu and Kashmir facing infrastructural challenges.

A distinct regional trend emerges from the data. States in the North and North-Western regions generally exhibit stronger performance compared to some states in the Western and Central parts of the country. This calls for targeted interventions to address the specific needs of lagging regions and ensure equitable access to quality education across the nation.

While some states have exhibited remarkable progress in recent years, a cause for concern remains. Despite high expenditures on education, several states continue to underperform across most domains. This highlights the crucial need for improved resource management and utilization. Mere investment is not enough; efficient allocation and strategic implementation are paramount to translate financial resources into tangible improvements in educational infrastructure.

This report emphasizes that infrastructure development, while essential, is not the sole factor

contributing to educational success. Some states boast well-developed infrastructure, yet their educational attainment rates remain stagnant. This underscores the importance of maximizing the utilization of existing infrastructure. By implementing innovative teaching methodologies and fostering a culture of learning, states can leverage their existing resources to enhance student achievement.

This report aspires to serve as a springboard for further research across a broad spectrum of education-related domains. We envision this data-driven analysis empowering policymakers and stakeholders to make informed decisions that will optimize educational infrastructure development. By pinpointing the root causes behind underperformance, we can facilitate targeted interventions and resource allocation strategies. Ultimately, this report contributes to the ongoing national conversation on education policy with the collective goal of fostering a nation equipped to deliver quality and equitable

education to all its citizens. We remain steadfast in our commitment to a future where every child in India has the opportunity to thrive in a well-resourced and stimulating learning environment.

APPENDIX

2014-17

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.762
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1780.031
	df	231
	Sig.	0.000

Total Variance Explained									
Component	**Initial Eigenvalues**			**Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings**			**Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings**		
	Total	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**	**Total**	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**	**Total**	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**
1	7.98	36.29	36.29	7.98	36.29	36.29	6.78	30.81	30.81
2	2.81	12.79	49.09	2.81	12.79	49.09	2.89	13.13	43.94
3	2.02	9.20	58.29	2.02	9.20	58.29	2.65	12.06	55.99
4	1.39	6.32	64.61	1.39	6.32	64.61	1.68	7.64	63.63
5	1.05	4.76	69.38	1.05	4.76	69.38	1.26	5.74	69.38
6	1.00	4.53	73.90						
7	0.95	4.30	78.20						
8	0.72	3.27	81.47						
9	0.67	3.04	84.51						
10	0.56	2.57	87.08						
11	0.50	2.28	89.36						
12	0.45	2.04	91.40						
13	0.41	1.86	93.26						
14	0.35	1.61	94.86						
15	0.31	1.39	96.25						
16	0.21	0.96	97.21						
17	0.20	0.90	98.11						
18	0.12	0.56	98.68						
19	0.10	0.47	99.14						
20	0.08	0.34	99.49						
21	0.06	0.28	99.76						
22	0.05	0.24	100.00						

2014-17

Parameters	Component				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Adjusted NER	0.23	0.74	-0.11	0.12	0.03
Dropout Rates	0.11	0.54	0.05	-0.35	0.06
Transition Rates	0.36	0.73	-0.27	-0.03	0.06
GPI	-0.61	0.24	0.31	0.42	-0.03
% Social Minority	-0.19	-0.50	-0.32	-0.04	-0.15
All Weather Roads	0.60	0.35	0.16	-0.09	-0.05
Schools Per 100 Sq. Km	-0.28	0.12	0.89	0.18	0.05
Colleges Per 100 Sq. Km	0.16	0.08	-0.03	0.13	0.89
Library	0.76	0.11	0.36	-0.13	0.29
Computer Facility	0.68	0.33	-0.35	-0.06	0.02
Electricity Connection	0.82	0.36	-0.11	0.07	0.11
Internet Facility	0.78	0.41	-0.07	0.18	-0.10
Separate Toilets	0.75	0.22	-0.06	-0.15	0.05
Medical Checkup	0.79	0.19	0.06	-0.30	0.19
Hand Wash	0.71	0.53	0.18	-0.17	0.02
Newspaper	0.82	0.06	0.08	-0.14	0.09
Ramps	0.37	0.22	0.59	-0.42	0.16
Rainwater Harvesting Facility	0.63	0.10	-0.18	0.19	-0.11
Expenditure to GSDP	-0.59	0.11	-0.42	0.02	0.19
Expenditure to Aggregate Expenditure	-0.38	0.38	0.21	-0.31	0.44
Shift Schools	-0.09	-0.03	-0.07	0.85	0.12
PTR	-0.05	0.23	-0.80	0.21	0.06

Rotated Component Matrixa

2018-22

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">KMO and Bartlett's Test</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy</td><td colspan="1">0.775</td></tr>
</table>

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.775
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	2811.044
	df	378
	Sig.	0.000

Total Variance Explained									
Component	**Initial Eigenvalues**			**Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings**			**Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings**		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	9.06	32.35	32.35	9.06	32.35	32.35	4.48	15.99	15.99
2	3.46	12.35	44.71	3.46	12.35	44.71	3.89	13.90	29.89
3	2.23	7.95	52.66	2.23	7.95	52.66	3.53	12.62	42.51
4	1.58	5.63	58.29	1.58	5.63	58.29	3.07	10.96	53.48
5	1.34	4.78	63.07	1.34	4.78	63.07	2.05	7.31	60.79
6	1.29	4.59	67.66	1.29	4.59	67.66	1.64	5.87	66.66
7	1.08	3.84	71.50	1.08	3.84	71.50	1.36	4.84	71.50
8	0.93	3.34	74.84						
9	0.90	3.20	78.04						
10	0.79	2.81	80.86						
11	0.75	2.67	83.53						
12	0.64	2.27	85.80						
13	0.56	2.01	87.81						
14	0.52	1.86	89.67						
15	0.46	1.64	91.31						
16	0.38	1.34	92.65						
17	0.35	1.25	93.90						
18	0.25	0.89	94.79						
19	0.25	0.88	95.67						
20	0.22	0.79	96.46						
21	0.21	0.75	97.21						
22	0.19	0.68	97.89						
23	0.16	0.57	98.46						
24	0.13	0.46	98.92						
25	0.10	0.36	99.28						
26	0.09	0.32	99.59						
27	0.07	0.27	99.86						
28	0.04	0.14	100.00						

2018-22

Parameters	Component						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adjusted NER	0.40	0.23	0.49	-0.01	0.13	0.38	0.06
Dropout Rates	0.36	0.36	-0.04	0.22	0.28	0.31	-0.09
Transition Rates	0.22	0.08	0.83	0.16	0.01	0.19	0.10
Repetition Rates	0.25	0.60	-0.05	0.38	-0.02	0.19	0.10
Retention Rates	0.60	0.32	0.29	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.13
GPI	-0.15	-0.33	-0.04	-0.75	0.05	-0.02	-0.08
% Social Minority	-0.29	-0.22	-0.34	0.15	-0.72	-0.15	0.00
% CWSN Students	0.10	0.02	-0.50	0.34	0.29	0.17	0.06
All Weather Roads	0.17	0.41	0.14	0.43	0.36	-0.43	0.11
Schools Per 100 Sq. Km	0.39	0.21	-0.57	-0.49	0.22	-0.08	0.00
Colleges Per 100 Sq. Km	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.84	0.03
Library	0.58	0.58	0.16	0.20	-0.10	0.10	0.07
Computer Facility	0.31	0.23	0.43	0.45	-0.34	0.12	-0.23
Electricity Connection	0.47	0.51	0.33	0.28	-0.21	0.08	-0.07
Internet Facility	0.39	0.20	0.37	0.52	0.00	0.08	-0.33
Separate Toilets	0.69	0.14	0.01	0.04	-0.08	0.00	-0.29
Medical Checkup	0.33	0.32	0.37	0.12	-0.12	0.19	0.48
Hand Wash	0.39	0.84	0.16	0.18	0.07	0.09	-0.05
Drinking Water	0.15	0.85	0.01	0.08	-0.06	-0.13	-0.10
Newspaper	0.43	0.26	0.04	0.73	-0.07	0.11	-0.10
Ramps	0.65	0.45	-0.21	0.19	0.21	0.03	0.04
Rainwater Harvesting Facility	0.13	0.24	0.21	0.11	-0.78	0.03	0.06
Handrails	0.69	0.22	-0.01	0.18	0.41	0.06	0.14
Expenditure to GSDP	-0.71	-0.15	0.02	-0.41	0.15	0.15	-0.09
Expenditure to Aggregate Expenditure	-0.19	0.38	-0.18	-0.42	0.17	0.38	-0.21
Shift Schools	-0.08	-0.09	-0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.03	0.83
PTR	-0.45	-0.18	0.76	-0.13	-0.05	0.06	0.04
Vocational Education	0.10	0.20	0.69	0.28	0.19	-0.18	-0.03

Rotated Component Matrixa

Primary dropout rates

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.2	3.8	4.1	5.2	1.3	2.3	0.0	4.3	1.6
Andhra Pradesh	2.5	47.4	11.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	8.5	9.5	10.6	13.7	10.3	12.1	5.4	11.9	6.6
Assam	7.0	9.3	17.4	5.4	12.6	1.9	4.4	3.7	6.7
Bihar	3.0	0.0	1.9	11.1	0.0	2.2	4.0	0.0	0.8
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.0	1.1	2.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.0	0.9	3.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Goa	4.1	1.9	2.0	7.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	2.6	0.8
Gujarat	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.2	0.0
Haryana	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.8
Jammu & Kashmir	4.9	6.1	5.4	16.6	0.1	3.3	1.4	4.2	5.0
Jharkhand	7.3	6.8	1.1	18.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.8	7.4
Karnataka	3.9	11.5	32.8	0.0	6.2	2.3	9.7	6.5	2.1
Kerala	5.3	0.0	2.3	0.7	1.1	0.0	4.8	1.7	0.0
Ladakh	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5	9.7	10.3
Lakshadweep	91.3	0.0	0.0	52.2	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.0	53.3
Madhya Pradesh	6.0	11.6	4.4	3.9	6.6	5.2	0.0	1.6	7.0
Maharashtra	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0
Manipur	21.4	14.8	9.3	31.0	0.4	2.3	5.9	11.5	9.94
Meghalaya	11.1	0.0	5.2	21.6	0.0	14.8	1.8	8.0	6.12
Mizoram	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	40.3	26.6	12.9	4.9	22.55
Nagaland	0.0	2.9	30.8	8.9	20.2	0.0	19.0	4.2	7.24
Odisha	5.7	5.0	0.0	3.9	8.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0
Puducherry	43.7	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	36.5	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	2.2	2.6	6.3	3.4	4.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.99
Rajasthan	3.7	7.74	3.3	3.1	3.9	6.4	1.8	0.0	4.04
Sikkim	0.0	15.12	7.5	0.0	9.8	3.2	3.6	4.5	2.1
Tamilnadu	24.0	4.54	7.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.06
Telangana	N/A	0	0.0	21.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.06
Tripura	6.2	5.0	2.1	7.4	4.3	2.3	6.4	5.9	0.46
Uttar Pradesh	11.8	10.2	9.8	5.4	6.5	16.0	0.0	0.8	2.86
Uttarakhand	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0
West Bengal	12.6	6.1	3.8	12.0	0.6	5.3	1.3	0.0	9.13

Upper primary dropout rates

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.5	2.8	4.9	4.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.7	1.2
Andhra Pradesh	4.0	44.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	7.9	7.2	5.7	12.8	11.0	11.1	11.1	13.7	5.0
Assam	11.1	10.3	14.6	3.3	8.4	3.3	5.3	7.0	11.7
Bihar	0.0	0.0	4.2	13.2	5.8	6.0	3.9	0.0	2.8
Chandigarh	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.2	1.9	2.0	1.3	0.0
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.9	4.4	0.0	2.1	4.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1.9	8.1	10.1	10.4	8.7	5.1	1.5	9.4	1.5
Delhi	1.9	4.8	2.6	2.6	3.6	2.5	5.2	2.1	1.1
Goa	3.5	0.4	0.9	4.5	0.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	0.0
Gujarat	0.5	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.7
Haryana	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.4	0.9
Himachal Pradesh	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7
Jammu & Kashmir	3.8	4.1	3.6	11.4	0.0	3.1	1.8	2.7	3.0
Jharkhand	0.0	4.8	3.6	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.9
Karnataka	0.0	0.1	24.6	0.0	8.3	6.2	3.4	7.5	4.2
Kerala	3.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	13.3	2.8	0.0
Ladakh	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2	27.6	9.2
Lakshadweep	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	45.0	30.8
Madhya Pradesh	6.8	10.2	4.5	5.3	4.0	4.0	0.7	3.8	8.8
Maharashtra	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.1
Manipur	17.3	6.1	5.5	35.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	8.1	1.2
Meghalaya	0.0	11.4	8.5	23.3	2.4	7.9	7.5	8.0	5.89
Mizoram	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	17.6	0.0	23.87
Nagaland	0.0	2.1	33.2	6.0	11.0	0.8	13.3	10.3	10.52
Odisha	3.5	2.9	0.0	1.9	6.3	0.8	0.9	0.0	2.66
Puducherry	40.9	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	0
Punjab	2.6	3.0	5.4	2.8	5.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	12.5
Rajasthan	1.1	5.25	1.3	0.2	2.7	5.4	0.0	1.4	3.99
Sikkim	0.0	16.66	10.4	0.0	14.0	6.5	4.2	2.7	0
Tamilnadu	19.5	12.16	8.6	4.1	1.7	13.8	0.0	0.0	0
Telangana	N/A	0	0.0	20.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
Tripura	7.9	1.0	2.9	5.6	4.4	0.0	5.6	4.7	2.63
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.9	5.2	0.0	0.1	0
Uttarakhand	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.57
West Bengal	10.4	6.4	5.3	7.5	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0

Secondary dropout rates

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.0	9.2	12.2	9.2	8.4	23.5	15.2	7.7	5.9
Andhra Pradesh	9.5	48.0	22.6	51.2	26.5	19.2	19.4	17.3	14.5
Arunachal Pradesh	17.1	19.9	21.5	37.5	29.3	44.1	45.9	20.3	21.2
Assam	30.1	29.3	25.6	26.8	34.3	30.9	31.6	30.5	22.2
Bihar	26.9	24.7	20.2	36.2	21.2	13.7	13.5	12.9	18.0
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.3	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	1.0	13.8	13.2	11.5	12.9	12.3	9.1	10.1	6.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	16.7	21.0	40.3	45.8	29.7	37.9	15.5	33.3	11.7
Delhi	7.5	10.9	13.3	12.5	19.3	16.0	23.8	7.8	7.0
Goa	12.3	11.5	11.9	22.0	5.8	13.1	15.8	8.4	12.4
Gujarat	8.3	17.3	15.8	16.0	12.6	12.8	12.4	18.8	10.6
Haryana	5.0	9.3	9.5	7.2	8.7	9.7	16.6	7.9	5.6
Himachal Pradesh	6.5	7.6	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.3	9.8	6.3	2.3
Jammu & Kashmir	14.3	13.2	13.5	21.9	0.0	14.3	5.7	2.6	4.1
Jharkhand	5.2	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	37.7	38.5	50.3	45.0	50.1	46.9	0.0	24.4	18.2
Kerala	7.1	7.9	5.5	7.7	4.0	0.0	28.9	5.5	0.0
Ladakh	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8	34.2	42.0
Lakshadweep	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	56.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	14.1	12.7	15.3	12.9	16.6	14.6	13.4	8.7
Maharashtra	14.5	13.1	10.7	9.7	10.7	9.9	12.6	9.0	8.2
Manipur	17.0	9.1	8.8	32.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.1	0
Meghalaya	14.8	27.0	20.4	30.7	14.2	20.3	19.8	20.8	17.17
Mizoram	1.9	11.3	23.7	15.2	0.0	62.2	43.3	25.4	41.97
Nagaland	16.0	24.0	41.8	28.8	21.3	21.4	26.4	32.4	21.08
Odisha	52.3	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Puducherry	48.6	0.0	6.0	4.0	0.0	22.6	0.0	19.6	0
Punjab	7.5	5.4	7.2	6.3	11.9	8.7	0.0	11.6	29.3
Rajasthan	8.4	14.12	7.7	7.3	8.1	10.5	6.3	6.4	5.28
Sikkim	0.0	13.06	20.4	0.0	26.2	24.1	20.5	22.0	3.73
Tamilnadu	2.1	8.4	6.8	6.5	7.2	14.4	1.4	0.0	3.92
Telangana	N/A	0	5.8	22.1	10.4	20.6	23.8	24.4	23.57
Tripura	20.5	20.8	25.5	23.3	21.6	21.4	22.1	24.2	6.89
Uttar Pradesh	0.9	3.5	8.9	14.0	19.6	14.5	9.3	12.0	8.19
Uttarakhand	5.7	5.8	8.1	5.9	7.9	8.2	5.3	4.4	3.53
West Bengal	20.7	18.5	16.7	23.6	15.6	17.8	10.3	9.7	15.09

Primary transition rates

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	98.4	98.7	100.0	98.2	99.2	98.9	99.6	99.1	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	95.9	52.0	91.0	97.2	99.3	97.0	99.6	99.1	98.4
Arunachal Pradesh	98.0	98.5	97.0	89.9	97.4	95.8	100.0	98.6	98.1
Assam	93.2	91.8	85.6	93.3	92.4	100.0	99.4	97.5	92.7
Bihar	86.2	82.6	85.0	76.1	78.2	77.3	79.4	79.9	87.5
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	93.1	95.6	94.3	94.3	97.8	93.6	95.2	95.5	97.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	99.1	96.5	97.0	99.4	98.2	96.6	100.0	93.2	100.0
Delhi	100.0	97.6	94.6	94.0	92.6	94.5	99.1	96.5	100.0
Goa	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	99.1	97.0	99.8	100.0
Gujarat	97.8	97.9	98.1	97.7	96.1	97.0	100.0	98.6	98.8
Haryana	97.0	97.1	92.4	99.5	99.8	98.2	98.3	96.7	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	97.9	98.0	98.1	98.6	99.2	99.3	98.5	97.6	98.5
Jammu & Kashmir	93.3	94.4	93.6	87.3	95.9	91.6	97.8	92.6	92.8
Jharkhand	80.2	82.8	84.2	76.3	94.8	85.9	91.5	86.4	93.5
Karnataka	94.3	96.2	96.4	96.8	96.1	99.8	86.6	97.4	97.8
Kerala	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0
Ladakh	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	96.9	94.0
Lakshadweep	97.0	98.1	97.3	96.2	97.7	100.0	90.0	100.0	99.6
Madhya Pradesh	87.4	85.8	88.7	89.6	91.3	92.6	95.9	96.1	94.7
Maharashtra	99.0	99.6	98.7	99.2	99.6	98.8	99.5	98.7	98.9
Manipur	87.7	84.4	84.7	81.7	92.5	90.8	90.7	90.4	85.3
Meghalaya	100.0	94.5	94.7	90.7	95.3	90.7	100.0	100.0	99.5
Mizoram	84.1	94.3	96.0	91.6	97.5	98.9	99.3	100.0	100.0
Nagaland	88.0	78.7	87.3	79.0	93.5	94.2	95.0	95.6	96.9
Odisha	88.8	91.1	91.3	90.6	90.9	93.7	95.8	97.0	97.5
Puducherry	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	95.9
Punjab	97.6	97.09	95.3	95.7	94.6	97.4	99.4	100.0	96.0
Rajasthan	88.7	88.2	92.0	91.6	95.9	91.9	96.0	95.3	93.5
Sikkim	94.9	92.3	93.1	91.3	99.1	92.9	96.7	94.2	95.1
Tamilnadu	95.4	97.8	95.0	98.6	90.7	98.1	98.5	97.2	99.6
Telangana	N/A	0.0	98.2	92.5	96.9	96.3	98.8	100.0	97.0
Tripura	92.1	90.17	91.3	90.2	94.0	93.1	94.0	90.2	94.0
Uttar Pradesh	76.9	78.46	79.1	77.9	80.9	80.2	86.4	82.7	88.5
Uttarakhand	95.9	92.77	93.5	93.0	95.6	95.1	95.9	93.0	96.4
West Bengal	92.4	96.03	97.7	91.0	96.9	95.9	92.0	88.4	81.0

Upper primary transition rates

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.6	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7
Andhra Pradesh	96.3	52.7	94.4	97.8	98.2	95.7	98.6	98.8	96.9
Arunachal Pradesh	87.2	89.7	89.0	86.4	91.4	92.1	87.0	84.3	87.7
Assam	82.7	83.8	87.4	94.5	92.9	96.3	93.3	89.8	83.5
Bihar	95.5	90.8	84.6	73.9	70.8	71.5	75.2	83.8	76.9
Chandigarh	99.4	98.9	98.6	100.0	97.6	98.6	99.5	98.6	100.0
Chhattisgarh	89.4	58.2	86.9	86.8	86.6	87.0	90.4	88.3	88.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	96.0	95.6	95.3	96.6	97.1	97.3	96.3	95.1	99.0
Delhi	97.8	95.4	99.8	99.3	97.2	96.7	100.0	96.1	96.8
Goa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	100.0	100.0
Gujarat	87.8	87.2	84.2	84.2	83.4	84.8	100.0	87.9	86.5
Haryana	96.7	94.3	92.9	97.8	97.9	96.5	88.5	96.5	96.9
Himachal Pradesh	97.8	97.6	97.6	97.7	98.9	99.7	95.7	97.2	97.8
Jammu & Kashmir	85.4	88.2	87.5	86.1	93.7	89.7	99.5	91.0	92.8
Jharkhand	81.9	79.9	79.2	69.4	89.8	77.5	90.0	78.4	85.7
Karnataka	91.4	94.3	92.1	93.1	96.4	98.5	80.0	96.5	96.6
Kerala	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	95.5	100.0	100.0
Ladakh							100.0	97.8	97.7
Lakshadweep	100.0	97.7	97.8	100.0	99.4	100.0	74.1	100.0	97.4
Madhya Pradesh	81.9	78.8	81.5	84.1	85.2	86.7	88.6	80.4	77.6
Maharashtra	99.3	100.0	98.7	98.5	96.8	96.4	98.0	98.1	97.6
Manipur	86.2	86.2	87.7	83.3	88.7	77.8	90.0	88.8	88.6
Meghalaya	82.3	82.1	80.3	73.4	77.9	78.6	82.9	84.2	79.8
Mizoram	79.1	94.0	95.5	88.9	87.3	97.4	100.0	92.7	95.2
Nagaland	80.8	78.3	92.0	76.8	90.3	88.9	86.9	91.7	93.9
Odisha	93.2	94.8	92.8	91.3	91.4	91.8	91.1	92.0	82.5
Puducherry	99.6	99.7	99.4	100.0	98.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	97.8
Punjab	91.9	93.43	93.6	94.3	92.4	94.4	100.0	100.0	86.0
Rajasthan	91.7	90.6	94.9	93.7	93.4	93.7	97.1	93.1	90.9
Sikkim	98.1	95.9	100.0	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tamilnadu	92.9	89.5	96.7	96.8	89.3	99.2	99.5	98.4	99.6
Telangana		0.0	97.2	94.6	97.0	97.5	99.3	100.0	96.3
Tripura	97.8	99.23	98.0	94.4	95.9	95.2	95.8	85.1	90.3
Uttar Pradesh	92.3	93.82	88.9	94.2	83.8	85.5	87.1	79.3	85.0
Uttarakhand	96.0	95.22	94.1	93.5	92.6	92.2	93.7	90.6	91.5
West Bengal	89.8	92.58	92.0	91.0	100.0	96.6	96.1	96.5	94.6

Secondary transition rates

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	93.0	93.9	89.8	94.1	95.6	73.7	97.1	89.5	94.1
Andhra Pradesh	76.8	40.8	71.7	0.0	56.8	68.9	74.2	68.7	71.7
Arunachal Pradesh	76.4	81.8	78.8	58.0	76.9	48.2	60.4	78.1	83.0
Assam	55.1	46.9	55.8	54.4	49.5	52.2	51.1	50.7	70.6
Bihar	37.4	44.4	44.1	25.7	36.4	45.7	55.8	58.2	57.8
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	61.8	58.5	60.4	59.4	63.0	70.9	72.8	73.8	87.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	68.8	55.2	58.1	60.7	60.9	68.5	71.8	69.5	89.9
Delhi	95.4	93.7	97.5	93.0	93.9	86.3	76.2	98.4	98.5
Goa	97.2	97.5	94.3	92.2	100.0	96.9	90.4	94.1	87.6
Gujarat	71.3	62.5	57.3	60.0	64.5	60.8	94.5	57.3	71.8
Haryana	79.5	76.1	69.6	76.4	66.2	64.1	63.8	75.7	92.0
Himachal Pradesh	69.1	77.4	83.5	84.0	87.3	82.9	69.1	83.7	97.5
Jammu & Kashmir	88.9	93.4	82.0	71.9	100.0	74.4	87.3	96.3	90.0
Jharkhand	59.9	59.4	57.8	46.9	80.1	66.1	72.0	77.5	83.8
Karnataka	25.1	45.7	52.0	1.9	56.4	56.9	77.3	68.3	69.6
Kerala	77.2	73.3	75.9	75.9	77.3	82.8	70.1	86.2	88.8
Ladakh							84.8	93.2	91.5
Lakshadweep	90.7	88.0	96.2	93.4	91.9	97.7	99.7	100.0	99.8
Madhya Pradesh	70.3	56.6	51.5	60.3	59.8	67.7	65.3	66.0	89.2
Maharashtra	77.2	80.8	85.2	83.5	80.4	79.5	74.4	80.8	79.2
Manipur	82.6	74.1	73.9	72.3	88.0	78.3	84.8	83.1	100.0
Meghalaya	43.5	54.4	61.5	55.7	61.7	56.5	59.5	52.9	62.3
Mizoram	53.3	57.9	56.1	58.8	63.8	69.7	61.4	64.2	76.3
Nagaland	64.6	65.8	81.6	70.0	70.6	58.2	74.6	70.1	74.6
Odisha	1.6	2.3	43.9	45.7	47.8	83.7	61.2	60.6	49.9
Puducherry	78.1	78.9	82.7	84.5	70.0	80.9	90.3	88.9	89.3
Punjab	82.9	86.33	83.4	85.7	76.7	81.4	88.0	74.5	79.2
Rajasthan	64.7	64.4	74.3	72.4	78.0	76.8	77.9	79.6	86.7
Sikkim	89.0	90.0	87.7	77.7	90.2	75.3	77.0	86.4	89.9
Tamilnadu	81.3	79.8	85.1	83.3	79.4	78.7	85.9	87.8	90.5
Telangana		0.0	69.5	56.9	67.2	73.1	74.2	69.8	72.6
Tripura	50.1	49.5	47.2	47.3	53.2	50.9	58.4	69.2	95.5
Uttar Pradesh	88.2	80.45	74.5	75.3	66.4	64.5	68.6	71.9	80.4
Uttarakhand	76.0	75.32	75.1	78.0	76.9	92.2	79.9	79.3	90.4
West Bengal	74.5	75.35	75.3	71.4	81.6	76.7	78.7	78.7	80.0

Primary repetition rates

State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.54	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0.85	0.00	0	0.00	0
Arunachal Pradesh	2.99	4.35	3.78	2.37	2.37
Assam	0.35	0.23	0.17	0.22	0.22
Bihar	0.41	0.13	0.00	0.00	0
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Chhattisgarh	0.85	1.67	0.90	0.18	0.18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.72	0.63	0.22	0.00	0
Delhi	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0
Haryana	0.11	0.07	0.56	0.00	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.12	0.14	0.00	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.59	0.82	0.20	0.10	0.1
Jharkhand	0.66	0.50	0.80	0.23	0.23
Karnataka	1.31	0.41	0.77	0.94	0.94
Kerala	0.00	0.33	0.06	0.00	0
Ladakh			0.13	0.02	0.02
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Madhya Pradesh	0.79	0.74	0.47	0.59	0.59
Maharashtra	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.08	0.08
Manipur	1.22	0.02	0.35	0.15	0.15
Meghalaya	3.41	0.59	1.42	1.34	1.34
Mizoram	0.72	3.54	0.17	0.10	0.1
Nagaland	4.31	0.74	2.56	1.72	1.72
Odisha	0.53	4.35	0.00	0.00	0
Puducherry	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0
Punjab	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08
Rajasthan	1.65	0.00	0.20	0.00	0
Sikkim	0.52	0.93	0.37	0.13	0.13
Tamilnadu	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0
Telangana	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Tripura	0.38	0.85	1.09	0.15	0.15
Uttar Pradesh	0.50	0.65	0.57	0.63	0.05
Uttarakhand	0.22	0.26	0.07	0.05	0.63
West Bengal	0.43	3.32	2.48	2.38	2.38

Upper primary repetition rates

State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.54	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1.78	0.00	0	0.07	0.07
Arunachal Pradesh	3.15	4.84	3.40	1.72	1.72
Assam	0.58	0.54	0.25	0.25	0.25
Bihar	0.29	0.13	0.10	0.05	0.05
Chandigarh	0.16	0.20	0.07	0.00	0
Chhattisgarh	0.45	1.26	0.67	0.18	0.18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.77	1.11	0.26	0.00	0
Delhi	0.21	0.06	0.01	0.00	0
Goa	0.13	0.09	0.00	0.00	0
Gujarat	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Haryana	0.09	0.04	0.50	0.09	0.09
Himachal Pradesh	0.34	0.48	0.11	0.02	0.02
Jammu & Kashmir	0.55	0.83	0.22	0.05	0.05
Jharkhand	0.99	0.56	0.81	0.17	0.17
Karnataka	1.08	0.38	0.84	1.53	1.53
Kerala	0.23	0.48	0.00	0.00	0
Ladakh			0.08	0.12	0.12
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Madhya Pradesh	0.73	10.38	0.48	0.53	0.53
Maharashtra	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.09	0.09
Manipur	0.94	0.03	0.35	0.08	0.08
Meghalaya	4.39	0.43	1.82	1.62	1.62
Mizoram	0.21	4.46	0.16	0.05	0.05
Nagaland	5.23	0.59	3.55	2.22	2.22
Odisha	0.24	5.89	0.00	0.19	0.19
Puducherry	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0
Punjab	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07
Rajasthan	1.67	0.00	0.18	0.00	0
Sikkim	0.84	0.99	0.00	0.09	0.09
Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Telangana	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00	0
Tripura	0.34	0.65	1.83	0.31	0.31
Uttar Pradesh	0.80	0.93	0.77	0.78	0.03
Uttarakhand	0.15	0.31	0.10	0.03	0.78
West Bengal	0.34	0.40	0.00	1.19	1.19

Secondary repetition rates

State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.99	8.65	0.69	0.17	0.17
Andhra Pradesh	2.14	0.00	0	0.06	0.06
Arunachal Pradesh	2.49	2.95	1.83	1.00	1
Assam	4.53	3.83	2.04	1.13	1.13
Bihar	0.56	0.25	0.18	0.09	0.09
Chandigarh	5.77	5.78	2.46	0.00	0
Chhattisgarh	8.80	7.08	1.69	0.27	0.27
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	3.79	7.37	4.99	0.49	0.49
Delhi	6.66	6.93	4.16	2.17	2.17
Goa	10.96	10.39	0.81	1.56	1.56
Gujarat	8.44	7.53	0.04	0.00	0
Haryana	0.73	0.41	6.80	0.89	0.89
Himachal Pradesh	6.55	6.86	1.44	0.07	0.07
Jammu & Kashmir	6.72	7.05	0.76	0.33	0.33
Jharkhand	2.82	2.05	1.91	0.40	0.4
Karnataka	1.75	1.08	1.00	1.79	1.79
Kerala	0.89	1.45	0.11	0.00	0
Ladakh			0.42	0.62	0.62
Lakshadweep	5.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Madhya Pradesh	7.00	6.27	4.90	1.02	1.02
Maharashtra	1.14	7.00	0.44	0.32	0.32
Manipur	1.45	1.14	0.64	0.14	0.14
Meghalaya	9.60	0.62	4.16	3.99	3.99
Mizoram	8.10	9.13	3.58	1.94	1.94
Nagaland	10.27	5.38	7.23	3.93	3.93
Odisha	2.16	10.85	0.01	0.24	0.24
Puducherry	2.53	0.62	0.00	0.00	0
Punjab	3.08	2.16	0.00	0.30	0.3
Rajasthan	4.73	0.49	1.57	1.35	1.35
Sikkim	7.71	4.59	4.63	2.05	2.05
Tamilnadu	2.23	7.68	0.20	0.25	0.25
Telangana	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0
Tripura	11.98	9.00	6.35	1.34	1.34
Uttar Pradesh	2.82	2.44	1.96	1.36	0.67
Uttarakhand	5.63	5.00	3.83	0.67	1.36
West Bengal	3.45	7.09	6.86	5.47	5.47

Retention rates

State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	90.86	79.81	82.48	64.64	88.99
Andhra Pradesh	42.50	57.67	77.04	85.81	81.44
Arunachal Pradesh	37.52	34.89	29.37	37.86	38.82
Assam	51.72	57.31	49.10	53.89	54.04
Bihar	64.53	66.04	56.18	62.81	67.83
Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	98.82	100.00	100.00
Chhattisgarh	74.11	74.05	66.76	74.78	73.81
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	86.14	88.94	77.62	83.00	85.93
Delhi	92.54	86.27	85.30	95.08	95.24
Goa	90.52	94.75	91.71	94.25	91.95
Gujarat	97.18	94.78	72.67	75.71	75.16
Haryana	83.95	84.25	88.43	90.32	93.06
Himachal Pradesh	97.77	97.83	87.46	94.85	91.81
Jammu & Kashmir	93.92	94.77	55.52	62.63	64.20
Jharkhand	64.77	61.48	50.03	57.02	60.27
Karnataka	54.01	57.51	77.00	80.85	79.60
Kerala	83.71	86.68	99.92	100.00	100.00
Ladakh			63.08	15.59	73.52
Lakshadweep	87.06	91.62	87.75	92.67	96.93
Madhya Pradesh	58.97	64.14	57.59	61.81	63.77
Maharashtra	90.59	90.79	84.97	85.75	88.00
Manipur	50.24	54.15	49.26	51.94	53.22
Meghalaya	47.93	44.51	39.32	43.57	40.53
Mizoram	47.69	49.25	45.24	47.89	49.13
Nagaland	48.76	47.63	41.44	47.54	46.30
Odisha	74.42	75.45	66.42	73.54	70.72
Puducherry	95.12	93.64	90.63	94.08	91.43
Punjab	90.26	90.74	90.85	95.55	83.16
Rajasthan	63.98	64.62	60.50	68.53	68.41
Sikkim	74.03	75.90	66.35	73.91	75.19
Tamilnadu	87.69	85.37	82.96	85.56	86.55
Telangana	0.00	28.06	68.83	38.75	76.44
Tripura	74.69	74.96	66.27	67.74	72.17
Uttar Pradesh	68.54	65.15	60.21	64.48	63.06
Uttarakhand	78.50	79.82	75.02	80.08	77.62
West Bengal	68.36	63.46	58.25	71.77	63.50

Percentage of all social minority groups' enrollment to total enrollment

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.20	26.9	29.3	31.3	31.7	32.7	32.4	33.1	33.70
Andhra Pradesh	52.90	74.4	76.60	77.10	77.00	77.30	77.60	78.00	77.70
Arunachal Pradesh	99.40	76.00	75.90	74.90	75.60	75.50	75.90	77.20	76.90
Assam	73.80	50.60	50.90	50.10	50.40	49.30	48.70	48.40	48.50
Bihar	35.20	84.70	85.40	86.00	84.70	83.80	83.80	84.00	84.40
Chandigarh	98.20	12.90	12.70	13.40	13.30	13.20	13.30	13.30	13.10
Chhattisgarh	54.00	91.70	91.60	91.10	91.60	91.10	90.80	91.00	91.20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	59.80	57.30	56.90	56.50	54.60	52.90	52.40	53.30	52.30
Delhi	95.00	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.30	16.20	16.40	16.60	17.20
Goa	89.80	21.20	20.40	24.70	20.70	20.20	19.70	19.80	19.80
Gujarat	52.20	71.90	71.80	71.70	71.40	69.40	69.20	70.40	70.20
Haryana	55.70	55.90	54.40	53.40	52.90	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.60
Himachal Pradesh	85.80	46.30	46.30	46.40	46.20	45.90	45.90	45.60	45.90
Jammu & Kashmir	91.90	30.50	29.90	31.90	30.50	29.00	26.80	27.10	27.90
Jharkhand	54.30	87.20	87.10	88.00	87.50	86.70	86.90	87.00	87.70
Karnataka	43.20	84.00	88.70	85.90	87.40	88.00	88.40	89.00	89.20
Kerala	35.60	75.10	75.80	76.10	76.50	76.40	77.20	78.00	78.10
Ladakh							93.70	94.40	94.80
Lakshadweep	99.50	99.90	99.70	99.60	99.60	99.70	99.60	99.50	99.70
Madhya Pradesh	56.50	83.50	83.10	83.20	83.50	83.90	83.50	83.40	84.00
Maharashtra	65.60	58.30	58.10	58.10	57.60	56.90	56.50	56.30	56.20
Manipur	77.90	67.90	68.80	75.90	75.90	74.90	74.60	76.30	75.70
Meghalaya	99.20	92.60	92.80	93.20	93.10	93.10	93.00	93.00	92.80
Mizoram	99.50	99.00	98.70	98.30	98.60	98.90	99.10	99.00	99.20
Nagaland	99.70	87.90	90.70	88.90	89.70	88.70	89.90	89.60	89.40
Odisha	62.00	85.30	83.20	83.00	83.30	82.50	81.20	81.30	82.70
Puducherry	93.90	91.10	92.50	90.90	88.40	91.80	91.60	91.60	88.90
Punjab	86.20	48.40	49.90	50.00	52.30	51.90	50.90	50.80	53.00
Rajasthan	51.40	82.20	82.40	82.10	82.50	83.10	83.00	83.20	83.40
Sikkim	59.90	84.40	85.30	80.70	82.60	82.30	82.60	83.00	82.00
Tamilnadu	29.10	95.90	96.20	96.20	96.00	96.30	96.10	92.00	92.20
Telangana		76.10	74.50	77.70	77.70	77.50	77.30	77.30	77.90
Tripura	81.20	74.50	74.60	74.70	75.00	74.30	75.00	75.20	75.00
Uttar Pradesh	48.80	78.50	78.80	78.60	78.90	79.90	79.50	79.60	79.70
Uttarakhand	76.50	50.50	51.30	51.40	51.30	51.00	51.00	50.90	51.30
West Bengal	87.80	47.10	47.30	47.90	48.20	48.10	47.10	46.20	45.40

Percentage of enrollment of CWSN students

State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.17	0.14	0	0.02	0
Andhra Pradesh	68.63	92.42	0.94	1.68	1.26
Arunachal Pradesh	1.89	3.01	0.03	0	0.87
Assam	19.55	1.29	2.9	0.54	53.35
Bihar	86.15	64.97	85.94	28.3	2.72
Chandigarh	9.56	14.97	0.03	0.95	1.78
Chhattisgarh	25.53	6.34	0.2	46.03	0.94
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	10.57	18.46	0.03	0	0.03
Delhi	9.33	5.6	4.36	9.43	0.24
Goa	11.56	0.08	34.27	0	0.8
Gujarat	27.19	5.19	58.35	1.12	1.01
Haryana	2.98	3.33	0.03	1.56	1.43
Himachal Pradesh	1.03	1.11	0.17	1	0.07
Jammu & Kashmir	100	100	100	0.19	6.14
Jharkhand	6.07	4.85	1.42	2.05	5.65
Karnataka	5.38	1.43	0.6	0.73	12.48
Kerala	36.81	19.5	8.63	31.42	22.73
Ladakh	0	0	0.03	0.02	0.49
Lakshadweep	1.03	1.96	0.11	0	0.03
Madhya Pradesh	19.75	12.38	4.5	13.98	13.21
Maharashtra	67.49	1.8	0.26	100	59.31
Manipur	9.73	0	0.6	7.04	19.28
Meghalaya	6.35	0.14	0	13.59	0.17
Mizoram	2.12	3.03	0.03	0.1	1.46
Nagaland	3.89	3.64	3.1	0.54	1.32
Odisha	66.86	38.51	0.97	24.53	100
Puducherry	8.24	3.96	0.03	12.06	1.26
Punjab	16.2	0.65	0.54	25.77	11.02
Rajasthan	0.06	14.26	0.83	0.95	2.51
Sikkim	4.81	0.1	0.03	0	0.42
Tamilnadu	1.89	5.23	2.22	1.14	1.43
Telangana	0	2.65	0.51	0.24	0.49
Tripura	0.52	0.18	0	0.05	0.14
Uttar Pradesh	17.34	26.34	0.14	0.17	6.45
Uttarakhand	26.62	7.54	7.49	28.49	18.2
West Bengal	31.43	50.79	4.1	0.56	0.84

Schools with access to all weather roads

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.50	86.00	86.20	86.00	86.80	85.50	85.40	86.30	86.80
Andhra Pradesh	95.20	94.70	94.20	94.00	93.50	100.00	94.40	94.30	94.20
Arunachal Pradesh	66.30	67.30	66.20	66.30	68.60	68.40	70.70	71.00	71.90
Assam	85.60	83.30	82.90	82.80	79.50	79.70	80.30	81.00	81.70
Bihar	85.10	86.10	86.70	86.80	83.30	84.00	85.60	85.10	86.20
Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chhattisgarh	93.60	90.40	89.10	88.70	88.00	91.40	92.50	93.10	95.60
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	93.40	94.90	94.90	95.10	90.60	93.00	93.80	94.40	97.20
Delhi	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Goa	96.30	96.80	98.10	98.30	98.40	99.70	99.70	99.70	99.70
Gujarat	97.40	97.10	96.90	98.70	99.30	98.20	97.90	97.80	97.50
Haryana	98.00	98.10	98.00	98.10	97.90	98.10	99.20	99.10	99.20
Himachal Pradesh	81.70	82.60	82.80	82.80	85.20	85.40	85.50	87.70	88.00
Jammu & Kashmir	81.50	80.20	79.50	79.10	80.00	80.00	79.40	79.10	79.10
Jharkhand	51.90	53.10	54.10	56.10	62.30	65.70	68.80	72.20	76.00
Karnataka	92.50	92.70	92.80	90.30	54.70	99.20	75.60	80.00	83.50
Kerala	96.90	97.20	97.20	97.30	97.30	97.10	97.40	97.80	98.70
Ladakh							88.00	87.40	88.40
Lakshadweep	71.70	73.30	80.00	82.20	82.20	91.10	91.10	91.10	92.10
Madhya Pradesh	91.10	90.20	90.10	90.10	90.40	89.80	89.50	90.20	90.60
Maharashtra	97.20	97.50	97.60	97.70	97.50	97.50	97.20	97.20	97.30
Manipur	85.50	85.00	84.20	84.40	87.20	86.10	86.40	86.60	86.70
Meghalaya	57.00	58.50	59.40	59.80	60.30	61.00	61.80	62.30	63.30
Mizoram	98.90	93.30	93.90	93.30	93.50	93.70	93.90	93.30	93.00
Nagaland	82.20	82.20	82.30	82.10	84.00	81.70	81.80	81.50	82.70
Odisha	87.20	89.90	90.10	90.40	91.50	91.80	99.20	99.20	97.30
Puducherry	98.80	99.50	99.90	99.30	99.20	99.50	100.00	100.00	99.50
Punjab	99.10	99.40	99.60	99.90	99.60	97.00	100.00	100.00	99.80
Rajasthan	76.70	77.70	78.80	80.20	80.70	82.80	84.60	85.60	87.40
Sikkim	85.20	84.70	84.40	83.00	84.50	84.40	84.90	84.50	84.60
Tamilnadu	98.00	98.20	98.30	98.40	98.60	1.40	71.10	71.20	69.50
Telangana		94.50	93.80	93.40	93.10	92.70	92.70	92.80	92.70
Tripura	78.30	79.30	80.50	80.70	84.10	83.90	84.50	84.60	84.40
Uttar Pradesh	96.40	96.10	95.90	94.90	92.50	92.00	91.50	91.80	92.10
Uttarakhand	78.40	77.60	76.90	76.00	71.90	67.80	67.10	65.90	63.50
West Bengal	87.10	88.10	88.50	88.50	84.10	85.50	89.40	90.10	90.40

Number of schools per 100 square km

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.55	5.02	5.02	5.03	5.06	5.02	5.07	5.06	5.04
Andhra Pradesh	67.15	39.37	38.47	37.75	39.05	39.04	39.16	38.87	38.01
Arunachal Pradesh	4.63	4.69	4.83	4.85	4.85	4.53	4.38	4.39	4.30
Assam	87.51	89.31	90.57	91.10	89.34	84.56	84.02	83.13	77.59
Bihar	85.51	88.35	89.46	90.23	93.70	94.75	95.87	99.25	98.94
Chandigarh	168.42	172.81	176.32	176.32	197.37	200.88	200.88	201.75	204.39
Chhattisgarh	41.74	41.71	39.78	40.12	41.56	41.63	41.65	41.79	41.80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	95.52	99.59	100.20	100.20	99.59	98.98	98.37	79.44	76.29
Delhi	363.39	387.26	388.06	386.45	385.91	384.56	382.27	380.45	378.89
Goa	42.81	42.22	41.98	41.90	41.19	40.14	40.03	40.01	40.79
Gujarat	26.07	26.48	26.71	27.16	27.59	27.81	27.84	27.74	27.44
Haryana	49.71	49.40	50.47	51.54	52.55	53.23	53.60	53.75	53.66
Himachal Pradesh	31.86	32.28	32.40	32.71	32.86	32.71	32.66	32.59	32.38
Jammu & Kashmir	51.83	52.30	52.38	52.63	52.82	53.49	51.97	52.09	51.87
Jharkhand	59.43	60.06	60.88	59.90	62.13	57.59	57.20	56.85	56.27
Karnataka	39.04	39.12	39.36	39.66	40.19	40.79	40.23	40.10	39.86
Kerala	43.91	43.96	44.09	44.13	43.79	42.99	42.89	42.42	41.80
Ladakh							0.63	0.63	0.59
Lakshadweep	143.75	140.63	140.63	140.63	140.63	140.63	140.63	140.63	118.75
Madhya Pradesh	49.10	48.87	48.91	49.56	49.83	49.98	43.27	43.23	40.74
Maharashtra	34.11	34.61	34.98	35.33	35.85	35.73	35.82	35.78	35.62
Manipur	21.55	22.28	22.36	22.30	21.55	21.70	20.89	20.84	20.68
Meghalaya	62.00	63.68	64.71	64.79	65.70	65.40	65.67	65.51	65.09
Mizoram	17.16	18.07	18.14	18.45	18.59	18.56	18.61	18.62	18.55
Nagaland	20.60	18.11	17.05	17.08	17.12	16.60	16.64	16.40	16.39
Odisha	50.13	50.70	52.00	52.13	51.19	50.83	49.57	47.48	46.08
Puducherry	147.96	149.39	149.18	150.41	149.59	150.82	151.22	151.22	150.20
Punjab	58.22	57.94	57.56	57.51	57.44	56.86	57.14	56.98	55.00
Rajasthan	35.32	31.20	31.68	30.90	30.83	30.94	31.04	31.37	31.08
Sikkim	18.00	17.95	18.02	18.56	18.32	18.18	18.00	17.80	17.74
Tamilnadu	43.69	43.97	44.27	44.62	44.96	45.48	45.28	45.29	45.21
Telangana		40.81	38.04	38.49	38.22	37.79	37.99	38.29	38.44
Tripura	45.78	45.95	46.19	46.37	47.00	47.16	47.11	47.05	47.01
Uttar Pradesh	103.72	104.94	106.24	109.98	114.26	113.41	105.57	106.63	107.11
Uttarakhand	44.22	44.93	44.92	44.99	45.38	44.05	43.56	43.32	42.66
West Bengal	107.01	107.70	107.87	108.65	110.39	110.23	107.89	107.21	106.75

Number of colleges per 100 square km

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.44	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.92	1.92	2.16	2.16
Andhra Pradesh	4.15	4.31	3.80	4.30	4.24	4.32	4.44	4.20	4.20
Arunachal Pradesh	0.72	0.75	0.78	0.86	0.83	1.03	1.08	1.17	1.22
Assam	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.84	0.89	0.92	0.98	1.00
Bihar	0.76	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.83	0.90	0.94	1.11	1.17
Chandigarh	11.59	11.59	10.73	10.73	10.73	10.73	10.73	11.16	11.16
Chhattisgarh	1.19	1.24	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.34	1.43	1.54	1.62
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	2.83	3.70	3.48	3.48	3.70	3.91	1.74	39.13	40.87
Delhi	3.35	3.38	3.40	3.17	3.17	3.20	3.19	1.09	1.10
Goa	3.64	3.71	3.64	3.64	3.71	3.77	3.84	150.13	158.61
Gujarat	3.61	3.69	3.75	3.93	4.08	4.14	4.22	2.01	2.02
Haryana	4.63	4.69	4.69	4.87	4.06	4.37	4.58	1.47	1.47
Himachal Pradesh	1.64	1.78	1.93	2.07	1.81	1.86	1.91	1.93	1.89
Jammu & Kashmir	1.14	1.13	1.14	1.10	1.03	1.02	1.10	1.17	1.27
Jharkhand	0.63	0.67	0.73	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.72	9.44	9.88
Karnataka	4.33	4.57	4.65	4.91	4.70	4.80	5.29	1.89	1.91
Kerala	7.09	7.75	8.02	8.21	8.04	8.30	8.73	0.02	0.04
Ladakh							0.51	0.00	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6868.42	7215.79
Madhya Pradesh	1.70	1.83	1.80	1.73	1.69	1.74	1.92	3.61	3.74
Maharashtra	4.10	4.24	4.17	3.91	3.94	3.96	4.10	0.10	0.10
Manipur	1.80	1.86	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.99	2.21	1.62	1.67
Meghalaya	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.27	0.27
Mizoram	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.82	0.89	1.74	1.76
Nagaland	2.21	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.43	2.47	2.47	44.37	47.83
Odisha	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.71	1.67	1.70	1.75	0.13	0.13
Puducherry	11.41	11.41	11.41	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.73	141.17	141.85
Punjab	3.60	3.63	3.79	3.86	3.80	3.84	3.90	13.34	14.20
Rajasthan	2.61	2.72	2.87	3.01	2.78	2.97	3.18	0.02	0.02
Sikkim	1.03	1.11	1.27	1.35	1.35	1.51	1.75	211.83	224.70
Tamilnadu	4.18	4.21	4.03	4.03	4.20	4.19	4.44	3.51	3.54
Telangana		5.69	5.70	5.50	4.75	4.61	4.81	0.04	0.04
Tripura	0.95	0.97	1.03	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.10	1.10
Uttar Pradesh	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19
Uttarakhand	23.87	26.41	28.45	31.00	30.34	31.02	34.14	35.56	36.71
West Bengal	1.04	1.11	1.14	1.28	1.42	1.45	1.49	1.53	1.60

Percentage of schools having library

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.46	94.93	96.38	96.87	98.32	98.31	99.52	99.52	99.52
Andhra Pradesh	90.24	96.15	96.04	95.75	38.81	88.29	89.02	90.33	97.57
Arunachal Pradesh	19.21	25.75	26.29	28.41	41.89	24.10	42.39	42.59	44.99
Assam	45.80	56.36	58.47	61.88	69.64	75.76	79.07	84.14	87.36
Bihar	60.37	70.01	70.06	69.49	71.74	59.11	61.70	60.61	63.35
Chandigarh	98.96	99.49	99.00	98.01	99.56	96.07	97.38	98.26	98.28
Chhattisgarh	83.24	91.28	92.59	92.64	92.76	86.92	91.64	96.98	98.19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	94.67	97.14	96.95	95.12	93.25	98.77	98.99	99.16	98.70
Delhi	96.79	97.96	98.16	97.92	98.62	96.30	25.88	100.00	100.00
Goa	94.89	97.70	99.23	99.16	96.07	98.79	3521.32	99.12	99.74
Gujarat	90.00	91.88	92.92	94.69	95.52	91.58	41.59	95.80	95.99
Haryana	98.17	97.56	96.94	96.58	97.24	93.61	72.36	96.36	97.05
Himachal Pradesh	96.17	95.82	95.70	95.06	95.28	92.46	105.08	95.14	95.93
Jammu & Kashmir	47.72	58.65	62.95	64.18	73.09	62.76	145.93	68.11	72.18
Jharkhand	87.92	91.83	91.83	91.77	91.48	91.53	157.16	93.15	93.90
Karnataka	96.61	97.53	97.80	96.28	94.33	90.03	20.83	95.03	96.37
Kerala	91.92	96.33	96.66	96.74	97.11	95.11	3.03	97.68	98.44
Ladakh							0.00	92.80	97.55
Lakshadweep	97.83	97.78	97.78	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	80.03	88.81	90.01	90.00	92.81	92.68	92.85	93.70	94.82
Maharashtra	94.04	96.20	96.03	96.10	96.98	95.49	96.82	97.39	97.76
Manipur	25.77	28.55	27.68	28.73	29.74	21.76	24.79	25.47	25.71
Meghalaya	8.54	11.62	11.95	12.37	25.59	8.74	12.09	14.14	23.75
Mizoram	71.55	73.27	77.36	77.55	79.87	77.49	80.33	81.78	82.59
Nagaland	27.12	33.54	40.87	40.20	46.14	38.52	39.20	55.65	72.33
Odisha	85.44	91.39	92.27	93.01	94.33	94.66	94.62	91.72	94.65
Puducherry	99.59	99.73	99.86	99.86	99.73	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.59
Punjab	94.83	95.61	96.23	96.87	95.87	99.04	100.00	100.00	99.55
Rajasthan	60.08	69.32	71.52	72.81	78.06	71.59	74.40	75.51	77.50
Sikkim	35.55	47.33	60.36	58.92	75.85	88.53	89.35	90.18	89.91
Tamilnadu	97.35	99.12	99.21	99.31	95.96	95.03	100.00	99.99	100.00
Telangana		93.16	91.76	92.25	92.73	92.44	92.50	91.91	91.71
Tripura	30.10	41.22	43.23	43.89	66.72	53.67	60.79	65.93	70.87
Uttar Pradesh	72.65	74.61	74.23	72.81	78.11	63.48	73.13	77.21	79.04
Uttarakhand	85.00	88.84	89.63	89.89	91.48	82.19	87.20	89.70	91.55
West Bengal	57.07	72.70	75.59	77.05	78.11	82.44	85.25	86.66	87.41

Percentage of schools with functional computer facility

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	53.06	57.25	57.00	56.63	59.47	52.17	61.72	62.83	66.83
Andhra Pradesh	29.57	28.06	30.59	30.67	33.23	28.88	36.23	38.54	51.63
Arunachal Pradesh	24.28	24.68	24.36	24.82	26.23	15.37	24.71	26.61	34.03
Assam	8.85	9.83	10.76	11.23	11.88	13.93	14.98	16.22	18.86
Bihar	5.47	8.19	9.37	9.92	13.35	10.99	14.19	14.49	18.86
Chandigarh	95.83	95.43	94.53	96.52	96.44	98.25	99.56	99.57	100.00
Chhattisgarh	9.80	11.88	12.70	13.49	15.34	93.12	85.34	84.60	89.40
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	44.35	47.85	48.98	69.11	83.44	78.60	87.02	89.77	89.13
Delhi	81.56	81.00	83.89	87.70	90.46	92.41	94.97	100.00	100.00
Goa	40.63	43.51	44.72	45.97	48.59	48.79	50.81	51.59	55.30
Gujarat	72.08	75.22	75.50	75.77	73.10	70.25	75.36	93.03	98.01
Haryana	44.12	46.04	46.93	48.79	50.78	47.90	53.59	55.20	93.18
Himachal Pradesh	22.49	23.85	26.00	26.68	28.71	32.48	34.07	34.94	40.55
Jammu & Kashmir	16.73	17.56	18.32	19.04	20.89	21.71	24.04	28.31	33.44
Jharkhand	8.94	9.71	10.28	11.72	15.35	56.13	73.99	79.32	85.22
Karnataka	35.01	38.74	39.53	40.23	40.25	92.02	48.37	49.05	56.43
Kerala	92.63	93.77	94.50	94.91	96.10	87.91	93.41	96.39	98.34
Ladakh							31.88	34.85	46.22
Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	91.11	97.78	100.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	13.03	14.58	15.17	15.86	18.13	6.56	13.59	16.69	25.99
Maharashtra	52.79	57.07	59.65	62.85	69.00	69.75	74.24	76.24	81.44
Manipur	25.57	25.23	27.16	27.50	30.42	27.48	31.07	33.29	36.99
Meghalaya	8.98	10.64	11.74	12.43	14.18	12.24	13.63	14.67	18.31
Mizoram	27.76	31.90	32.81	34.84	39.04	46.64	49.26	51.44	53.49
Nagaland	34.96	35.68	40.13	40.34	44.80	39.79	44.82	47.11	57.36
Odisha	10.58	13.72	15.03	16.41	17.44	9.84	25.83	19.74	26.43
Puducherry	97.66	97.81	98.77	99.86	98.64	89.17	92.31	96.76	99.59
Punjab	51.97	52.48	52.83	53.23	75.98	62.80	67.23	98.78	99.57
Rajasthan	23.47	28.60	30.11	32.17	35.39	44.34	46.75	48.02	52.01
Sikkim	53.33	58.56	60.36	59.00	64.69	57.05	61.86	78.78	89.91
Tamilnadu	54.14	57.28	57.62	58.04	58.93	50.81	78.06	77.99	78.39
Telangana		37.90	35.51	36.92	37.64	32.73	36.14	38.31	42.90
Tripura	11.40	15.11	15.65	15.88	17.61	14.22	15.83	21.52	32.60
Uttar Pradesh	11.12	12.72	13.31	13.97	19.13	12.48	18.42	20.98	26.98
Uttarakhand	31.97	32.97	33.54	34.52	37.68	33.45	36.93	41.59	58.26
West Bengal	10.77	12.13	12.67	13.09	15.73	11.51	13.87	15.97	18.39

Percentage of schools having an electricity connection

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	87.33	86.95	87.68	87.95	89.68	92.27	92.34	92.99	92.78
Andhra Pradesh	88.44	92.60	92.83	93.19	92.79	93.05	93.97	95.04	97.95
Arunachal Pradesh	33.07	34.47	35.13	36.00	37.50	39.88	46.99	47.21	53.78
Assam	17.97	20.08	22.92	23.92	24.27	30.15	39.47	57.62	75.06
Bihar	9.36	23.55	35.87	42.98	45.81	77.74	83.55	85.37	87.54
Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chhattisgarh	52.79	60.29	62.47	70.71	70.38	80.82	85.32	88.11	91.40
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	96.80	98.77	99.79	99.79	99.59	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Delhi	99.88	99.94	99.87	99.91	99.93	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Goa	97.98	98.46	99.74	99.87	99.54	99.93	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gujarat	97.92	99.67	99.71	99.91	99.90	99.91	99.94	99.93	99.95
Haryana	97.76	97.03	97.53	97.27	97.52	97.91	97.72	97.55	97.82
Himachal Pradesh	87.14	87.64	91.00	91.65	92.08	95.27	96.26	97.10	97.78
Jammu & Kashmir	22.31	25.10	29.34	32.15	36.62	64.47	68.17	70.46	72.94
Jharkhand	12.59	14.67	16.15	32.19	47.45	72.78	89.54	91.23	92.09
Karnataka	95.54	96.53	96.95	95.57	93.42	88.78	97.68	98.15	98.58
Kerala	93.99	95.17	96.15	96.50	96.91	98.82	99.05	99.22	99.51
Ladakh							41.84	88.63	92.22
Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	26.24	26.27	26.77	29.38	32.57	56.53	62.41	72.03	74.84
Maharashtra	86.46	86.71	86.61	85.69	85.82	86.71	86.10	86.41	85.55
Manipur	28.06	28.16	33.20	33.88	42.08	48.28	51.68	53.36	54.49
Meghalaya	21.42	22.97	24.36	25.33	26.34	19.08	21.67	22.90	24.66
Mizoram	64.16	63.24	66.06	67.67	69.66	73.88	77.95	80.07	79.62
Nagaland	35.98	37.80	48.23	48.71	55.33	63.04	66.93	68.18	67.12
Odisha	26.17	27.96	31.37	32.52	36.50	37.88	6602.00	70.87	76.65
Puducherry	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.86	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Punjab	99.86	99.86	99.93	99.94	99.54	99.95	99.91	100.00	99.97
Rajasthan	50.56	53.96	55.47	58.41	64.02	71.26	77.10	83.80	88.95
Sikkim	64.68	65.54	80.21	78.35	87.07	98.44	98.27	98.33	98.41
Tamilnadu	97.53	97.98	98.66	99.29	99.54	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Telangana		90.11	88.50	88.15	89.88	89.33	92.55	90.59	90.33
Tripura	23.41	27.06	28.19	29.28	31.10	34.27	37.69	42.13	54.98
Uttar Pradesh	40.67	41.52	41.93	42.93	44.76	66.16	72.79	77.87	81.32
Uttarakhand	65.31	68.20	69.79	72.45	75.27	83.60	83.90	86.15	88.61
West Bengal	41.00	55.04	72.44	79.12	85.59	89.06	94.84	95.60	96.15

Percentage of schools having internet facility

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.80	18.80	18.40	17.60	25.40	25.80	27.00	33.60	45.00
Andhra Pradesh	13.60	12.30	12.90	10.40	11.50	17.20	22.70	23.60	56.10
Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	4.00	4.10	4.00	5.80	7.20	8.40	9.50	22.00
Assam	0.80	1.30	1.70	1.90	2.30	5.50	5.80	6.50	11.70
Bihar	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.20	5.20	6.70	8.50	8.90	11.10
Chandigarh	78.60	78.70	79.60	80.10	91.60	96.90	97.40	97.40	98.70
Chhattisgarh	1.80	2.30	2.90	3.00	2.90	5.50	8.70	14.00	36.70
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	13.20	14.50	16.70	18.10	25.40	36.40	38.90	36.70	57.40
Delhi	38.00	50.80	65.80	69.10	97.70	82.30	85.70	87.10	100.00
Goa	26.40	28.60	30.30	31.10	40.90	40.40	38.80	39.00	58.20
Gujarat	15.50	15.40	15.70	15.90	53.40	66.60	70.80	75.20	92.00
Haryana	23.00	28.40	30.10	35.30	37.40	41.20	42.90	44.40	51.20
Himachal Pradesh	10.00	10.80	11.80	12.40	16.70	21.60	22.80	23.20	34.50
Jammu & Kashmir	2.70	2.90	3.00	3.40	4.40	12.00	12.00	12.90	29.70
Jharkhand	1.80	2.10	2.20	3.30	7.50	29.60	32.90	32.50	37.30
Karnataka	7.40	8.40	9.10	9.00	8.80	11.80	24.60	24.80	29.50
Kerala	24.00	25.50	26.30	26.70	63.70	87.60	87.80	89.00	95.20
Ladakh							5.40	55.90	42.70
Lakshadweep	28.30	28.90	28.90	31.10	31.10	84.40	93.30	93.30	97.40
Madhya Pradesh	5.70	3.80	7.90	8.70	9.90	11.30	14.10	15.10	27.50
Maharashtra	12.20	14.00	15.10	16.10	27.60	34.40	35.40	36.60	47.90
Manipur	5.50	5.80	6.70	6.70	6.90	13.40	15.40	16.50	23.10
Meghalaya	1.20	1.80	2.30	2.40	2.40	3.70	3.90	4.40	16.80
Mizoram	4.10	5.90	5.80	5.60	8.50	7.00	7.20	9.10	7.80
Nagaland	6.10	7.20	8.50	8.50	11.80	15.00	15.70	16.70	50.90
Odisha	0.80	1.80	3.30	4.00	6.20	6.30	6.50	7.30	14.90
Puducherry	38.10	40.60	43.90	52.50	62.30	66.60	65.30	97.00	98.40
Punjab	23.10	32.90	34.80	35.80	16.70	46.50	49.00	94.30	59.30
Rajasthan	9.60	12.20	13.40	15.30	18.40	30.20	36.30	39.50	59.90
Sikkim	6.40	7.50	7.80	7.60	16.60	18.70	19.30	21.10	34.50
Tamilnadu	17.60	18.40	18.90	19.30	28.90	23.80	32.00	32.00	37.60
Telangana		15.60	13.80	14.60	18.00	18.30	20.80	22.50	22.90
Tripura	1.50	1.50	1.80	2.20	2.60	3.40	3.80	5.60	18.20
Uttar Pradesh	3.40	3.80	4.00	4.30	5.80	10.90	13.60	14.90	21.10
Uttarakhand	5.00	5.70	5.70	5.80	10.30	15.50	16.70	18.10	27.40
West Bengal	3.00	4.10	4.70	5.20	7.30	6.90	10.00	11.00	16.70

Percentage of schools with separate functional toilets for boys and girls

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	92.79	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.50	98.79	99.04	99.04	100.00
Andhra Pradesh	62.97	85.38	99.31	90.47	8.79	70.29	61.31	68.59	98.09
Arunachal Pradesh	53.75	91.77	92.56	93.46	91.08	68.20	71.31	70.82	74.54
Assam	67.95	68.40	79.12	78.67	78.88	79.88	72.42	75.50	87.23
Bihar	65.82	69.82	85.73	86.47	85.82	98.92	95.78	96.04	99.33
Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	98.68	98.69	100.00
Chhattisgarh	89.13	87.68	95.87	96.72	95.03	98.81	81.07	92.67	98.53
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	94.24	99.38	100.00	100.00	99.79	100.00	91.46	98.95	100.00
Delhi	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	65.05	100.00	99.12	84.98	100.00
Goa	95.89	98.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.75	99.18	100.00
Gujarat	99.38	99.80	99.95	99.94	99.77	99.88	93.04	94.12	99.09
Haryana	97.95	97.43	99.57	99.57	99.22	99.07	96.99	92.87	98.92
Himachal Pradesh	96.87	97.43	99.36	99.97	99.59	98.37	80.33	97.67	99.23
Jammu & Kashmir	71.15	75.21	94.92	96.80	95.55	90.97	94.63	80.68	90.40
Jharkhand	80.27	80.17	94.78	95.27	95.98	97.39	96.51	94.61	97.55
Karnataka	98.80	99.47	99.58	97.43	95.22	93.66	96.90	94.46	98.89
Kerala	97.12	98.17	99.65	99.62	99.63	99.50	99.66	97.17	99.90
Ladakh							88.99	91.85	97.95
Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	90.78	89.12	94.93	94.70	95.28	99.28	91.68	93.08	97.86
Maharashtra	97.96	98.18	98.91	98.45	97.33	95.63	90.05	91.19	96.44
Manipur	87.05	90.32	88.54	89.31	82.75	75.90	69.44	73.65	82.95
Meghalaya	40.40	53.65	76.75	77.37	77.58	65.35	70.61	72.24	76.30
Mizoram	80.48	83.14	91.11	92.31	90.78	88.52	90.41	91.15	92.25
Nagaland	87.67	90.22	90.33	95.72	94.25	90.77	88.86	88.56	8.03
Odisha	69.93	79.12	93.06	95.00	94.95	98.12	80.28	89.16	95.88
Puducherry	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.86	100.00	95.68	95.81	100.00
Punjab	98.50	98.55	99.72	99.68	95.51	97.04	98.27	97.43	99.77
Rajasthan	94.86	95.71	97.67	98.13	98.27	84.84	87.44	87.31	96.15
Sikkim	97.57	97.72	98.04	95.67	97.69	99.84	98.27	98.65	99.84
Tamilnadu	97.47	99.92	99.99	99.97	99.92	98.62	95.41	95.50	100.00
Telangana		74.62	100.00	98.24	97.68	95.86	84.64	68.35	82.82
Tripura	91.83	95.06	90.54	91.21	90.64	82.10	73.64	74.07	82.49
Uttar Pradesh	96.09	94.18	97.16	98.03	96.27	93.35	94.53	94.79	97.90
Uttarakhand	92.67	93.25	94.99	94.71	93.81	95.26	87.95	88.22	95.05
West Bengal	79.58	86.63	97.48	96.84	96.41	98.03	96.83	96.92	99.92

Percentage of schools having hand wash facility

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.8	77.8	80.9	82.2	0	98.3	100	100	100
Andhra Pradesh	22.7	31.5	41	46.9	50.1	81.7	84.4	87.79	98.4
Arunachal Pradesh	16.5	19.2	23.4	25.2	26.8	28	38.57	39.48	45.2
Assam	27.4	30.1	44.4	46.9	48.7	78.9	81.68	86.21	89.2
Bihar	22	25	33.2	37.1	40.6	81.3	84.58	85.37	86.4
Chandigarh	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chhattisgarh	39.5	44.5	52.1	56.7	55.9	92.8	95.95	96.94	98.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	50.3	55.6	76	82.5	25.2	99.4	99.79	100	100
Delhi	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.4	99.4	100	99.89	100	100
Goa	81.6	82.5	87.4	90	91.6	99.9	100	100	100
Gujarat	60.1	48.3	60.1	67	74.4	93.4	94.93	96.06	96.7
Haryana	56.4	67.6	79.6	82.8	87	98.4	99.21	99.18	99.5
Himachal Pradesh	65.9	53.8	66.5	68.5	71.4	98.8	99.02	99.18	99.4
Jammu & Kashmir	29.3	26.5	44.5	47.8	50.1	92	93.84	95.7	96.3
Jharkhand	15.4	18.3	27.9	31.2	40.4	82.4	86.65	89.49	91.5
Karnataka	30.3	39.6	46.4	50.7	49.6	94.3	81.9	86.48	89.3
Kerala	61.8	68.4	73.2	76.2	78.6	97.3	97.95	98.71	99.2
Ladakh							46.49	54.64	63.5
Lakshadweep	80.4	93.3	91.1	91.1	91.1	100	100	100	100
Madhya Pradesh	47.4	40.5	48.1	51.7	54	85.6	89.48	91.43	93
Maharashtra	77.8	80	84.2	85.7	86.5	96.6	97.37	97.94	98.40
Manipur	31.6	31.7	33.3	34.4	40.6	79.8	80.61	83.11	83.20
Meghalaya	8.5	9	12.1	13.4	14.1	27.4	31.3	34.15	37.90
Mizoram	15.3	15.7	29	31.7	34.2	68.4	71.56	72.61	72.70
Nagaland	17.8	16.7	20.3	21.3	24.4	45.6	48.11	53.77	60.50
Odisha	22.8	27	41.4	47.4	50.9	100	98.62	95.06	96.70
Puducherry	87.4	45.4	74.4	99.9	88.8	98.9	98.92	99.46	99.60
Punjab	74.2	81.6	88.1	89.9	96.5	99	100	100	100.00
Rajasthan	63.8	50.7	59	63.4	67	94	95.6	96.2	96.80
Sikkim	38.5	36.9	50.9	49.9	67.6	94.7	96.16	96.52	97.30
Tamilnadu	73.1	50.8	71.1	76.2	80.9	93.6	100	100	100.00
Telangana		26.9	38	45.2	53.1	85	88.13	88.37	88.50
Tripura	13.3	30.9	34.4	36.1	40.8	79.5	81.52	83.87	85.60
Uttar Pradesh	39.9	40.8	45.4	48.7	49.3	83.3	93.86	95.08	96.40
Uttarakhand	38.5	42.9	48.4	51.7	55.9	92.5	86.54	90.79	92.60
West Bengal	37.5	48.3	55.8	61.6	64.4	90.7	96.79	97.35	97.60

Percentage of schools having drinking water facility

State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	90.41	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	89.46	89.60	88.38	99.95
Arunachal Pradesh	16.52	62.06	76.95	76.57	81.90
Assam	89.07	88.88	90.13	92.47	93.87
Bihar	72.44	99.56	99.79	99.71	99.73
Chandigarh	41.78	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	99.25	98.39	99.86	99.98
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	72.60	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Delhi	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Goa	79.80	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gujarat	51.77	99.99	99.99	99.97	99.97
Haryana	99.69	99.75	99.82	99.63	99.76
Himachal Pradesh	19.55	99.92	99.91	99.94	99.98
Jammu & Kashmir	32.22	95.80	96.47	97.13	97.36
Jharkhand	95.07	96.71	98.34	98.22	98.28
Karnataka	0.00	98.67	99.83	99.68	99.71
Kerala	0.00	99.55	99.62	99.76	99.86
Ladakh			70.21	95.83	99.49
Lakshadweep	2.22	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	46.47	95.38	97.40	98.18	98.42
Maharashtra	74.79	99.04	99.28	99.44	99.47
Manipur	59.12	89.55	93.20	96.97	98.85
Meghalaya	42.31	37.71	42.14	44.21	53.03
Mizoram	81.30	93.64	91.08	91.59	91.72
Nagaland	46.11	63.48	66.57	67.19	66.08
Odisha	99.10	100.00	100.00	99.14	98.84
Puducherry	89.22	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Punjab	98.72	99.91	100.00	100.00	99.99
Rajasthan	50.78	94.94	97.39	97.81	97.95
Sikkim	52.15	99.84	99.92	99.68	99.52
Tamilnadu	100.00	96.42	100.00	100.00	100.00
Telangana	95.02	93.70	95.61	95.75	95.41
Tripura	28.63	79.96	80.51	82.63	83.93
Uttar Pradesh	57.01	96.82	98.56	98.82	99.10
Uttarakhand	0.00	93.10	94.90	95.16	96.94
West Bengal	94.15	95.36	99.24	99.43	99.49

Percentage of schools with newspaper

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	45.41	43.24	42.27	42.17	41.49	42.03	42.82	40.05	33.65
Andhra Pradesh	30.30	34.45	36.09	36.34	38.47	40.38	42.43	42.66	44.46
Arunachal Pradesh	6.57	7.66	8.45	8.85	9.18	8.83	10.12	10.53	10.66
Assam	4.97	5.99	7.47	8.26	9.31	11.36	11.92	12.00	12.19
Bihar	34.91	37.44	39.74	40.58	40.77	42.60	44.67	44.22	43.82
Chandigarh	86.46	85.28	85.57	89.05	90.22	91.27	93.89	91.74	86.70
Chhattisgarh	27.72	28.76	31.82	32.92	32.69	27.25	29.96	33.29	32.75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	47.76	50.72	52.44	53.25	56.24	58.02	59.42	52.40	40.00
Delhi	58.71	60.44	61.44	62.33	63.06	63.91	64.93	64.64	62.40
Goa	52.81	53.87	55.41	56.74	58.36	55.32	55.47	55.30	54.70
Gujarat	51.03	53.63	56.34	57.97	59.25	59.26	60.95	61.19	61.06
Haryana	43.65	45.74	47.03	48.41	49.89	49.80	51.04	50.37	48.83
Himachal Pradesh	57.48	52.75	49.95	48.79	47.90	25.52	27.05	26.73	25.64
Jammu & Kashmir	16.88	18.51	19.80	20.35	20.85	22.06	23.40	22.97	21.57
Jharkhand	57.70	58.59	59.17	60.92	65.20	67.07	68.86	68.28	64.54
Karnataka	69.15	72.63	74.31	74.38	72.81	75.73	67.62	71.03	72.20
Kerala	69.53	72.98	75.34	76.93	79.69	82.24	84.95	86.03	87.14
Ladakh							13.66	13.73	13.50
Lakshadweep	58.70	57.78	62.22	55.56	55.56	68.89	51.11	55.56	52.63
Madhya Pradesh	27.36	27.14	27.82	28.86	31.31	31.53	35.20	35.72	35.65
Maharashtra	64.10	67.60	68.19	68.00	69.70	72.33	74.45	74.11	72.07
Manipur	25.34	24.61	25.74	25.93	27.70	27.31	28.59	28.09	27.14
Meghalaya	3.90	4.64	5.15	5.55	5.61	3.28	3.83	4.12	4.24
Mizoram	16.06	19.45	20.86	21.86	22.35	21.44	21.48	21.30	20.84
Nagaland	14.52	16.42	19.18	19.36	20.92	21.11	22.15	22.43	21.30
Odisha	28.83	32.98	40.19	43.46	45.00	48.19	52.66	53.63	51.66
Puducherry	61.52	63.25	63.75	66.49	66.03	71.85	75.30	70.04	65.76
Punjab	74.45	72.15	72.11	71.43	53.21	55.95	56.53	55.64	52.73
Rajasthan	51.77	62.25	67.32	71.06	72.86	74.92	79.31	80.28	80.24
Sikkim	26.86	27.24	28.93	28.32	35.00	32.40	32.34	31.99	29.94
Tamilnadu	50.13	53.42	56.04	58.08	59.68	16.31	35.28	35.24	35.44
Telangana		29.89	32.91	36.03	38.81	39.59	40.68	40.36	39.78
Tripura	7.54	10.09	10.61	10.74	11.26	10.58	10.28	9.42	8.66
Uttar Pradesh	14.36	15.76	16.90	18.23	18.29	20.53	24.90	26.16	26.10
Uttarakhand	27.55	29.11	30.06	30.56	31.79	32.62	33.70	33.54	32.61
West Bengal	12.09	11.86	11.76	11.95	12.91	13.30	12.16	11.95	11.64

Percentage of Schools with ramps

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.59	21.98	27.29	29.40	32.13	47.34	53.35	56.12	62.74
Andhra Pradesh	25.52	32.49	25.94	24.54	32.43	37.73	42.82	43.79	53.76
Arunachal Pradesh	19.64	21.20	21.87	22.62	23.07	20.46	21.30	21.25	24.54
Assam	54.84	54.63	54.71	55.52	54.65	56.23	58.28	66.95	69.32
Bihar	54.96	54.99	61.35	65.07	63.89	70.26	71.20	70.57	71.03
Chandigarh	52.08	54.82	59.70	70.15	88.00	71.18	74.67	86.96	87.55
Chhattisgarh	60.42	64.98	65.46	66.21	65.33	63.43	66.58	84.30	83.48
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	44.35	63.39	69.11	73.17	77.30	82.10	92.55	92.90	92.83
Delhi	77.49	72.71	73.33	72.76	74.12	74.35	100.00	100.00	100.00
Goa	39.68	39.92	45.11	48.55	51.34	53.90	55.13	57.73	60.73
Gujarat	77.40	78.47	78.98	80.72	81.01	80.85	81.51	81.68	81.94
Haryana	64.24	64.14	62.24	61.37	63.58	63.04	67.98	69.77	72.65
Himachal Pradesh	60.49	69.45	74.27	76.27	76.05	67.29	70.13	73.20	77.58
Jammu & Kashmir	14.06	19.16	21.47	22.19	23.91	34.06	36.08	37.94	39.35
Jharkhand	40.87	42.82	46.44	59.02	59.12	62.24	64.22	63.62	64.21
Karnataka	61.24	64.59	65.09	49.09	48.09	47.71	49.16	63.41	70.42
Kerala	57.16	58.10	59.07	61.38	63.73	67.56	69.67	73.79	78.05
Ladakh							33.49	82.77	78.73
Lakshadweep	63.04	60.00	60.00	62.22	62.22	91.11	93.33	100.00	94.74
Madhya Pradesh	57.77	64.08	66.37	67.23	68.77	74.26	74.46	80.28	80.29
Maharashtra	75.79	82.93	84.23	85.22	86.30	88.83	90.38	91.65	92.73
Manipur	8.50	37.60	37.03	37.20	43.99	47.81	51.43	50.93	49.62
Meghalaya	20.93	29.20	32.42	33.29	34.05	20.81	25.17	27.05	30.38
Mizoram	43.93	41.74	41.57	40.04	43.48	44.34	42.41	44.18	44.29
Nagaland	19.53	20.45	27.99	28.72	30.68	34.99	37.49	38.54	37.86
Odisha	59.16	62.39	64.11	65.94	67.97	69.72	81.35	81.55	80.47
Puducherry	65.24	63.66	63.89	63.23	63.30	63.19	64.64	65.45	65.35
Punjab	68.57	68.79	68.75	68.91	61.98	62.49	98.96	100.00	89.70
Rajasthan	44.82	46.30	48.29	49.48	54.74	56.39	60.06	61.68	65.30
Sikkim	7.36	7.54	13.60	13.14	19.23	17.83	18.87	19.79	29.07
Tamilnadu	61.70	64.00	66.04	66.91	70.38	62.86	73.63	80.01	74.01
Telangana		28.31	29.65	30.13	33.45	38.65	86.51	81.24	75.19
Tripura	47.75	49.85	49.69	49.53	49.35	50.54	52.13	53.24	62.99
Uttar Pradesh	73.95	73.09	72.46	71.50	69.47	66.22	62.22	63.29	64.45
Uttarakhand	47.23	48.39	48.89	49.38	50.11	54.76	56.59	58.39	61.68
West Bengal	51.23	55.36	57.94	58.30	58.78	68.54	75.02	76.55	77.25

Percentage of schools with rainwater harvesting facility

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.68	6.04	6.04	5.54	11.27	14.49	18.66	19.90	22.60
Andhra Pradesh	8.71	7.99	8.56	7.91	8.24	30.76	31.51	32.64	34.74
Arunachal Pradesh	0.85	0.94	1.09	1.08	2.12	3.11	3.98	4.16	4.94
Assam	0.27	0.31	0.39	0.39	0.65	5.66	5.93	6.14	5.49
Bihar	0.64	0.69	0.67	0.83	5.30	13.49	14.41	15.34	15.40
Chandigarh	40.63	47.21	48.76	44.78	48.89	49.34	49.78	51.74	52.36
Chhattisgarh	1.72	2.01	2.24	2.76	2.73	25.91	30.16	35.75	37.55
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	3.41	3.68	4.27	4.27	23.52	35.39	75.78	78.29	77.39
Delhi	16.61	24.93	28.60	30.40	94.30	57.53	84.83	85.77	89.75
Goa	1.45	1.47	1.42	1.42	3.67	2.96	2.97	2.84	3.05
Gujarat	4.93	4.95	5.19	5.68	18.54	20.05	21.24	21.70	22.26
Haryana	11.26	13.29	14.83	16.18	17.11	17.70	24.78	26.52	30.91
Himachal Pradesh	5.19	5.45	5.73	5.85	9.36	8.41	9.10	9.42	9.60
Jammu & Kashmir	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.64	0.78	1.62	1.77	1.85	2.12
Jharkhand	0.95	1.05	1.07	1.21	5.45	12.89	15.46	18.68	20.30
Karnataka	3.10	3.61	3.87	3.85	3.76	52.16	45.47	38.19	34.01
Kerala	6.14	6.73	7.21	7.43	17.63	26.05	27.07	28.86	29.06
Ladakh							1.14	0.76	1.02
Lakshadweep	13.04	8.89	6.67	8.89	8.89	35.56	42.22	42.22	47.37
Madhya Pradesh	6.23	3.77	7.16	8.06	8.56	9.90	11.60	12.06	14.34
Maharashtra	4.57	6.71	7.04	7.37	14.77	19.43	20.54	22.14	22.81
Manipur	3.62	3.86	5.03	5.14	4.99	18.41	19.22	20.27	19.88
Meghalaya	0.69	0.88	1.04	1.20	1.38	7.46	8.23	8.78	9.23
Mizoram	6.25	7.14	8.65	9.46	38.81	41.76	43.07	44.79	44.62
Nagaland	3.51	3.86	5.41	5.72	17.40	25.51	28.17	29.75	30.35
Odisha	0.36	0.46	0.64	0.67	2.26	0.00	2.20	2.50	3.88
Puducherry	13.79	15.16	16.69	22.93	24.15	38.29	38.33	38.73	38.32
Punjab	4.08	4.22	4.45	4.61	13.56	16.48	16.21	16.70	16.50
Rajasthan	6.84	8.12	9.36	10.18	13.59	24.31	26.89	28.15	28.37
Sikkim	2.66	4.00	4.46	4.33	14.31	12.95	12.84	12.35	11.36
Tamilnadu	17.94	20.13	21.34	22.37	82.22	88.44	91.74	91.77	91.80
Telangana		9.74	8.73	10.04	13.26	23.13	24.24	24.24	22.24
Tripura	0.71	0.64	0.78	0.74	1.20	1.78	1.90	2.61	2.90
Uttar Pradesh	2.27	2.44	2.59	2.69	3.77	7.37	9.45	10.65	12.04
Uttarakhand	1.18	1.29	1.68	1.67	4.53	5.50	5.94	6.43	6.98
West Bengal	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.54	1.42	1.51	3.85	3.64	3.54

Percentage of schools with handrails

State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.07	22.46	29.90	33.09	35.34
Andhra Pradesh	18.07	21.44	22.71	24.45	35.92
Arunachal Pradesh	14.18	12.55	13.37	12.93	17.68
Assam	46.15	47.72	49.95	58.46	61.57
Bihar	24.68	34.88	36.43	36.46	37.51
Chandigarh	41.78	49.34	51.09	53.91	54.08
Chhattisgarh	44.67	37.94	43.24	59.98	60.89
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	65.64	73.66	87.78	86.85	87.61
Delhi	56.65	58.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Goa	47.21	50.40	50.81	52.13	55.03
Gujarat	54.30	54.50	56.30	56.94	59.30
Haryana	43.98	39.03	40.44	41.98	45.86
Himachal Pradesh	64.99	53.91	56.76	60.09	65.49
Jammu & Kashmir	8.37	11.59	12.57	13.44	14.86
Jharkhand	32.17	33.37	34.52	35.15	37.08
Karnataka	36.47	37.96	39.48	51.17	58.52
Kerala	45.24	49.07	51.20	55.64	60.93
Ladakh			6.07	35.89	31.29
Lakshadweep	0.00	22.22	22.22	24.44	76.32
Madhya Pradesh	26.65	29.34	30.50	34.97	38.17
Maharashtra	71.41	72.90	74.64	76.71	78.85
Manipur	34.68	36.83	37.44	36.71	36.41
Meghalaya	22.84	14.59	17.64	18.92	21.23
Mizoram	16.46	17.63	17.33	18.04	18.97
Nagaland	13.98	13.77	14.50	16.37	16.41
Odisha	48.71	65.15	69.41	69.84	69.49
Puducherry	49.93	52.50	56.41	57.49	57.88
Punjab	51.55	51.22	98.26	100.00	85.10
Rajasthan	32.93	33.19	36.11	37.34	41.44
Sikkim	9.92	10.39	10.57	11.64	20.17
Tamilnadu	41.98	42.49	28.12	67.07	41.09
Telangana	12.98	18.59	34.04	33.62	31.94
Tripura	17.23	18.99	20.12	22.07	35.28
Uttar Pradesh	48.42	45.59	42.12	44.62	47.25
Uttarakhand	28.58	32.98	34.81	36.60	40.37
West Bengal	38.93	41.84	50.70	52.88	53.09

Percentage of education & training budget of education & other department to total GSDP

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andhra Pradesh	3.03	3.65	3.90	4.48	2.31	3.16	2.75	2.52	2.63
Arunachal Pradesh	4.83	8.78	7.36	6.52	10.10	6.31	6.09	5.85	6.66
Assam	5.98	7.37	4.33	5.09	5.35	4.60	5.20	4.87	4.46
Bihar	5.77	7.48	4.36	3.38	3.80	3.71	4.45	3.84	2.99
Chhattisgarh	4.21	3.66	3.48	4.18	3.72	3.65	4.54	4.92	2.78
Goa	3.58	3.56	3.39	2.24	3.38	3.70	3.96	4.04	3.90
Gujarat	2.13	2.24	2.57	2.81	2.22	2.37	2.16	2.16	2.32
Haryana	3.01	2.72	2.22	2.13	1.96	2.00	2.23	2.73	2.06
Himachal Pradesh	4.28	4.48	3.98	3.97	4.44	4.23	4.85	5.37	5.06
Jharkhand	3.34	3.07	3.46	3.78	3.31	2.76	3.61	4.35	3.82
Karnataka	2.72	2.67	2.28	2.17	2.01	2.02	2.10	2.01	1.75
Kerala	3.06	3.12	3.32	3.60	3.55	3.22	3.11	3.46	3.49
Madhya Pradesh	4.27	3.28	3.38	3.42	3.56	3.41	3.25	3.50	3.25
Maharashtra	2.53	2.56	2.91	2.65	2.59	2.50	3.01	3.36	3.13
Manipur	7.42	5.18	7.18	6.62	5.69	5.66	6.86	7.25	6.62
Meghalaya	4.17	5.00	4.32	7.10	6.22	5.79	6.28	6.64	7.05
Mizoram	7.50	8.53	10.29	14.55	6.25	5.75	6.20	5.34	5.55
Nagaland	8.52	6.64	5.50	5.23	4.63	4.47	4.83	5.12	3.66
Odisha	3.94	3.58	3.69	3.35	3.17	3.78	3.44	4.14	3.67
Punjab	2.35	2.45	2.44	2.36	2.71	2.34	2.58	2.79	2.71
Rajasthan	3.08	3.38	3.39	3.55	2.61	3.47	3.53	3.80	3.63
Sikkim	3.43	5.08	4.10	3.61	2.97	3.46	4.09	4.00	3.66
Tamilnadu	2.27	2.40	3.06	2.68	2.68	2.64	2.73	2.85	2.95
Telangana		1.53	2.73	2.77	2.35	2.11	1.88	2.00	2.12
Tripura	7.04	5.02	4.50	4.53	6.61	6.16	6.49	6.19	6.25
Uttar Pradesh	3.98	3.54	29.07	4.38	4.10	4.15	6.45	5.35	4.77
Uttarakhand	3.41	3.54	0.48	3.05	4.41	3.59	3.52	4.37	4.28
West Bengal	2.80	3.31	2.90	3.73	3.31	3.24	3.20	3.32	3.37

Expenditure on education as ratio to aggregate expenditure

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andhra Pradesh	13.7	12.6	14.6	12.6	13.6	11.9	15.3	12.9	12.4
Arunachal Pradesh	11.5	13.2	11.6	12.3	12.3	10.8	11.9	8.9	10.8
Assam	22.6	24.7	25.5	22	21.6	21.8	19.4	20.7	16.2
Bihar	18.7	17.5	17.1	16	18.2	18.2	18.4	16.5	19
Chhattisgarh	18	20.2	18.6	19.6	18.5	17.4	18	16.8	17.5
Goa	15.7	15.1	14.3	14.3	14.2	16.2	15.1	14.3	12.8
Gujarat	15	15.2	15.2	14.5	14.1	14	13.7	13.6	13.4
Haryana	15.4	16.9	12.3	13.7	13.4	13.2	13.5	13	11
Himachal Pradesh	17.8	17.7	16.3	15.2	17.6	16.5	16.2	15.7	16.5
Jharkhand	13.5	14.6	12.2	13.9	12.3	12.5	14.1	13.7	13.6
Karnataka	15	14.3	13.6	12.5	12	11.4	12.4	10.8	11.7
Kerala	17.2	16.4	16	16.2	16.3	15.1	15.2	11.4	14.3
Madhya Pradesh	15.4	14.8	14.3	14	14.4	14.9	15.8	14.4	13.6
Maharashtra	20.5	19.2	19.2	17.7	17	15.6	17.2	15.6	14.4
Manipur	12.8	14	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.7	10.7	9.7
Meghalaya	16.6	17.1	16.2	16.1	17.8	17.3	18.4	14.6	15.5
Mizoram	17.1	17.4	17.6	15.8	14.3	15.2	14.7	15.4	15.7
Nagaland	15.3	13.7	14	12.9	12.6	14	12.2	13.4	13.4
Odisha	15	15.5	14.6	14	14.9	14.9	14.4	14.4	13.5
Punjab	14.2	14.3	14	8.6	13	11.8	10.4	11.7	10.8
Rajasthan	16.3	16.7	12.5	15.2	15.1	17.3	16.2	17.1	16.5
Sikkim	15.6	15.8	17.6	17.1	15.6	15.3	18.7	17.6	15.6
Tamilnadu	16	15.8	15.5	13	14.4	13.9	15	13.3	12.1
Telangana	–	11.2	10.9	10	10.4	8.7	8.8	8.1	6.4
Tripura	16.4	15.5	15.5	15.8	18.5	17.7	17.4	15.2	12.9
Uttar Pradesh	16	15	15.5	16.7	14.8	12.4	14.6	14.5	11.9
Uttarakhand	20.3	19	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.3	19.4	18.2	17.5
West Bengal	17.2	17.2	15.2	15.1	13.9	14.6	15.8	16.9	14.7

Percentage of shift schools

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andhra Pradesh	99.16	99.45	99.02	99.22	99.64	100.00	99.54	99.53	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	97.99	98.02	98.10	98.23	98.42	99.29	99.18	99.37	0.01
Assam	99.98	99.98	99.99	99.99	100.00	99.94	99.97	99.99	0.00
Bihar	96.91	97.24	97.24	97.16	97.34	98.47	98.76	98.80	0.01
Chhattisgarh	93.90	94.28	95.00	95.04	95.51	95.32	95.20	95.33	0.05
Goa	94.51	95.01	95.69	95.74	95.93	96.64	96.83	96.83	0.03
Gujarat	90.22	89.94	89.86	89.90	89.77	90.27	90.13	90.13	0.10
Haryana	99.64	99.59	99.65	99.67	99.76	99.55	99.62	99.62	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	99.80	99.82	99.89	99.89	99.89	99.87	99.92	99.94	0.00
Jharkhand	98.28	98.39	98.33	98.49	99.15	99.25	99.23	99.31	0.01
Karnataka	97.49	98.00	98.06	98.38	98.67	98.69	99.02	99.22	0.01
Kerala	98.97	99.54	99.56	99.52	99.68	99.87	99.88	99.85	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	92.22	92.35	92.51	92.87	92.96	93.67	94.26	94.46	0.05
Maharashtra	86.74	86.42	86.63	86.78	86.79	87.96	88.74	89.16	0.10
Manipur	97.88	97.99	97.84	97.93	98.42	98.45	98.58	98.58	0.01
Meghalaya	95.94	96.56	96.84	96.88	97.41	97.89	97.92	98.22	0.02
Mizoram	97.12	99.11	99.58	99.97	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Nagaland	97.66	98.00	98.09	99.12	99.61	99.96	99.93	99.82	0.00
Odisha	97.13	97.61	97.63	98.40	98.94	99.00	98.96	98.77	0.01
Punjab	98.75	98.92	99.02	99.10	99.45	99.32	99.40	99.42	0.00
Rajasthan	98.37	98.35	98.34	98.33	98.36	93.40	94.38	95.10	0.04
Sikkim	96.08	96.08	96.17	94.38	97.85	99.53	99.53	99.37	0.01
Tamilnadu	99.89	99.90	99.92	99.88	99.94	99.68	100.00	100.00	0.00
Telangana		98.77	99.20	99.28	99.75	99.64	99.63	99.67	0.00
Tripura	98.52	98.26	97.85	97.74	97.46	97.13	88.16	88.53	0.13
Uttar Pradesh	94.41	96.75	98.00	97.83	98.49	98.77	98.90	98.96	0.01
Uttarakhand	98.71	98.62	98.78	98.81	99.39	99.73	99.62	99.59	0.00
West Bengal	97.11	97.16	97.31	97.53	97.61	97.62	97.67	97.74	0.02

Percentage of schools for vocational education

State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Andhra Pradesh	41.08	47.00	48.85	49.44	50.19
Arunachal Pradesh	23.76	29.05	28.64	28.84	32.30
Assam	24.87	30.35	30.34	30.70	33.00
Bihar	21.47	19.91	20.27	26.18	40.99
Chhattisgarh	21.75	27.11	26.59	26.94	28.09
Goa	65.96	75.67	80.83	32.85	90.46
Gujarat	35.95	83.17	45.78	2.19	48.64
Haryana	57.86	45.14	70.31	92.45	81.43
Himachal Pradesh	57.32	77.50	54.28	96.41	58.45
Jharkhand	22.54	32.86	22.40	33.46	24.02
Karnataka	31.91	22.63	54.73	22.81	59.41
Kerala	54.03	91.29	59.74	55.01	64.12
Madhya Pradesh	29.76	24.00	27.49	66.67	30.67
Maharashtra	46.09	51.49	51.86	27.60	53.41
Manipur	41.92	49.66	50.00	52.51	57.43
Meghalaya	25.80	24.30	24.88	53.82	26.04
Mizoram	33.19	45.38	46.76	24.92	48.93
Nagaland	44.14	56.61	57.26	47.55	59.30
Odisha	34.24	35.93	36.48	57.50	41.30
Punjab	63.48	72.78	74.23	94.51	75.89
Rajasthan	51.36	60.37	59.90	73.93	62.61
Sikkim	51.13	61.24	60.00	62.20	73.23
Tamilnadu	42.79	46.78	47.34	54.97	49.89
Telangana	50.69	68.18	68.68	47.57	69.05
Tripura	43.05	45.37	47.23	69.28	53.39
Uttar Pradesh	21.47	23.74	23.75	33.74	26.12
Uttarakhand	23.09	33.00	32.84	14.68	34.93
West Bengal	27.69	22.41	22.81	69.38	23.88

REFERENCES

Data Sources:

- https://dashboard.udiseplus.gov.in/#/reportDashboard/sReport

- https://www.education.gov.in/statistics-new?
  shs_term_node_tid_depth=387

- https://aishe.gov.in/aishe-final-report/

Methodology:

- https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-
  09/seqi_document_0.pdf

- https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics-
  new/aishe_eng.pdf

- https://img.asercentre.org/docs/ASER%202022%20report%20pdfs/All%
  20India%20documents/aserreport2022.pdf

- https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics-
  new/pgi-s.pdf

- https://www.education.gov.in/statistics-new?
  shs_term_node_tid_depth=387

- https://databank.worldbank.org/metadataglossary/gender-statistics/series/SE.PRM.TENR.MA#:~:text=Adjusted%20net%20enrollment%20rate%20in,group%20and%20multiplying%20by%20100.

- https://educationforallinindia.com/retention-rate-in-school-education-in-india/

- https://educationforallinindia.com/school-dropout-rate-concept-formula-procedure/#:~:text=the%20number%20of%20dropouts%20children,be%201.46%20percent%20per%20annum.

- https://www.azcalculator.com/calc/repetition-rate-calculator.php

- https://schooleducation.uk.gov.in/files/list/govt/taransition-rate.pdf

DATA LAB DIRECTORS

Ayush Gupta

Mitul Kaul

JUNIOR MEMBERS

Ayan Namtirtha

Himanshu Yadav

Riddhi Jain

Riddhi Sharma

Shubham Kothari

Ujjwal Mittal

THE ECONOMICS SOCIETY
SHRI RAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

ecosocsrcc.com
contact@ecosocsrcc.com