

Household Survey Major Findings



India RURAL

Analysis based on data from households. 581 out of 619 districts

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

Clear shift in enrollment from private to government schools

Table 1: % Children enrolled in school. By age group, sex and school type. 2018, 2020 and 2021*

Age group and sex	ASER 2018					ASER 2020					ASER 2021				
	Govt	Pvt	Other	Not enrolled	Total	Govt	Pvt	Other	Not enrolled	Total	Govt	Pvt	Other	Not enrolled	Total
Age 6-14: All	64.3	32.5	0.7	2.5	100	65.8	28.8	0.8	4.6	100	70.3	24.4	0.7	4.6	100
Age 7-16: All	63.1	32.3	0.7	3.9	100	65.5	28.6	0.7	5.2	100	69.9	24.7	0.7	4.7	100
Age 7-10: All	64.4	33.5	0.7	1.4	100	64.3	30.5	0.8	4.4	100	70.3	24.8	0.6	4.4	100
Age 7-10: Boys	60.6	37.4	0.7	1.4	100	60.9	33.6	0.8	4.7	100	67.9	26.9	0.5	4.7	100
Age 7-10: Girls	68.4	29.5	0.7	1.4	100	68.1	27.0	0.8	4.1	100	72.8	22.3	0.7	4.1	100
Age 11-14: All	64.1	32.0	0.8	3.2	100	68.0	27.4	0.7	3.9	100	70.5	24.5	0.8	4.1	100
Age 11-14: Boys	60.5	35.9	0.7	2.9	100	64.5	30.9	0.7	3.9	100	67.5	27.3	0.9	4.3	100
Age 11-14: Girls	67.6	28.0	0.8	3.6	100	71.9	23.5	0.7	3.9	100	73.9	21.5	0.7	3.9	100
Age 15-16: All	57.4	29.9	0.6	12.1	100	62.1	27.3	0.6	9.9	100	67.4	25.2	0.9	6.6	100
Age 15-16: Boys	55.9	32.2	0.5	11.5	100	60.8	29.7	0.8	8.8	100	66.7	26.3	0.9	6.1	100
Age 15-16: Girls	58.9	27.8	0.7	12.6	100	63.6	24.8	0.5	11.1	100	68.1	24.0	0.8	7.1	100

*Other' includes children going to Madarsa and EGS.

'Not enrolled' includes children who never enrolled or are not currently enrolled.

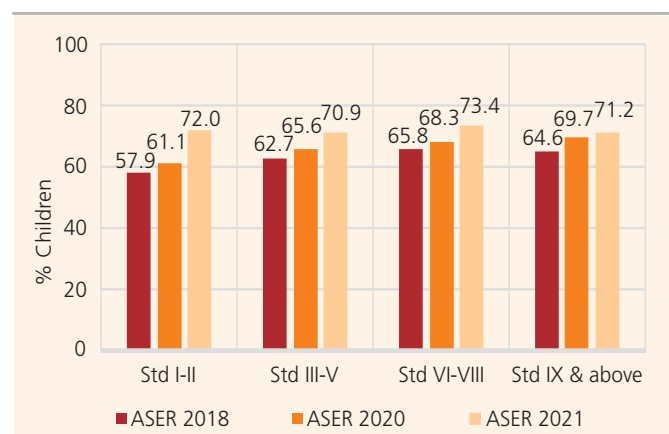
Table 1 summarises enrollment data for different groups of children for 2021, 2020 and 2018. For children in the age group 6-14, enrollment in private schools has decreased from 32.5% in 2018 to 24.4% in 2021. A corresponding increase is visible in both government school enrollments as well as in the proportion of children not currently enrolled. Among older children in the age group 15-16, an increase in government school enrollment of 10 percentage points over 2018 levels is driven by significant declines in the proportion of out of school children in this age group, as well as by decreasing private school enrollments.

Among enrolled children, grade-wise patterns show similar trends. There has been a clear shift from private to government schools between 2018 and 2021, in all grades and among both boys and girls. The increase is most striking among children enrolled in the lowest grades (Table 2, Chart 1). For example, among boys enrolled in Std I-II, enrollment in government schools increased by more than 10 percentage points from 2020 to 2021. Overall, less than 30% of all enrolled children are enrolled in private schools, and boys are more likely to be enrolled in private schools than girls.

Table 2: % Girls enrolled in Govt school. By grade. 2018, 2020 and 2021*

Std	ASER 2018	ASER 2020	ASER 2021
Std I-II	65.1	66.7	74.1
Std III-V	71.2	73.3	77.1
Std VI-VIII	73.3	77.0	79.2
Std IX & above	68.9	72.7	74.3
All	70.0	73.0	76.5

Chart 1: % Boys enrolled in Govt school. By grade. 2018, 2020 and 2021*



*All estimates from ASER 2018 reported here were generated after excluding households without a mobile phone, in order to make these comparable with the ASER 2020 and ASER 2021 estimates.

State-wise trends

Table 3: % Children aged 6-14 enrolled in Govt school. By state and sex. 2018, 2020 and 2021*

State	ASER 2018			ASER 2020			ASER 2021		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Andhra Pradesh	59.0	65.1	62.2	64.4	69.5	66.9	63.7	77.2	70.6
Arunachal Pradesh	53.8	59.0	56.5	49.5	45.2	47.5	53.2	62.7	58.3
Assam	65.4	72.2	68.8	61.1	69.1	64.9	61.1	67.8	64.4
Bihar	73.4	82.0	77.7	73.2	80.9	76.9	78.2	82.9	80.5
Chhattisgarh	73.4	77.8	75.7	64.1	69.9	67.0	70.2	75.5	72.9
Gujarat	83.2	86.9	85.0	83.8	85.7	84.7	86.1	83.9	85.2
Haryana	36.5	47.9	41.8	43.9	50.5	46.9	43.6	53.9	48.3
Himachal Pradesh	55.5	61.8	58.6	49.4	59.6	54.1	55.6	66.7	60.9
Jammu & Kashmir	53.7	61.0	57.3	48.2	57.3	52.3	53.3	58.0	55.5
Jharkhand	72.8	79.5	76.1	69.7	74.7	72.1	75.6	81.8	78.6
Karnataka	65.0	73.7	69.4	66.4	71.1	68.6	76.8	78.6	77.7
Kerala	45.4	50.2	47.9	54.6	67.1	60.9	58.0	61.6	59.8
Madhya Pradesh	63.7	71.2	67.3	60.7	69.9	65.3	63.9	72.0	67.7
Maharashtra	57.8	63.3	60.5	66.5	69.2	67.8	67.1	72.8	69.7
Manipur	25.3	28.3	26.8	11.3	12.1	11.7	12.1	14.8	13.4
Meghalaya	33.4	34.5	34.0	40.8	35.6	37.9	33.3	34.5	33.9
Nagaland	44.8	47.6	46.2	30.3	30.6	30.4	33.6	36.3	34.8
Odisha	85.0	88.4	86.7	78.5	84.5	81.5	82.6	84.9	83.7
Punjab	43.0	49.3	46.0	43.7	49.6	46.4	49.1	57.0	52.8
Rajasthan	54.4	64.4	59.1	52.3	62.2	56.7	64.0	73.6	68.4
Tamil Nadu	63.3	70.0	66.7	58.7	71.1	64.6	73.7	78.8	76.3
Telangana	52.6	60.2	56.4	51.4	58.7	54.8	57.6	62.9	60.0
Uttarakhand	50.9	57.2	53.9	43.4	59.0	50.3	47.3	54.4	50.5
Uttar Pradesh	39.8	46.7	43.1	47.8	51.9	49.7	54.8	58.1	56.3
West Bengal	87.0	88.9	88.0	86.0	90.6	88.3	91.7	92.0	91.8
All India	60.7	68.0	64.3	62.6	69.4	65.8	67.9	73.0	70.3

*All estimates from ASER 2018 reported here were generated after excluding households without a mobile phone, in order to make these comparable with the ASER 2020 and ASER 2021 estimates.

Chart 2: Percentage point change in the proportion of children aged 6-14 enrolled in Govt school between 2018 and 2021*. By state.

*All estimates from ASER 2018 reported here were generated after excluding households without a mobile phone, in order to make these comparable with the ASER 2020 and ASER 2021 estimates.

Steady increase in children taking tuition

Table 4: % Enrolled children taking tuition. By grade. 2018, 2020 and 2021*

Std	ASER 2018	ASER 2020	ASER 2021
Std I-II	24.2	33.2	37.0
Std III-V	27.7	32.9	39.4
Std VI-VIII	28.6	30.7	38.9
Std IX & above	35.5	33.6	41.1
All	28.6	32.5	39.2

Table 5: % Enrolled children taking tuition. By school type. 2018, 2020 and 2021*

School type	ASER 2018	ASER 2020	ASER 2021
Govt	29.6	33.0	39.5
Pvt	26.7	31.2	38.2
Govt & Pvt	28.6	32.5	39.2

Chart 3: % Enrolled children taking tuition. By sex. 2018, 2020 and 2021*

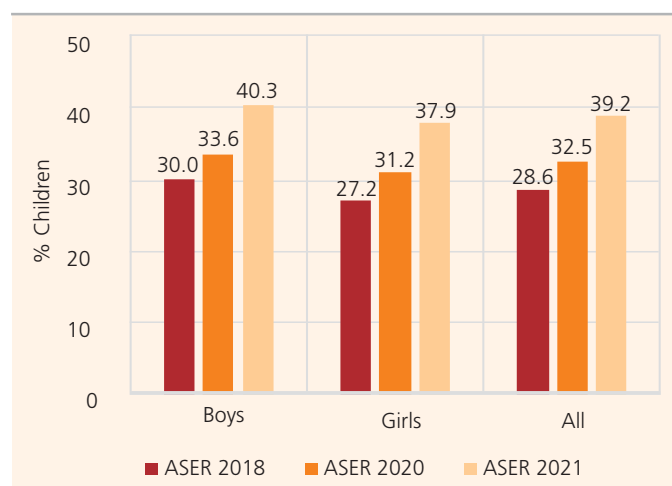
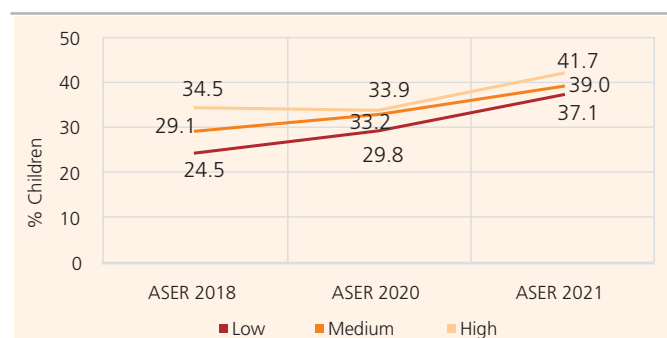


Chart 4: % Enrolled children taking tuition. By parents' education. 2018, 2020 and 2021*



We categorise parents' education as follows: 'low' parental education includes families where both parents have completed Std V or less (including those with no schooling). At the other end of the spectrum, the 'high' parental education category comprises families where both parents have completed at least Std IX. All other parents are in the 'medium' category where there are many possible combinations.

Table 6: % Enrolled children taking tuition. By grade and school reopening status. 2021

Std	School not reopened	School reopened
Std I-II	37.7	36.6
Std III-V	41.6	38.0
Std VI-VIII	41.6	37.6
Std IX & above	45.7	40.1
All	41.2	38.2



The proportion of children taking tuition has increased from 2018 to 2021, regardless of grade, school type, or sex (Tables 4 and 5, Chart 3). Currently, almost 40% children take paid private tuition classes.

The largest increases in the proportion of children taking tuition are seen among children from the most disadvantaged households. Taking parental education as a proxy for economic status, between 2018 and 2021, the proportion of children with parents in the 'low' education category who are taking tuition increased by 12.6 percentage points, as opposed to a 7.2 percentage point increase among children with parents in the 'high' education category (Chart 4).

Some differences are visible in the proportion of children taking tuition by school reopening status, with tuition classes more common among children whose schools were still closed at the time of the survey. This difference in tuition-taking is larger in higher classes than in lower ones. Among children in Std IX or higher, for example, the difference in tuition taking between children whose schools have not reopened versus those whose schools have reopened is more than five percentage points (Table 6).

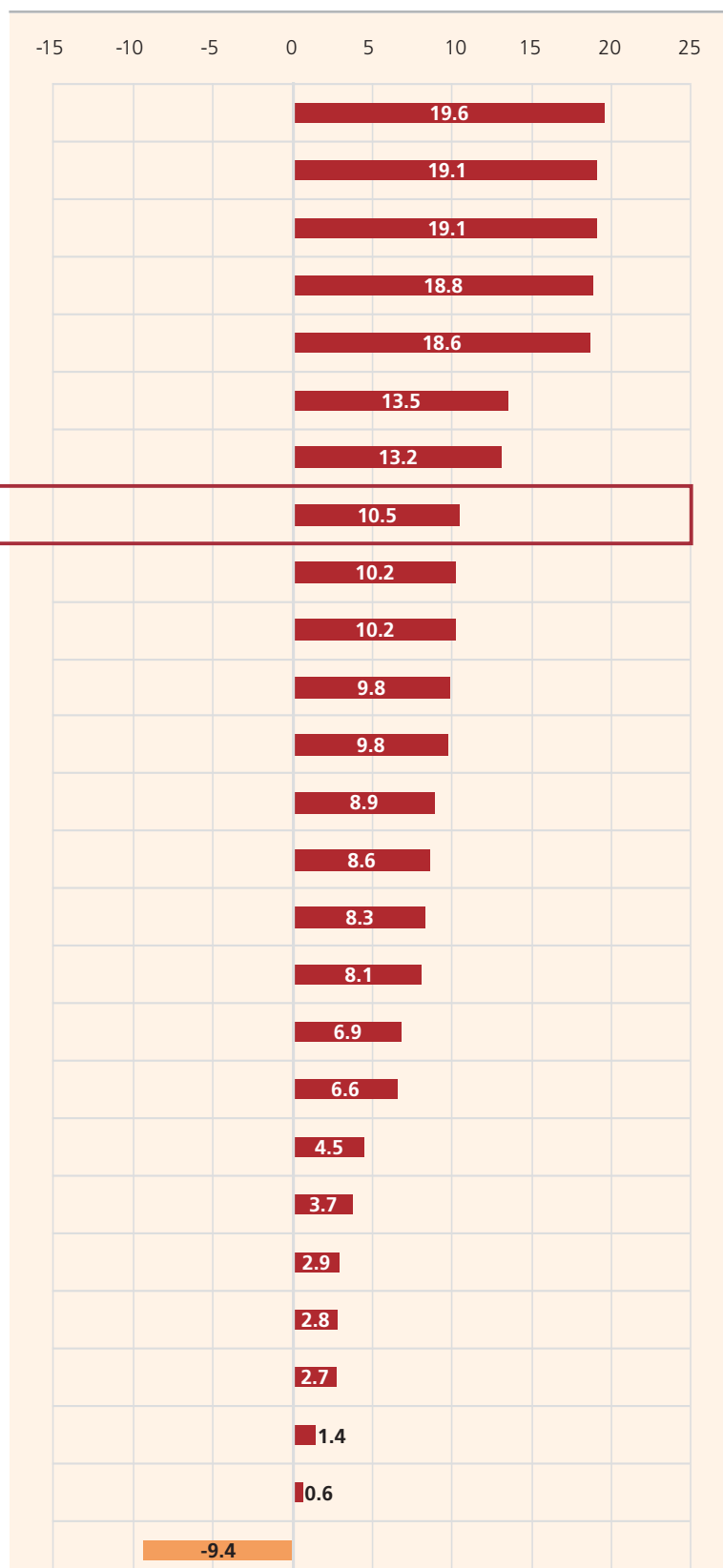
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State-wise trends

Table 7: % Enrolled children taking tuition. By state. 2018, 2020 and 2021*

State	ASER 2018	ASER 2020	ASER 2021
Arunachal Pradesh	26.6	35.9	46.3
Uttar Pradesh	19.6	32.9	38.7
Nagaland	27.9	23.1	47.0
Gujarat	16.9	23.0	35.7
Jammu & Kashmir	10.3	25.2	28.9
Jharkhand	44.1	52.0	57.6
Madhya Pradesh	14.7	25.3	27.8
All India	28.6	32.5	39.2
Uttarakhand	21.8	29.6	32.1
Rajasthan	5.1	11.9	15.3
Haryana	18.0	37.3	27.8
Karnataka	10.7	8.4	20.5
Chhattisgarh	3.6	5.5	12.5
Odisha	57.5	52.4	66.2
Andhra Pradesh	14.7	4.1	22.9
Bihar	65.4	64.3	73.5
Himachal Pradesh	7.9	10.4	14.7
Maharashtra	14.2	9.3	20.7
Assam	24.7	27.8	29.1
Telangana	5.9	5.3	9.6
Manipur	46.2	32.1	49.1
Punjab	29.7	29.4	32.5
Tamil Nadu	13.9	8.4	16.6
Meghalaya	20.3	11.0	21.7
West Bengal	75.8	73.5	76.5
Kerala	28.2	11.1	18.8

Chart 5: Percentage point change in enrolled children taking tuition between 2018 and 2021*. By state.



*All estimates from ASER 2018 reported here were generated after excluding households without a mobile phone, in order to make these comparable with the ASER 2020 and ASER 2021 estimates.

Smartphone ownership has increased, but children's access remains an issue

Table 8: % Enrolled children who have a smartphone available at home. By school type. 2018, 2020 and 2021*

School type	ASER 2018	ASER 2020	ASER 2021
Govt	29.6	56.4	63.7
Pvt	49.9	74.2	79.0
Govt & Pvt	36.5	61.8	67.6



Table 9: % Enrolled children with at least one smartphone available at home. By parents' education. 2020 and 2021

Parents' education	ASER 2020		ASER 2021	
	At least one smartphone available at home	Bought a new smartphone for children's education since March 2020	At least one smartphone available at home	Bought a new smartphone for children's education since March 2020
Low	45.1	5.2	52.0	26.8
Medium	60.2	8.8	66.1	27.3
High	78.7	13.0	81.8	29.3
All	61.9	9.1	67.7	27.9

We categorise parents' education as follows: 'low' parental education includes families where both parents have completed Std V or less (including those with no schooling). At the other end of the spectrum, the 'high' parental education category comprises families where both parents have completed at least Std IX. All other parents are in the 'medium' category where there are many possible combinations.

Table 10: % Enrolled children with access to smartphones. By grade. 2021

Std	% Children					
	At least one smartphone available at home	Of children who have a smartphone available at home, % children able to access it for their studies:				Bought a new phone for children's education since the lockdown began
		Yes, at all times	Yes, sometimes	Not accessible	Total	
Std I-II	64.9	19.9	40.8	39.3	100	19.3
Std III-V	66.6	23.7	47.2	29.0	100	24.6
Std VI-VIII	66.6	27.6	50.2	22.2	100	30.0
Std IX & above	72.6	35.4	47.5	17.0	100	36.4
All	67.6	27.0	47.0	26.1	100	28.0

The availability of smartphones in children's homes has almost doubled from 2018 to 2021, regardless of school type. For example, in 2018, 29.6% of children in government schools had at least one smartphone at home. This proportion increased to 56.4% in 2020 and grew further to 63.7% in 2021 (Table 8).

However, household economic status (proxied here by parents' education level) affects smartphone availability. As parents' education level increases, the likelihood that the household has a smartphone also increases: in 2021, over 80% of children with parents who had studied at least till Std IX had a smartphone available at home, as compared to just over 50% children whose parents had studied till Std V or less (Table 9). Notably, though, even among children with parents in the 'low' education category, over a quarter of households had bought a new smartphone for their children's studies since the lockdown began in March 2020.

Expanding smartphone availability in the household does not automatically translate into children's access to a smartphone. Across all grades, although over two thirds of all enrolled children have a smartphone at home, just over a quarter of these have full access to it for their studies (27%), while close to half have partial access (47%) and the remaining quarter have no access at all (26.1%). There is also a clear pattern by grade, with more children in higher classes having access to a smartphone as compared to children in lower grades. For example, 39.3% children in Std I-II have no access to a smartphone despite having one at home, as opposed to 17% children in Std IX or higher (Table 10).

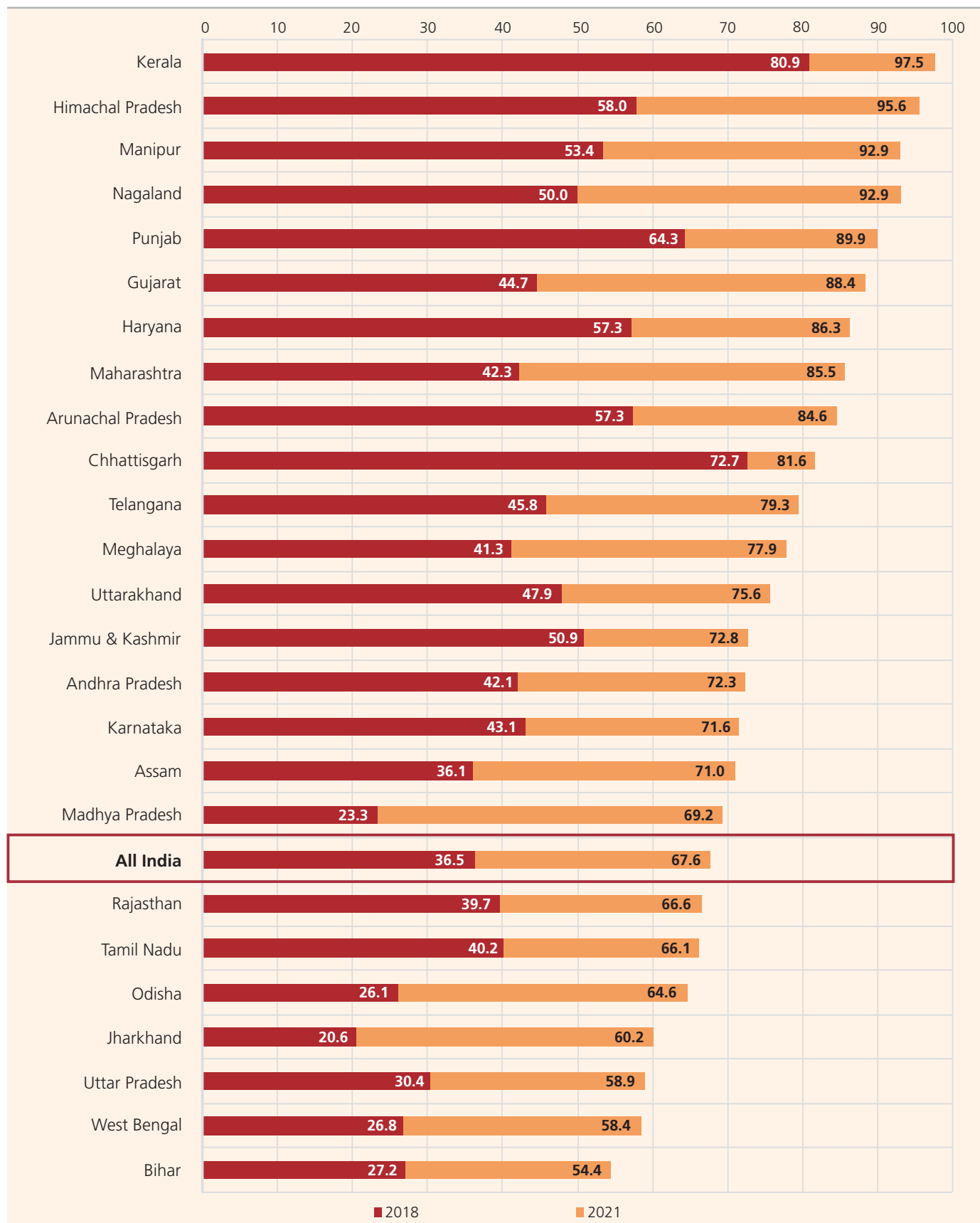
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State-wise trends

Table 11: % Enrolled children with a smartphone available at home. By state. 2018, 2020 and 2021*

State	ASER 2018	ASER 2020	ASER 2021
Andhra Pradesh	42.1	61.5	72.3
Arunachal Pradesh	57.3	81.1	84.6
Assam	36.1	60.7	71.0
Bihar	27.2	51.7	54.4
Chhattisgarh	72.7	75.7	81.6
Gujarat	44.7	84.0	88.4
Haryana	57.3	82.3	86.3
Himachal Pradesh	58.0	90.0	95.6
Jammu & Kashmir	50.9	77.1	72.8
Jharkhand	20.6	50.2	60.2
Karnataka	43.1	68.6	71.6
Kerala	80.9	94.3	97.5
Madhya Pradesh	23.3	62.7	69.2
Maharashtra	42.3	76.3	85.5
Manipur	53.4	84.3	92.9
Meghalaya	41.3	72.0	77.9
Nagaland	50.0	81.8	92.9
Odisha	26.1	49.3	64.6
Punjab	64.3	88.5	89.9
Rajasthan	39.7	62.9	66.6
Tamil Nadu	40.2	64.1	66.1
Telangana	45.8	74.0	79.3
Uttarakhand	47.9	74.7	75.6
Uttar Pradesh	30.4	53.7	58.9
West Bengal	26.8	47.4	58.4
All India	36.5	61.8	67.6

*All estimates from ASER 2018 reported here were generated after excluding households without a mobile phone, in order to make these comparable with the ASER 2020 and ASER 2021 estimates.

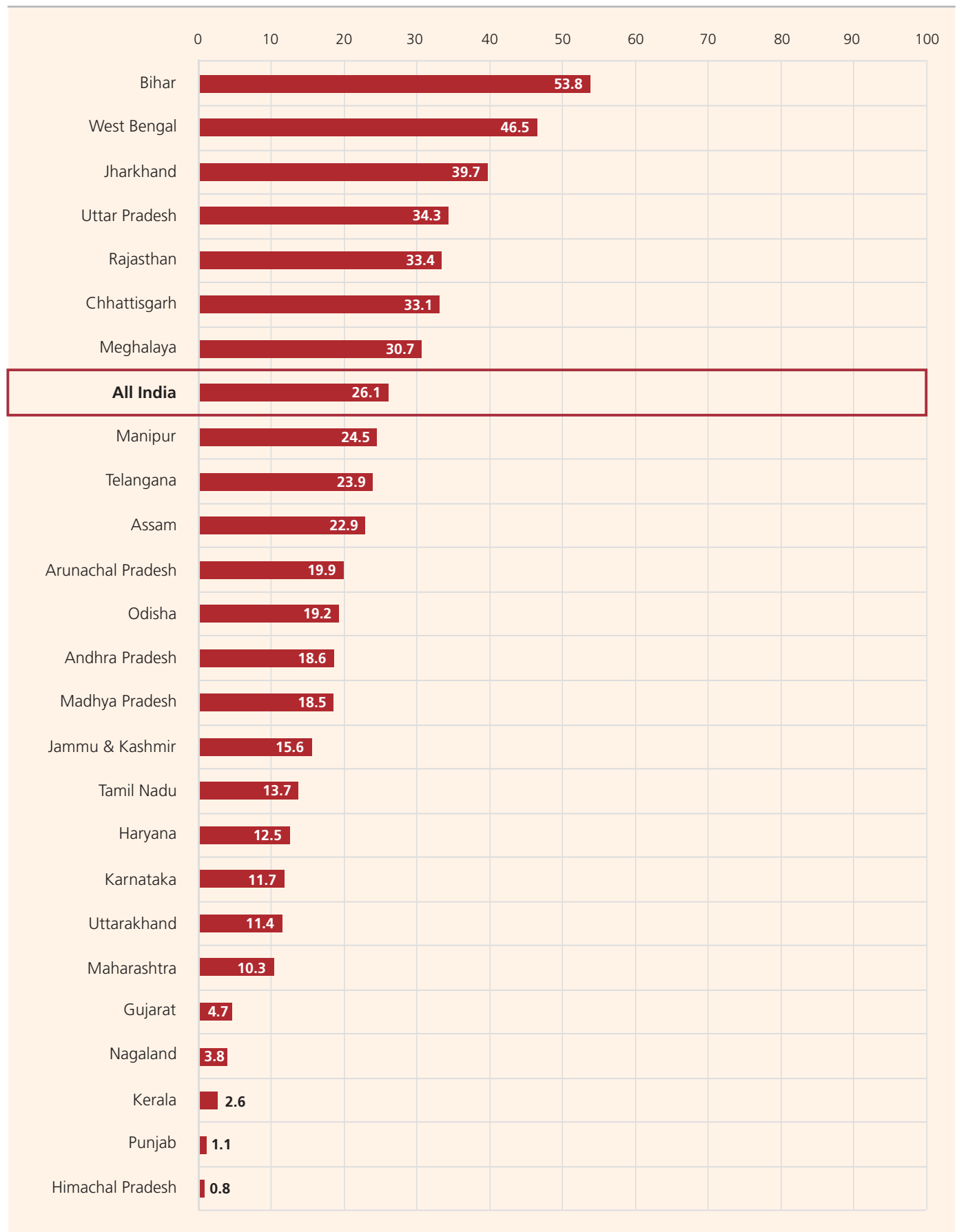
Chart 6: % Enrolled children who have a smartphone available at home. By state. 2018 and 2021*

*All estimates from ASER 2018 reported here were generated after excluding households without a mobile phone, in order to make these comparable with the ASER 2020 and ASER 2021 estimates.

Table 12: % Enrolled children with access to smartphones. By state. 2021

State	% Children with at least one smartphone available at home	Of children with a smartphone available at home, % children able to access it for their studies:			
		Yes, at all times	Yes, sometimes	Not accessible	Total
Andhra Pradesh	72.3	35.8	45.7	18.6	100
Arunachal Pradesh	84.6	29.4	50.7	19.9	100
Assam	71.0	25.7	51.4	22.9	100
Bihar	54.4	11.8	34.4	53.8	100
Chhattisgarh	81.6	25.3	41.6	33.1	100
Gujarat	88.4	37.9	57.5	4.7	100
Haryana	86.3	38.4	49.2	12.5	100
Himachal Pradesh	95.6	25.1	74.2	0.8	100
Jammu & Kashmir	72.8	40.1	44.4	15.6	100
Jharkhand	60.2	20.7	39.6	39.7	100
Karnataka	71.6	35.6	52.7	11.7	100
Kerala	97.5	76.2	21.2	2.6	100
Madhya Pradesh	69.2	31.8	49.7	18.5	100
Maharashtra	85.5	27.0	62.7	10.3	100
Manipur	92.9	35.6	39.9	24.5	100
Meghalaya	77.9	35.2	34.2	30.7	100
Nagaland	92.9	55.2	41.0	3.8	100
Odisha	64.6	46.5	34.3	19.2	100
Punjab	89.9	43.2	55.7	1.1	100
Rajasthan	66.6	21.1	45.5	33.4	100
Tamil Nadu	66.1	26.8	59.5	13.7	100
Telangana	79.3	42.2	33.9	23.9	100
Uttarakhand	75.6	31.0	57.6	11.4	100
Uttar Pradesh	58.9	18.7	47.0	34.3	100
West Bengal	58.4	12.8	40.7	46.5	100
All India	67.6	27.0	47.0	26.1	100

Chart 7: Of enrolled children who have a smartphone available at home, % children who are unable to access it for their studies. By state. 2021



Decrease in learning support at home as schools reopen

Table 13: % Enrolled children who receive help from family members while studying at home. By grade and school type. 2020 and 2021

Std	ASER 2020			ASER 2021		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt
Std I-II	78.6	86.7	81.5	71.9	80.8	74.3
Std III-V	75.3	81.7	77.3	68.9	76.9	71.0
Std VI-VIII	70.8	79.1	73.1	63.3	69.7	64.9
Std IX & above	66.9	71.7	68.3	55.3	60.7	56.7
All	72.6	80.0	74.9	64.8	71.9	66.6

Chart 8: % Enrolled children who receive help from family members while studying at home. By school reopening status and school type. 2021

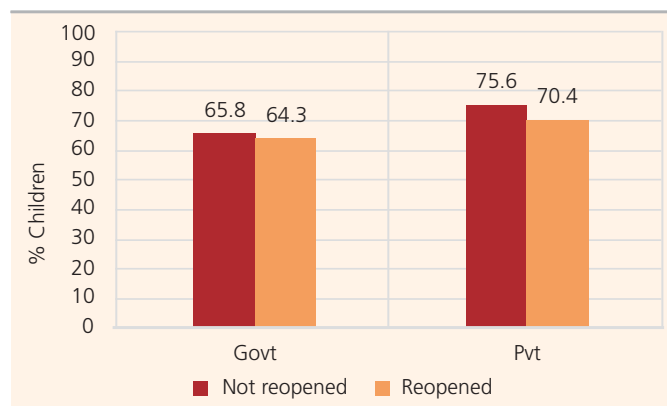


Chart 9: % Enrolled children who receive help while studying at home. By grade and family member. 2020

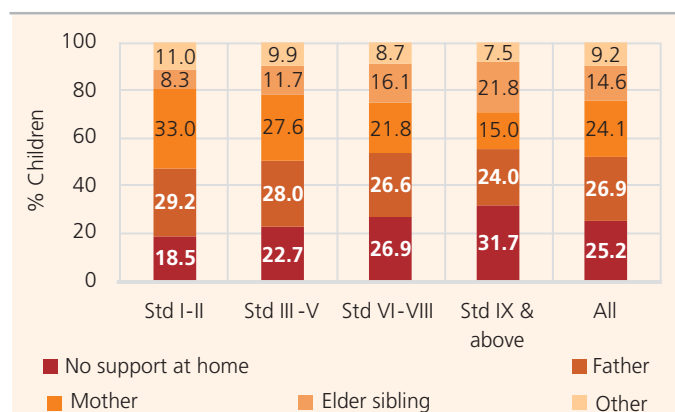


Chart 10: % Enrolled children who receive help while studying at home. By grade and family member. 2021

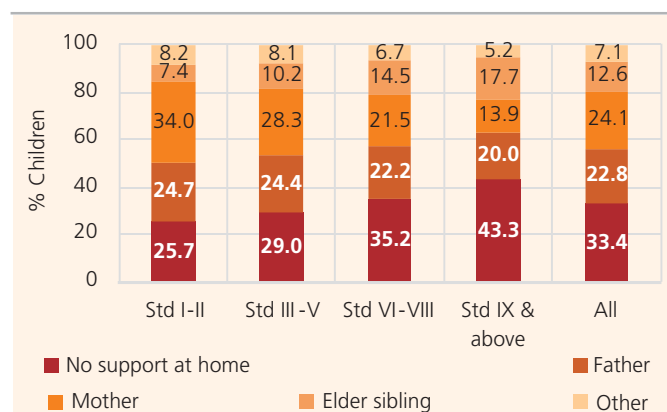


Table 14: % Enrolled children who receive help from family members while studying at home. By grade and parents' education. 2020 and 2021

Std	ASER 2020			ASER 2021		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Std I-II	57.9	82.7	93.6	50.9	75.1	86.2
Std III-V	56.4	79.0	91.6	48.9	72.3	84.0
Std VI-VIII	52.8	75.8	89.1	45.8	66.7	78.3
Std IX & above	53.5	69.4	81.4	43.1	57.8	68.0
All	54.8	76.5	89.4	46.8	67.8	79.9

We categorise parents' education as follows: 'low' parental education includes families where both parents have completed Std V or less (including those with no schooling). At the other end of the spectrum, the 'high' parental education category comprises families where both parents have completed at least Std IX. All other parents are in the 'medium' category where there are many possible combinations.

We use the term 'learning support at home' to refer to the effort that families put into helping children with learning activities when they are studying at home, whether or not they are also going to school.

The proportion of enrolled children who receive learning support at home has decreased by almost 8 percentage points for both government and private school going children since 2020, with the sharpest drop visible among children in higher grades (Table 13). Decreasing family involvement is driven by school reopening, with children who had returned to school receiving less help at home than those whose schools remained closed (Chart 8). The reduction in help with studies is driven largely by less support from fathers (Charts 9 and 10).

Help at home is also related to parents' education level. While close to 80% children with parents in the 'high' education category received help at home, this proportion is under 50% for children whose parents have studied up to Std V or less (Table 14).

State-wise trends

Table 15: % Enrolled children who receive help from family members while studying at home. By state and school type. 2021

State	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt
Andhra Pradesh	57.3	76.1	62.0
Arunachal Pradesh	69.9	75.2	71.7
Assam	70.5	79.9	73.7
Bihar	62.0	76.1	63.8
Chhattisgarh	80.7	90.8	83.1
Gujarat	73.8	75.0	74.0
Haryana	62.4	71.4	66.8
Himachal Pradesh	81.8	90.4	84.8
Jammu & Kashmir	54.6	70.5	60.7
Jharkhand	57.5	72.5	60.3
Karnataka	68.2	75.9	69.8
Kerala	79.7	84.4	81.4
Madhya Pradesh	63.9	71.9	66.1
Maharashtra	71.5	68.4	70.4
Manipur	76.0	79.6	79.0
Meghalaya	69.2	77.3	74.5
Nagaland	73.1	77.2	75.4
Odisha	66.7	77.2	68.2
Punjab	62.9	71.1	66.5
Rajasthan	51.1	56.1	52.4
Tamil Nadu	53.2	68.8	56.6
Telangana	59.4	63.8	60.7
Uttarakhand	67.3	71.9	69.3
Uttar Pradesh	67.9	70.1	68.7
West Bengal	68.5	84.2	69.4
All India	64.8	71.9	66.6

Slight increase in learning materials available for children

Table 16: % Enrolled children who have textbooks for their current grade. By grade and school type. 2020 and 2021

Std	ASER 2020			ASER 2021		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt
Std I-II	79.8	69.7	76.2	88.1	88.1	88.1
Std III-V	85.5	72.0	81.4	92.7	90.5	92.1
Std VI-VIII	86.3	73.7	82.8	94.1	90.9	93.3
Std IX & above	82.7	73.5	80.0	93.2	92.9	93.1
All	84.1	72.2	80.5	92.3	90.7	91.9



Schools yet to reopen

Table 17: % Enrolled children who received learning materials/activities to do at home in the reference week. By grade and school type. 2020 and 2021

Std	ASER 2020			ASER 2021		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt
Std I-II	27.9	35.8	30.8	31.5	39.4	33.5
Std III-V	33.7	40.4	35.8	39.2	46.9	41.0
Std VI-VIII	35.4	42.7	37.4	41.1	50.7	43.0
Std IX & above	34.8	43.4	37.3	36.4	53.9	40.6
All	33.5	40.6	35.6	37.6	46.9	39.8

Schools reopened

Table 18: % Enrolled children who received learning materials/activities to do at home in the reference week. By grade and school type. 2021

Std	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt
Std I-II	40.9	47.9	42.9
Std III-V	44.1	48.3	45.2
Std VI-VIII	45.7	50.7	47.0
Std IX & above	47.9	53.0	49.3
All	45.0	50.2	46.4

Almost all enrolled children have textbooks for their current grade (91.9%). This proportion has increased over the last year, for children enrolled in both government and private schools (Table 16).

Households of enrolled children were asked whether they had received learning materials or activities from the school for children to do at home during the week prior to the survey (the reference week). These could take the form of traditional materials like worksheets in print or virtual form; online or recorded classes; and videos or other activities sent via phone or received in person. For children whose schools had reopened, these materials could also include homework given by the school.¹

Overall, among enrolled children whose schools had not reopened, 39.8% children received some kind of learning materials or activities (other than textbooks) from their teachers during the reference week. This is a slight increase over 2020, when 35.6% children received learning materials during the corresponding reference week. In both years, a higher percentage of private school children received learning materials/activities as compared to government school children in the same grades (Table 17).

More children whose schools had reopened received learning materials in the reference week as compared to their counterparts whose schools had not reopened, mainly because of the inclusion of homework. Here also, a higher proportion of children in private schools received these materials as compared to those in government schools (Table 18).

¹The survey was conducted in September 2021, when schools had reopened in some states but not in others. See Annexure 1 for details.

State-wise trends

Table 19: % Enrolled children who have textbooks for their current grade. By state and school type. 2020 and 2021

State	ASER 2020			ASER 2021		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt
Andhra Pradesh	38.5	24.7	34.6	97.5	92.7	96.3
Arunachal Pradesh	75.1	80.3	77.6	93.0	97.7	94.6
Assam	98.2	98.9	98.4	96.0	98.3	96.8
Bihar	74.2	83.8	75.8	88.7	94.6	89.4
Chhattisgarh	87.4	64.9	80.7	97.0	93.4	96.1
Gujarat	95.2	94.0	95.0	93.0	98.0	93.6
Haryana	85.9	89.6	87.7	92.3	97.4	94.8
Himachal Pradesh	96.4	96.2	96.3	97.5	96.9	97.3
Jammu & Kashmir	95.7	97.3	96.4	94.0	97.0	95.1
Jharkhand	78.9	71.6	77.1	90.9	85.2	89.8
Karnataka	93.9	76.0	89.1	83.3	82.7	83.2
Kerala	92.9	90.0	91.9	98.6	94.3	97.1
Madhya Pradesh	89.3	57.2	79.6	92.7	83.9	90.2
Maharashtra	86.0	71.4	80.8	91.0	87.5	89.8
Manipur	99.6	97.2	97.5	93.5	94.5	94.3
Meghalaya	97.5	97.9	97.8	96.9	99.5	98.6
Nagaland	98.0	99.8	99.2	96.5	98.0	97.3
Odisha	88.7	88.0	88.6	95.2	96.3	95.3
Punjab	96.1	95.9	96.0	97.5	99.3	98.3
Rajasthan	70.6	43.0	60.4	91.9	82.6	89.4
Tamil Nadu	93.7	68.1	86.4	95.8	87.7	94.1
Telangana	89.3	37.1	68.1	95.6	87.6	93.2
Uttarakhand	75.6	85.9	80.3	86.0	88.6	87.1
Uttar Pradesh	83.5	74.9	79.6	90.8	92.1	91.3
West Bengal	99.6	100.0	99.7	97.6	97.8	97.7
All India	84.1	72.2	80.5	92.3	90.7	91.9