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Title: Between and Within Social Group Disparities in Higher Education: An Assessment for India and Major States

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BETWEEN AND WITHIN SOCIAL GROUP DISPARITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION:

AN ASSESSMENT FOR INDIA AND MAJOR STATES

Abstract: *Disparity, measured in terms of educational attainment by social groups in higher education gives an insight as a result of existing affirmative policies in India. Affirmative policies implemented for almost six decades are expected to bring the traditionally backward social group representation in higher education in par with the traditionally forward social group. An attempt was made to measure the intra and inter group disparities between and among the social groups by using the Theil index. Analysis showed that between groups disparity exists and within social group disparity is almost negligible in higher education. Analysis, further carried out by background characteristics of these social groups showed that within group disparity is seen only in females for all the states of India. Between group disparity showed that the group other is having higher educational attainment whereas traditionally backward social groups of India such still lag far behind the traditionally forward group others in terms of educational attainment. The disparities are multifaceted and differ from state to state in terms of the background characteristics.*

I. Introduction

Higher education is considered as an important aspect of one's social and economic well-being. Recently there has been a considerable demand for expansion and enhancement of the higher education due to growth of industries and the corresponding need of skilled manpower. As well, liberalization of the economy led demand for new knowledge, technology and better employability directing to manpower development activities provided by higher education (Becker, 1969).

The world conference on Higher education, convened by the UNESCO in 2001, laid down the fundamental principles for the in-depth reform of higher education systems in the world. The conference resolved that "higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit in keeping with article 26.1 of the universal declaration on human rights. No discrimination can be accepted in granting access to higher education on grounds of race, gender, language, religion or economic, cultural or social distinctions or physical disabilities"(UNESCO, 2001).The expert report to the World Bank, higher Education in developing Countries: peril and promises sounded the timely warning that the developing countries can ignore higher education only at the cost of its peril (World Bank, 2000).

However, In India, the hierarchical system of caste historically denied education access to high income yielding occupation to those who were kept in the lower strata of which are now called as Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled tribe (ST) of India. The marginalized sections were not only devoid of any education and decent employment, but were systematically and skillfully made dysfunctional through fear, inferiority complex, servility, hopelessness, and despair compelled to depend on the oppression for dues as to how they should view and value themselves, it is but natural for their children who constantly face a rejection, doubt that whether their families and the community really merit any more respects (Sam, 1999). To overcome this historical bias and discrimination the policy of protective discrimination (reservation) has been in operation for more then six decades in India. In the past and more so in the recent years the upper strata of the society have expressed strong resentment against the provision of protective discrimination on grounds of equality, merit and secularism. However, lack of reliable official statistics and comprehensive knowledge social groups disparity in higher education drawn general population and policy makers into intricacy. Consequently, it remains an imperative need to asses the disparity among different social groups in higher education, which is crucial aspect of development of the country.

II. Data Source and Methodology

To analyze the present scenario in higher education by various social groups and among states in India, we use the NSSO (National sample survey organization) 55^{th} round unit data on literacy and level of education. Data is extracted from NSSO 55^{th} round on employment and unemployment survey, 1999-2000. The main file of all India was further refined to the state level The age group 18-25 is considered.

We used Theil index to explore the inter disparity or intra disparity in higher education enrollment in India. The estimation is based on enrollment in higher education for ST, SC, OBC and OTHERS, by their selected background characteristics.

Let us consider the total number of individuals i in the age group 18-25 are grouped into four groups namely ST, SC, OBC and OTHERS. Let Ri be the ratio of the total number of students with an educational level from higher secondary and above to graduate and above to the total

number of population in the age group 18-25, and let pi be the population share of the group I in the entire population of age group 18-25. Then overall inequality can be represented as follows:

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{4} p_i R_i \log R_i + \sum_{i=1}^{4} P_i R_i T_i$$

Where $T_i \equiv \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j \in S_i} r_j \log r_j$

Where $j \in S_i$ indicates that T_i is generated by summing over all persons comprising group i, and r_j is the ratio of individual with that educational level to the total number of population in the age group 18-25. The first term in the value of T gives the extent of between group in equality across all the four groups and the second term is the extent of within group inequality across all the four groups.

By using the Theil index we try to estimate the intra group disparity among different social groups. The results given below are the Theil index calculated for different social groups at different educational level again concentrating in the age group 18-25. Both intra group disparity and inter group disparity by using the sum $\sum_{i=1}^{4} P_i R_i T_i$, where $T_i \equiv \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j \in S_i} r_j \log r_j$ were calculated, but the value for inter group disparity was found to be very negligible, hence only the first sum value is given.

III. Social stratification in India

Historically and still today the Indian social system continues to suffer from the inflexibility of a rigid caste system. For centuries caste has been a determining factor and is still quite evident in education and work distribution for various sections of the society. In India the hierarchical system of caste denied education as also access to high income yielding occupation to a section of population who were kept in the lower strata which are now called as Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled tribe (ST) of India. Hence in India caste has been the determinant of class position, resulting in acute inequality in the distribution of wealth and income (Mehta and Kapoor, 1994).

The traditional deprivation keep SCs (Scheduled Caste) and STs (Scheduled Tribes) who were at the lower rung of the caste hierarchy kept them away from education; and the demands of a knowledge-driven society under globalization leave them out of the mainstream as social misfits – as the disposable people of society - because of their lack of education.(Thorat, 2006)

Report from National commission for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes reported that the poverty level among the SC and ST cultivators is 30 and 40 per cent respectively, which is much higher compared with non-scheduled cultivators (18 per cent). In 2000, about 61 per cent of rural and urban SC households and about half of ST households were wage labourers, and poverty levels among them were about 46 per cent for SC and 61 per cent for ST households respectively. The poverty levels among casual labourers' households were as high as 58 per cent and 64 per cent in urban areas for SC and ST respectively thus indicating that major chunk of SC/ST were still living in poverty.

IV. Result

i) Literacy rates among various social groups in India

In 2004-05, the GER (Gross Enrolment Rate) was about 10.8 per cent at overall levels, the GER among the SC's (6.3 per cent) followed by the ST's (6.3 per cent), and the OBC (16.6 per cent). Thus the GER for the SC/STs was three times and that of the OBCs was about two times lower as compared with the Others. Between the SC/ST's and the OBC's, however the GER was lower among the former by two per cent points (Thorat, 2008). However, 36 per cent of SC persons in rural areas and 39 per cent in urban areas are still below the poverty line. Going by the Census 2001, the overall share of Graduates in the 20-24 age-group population in India is about 8 percent. Of the six categories into which the Census 2001 has classified the Indian population, the degree holders in the 20-24 age group account for only 2.3% of the total population in this age group among the Scheduled Tribes, 3.6% among the Scheduled Castes.

ii) Analysis for between and within group inequality

Many previous studies highlighted the inter-groups disparities, However, for policy prospective both intra and inter groups disparities are very important. Among the eighteen to twenty five age group, 8.6% of ST, 19.6% of SC, 35.2 % and 36.6 % per cent of population were OBC and Others respectively. Among these age groups the Largest percent of population were in U.P

(16.2%) followed by Maharashtra (9.7%) and then Bihar (9%). Within the ST's largest percent of the population were in Madhya Pradesh (22.6%), Maharashtra (11.4%) and Orissa (9.1%) respectively.

When we consider the population in the age group 18-25 with educational level higher secondary and above to graduate and above in others, Out of the total population in the age group 18-25 with higher education (58.2%) is represented by Others followed by OBC (26.6%), S.C (10.4%) and (4.8%) respectively. The states with higher representation in general education in this age group 18-25 were Uttar Pradesh (15.8%), followed by Maharashtra (12.5%) and Tamil Nadu (8.2%) respectively.

The states which are highly represented in the age group 18-25 are also represented in the general education with the same age group with the exception of the state Bihar which is not represented in general education in any of the social groups. Whereas the state Tamil nadu which were not highly represented in the age group 825 has its representation in general education for the same age group.

Figure below shows the distribution of states with and without educational level in the age group 18-25. The states have been divided into 4 regions viz: North, South, East and West. Almost in all the states the distribution changes from all population in the age group 18-25 to population with educational level in the same age group. With the others group percent increases when it comes to percent population with educational level.

Table 3 gives the Theil index for each social group and by states of India. The sum of all the social groups for between inequality is given in the column sixth of the table. Whereas the seventh column in the above table gives the sum of within group inequality and between group inequality i.e the fifth column. The negative value for each social groups implies that the group is lagging behind the mean value of the total population in terms of completed level of higher education. Hence the logarithm value comes out to be negative. Whereas value of zero indicates that the social group has population in higher education exactly equal to the mean total population with higher education. Positive value indicates, the group has mean value in higher

education greater than that of the mean value of the total population. Hence the logarithm values comes out to be positive.

Within group inequality is measured by taking the sum of the product of the proportion of the population in higher education to the total population in that particular age group of the social group and its logarithmic value. The sixth column in the above table gives the combined total of within group inequality and between group inequalities given in column 6 of the above table. As seen from the above table, there is hardly any difference in the value between the fifth and the sixth column, thus indicating that overall within group inequality does not exist or is negligible in terms of level of education for all the states of India.

The Theil index value for between group inequality by each social group viz ST, SC and to some extent OBC's are having negative values whereas the social group Others having the positive value, thus indicating that the others social group gaining higher education in contrast the social groups ST, SC and OBC are losing the educational seats. Except for the state of Himachal Pradesh where ST, SC, OBC and others all have positive values. States like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Punjab have positive values for ST and OBC and States like Maharashtra have positive value for OBC. Whereas others group positive value summing up to the Theil index for all the states of India. There is hardly any difference between and within group inequality indicating tat within group hardly contributing to the inequality in Theil index.

Table 4 gives the Theil values between social groups and also by male-female among all the states of India. Here also ST, SC and OBC have negative value in the index and the others group having positive values. Except for the male, female OBC in Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Maharashtra, only female OBC from Kerala and Haryana. Others group in West Bengal; here the final value of Theil index is different from the value calculated between group inequalities. Thus it implies that within group inequality exist and is different for male and female. Incase of male and female Theil index, the values of the sum of between inequality and within inequality are not the same in most of the states. In many of the states like Rajasthan, Orissa, Kerala, Karnataka, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh after summing up within group inequality the value of Theil index becomes negative, especially for the females. After summing up the scale becoming further negative thus indicating that within group inequality exists in these states.

Table 5 gives the Theil index value by urban and rural sectors, the results are evident that ST, SC and OBC are contributing negatively towards the summation of the index. Contrastly other group contributes positively for the Theil index. Only OBC's in rural area of Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh have contributes positively to the summation of the Theil index for between group inequalities. Thus the state of Tamil Nadu where OBC had contributed positively towards the summation of the index were mainly from urban sectors. Here also there is hardly any difference in the value of Theil index after summing up for within group inequality, thus indicating that within group disparity hardly exist between any of the social groups in both rural and urban sectors.

Conclusion

The Theil index value for between group inequality has negative values for ST, SC and to some extent OBC's whereas the social group Others having the positive value, thus indicating that the others social group gaining higher education in contrast the social groups ST, SC and OBC are losing the educational seats. Except for the state of Himachal Pradesh where ST, SC, OBC and others all have positive values. States like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Punjab have positive values for ST and OBC and States like Maharashtra have positive value for OBC. There is hardly any difference between and within group inequality indicating that within group hardly contributing to the inequality in Theil index.

Chapter 8 Summary and Conclusion

The present study fulfills the some critical gaps in the assessment of social disparity in education and employment attainment in India. Beyond the social disparities, the study as also examined demographic disparities in terms of gender, rural-urban and household type. The findings of the study suggest that contribution of within group inequality is very less and it is consistent for all the categories in overall index. The study finds significant disparities by different social groups. After controlling to other background demographic characteristics, caste remains a major contributor to education and employment disparities in India.

The summary of findings of the study are follows:

The result of the Theil Index for disparities in higher education indicates that ST, SC and OBC showing negative and positive value for other castes. However, the overall index value showed hardly any within group inequality, hence the inequalities are mainly between group inequalities among social group. By gender and place of residence, study indicates that comparatively the between group disparity in higher education was slightly more for females than males and more in rural areas than in urban areas. However, among all the social categories between group disparities are more evident than within group disparities.

Among the casual labourers, by household types level of disparity was higher in other castes followed by ST and SC. whereas, the OBC group better represented among all the social groups and even contributed positively towards the summation of the overall index. In rural areas the within group inequality was almost negligible. Hence Overall the disparity existed was primarily due to the between group inequality between among ST, SC, OBC and the Others group. Similar, results are evident for urban place of residence

Statewise results of in education disparities are not showed any consistent pattern for different social groups. Thail index values for between group inequalities evident for negative values among SC, ST and OBC, on other hand positive values are observed for other castes. Thus indicating that the others social group gaining higher education in contrast the ST, SC and OBC are losing the educational seats. Overall, for states of India others castes contributed positively in summing up the Theil index. Except for the state of Himachal Pradesh, none of the states showed considerable equality in summing up of the index. There is hardly any difference between and within group inequality indicating that within group hardly contributing to the inequality in Theil index.

Within the states, by gender the Theil index for higher education showed within group inequality is prominent. In case of male and female, the values of the sum of between inequality and within inequality are not the same in most of the states. For females, after summing up within group inequality, the value of overall Theil index becomes negative for many of the states. However, the female OBC's from Kerala was contributing more towards the summation.

In case of female within group inequalities, the value becomes negative after summing up for the states like Rajasthan, Orissa, Kerala, Karnataka, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. In the remaining states also, the final total index value was different from the between group value, thus indicating that both in case of male and female within group inequality exists.

For self employed household, for states of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, and Assam are evident for within group inequalities among ST, SC and OBC, as all these are contributing negatively to the contribution of summation overall index whereas the group other castes contributes positive value. Among the states like Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Manipur, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir the regular wage salaried household showed a similar trend with negative values being contributed by ST, SC and OBC and positive values by the group others.

In case of employment attainment, the results of the study demonstrate some critical findings related to social differentials by demographic. The probability of the selection of ST candidates is higher than SC and OBC; this may be due to the fact a lower percent of population applying.

Surprisingly, over the period male-female percent gap in civil service examination remain more or less the same, particularly for the SC population. Compared to other castes, the gap in representation for civil service examination is greater for ST and followed SC and OBC.

Throughout the trend (1999-2009) STs are have lowest proportionate representation in civil service examination. The group OBC seems to be converging with Other castes in terms of male representation in civil service examination. In fact, female OBC representation during 1998 was ST groups. Compared to males, female are lagging behind throughout the trend and is much evident in case of the OBC group.

Even though there is reservation of jobs in UPSC, still there are significant gaps in filling up the reserved vacancies. The trend shown by various figure shows a marginal decrease in filling up the reserved vacancies for all the social groups which is on an average 80-90 percent filled as against the reserved vacancies. For female in other castes the trend remains constant from 1998 to 2009. However, during the same period there is a rise in female representation of ST, SC and OBC. In terms of distribution of employment, SC, ST and OBC have a larger percentage of population in Group D position, where more than 70 percent of the employed are safai karamcharis. For ST and OBC the highest representation is in Group C position. Hence even though overall it looks there is an increase in the representation of social groups; however it largely confined to the lower rungs in employment.

The NSSO results demonstrate that in formal employment the category of other castes have higher principal status compared to S, SC and OBC caste group. However, in the formal sector, the deprived social groups have major representation.

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Table 1: Literacy rates among various social groups of India

Literacy rate (%) for Household social Groups

SR. No	Social Groups	Literacy	Rural	Urban
1	Scheduled tribe	56	42	70
2	Scheduled caste	56.5	47	66
3	Other Backward Classes	65	55	75
4	Others	77	68	86

Source: NSSO 55th Round Report no 473 Literacy and Levels of Education in India, 1999-2000

Table 2: Top 3 states with and without general education by social groups

Social groups	Total population 18-25			Population with general education 18-25		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ST	Madhya Pradesh (22.6%)	Maharashtra (11.4%)	Orissa (9.1%)	Madhya Pradesh (34%)	Maharashtra (10.7%)	Gujarat (7.2%)
SC	Uttar Pradesh (19%)	West Bengal (11%)	Bihar (9.3%)	Uttar Pradesh (15.5%)	Tamil Nadu (11.6%)	Maharashtra (10.6%)
OBC	Uttar Pradesh (18.7%)	Bihar (12.8%)	Tamil Nadu (12.2%)	Tamil nadu(20.1%)	Uttar Pradesh (15.3%)	Maharashtra (10.2%)
Others	Uttar Pradesh (15.5%)	West Bengal (14.2%)	Maharashtra (14%)	Uttar Pradesh (17.1%)	Maharashtra (14%)	West Bengal (7.4%)
Total	Uttar Pradesh (16.2%)	Maharashtra (9.8%)	Bihar (9%)	Uttar Pradesh (15.8%)	Maharashtra (12.5%)	Tamil Nadu (8.2%)

Source: NSSO 55th round, unit data 1999-2000

Table 3: Theil Index by states and social groups of India, 1999-2000

State	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total(between	Theil Index

					groups)	
Andhra Pradesh	-0.02	-0.07	-0.11	0.40	0.19	0.19
Arunachal Pradesh	-0.25	-	-0.01	-0.08	-	-0.31
Assam	-0.04	-0.01	-0.03	0.08	-0.01	-0.00
Bihar	-0.03	-0.07	-0.15	0.24	-0.01	-0.01
Goa	-	1.08	0.67	-0.22	1.53	1.53
Gujarat	-0.05	-0.01	-0.09	0.57	0.42	0.42
Haryana	-	-0.08	0.00	0.51	0.43	0.43
Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.03	0.12	0.61	0.76	0.76
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-0.05	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.04
Karnataka	-0.03	-0.04	-0.08	0.38	0.23	0.22
Kerala	0.01	-0.03	0.20	0.79	0.97	0.96
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	-0.05	-0.09	0.39	0.25	0.24
Maharashtra	-0.03	0.00	0.09	0.59	0.65	0.65
Manipur	-0.01	0.01	0.50	0.28	0.79	0.78
Meghalaya	-0.29	0.01	0.00	0.08	-0.20	-0.20
Mizoram	-0.12	-	-0.01	-0.01	-0.13	-0.13
Nagaland	0.69	0.00	-	0.01	0.69	0.68
Orissa	-0.08	-0.06	-0.04	0.31	0.14	0.14
Punjab	0.01	-0.08	0.08	0.91	0.92	0.92
Rajasthan	-0.06	-0.05	-0.09	0.36	0.16	0.16
Sikkim	-0.09	-0.02	-0.12	0.18	-0.06	-0.06
Tamil nadu	0.00	-0.04	0.36	0.33	0.65	0.65
Tripura	-0.03	-0.08	-0.08	-0.02	-0.20	-0.20
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	-0.08	-0.10	0.50	0.33	0.32
West Bengal	-0.02	-0.09	-0.01	-0.02	-0.15	-0.14

Source: values calculated from unit data NSSO 55th round 1999-2000
Column 6 = sum of column 2 to 4; column7 = column 6 and sum of within group
(-) indicates zero number of cases

Table 4: Theil Index by sex for all the states of India

States		ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total(between group)	Theil index
Andhra Pradesh	Male	-0.01	-0.04	-0.07	0.64	0.52	-0.50

	Female	-0.01	-0.03	-0.08	1.10	0.98	-0.46
Arunachal	Male	-0.23	-	-0.01	-0.07	-0.31	-0.85
Pradesh	Female	-0.28	-	-	-0.09	-0.37	-0.48
Assam	Male	-0.03	-0.02	-0.04	0.01	-0.07	-0.11
	Female	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.24	0.21	0.70
Bihar	Male	-0.01	-0.03	-0.07	0.59	0.47	-0.55
	Female	-0.01	-0.02	-0.08	0.48	0.37	-1.30
Goa	Male	-	0.00	0.00	1.19	1.18	-0.53
	Female	-	-	-	4.08	4.08	0.79
Gujarat	Male	-0.02	0.00	-0.05	0.57	0.50	0.25
	Female	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	1.45	1.38	0.60
Haryana	Male	-	-0.04	-0.03	0.56	0.49	-0.28
	Female	-	-0.03	0.07	0.82	0.86	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	Male	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.53	0.68	3.37
	Female	0.00	0.02	0.15	0.90	1.07	6.65
Jammu &	Male	-	-0.01	0.06	0.07	0.12	-0.00
Kashmir	Female	-	-0.02	-0.01	0.13	0.10	-0.96
Karnataka	Male	-0.01	-0.02	-0.06	0.33	0.25	-0.11
	Female	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06	1.22	1.12	-0.40
Kerala	Male	0.00	-0.02	-0.05	0.62	0.55	-0.29
	Female	0.12	-0.01	0.57	2.17	2.84	11.37
Madhya Pradesh	Male	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06	0.54	0.44	0.51
	Female	0.02	-0.02	-0.07	1.29	1.22	0.92
Maharashtra	Male	-0.01	0.00	0.09	0.57	0.65	1.20
	Female	-0.01	0.00	0.04	0.95	0.98	1.74
Manipur	Male	-0.03	0.00	0.59	0.34	0.90	1.80
	Female	0.03	0.18	0.85	0.28	1.34	12.50
Meghalaya	Male	-0.27	0.01	0.06	0.01	-0.20	5.37
	Female	-0.22	0.02	-	0.82	0.62	5.67
Mizoram	Male	-0.12	-	0.00	-0.01	-	-0.47
	Female	-0.12	-	-	0.00	-0.12	0.54
Nagaland	Male	0.31	-	-	-	-	1.07
	Female	1.38	0.01	-	0.10	1.48	6.49
Orissa	Male	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	0.51	0.44	-0.05
	Female	-0.02	-0.02	-0.06	0.70	0.60	-0.48
Punjab	Male	0.00	-0.06	0.04	0.59	0.57	1.45
	Female	0.01	-0.02	0.15	2.67	2.80	7.42
Rajasthan	Male	-0.03	-0.02	-0.05	0.45	0.34	-0.14
	Female	-0.01	-0.02	-0.05	1.04	0.96	-1.01
Sikkim	Male	-0.06	-0.02	-0.05	0.23	0.11	-1.15
	Female	-0.05	0.00	-0.04	0.52	0.43	0.29
Tamil nadu	Male	0.00	-0.02	0.23	0.61	0.81	1.37
	Female	0.00	-0.01	0.57	1.06	1.62	6.44
Tripura	Male	-0.01	-0.06	-0.05	-0.07	-0.19	-1.26
	Female	-0.01	-0.05	-0.03	0.01	-0.09	0.62
Uttar Pradesh	Male	0.00	-0.04	-0.05	0.61	0.53	0.55
	Female	0.00	-0.03	-0.07	1.39	1.30	0.87
West Bengal	Male	-0.01	-0.05	-0.01	0.01	-0.05	-0.55
	Female	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	-0.11	-0.16	-1.41

Source: values calculated from unit data NSSO 55th round 1999-2000
Column 7 = sum of column 3 to 6; column8 = column 7 and sum of within group
(-) indicates zero number of cases

Table 5: Theil Index by sector for all the states of India, 1999-2000

States		ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total	Theil index
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	-0.03	-0.04	-0.12	0.32	0.13	0.13
	Urban	-0.01	-0.05	-0.09	0.24	0.09	0.09
Arunachal	Rural	0.18	-	-0.02	-0.08	0.09	0.09
Pradesh	Urban	-0.07	-	-	0.19	0.12	-
Assam	Rural	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.01
	Urban	-0.01	-0.04	-0.03	0.09	0.02	0.02
Bihar	Rural	-0.03	-0.07	-0.10	0.40	0.19	0.19
	Urban	-0.01	-0.04	-0.09	0.22	0.08	0.08
Goa	Rural	-	-0.02	-0.01	0.18	0.15	0.15
	Urban	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-
Gujarat	Rural	-0.06	0.01	-0.12	0.32	0.15	0.15
	Urban	-0.02	-0.04	-0.07	0.17	0.05	0.05
Haryana	Rural	-	-0.07	-0.02	0.14	0.04	0.04
	Urban	-	-0.05	-0.06	0.28	0.16	0.16
Himachal	Rural	-0.01	-0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
Pradesh	Urban	0.02	-0.06	-0.02	0.12	0.05	0.05
Jammu &	Rural	-	-0.06	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.07
Kashmir	Urban	-	-0.04	-0.01	0.09	0.04	-
Karnataka	Rural	-0.04	-0.01	-0.05	0.14	0.04	0.04
	Urban	-0.02	-0.03	-0.10	0.23	0.08	0.08
Kerala	Rural	-0.01	-0.05	-0.12	0.28	0.11	0.11
	Urban	0.00	-0.02	-0.08	0.13	0.03	0.03
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	0.12	-0.05	-0.11	0.13	0.09	0.09
	Urban	-0.03	-0.04	-0.08	0.23	0.08	0.08
Maharastra	Rural	-0.05	-0.04	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.05
	Urban	-0.01	-0.03	-0.04	0.09	0.02	0.02
Manipur	Rural	-0.08	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.03
	Urban	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01
Mehalaya	Rural	-0.15	-	-	0.36	0.21	-
	Urban	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	Rural	0.07	-	-	-	0.07	-
	Urban	0.00	-	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02
Nagaland	Rural	0.02	-	-	0.03	0.05	0.05
	Urban	0.07	-0.02	-	-0.01	0.04	0.04
Orissa	Rural	-0.09	-0.04	-0.02	0.33	0.19	0.19
	Urban	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03	0.21	0.08	0.08
Punjab	Rural	0.01	-0.15	0.00	0.27	0.12	0.12
	Urban	-0.01	-0.11	-0.01	0.20	0.08	0.08
Rajasthan	Rural	-0.06	-0.02	-0.10	0.30	0.12	0.12
	Urban	-0.01	-0.07	-0.06	0.20	0.07	0.07
Sikkim	Rural	-0.09	0.00	-0.14	0.57	0.33	0.33
	Urban	0.00	-0.04	-0.06	0.15	0.06	0.06
Tamil nadu	Rural	-0.01	-0.08	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.05
	Urban	0.00	-0.03	-0.06	0.14	0.04	0.04
Tripura	Rural	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	0.20	0.07	0.07
	Urban	0.04	-0.09	-0.02	0.15	0.08	0.08
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	0.00	-0.09	-0.11	0.33	0.13	0.13
	Urban	0.00	-0.05	-0.12	0.30	0.13	0.13
West Bengal	Rural	-0.02	-0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02
	Urban	0.00	-0.08	-0.02	0.18	0.08	0.07

Source: values calculated from unit data NSSO 55th round 1999-2000
Column 7 = sum of column 3 to 6; column 8 = column 7 and sum of within group, (-) indicates zero number of cases