

Findings at a glance...

- The sample survey of households was conducted in all the states and Union Territories of India during July – October 2005. The following findings are based on the data collected from a sample of 87,874 households.
- It is estimated that there are 194, 028, 643 children in the age group 6-13 years. Out of these, the estimated number of out-of-school children in the country is 13,459,734 who comprise 6.94% of the total children in this age group.
- The estimated number of children in the age-group 6-13 is 145,542,890 in rural areas and 48,485,753 in urban areas. The survey clearly brought out the urban-rural dichotomy to the fore as the estimated number of children who are out-of-school is 11,353,597 in rural areas (7.80%) and 2,106,137 in urban areas (4.34%).
- The percentage of out-of-school children is relatively higher among those in the age group 11-13 years (8.56%) compared to those in the age group 6-10 years (6.10%).
- Percentages of out-of-school boys and girls in the age group 6-10 years are 5.51% and 6.87% respectively. For the age group 11-13 years, the percentage of out-of-school children is relatively higher among girls (10.03%) than boys (6.46%).
- Among the different social groups, the estimated percentage of out-of-school children is 9.97% for Muslims, 9.54% for STs, 8.17 for SCs, 6.9% for OBC and 3.73% for others.
- The survey reveals that estimated 15,28,097 children in the age group 6-13 (i.e. 0.8% of the total number of children in the age group 6-13) are physically or mentally challenged. Of these, 38.85% suffer from orthopaedic disability, whereas the percentage of children suffering from mental, visual, speech and multiple disabilities varies between 11.57% to 14.59%. Hearing disability has been found only in 8.97% of the total physically or mentally challenged.
- Of the total physically or mentally challenged children, 5,82,737 (38.13%) are out-of-school. Analysis by different types of disability shows that 60.58% children with multiple disabilities are out-of-school followed by those with mental disability (47.02%) and speech disability (41.57%). Among those with visual disability 28.7% are out-of-school.
- At the national level, among the children who are out-of-school, 68.26% are those who never went to school and 31.74% are these who dropped out from school after one or more years of schooling.
- Among the dropouts, the highest percentage is of those who dropped out after completing class V and class II (20.5% each). Next is the percentage of those who dropped out after class III (17.5%).

- Among those who are reported to be attending school in the age group 6-13, an overwhelming 84.2% are in Government schools, 13.3% in Private recognised schools, 1.8% in Private unrecognised schools and 0.7% in AIE centres, Madrassas, etc.
- Estimates provided by the survey are expected to be quite reliable at the level of the country and for major states, as the sample was quite adequate and representative of all regions. In the case of smaller states, some caution needs to be exercised while interpreting results in these states due to smallness of samples.

National Snapshot

A national snapshot of the estimates of total and out-of-school children in the age group 6-13 years is presented here followed by discussion of their distribution by location (urban & rural), gender, age group, social group and by physically or mentally challenged condition.

Table A1 below gives an overview of the findings at All India level for the various levels of disaggregation.

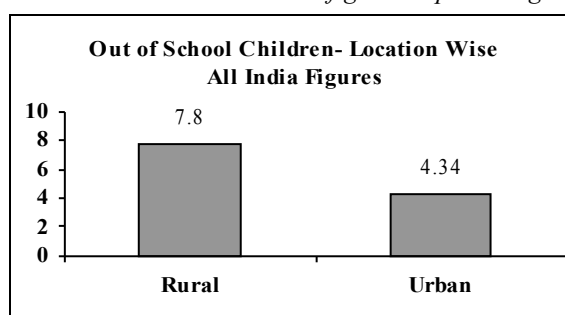
Table A1: All India Snapshot-Number & percentage of out-of-school children aged 6-13 years

SL	Details	Estimated Child Population			Out-of-school Children			Percent Out-of-school		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	All Children (6-13 Years)	145,542,890	48,485,753	194,028,643	11,353,597	2,106,137	13,459,734	7.80	4.34	6.94
2	Male Children	82,610,130	27,008,923	109,619,053	5,602,755	1,169,751	6,772,506	6.78	4.33	6.18
3	Female Children	62,932,760	21,476,830	84,409,590	5,750,842	936,386	6,687,228	9.14	4.36	7.92
5	Age 6-10 Years	97,424,256	30,771,597	128,195,853	6,741,719	1,081,388	7,823,107	6.92	3.51	6.10
6	Age 11-13 years	48,118,634	17,714,155	65,832,790	4,611,878	1,024,749	5,636,627	9.58	6.06	8.56
7	SC Children	31,636,193	6,384,600	38,020,794	2,706,025	398,841	3,104,866	8.55	6.25	8.17
8	ST Children	15,679,597	1,690,685	17,370,283	1,585,833	71,145	1,656,978	10.11	4.21	9.54
9	OBC Children	52,496,839	14,172,257	66,669,095	4,059,259	543,001	4,602,260	7.73	3.83	6.90
10	Muslim Children	13,031,745	9,562,673	22,594,419	1,567,717	685,535	2,253,252	12.03	7.17	9.97
11	Other Children	32,698,516	16,675,537	49,374,053	1,434,764	407,614	1,842,378	4.39	2.44	3.73
12	All physically or mentally challenged			1,528,097			582,737			38.13
13	Mentally Disability			222,958			104,838			47.02
14	Visually Disability			218,522			62,709			28.70
15	Hearing Disability			137,145			44,299			32.30
16	Speech Disability			179,105			74,454			41.57
17	Orthopedic / Locomotor Disabled			593,607			188,589			31.77
18	Multiple Disability			176,759			107,084			60.58

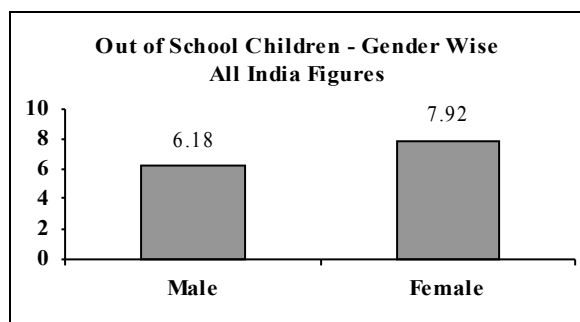
Overall, an estimated 13,459,734 children were out-of-school. This translated to 6.94% of all the children in the age group 6 – 13 years across various states in India in both urban and rural areas together.

The percentage of children who were out-of-school was higher in rural areas (7.8%) as compared to urban areas (4.34%). In absolute numbers, the above percentages translated to 11,353,597 children in rural areas compared to 2,106,137 children in urban areas who were reportedly out-of-school.

All figures in percentage



All figures in percentage



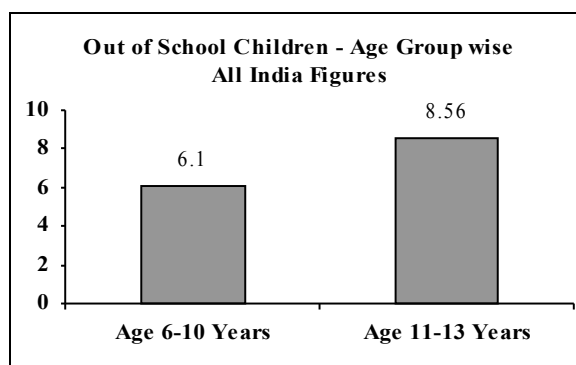
The percentage of children who were out-of-school was lower among males (6.18%) compared to those out-of-school among females (7.92%). This translated to 6,772,506 boys who were out-of-school against 6,687,228 girls who were out-of-school.

Further the data suggests that in the rural areas the percentage of girls who were out-of-school was 9.14% as against 6.78% of boys who were out-of-school. In terms of absolute numbers, the percentages translated to 5,750,842 females against 5,602,755 males who were reportedly out-of-school in rural areas.

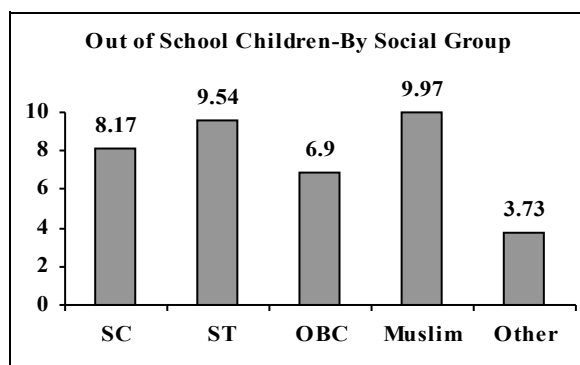
It is interesting to note that the proportion of out-of-school children among the male and female groups was very similar in the urban areas, with 4.33% of the boys being out-of-school as against 4.35% of the girls.

All figures in percentage

Across the age groups, the proportion of children who were out-of-school was considerably higher in the age group 11-13 years. The proportion of children who were out-of-school in the age group 11-13 years was 8.56%, which translated to 5,636,627 children. However, the proportion of children who were out-of-school in the age group of 6-10 years was relatively less at 6.1% which translated to 7,823,107 children.



All figures in percentage



It may also be noted that the proportion of out-of-school children was relatively higher in Muslim and ST households compared to other social groups. Among Muslims, the proportion of children who were out-of-school was 9.97% which translated to 2,253,252 children, whereas the proportion of out-of-school children in the ST category was 9.54% accounting for 1,656,978 children. The next highest proportion was for the SC category with

8.17% of the children (numbering 3,104,866) who were out-of-school. Among OBCs, 6.90% of the children accounting for 4,602,260 children were out-of-school. Among those who belonged to 'other' social groups (higher social class), only 3.73% of the children (numbering 1,848,378) were out-of-school.

The percentage of children who were out-of-school was considerably higher among the physically or mentally challenged children. It is reported that the percentage of children having mental disability who were out-of-school was as high as 47.02% which translated to 104,838 children. The percentage of out-of-school children with speech disability was 41.57% (or 74,454 children). Table A1 shows proportion of out-of-school children was considerably much among the physically or mentally challenged children.

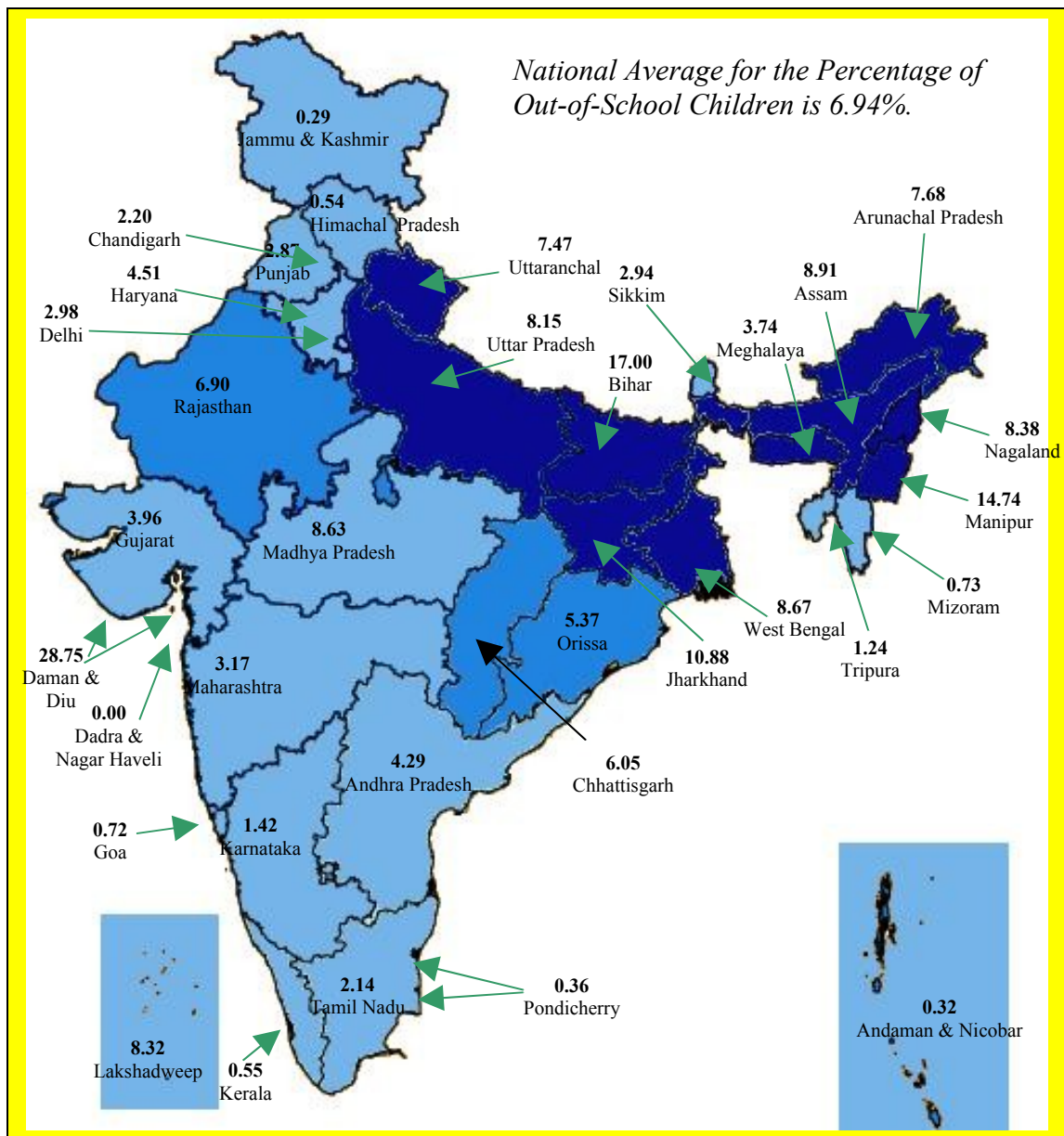
Table A2 presented below gives a state wise overview of the number of children in the age group 6-13 years, the number of out-of-school children in the age group 6-13 years, the percentage of children among the out-of school children who have never attended school, and the class wise percentage of dropouts as a percentage of out-of-school children in the age group 6-13 years. An analysis of the various characteristics presented here has been discussed in chapter 5, main findings.

Table A2: State wise details of Children in the age group 6-13 years and out-of-school children aged 6-13 years

SI	STATE	Total Children 6-13 years	Out-of-School Children 6-13 years	Percentage of children Never Attended School	Class Wise Drop outs as a Percentage of Out-of School Children								Total Dropouts (In %)
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR*	50,932	165	75.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.85
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	12,658,289	542,665	37.62	5.24	6.11	6.48	6.99	17.10	8.61	8.86	2.99	62.38
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	300,107	23,036	97.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00	2.56
4	ASSAM	6,020,472	536,220	48.00	11.50	15.08	9.72	7.28	5.04	2.60	0.65	0.13	52.00
5	BIHAR	18,689,915	3,176,624	82.58	4.34	4.70	2.99	1.83	2.28	0.61	0.67	0.00	17.42
6	CHANDIGARH	140,066	3,086	79.00	6.16	0.00	14.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	4,208,108	254,736	49.24	9.45	11.35	10.41	5.51	9.94	4.10	0.00	0.00	50.76
8	DAMAN & DIU	21,332	6,134	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.48	54.09	22.66	0.00	99.22
9	DELHI	2,831,947	84,424	37.92	13.46	10.46	10.46	2.46	20.31	4.92	0.00	0.00	62.08
10	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	51,809	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	GOA	159,561	1,155	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	GUJARAT	9,602,439	380,444	48.80	0.95	14.74	7.69	1.37	8.33	17.81	0.00	0.32	51.20
13	HARYANA	3,858,963	174,040	54.80	6.20	3.61	7.21	10.25	9.18	4.68	2.11	1.96	45.20
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	916,712	4,942	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	JHARKHAND	5,706,442	620,945	68.96	5.39	9.39	6.79	2.95	3.49	1.98	0.93	0.12	31.04
16	JAMMU & KASHMIR*	1,636,306	4,777	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
17	KARNATAKA	8,441,247	119,517	50.45	4.31	13.81	6.62	11.36	5.18	3.31	3.52	1.44	49.55
18	KERALA	4,252,841	23,242	0.00	22.71	12.30	23.66	12.30	29.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
19	LAKSHADWEEP	13,260	1,104	24.91	0.00	17.48	10.51	6.88	15.04	15.04	10.24	0.00	75.09
20	MADHYA PRADESH	12,567,100	1,085,096	83.52	1.77	3.57	4.32	2.34	3.31	0.49	0.55	0.12	16.48
21	MAHARASHTRA	16,696,943	529,295	59.55	7.88	8.68	7.54	3.98	7.77	3.26	0.53	0.81	40.45
22	MANIPUR	457,958	67,515	61.84	5.58	10.33	8.05	3.52	6.84	1.75	2.10	0.00	38.16
23	MEGHALAYA	591,663	22,132	86.12	1.74	10.35	1.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.87
24	MIZORAM	212,535	1,558	91.08	1.54	2.95	1.54	0.00	2.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.92
25	NAGALAND*	386,711	32,406	40.70	3.95	10.64	14.49	16.28	8.37	5.57	0.00	0.00	59.30
26	ORISSA	6,188,965	332,615	49.47	6.41	12.18	9.05	6.90	8.46	3.32	2.41	1.79	50.53
27	PONDICHERRY	162,379	583	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	PUNJAB	3,792,348	108,754	91.17	0.00	0.71	1.41	4.41	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.83
29	RAJASTHAN	11,522,881	795,089	72.30	2.12	6.07	5.33	3.40	9.04	0.91	0.67	0.15	27.70
30	SIKKIM	129,281	3,803	77.75	0.00	8.73	5.05	6.10	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.25
31	TAMIL NADU	9,035,603	193,418	70.34	0.39	0.00	3.79	3.27	7.11	7.06	5.50	2.53	29.66
32	TRIPURA	411,869	5,121	66.06	5.00	13.59	5.00	0.00	3.34	1.66	1.91	3.44	33.96
33	UTTAR PRADESH	36,750,780	2,995,208	73.79	3.26	4.24	4.22	3.38	9.10	0.96	0.32	0.73	26.21
34	UTTARANCHAL	1,562,659	116,680	36.16	7.78	14.37	18.57	8.75	12.50	0.00	0.00	1.87	63.84
35	WEST BENGAL	13,998,221	1,213,205	50.54	12.24	8.35	8.72	11.37	5.25	1.67	1.42	0.43	49.46
ALL INDIA		194,028,643	13,459,734	68.26	5.07	6.50	5.56	4.27	6.50	2.21	1.11	0.53	31.74

* Incomplete Coverage; Please refer "Limitations of the survey" under Chapter 1

The following map shows how the out-of-school children are distributed across states..



- Above 6.94 percentage of out-of-school children
- 6.94-5.37 percentage of out-of-school children
- Below 5.37 and more percentage of out-of-school children

SL	STATES	PERCENTAGE
1	DAMAN & DIU	28.75
2	BIHAR	17.00
3	MANIPUR	14.74
4	JHARKHAND	10.88
5	ASSAM	8.91
6	WEST BENGAL	8.67
7	MADHYA PRADESH	8.63
8	NAGALAND	8.38
9	LAKSHADWEEP	8.32
10	UTTAR PRADESH	8.15
11	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7.68
12	UTTARANCHAL	7.47
13	RAJASTHAN	6.90
14	CHHATTISGARH	6.05
15	ORISSA	5.37
16	HARYANA	4.51
17	ANDHRA PRADESH	4.29
18	GUJRAT	3.96
19	MEGHALAYA	3.74
20	MAHARASTRA	3.17
21	DELHI	2.98
22	SIKKIM	2.94
23	PUNJAB	2.87
24	CHANDIGARH	2.20
25	TAMILNADU	2.14
26	KARNATAKA	1.42
27	TRIPURA	1.24
28	MIZORAM	0.73
29	GOA	0.72
30	KERALA	0.55
31	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.54
32	PONDICHERRY	0.36
33	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0.32
34	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.29
35	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.00

1.1 Context of the survey

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a Government of India's flagship programme launched in 2001 for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-13 years age group (i.e., those above 6 years but below 14 years) a Fundamental Right. SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 200 million children in nearly 2 million habitations. The programme seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class-rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grant. SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs.

The objectives of SSA include:

- All children should attend school or an Alternative school such as an EGS centre or 'Back-to-School' camp, by 2003
- All children should complete five years of primary schooling by 2007
- All children should complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2010
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010
- Universal retention by 2010

Though SSA has been designed to provide elementary education to children in the age group of 6-13 years, there still exist a large number of out-of-school children in many states in this age group. Although household surveys have been conducted in many states, reliable up-to-date statistics on out-of-school children are not available at the national level. Hence, through Ed.CIL, the Ministry of Human Resource Development decided to get a nation-wide sample survey conducted to assess the number of out-of-school children in the country. SRI – IMRB International was the agency entrusted with carrying out the survey in every state and UT (Union Territory) during July – October 2005.

1.2 Objectives of the survey

The primary objectives of the survey were:

- i) to estimate the proportion and number of out-of-school children in the age groups 5, 6 – 10, 11 – 13 and 6 – 13 years for all children and children classified according to gender, social category (SC, ST, OBC, Muslim, Others) in each state and the whole country; and to estimate the proportion and number of school going children (by age, gender, social category) who attend (a) different types of school and (b) who are enrolled in different classes I to VIII.
- ii) to estimate the number and percentage of (a) out-of-school and (b) school going children having different types of disability in the age group 6 – 13.
- iii) to estimate the number and percentage of dropout children in the age group 6-13 who left school after completing class I, II, III VIII.

1.3 Layout of the report

The first chapter helps understand the context of the survey, its objectives and limitations. The second chapter explains the concepts and definitions that were employed for the purpose of this survey. Chapter three outlines the sample design and estimation procedure.. The subsequent chapters viz., chapter 4, 5 and 6 report the findings of the survey. Chapter 4 provides an overview of some background characteristics of the sampled households. Chapter 5 discusses some key characteristics of out-of-school children in the age group 6-13 years. This chapter also discusses characteristics of those attending school in terms of type of school attended and on the estimated class wise dropouts and their percentage. In view of the fact that the entry age some states/UTs for class I is 5 years, chapter 6 reports the findings on out-of-school children of age 5 years and those who begin schooling at age 5.

1.4 Limitations of the survey

1. The list of primary sampling units prepared for the 61st Round of National Sample Survey (NSS) which was the latest available, was used as sampling frame. The 61st Round could not be conducted in the following areas as a result of which these areas were not covered in the present survey also.
 - (a) Villages in A&N Islands that remain inaccessible throughout the year
 - (b) Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of J&K.
 - (c) Interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond 5 km from the bus route.

It is evident from the above that most of the unrepresented areas are comparatively more backward than the areas covered in the survey. Hence, the percentage of out-of-school children is under-estimated in these states. However, the effect of these omissions is negligible on the results for the whole country.

2. Table A3 presents number of villages and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks included in the survey in each state and UT. In the smaller states and UTs, the relatively small samples of villages and UFS blocks, probably could not represent the concerned states/UTs properly to provide very reliable estimates of out-of-school children. In addition to the above mentioned three states, such states/UTs are (1) Daman and Diu, (2) Delhi, (3) Arunachal Pradesh, (4) Goa, (5) Lakshadweep, (6) Manipur, (7) Meghalaya, (8) Pondicherry, (9) Sikkim, and (10) Tripura.
3. The results are based on the population projections mapped from 1991 and 2001 censuses data for the year 2005. Hence, the accuracy of the estimated total number of children as well as number of in-school and out-of-school children depends on the accuracy in estimation of population in the age group 6-13.

Chapter 2 Concepts and Definitions

The concepts and definitions used in the survey are explained below.

1. **Attending School** - All children who are attending any of the following types of schools /centres were classified as “*attending school*”.
 - Government schools and private recognized schools.
 - Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) centres. Schools under EGS are functioning on almost the same lines as other government schools except that they are single teacher schools and service conditions of teachers of these schools are different from those of government/local body schools.
 - Centres conducting Bridge Courses. These courses are short term residential as well as non-residential courses meant for children who were either never enrolled or left studies in between. The non-residential schools have flexible time table as per the convenience of the children. Both are popularly known as Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) Centres.
 - Recognized Madrassas. These are Madrassas recognized by State Minority Board of Education or State Madrassas Boards. In these Madrassas, children are taught mathematics, environmental study (EVS) and a language according to the state curriculum in addition to *Mazhabi*/religious education.
 - Other Madrassas (offering general education). There are *Makhtabs* / Madrassas which are not recognized by any of the above mentioned Boards. They impart not only religious education but teach other subjects too. They may be receiving support under SSA programme by way of training of the qualified *maulavis* / *janabs* (teachers) in teaching of mathematics and EVS.
 - Sanskrit Pathshalas. These are generally recognized by state Sanskrit Boards. Students in these schools are taught mathematics and EVS along with the language.
 - Pre-primary (Nursery or Kindergarten) class in any school. Children of age 5 or more are sometimes enrolled in pre-primary classes.
 - Private unrecognized schools

2. **Not Attending School** - Apart from children who are currently not doing schooling of any form, children attending the following types of schools were also categorized as “*not attending school*”.
 - Students attending Madrassas in which only religious (*mazhabi*) education is given.
 - Children studying in ‘Vedic schools’ which do not impart instruction in mathematics and EVS.
 - Children attending Balwadi or Anganwadi.
 - Children studying through a correspondence course.

3. **Habitation** – A habitation in rural areas is a distinct cluster of houses existing in a compact and contiguous manner, with a local name and its population should not be less than 25 in plain areas and not less than 10 in hilly/desert/sparsely populated areas. In case there exists more than one such cluster of houses in a village, they will not be treated as separate habitations unless the convenient walking distance between them is more than 200 meters.
 - Any habitation with population less than 25 in plain areas or with population less than 10 in hilly/desert/sparsely populated areas may not be given a separate status of a ‘habitation’ and its population be included in the nearest habitation of the same village. But this condition will not apply to village with one habitation only.
 - A village may have one or more than one habitation, except when it is a deserted/ *Bechirag* village.

4. **Household** - A group of person’s normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. The word ‘normally’ means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. A son or daughter residing in a hostel for studies is, excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) is included in the employer/host's household. ‘Living together’ is usually given more importance than ‘sharing food from a common kitchen’ in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria are in conflict; however, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include the person also.

5. **Number of members in the HH** – The total number of persons including children and babies in the HH. The children studying in boarding schools should also be considered for computation of total members in the HH.

6. **Head of the HH** - The head of household is a person who is of at least 18 years of age and who is recognized as such by the household. She or he is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for managing the affairs of the household and takes decision on behalf of the household. The head of household need not necessarily be the oldest male member or an earning member, but may be a female or a younger member of either sex. In case of an absentee de jure 'Head' who is not eligible to be enumerated in the household, the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of household rests was to be regarded as the head irrespective of whether the person is male or female.

7. **Literate** – A person is considered literate if he/she can read and write a simple sentence in any language with understanding.

8. **Disability** - A person with restrictions or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being was treated as having disability. It excluded illness/injury of recent origin (morbidity) resulting into temporary loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move.
The types of disability have been further classified as follows:
 - A. **Mental disability:** Persons who had difficulty in understanding routine instructions, who could not carry out their activities like others of similar age or exhibited behaviours like talking to self, laughing / crying, staring, violence, fear and

suspicion without reason, were considered as mentally challenged for the purpose of the survey. The “activities like others of similar age” included activities of communication (speech), self-care (cleaning of teeth, wearing clothes, taking bath, taking food, personal hygiene, etc.), home living (doing some household chores) and social skills.

- B. **Visual disability:** By visual disability, it is meant, loss or lack of ability to execute tasks requiring adequate visual acuity. For the survey, visually disabled included (a) those who did not have any light perception - both eyes taken together and (b) those who had light perception but could not correctly count fingers of hand (with spectacles/contact lenses if he/she used spectacles/contact lenses) from a distance of 1 metre in good day light with both eyes open. Night blindness is not considered as visual disability.
- C. **Hearing disability:** This refers to a person’s inability to hear properly. Any kind of problem in hearing or hearing loss can be associated with a hearing disability. Hearing disability is the inability of a child to hear speech and environmental sounds. This may be due to improper development of the ear or damage or disease to any part of the hearing system at birth or later. A child with a hearing problem may look lost, favour one ear for listening or may answer questions irrelevantly. It is therefore important to look for such signs that may indicate hearing loss in a child.
- D. **Speech disability:** This refers to persons’ inability to speak properly. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person's speech is not understood by the listener. Persons with speech disability include those who cannot speak, speak only with limited words or those with loss of voice. It also includes those whose speech is not understood due to defects in speech such as stammering.
- E. **Orthopaedic /Locomotor disability:** A person with - (a) loss or lack of normal ability to execute distinctive activities associated with the movement of self and objects from place to place and (b) physical deformities, other than those involving the hand or leg or both, regardless of whether the same caused loss or lack of normal movement of body – is considered as disabled with Locomotor disability. Thus, persons having Locomotor disability included those with (a) loss or absence or inactivity of whole or part of hand or leg or both due to amputation, paralysis, deformity or dysfunction of joints which affected his/her “normal ability to move self or objects” and (b) those with physical deformities in the body (other than limbs), such as, hunch back, deformed spine, etc. Dwarfs and persons with stiff neck of permanent nature who generally did not have difficulty in the normal movement of body and limbs are also treated as disabled.
- F. **Multiple disability:** Persons with more than one type of the above mentioned disabilities.

3.1 Sample design

The sample design adopted for this survey is a two - stage stratified design with the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) being villages in rural areas and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) Blocks in urban areas.

Sampling frame: The sampling frame used for Primary Sampling Units in rural areas is the list of villages covered in the NSS 61st Round (2004 – 2005). In the case of urban areas also, the sampling frame is the list of Urban Frame Survey (UFS) Blocks covered in the NSS 61st Round.

Sample Size : In this survey, 5001 urban and rural Primary Sampling Units were covered. The rural and urban sample among the 5001 PSUs was distributed in proportion to the distribution of urban and rural allocation in the 61st Round of NSS.

Details	Number of PSUs (Proposed)
Number of Villages	3,178
Number of urban blocks	1,823
Total	5,001

Selection of PSUs: The sample size of villages and UFS blocks covered in the survey for each state has been based on the proportion of villages and UFS blocks covered in the 61st Round of NSS. The allocation of urban and rural sample across districts also has been done in proportion to the allocation of PSUs in the 61st Round of NSS.

Finally, the PSUs (village for rural and UFS blocks for urban) were selected through Simple Random Sampling without Replacement (SRSWOR). Table A3 gives details of the number of PSUs (villages and UFS blocks) sampled in each state. The table also shows the number of PSUs in the NSS sample which constituted the sampling frame.

Table A3: Details of Sampling – State-wise number of sampled villages and UFS blocks

Serial No.	State	No. of Districts	Rural		Urban	
			Total Villages in Sampling Frame	Sampled Villages	Total UFS Blocks in Sampling Frame	Sampled Blocks
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	52	20	36	14
2	Andhra Pradesh	23	556	218	308	120
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13	156	61	60	23
4	Assam	23	340	133	92	36
5	Bihar	37	436	171	140	55
6	Chandigarh	1	8	3	32	13
7	Chhattisgarh	16	200	78	80	31
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	16	6	8	3
9	Daman & Diu	2	8	3	8	3
10	Delhi	5	8	5	120	47
11	Goa	2	16	6	24	9
12	Gujarat	25	232	91	200	78
13	Haryana	19	168	66	104	41
14	Himachal Pradesh	12	216	85	40	16
15	J & K	12	288	113	144	56
16	Jharkhand	18	240	94	104	41
17	Karnataka	27	288	113	224	88
18	Kerala	14	364	142	196	77
19	Lakshadweep	1	8	3	16	6
20	Madhya Pradesh	45	384	150	208	81
21	Maharashtra	34	504	197	504	197
22	Manipur	9	220	86	100	39
23	Meghalaya	7	116	45	44	17
24	Mizoram	8	80	31	112	44
25	Nagaland	8	96	38	32	13
26	Orissa	30	384	150	120	47
27	Pondicherry	4	16	6	56	22
28	Punjab	17	244	96	188	74
29	Rajasthan	32	356	139	164	64
30	Sikkim	4	92	36	20	8
31	Tamil Nadu	32	416	163	416	163
32	Tripura	4	176	69	56	22
33	UP	70	792	307	336	131
34	Uttaranchal	13	148	58	76	30
35	West Bengal	18	500	196	292	114
Total						

3.2 Selection of ultimate sampling units (Households)

Listing and selection of households in rural areas

The village layout was drawn by the investigator, with the help of a key informant, to understand the habitations in the village. The key informants were Gram Pradhan, Panchayat members, senior residents, priests, school teachers, and other prominent residents of the village.

In case a village had more than 150 households (HHs) and more than two habitations then two habitations would be selected randomly. If the village had only two habitations then both were selected. The number of households in the village was also estimated with the help of the key informants. About 150 HHs were listed in each PSU from the entire village or from the two randomly selected habitations of the village.

The cover sheet for contacts (given at 'A' in Annexure III) was used for filling in the names of village, habitations, and number of households before starting listing of the households. The 'Contact Sheet' (given at 'B' in Annexure III) was used for identifying the eligible households (that is, households having children in the age group of 5-13 years).

Using this list as sampling frame, circular systematic sampling method was adopted for sampling households which had children in the age group of 5 – 13 years (date of birth between 1st July 1991 and 1st July 2000).

Interviews were conducted with the eligible HHs in each of the selected PSUs. In case there were less than 20 eligible HHs in a sampled village, all the eligible HHs were covered.

The 'Household Questionnaire' (included at 'C' in the annexure III) was used for recording information collected from the sampled household.

Listing and selection of households in urban areas

In each selected UFS block, listing of 150 HHs was done starting from a randomly selected household.

Using this listing as sampling frame, circular systematic sampling method was adopted for sampling households which had children in the age group of 5 – 13 years (date of birth between 1st July 1991 and 1st July 2000) from the list so prepared.

20 main interviews were done with the eligible HHs in each of the selected PSUs. In case there were less than 20 eligible HHs in a sampled urban block, all the eligible HHs were covered

3.3 Criteria for replacement of HHs

If in the selected HH nobody was available even after a second visit, then it was replaced with another household from the list of eligible HH, mentioned in the 'Contact Sheet'.

3.4 Data collection programme

The data collection part of the survey was for around three months from August to October 2005. The maximum time was taken by the North – Eastern states of the country due to ongoing ethnic strife. Some other problems were faced in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

3.5 Estimation procedure

Estimation for rural and urban areas were obtained separately for each of the states following the guidelines provided by the Technical Support Group of EdCIL. These estimates were then combined to provide overall estimates. The details of the procedure and the formulae used for estimation are given in Annexure I.