



Madhya Pradesh Moving Towards Inclusiveness

Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit
MP-State Planning Commission

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PREFACE

Eleventh Five Year Plan aimed at inclusive growth and it was further focused to achieve Faster, Sustainable and more Inclusive Growth as goal of Twelfth Five Year Plan as envisaged by Government of India. During Eleventh five year plan period, rate of growth in state GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) was impressive and the state has grown by 9.17% per annum and pace of growth is also maintained in 2012-13 and 2013-14 as per available estimates. The benefit of improved economy of state has percolated to all sections of the society or not, is the big question which needs to answer with substantial data.

This working paper “Madhya Pradesh moving Towards Inclusiveness” is an attempt to find the evidence. Thus an attempt has been to assess the progress made by State of Madhya Pradesh during 2004-05 and 2011-12, based on available data of Socio-Economic surveys of 61st and 68th round of National Sample Survey Office on some selected parameters. The parameters considered are Occupation pattern (Major Source of Income), Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure, reduction in Poverty, literacy, attainment of general education, usual principal activity, current status of education among students in age group 15-29 years and Use of energy for lighting cooking. A detailed analysis on these parameters has been done by social classes for both rounds of National Sample Survey and changes observed between two periods are compared to judge its extent for each social class.

Study reveals that change on considered parameters are positive and spread over all social groups and all groups have reaped the benefits of development. Though, the magnitude may differ among various social classes. For more inclusiveness and equitable distribution, it may take little longer time to achieve.

I gratefully acknowledge the efforts of Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit (supported by DFID) of State Planning Commission for this useful output. I congratulate Mr. S. P. Batra, Specialist (Statistics) and team members who have co-operated in producing this document. I hope this publication will be of much use to the researcher, students and professionals engaged in social development in addition to planners, policy makers in the government.

Mangesh Tyagi IFS

Nodal Officer

PMPSU

(Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit Society)

Principal Adviser, State Planning Commission

(Govt of Madhya Pradesh)

The working paper “Madhya Pradesh moving Towards Inclusiveness” has been prepared to assess the progress made by State of Madhya Pradesh during 2004-05 and 2011-12 based, on available data of Socio-Economic surveys of 61st and 68th round of National Sample Survey Office, on some selected parameter. Such as change in Occupation Pattern, Monthly Per Capita Expenditure, Poverty, Education, Usual Principal Activity of people, Unemployment and use of energy for Cooking and lighting purpose. I am grateful to acknowledge the support of Ms. A B Pandey, ACS, Economic & Statistics, Planning, Sh. S.R. Mohanty, former Principal Secretary, Economic & Statistics, Planning and Sh. Mangesh Tyagi, Nodal Officer, PMPSU and Principal Advisor, State Planning Commission, for their encouragement to undertake this exercise and consistence guidance for accomplishing this working paper. I am also thankful to all team members of PMPSU and State Planning Commission for their valuable suggestions during the course of preparation of this paper.

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S. P. Batra

Specialist (Statistics)
Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit
(PMPSU)

Madhya Pradesh Moving Towards Inclusiveness

Abstract: The changes taken place during 2004-05 and 2011-12 with respect to Occupation pattern (Major Source of Income), Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure, reduction in Poverty, literacy, attainment of general education, usual principal activity, current status of education among students in age group 15-29 years and Use of energy for lighting cooking reveals are spread over all social groups and no groups remained untouched from development benefits. The changes are positive though the magnitude may differ among social classes on considered parameters. Thus the benefits of state development has reached all section of society and over the period, the results of development which indicates that yet lot has to be done for reducing disparities among social groups. It may take little longer time to achieve more inclusiveness and equitable distribution of benefits. More concentrated initiatives need to be taken in direction of creating additional source of income, imparting quality education, skill development and providing necessary infrastructure.

Key Words: NSSO: National Sample Survey Office, Poverty, MPCE,

Eleventh Five Year Plan aimed at inclusive growth and it was further sharpen to achieve Faster, Sustainable and more Inclusive Growth as goal of Twelfth Five Year Plan is envisaged by Government of India. Basically inclusive growth means “broad based growth, shared growth, and pro-poor growth”. It is conceived that inclusive growth will arrest rapid increase in poverty and increases the involvement of people into the growth process of the country. Inclusive growth by its very definition implies an equitable allocation of resources with benefits incurred to every section of the society. But the allocation of resources must be focused on the intended short and long term benefits of the society such as availability of consumer goods, people access to various services, employment, standard of living etc. Thus states and centre have taken number of steps through number of schemes in different sectors so that an environment of equality in opportunity in all dimension of livelihood can be created. Such as employment creation, market, consumption, production, and has created a platform for people who are poor to access good standard of living.

Whether the implementations of various schemes have resulted in inclusive growth or not is a big question to answer. To assess the inclusive growth what parameters need to be taken up may be numerous. One has to be rational to choose the parameters and ensure the availability of data. Secondary data may provide the number of beneficiaries under various schemes over the period of time but the impact of these schemes may not be available. These schemes would have been impacted in more consumption, better living conditions, decrease in poverty, increased level of general and technical education, more employment and less unemployment. The surveys, under taken by National Sample Survey Organisation, especially consumer expenditure and employment surveys can provide the data on some of the aspects related to inclusive growth. The data to be used for assessing the progress made towards inclusive growth and methodology adopted is as follow:

Methodology and Data:

The Socio-Economic surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India provide data on consumer expenditure on various items such as consumable, education, medical, transport etc., and on consumer durables at household level (Unit Level) along with distinct parameters

related to Social classes, household type, religion, land ownership etc. In addition, employment & unemployment survey, which is also part of Socio-Economic survey, provides data on general education, technical education, training, Usual principal activity of each member of household. To study extent of inclusive growth taken place, the data of two rounds of Socio-Economic surveys will be used namely quinquennial survey (on a large sample of households) 61st round (2004-05) and 68th round (2011-12).

The comparison of various parameters will be undertaken over the time span by social categories and by sex to whether any change has taken place or not for parameters under study, in case changes took place whether these changes have contributed to inclusive growth and reduce disparities. Some of the parameters are:

1. Occupation pattern (Major Source of Income)
2. Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
3. Poverty
4. General education
5. Usual principal activity
6. Unemployment
7. Current status of students in age group 15-29 years (not in labour force)
8. Use of energy for lighting cooking

Overall scenario on above stated parameters for so called socio backward group of society (i.e. scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and other backward classes) will be study, for two time periods namely 2004-05 and 2011-12, using NSSO data of 61st and 68th round for the state, and changes will be analysed.

Household Type:

The household type is decided on the basis of means of livelihood of a household which is based on sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. The major source of income (source contributing more than 50% of total household income or source contributing highest income than other sources of income for household) decides classification of household type and has been done as per procedure laid down in instructions. For the **rural** areas, the households have been classified in following five categories namely self-employed in non-agriculture, agricultural labour, other labour, self-employed in agriculture and others. In urban areas, households has been classified in four categories of household type namely, self-employed, regular wage/salary earning, casual labour and others. This classification was prevalent in 61st round of NSSO. In 68th round of NSSO, households of **rural** areas has been classified in six categories by adding one category of regular wage/ salary earning which was part of other category earlier.

Occupation pattern (Major Source of Income):

The comparison of household type of two rounds has been done by social groups. In **rural areas, among scheduled tribes**, the proportion of households with major source of income from agricultural labour has declined from 44.15% in 2004-05 to 32.67% in 2011-12 while the proportion of households with major source of income from other labour (non-agriculture) has increased from 5.64% to 14.92% during two survey periods. The proportion of households whose major source of income was labour (agriculture or non-agriculture) has declined by 2.20% points is a positive change. It should be also kept in mind that wage rates used to be higher in case of non-agricultural activities as compare to agricultural activities. The proportion of households with major source of income as others has increased from 4.85% to 10.04% during 2004-05 and 2011-12 and is contributed mainly by regular wages/ salary earnings. The proportion of households having major source of income from self-employed agriculture and non-agriculture has declined. Thus the changes taken place, among scheduled tribe households in major source of income, are positive sign of development taken place during 2004-05 and 2011-12. (Table1 and Figure1)

Figure1: Distribution of Rural Households by Household Type during 2004-05 and 2011-12: Madhya Pradesh



Table 1: Distribution of Rural Households by Household Type during 2004-05 and 2011-12: Madhya Pradesh

Household Type	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05					
Self Employed Agriculture	40.53	23.76	51.99	64.63	45.52
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	4.83	7.50	11.41	11.54	8.97
Agriculture Labour	44.15	48.11	24.06	7.91	31.45
Other Labour	5.64	13.82	5.93	2.14	6.79
Others	4.85	6.82	6.61	13.79	7.27
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2011-12					
Self Employed Agriculture	39.28	28.01	52.07	48.40	43.36
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	4.08	11.33	10.95	11.50	9.17
Casual Labour-Agriculture	32.67	27.38	17.72	19.66	24.03
Casual Labour-Non Agriculture	14.92	26.37	11.90	5.94	14.78
Regular wage/salary earning	4.25	4.71	5.67	10.33	5.68
Others	4.79	2.20	1.68	4.18	2.97
Others Total (Regular wage/salary earning+Others)	10.04	6.91	7.35	14.51	8.65
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Among scheduled Caste, in rural areas, the proportion of households with major source of income from self-employed agricultural and non-agriculture has increased from 23.76% and 7.50% in 2004-05 to 28.01 and 11.33% in 2011-12 respectively while the proportion of households with major source of income from agricultural and non-agricultural labour has declined from 61.93% to 53.75% during two survey periods registering a drop of 8.18 percentage points. It should be noted that proportion of households with major source of income from agricultural labour has dropped from 48.44% to 27.38% while proportion of households having major source of income from non-agricultural labour has increased from 13.82% to 26.37% during 2004-05 and 2011-12. This reveals that during the period, non-agricultural activities have been created especially under MNERGA and other programmes. Higher wage rates in case of non-agricultural activities as compare to agricultural activities may be responsible for this shift. The proportion of households with major source of income as others has increased from 6.82% to 6.91% during 2004-05 and 2011-12 and thus a marginal change has occurred. The changes took place during 2004-05 and 2011-12, in major source of income among scheduled caste households, showing positive movement and it is expected that changes would affect their economic conditions and has to be established.

No significant change in distribution of households, based on household type, among Other Backward classes of rural area, during 2004-05 and 2011-12 has been observed. In case of other households (other than ST, SC and OBC) of rural area, the proportion of households with major source of income from Self-employed agricultural activities has fallen sharply from 64.63% in 2004-05 to 48.40% in 2011-12 while proportion of households with major source of income from agricultural labour has increased from 7.91% to 19.66% during the period under study. Similarly, during 2004-05 and 2011-12, proportion of households with major source of income from non-agricultural labour has increased from 2.14% to 5.94%. Observing these changes, one may conclude that changes which have taken place are not positive changes or desirable changes, before reaching to such conclusion it requires further probing especially expenditure aspects.

In urban areas, the proportion of households with major source of income from Self-employment has increased across all the social groups except OBC while decline in proportion of households with major source of income from regular wage/ salary earning and casual labour across all the social groups except OBC. In case of households with major source of income from other activities (other than self-employment, regular wage/ salary earning and casual labour), the proportion of households increased for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes while declined has been observed for OBC and other category of households. These results reveals that during 2004-05 and 2011-12, that shift of major source of income from regular wages/salary earning and casual labour to self-employment and others have taken place especially among scheduled tribes, scheduled caste and others while in case of OBCs reverse trend has been observed. (Table 2 and Figure 2)

Figure 2: Distribution of Urban Households by Household Type during 2004-05 and 2011-12: Madhya Pradesh

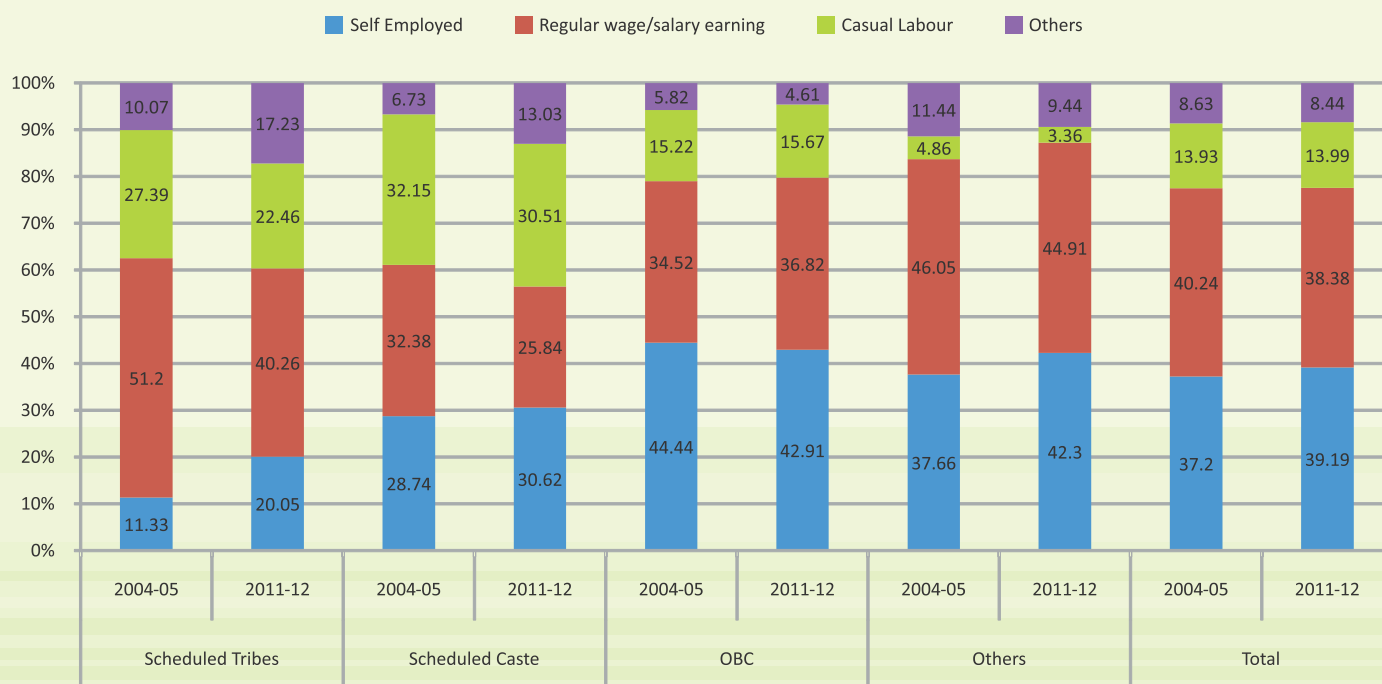


Table 2: Distribution of Urban Households by Household Type during 2004-05 and 2011-12: Madhya Pradesh

Household Type	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05					
Self Employed	11.33	28.74	44.44	37.66	37.20
Regular wage/salary earning	51.20	32.38	34.52	46.05	40.24
Casual Labour	27.39	32.15	15.22	4.86	13.93
Others	10.07	6.73	5.82	11.44	8.63
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2011-12					
Self Employed	20.05	30.62	42.91	42.30	39.19
Regular wage/salary earning	40.26	25.84	36.82	44.91	38.38
Casual Labour	22.46	30.51	15.67	3.36	13.99
Others	17.23	13.03	4.61	9.44	8.44
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Change in Average Monthly Per-Capita Expenditure:

The relative increase in monthly per-capita expenditure between two periods (2004-05 and 2011-12) by socio groups is also a good proxy for assessing the reach of benefits. It is because benefits in any form (i.e. direct or indirect) result in to income and therefore on expenditure. It is observed that in rural areas, level MPCE (MRP) in case of scheduled tribe was lowest followed by scheduled caste, OBC and other households in 2004-05 and pattern remained the same in 2011-12 though MPCE has increased. The overall MPCE during 2011-12 has become 2.22 times of MPCE of 2004-05. In case of scheduled caste and OBC households of rural area, increase in MPCE has been more than overall increase while in case of other households this increase was marginally lower than overall increase. (Table 3 and Figure 3)

In urban areas, level MPCE in case of scheduled caste was lowest followed by OBC, scheduled tribe and other households in 2004-05 and remained the same in 2011-12 though MPCE has increased. The overall MPCE during 2011-12 has become 2.06 times of MPCE of 2004-05. More increase has been observed in case of scheduled tribes and other group while case of scheduled tribes and OBC increase was lower than their counterparts but higher than overall increase. (Table 3 and Figure 4)

Thus these observations reveal that efforts done during the period have benefited all section of the society in the state while impact observed is more in rural areas.

Figure 3: Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (in Rs.) by Socio-groups in Rural Madhya Pradesh

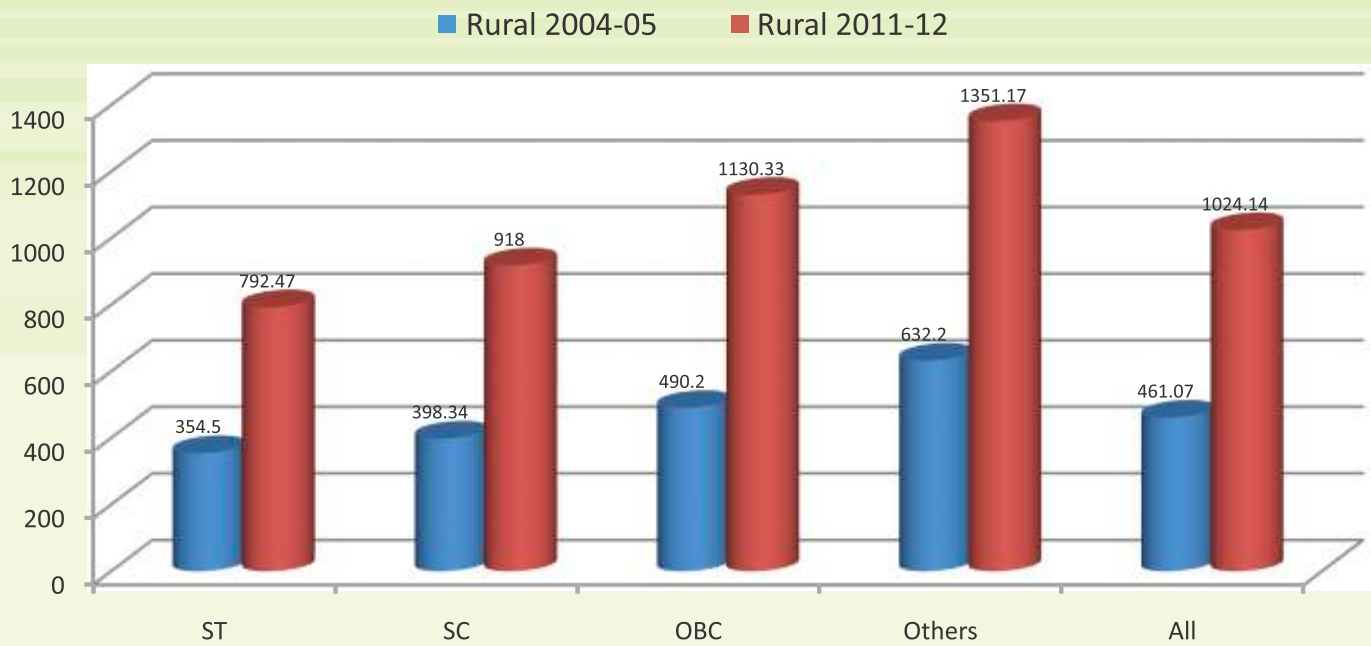


Figure 4: Table: Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (in Rs.) by Socio-groups in Urban Madhya Pradesh

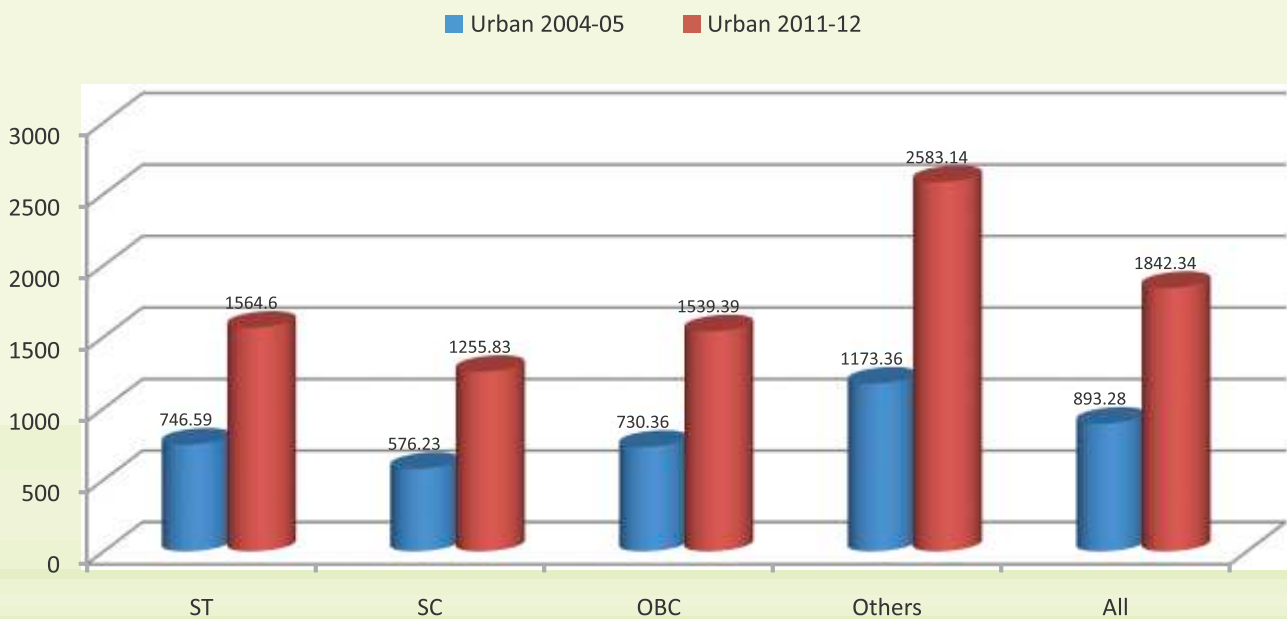


Table 3: Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure and its increase by Socio-groups during 2004-05 and 2011-12

(Rs.)

Socio-groups	Rural			Urban		
	2004-05	2011-12	Increase (in times)	2004-05	2011-12	Increase (in times)
ST	354.50	792.47	2.24	746.59	1564.60	2.10
SC	398.34	918.00	2.30	576.23	1255.83	2.18
OBC	490.20	1130.33	2.31	730.36	1539.39	2.11
Others	632.20	1351.17	2.14	1173.36	2583.14	2.20
All	461.07	1024.14	2.22	893.28	1842.34	2.06

Monthly Per Capita Expenditure of Rural households by Socio groups and Household Type:

The comparison of monthly per-capita consumer expenditure by household type of two rounds has been carried out by social groups to study whether changes taken place, among socio groups in major source of income has impacted positively or not. During 2004-05 to 2011-12, consumer expenditure has increased at the rate of 12.08% per annum for all rural households. The growth rate is observed higher in the case of OBC, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes which stood at 12.68%, 12.67% and 12.18% per annum respectively. In case of other households the growth rate in per capita consumer expenditure was 11.46% per annum and is lower than overall growth rate of 12.08%. In 2011-12, the per capita consumer expenditure has become 2.22 times than that of 2004-05 overall and for Scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, OBC and others it was 2.24, 2.30, 2.31 and 2.14 times than that of 2004-05 levels respectively. Thus range bound increase in per capita monthly expenditure has been observed and which is more or less equitable. (Table 4, 5 and 6)

In **rural areas**, monthly per-capita consumer expenditure of **scheduled tribe's** households has increased by 2.24 times with annual growth rate of 12.18%. The annual growth rate in average MPCE is observed highest among self-employed agriculture, followed by agricultural labour and self-employed non-agricultural households. The lower annual growth rate in average MPCE is observed in case of households with major source of income from others type of households.

Among scheduled Caste, in rural areas, occupational shift was in favour of self-employed agriculture, non-agriculture and non-agriculture labour. The monthly per-capita consumer expenditure has become 2.30 time in 2011-12 than that of 2004-05 and highest increase is observed in case of households with self-employed non agriculture as major source of income and MPCE has grown at the rate of 15.42% per annum. The households with other labour, others, agricultural labour as major source of income have recorded growth of 13.12%, 11.75% and 11.54% per annum in MPCE against annual growth rate of 12.67% in monthly per-capita consumer expenditure for all type of households.

The households belonging to OBC category, per capita monthly expenditures has increased from Rs. 490.20 in 2004-05 to Rs. 1130.33 registering a growth of 12.68% per annum and expenditure in 2011-12 is 2.31 times of 2004-05. The growth in expenditure among self-employed agriculture and agricultural labour households has increased higher than overall OBC category. The lowest growth of 10.28% per annum has been observed among OBC households having major source of income as other labour.

The households belonging to other category, per capita monthly expenditures registered a growth of 11.46% during 2004-05 and 2011-12 and is lowest among all social groups. Monthly per capita expenditure in 2011-12 is 2.14 times of 2004-05. The growth in expenditure among self-employed agriculture, agricultural labour and other type of households has increased higher than overall. The lowest growth of 5.57 % per annum has been observed among households having major source of income as other labour (non-agriculture labour). It should be noted that among other category (i.e. non-scheduled tribe, caste and OBC) the shift has taken place by type of households and the increase in proportion of households with major source of income from non-agriculture wages has increased and with lower rate of growth in per capita expenditure reveals that this is the most affected category of households which have been got excluded from equitable distribution of growth process.

Table 4: Monthly Per-capita Expenditure by Social groups and Household Type during 2004-05 and 2011-12: Rural

(Rs.)

Household Type	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05					
Self Employed Agriculture	369.35	471.89	522.31	616.15	502.44
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	381.48	378.09	474.84	677.87	487.37
Agriculture Labour	325.31	354.74	375.21	474.57	354.10
Other Labour	340.49	351.34	425.86	530.32	382.87
Others	523.26	625.36	735.72	789.68	706.22
All	354.50	398.34	490.20	632.20	461.07
2011-12					
Self Employed Agriculture	830.00	1,007.20	1,235.82	1,453.88	1,136.40
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	816.28	1,031.46	1,088.30	1,339.34	1,081.01
Casual Labour-Agriculture	699.65	761.73	915.76	1,094.78	814.23
Casual Labour-Non Agriculture	729.29	832.48	844.64	774.97	803.87
Regular wage/salary earning	1,214.01	1,323.26	1,232.44	1,366.68	1,273.40
Others	963.07	1,441.78	2,808.68	3,198.93	1,697.58
Others Total (Regular wage/salary earning & Others)	1081.04	1361.02	1592.61	1894.19	1419.11
All	792.47	918.00	1,130.33	1,351.17	1,024.14

Table 5: Annual Growth rate in Monthly Per-capita Expenditure by Social groups and Household Type during 2004-05 and 2011-12: Rural

(In %)

Household Type	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Self Employed Agriculture	12.26	11.44	13.09	13.05	12.37
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	11.48	15.42	12.58	10.22	12.05
Agriculture Labour	11.56	11.54	13.59	12.68	12.63
Other Labour	11.50	13.12	10.28	5.57	11.18
Others	10.92	11.75	11.66	13.31	10.48
All	12.18	12.67	12.68	11.46	12.08

Table 6: Increase in Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure by Socio-groups and Household Type during 2004-05 and 2011-12: Rural

(Times)

Household Type	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Self Employed Agriculture	2.25	2.13	2.37	2.36	2.26
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	2.14	2.73	2.29	1.98	2.22
Agriculture Labour	2.15	2.15	2.44	2.31	2.30
Other Labour	2.14	2.37	1.98	1.46	2.10
Others	2.07	2.18	2.16	2.40	2.01
All	2.24	2.30	2.31	2.14	2.22

Monthly Per Capita Expenditure of Urban Households by Socio groups and Household Type:

During 2004-05 to 2011-12, monthly per capita expenditure has increased at the rate of 10.89% per annum for all urban households and is lower as compare to rural households for which monthly per capita expenditure has increased at the rate of 12.08% per annum. In 2011-12, the per capita consumer expenditure has become 2.06 times than that of 2004-05 overall and is lower than that of rural households. For Scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, OBC and others it was 2.10, 2.18, 2.11 and 2.20 times than that of 2004-05 levels respectively. Thus range bound increase in per capita monthly expenditure has been observed and which is more or less equitable. (Table 7,8 and 9)

In **Urban areas**, monthly per-capita consumer expenditure of **scheduled tribe's** households has increased by 2.10 times with annual growth rate of 12.06%. The annual growth rate in average MPCE is observed higher in case of households with major source of income from self-employed and other household type. The lower annual growth rate in average MPCE is observed in case of households with major source of income from casual labour and regular wages/salary earning. In case of other type of households, the monthly per-capita consumer expenditure has become 4.6 times in 2011-12 than that of

2004-05, in case of household having major income from regular wages/ salary earning and casual labour, expenditure has become 2.07 times and 2.00 times respectively in 2011-12 than that of 2004-05 and is less than overall increase.

Among scheduled Caste living in urban areas, the monthly per-capita consumer expenditure has become 2.18 time in 2011-12 than that of 2004-05 and highest increase is observed in case of households with major source of income from other, regular wage/salary earning and casual labour. The annual growth rate of plus 12% in monthly per-capita consumer expenditure has been observed for each type of households except households with major source of income from self-employment. The table given below reveals that almost equitable increase in MPCE has taken place among scheduled caste irrespective of their major source of Income.

The urban households belonging to OBC category, per capita monthly expenditures has registered a growth of 11.24% per annum and expenditure in 2011-12 is 2.11 times than that of 2004-05. The lowest growth of 11.21% per annum has been observed among OBC households having major source of income from regular wage/ salary earnings. 15.37% growth in expenditure per annum has been observed among other type of households and is highest among all household types in OBC category. Except this category of households, the growth rate in per capita monthly expenditure was range bound and above 11% per annum.

Urban households belonging to other category, per capita monthly expenditures registered a growth of 11.93% per annum during 2004-05 and 2011-12. Monthly per capita expenditure in 2011-12 is 2.20 times than that of 2004-05. This growth is highest among all social categories and overall. Highest growth in expenditure has been observed among households having major income from regular wage/ salary earnings. Lowest increase in per capita consumer expenditure is observed in case of households with casual labour as major source of Income.

Table 7: Monthly Per-capita Expenditure by Social groups and Household Type during 2004-05 and 2011-12: Urban

(Rs.)

Household Type	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05					
Self Employed	518.85	605.01	642.76	1038.49	808.49
Regular wage/salary earning	996.30	684.82	949.28	1302.98	1080.54
Casual Labour	417.70	425.67	474.52	623.63	474.35
Others	565.12	611.96	980.02	1544.81	1270.20
All	746.59	576.23	730.36	1173.36	893.28
2011-12					
Self Employed	1,249.02	1,281.75	1,370.27	2,039.56	1,595.00
Regular wage/salary earning	2,061.25	1,513.42	1,996.94	3,240.37	2,428.39
Casual Labour	835.38	942.19	1,021.37	1,026.46	975.72
Others	2,601.13	1,459.31	2,665.63	3,476.15	2,691.56
All	1,564.60	1,255.83	1,539.39	2,583.15	1,842.34

Table 8: Annual Growth rate in Monthly Per-capita Expenditure by Social groups and Household Type during 2004-05 and 2011-12: Urban

(in %)

Household Type	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Self Employed	13.37	11.32	11.42	10.12	10.19
Regular wage/salary earning	10.94	11.99	11.21	13.90	12.26
Casual Labour	10.41	12.02	11.57	7.38	10.85
Others	24.37	13.22	15.37	12.28	11.32
All	11.15	11.77	11.24	11.93	10.89

Table 9: Increase in Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure by Socio-groups and Household Type during 2004-05 and 2011-12: Urban

(Times)

Household Type	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Self Employed	2.41	2.12	2.13	1.96	1.97
Regular wage/salary earning	2.07	2.21	2.10	2.49	2.25
Casual Labour	2.00	2.21	2.15	1.65	2.06
Others	4.60	2.38	2.72	2.25	2.12
All	2.10	2.18	2.11	2.20	2.06

Change in Poverty:

Poverty line is always an area of contention in political sphere. If on given methodology, poverty line is calculated for two different years, it will provide the relative increase/ decrease in proportion of households living below poverty line. Using Press Note on Poverty estimates of Planning Commission, Government of India, which is based on Methodology developed by Tendulkar Committee using implicit prices for estimation state wise poverty line for year 2004-05. State wise urban poverty lines of 2004-05 are updated for 2011-12 based on price rise during the period using Fisher price indices and using state wise rural-urban price differential on state specific urban poverty lines to get state specific rural poverty lines. The poverty lines for the state of Madhya Pradesh are as given below for 2004-05 and 2011-12 as per press note on Poverty Estimates by Government of India, Planning Commission.

Madhya Pradesh Specific Poverty Line:

Year	Monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	
	Rural	Urban
2004-05	408.41	523.26
2011-12	771.00	897.00

On the basis of above poverty lines population living below poverty (Head count ratio) has been calculated for social groups for both the rounds of NSS i.e. 2004-05 and 2011-12. It is observed that population living below poverty in state has fallen from 48.59% in 2004-05 to 31.65% in 2011-12. In rural area it has dropped from 53.59% to 35.74% while in urban area poverty dropped to 21% from 35.05% during same period. The analysis of poverty by social groups reveals that significant drop in poverty has taken place among Scheduled tribes, scheduled caste and OBC; and is of the order of more than 3 percentage points per annum against overall 2.42 percentage points per annum. In rural areas poverty has dropped by 24.68, 21.21 and 20.02 percentage points among Scheduled tribes, scheduled caste and OBC. While in case of Urban areas, drop in poverty among scheduled caste and OBC has declined more sharply than other two groups. (Table 10, Figure 5, 6 and 7)

From these observations, it can be inferred that during this period spending has increased (due to increase in income) and benefit of development has reached to so call disadvantageous/ deprived section of society. Therefore progress is inclusive in nature though much more has to be done.

Figure 5: Proportion of Rural Population Living below poverty line by Social Groups: MP

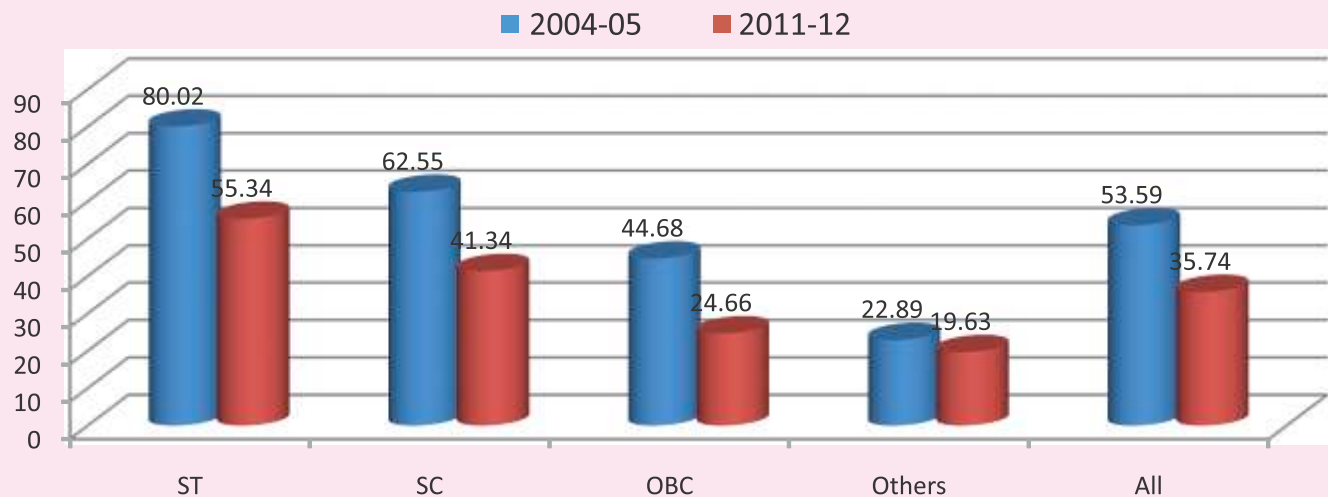


Figure 6: Proportion of Urban Population Living below poverty line by Social Groups: MP

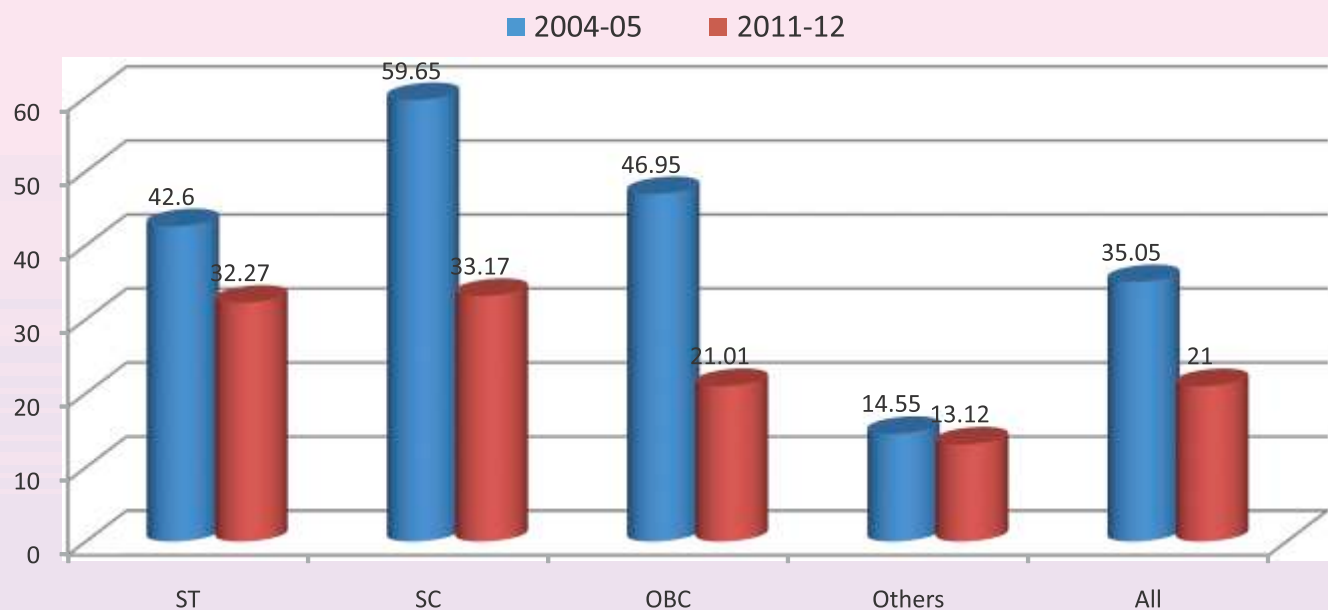


Figure 7: Proportion of Population Living below poverty line by Social Groups: MP

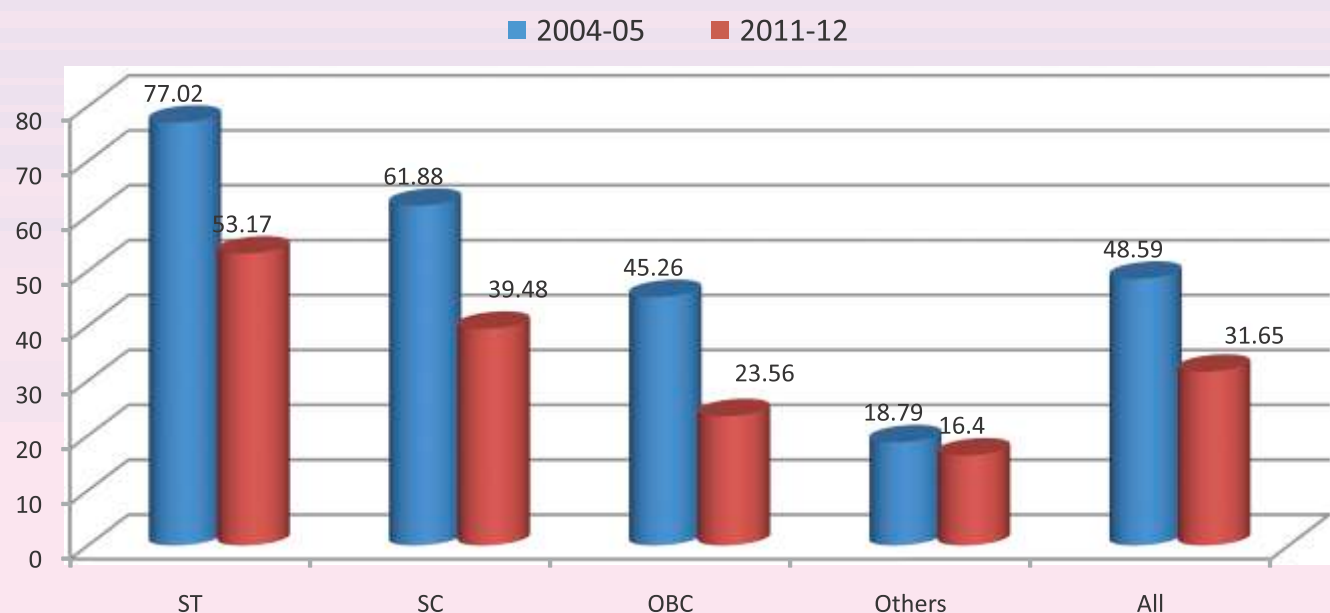


Table 10: Proportion of Population Living below poverty line by Social Groups: MP

Social Groups	Rural		Urban		Total		Drop in Poverty during 2004-05 and 2011-12 (in % age Points)		
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	Rural	Urban	Total
ST	80.02	55.34	42.60	32.27	77.02	53.17	24.68	10.33	23.85
SC	62.55	41.34	59.65	33.17	61.88	39.48	21.21	26.48	22.4
OBC	44.68	24.66	46.95	21.01	45.26	23.56	20.02	25.94	21.7
Others	22.89	19.63	14.55	13.12	18.79	16.40	3.26	1.43	2.39
All	53.59	35.74	35.05	21.00	48.59	31.65	17.85	14.05	16.94

As information are available at household level and all the benefits of various programmes being implemented by state and central governments converge at household level and total resources available at household level being used by all family members. Thus analysis is being undertaken at household level.

Using these poverty lines, estimated proportion of households living below poverty line has been calculated for 2004-05 and 2011-12 by social groups. It is observed that in rural areas, the proportion of households living below poverty line has dropped from 48.27% in 2004-05 to 32.12% in 2011-12 i.e. drop of 16.15 percentage points over the period of 7 years and on average drop of more than 2 percentage points per annum. In urban areas, proportion of households living below poverty line has dropped from 29.94% in 2004-05 to 16.95 % in 2011-12 i.e. drop of 12.99 percentage points over the period of 7 years and on average drop of more than 1.86 percentage points per annum.

Estimated proportion of households living below poverty line by social groups reveals that in rural area poverty among scheduled tribes have fallen by 22.19 percentage points which is highest among social groups. Among scheduled caste households drop of 20.78 percentage points and 16.26 percentage point drop in poverty among OBC households has been observed. The proportion of households living below poverty line among others has dropped to 15.23% in 2011-12 from 19.84% in 2004-05 (Table 11, 12 and Figure 8). Thus sharp fall in poverty has been observed among disadvantaged groups of the society in rural areas.

In Urban areas, sharp decline in proportion of household living below poverty line has been observed in case of scheduled caste and OBC households between 2004-05 and 2011-12. Decline of the order of 25.88 and 23.83 percentage points among scheduled caste and OBC households has been observed respectively. In case of scheduled tribes households the decline of 10.8 percentage points and merely 1.8 percentage points among other households has been observed (Table 11, 12 and Figure 9).

All these observations in rural and urban reveal that condition of so called disadvantaged groups have improved at better pace thus state is moving forward towards inclusive growth.

Figure 8: Proportion of Rural Households Living Below Poverty Line by Social Groups: MP

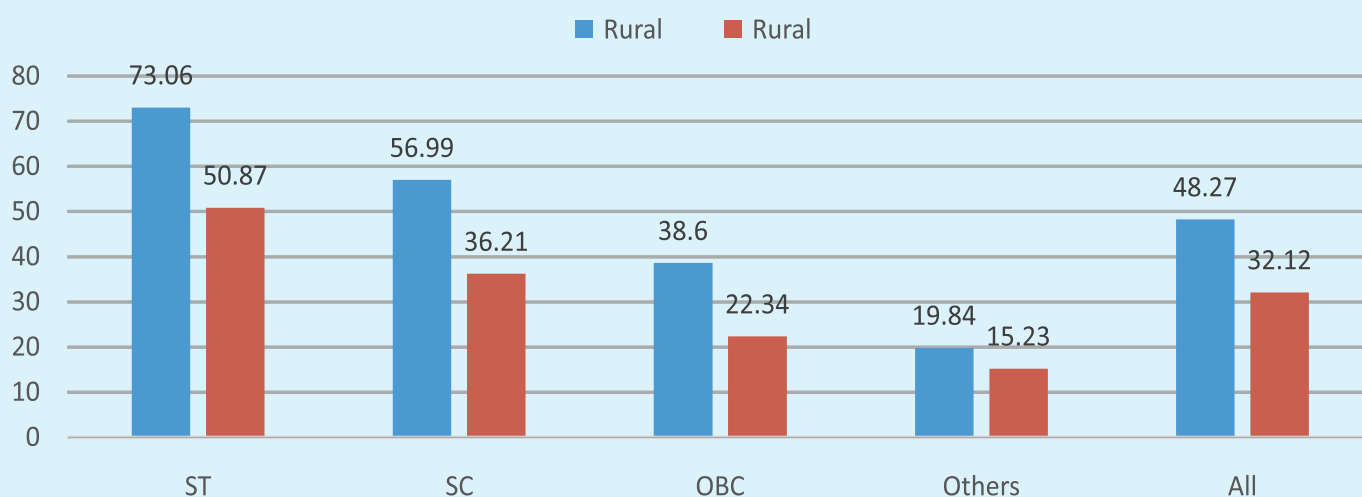


Figure 9: Proportion of Urban Households Living Below Poverty Line by Social Groups: MP

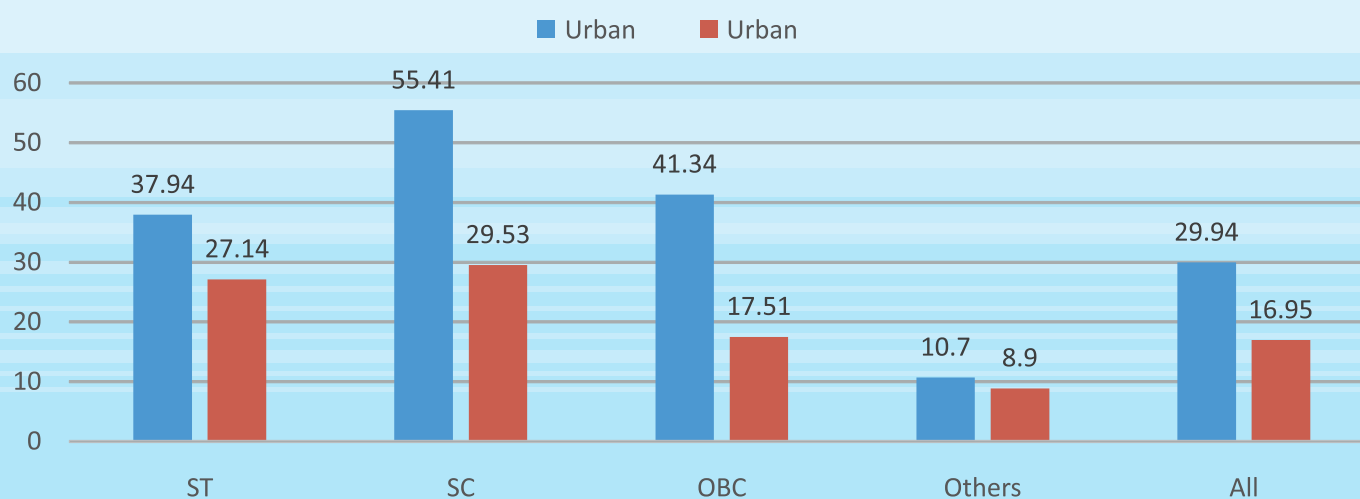


Table 11: Proportion of Households Living below poverty line by Social Groups: MP

Social Groups	Rural			Urban		
	2004-05	2011-12	Drop in Poverty (in % age Points)	2004-05	2011-12	Drop in Poverty (in % age Points)
ST	73.06	50.87	22.19	37.94	27.14	10.8
SC	56.99	36.21	20.78	55.41	29.53	25.88
OBC	38.60	22.34	16.26	41.34	17.51	23.83
Others	19.84	15.23	4.61	10.70	8.90	1.8
All	48.27	32.12	16.15	29.94	16.95	12.99

Table 12: Percentage Point Drop in Poverty among Households during 2004-05 and 2011-12: MP

Social Groups	Annual average drop in poverty (in % age Points)	
	Rural	Urban
ST	3.17	1.54
SC	2.97	3.70
OBC	2.32	3.40
Others	0.66	0.26
All	2.31	1.86

Change in poverty among households social groups by household type (means of livelihood):

An attempt has been made to observe poverty among households belonging to different social groups and household type (means of livelihood of a household contributing major part of total income of household) to see the changes taken place during 2004-05 and 2011-12 among further sub groups of social groups in this respect.

It is observed that in rural areas during 2004-05, poverty among households with major source of income from self-employment non-agricultural activities and agricultural labour was more prevalent irrespective of social classes. Even among self-employed agriculture households of ST and SC; and other labourer households of ST poverty was prevailing quite above the overall poverty in rural area. Poverty has declined sharply among self-employed agriculture, self-employment non-agricultural and agricultural labour households irrespective of social groups with some exceptions. It is observed that overall poverty has increased among households with major source of income from non-agricultural labour and other. This is found especially among households belonging to scheduled caste, OBC and other in case of non-agricultural labour households. Among ST and OBC households with major source of income from other source, poverty has increased (Table 13 and 14). The occupational (household type) shifts, which is evident from the fact that households with non-agriculture labour and other as major source of income has increased from 14.06% in 2004-05 to 23.43% of total households in 2011-12, have not yielded positive impact in reduction of poverty. This occupational shift is no doubt a positive symptom of change and may result better results in future.

The results in totality reveal that major section of rural society has reaped benefits of progress made by the state.

Table 13: Proportion of Rural Households living below poverty line by Social Groups and Household Type: MP

Household Type	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05					
Self Employed Agriculture	63.36	58.45	40.45	17.24	42.04
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	79.34	68.75	61.45	34.97	69.12
Agriculture Labour	77.98	68.25	49.50	27.18	61.89
Other Labour	70.39	37.36	29.63	19.11	37.61
Others	42.18	17.97	13.09	15.66	19.76
All	73.06	56.99	38.60	19.84	48.27
2011-12					
Self Employed Agriculture	41.95	25.83	14.75	14.63	23.03
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	44.73	26.24	25.14	13.51	25.99
Casual Labour-Agriculture	61.50	54.35	35.55	12.23	47.15
Casual Labour-Non Agriculture	55.59	39.68	38.68	58.34	44.83
Regular wage/salary earning	15.13	13.52	14.84	6.50	12.75
Others	73.75	0.70	9.43	1.30	35.82
Others Total (Regular wage/salary earning & Others)	46.19	9.44	13.60	5.00	20.67
All	50.87	36.21	22.34	15.23	32.12

Table 14: Percentage Point Drop in Poverty among Rural Households by Social Groups and Household Type: MP

Household Type	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Self Employed Agriculture	21.41	32.62	25.7	2.61	19.01
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	34.61	42.51	36.31	21.46	43.13
Agriculture Labour	16.48	13.9	13.95	14.95	14.74
Other Labour	14.8	-2.32	-9.05	-39.23	-7.22
Others	-4.01	8.53	-0.51	10.66	-0.91
All	22.19	20.78	16.26	4.61	16.15

On above pattern, analysis is undertaken for urban areas of MP. It is observed that in urban areas during 2004-05, poverty among households with major source of income from casual labour was more prevalent irrespective of social classes. Even among ST, SC and OBC households irrespective of

household type poverty was prevailing quite above the overall poverty in urban area with exception of ST and OBC households with major source of income from regular wages and salary earning. Poverty has declined sharply during 2004-05 to 2011-12, among all type of households irrespective of social groups with exceptions of households of other category having major source of income from casual labour. It is observed that poverty has increased among households of other category having major source of income from casual labour from 40.59% to 53.47% during 2004-05 to 2011-12 which accounted for 4.86% and 3.36% of other household respectively in 2004-05 and 2011-12 (Table 15 and 16).

The results in totality reveal that in urban areas, no section of the society was left out from the effect of progress made by the state. A special attention need to pay for improving the conditions of casual labourer belonging to social group other than SC,ST and OBC.

Table 15: Proportion of Urban Households Living below poverty line by Social Groups and Household Type: MP

Household Type	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05					
Self Employed	53.15	54.42	47.70	13.95	33.87
Regular wage/salary earning	14.29	37.53	23.50	5.88	15.67
Casual Labour	78.09	76.07	67.52	40.59	67.59
Others	31.92	46.99	30.11	6.69	18.77
All	37.94	55.41	41.34	10.70	29.94
2011-12					
Self Employed	29.30	30.20	20.28	11.88	18.58
Regular wage/salary earning	10.05	19.49	7.67	5.05	7.91
Casual Labour	56.94	47.53	39.71	53.47	45.40
Others	20.47	26.92	13.73	5.35	14.39
All	26.24	32.29	18.38	9.59	17.88

Table 16: Percentage Point Drop in Poverty among Urban Households by Social Groups and Household Type: MP

Household Type	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Self Employed	23.85	24.22	27.42	2.07	15.29
Regular wage/salary earning	4.24	18.04	15.83	0.83	7.76
Casual Labour	21.15	28.54	27.81	-12.88	22.19
Others	11.45	20.07	16.38	1.34	4.38
All	11.7	23.12	22.96	1.11	12.06

Based on exchange rate of Indian rupee vis-a-vis US dollar (Financial year –annual average), Daily per-capita expenditure in rural and urban areas was 0.34 US\$ and 0.66 US\$ respectively and state average daily per-capita expenditure was 0.42 US\$ during 2004-05. In 2011-12, Daily per-capita expenditure was 0.73 US\$, 1.37 US\$ and 0.89 US\$ in rural, urban areas and for state as whole respectively which is more than double of per day per capita expenditure of 2004-05 level. If international standard of one US\$ per day per-capita expenditure is taken into consideration than 98.02% of rural household and 78.82% of urban household and 93.41% of total households were living below poverty in 2004-05. During 2011-12, 80.68% of rural household and 47.76% of urban household and 72.13% of total households were living below poverty in 2011-12 (Table 17).

In case standard of two US\$ per day per-capita expenditure is taken into consideration than 99.74% of rural household and 94.89% of urban household and 98.57% of total households were living below poverty in 2004-05. During 2011-12, 96.85% of rural household and 79.02% of urban household and 92.22% of total households were living below poverty in 2011-12. The proportion of households with less than one US\$ per day per-capita expenditure and less than two US\$ per day per-capita expenditure is presented below in table 17:

Table 17: Proportion of households with less than One US\$ and Two US\$ per day per-capita expenditure:

Socio groups	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
	2004-05			2011-12		
Proportion of households with less than One US\$ per day per-capita expenditure						
ST	99.11	88.85	98.37	91.95	63.03	89.35
SC	99.06	94.04	98.11	86.09	66.07	82.08
OBC	98.1	88.43	95.92	75.91	53.67	69.73
Others	94.6	64.16	80.17	62.58	29.52	46.48
Total	98.02	78.82	93.41	80.68	47.76	72.13
Proportion of households with less than Two US\$ per day per-capita expenditure						
ST	99.96	99.87	99.95	99.45	83.98	98.06
SC	99.72	99.66	99.71	99.21	94.03	98.17
OBC	99.67	98.16	99.33	96.23	87.8	93.89
Others	99.55	89.8	94.93	89.53	60.81	75.55
Total	99.74	94.89	98.57	96.85	79.02	92.22

Human development index, the HDI is a composite index measuring development by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and income. Thus this single statistic serves as indicator of both social and economic development. The HDI sets a minimum and a maximum for each dimension, called goalposts, and then shows where each country stands in relation to these goalposts, expressed as a value between 0 and 1. India is ranked 136 as per Human Development Report 2013. Education being one of the indicators of human development, it is necessary to analyse in detail.

Population of Madhya Pradesh consists of 22% of scheduled tribes and 16% of scheduled caste population and these socio groups are considered as most deprived groups. Therefore, an attempt is made to study literacy rate, educational level attained in different age groups namely 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-19 years, 20-24 years and 25-29 years. In addition, overall educational level of state population by sex and socio groups will be studied to observe the changes taken place during the period of 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Change in Literacy and Gender Gap:

The literacy rate of both the rounds has been calculated for 7 years and above population. The results reveal that literacy has increased from 68.5% to 77.4% among rural male, 41.1% to 57.2% among rural female and overall literacy increased from 55.5% to 68.1% in rural area of the state. It is observed that literacy has increased by more percentage points among scheduled tribes as compare to other social groups and especially among female of scheduled tribes (23.7 percentage point increase). It is followed by increased in literacy among OBC female (16.9 percentage point increase). Among female of Scheduled caste and others has increased by 13.3 and 13 percentage points. In rural area, increase in literacy is observed among all the social groups and have impacted more who were more deprived before. It is evident from the table 18, figure 10 and 11 given below that gender gap in literacy has prominently reduced among scheduled tribes, OBC and others except among scheduled caste.

Figure 10: Literacy in Rural Madhya Pradesh:

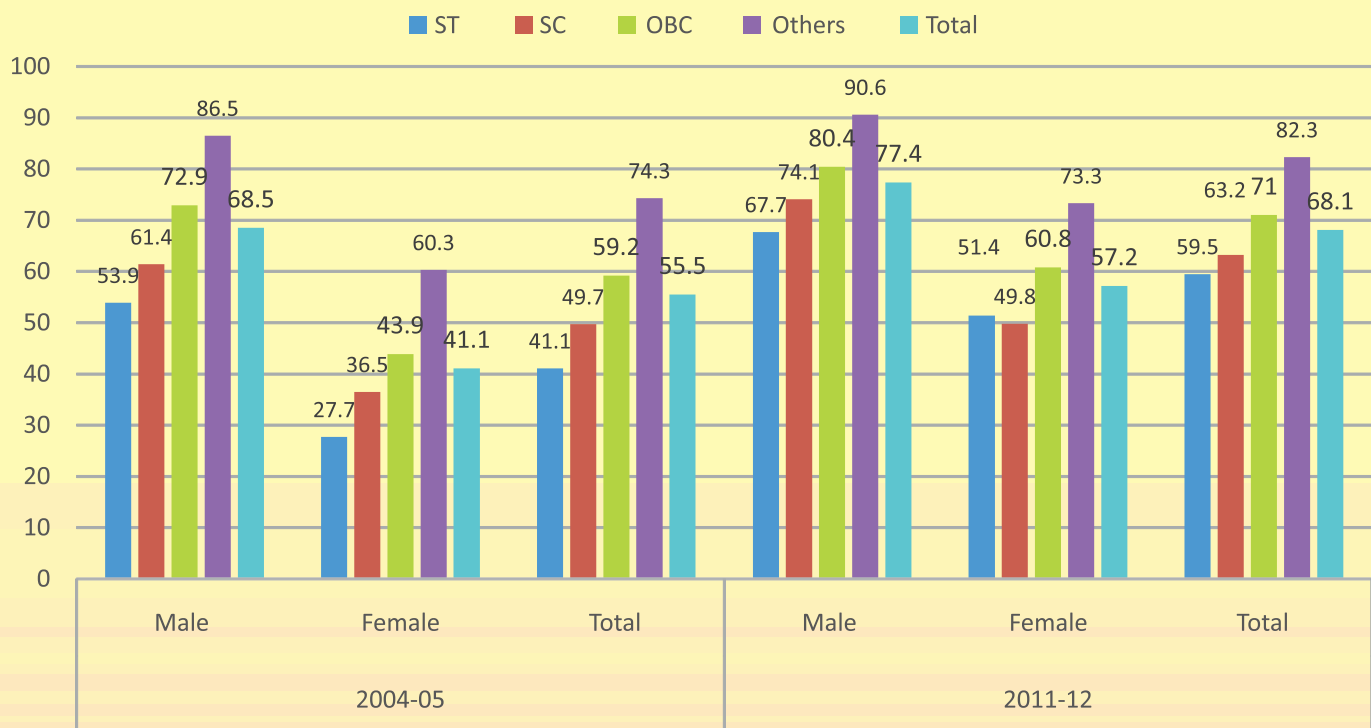


Figure 11: Gender Gap in Rural Madhya Pradesh:

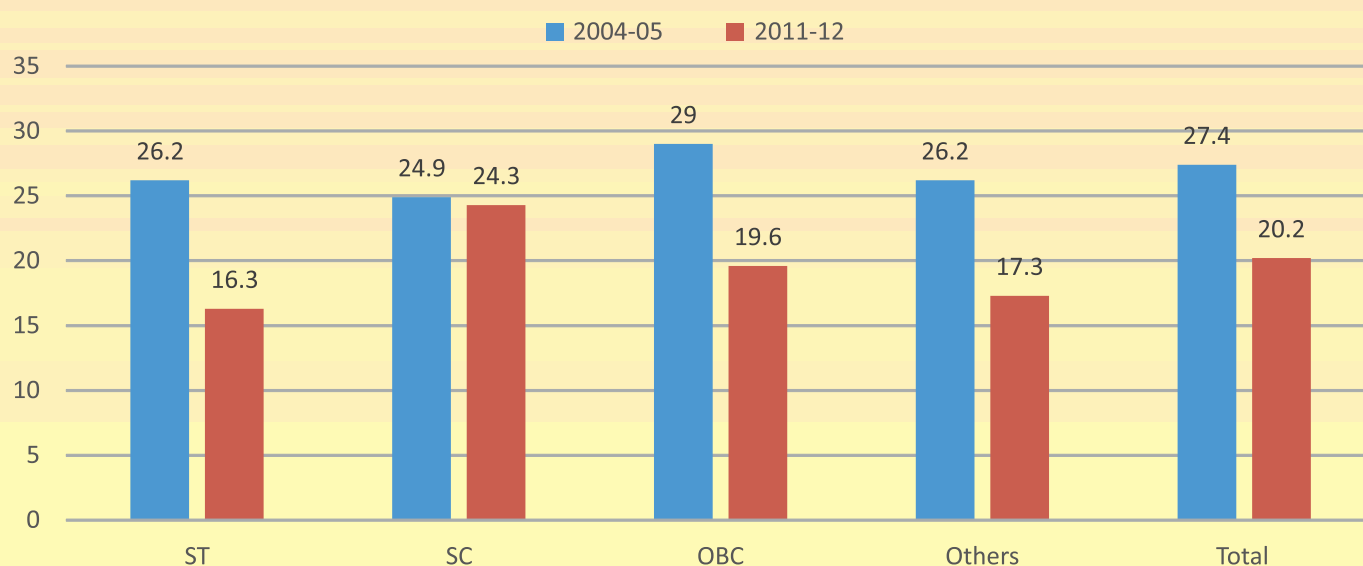


Table 18: Literacy and Gender Gap in Rural Madhya Pradesh:

Socio-groups	Literacy Rate (+7 years) (%)						Gender gap (%)		Decrease in Gender Gap (Percentage Points)
	2004-05			2011-12			2004-05	2011-12	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
ST	53.9	27.7	41.1	67.7	51.4	59.5	26.2	16.3	9.9
SC	61.4	36.5	49.7	74.1	49.8	63.2	24.9	24.3	0.6
OBC	72.9	43.9	59.2	80.4	60.8	71.0	29	19.6	9.4
Others	86.5	60.3	74.3	90.6	73.3	82.3	26.2	17.3	8.9
Total	68.5	41.1	55.5	77.4	57.2	68.1	27.4	20.2	7.2

In Urban area of the state, the literacy rate has increased from 88.5% to 90.1% among male, 72.9% to 79.3% among female and overall literacy increased from 81% to 85.3%. It is observed that literacy has increased by more percentage points among scheduled caste, OBC and scheduled tribes as compare to other social groups and especially among female of these socio groups. As observed in rural area, similar trend has been observed in urban area, increase in literacy is observed among all the social groups and have impacted more who were more deprived before. It is evident from the table 19; figure 12 and 13 given below that gender gap in literacy has prominently reduced among scheduled tribes, scheduled caste and OBC except others.

Table 19: Literacy and Gender Gap in Urban Madhya Pradesh:

Socio Groups	Literacy Rate (+7 years)						Gender gap		Decrease in Gender Gap (Percentage Points)
	2004-05			2011-12			2004-05	2011-12	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
ST	78.5	58.3	69.1	79.1	70.1	74.6	20.2	9.0	11.2
SC	81.8	55.8	68.9	86.7	66.4	77.5	26	20.3	5.7
OBC	85.2	65.6	75.7	90.0	75.9	83.2	19.6	14.1	5.5
Others	93.8	85.5	89.9	96.0	89.9	93.1	8.3	6.1	2.2
Total	88.5	72.9	81.0	90.1	79.3	85.3	15.6	10.8	4.8

During 2004-05 and 2011-12, the benefits of educational schemes have reached weaker section of society and especially women thus one can conclude that spread of education (increase in literacy) has taken place inclusively and overall disparity in literacy is reducing.

Figure 12: Literacy in Urban Madhya Pradesh:

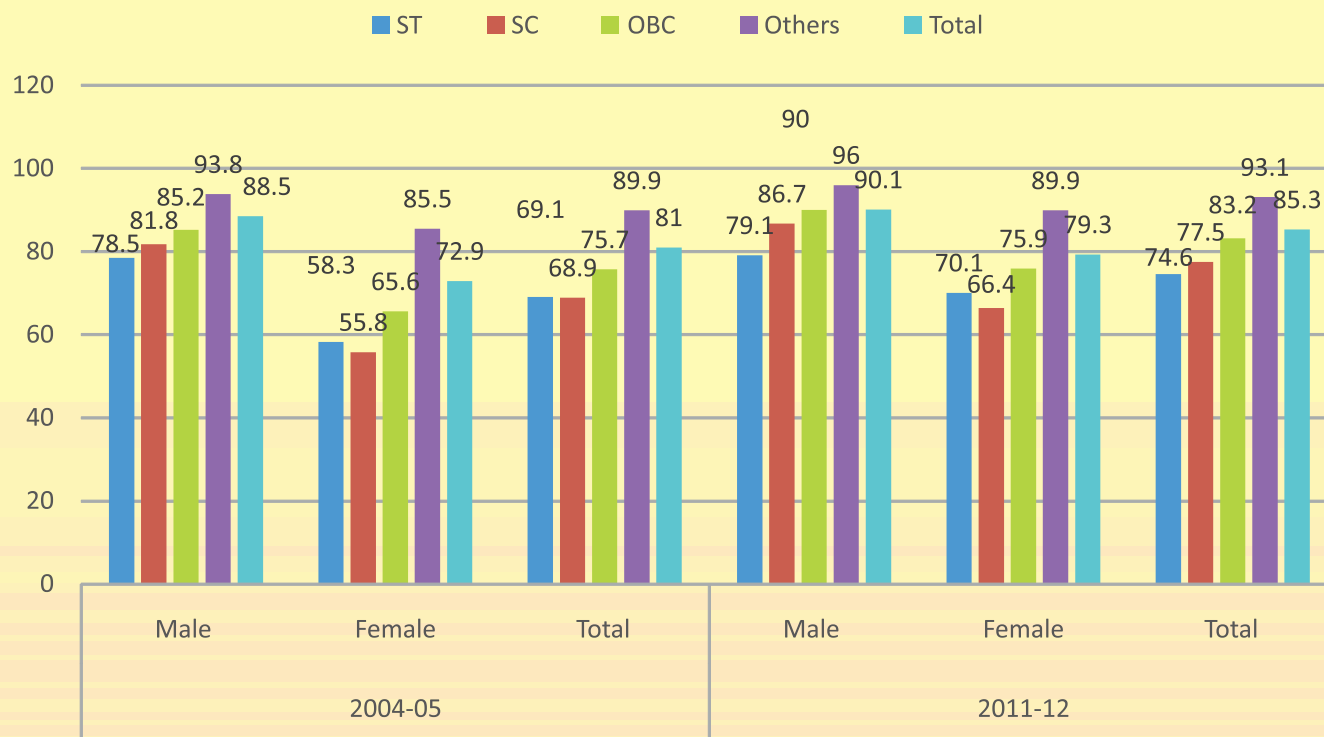
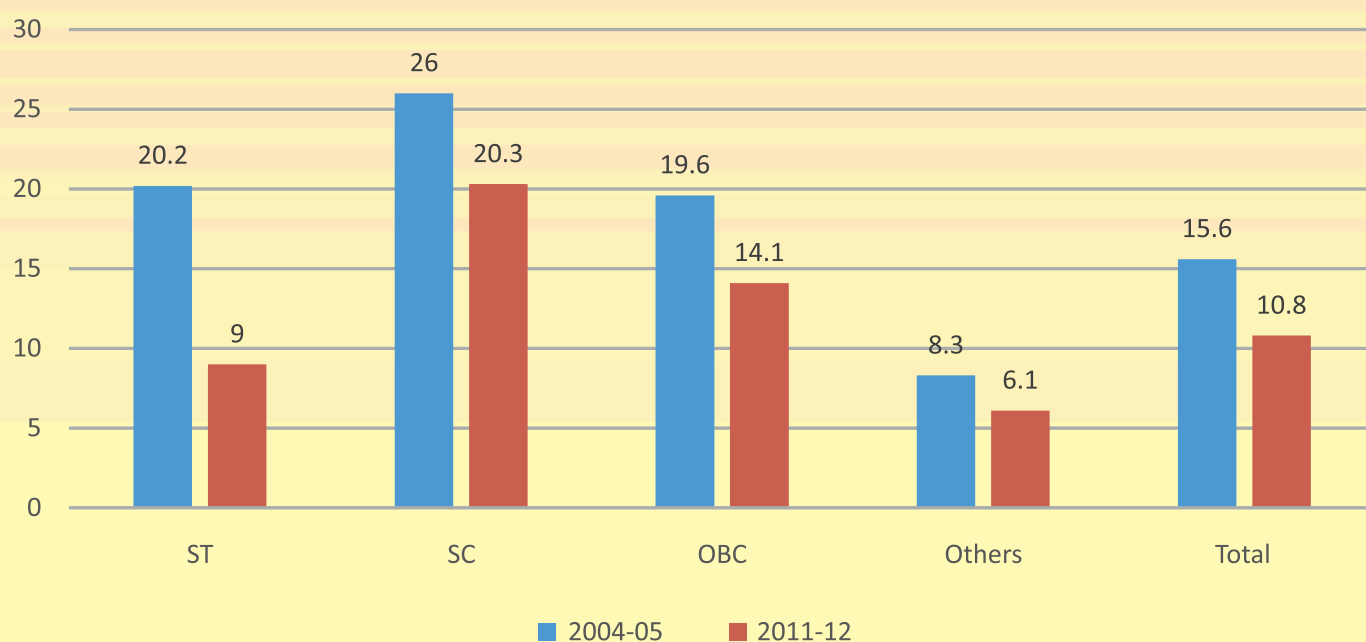


Figure 13: Gender Gap in Urban Madhya Pradesh:



Education Level Attained by Children of Age Group 5-9 Years:

The primary education starts in the state from age of 6 years and children of age 5 years are not attending the school and thus treated as not literate. Thus most of the children are supposed to be attained the education level of below primary. The comparison between two periods i.e. 2004-05 and 2011-12 in rural areas among children reveals that proportion of male children having attained primary and below primary level of education have increased among all the socio groups with corresponding fall in not literate and literate without formal education. This increase is observed more among male children belonging to others (20.27 percentage points), OBC (14.68) and ST (11.45) social groups while least increase has been noticed among children of scheduled caste (3).

Among female children of rural area, the proportion of children having attained primary and below primary level of education have increased among all the socio groups with corresponding fall in not literate and literate without formal education. This increase is observed more among children belonging to ST (30.88 percentage points), SC (15.57) and OBC (14.66) social groups while least increase has been noticed among children of others caste (8.16). Table 20 given below provides insight of changes taken place during the period.

Table 20: Education Level Attained by Children of Age Group 5-9 Years in Rural Madhya Pradesh:

Socio-Group	Not literate	Literate without formal education	Below Primary	Primary	Total	Not literate	Literate without formal education	Below Primary	Primary	Total
2004-05	Rural-Male					Rural-Female				
ST	47.73	2.30	49.57	0.41	100	53.40	3.00	43.19	0.41	100
SC	43.11	2.90	50.85	3.14	100	46.80	1.28	51.65	0.27	100
OBC	35.71	5.76	58.15	0.38	100	33.02	4.57	61.88	0.53	100
Others	33.76	4.07	59.75	2.42	100	26.72	3.51	67.43	2.34	100
Total	40.24	3.99	54.56	1.21	100	40.77	3.34	55.23	0.66	100
2011-12	Rural-Male					Rural-Female				
ST	37.84	0.73	59.38	2.05	100	20.91	4.60	73.90	0.58	100
SC	42.48	0.53	54.38	2.61	100	29.20	3.31	65.39	2.10	100
OBC	25.30	1.49	71.89	1.32	100	22.03	0.90	76.26	0.81	100
Others	14.36	3.19	75.01	7.43	100	7.19	14.88	64.31	13.62	100
Total	30.64	1.31	65.53	2.52	100	21.68	3.68	72.63	2.01	100

In urban areas among children reveals that proportion of male children having attained primary and below primary level of education have increased among all the socio groups except scheduled tribes with corresponding fall in not literate and literate without formal education. This increase is observed more among male children belonging to others (14.02 percentage points), OBC (12.88) and SC (5.68) social groups while decline of 5.56 percentage points has been noticed among children of scheduled tribes. The overall increase in proportion (10.82 percentage points) of male children having attained primary and below primary level of education in urban area is marginally lower than their counterparts in rural area where increase of 12.28 percentage points has been registered.

Among female children of Urban area, the proportion of children having attained primary and below primary level of education have increased overall by 12.97 percentage points during the period with corresponding fall in not literate and literate without formal education. This increase is observed more among children belonging to OBC (18.97 percentage points), SC (18.04) and others (8.22) social groups while marginal decline of 0.55 percentage points has been noticed among girls of scheduled tribes. Table 21 given below provides insight of changes taken place in urban area among female children of age group 5-9 years during the period.

Table 21: Education Level Attained by Children of Age Group 5-9 Years in Urban Madhya Pradesh:

Socio-Group	Not literate	Literate without formal education	Below Primary	Primary	Total	Not literate	Literate without formal education	Below Primary	Primary	Total
2004-05	Urban-Male					Urban -Female				
ST	28.18	0.00	71.82	0.00	100.00	34.81	1.53	63.66	0.00	100.00
SC	20.67	0.14	79.02	0.18	100.00	29.24	2.04	68.52	0.20	100.00
OBC	30.19	2.07	65.97	1.77	100.00	32.72	2.94	62.06	2.29	100.00
Others	26.31	3.26	69.78	0.66	100.00	24.88	0.17	73.28	1.66	100.00
Total	27.31	2.25	69.41	1.03	100.00	29.12	1.61	67.73	1.54	100.00
2011-12	Urban-Male					Urban -Female				
ST	32.31	1.43	66.26	0.00	100.00	36.89	0.00	63.11	0.00	100.00
SC	15.12	0.00	83.34	1.54	100.00	12.53	0.71	86.76	0.00	100.00
OBC	18.73	0.64	80.14	0.48	100.00	16.17	0.52	82.90	0.42	100.00
Others	11.32	4.22	82.46	2.00	100.00	15.78	1.06	77.80	5.36	100.00
Total	17.10	1.64	80.23	1.03	100.00	17.09	0.68	80.37	1.87	100.00

Education Level Attained by Children of Age Group 10-14 Years:

In this age group, it is expected that majority of children should have attained education of primary level and above. It is also expected that there should not be any children who have not attended school in other words the proportion of children “literate without formal education should be zero or negligible. In rural parts of Madhya Pradesh, the proportion of male children having attained education of primary level and above has increased among all the social groups though at varying degrees. This change has taken place with remarkable reduction in proportion of not literate and higher degree of change has been observed among scheduled tribes. In 2011-12, the proportion of boys who are literate without formal education has reduced to nil except boys belonging to other caste. Among girls belonging to same age group, similar trends has been observed but the changes have taken place at faster rate which is evident from reduction of not literate reduced from 20.45% in 2004-05 to 2.42% in 2011-12 and none of the girl can be claimed as literate without formal education. In other words all girls in age group 10-14 years have formal education leaving apart 2.42% of girls who are not literate. (Table 22).

The trend observed in rural area for both boys and girls of age group 10-14 years are found to be true in case of urban areas of the state (See table 23). Changes have taken place faster in case of girls as compare to boys with respect to reduction in proportion of not literate and increased proportion in attainment of education at primary level and middle level.

Impact of Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) along with initiatives taken by state government is visible as far as attainment of education. From the available data, no comment can be made on quality of education. The tables given below give the details for rural and urban areas.

Table 22: Education Level Attained by Children of Age Group 10-14 Years in Rural Madhya Pradesh:

Socio-group	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05	Rural- Male					Rural-Female				
Not literate	16.88	11.31	8.81	1.26	10.04	36.57	21.00	14.63	6.06	20.45
Literate without formal education	3.57	2.77	1.47	2.87	2.42	2.05	2.29	2.05	7.11	2.72
Below Primary	41.12	43.78	39.94	34.28	40.10	33.90	45.82	34.53	30.75	36.27
Primary	36.21	36.71	44.32	48.20	41.55	25.24	28.26	43.39	48.80	36.31
Middle	2.22	5.43	4.67	13.04	5.50	2.23	2.62	5.08	7.28	4.12
Secondary	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.35	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2011-12	Rural- Male					Rural-Female				
Not literate	2.94	5.87	1.51	0.36	2.69	5.77	1.19	0.31	0.68	2.42
Literate without formal education	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.24	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Below Primary	35.12	38.36	31.02	25.50	33.13	44.09	24.39	31.22	26.67	34.47
Primary	52.66	45.08	51.01	49.32	50.15	43.09	62.71	52.27	54.51	50.45
Middle	8.27	10.68	16.28	20.29	13.14	6.94	11.70	16.05	16.84	12.39
Secondary	1.01	0.00	0.17	1.29	0.52	0.11	0.00	0.15	1.29	0.27
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 23: Education Level Attained by Children of Age Group 10-14 Years in Urban Madhya Pradesh:

Socio-Group	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05	Urban-Male					Urban-Female				
Not literate	14.19	7.12	5.94	2.54	5.37	33.16	11.73	7.80	3.05	7.65
Literate without formal education	2.67	5.44	0.49	0.18	1.16	1.96	0.74	0.67	2.13	1.27
Below Primary	50.89	50.15	33.84	26.69	34.40	21.69	37.42	28.84	23.47	27.90
Primary	30.00	32.00	50.70	55.62	48.73	24.78	39.45	45.92	45.95	44.11
Middle	2.24	5.29	9.02	13.67	9.84	18.40	7.15	13.09	19.16	14.63
Secondary	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.49	0.00	3.50	3.69	6.23	4.45
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2011-12	Urban-Male					Urban-Female				
Not literate	10.29	3.11	1.72	0	2.23	13.14	0.50	0.39	0	1.60
Literate without formal education	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below Primary	42.05	34.77	36.77	23.17	32.93	22.85	24.98	25.29	32.31	26.82
Primary	36.98	54.17	51.86	53.11	51.13	54.85	57.36	54.11	44.07	52.01
Middle	10.69	7.95	9.25	23.72	13.53	8.61	17.16	19.30	23.43	19.00
Secondary	0.00	0.00	0.40	0	0.18	0.55	0.00	0.91	0.19	0.57
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100	100

Table 24 contd: Education Level Attained by Population of Age Group 15-19 Years in Rural & Urban MP:

Socio groups/Educational Level	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
	2004-05									
	Urban -Male					Urban -Female				
Not literate	15.09	12.42	7.53	6.07	8.11	16.80	21.51	7.99	6.81	9.67
Literate without formal education	3.22	0.00	1.46	0.00	0.70	2.97	8.41	0.51	1.10	1.83
Below Primary	2.08	17.12	7.74	2.90	6.70	11.18	4.99	5.19	2.16	4.34
Primary	42.76	17.24	35.58	10.54	22.24	11.51	22.94	24.06	10.67	18.47
Middle	25.15	26.27	25.34	24.65	25.17	37.38	21.90	29.22	23.98	26.78
Secondary	9.52	19.01	16.59	35.26	24.70	19.56	11.92	23.43	32.51	25.10
Higher Secondary	2.18	3.44	4.97	16.36	9.56	0.00	8.32	9.55	21.59	13.32
Diploma/Certificate	0.00	3.56	0.63	0.02	0.77	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Graduate	0.00	0.94	0.17	4.21	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.17	0.45
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011-12										
Not literate	9.12	14.01	3.89	0.73	4.73	2.18	1.52	6.16	0.00	3.17
Literate without formal education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Below Primary	3.16	2.77	2.73	0.13	1.97	4.62	7.64	4.50	0.77	3.70
Primary	23.56	12.07	16.42	7.36	13.48	2.59	16.88	12.38	5.51	9.79
Middle	38.39	40.41	35.73	28.15	34.26	49.97	37.47	27.09	19.69	28.21
Secondary	23.72	23.49	23.29	34.43	26.74	29.77	25.15	37.32	39.28	35.66
Higher Secondary	2.06	7.24	16.22	28.63	17.81	10.87	11.33	12.46	32.31	18.63
Diploma/Certificate	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.57	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.11
Graduate	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.09	2.12	0.73
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Education Level Attained by population of Age Group 20-24 Years:

The persons in these age groups are eligible of passing higher secondary, graduation or post-graduation. On comparison of education level attained by persons of this age group between two periods, It is observed that In rural Madhya Pradesh, the proportion of male having attained education of secondary level and above has increased among all the social groups. This change has taken place with reduction in proportion of not literate and remarkable change has been observed among OBC with drop of more than 14 percentage points followed by people of other category, scheduled tribes and scheduled caste and also contributed by reduction in proportion of population with primary and middle level of education. The proportion of literate without formal education has reduced to negligible in 2011-12. The proportion of male population with education of below primary has increased in 2011-12 as compare to 2004-05 among scheduled tribes, scheduled caste and others. It may be the impact of older population of

Table 26: Education Level Attained by Population of Age Group 20-24 Years in Urban Madhya Pradesh:

Socio groups/Educational Level	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
	2004-05									
	Urban -Male					Urban -Female				
Not literate	14.90	12.09	6.40	3.72	6.25	40.58	38.72	16.09	6.20	14.86
Literate without formal education	2.87	3.81	0.38	0.27	0.85	9.16	0.97	2.04	1.13	1.79
Below Primary	3.13	10.65	2.97	2.81	3.82	2.67	13.13	11.11	0.05	5.88
Primary	52.28	34.09	19.02	8.35	17.50	10.57	15.91	27.80	7.80	16.64
Middle	8.84	17.00	24.81	5.36	14.60	13.88	9.41	25.01	14.53	18.11
Secondary	0.12	6.65	13.94	12.09	11.67	13.11	10.39	2.75	9.55	7.10
Higher Secondary	17.70	13.36	19.15	29.84	23.13	2.18	6.49	6.29	25.73	15.12
Diploma/Certificate	0.16	1.10	6.35	4.12	4.47	4.20	2.31	0.28	0.00	0.52
Graduate	0.00	1.26	6.55	27.64	14.97	1.10	2.23	6.72	28.00	15.85
Postgraduate & above	0.00	0.00	0.43	5.80	2.74	2.55	0.43	1.94	7.00	4.14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011-12										
Not literate	6.58	7.69	6.66	0.06	4.68	1.81	4.70	10.66	3.42	6.46
Literate without formal education	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Below Primary	4.02	6.05	10.92	5.49	8.04	2.80	21.74	3.55	3.49	5.82
Primary	4.97	20.08	14.14	8.56	12.68	15.78	8.13	21.68	4.63	13.17
Middle	24.84	15.16	13.60	10.03	13.35	14.03	25.20	16.49	14.11	16.53
Secondary	18.19	12.13	18.03	6.39	13.41	14.57	11.60	8.44	9.34	9.72
Higher Secondary	33.27	29.28	21.57	32.83	27.04	44.87	18.79	20.16	25.22	24.00
Diploma/Certificate	0.00	2.31	5.10	5.68	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.14
Graduate	8.13	7.15	5.75	30.90	14.20	6.13	8.90	15.18	31.80	19.65
Postgraduate & above	0.00	0.14	2.70	0.06	1.31	0.00	0.94	3.84	7.60	4.51
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Education Level Attained by population of Age Group 25-29 Years:

The persons in these age groups are eligible of passing higher secondary, graduation or post-graduation. The education level attained by persons of this age group between two periods, In rural areas, the proportion of male having attained education of graduate and postgraduate level has increased in 2011-12 as compare to 2004-05, with reduction in proportion of not literate. Increase in proportion of population with secondary and higher secondary level of education has been observed during the period. Similar trends has been observed among girls belonging to same age group, the changes have taken place at faster rate which is evident from reduction of not literate reduced from 62.80% in 2004-05 to 45.16% in 2011-12 and proportion of the girl who are literate without formal education has reduced to nil. The proportion of girls with primary level and above has increased consistently over 2004-05.

Table 28: Education Level Attained by Population of Age Group 25-29 Years in Urban Madhya Pradesh:

Socio groups/Educational Level	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
	2004-05									
	Urban -Male					Urban - Female				
Not literate	10.66	13.10	11.13	7.04	9.42	50.61	27.12	30.09	13.05	22.13
Literate without formal education	0.00	5.03	0.40	0.00	0.68	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.71	0.46
Below Primary	3.11	5.76	4.36	3.05	3.85	19.94	7.70	7.58	4.94	6.72
Primary	24.61	37.72	28.44	2.93	17.43	4.74	41.82	18.61	6.63	14.71
Middle	32.10	12.68	13.10	9.57	12.03	20.89	9.24	18.41	9.82	13.33
Secondary	9.08	9.90	15.59	7.86	11.20	0.00	4.85	8.99	15.37	11.37
Higher Secondary	10.82	0.48	8.98	23.07	14.70	1.34	2.35	4.75	12.70	8.27
Diploma/Certificate	0.00	9.80	1.96	4.08	3.69	0.00	0.10	2.58	5.34	3.58
Graduate	3.27	2.03	10.62	14.20	11.15	1.94	5.80	4.17	19.40	11.72
Postgraduate & above	6.33	3.50	5.43	28.22	15.85	0.54	0.00	4.82	12.04	7.71
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011-12										
Not literate	1.38	5.63	6.04	4.32	5.08	39.20	30.57	16.60	6.17	16.41
Literate without formal education	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Below Primary	0.28	10.73	8.14	0.51	5.41	11.62	7.29	7.15	3.84	6.25
Primary	6.75	24.73	22.13	11.01	17.72	11.08	20.51	11.13	9.80	12.21
Middle	17.04	25.82	23.50	15.26	20.57	18.33	18.02	19.91	9.17	15.79
Secondary	25.75	8.85	10.89	9.15	10.70	2.61	10.31	15.54	7.82	11.36
Higher Secondary	9.71	13.09	9.07	16.07	12.39	0.00	6.43	14.58	20.10	14.43
Diploma/Certificate	14.28	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Graduate	15.43	11.05	14.43	25.91	18.04	12.26	3.06	9.64	27.90	15.02
Postgraduate & above	9.38	0.10	4.16	17.78	8.66	4.91	3.81	5.47	15.20	8.54
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Overall distribution of population by level of education for both rural and urban areas for each social group is presented below in table 29 &30 for 2004-05 and 2011-12 to assess the changes taken place during this period.

Table 29: Education Level Attained by Population in Rural Madhya Pradesh:

Socio-Group	Not literate	Literate without formal education	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma/Certificate	Graduate/postgraduate and above	Total
Rural –Male 2004-05										
SC	55.17	3.07	20.05	13.28	6.34	0.90	1.08	0.03	0.08	100.00
ST	46.19	2.82	21.09	15.80	7.92	2.48	2.47	0.08	1.15	100.00
OBC	36.22	2.77	21.67	18.57	10.90	4.41	3.32	0.26	1.88	100.00
Others	24.84	2.71	18.78	17.36	15.68	7.81	6.96	0.90	4.95	100.00
Total	40.91	2.84	20.72	16.58	9.98	3.73	3.18	0.27	1.78	100.00
Rural –Male 2011-12										
SC	40.23	0.53	24.65	16.54	10.84	3.94	2.56	0.03	0.69	100.00
ST	33.94	0.13	20.73	19.06	15.38	6.80	2.78	0.17	1.01	100.00
OBC	27.20	0.97	19.33	16.97	18.15	8.48	6.64	0.24	2.02	100.00
Others	15.64	0.81	16.67	16.18	14.95	15.14	12.38	0.32	7.95	100.00
Total	30.35	0.68	20.69	17.09	15.16	7.87	5.67	0.18	2.32	100.00
Rural –Female 2004-05										
SC	75.89	1.60	13.73	6.10	2.12	0.24	0.15	0.01	0.17	100.00
ST	68.02	1.70	18.65	8.56	2.23	0.48	0.18	0.00	0.19	100.00
OBC	61.22	1.75	17.36	12.02	4.39	1.79	0.92	0.10	0.45	100.00
Others	46.56	2.37	17.89	13.78	9.80	4.04	4.02	0.06	1.47	100.00
Total	64.02	1.80	16.76	10.15	4.21	1.49	1.04	0.05	0.48	100.00
Rural –Female 2011-12										
SC	53.61	0.80	24.44	12.53	6.02	1.40	1.08	0.00	0.12	100.00
ST	55.49	0.69	15.60	14.90	9.28	2.84	0.64	0.00	0.56	100.00
OBC	44.32	0.68	20.20	16.48	10.34	4.47	2.59	0.03	0.89	100.00
Others	30.47	1.14	13.97	16.87	15.87	8.94	8.18	0.43	4.13	100.00
Total	46.96	0.78	19.90	15.09	9.63	3.90	2.60	0.07	1.05	100.00

Table 30: Education Level Attained by Population in Urban Madhya Pradesh:

Socio-Group	Not literate	Literate without formal education	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma/Certificate	Graduate/postgraduate and above	Total
Urban –Male 2004-05										
SC	27.71	2.45	21.97	23.09	7.82	4.93	6.61	3.51	1.91	100.00
ST	26.96	3.57	26.48	16.80	11.89	6.81	3.26	2.09	2.14	100.00
OBC	25.33	1.40	18.53	22.15	12.85	7.07	6.20	1.71	4.75	100.00
Others	15.54	0.92	13.36	11.26	9.04	9.59	14.00	2.63	23.66	100.00
Total	21.22	1.48	17.28	16.67	10.81	8.08	9.38	2.25	12.83	100.00
Urban –Male 2011-12										
SC	26.15	0.16	18.91	13.01	13.03	9.58	6.18	1.65	11.33	100.00
ST	22.76	0.82	18.44	17.75	15.91	9.84	7.47	0.44	6.57	100.00
OBC	17.49	1.01	19.93	18.59	14.42	9.09	9.01	0.64	9.81	100.00
Others	10.14	0.82	11.19	10.82	11.17	10.35	15.02	1.75	28.74	100.00
Total	16.28	0.86	16.62	15.41	13.42	9.66	10.68	1.06	16.00	100.00
Urban –Female 2004-05										
SC	49.17	1.63	16.43	12.58	12.03	4.89	1.02	0.44	1.81	100.00
ST	50.56	2.27	20.79	14.54	5.94	3.10	1.80	0.17	0.82	100.00
OBC	41.26	1.08	15.00	17.95	11.72	6.77	3.32	0.42	2.48	100.00
Others	23.69	1.37	14.28	11.21	11.39	10.63	10.34	1.04	15.05	100.00
Total	34.93	1.38	15.47	14.31	10.86	7.95	6.16	0.66	8.28	100.00
Urban –Female 2011-12										
SC	37.00	0.54	14.10	15.60	12.72	6.43	8.89	0.08	4.64	100.00
ST	39.64	0.84	19.43	13.35	13.17	5.58	4.44	0.00	3.56	100.00
OBC	29.12	0.41	17.85	16.94	13.29	8.88	7.29	0.00	6.20	100.00
Others	15.14	0.48	13.27	12.70	10.62	9.41	16.10	0.23	22.05	100.00
Total	26.29	0.50	16.20	14.89	12.31	8.44	10.07	0.08	11.22	100.00

Activity/Employment Status in Age group 15-29 years in State:

The population in age group 15 to 29 years is a crucial segment of population which seek education and technical skills before entering labour force to seek employment opportunities. In this regard, a major change has been observed between two periods among rural and urban youths in the state. During 2004-05 and 2011-12, the number of persons working with usual principal activities as self-employed, regular wage/ salaried and casual labour per thousand of persons has declined irrespective of social class, sex and area and hence overall labour force has declined. Even unemployment per thousand has declined. This change has been accompanied by increase in number of persons not in labour force and that too with increased number of students. Details are presented in tables given below. This particular trend/behaviour among persons in age group of 15-29 is encouraging provided of their inclination towards attaining higher education and lacing themselves with skill for better future. This fact has to be established by studying the current status of education/technical education especially students in age group 15-29 years during 2004-05 and 2011-12. In case this fact gets established then this trend will have long term effect on wellbeing of individual and nation. To establish this fact an attempt has been made and presented in following section.

Table 32: Distribution of Male population in age group of 15-29 by Activity Status (ps) in Rural Area

Activity Status	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
	2004-05				
Self-employed	355	303	489	530	432
Regular wage/ salaried	20	39	45	68	42
Casual labour	478	462	192	104	291
Labour Force	853	804	726	703	766
Unemployed	7	17	21	17	16
Not in labour force	140	179	253	280	218
Students	134	140	236	248	197
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	2011-12				
Self-employed	385	246	394	419	368
Regular wage/ salaried	17	32	37	56	34
Casual labour	348	394	192	70	252
Labour Force	750	673	623	546	654
Unemployed	5	12	19	5	12
Not in labour force	245	315	357	449	334
Students	232	299	344	423	318
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 33: Distribution of Female population in age group of 15-29 by Activity Status (ps) in Rural Area

Activity Status	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05					
Self-employed	266	113	249	121	212
Regular wage/ salaried	5	23	21	9	15
Casual labour	390	239	86	30	179
Labour Force	661	375	356	160	406
Unemployed	0	0	3	0	1
Not in labour force	339	625	641	840	592
Students	25	50	104	164	85
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2011-12					
Self-employed	217	70	114	73	133
Regular wage/ salaried	1	0	4	0	2
Casual labour	182	111	57	15	98
Labour Force	400	181	174	88	232
Unemployed	0	0	0	0	0
Not in labour force	600	819	826	912	768
Students	122	194	224	372	209
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 34: Distribution of Male population in age group of 15-29 by Activity Status (ps) in Urban Area

Activity Status	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05					
Self-employed	315	243	359	293	313
Regular wage/ salaried	115	183	173	158	165
Casual labour	233	296	158	45	129
Labour Force	663	723	690	495	606
Unemployed	54	45	49	67	57
Not in labour force	284	232	261	438	337
Students	247	206	241	424	318
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2011-12					
Self-employed	52	211	220	196	201
Regular wage/ salaried	197	225	139	151	160
Casual labour	182	210	157	56	134
Labour Force	431	646	515	403	494
Unemployed	86	16	35	51	40
Not in labour force	482	338	450	546	466
Students	442	315	427	517	440
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 35: Distribution of Female population in age group of 15-29 by Activity Status (ps) in Urban Area

Activity Status	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
	2004-05				
Self-employed	0	29	110	31	63
Regular wage/ salaried	46	75	48	54	53
Casual labour	144	83	17	0	22
Labour Force	190	188	174	86	138
Unemployed	0	13	6	12	9
Not in labour force	810	800	820	902	853
Students	304	202	208	310	255
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	2011-12				
Self-employed	51	14	54	16	35
Regular wage/ salaried	11	23	38	36	33
Casual labour	60	5	13	0	11
Labour Force	122	42	105	52	79
Unemployed	0	6	9	22	12
Not in labour force	878	952	886	926	909
Students	414	190	321	396	336
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

General Education among persons in age group 15-29 years:

A significant decline in proportion of not literate and literate without formal education has been observed irrespective of gender in rural Madhya Pradesh. This decline is compensated with increase in proportion with education level middle and above. The proportion with education level graduation and above has increased from 2.47% in 2004-05 to 2.82% in 2011-12 among rural male and among female the proportion has increased from 1.23% to 2.88% during the period. In 2004-05 the proportion of people in age group 15-29 years with education level graduation and above were 1.90% and had increased to 2.84% in rural area of the state.

Among the people with different level of education and having technical qualification has declined from 0.52% to 0.44% during the period in rural areas and same trend is observed among male and female for different level of general education with the exception of rural male with education qualification of graduation and rural female with post-graduation degree and above.

Table 36: Distribution of population by level of General Education attained

Educational Status	Proportion of population attained General Education					
	Rural					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	2004-05			2011-12		
Not literate	20.28	51.10	34.65	11.54	28.50	19.46
Literate without formal education	2.36	1.91	2.15	0.03	0.18	0.10
Below Primary	11.22	10.72	10.99	11.70	11.37	11.54
Primary	23.75	15.20	19.76	15.60	17.14	16.32
Middle	24.55	12.26	18.82	28.59	22.62	25.80
Secondary	8.58	4.59	6.72	17.46	10.71	14.31
Higher Secondary	6.47	2.79	4.75	11.91	6.32	9.30
Diploma/Certificate	0.32	0.20	0.26	0.35	0.28	0.32
Graduate	1.56	0.61	1.12	1.88	2.19	2.02
Postgraduate & above	0.91	0.62	0.78	0.94	0.69	0.82
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Urban					
Not literate	7.88	15.03	11.30	4.85	8.66	6.66
Literate without formal education	0.74	1.40	1.06	0.40	0.00	0.21
Below Primary	4.94	5.53	5.22	4.79	5.27	5.02
Primary	19.31	16.77	18.10	14.60	11.77	13.26
Middle	17.94	20.08	18.96	24.19	20.06	22.23
Secondary	16.56	15.53	16.07	18.04	18.93	18.46
Higher Secondary	15.46	12.31	13.95	18.95	19.07	19.01
Diploma/Certificate	2.82	1.26	2.07	1.78	0.08	0.98
Graduate	8.88	8.49	8.69	9.45	11.82	10.57
Postgraduate & above	5.47	3.59	4.57	2.96	4.33	3.61
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Technical Education:

The technical education is most important to have trained and skilled manpower and is only mean to ripe the maximum benefits of demographic dividend. To establish the fact that inclination towards attaining higher education and lacing themselves with skill for better future among persons in age group of 15-29 is increasing as number of students have increased during the periods under discussions. The NSSO data provide the data in current attendance in educational institution for persons below 30 years of age. This data has been used to study the changes taken place between two periods among persons in age group 15-59 years and with usual principal activity as student. While analysing, some inconsistency were observed in very negligible number of records which have been excluded for present exercise. This data provides in which standard and what stream one is continuing the education. These education level were similar more or less in both the rounds but were more segregated during 68th round of NSSO. For comparison major classifications are made though details were presented separately.

The analysis reveals that in rural area of state, male students, in age group 15-29 years, going to primary and middle class has declined from 293 per thousand in 2004-05 to 98 in 2011-12. While male students going to secondary & higher secondary, graduate & above and diploma/certificate above graduate level has increased from 561 to 682, 104 to 187 and 11 to 24 per thousand. Per thousand students of Diploma/certificate below graduate level has declined. In case of female students similar trend has been observed which are more sharpen then male students in case of higher education above higher secondary level. It evident from female, in age group 15-29 years, going to primary and middle class has declined from 381 per thousand in 2004-05 to 165 in 2011-12. While students going to secondary &

higher secondary, graduate & above, diploma/certificate below graduate level and diploma/certificate above graduate level has increased from 547 to 587, 60 to 75, 11 to 29 and 1 to 44 per thousand.

In urban areas of Madhya Pradesh, male students, in age group 15-29 years, going to primary and middle class has declined from 103 per thousand in 2004-05 to 65 and also students going to secondary & higher secondary have declined from 541 to 520. While students attending graduate & above and diploma/certificate below graduate level courses has increased from 251 to 318 and 44 to 53 respectively per thousand. The number of students attending diploma/certificate above graduate level among all students of age group 15-29 has declined to 44 in 2011-12 from 61 per thousand in 2004-05. The number of students attending courses above higher secondary has increased from 356 to 415 during the period 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Similar trend has been observed among female students in same age group. Though change in quantum between periods is comparatively more than male students in case of higher education above higher secondary level. It is evident from female of students attending courses above higher secondary has increased from 286 to 444 during the period 2004-05 and 2011-12. Primary and middle class going female students, has declined from 98 per thousand in 2004-05 to 41 in 2011-12 also students going to secondary & higher secondary have declined from 616 to 515 during the period. While students going to graduate & above, diploma/certificate below graduate level and diploma/certificate above graduate level has increased from 236 to 376, 33 to 39 and 17 to 38 per thousand respectively.

Observations in both rural and urban areas irrespective of gender support the fact that, inclination for higher education and technical education among persons in age group 15-29 years has increased. This may be also applicable to persons of this age group belonging to different social classes though magnitude may vary. Social class wise analysis has not been attempted as earlier analysis of changes in attainment of general education and analysis by usual activity category status which show similar trends thus similar trend is expected in case of this parameter also. The details are provided in tables 37, 38 and 39 given below:

Table 37: Distribution of students in age group 15-29 years attending classes for attaining different level education (Per thousand) in MP:

Educational Level	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
	Rural			
	Male	Male	Female	Female
Primary	44	7	34	9
Middle	249	91	347	156
Secondary & Higher Secondary	561	682	547	587
Graduate & above(all streams)	104	187	60	175
Diploma/certificate below graduate level	31	9	11	29
Diploma/certificate above graduate level	11	24	1	44
All	1000	1000	1000	1000
Urban				
Primary	2	3	3	2
Middle	101	62	95	39
Secondary & Higher Secondary	541	520	616	515
Graduate & above(all streams)	251	318	236	367
Diploma/certificate below graduate level	44	53	33	39
Diploma/certificate above graduate level	61	44	17	38
All	1000	1000	1000	1000

This analysis reveals that impact of programmes, schemes and other intervention has reached to all categories of people.

Table 38: Distribution of students in age group 15-29 years attending classes for attaining different level education (Per thousand) in MP: Rural

Level of Education	2004-05		Level of Education	2011-12	
	Rural			Rural	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Primary	44	34	Primary	7	9
Middle	249	347	Middle	91	156
Secondary & Higher secondary	561	547	Secondary	376	321
			Higher Secondary	306	266
Graduate & above-Agriculture	20	4	Graduate- Agriculture	9	21
Engineering	6	0	Engineering	24	0
Medicine			Medicine	0	0
Other subjects	78	56	Other subjects	148	142
			Post Graduate & above	5	12
Diploma below graduate level-agriculture	6	0	Diploma below graduate level-agriculture	0	0
Engineering	6	4	Engineering	8	0
			Medicine	0	10
Other subject	19	7	Other subject	2	19
Diploma above graduate level-Engineering	2	0	Diploma above graduate level-Engineering	0	1
			Medicine	1	0
Other subject	9	1	Other subject	1	0
			Diploma certificate postgraduate above	22	43
Total	1000	1000	Total	1000	1000

Table 39: Distribution of students in age group 15-29 years attending classes for attaining different level education (Per thousand) in MP: Urban

Level of Education	2004-05		Level of Education	2011-12	
	Urban			Urban	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Primary	2	3	Primary	3	2
Middle	101	95	Middle	62	39
Secondary & Higher Secondary	541	616	Secondary	264	209
			Higher Secondary	256	306
Graduate & above-agriculture	31	41	Graduate -agriculture	24	15
Engineering	30	9	Engineering	48	42
Medicine	2	0	Medicine	17	3
Other subjects	188	186	Other subjects	187	236
			Post Graduate & above	42	72
Diploma below graduate level-agriculture	0	1	Diploma below graduate level		
Engineering	22	0	Engineering	23	4
Medicine	0	8	Medicine	13	14
Other subjects	22	24	Other subjects	17	21
Diploma above graduate level-Engineering	14	3	Diploma above graduate level-Engineering	15	7
			Medicine	0	10
Other subjects	47	14	Other subjects	22	12
			Diploma certificate postgraduate above	7	10
Total	1000	1000	Total	1000	1000

Other Facilities:

The impact of various programmes impacts the life of people directly or indirectly their way of life. These can be assessed by various parameters such as use of clean energy for cooking and lighting. The pattern of use of source of energy for cooking in rural areas shows that in each socio groups the proportion of households using LPG has increased and proportion of households using Firewood & chips have reduced during the period between 2004-05 and 2011-12. The proportion of households using dung cakes has increased among all socio-groups except scheduled tribes during the period which may be due to increase in livestock population and increase in holding per household. The proportion of households using Firewood & chips and dung cakes has reduced over the period showing the shift from unclean energy to clean energy. These results reflect (as given in table 40) that over the period under consideration a positive change has taken place in rural area of the state among all social groups though may be at varying degree.

Table 40: Proportion of households using different source of energy for Cooking: Rural

Source of energy for Cooking	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05					
Firewood & chips	97.1	92.5	89.7	80.2	90.7
LPG	1.4	0.7	4.2	11.2	3.8
Biogas		0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
Dung cake	0.3	5.6	4.5	6.0	3.8
Others	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.5
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011-12					
Firewood & chips	95.5	82.1	76.6	75.0	82.8
LPG	1.8	3.7	7.1	13.6	5.8
Biogas		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Dung cake	0.1	13.5	14.6	8.2	9.5
Others	2.6	0.4	1.4	3.0	1.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In urban areas, pattern of use of source of energy for cooking shows that in each socio groups the proportion of households using firewood & chips have reduced during the period between 2004-05 and 2011-12 have reduced sharply among all the social groups. Higher reduction is observed among OBC followed by SC, ST and other. The proportion of households using LPG has increased. The dependence on Kerosene and other source of energy as fuel used cooking has increased substantially among ST and SC households. The shift in use of unclean energy to clean energy for cooking purposes over the period under consideration a positive change which has taken place in urban areas among all social groups as shown in table 41.

Table 41: Proportion of households using different source of energy for Cooking: Urban

Source of energy for Cooking	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05					
Firewood & chips	43.8	61.3	51.7	18.1	38.1
LPG	44.8	31.7	39.1	76.6	54.5
Kerosene	2.9	1.9	5.2	1.9	3.2
Others	8.5	5.1	4	3.4	4.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011-12					
Firewood & chips	34.7	48.3	30.7	11.3	26.7
LPG	48.2	37.5	60.9	83.2	64.4
Kerosene	5.7	6.0	3.0	2.3	3.4
Others	11.4	8.2	5.4	3.2	5.5
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The access to electricity plays a crucial role in development of all sectors of economy and social development. Thus the reach/ access to electricity for lighting serve as indicators of development especially in rural areas. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting will serve a proxy indicator in absence of data on availability of electricity for other purposes at household level. The results of two rounds of NSS survey reveal that proportion of households using electricity for lighting has increased from 69.2% in 2004-05 to 83.2% in 2011-12 in rural areas with almost reduction of similar magnitude among households using kerosene for lighting as shown in table 42. The shift is more prevalent among ST, SC and OBC households and particularly ST households who have almost equal proportion of households as of all rural households of the state. Thus infrastructure created for supply of electricity in rural areas has penetrated and all section of the society has been benefitted.

In case of urban areas, 3.6% of households were using kerosene or other source of energy for lighting in 2004-05 and in 2011-12 the proportion of such households have reduced to 2.3 % as presented in table 43. Small aberrations in different social groups have been observed in using electricity for lighting between two periods.

Table 42: Proportion of households using different source of energy for Lighting: Rural

Source of energy for Lighting	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05					
Kerosene	39.1	32.3	27.9	16.7	30.0
Electricity	59.5	66.7	71.6	83.0	69.2
Others	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011-12					
Kerosene	18.0	22.2	14.3	11.1	16.5
Electricity	82.0	76.9	85.6	88.2	83.2
Others	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 43: Proportion of households using different source of energy for Lighting: Urban

Source of energy for Lighting	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2004-05					
Kerosene	3.4	8.6	4.8	0.7	3.4
Electricity	96.5	90.9	95.1	99.2	96.4
Others	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011-12					
Kerosene	4.0	0.9	2.8	1.0	2.0
Electricity	95.9	98.1	96.9	98.9	97.7
Others	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Conclusion: Shift from agriculture labour to non-agriculture labour and regular source of income and other activities in case of Occupation pattern (Major Source of Income), Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure has increased among all social groups, reduction in poverty (HCR) has taken place among all groups and rate of reduction is relatively more among groups considered as more disadvantageous section of society, increased literacy rate among social classes especially among female, increased inclination for attaining higher level of general education, change in usual principal activity, current status of education among students in age group 15-29 years and changes in use of pattern in energy for lighting cooking reveals that changes occurred during 2004-05 and 2011-12 are spread over all social groups and no groups remained untouched from development benefits.

The magnitude of changes may differ among social classes on considered parameters. Thus the benefits of state development have reached all section of society and over the period. It may take little longer time to achieve more inclusiveness and equitable distribution.

More concentrated initiatives need to be taken in direction of creating additional source of income, imparting quality education, skill development and providing better infrastructure in marketing, storage, health and other areas to achieve inclusive growth at enhance pace.

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**Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit
MP-State Planning Commission**

Vindhyachal Bhawan, Bhopal

