



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

A REPORT ON
‘PARTICIPATION AND EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION’
BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN STATE SAMPLE OF
64th ROUND OF NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
(JULY, 2007 – JUNE, 2008)

VOL.I

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Mumbai

PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has prepared the report on 'Participation and expenditure in education' based on the data of state sample collected in the 64th round of National Sample Survey.

2. Vol.I of the report contains important findings of the survey in 'executive summary' while detailed results are given in 'findings of the survey'. Estimation procedure, concepts and definitions and some statistical tables are given in vol II, which is available on the website "<http://mahades.maharashtra.gov.in>" along with detailed tables.

3. I hope the results of this survey will be useful to senior officers of the Government involved in policy framing, researchers, economists and academicians.

Mumbai:

Date:

Director of Economics and Statistics,
Planning Department,
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Chapter-1

Background

Education is one of the most powerful instruments for human development. Any expenditure on education, whether at Govt. level or at family level, should be viewed as an investment. Keeping in view the importance of education in the socio-economic development and as a constitutional obligation, various educational programmes are being implemented by central and state governments which help in creating social along with physical infrastructure. In order to study the current scenario of the education system and understand the future challenges through a household survey, the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted a survey on 'Participation and Expenditure on Education' in its 64th round during July, 2007 to June, 2008.

Executive Summary

On analysis of the State sample data collected from selected households of rural and urban areas, it is found that the literacy rate has gone up to **79.1 percent** from **76.9 percent** in the population census 2001. It is found to be **72.9%** for rural and **88.2%** for urban which was **70.4%** and **85.5%** respectively, during the population census 2001.

The literacy rates for the population of **age group 15 years and above** is estimated to be **75.4%**, which is **67.6%** in rural and **86.7%** in urban areas. Similar rates were estimated to be **68.4%**, **59.2%** and **83.2%** for the state, rural and urban areas respectively in the previous NSS survey conducted in July'95 – June'96. The literacy rate in rural areas shows a significant rise over that of the urban.

There is a substantial decline (of 38.3 per cent) in the percentage of **non-literate persons** over the period of 1986-87 to 2007-08, from **46.7 per cent** (in 1986-87) to **28.8 per cent** (in 2007-08). However, in **urban areas** the decline (of 26.9 per cent) is not that significant where the illiteracy rates were **27.5 per cent** (in 1986-87) and **20.1 per cent** (in 2007-08). Lower decline in illiterate population in urban areas may be attributed to large-scale migration of labour class population from rural to urban areas in search of work.

The sex wise and area wise (i.e. rural and urban) disparity is more prominent in the literacy rates of the working population (age group 15-59 years). On area wise, sex wise and category wise classification of data, it is observed that **S.T. females** in rural and **OBC males** in urban areas have the lowest (47.0 per cent) and highest (94.3 per cent) literacy rates respectively, while the working class wise classification shows that the agriculture labour households in rural and casual labour households in urban areas have the lowest literacy rates.

Other important findings are

- Lower monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) levels are associated with lower levels of educational attainments.
- The lowest level of MPCE has the highest while the highest level of MPCE has the lowest levels of non-enrollment.
- About **7 per cent** students of class I-V do not belong to the specified age group of 6-10 years.
- In rural areas, more children **not** belonging to the age group of 6-10 years are studying in class I-V than in urban areas.

- About **73 per cent**, **72 per cent** and **57 per cent** students of primary, middle and secondary & higher secondary classes of the state respectively, avail free education
- About **35 per cent** students receive mid-day meals.
- Aurangabad region has maximum proportion of illiterate population.

Survey Recommendations

1. The overall literacy rate of rural females is very low. Necessary amendments in policy implementations need to be undertaken.
2. The proportion of illiterates is relatively high among the age groups 6-10 and 18-24. These age groups need to be addressed on priority basis for enrolment in education.
3. The literacy rate of Tribal females is very low and needs special attention.
4. The enrolment in education is low in poor class. Ensuring increased enrolment of poor class is necessary for achieving 100% literacy.
5. Aurangabad region needs special attention as far as education is concerned being the region with maximum proportion of illiterate population.

Chapter – 2

Survey findings

Introduction

2.1 The NSSO was set up in 1950 by the Government of India with a view to have a permanent survey organization to collect data on various facets of the economy through nationwide sample surveys in order to assist in socio-economic planning and policy making. All the states in the country participate in these surveys on a matching sample basis in terms of the number of samples (villages/ urban frame survey blocks) allotted for the central sample. Maharashtra State has an equal matching sample for the rural areas and one & half times matching sample for the urban areas.

2.2 The current round i.e. the 64th round of NSS was devoted to survey on ‘Employment-Unemployment and Migration’, ‘Participation and Expenditure on Education’ and ‘Household Consumer Expenditure’. The present report is based on the data collected in this round in the state sample on the subject ‘Participation and Expenditure on Education’.

2.3 The state sample covered the entire rural and urban area of the State.

2.4 The period of the survey was of one year duration starting from 1st July, 2007 and ending on 30th June, 2008. This survey period was divided into four sub-rounds of three months’ duration each as follows:

- sub-round 1: July – September 2007
- sub-round 2: October – December 2007
- sub-round 3: January – March 2008
- sub-round 4: April – June 2008

In each of these four sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/blocks (First Stage Units i.e. FSUs) were allotted for survey with a view to ensure uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period.

2.5 The schedule for this enquiry was designed to collect the information on (a) participation in education of persons aged 5-29 years in the education system, (b) private expenditure incurred on education and (c) examining the extent of educational wastage and its causes in terms of dropout and discontinuance. In this chapter, these objectives are discussed in the light of results obtained through the present survey. The concepts and definitions used during the course of data collection are briefly given in vol. II.

About the survey

2.6 Before embarking on the detailed results as per the objectives of the survey, few basic characteristics of the population are presented first. In this survey,

- The results presented in this report are based on information collected from 9,957 sample households spread over 501 villages and 748 urban blocks.

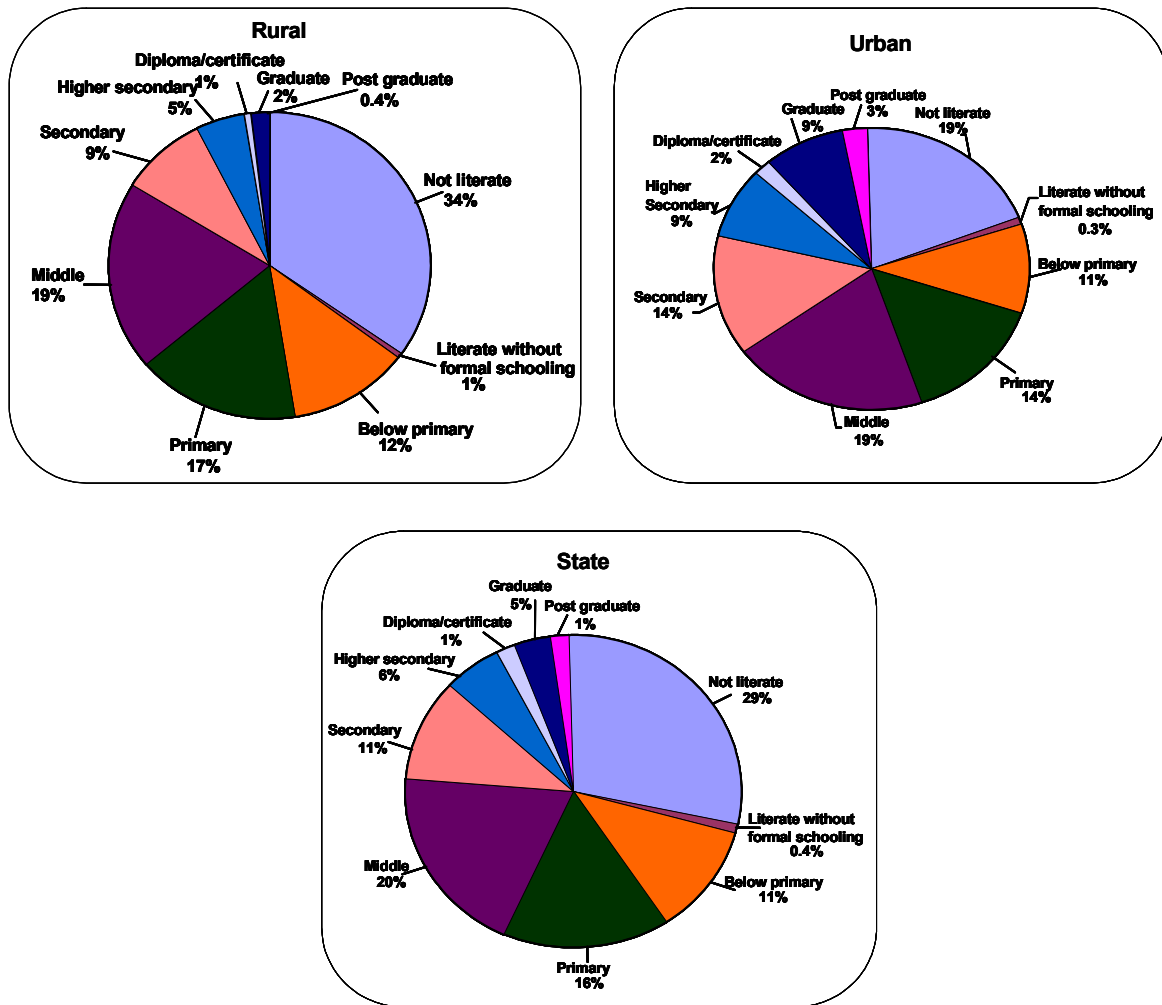
- 3,999 rural and 5,998 urban households were covered.
- The total numbers of persons covered were 18,009 in rural areas and 25,608 in urban areas of the State.
- In the surveyed households, the persons belonging to age group 5 to 29 were 7,634 and 10,993 in rural and urban areas respectively.
- The estimated average household size was found to be 4.5 persons in the rural areas and 4.2 persons in the urban areas. The average household size for the entire state was estimated to be 4.4 persons.

Results of survey

2.7 The distribution of the population by level of education is a measure of the level of knowledge attained by the population. The percentage distribution of persons by level of education is given in table 2.1. The rural-urban as well as male-female disparities in the achievement of the educational level are easily seen from the results.

Table 2.1
Percentage distribution of population by level of education

| Level of education | Rural | | | Urban | | | State | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| Not literate | 26.9 | 42.9 | 34.7 | 15.9 | 25.0 | 20.1 | 22.4 | 35.9 | 28.9 |
| Literate without formal schooling | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Below primary | 12.4 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 11.4 |
| Primary | 17.2 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.6 |
| Middle | 22.2 | 17.0 | 19.6 | 21.5 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 21.9 | 17.7 | 19.9 |
| Secondary | 10.9 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 14.3 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 9.2 | 10.8 |
| Higher secondary | 6.1 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 6.3 |
| Diploma/certificate | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Graduate | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| Post graduate | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| All | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

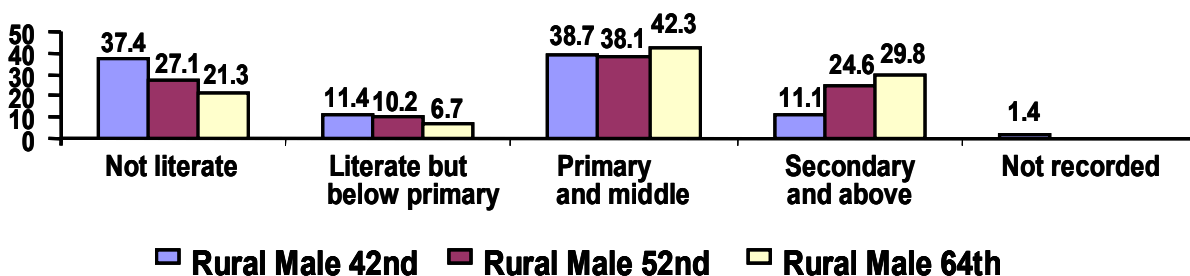


2.8 The percentage distribution of population by level of education as obtained through the 42nd round (July, 1986 – June, 1987) and the 52nd round (July, 1995 – June, 1996) of National sample survey is given in table 2.2. There is a decline in the proportion of not literate persons over the period from 1986-87 to 1995-96 and again from 1995-96 to 2007-08. A remarkable rise in the proportion of **primary and middle level** and also **secondary and above** educated females in **rural areas** can be observed during these three reference years. Proportion of **secondary and above** educated population (both male and female) has increased in rural as well as urban areas.

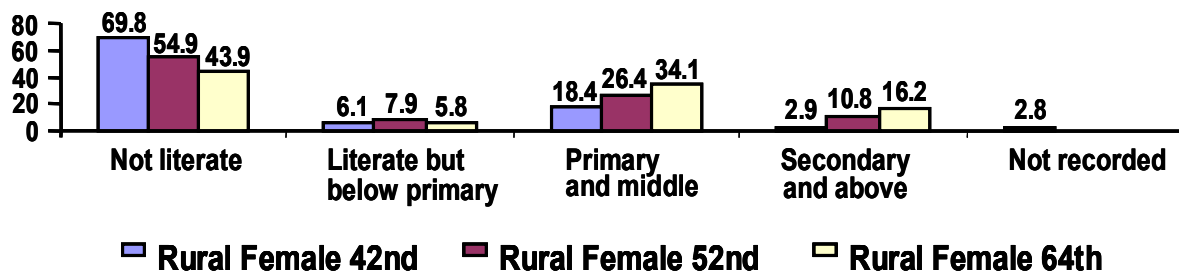
Table 2.2
Percentage distribution of population (age group 15 years & above) by educational standard for 42nd, 52nd and 64th round

| Level of education | Rural | | | | | | Urban | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Male | | | Female | | | Male | | | Female | | |
| | 42 nd | 52 nd | 64 th | 42 nd | 52 nd | 64 th | 42 nd | 52 nd | 64 th | 42 nd | 52 nd | 64 th |
| Not literate | 37.4 | 27.1 | 21.3 | 69.8 | 54.9 | 43.9 | 12.3 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 32.6 | 25.1 | 19.7 |
| Literate but below primary | 11.4 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 4.7 |
| Primary and middle | 38.7 | 38.1 | 42.3 | 18.4 | 26.4 | 34.1 | 44.5 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 34.8 | 36.1 | 33.7 |
| Secondary and above | 11.1 | 24.6 | 29.8 | 2.9 | 10.8 | 16.2 | 35.6 | 48.9 | 52.2 | 23.3 | 32.8 | 41.9 |
| Not recorded | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| All | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

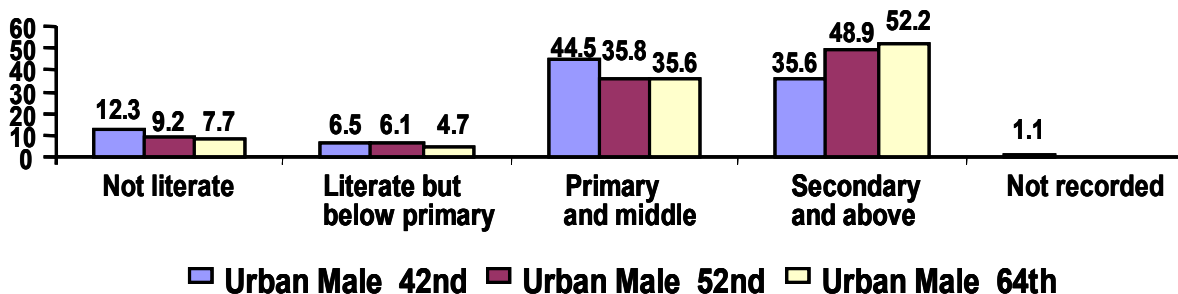
Distribution of population (age group 15 years & above) by educational standard



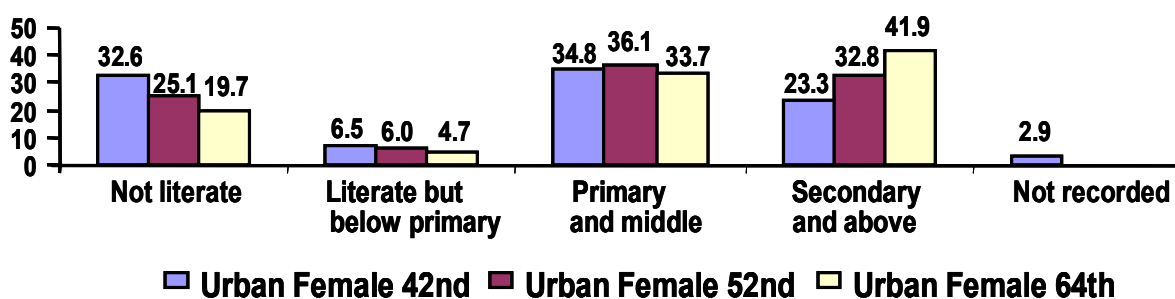
Distribution of population (age group 15 years & above) by educational standard



Distribution of population (age group 15 years & above) by educational standard



Distribution of population (age group 15 years & above) by educational standard



2.9 The percentage of illiterates by age group is given in table 2.3. It is seen that the percentage of illiterates of age 7 years and above during 2007-08 has reduced as compared to the Census 2001 proportion. Despite this decline, the higher proportion of illiterates in the age groups 6-10 and 18-24 should be a cause of concern for the society, academicians and policy makers of the state.

2.10 Another interesting fact that comes to light from the table 2.3 is that the proportion of illiterates is higher for the older population of age group 15 & above than for the age group 7 & above.

Table 2.3
Percentage of illiterates by age group

| Age group (years) | Rural | | | Urban | | | State | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person |
| 5 or less | 96.8 | 97.5 | 97.1 | 96.2 | 95.0 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 96.6 |
| 6-10 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| 11-13 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| 14-15 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| 16-17 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| 18-24 | 6.8 | 17.0 | 11.6 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 12.6 | 8.5 |
| 25-29 | 9.2 | 25.1 | 16.6 | 4.5 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 17.5 | 11.7 |
| 30 & above | 29.6 | 57.4 | 43.7 | 10.6 | 27.3 | 18.6 | 21.7 | 45.8 | 33.7 |
| 5 & above | 18.6 | 36.8 | 27.5 | 7.5 | 17.4 | 12.2 | 14.1 | 29.2 | 21.3 |
| 7 & above | 17.8 | 36.7 | 27.0 | 7.0 | 17.2 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 29.0 | 20.9 |
| (As per Census 2001) | (18.1) | (41.6) | (29.6) | (9.0) | (20.9) | (14.5) | (14.0) | (33.0) | (23.1) |
| 15 & above | 21.3 | 43.9 | 32.4 | 7.7 | 19.7 | 13.3 | 15.5 | 34.2 | 24.6 |
| All | 26.9 | 42.9 | 34.7 | 15.9 | 25.0 | 20.1 | 22.4 | 35.9 | 28.9 |

2.11 The level of literacy of the adult population is one of the indicators to measure the development of the population. Although the literacy rates are always defined in terms of the population of age 7 years and above, which is given in table 2.3 above, the literacy levels of the population of age 15-59 years, which constitutes the working population, is also a very good indicator of the development. The literacy rates for the population of age 15-59 years are given in table 2.4. The estimates clearly show the male-female and rural-urban disparities in terms of the literacy rates as far as the population of age 15-59 years is concerned.

Table 2.4
Literacy rates for the population of age 15-59 years

| Area | Persons | Males | Females |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| State | 80.3 | 88.0 | 72.1 |
| Rural | 73.8 | 83.7 | 63.6 |
| Urban | 89.1 | 93.5 | 84.1 |

2.12 The literacy percentages for the population of age 7 years and above for each social group are given in table 2.5. It is seen that the ‘**Scheduled Tribe**’ females in **rural areas** have the **lowest** percentage while the ‘**Other Backward Class**’ males in **urban areas** have the **highest** literacy percentage. In general, the scheduled tribes, irrespective of male/female & rural/urban class, have lower levels of literacy. In the case of **scheduled castes, other backward classes** and **others**, though significant differences are not observed, they have increasing literacy rates in that order.

Table 2.5
Literacy percentage for the population of age 7 years and above for each social group

| Social group | Rural | | | Urban | | | State | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person |
| Scheduled tribes | 68.7 | 47.0 | 58.2 | 87.7 | 71.5 | 79.9 | 71.3 | 50.3 | 61.1 |
| Scheduled castes | 81.7 | 61.9 | 72.0 | 88.3 | 72.9 | 81.2 | 84.7 | 66.7 | 76.1 |
| Other backward classes | 84.2 | 66.5 | 75.5 | 94.3 | 81.8 | 88.5 | 87.4 | 71.3 | 79.5 |
| Others | 86.4 | 67.8 | 77.4 | 94.1 | 86.5 | 90.5 | 90.4 | 77.3 | 84.2 |
| All | 82.2 | 63.3 | 73.0 | 93.0 | 82.8 | 88.2 | 86.6 | 71.0 | 79.1 |

2.13 The literacy percentages for the population of age 7 years and above for different household types are given in table 2.6. In the case of all the household types, the literacy percentages for females are significantly lower than the males. The literacy rate for the households engaged in agricultural labour is lowest amongst all the household types in the rural areas, while in the urban areas, the lowest percentage of literacy is seen in the case of households engaged in casual labour.

Table 2.6
Literacy percentage for the population of age 7 years and above for each household type

| Area | Household type | Male | Female | Person |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| Rural | Self-employed in non-agriculture | 89.4 | 75.4 | 82.7 |
| | Agricultural labour | 74.0 | 53.7 | 64.0 |
| | Other labour | 84.8 | 68.1 | 76.9 |
| | Self-employed in agriculture | 85.1 | 65.0 | 75.3 |
| | Others | 93.7 | 77.4 | 85.4 |
| Urban | Self-employed | 93.7 | 84.6 | 89.4 |
| | Regular wage/salary earning | 95.4 | 86.4 | 91.2 |
| | Casual labour | 79.4 | 61.3 | 70.8 |
| | Others | 97.8 | 90.0 | 93.9 |

2.14 The household monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) is a measure of standard of living of the population. In order to study the impact of the standard of living on the educational attainment, the percentage distribution of persons by the level of education for three broad percentile classes of MPCE is given in table 2.7. It is seen that lower MPCE levels are associated with lower levels of educational attainment. However, for the middle level of education, the proportion of persons is nearly same. The higher educational attainments are obviously associated with the higher levels of MPCE.

Table 2.7
Percentage distribution of persons by level of education for each decile class of MPCE

| Level of education | MPCE percentile Classes | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 0-30 | 30-80 | 80-100 |
| Not literate | 40.1 | 28.6 | 12.8 |
| Literate without formal schooling | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Below primary | 14.2 | 11.0 | 7.9 |
| Primary | 17.4 | 16.6 | 10.3 |
| Middle | 17.5 | 21.8 | 18.6 |
| Secondary | 6.3 | 11.4 | 16.2 |
| Higher secondary | 2.7 | 6.1 | 11.9 |
| Diploma/certificate | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2.9 |
| Graduate | 0.8 | 2.7 | 14.9 |
| Post graduate | 0.1 | 0.7 | 4.5 |
| All | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

2.15 One of the main objectives of the survey was the collection of information on participation in education of persons aged 5-29 years in the education system. The percentage distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by current attendance and enrolment status is given in table 2.8. It is observed that the proportion of not attending females is higher than that of males in both the rural and urban areas. Since the age group under consideration was 5-29 years, a large proportion of non-enrolment seen may be due to completion of the desired level of education. The proportion of persons attending primary, upper primary and secondary levels of education is seen to be higher. The proportion of persons attending higher levels of education is seen to be higher in the urban areas.

Table 2.8
Percentage distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by current attendance and enrolment status

| Current attendance / enrolment status | Rural | | | Urban | | | Combined | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| Not enrolled | 41.7 | 46.1 | 43.8 | 43.5 | 44.5 | 44.0 | 42.5 | 45.4 | 43.8 |
| Non formal | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pre-primary | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Primary | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Upper primary | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Secondary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Higher sec. | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Post HS | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Not attending | 44.2 | 48.9 | 46.5 | 46.4 | 47.4 | 46.7 | 45.3 | 48.1 | 46.5 |

Table 2.8
Percentage distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by current attendance and enrolment status

| Current attendance / enrolment status | Rural | | | Urban | | | Combined | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| Non formal | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pre-primary | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Primary | 24.5 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 20.3 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.7 |
| Upper primary | 14.6 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 13.7 |
| Secondary | 8.3 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 7.6 |
| Higher sec. | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Post HS | 3.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| Attending in | 55.8 | 51.1 | 53.5 | 53.6 | 52.6 | 53.3 | 54.7 | 51.9 | 53.5 |
| All | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

2.16 The percentage distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by current attendance and enrolment status for broad percentile classes of MPCE is given in table 2.9. The lowest level of MPCE has the highest while the highest class of MPCE has the lowest levels of non-enrollment. A direct correlation between the MPCE class and attendance in upper primary to post higher secondary is observed from the data.

Table 2.9
Percentage distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by current attendance and enrolment status for percentile classes of MPCE

| Current attendance / enrolment status | MPCE percentile Classes | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 0-30 | 30-80 | 80-100 | All |
| Not attending | | | | |
| Not enrolled | 46.1 | 44.0 | 39.2 | 43.9 |
| Non formal | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Pre-primary | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Primary | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Upper primary | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Secondary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Higher sec. | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Post HS | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Attending in | | | | |
| Non formal | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pre-primary | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Primary | 26.4 | 22.4 | 16.9 | 22.7 |
| Upper primary | 13.2 | 13.8 | 14.5 | 13.7 |
| Secondary | 6.4 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 7.6 |
| Higher sec. | 2.9 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 4.3 |
| Post HS | 1.3 | 4.6 | 10.5 | 4.6 |
| All | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

2.17 The percentage of students (those who are attending any educational institution) of age 5-29 years by their level of current attendance is given in table 2.10. The male-female differences in current attendance are meager in higher levels of education. For the lower levels, the

proportion of females is seen to be slightly higher. For higher levels of education (graduation and post graduation) the disparity in urban and rural areas is more prominent.

Table 2.10
Percentage distribution of students of age 5-29 years by level of current attendance

| Level of current attendance | Rural | | | Urban | | | Combined | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| Primary | 44.7 | 48.4 | 46.3 | 38.5 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 42.2 | 45.0 | 43.5 |
| Middle | 25.9 | 27.4 | 26.6 | 23.4 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 24.9 | 25.8 | 25.3 |
| Secondary | 14.8 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 14.2 |
| Higher secondary | 7.1 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| Diploma (below graduate level) | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.7 |
| Diploma graduation level) | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Graduate | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Degree (Post graduation level and above) | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| All | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

2.18 The percentage distribution of students of age 5-29 years by social group for each level of current attendance is given in table 2.11. It is observed that the proportion of ST students decreases with increasing level of education while the proportion of other students increases with increasing level of education.

Table No.2.11
Percentage distribution of students of age 5-29 years by level of current attendance for each social group

| Level of current attendance | Social group | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | ST | SC | OBC | Others | All |
| Primary | 12.0 | 15.1 | 31.6 | 41.4 | 100.0 |
| Middle | 11.1 | 14.0 | 32.0 | 42.9 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 8.3 | 18.5 | 30.0 | 43.2 | 100.0 |
| Higher secondary | 6.5 | 13.5 | 31.6 | 48.4 | 100.0 |
| Diploma (below graduate level) | 6.4 | 14.5 | 27.6 | 51.5 | 100.0 |
| Diploma graduation level) | 6.5 | 7.6 | 17.5 | 68.4 | 100.0 |
| Graduate | 8.0 | 12.0 | 30.0 | 50.0 | 100.0 |
| Degree (Post graduation level and above) | 5.1 | 13.1 | 15.5 | 66.3 | 100.0 |
| All | 10.3 | 14.9 | 30.9 | 43.8 | 100.0 |

2.19 The gross attendance ratio is defined as the ratio of number of persons attending a specific level to the estimated population in the corresponding age group. The gross attendance ratios by broad class group in school education are given in table 2.12. The age group corresponding to class I – V is 6-10, but it can be observed that gross attendance ratio exceeds 100 for the State indicating that the actual age group of about 7 per cent of students attending classes I-V is either less than 6 or more than 10 years. For higher classes, the gross attendance ratio is less than 100 indicating that the students attending these classes are not younger or older than the specified age group (i.e. they belong to corresponding age-group).

Table 2.12
Gross attendance ratio by broad class group in school education

| Area | Broad class group | | | | | | post higher secondary |
|-------|-------------------|---------|---------------|------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | I-V | VI-VIII | <i>I-VIII</i> | IX-X | XI-XII | <i>I-XII</i> | |
| Rural | 107 | 89 | <i>100</i> | 84 | 41 | 87 | 11 |
| Urban | 108 | 93 | <i>102</i> | 91 | 63 | 94 | 22 |
| State | 107 | 91 | <i>101</i> | 86 | 49 | 89 | 16 |

2.20 The sex wise gross attendance ratios by broad class group in school education are given in table 2.13. It can be observed that more male students, not corresponding to age group of classes I-V, are attending the classes than the female students of the same age group.

Table 2.13
Sex wise gross attendance ratio by broad class group in school education

| Broad class group | Rural | | Urban | | State | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| I-V | 109 | 104 | 112 | 104 | 110 | 104 |
| VI-VIII | 86 | 93 | 91 | 96 | 88 | 94 |
| <i>I-VIII</i> | <i>100</i> | <i>100</i> | <i>104</i> | <i>101</i> | <i>101</i> | <i>100</i> |
| IX-X | 93 | 74 | 94 | 88 | 93 | 79 |
| XI-XII | 46 | 35 | 58 | 69 | 51 | 48 |
| <i>I-XII</i> | <i>89</i> | <i>84</i> | <i>94</i> | <i>93</i> | <i>91</i> | <i>88</i> |
| Post higher secondary | 13 | 9 | 24 | 21 | 18 | 14 |

2.21 The age specific gross attendance ratio is defined as number of persons of specific age group currently attending educational institution to the estimated population in that age group. The age specific gross attendance ratios are given in table 2.14. It may be observed that the difference in ratio for urban and rural areas get more pronounced in higher age groups.

Table 2.14
Age specific gross attendance ratio in school education

| Age group (years) | Rural | | | Urban | | | State | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| 6-10 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 97 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 94 |
| 11-13 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 92 |
| 14-17 | 69 | 64 | 66 | 75 | 78 | 76 | 71 | 69 | 70 |
| 18-24 | 22 | 13 | 18 | 30 | 26 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 22 |
| 25-29 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

2.22 The net attendance ratio is defined as number of persons of specified age group attending corresponding level of classes to the estimated population in that age group. The net attendance ratio by broad class group in school education is observed to be steadily decreasing for higher-class groups. Tables 2.14 and 2.15 together indicate the increased level of awareness for education in parents of youngest age group of rural areas. The net attendance ratios by broad class group in school education are given in table 2.15.

Table 2.15
Net attendance ratio by broad class group in school education

| Broad class group | Rural | | | Urban | | | State | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| I-V | 89 | 87 | 88 | 93 | 87 | 90 | 90 | 87 | 89 |
| VI-VIII | 63 | 66 | 64 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 65 | 67 | 66 |
| I-VIII | 78 | 79 | 79 | 84 | 80 | 82 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| IX-X | 51 | 46 | 48 | 56 | 59 | 57 | 52 | 51 | 52 |
| XI-XII | 21 | 23 | 22 | 29 | 42 | 35 | 24 | 30 | 26 |
| Post higher secondary | 9 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 11 |

2.23 The proportion of students of age 5-29 years pursuing general education and (a) getting free education, (b) fully exempted from tuition fees and (c) partly exempted from tuition fees by broad educational level is given in table 2.16. It may be observed that in rural areas free education to primary is availed by 86 percent of students followed by that for middle and then by secondary and higher secondary, while in urban areas, free middle school education is availed by about 55 per cent of students followed by that for primary and then by secondary and higher secondary. About 11 per cent of rural students avail full tuition fees exemption for secondary and higher secondary education.

Table 2.16
Percentage of students of age 5-29 years pursuing general education and (a) getting free education, (b) fully exempted from tuition fees and (c) partly exempted from tuition fees by broad educational level

| Broad level of education | Rural | | | Urban | | | State | | | |
|---|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|------|
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | |
| Primary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Free education | | 86.3 | 85.3 | 85.9 | 51.2 | 53.8 | 52.4 | 73.6 | 73.8 | 73.7 |
| Tuition fee exemption - fully | | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Tuition fee exemption - partly | | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Middle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Free education | | 82.5 | 84.5 | 83.4 | 51.3 | 63.9 | 57.1 | 70.8 | 76.8 | 73.6 |
| Tuition fee exemption - fully | | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Tuition fee exemption - partly | | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Secondary & higher secondary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Free education | | 71.7 | 78.0 | 74.3 | 37.3 | 51.2 | 43.8 | 57.8 | 65.7 | 61.2 |
| Tuition fee exemption - fully | | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.8 |
| Tuition fee exemption - partly | | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 |

2.24 The percentage of students of age 5-29 years pursuing general education and (a) getting free education, (b) fully exempted from tuition fees and (c) partly exempted from tuition fees by broad educational level for each type of institution is given in table 2.17. Maximum (90 percent) free education is availed for primary education through local bodies, followed by free education in middle school also through local bodies.

Table 2.17
Percentage of students of age 5-29 years pursuing general education and (a) getting free education, (b) fully exempted from tuition fees and (c) partly exempted from tuition fees by broad educational level for each type of institution

| Broad level of education | Type of institution | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|------|
| | Govt. | Local Body | Private Aided | Private Unaided | Not Known | All |
| Primary | | | | | | |
| Free education | 77.7 | 89.5 | 47.2 | 8.9 | 50.1 | 73.7 |
| Tuition fee exemption - fully | 2.5 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 21.5 | 1.9 |
| Tuition fee exemption - partly | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Middle | | | | | | |
| Free education | 76.0 | 87.5 | 69.3 | 7.7 | 71.3 | 73.6 |
| Tuition fee exemption - fully | 3.0 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 2.7 |
| Tuition fee exemption - partly | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Secondary & higher secondary | | | | | | |
| Free education | 63.5 | 72.0 | 61.3 | 16.5 | 29.0 | 61.2 |
| Tuition fee exemption - fully | 2.2 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 10.7 | 5.8 |
| Tuition fee exemption - partly | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 |

2.25 The percentage of students of age 5-29 years pursuing general education and receiving scholarships, free or subsidized books/stationary, mid-day meals is given in table 2.18. The proportion of students getting scholarships is around 5 per cent. It is observed that almost half of the students are getting free or subsidized books. In the rural areas mid-day meals are received by about 43 per cent of the students while in the urban areas it was received by around one fifth of the students.

Table 2.18
Percentage of students of age 5-29 years pursuing general education and receiving scholarships, free or subsidized books/stationary, mid-day meals

| Type of incentive | Rural | | | Urban | | | State | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| Scholarship | 4.3 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 4.3 |
| Free or subsidized books | 52.8 | 67.7 | 59.5 | 27.9 | 37.5 | 32.3 | 43.0 | 55.5 | 48.7 |
| Free or subsidized stationary | 12.3 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 11.5 |
| Mid-day meals by govt. | 39.8 | 43.1 | 41.2 | 20.2 | 21.4 | 20.7 | 32.1 | 34.3 | 33.1 |
| Mid-day meals other | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Mid-day meals all | 41.6 | 44.6 | 42.9 | 21.8 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 33.8 | 35.5 | 34.6 |

2.26 Besides the tuition fees, expenditure is incurred on several other items like transport, books, hostel fees etc. In order to assess the overall annual financial requirement, the average annual expenditure per student is calculated on the basis of the information collected during survey. The average annual expenditure (in Rs.) per student of age 5-29 years pursuing general education by broad level of education is given in table 2.19.

Table 2.19
Average annual expenditure per student of age 5-29 years pursuing general education by broad level of education

| Broad level of education | (in Rs.) | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Rural | | | Urban | | | State | | |
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| Primary | 713 | 760 | 735 | 3,444 | 3,619 | 3,526 | 1,703 | 1,806 | 1,751 |
| Middle | 1,386 | 1,049 | 1,231 | 4,269 | 4,156 | 4,218 | 2,465 | 2,205 | 2,346 |
| Sec/Higher Secondary | 2,843 | 2,431 | 2,673 | 7,657 | 7,409 | 7,542 | 4,793 | 4,707 | 4,756 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 4,716 | 6,198 | 5,272 | 16,521 | 10,838 | 13,972 | 11,611 | 9,237 | 10,613 |
| All | 1,576 | 1,374 | 1,486 | 6,121 | 5,429 | 5,802 | 3,358 | 3,020 | 3,205 |

2.27 In order to study the component wise expenditures, the average annual expenditure per student of age 5-29 years pursuing general education by the items of expenditure is given in table 2.20. It is observed that about one third of the average annual expenditure is incurred on tuition fees, examination fees, other fees and payments. The expenditure on transport is about 10 per cent of the total expenditure and it increases with the level of education. The overall expenditure on private coaching is about 22 per cent which steadily increases from primary till higher secondary (15% for primary, 22% for middle & 36% for sec/H.S.) but drops down to 10% for above H.S. education. It forms one of the major components of expenditure on education.

Table 2.20
Average annual expenditure per student of age 5-29 years pursuing general education by items of expenditure

| Item of expenditure | (in Rs.) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Level of education | | | | |
| | Primary | Middle | Sec/H.S. | Above H.S. | All |
| Tuition fees | 435 | 487 | 802 | 4468 | 819 |
| Exam. Fees, other fees & payments | 122 | 137 | 305 | 1585 | 271 |
| Books & stationary | 309 | 487 | 861 | 1432 | 558 |
| Uniform | 274 | 363 | 390 | 211 | 318 |
| Transport | 195 | 152 | 378 | 1140 | 292 |
| Private coaching | 243 | 496 | 1690 | 1042 | 686 |
| Other expenses | 93 | 131 | 198 | 379 | 147 |
| Total | 1,670 | 2,253 | 4,624 | 10,257 | 3,091 |

2.28 The average annual expenditure per student of age 5-29 years pursuing technical/professional education by items of expenditure is given in table 2.21. It can be observed that tuition fees alone forms about 60% of the total expenditure followed by exam and other fees & payments and books & stationary both comprising of about 11% of the total expenditure.

Table 2.21
Average annual expenditure per student of age 5-29 years pursuing technical/professional education by items of expenditure

| Item of expenditure | (in Rs.) | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Rural | | | Urban | | | State | | |
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| Tuition fees | 9,750 | 1,468 | 7,192 | 22,307 | 19,946 | 21,514 | 17,221 | 13,001 | 15,849 |
| Exam. fees other fees & payment | 2,019 | 3,276 | 2,407 | 4,030 | 2,072 | 3,373 | 3,215 | 2,524 | 2,991 |
| Books & stationary | 2,127 | 919 | 1,754 | 4,275 | 2,604 | 3,714 | 3,405 | 1,970 | 2,938 |
| Uniform | 391 | 176 | 325 | 295 | 761 | 452 | 334 | 541 | 401 |
| Transport | 1,236 | 761 | 1,089 | 2,257 | 1,652 | 2,054 | 1,843 | 1,317 | 1,672 |
| Private coaching | 391 | 50 | 285 | 2,000 | 1,685 | 1,894 | 1,348 | 1,070 | 1,258 |
| Other expenses | 705 | 262 | 568 | 2,833 | 1,013 | 2,222 | 1,971 | 731 | 1,568 |
| Total | 16,619 | 6,911 | 13,620 | 37,996 | 29,733 | 35,222 | 29,337 | 21,156 | 26,677 |

2.29 The average annual expenditure per student of age 5-29 years pursuing vocational education by items of expenditure is given in table 2.22. Here also the tuition fees is the major component (about 55 %) of the total expenditure.

Table 2.22
Average annual expenditure per student of age 5-29 years pursuing vocational education by items of expenditure

| Item of expenditure | (in Rs.) | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Rural | | | Urban | | | State | | |
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| Tuition fee | 2,737 | 480 | 2,508 | 13,216 | 4,385 | 8,733 | 5,718 | 3,540 | 5,125 |
| Exam. fees other fees & payment | 495 | 0 | 444 | 2,446 | 1,439 | 1,935 | 1,050 | 1,128 | 1,071 |
| Books & stationary | 551 | 0 | 495 | 867 | 1,623 | 1,251 | 640 | 1,272 | 812 |
| Uniform | 372 | 0 | 334 | 64 | 436 | 253 | 284 | 342 | 300 |
| Transport | 911 | 720 | 892 | 437 | 809 | 626 | 776 | 789 | 780 |
| Private coaching | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 2,452 | 1,311 | 38 | 1,921 | 551 |
| Other expenses | 733 | 0 | 659 | 433 | 644 | 540 | 648 | 505 | 609 |
| Total | 5,798 | 1,200 | 5,331 | 17,597 | 11,788 | 14,648 | 9,155 | 9,496 | 9,248 |

2.30 The percentage distribution of never enrolled persons (age 5-29 years) by reason for non-enrolment is given in table 2.23. It is interesting to note that the common assertion that literate parents are more aware about importance of imparting education to their children is substantiated by the survey. The reason 'parents not interested in education' (36.4 %) and 'education not considered necessary' (28.9%) are the two reasons recording highest percentage for the reasons of non-enrollment for never enrolled persons (age 5-29 years).

Table 2.23
Percentage distribution of never enrolled persons (age 5-29 years) by reason for non-enrolment

| Reason for non-enrolment | Rural | | | Urban | | | State | | |
|---|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| Parent not interested in studies | 41.2 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 12.5 | 28.9 | 21.8 | 33.2 | 38.6 | 36.4 |
| Inadequate number of teacher | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| To work for wage / salary for participating in other economics activities | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| to look after younger siblings | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| to attend other domestics chores | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Financial constraints | 0.9 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 3.2 |
| Timing of educational institution not suitable | 5.0 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 16.4 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 9.1 |
| For helping in household enterprises | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Language / medium of instruction used unfamiliar | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| No tradition in the community | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Education not considered necessary | 1.3 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Others | 28.7 | 27.4 | 27.9 | 44.1 | 22.4 | 31.8 | 33.0 | 26.2 | 28.9 |
| | 16.4 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 15.6 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 11.7 | 13.5 |

2.31 The percentage distribution of never enrolled persons (age 5-29 years) by age group is given in table 2.24. It should be noted that about 12 per cent of rural females are never enrolled for education.

Table 2.24
Percentage distribution of never enrolled persons (age 5-29 years) by age group

| Age -group | Rural | | | Urban | | | State | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| 5 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| 6-10 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| 11-13 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| 14-15 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| 16-17 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 4.5s | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| 18-24 | 7.0 | 17.3 | 11.9 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 12.8 | 8.7 |
| 25-29 | 9.4 | 26.2 | 17.2 | 5.2 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 18.0 | 12.2 |
| 5-29 | 6.7 | 11.9 | 9.1 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 7.3 |

2.32 The region-wise percentage distribution of persons by level of education is given in table 2.25. It is seen that Aurangabad region has the highest proportion of illiterates whereas Konkan region has highest proportion of literate population.

Table 2.25
Percentage distribution of persons by level of education (Region wise)

| Level of education | Konkan | Pune | Nashik | Aurangabad | Amravati | Nagpur |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|
| Not literate | 16.5 | 22.4 | 28.8 | 35.6 | 23.1 | 19.6 |
| Literate without formal schooling | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Below primary | 11.2 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 13.2 | 9.7 |
| Primary | 15.3 | 13.4 | 16.0 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 16.8 |
| Middle | 24.3 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 17.4 | 20.9 | 25.1 |
| Secondary | 13.9 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 12.8 |
| Higher secondary | 8.4 | 7.8 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 9.3 |
| Diploma/certificate | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Graduate | 7.2 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| Post graduate | 1.6 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| All | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

2.33 The district-wise percentage distribution of illiterates by age group is given in table 2.26. It may be noted that in rural areas, Nandurbar has the highest percentage of male illiterates while Jalna has highest percentage of female illiterates. In urban area, Hingoli and Parbhani have highest percentages of male and female illiterates respectively. Nandurbar has highest percentage of illiterate population in the state, followed by Hingoli. Divisionwise figures show that Aurangabad region has maximum proportion of illiterate population.

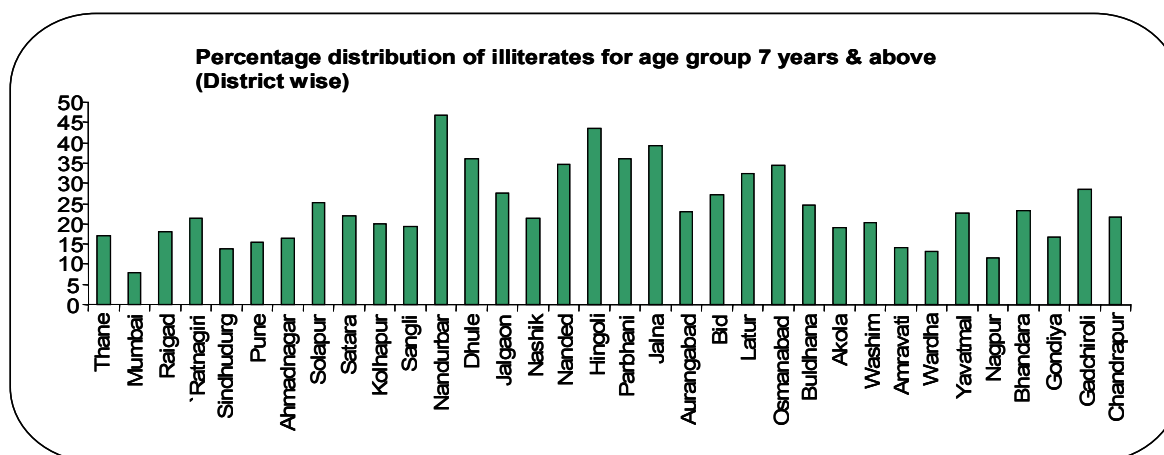


Table 2.26
Districtwise Percentage of illiterate persons

| Age group 7 years & above | Rural | | | Urban | | | Rural + Urban | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| Thane | 21.3 | 36.0 | 28.6 | 7.9 | 19.0 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 23.7 | 16.9 |
| Mumbai | N.A | N.A | N.A | 3.8 | 12.7 | 7.8 | 3.8 | 12.7 | 7.8 |
| Raigad | 10.5 | 27.6 | 19.4 | 10.4 | 17.9 | 14.0 | 10.5 | 25.2 | 18.0 |
| Ratnagiri | 13.6 | 30.9 | 23.1 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 12.7 | 28.5 | 21.4 |
| Sindhudurg | 6.1 | 22.1 | 14.0 | 1.3 | 11.3 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 21.4 | 13.7 |
| Konkan Division | 14.8 | 30.9 | 23.1 | 5.7 | 15.4 | 10.1 | 8.0 | 20.0 | 13.6 |
| Pune | 12.3 | 35.8 | 23.4 | 7.5 | 15.8 | 11.3 | 9.1 | 22.8 | 15.5 |
| Solapur | 20.1 | 40.8 | 30.3 | 6.2 | 23.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 35.2 | 25.2 |
| Satara | 15.8 | 30.7 | 23.9 | 1.7 | 14.4 | 8.6 | 13.8 | 28.4 | 21.8 |
| Kolhapur | 14.0 | 32.1 | 22.8 | 7.4 | 20.2 | 13.8 | 11.9 | 28.2 | 19.9 |
| Sangli | 11.3 | 32.2 | 21.3 | 8.1 | 18.0 | 13.5 | 10.6 | 28.4 | 19.4 |
| Pune Division | 14.7 | 34.4 | 24.5 | 7.1 | 17.6 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 27.5 | 19.3 |
| Ahmadnagar | 9.2 | 27.7 | 17.8 | 3.0 | 14.3 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 25.7 | 16.5 |
| Nandurbar | 44.4 | 61.1 | 53.2 | 7.7 | 17.7 | 12.0 | 37.6 | 55.4 | 46.7 |
| Dhule | 29.9 | 52.8 | 41.5 | 6.5 | 12.3 | 9.3 | 25.9 | 46.4 | 36.1 |
| Jalgaon | 21.8 | 40.8 | 31.1 | 10.1 | 22.1 | 15.8 | 19.0 | 36.6 | 27.6 |
| Nashik | 14.6 | 37.0 | 25.3 | 6.9 | 20.2 | 13.4 | 11.9 | 31.0 | 21.1 |
| Nashik Division | 19.1 | 39.8 | 29.1 | 7.0 | 19.0 | 12.8 | 16.3 | 35.0 | 25.3 |
| Nanded | 30.2 | 47.2 | 37.9 | 15.1 | 26.1 | 20.3 | 27.5 | 43.0 | 34.6 |
| Hingoli | 35.7 | 52.7 | 44.3 | 30.7 | 41.6 | 36.2 | 35.2 | 51.5 | 43.4 |
| Parbhani | 27.5 | 44.1 | 35.8 | 29.5 | 42.7 | 35.7 | 28.2 | 43.7 | 35.8 |
| Jalna | 29.7 | 61.6 | 44.3 | 7.7 | 29.7 | 18.0 | 25.6 | 55.5 | 39.3 |
| Aurangabad | 18.7 | 38.2 | 28.4 | 4.2 | 21.0 | 11.7 | 13.7 | 33.1 | 23.0 |
| Bid | 15.9 | 39.0 | 27.5 | 19.5 | 31.1 | 24.9 | 16.5 | 38.0 | 27.1 |
| Latur | 25.8 | 46.8 | 36.0 | 14.1 | 26.5 | 19.5 | 23.1 | 42.8 | 32.4 |
| Osmanabad | 26.3 | 46.4 | 35.2 | 17.1 | 33.6 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 45.0 | 34.2 |
| Aurangabad Division | 25.0 | 45.4 | 34.8 | 14.1 | 28.9 | 20.9 | 22.6 | 42.0 | 31.8 |
| Buldhana | 16.5 | 41.7 | 28.3 | 4.2 | 13.2 | 8.9 | 14.2 | 35.5 | 24.4 |
| Akola | 12.8 | 28.8 | 20.6 | 14.0 | 18.5 | 16.3 | 13.2 | 25.0 | 19.0 |
| Washim | 15.1 | 30.9 | 22.5 | 6.9 | 11.3 | 9.4 | 13.8 | 26.7 | 20.1 |
| Amravati | 11.5 | 22.6 | 17.0 | 5.9 | 12.7 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 18.9 | 14.1 |
| Yavatmal | 15.8 | 34.9 | 25.2 | 3.0 | 10.9 | 7.1 | 13.9 | 31.2 | 22.5 |
| Amravati Division | 14.5 | 32.2 | 23.1 | 7.5 | 13.9 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 27.3 | 19.8 |
| Wardha | 13.0 | 20.6 | 16.4 | 4.1 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 10.2 | 16.7 | 13.2 |
| Nagpur | 7.4 | 24.4 | 14.7 | 5.8 | 12.2 | 9.0 | 6.5 | 16.8 | 11.3 |
| Bhandara | 16.0 | 33.8 | 24.9 | 3.2 | 18.3 | 10.7 | 14.5 | 32.0 | 23.2 |
| Gondiya | 7.3 | 27.1 | 17.9 | 1.8 | 14.2 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 25.9 | 16.8 |
| Gadchiroli* | 24.2 | 38.1 | 30.6 | - | 12.0 | 6.2 | 22.2 | 35.4 | 28.3 |
| Chandrapur | 18.5 | 32.9 | 25.0 | 6.4 | 19.5 | 13.0 | 15.2 | 28.8 | 21.5 |
| Nagpur Division | 13.8 | 29.4 | 21.2 | 5.4 | 13.4 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 23.7 | 17.1 |
| State | 17.8 | 36.7 | 27.0 | 7.0 | 17.2 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 29.0 | 20.9 |

* inadequate sample size