

## Progress of School Education in Maharashtra

**S. T. Kumbde**

Assistant Professor,  
Department of economics,  
Shivaji University, Kolhapur

### Abstract

*This paper analyzes the public expenditure, access and quality of school education in Maharashtra. Findings, observations and discussions indicate that the public expenditure on school education has been increasing over the period of time. Since 2001 after the inception of the SarvaShikshaAbhiyan there has been increase in the financial provision for the different goals. Access, quality and infrastructure are the main components of schools education. The paper explores the trends in growth of schools, rural schools, public expenditure, and enrollment ratio. Analysis shows that the percentages share of non-plan expenditure is high. It also shows the percentage share of plan expenditure is increasing.*

**Keywords:** Elementary education, Expenditure on education, access of the education, quality of the education

### 1. Introduction

Maharashtra is a progressive state in India. It comes at the western India. It occupies the western and central part of India. It is surrounded by the Sahayadi ranges, Satpura ranges and Arabian Sea. Maharashtra is the second largest state in terms of population. The population of Maharashtra as per the 2011 census was 11.24 crores. It was 9.3 percent of the total population of India. Maharashtra is called as urbanized state in India. Over 45 percent of total population lives in urban area. Total 35 districts are there in Maharashtra and they are divided into 6 divisions. There are 34 Zilla Parishads and 351 panchayatsamities. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra and it is also called as financial capital of India. Maharashtra is one of the highly industrial state and requires skilled and sophisticated manpower. In terms of human development index Maharashtra index is 0.572 which is higher than the India (0.467). Maharashtra has given more importance to education for socio economic development. The literacy rate of Maharashtra is 82.3 percent which is above the India (73%). The education of the girl's has been high priority of the government. For girl's education the number of schemes were initiated. Attendance allowance Scheme, Ahilyabai Holkar Scheme and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya schemes are the main schemes for the girl's education. During 2013-14, 4.95 lakhs girl's children were benefitted under Attendance allowances scheme and Rs.10.11 crore expenditure was made for this. Under the

Ahilyabai Holkar Scheme Rs. 57.85 crores were born by state government. Rs. 8.33 crores expenditure was made on KGBV scheme during the year 2013-14.

### 2. Objectives of the study:

1. To understand the access of the school education in Maharashtra.
2. To understating the enrollment of the school education in Maharashtra.
3. To understand the nature and magnitude of the public expenditure on school education in Maharashtra.
4. To analyses the quality of school education in Maharashtra.

### 3. Research methodology:

Present study is based on the secondary data. The secondary data is compiled from various government Reports. The analysis is done on the basis of the secondary data. The statistical tools like percentage and growth rates are applied for the analysis.

Table No. 1. Plan And Non Plan Actual Budgeted Expenditure of Education Department in Maharashtra (Revenue Account)

(Rs. In Thousand)					
Year	Particular	Plan Expenditure	Plan % Share	Non-Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan % Share
2004-05	98695303	1867538	1.89	96827765	98.11
2005-06	105650224	4678899	4.43	100971325	95.57
2006-07	118426311	44198	3.73	1140064	96.27

		83		28	
<b>2007-08</b>	133994726	55926 11	4.17	1284021 15	95.83
<b>2008-09</b>	161519883	75860 65	4.70	1539338 18	95.30
<b>2009-10</b>	215145895	48995 55	2.28	2102463 40	97.72
<b>2010-11</b>	258628675	62683 04	2.42	2523603 71	97.58
<b>2011-12</b>	275837320	84086 59	3.05	2674286 61	96.95
<b>2012-13</b>	316592135	97446 11	3.08	3068475 24	96.92
<b>2013-14</b>	360143993	95958 93	2.66	3505481 00	97.34
<b>2014-15</b>	382121750	13331 616	3.49	3687901 54	96.51
<b>Average</b>	<b>220614201</b>	<b>69448 76</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>2136693 27.4</b>	<b>96.74</b>
<b>CAGR</b>	<b>0.131</b>	<b>0.196</b>		<b>0.129</b>	
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>98695303</b>	<b>18675 38</b>	<b>1.89 2226</b>	<b>9682776 5</b>	<b>95.303 32</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>382121750</b>	<b>13331 616</b>	<b>4.69 6676</b>	<b>3687901 54</b>	<b>98.107 77</b>

*Source: Compiled from various reports on 'Analysis of the Budgeted Expenditure on Education,, MHRD, GOI*

The public expenditure on primary education is very key aspect in the elementary education. As per the 'Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009' the sole responsibility of provision of elementary education for the children age of 6-14 goes to the government. The public expenditure on education must be treated as

investment on education. Several programmes were announced by the government to increase the access of the education and to enhance the quality of education. The prohrammee like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-day Meal gives the boost to school education.

In the above table it is observed that the total expenditure on elementary education is classified in two types. One is plan expenditure and another is Non-plan expenditure. The percentage of non-plan expenditure remains high between the ranges of 96 percent to 98 percent during the period of 2004-05 to 2014-15. The non-plan expenditure is largely recurring. The plan expenditure can create asset. The percentage of plan expenditure is also made on new schemes by the government. Non plan expenditure is basically made on the operation and maintenance of the existing infrastructure. To create new assets there must be increase in the plan expenditure. In the non-plan expenditure most of the expenditure is made on the salaries of the staff. The plan expenditure is increased from 186.75 crores in 2004-05 to 1333.16 crores in the year 2014-15. The compound annual growth rate of non-plan expenditure was 0.129 and the plan expenditure was 0.196. This indicates that the plan expenditure is increasing.

**1. Plan And Non Plan Actual Budgeted Expenditure on Elementary Education in Maharashtra**

Table No.2. Plan And Non Plan Actual Budgeted Expenditure on Elementary Education in Maharashtra

<b>(Rs. In Thousands)</b>						
Year	Plan Expenditure	% of Plan	Non Plan Expenditure	% of Non-Plan	Total Expenditure on Elementary Education	% of Total Expenditure on Primary Education
<b>2004-05</b>	480213	1.11	42915009	98.89	43395222	43.97
<b>2005-06</b>	1583314	3.32	46154106	96.68	47737420	45.18
<b>2006-07</b>	245895	0.46	52877970	99.54	53123865	44.86
<b>2007-08</b>	2807391	4.61	58039527	95.39	60846918	45.41
<b>2008-09</b>	4029753	5.32	71746771	94.68	75776524	46.91
<b>2009-10</b>	1490979	1.48	99301502	98.52	100792481	46.85
<b>2010-11</b>	1447607	1.21	117749689	98.79	119197296	46.09
<b>2011-12</b>	2385977	1.95	119726689	98.05	122112666	44.27
<b>2012-13</b>	2381338	1.73	135243770	98.27	137625108	43.47
<b>2013-14</b>	3240040	2.09	151536918	97.91	154776958	42.98
<b>2014-15</b>	7638907	4.32	169019176	95.68	176658083	46.23
<b>Average</b>	<b>2521038</b>	<b>2.51031</b>	<b>96755557</b>	<b>97.48969</b>	<b>99276595</b>	<b>45.11091</b>
<b>CAGR</b>	<b>0.286</b>		<b>0.133</b>		<b>0.136</b>	
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>245895</b>	<b>0.462871</b>	<b>42915009</b>	<b>94.68206</b>	<b>43395222</b>	<b>42.98</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>7638907</b>	<b>5.317944</b>	<b>169019176</b>	<b>99.53713</b>	<b>176658083</b>	<b>46.91</b>

*Source: Source: Compiled from various reports on 'Analysis of the Budgeted Expenditure on Education,, MHRD, GOI*

The expenditure on school education is the responsibility of the government. As the education is in concurrent list of Indian Constitution, the duty of education goes to center, state and local government. These different governments are collaboratively shouldering these responsibilities. The elementary education is the base of all further education. As the Maharashtra state is the second populous state in the country. The school going population is also highest. To make provision of these children there is need of more financial provision

to 2014-15. The percentage of plan expenditure in the year of 2004-05 was 1.11 and it has increased to 4.32 in the year of 2014-15. It shows the increasing trend of the plan expenditure. The percentage of Non-plan expenditure is reduced from the percentage of 98.89 (2004-05) to 95.68 (2014-15) percent. The percentage of non-plan expenditure is slightly decreasing. To create asset in the elementary education the plan expenditure must be increase.

The above table no. 2 expresses the public expenditure on elementary school education in Maharashtra. Percentage share of the non-plan expenditure remain high over the period of 2004-05

**2. Public expenditure on different heads of elementary education in Maharashtra**

**Table No. 3 Public expenditure on different heads in Maharashtra**

Year	Direction, Inspection & Administration	Government Primary schools	Assistant to non-Government primary schools	Assistant to local body for primary education	Teachers training	Non formal education	Scholarship	Texts books	Other expenditure
2004-05	1.19	0.00	0.33	97.84	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
2005-06	1.14	0.00	0.06	95.88	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.37
2006-07	1.09	0.00	0.05	98.28	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2007-08	1.09	0.00	0.05	95.10	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.27
2008-09	1.09	0.00	0.04	92.67	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.86
2009-10	1.16	0.00	0.05	96.69	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.86
2010-11	1.11	0.00	0.05	96.84	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2011-12	1.25	0.00	0.05	97.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
2012-13	1.17	0.00	0.06	97.26	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09
2013-14	1.18	0.00	0.07	96.29	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02
2014-15	0.08	0.00	0.08	96.12	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55
Average	1.05	0.00	0.08	96.36	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.73
Minimum	0.08	0.00	0.04	92.67	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	1.25	0.00	0.33	98.28	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.86

**Source:** Source: Compiled from various reports on 'Analysis of the Budgeted Expenditure on Education,, MHRD, GOI

In elementary education the expenditure is made on different heads. These heads are created for overall development of education. The main goal behind the making public expenditure is the access and quality of school education. In the Maharashtra the responsibility of elementary education is assigned to the local body schools (ZillParishad).

The above table no. 3 shows that the total expenditure made on the elementary education in Maharashtra is classified on different purposes. Out of the total expenditure average 96.36 percent amount is spend on the assistant to local body schools. Only 0.57 percent amount was spent on the most important of the quality of education are teachers training. To keep check on the school education average 1.05 percent amount was spent on direction, inspection and administration. Assistant to non-government school was negligible and it is only average 0.08 percent. The expenditure is made on revenue account. There is no single government school in Maharashtra. The delivery of the school education is the responsibility of the local body schools.

**4. Progress of school education in Maharashtra**

Table No. 4. Progress of Education in Maharashtra					
(1960-91 to 1999-2000)					
(Enrolment & Teacher in '000)					
Year	No.of Institutions	Enrolment		Teachers	
		Total	Girls	Total	Female
1960-61	34594	4178	1495	113	25
1965-66	41781	5535	2092	153	38
1970-71	44535	6539	2567	178	47
1975-76	48018	7367	3040	220	64
1980-81	51045	8392	3605	222	70
1985-86	54406	9418	4206	245	88
1990-91	57744	10424	4799	268	103
1995-96	62342	11717	5562	302	124
1996-97	63240	11972	5700	304	125
1997-98	64050	12170	5830	315	132
1998-99	64918	12291	5904	320	133
1999-2000	65586	12042	5779	314	132

Source: [www.indiastat.com](http://www.indiastat.com)

In the above table no. 3 it is found that the number of institutions grown from 34594 in 1960- to 51045 in 1980-81. This increase indicates that the

Maharashtra government had paid attention towards the elementary education. The number of teachers were 1,13,000 in 1960-61 at the time of formation of the state and it has been increased and reached 2,22,000. The women teachers increased from 25000 to 70000 for the said period. To increase girl's enrolment there must be increase in women teachers.

**1. Progress of rural school education in Maharashtra**

**Table No. 5 Rural school education in Maharashtra**

Sr . N o.	Year	Total Governm ent School	Total Government School (Rural)	Percentage of Rural to Total
1	2002-03	29,628	27,752	93.67
2	2003-04	37,495	34,841	92.92
3	2004-05	35,343	32,711	92.55
4	2005-06	37,112	34,650	93.37
5	2006-07	35,083	32,671	93.12
6	2007-08	36,236	33,961	93.72
7	2008-09	40,330	38,215	94.76
8	2009-10	42,176	40,022	94.89
9	2010-11	43,781	41,648	95.13
10	2011-12	43,737	41,581	95.07
11	2012-13	43,436	41,388	95.29
12	2013-14	44,867	42,038	93.69
13	2014-15	45,007	43,091	95.74
14	2015-16	44,810	42,936	95.82

Provision of education facilities in rural area is very significant issue in the overall education system. As we know the rural area is facing lot of challenges. Parents are economically backward. Their income is too low. Therefore they cannot afford to send their children in the private schools. Private cost of education bare parents by is very low in rural area.

Above table shows that out of the total government schools (Local Body) in the year of 2002-03 93.67 percent schools were situated in the rural area. In the year of 2015-16 out of total schools the 95.82 percent schools were operated in rural area. In the rural school education the role of the government local body school is significant in Maharashtra.

**2. Gross and Net Enrolment Ratio in primary Education in Maharashtra**

Table No. 6. Gross and Net Enrolment Ratio in primary Education in Maharashtra

Year	Gross Enrolment	Net Enrolment
2004-05	84.31	69.44
2005-06	96.82	79.32
2006-07	100.7	84.00
2007-08	102.2	84.90
2008-09	103.8	88.00
2009-10	104.2	88.00
2010-11	105.3	88.30
2011-12	105.3	88.30
2012-13	105.6	90.10
2013-14	99.81	86.42
2014-15	98.95	85.70
2015-16	97.74	85.79
Average	<b>100.39</b>	<b>84.86</b>
Minimum	<b>84.31</b>	<b>69.44</b>
Maximum	<b>105.6</b>	<b>90.10</b>

Source: *Compiled from District Report Card- Elementary Education in India by NUEPA*

The gross enrolment ratio and net enrollment ratio shows the access of the education. The access of the school education has been increasing. Until the year 2000 the low access and enrolment was the main challenges before the education policymaker. It was decided to increase the access of school education. Under the Education policy of 1986 it was decided to elimination of single classroom schools. It was also decided to increase the enrollment of girl's children. Government has taken lot of efforts to increase the access of the school education.

Above table shows that in the year of 2004-05 the GER of primary education was 84.31 and it has increased and reached at 100.7 percent in the year of 2006-07. 100 percent GER is achieved in the Maharashtra state. The Net Enrolment ratio is true measure of the enrollment ratio. The NER was 69.44 percent in the year of 2004-05 and it has reached at 88 percent in 2009-10 and further it has again increased to 90.10 percent in the year 2012-13. The GER and NER has observed the increasing trends in Maharashtra.

**3. Pupil Teacher Ratio and enrollment by medium of instruction**

Table No.7. Pupil Teacher Ratio in primary Education in Kolhapur District

Year	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	Student Classroom Ratio
2002-03	34	33
2003-04	36	34
2004-05	32	33
2005-06	36	32
2006-07	31	31
2007-08	29	30
2008-09	29	29
2009-10	29	28
2010-11	27	28
2011-12	25	26
2012-13	24	23
2013-14	24	22
2014-15	24	22
2015-16	23	21
2016-17	23	20
Average	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>
CAGR	<b>-0.026</b>	<b>-0.033</b>
Minimum	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>
Maximum	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>

Source : *Compiled from District Report Card- Elementary Education In India by NUEPA*

Pupil teacher ratio and teacher classroom ratio is the important indicator of the quality of education. Pupil teacher ratio shows that the pupil per teacher. Teacher can give the shape to children. If the classroom becomes crowd then it becomes difficult to pay attention to every child so the pupil teacher ratio is significant. To handle the children in the classroom they must be limited in the numbers.

Above table shows that the pupil teacher ratio was 34 in the year of 2002-03 and it has got reduced and reached at 23 in the year of 2016-17. It shows positive sign in terms of quality. Student classroom ratio is also important for quality in the school education. Student classroom ratio shows the number of students to per classroom. Before the announcement of the education policy of 1986 the infrastructure gap in the school education was a big issue. Therefore it was decided to have more than one classroom in the school. The financial allocation was also made for achieving this goal.

Table No. 8. Enrolment by Medium of Instruction in primary Education in Maharashtra

Year	Total Enrolment	%	Marathi	%	English	%	Urdu	%	Hindi	%	Others	%
2002-03	2975699	100.00	2677567	89.98	67130	2.26	129475	4.35	45627	1.53332	55900	1.88
2003-04	4397471	100.00	3559139	80.94	400970	9.12	230925	5.25	106908	2.431125	99529	2.26
2004-05	3756440	100.00	3114370	82.91	277902	7.40	197195	5.25	84295	2.244013	82678	2.20
2005-06	4048902	100.00	3396886	83.90	302676	7.48	197605	4.88	91044	2.24861	60691	1.50
2006-07	4052691	100.00	3236367	79.86	452302	11.16	209194	5.16	99961	2.466534	54867	1.35
2007-08	3739103	100.00	2969854	79.43	447380	11.96	192989	5.16	103851	2.777431	25029	0.67
2008-09	3939672	100.00	3184969	80.84	444417	11.28	193127	4.90	95558	2.425532	21601	0.55
2009-10	3612213	100.00	2857281	79.10	467086	12.93	177224	4.91	89922	2.489388	20700	0.57
2010-11	4004501	100.00	3153965	78.76	537545	13.42	202016	5.04	95184	2.376925	15791	0.39
2011-12	3907314	100.00	2992548	76.59	612644	15.68	201094	5.15	88459	2.263934	12569	0.32
2012-13	3639494	100.00	2685183	73.78	680671	18.70	182525	5.02	79327	2.179616	11788	0.32
2013-14	3945946	100.00	2847713	72.17	800842	20.30	206177	5.23	80892	2.050003	10322	0.26
2014-15	3887322	100.00	2818956	72.52	795631	20.47	187782	4.83	75579	1.944243	9374	0.24
2015-16	3778787	100.00	2722337	72.04	796775	21.09	181463	4.80	69131	1.82945	9081	0.24
Average	3834682.5	100.00	3015510	78.77	505998	13.09	192056.5	4.99	86124.14	2.23	34994.28571	0.91
CAGR	0.022	0.000	0.002	-0.020	0.252	0.225	0.031	0.009	0.038	0.02	-0.152	-0.171
Minimum	2975699	100.00	2677567	72.04	67130	2.26	129475	4.35	45627	1.53	9081	0.24
Maximum	4397471	100.00	3559139	89.98	800842	21.09	230925	5.25	106908	2.78	99529	2.26

Source : Compiled from District Report Card- Elementary Education In India by NUEPA

After 2001 the English medium schools are becoming popular. The parents prefer to send their children in the English medium schools. It shows the medium shift in school education. It exhibits in the table no. 8 that the percentage of enrollment in the Marathi medium was 89.98 in the year of 2002-03, it has got reduced and reached at 80.84 percent. The enrollment in English medium schools was only 2.26 percent in the year of 2002-02 and it has got increased and reached at 21.09 percent in 2015-16. The CAGR of English enrollment is 0.23. All English medium schools don't receive any fund from the government. The children who are admitted in the English medium schools must have to pay tuition fee. The other facilities such as mid-day meal, scholarship etc. is also not available in these English medium schools.

**5. Conclusion:**

Maharashtra is the second most popular state in the country, having countries second largest school going population. In the year of 2015-16, the percentage of education and training budget of education and other department to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) was 2.46 percent. From the total public expenditure on elementary education the 97 percent expenditure is made on local body schools. The local body schools are playing significant role in the provision of school education. The progress of GER and NER is also note able. The

present expenditure on elementary education is not sufficient and it has to increase up to the 6 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product. The state government must have to take more responsibility in provision of school education in Maharashtra.

**References:**

1. District Socio Economic Review, Government of Maharashtra, 2015-16.
2. Report on educational statistics, MHRD, GOI. 2015
3. Education Statistics at Glance, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, new Delhi, 2016
4. <https://www.Indiastat.com>
5. Report of 'Analysis of the Budgeted Expenditure on Education', 2004-05 to 2014-17, MHRD, GOI