

## Schools & School-Related Indicators

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A variety of school and school-related indicators have been presented by school category. Primary, Primary with Upper Primary, Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary & Higher Secondary, independent Upper Primary and Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary are the school categories by which all the indicators are presented in respect of all the 18 states, along with the average of 461 districts covered under the DISE in 2003.

First, the total number of schools is presented which also includes ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools. This is followed by percentage distribution of schools by management and school category. The number of schools has also been presented separately in case of the rural areas. Distance from the CRC and Block HQ is the next indicator presented by distance slabs.

To see the impact of initiatives like the District Primary Education Programme, new schools established since the inception of DPEP has been presented along with the percentage of such schools with

buildings, in case of all types of schools together and separately for Primary schools. This follows presentation of a good number of indicators concerning physical, ancillary and teaching learning facilities in school. Schools with buildings, number of classrooms, condition of classrooms, schools without blackboard, availability of drinking water, toilet and electricity facilities, ramps, computers, book bank, playground and schools by enrolment and teachers in different slabs are a few indicators, all of which have been presented by school category.

In addition to the above, a number of other indicators have also been presented, all of which reveals interesting information on different aspects of universalisation. Average number of instructional days, schools with Pre-primary sections, use of school building as shift school, residential schools, single classroom & single teacher schools, schools with pupil teacher ratio above 100, schools with enrolment below 50, school with classroom ratio above 60 and schools arranged medical check-up are a few indicators that have been presented

**Schools with buildings, number of classrooms, condition of classrooms, schools without blackboard, availability of drinking water, toilet and electricity facilities, ramps, computers, book bank, playground and schools by enrolment and teachers in different slabs are a few indicators, all of which have been presented by school category**

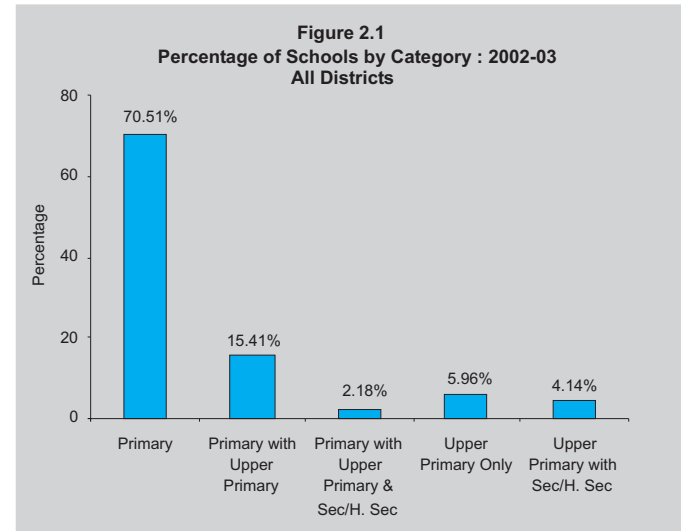
by school category. Brief analysis of each of these indicators is presented below.

## Number of Schools

Of the data collected from as many as 8,53,601 schools from 461 districts across 18 states, 87 per cent schools are located in the rural areas. A cursory look at the distribution of schools reveals that almost similar pattern is in existence in most of the states as majority of schools are in the rural areas. The highest number of schools is reported from Uttar Pradesh (1,19,443) followed by Andhra Pradesh (87,575), Madhya Pradesh (85,225), Orissa (81,154) etc. and the lowest in Kerala (11,964) followed by Himachal Pradesh (14,778), Uttaranchal (17,224), Jharkhand (21,238) etc. The states of Gujarat, Haryana and Maharashtra, which did not report data from all the districts are not considered in this comparison.

The number of schools distributed by category also reveals that 70.71 per cent of the total schools are independent Primary schools, followed by Primary integrated with Upper Primary (15.41 per cent), Upper Primary only (5.96 per cent), Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary (4.14 per cent) and Primary integrated with Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary (2.18 per cent) schools. It has also been observed that different states have different share of Primary schools to the total schools. For example, of the total number of schools in the state, Uttar Pradesh has as many as 83.54 per cent Primary schools compared to 50.23 per cent Primary schools in Karnataka, 82.87 per cent in West Bengal, only 54.51 per cent in Kerala and in rest of the states, the respectively percentage of Primary schools varies between 60 to 80 per cent.

The distribution further reveals that the percentage of Primary schools integrated with Upper Primary schools is only 15.41 and the rest types of schools have a very low percentage to the total schools. However, in states like Karnataka, about 44 per cent Primary schools are integrated with the Upper Primary schools and the percentage is



as low as 0.99 per cent in West Bengal, followed by 1.60 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 1.99 per cent in Himachal Pradesh. Assam (2.39 per cent), Uttaranchal (2.75 per cent), Orissa (12.24 Per cent), Madhya Pradesh (16.35 per cent) etc. too have only a few Primary schools integrated with the Upper Primary schools.

It further reveals that only 5.96 per cent of the total schools that impart elementary education in the country are independent Upper Primary schools. However, in a few states like Assam (15.29 per cent), Chhattisgarh (13.67 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (10.77 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (12.05 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (13.95 per cent) and Uttaranchal (18.87 per cent), the percentage of such schools is a bit higher than the national average of 461 districts. On the other hand, states such as Andhra

Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan have below one per cent independent Upper Primary schools.

The percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools imparting education from Classes I to XII is only 2.18 of the total schools/sections that impart elementary education in the country. Except Kerala (6.21 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (5.22 per cent), all other states have below 5 per cent integrated Higher Secondary Schools.

## Location of Schools

It is observed that only 26.58 per cent Primary schools are located within one km from the CRC compared to 32.85 per cent schools located more than 5 km from the CRC. Of the total 8,53,601 schools imparting elementary education in the country, 30.41 per cent are located more than 5 km from the CRC; 18.50 per cent Primary schools are located within 5 km. from the Block HQ compared to 27.38 per cent schools located between 5 to 10 km and 54.11 per cent beyond 10 km.

## School Management

More than 86 per cent of the total 8,53,601 schools/sections are under government managements that include Department of Education (61.06 per cent), Local Bodies (20.61 per cent) and schools run by the Tribal Welfare Department (4.38 per cent). About 12 per cent schools have the private managements that include both the Private Aided (4.96 per cent) and Private Unaided (6.74 per cent) schools.

**Only 26.58 per cent Primary schools are located within one km from the CRC compared to 32.85 per cent schools located more than 5 km from the CRC**

### (a) Department of Education Management

It is observed that a number of states have a much higher percentage of schools run by the Department of Education than the national average of 61.06 per cent. For instance, Assam (88.05 per cent), Bihar (96.23 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (93.08 per cent), Jharkhand (92.76 per cent), Orissa (85.84 per cent) and West Bengal (90.30 per cent) are a few states that have more than 85 per cent such schools.

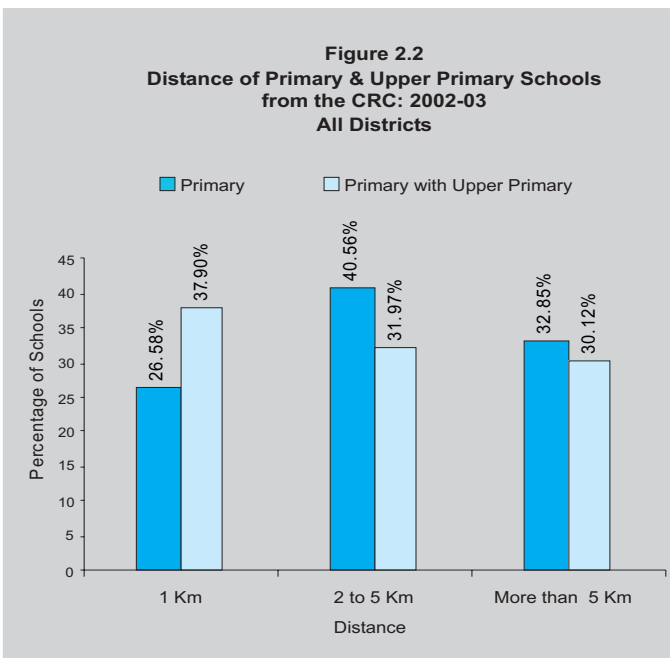
The category-wise distribution of schools (all schools) run by the Department of Education shows that on an average 66.21 per cent of the total primary schools in the country are being run by the Department of Education itself. A cursory look, however, reveals that in many states, such schools are above 95 per cent of the total Primary schools. In Bihar, more than 98 per cent of the total Primary Schools are being run by the Department of Education. But in states like Andhra Pradesh (12.29 per cent), Kerala (38.06 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (13.47 per cent), the percentage of primary schools run by the Department of Education is much lower than the national average of 66.21 per cent.

On the other hand, 72.72 per cent of the total independent Upper Primary schools (50,878) of the country are being run by the Department of Education. In Assam (79.81 per cent), Bihar (96.41 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (99.31 per cent), Jharkhand (92.31 per cent), Orissa (73.44 per cent), Rajasthan (80.66 per cent), Tamil Nadu (79.33 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (84.82 per cent) and Uttaranchal (84.82 per cent) majority of independent Upper Primary Schools are being run by the Department of Education.

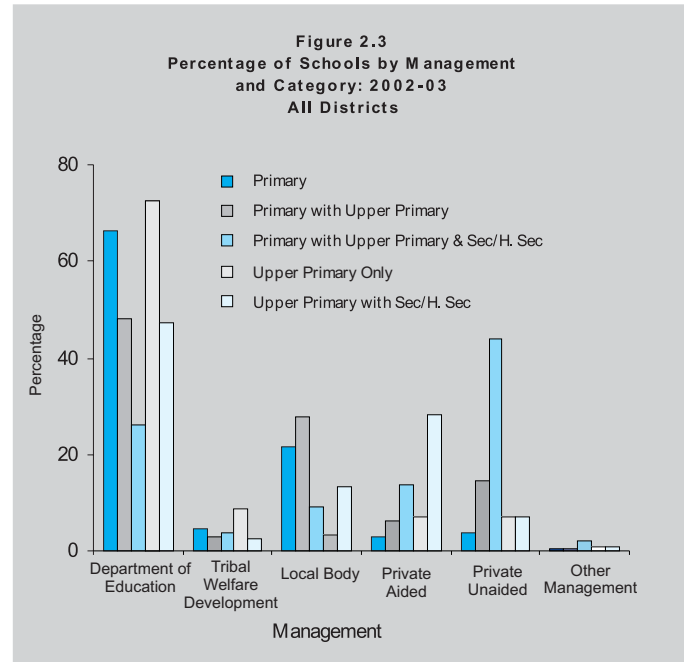
Further, only 47 per cent schools each of Primary integrated with Upper Primary and Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools have the Government run managements. But in states like Assam (96.38 per cent), Bihar (97.94 per cent), Jharkhand (94.98 per cent), Orissa (89.66 per cent) and West Bengal (83.05 per cent), majority of Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools are being run by Department of Education. On the other

**(b) Tribal Welfare Department**

On the other hand, only 4.38 per cent of the total 8,53,601 schools are being run by the Tribal Welfare Department. Except in the states of Chhattisgarh (35.48 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (20.58 per cent), in all other states the percentage of schools being run by the Tribal Welfare Department is much lower than the national average of 4.38 per cent. Almost similar percentage share is noticed in case of the other type of schools



hand, rest of the states have only a few Primary integrated Upper Primary schools being run by the Department of Education. Almost similar trend is noticed in the case of Upper Primary integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools run by the Department of Education. It is also noticed that Tamil Nadu, which has only 11.43 per cent Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools has about 62 per cent Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools being run by the Department of Education.



also. Further, it has also been observed that of the total 6,01866 Primary schools, only 4.59 per cent schools have the Tribal Welfare Department as its management. The highest percentage of schools run by the Tribal Welfare Department is that of the independent Upper Primary schools (8.79 per cent). An interesting point that has been noticed is that the Tribal Welfare Department has its presence in all the states which is by and large also true for different categories of schools.

### (c) Local Body Management

As many as 20.61 per cent of the total schools have the Local Body managements which is as high as 74.29 per cent in Chhattisgarh, 74.02 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 70.70 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 52.31 per cent in Tamil Nadu and 30.71 per cent in Rajasthan. Rest of the states have below one per cent to eight per cent schools being run by the Local Body managements. The schools distributed by category further reveal that it is the Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools that have the highest percentage of schools that is being managed by the Local Body managements. The same in the case of independent Primary schools is 21.76 per cent and Upper Primary integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools is 13.28 per cent. In rest of the school categories, the variation is from 3.30 per cent in case of independent Upper Primary schools to 27.75 per cent in case of the Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools.

### (d) Private Aided/Unaided Management

As many as 42,303 and 57,546 schools are being managed by the Private Aided (4.96 per cent) and Private Unaided (6.74 per cent) managements respectively. Both together, give a total of 99,849 schools, which is 11.70 per cent of the total schools being run by the Private managements. The state-wise distribution of schools having Private Aided management shows that this percentage is as high as 53.34 in Kerala, followed by Tamil Nadu with 17.60 per cent such schools. Rest of the states except Andhra Pradesh (3.61 per cent), Karnataka (4.99 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (3.38 per cent) and West Bengal (6.41 per

cent) have only a few private aided schools. It has also been noticed that the more than 28 per cent Upper Primary integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have the Private Aided management. In rest of school categories, the percentage varies between 2.89 per cent in case of Primary to 13.82 per cent in case of Primary integrated with the Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Barring Primary integrated with Upper Primary and Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, majority of other types of schools in Kerala has the Private Aided management which is high in case of Primary (56.49 per cent), Primary with Upper Primary (54.31 per cent), Upper Primary only (79.11 per cent) and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary (61.38 per cent) schools. In addition, a good number of schools in Kerala also have the Private Unaided managements. Compared to other schools, Tamil Nadu also has a good number of schools across school types that have the Private Aided managements. Few states, such as Karnataka (13.89 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (30.86 per cent), Uttaranchal (25.58 per cent) and West Bengal (42.83 per cent) also have a good number of integrated Higher Secondary schools that have Private Aided managements.

The number of schools having Private Unaided managements has also been analyzed which shows that more than 44 per cent of the total 18,598 integrated Higher Secondary schools have the Private unaided managements. This is also the type of school where the percentage of Private Unaided management is the highest. In a few states, such

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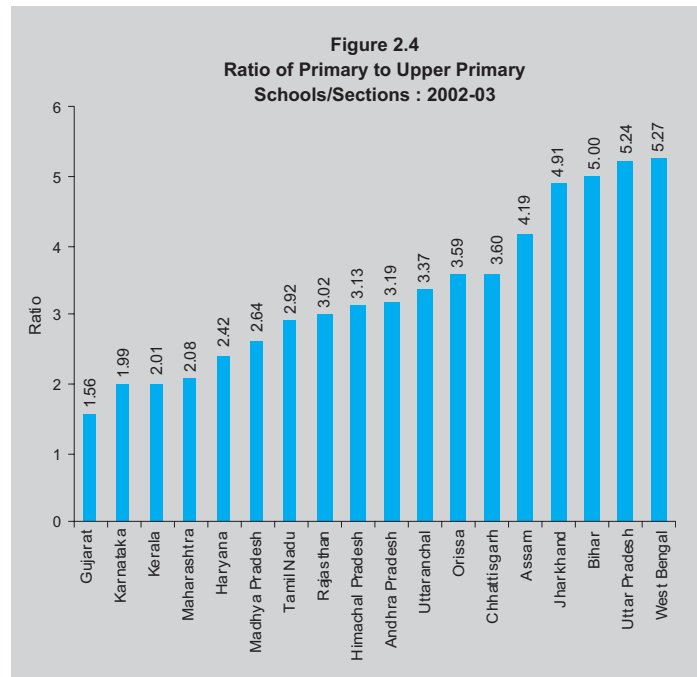
as Andhra Pradesh (46.43 per cent), Chhattisgarh (53.26 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (55.23 per cent), Karnataka (70.06 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (47.41 per cent), Rajasthan (53.03 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (73.22 per cent), majority of integrated Higher Secondary Schools have the Private Unaided managements. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Kerala is only 18.71 and in West Bengal only 0.98 per cent. Almost similar trend is observed so far as the Primary attached to Upper Primary schools having Private Unaided management is concerned. In Karnataka, 52.36 per cent Upper Primary attached with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have the Private Unaided managements. It may also be noted that an overall of about 15 per cent Primary integrated with Upper Primary schools have the Private Unaided managements. A few states have a higher percentage than the national average. Such states are Andhra Pradesh (20.09 per cent), Chhattisgarh (30.20 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (45.24 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (24.79 per cent), Rajasthan (34.41 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (59.51 per cent) and Uttaranchal (58.99 per cent). On the other hand, in about ten states, the percentage is lower than the national average of 15 per cent. Kerala has only 2.05 per cent Primary integrated with Upper Primary schools which have Private Unaided managements.

## Schools in the Rural Areas

As already mentioned, 87 per cent of the total 8,53,601 schools that impart elementary education in the country are in the rural areas. Except in the states of Kerala (79.35 per cent) and

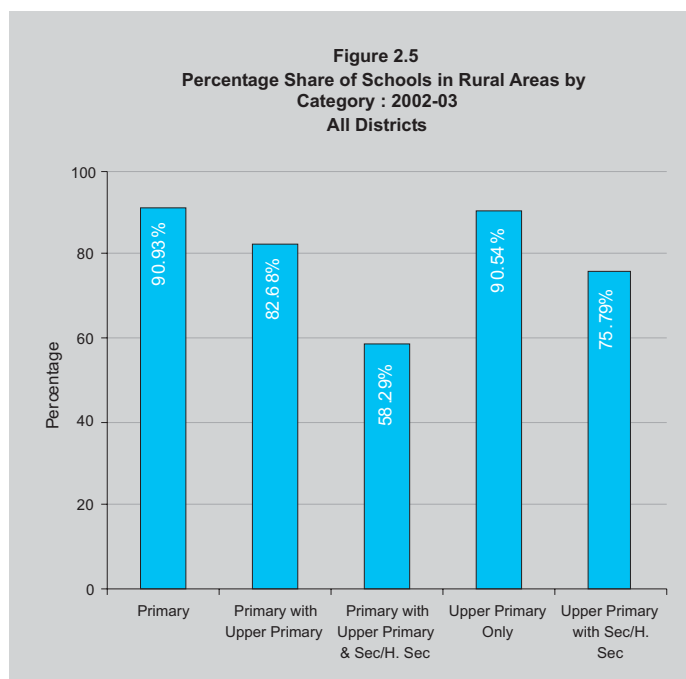
**In the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the average number of Primary schools per Upper Primary school is five & more**

Tamil Nadu (79.21 per cent), in the rest of the states, percentage of schools in the rural areas is above 80. A few states, such as Assam (94.69 per cent), Bihar (91.94 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (96.18 per cent), Jharkhand (91.32 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (91.51 per cent) had above 90 per cent schools in the rural areas in 2003. Further, it has also been noticed that majority of schools, except the integrated Higher Secondary schools (58.29 per cent), are



located in the rural areas. The percentage is as high as 90.93 in case of independent Primary schools followed by Primary integrated with Upper Primary (82.68 per cent), independent Upper Primary (90.54 per cent) and Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (75.79 per cent). On the other hand, of the total 18,598 integrated Higher Secondary schools, only 58.29 per cent schools are located in the rural area

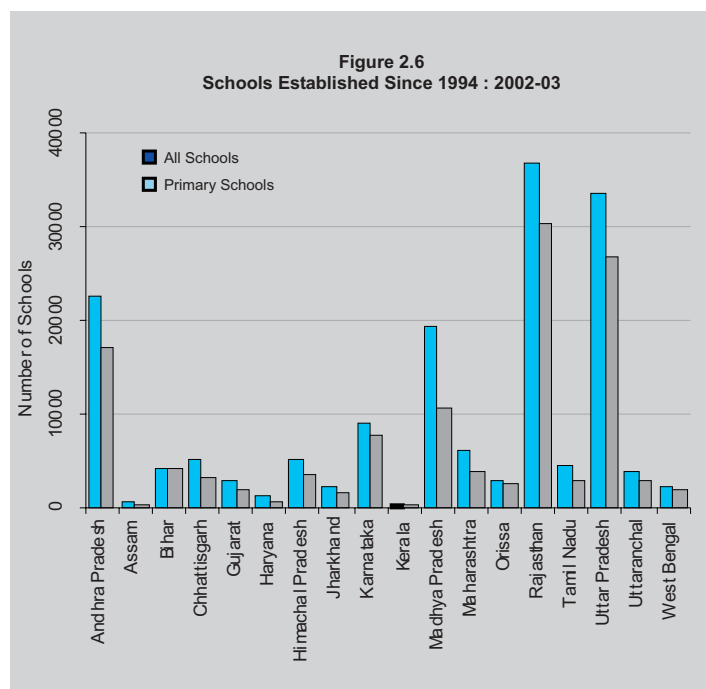
which is much lower than the other types of schools located in these areas. The distribution of schools by management in rural areas does not show any significant deviation than the distribution of schools by management in all areas.



## Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections

The Programme of Action (1992) envisaged an upper primary school/section for every two primary schools/sections. The ratio calculated for 2003 reveals an upper primary school/section for every set of 3.18 primary schools/sections at the national level. This shows the average of all the 461 districts from which data under DISE was obtained for year 2003. It has also been noticed that in a few states, the ratio is better than the national average of 3.18. Karnataka has exactly an Upper Primary school/section for every two Primary schools/sections it has. Kerala (2.01), Madhya Pradesh (2.64) and Tamil Nadu (2.92) also have an Upper Primary school/section for every 2-3 Primary schools/sections they

have. On the other hand, in the states of Bihar (5.00), Uttar Pradesh (5.24) and West Bengal (5.27), the average number of Primary schools per Upper Primary school is five & more. Jharkhand (4.91) also has one Upper Primary school/section per five Primary



Schools/sections it has. In rest of the states, the ratio varies between 3 to below 5.

## New Schools Opened Since 1994

Significant improvement in the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools in the recent past has been mainly because of a large number of schools opened under the DPEP. This is also evident in number of schools that have been opened since 1994, the year in which DPEP was initiated. The same is also partly because of the SSA under which new schools have also been opened. However, the impact of SSA on the ratio may be visible only after 2-3 years.

As many as 1,61,279 schools have been opened across 18 states since 1994, most of

which have the school building (82.63 per cent). In Andhra Pradesh (22,552), Madhya Pradesh (19,242), Rajasthan (36,793) and Uttar Pradesh (33,452), a large number of new schools were opened since 1994 majority of which have the school building. The percentage of new schools having building was found to be as high as 96.95 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. But the same, in case of Jharkhand was only 51.46 per cent as compared to Bihar (75.28 per cent) and Chhattisgarh (68.53 per cent).

Of the total schools opened, about 1,20,176 (74.51 per cent) were the primary schools, most of which also have the school building (82.15 per cent). The percentage of new Primary schools is 18.83 per cent of the total Primary schools in the country. Information on the new schools opened further reveals that not only the Primary schools that have been opened but a large number of other types of schools have also been opened across 18 states. However, the number of such schools compared to new Primary schools is much less. The percentage of new schools opened since 1994 to the total schools comes out to be 11.19 and 15.14 per cent respectively in case of the Primary with Upper Primary and independent Higher Secondary schools. Comparatively, the percentage of new independent schools opened during the same period is much higher at 28.84 per cent.

The highest number of 30,261 new Primary schools is opened in the state of Rajasthan which is 53.50 per cent of the total Primary schools in the state. The position of new Primary schools in Rajasthan is more than 82 per cent of the total schools opened since 1994 in the state. About 77 per cent of these

**About 62,996 (7.38 per cent) of the total 8,53,601 schools in the country do not have school buildings**

new Primary schools have the school building. The number of new Primary schools during the same period is also significant in the states of Andhra Pradesh (16,946; 26.70 per cent to total schools in the state), Madhya Pradesh (10,684; 17.90 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (26,544; 24.70 per cent). In Uttar Pradesh, 97.34 per cent of the new Primary schools have the school building.

## Physical Facilities

### Boundary Wall

About 40 per cent of the total schools in the country did not have any boundary wall in 2003. Not only that, a good number of Primary (34.21 per cent) and Upper Primary (37.37 per cent) schools do not have the boundary wall but surprisingly quite a good lot of the integrated Higher Secondary (73.78 per cent) and Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary (65.57 per cent) schools also do not have the boundary wall. So far as the Primary schools are concerned, the highest percentage of schools having boundary wall is in the state of Himachal Pradesh (85.82 per cent) and the lowest in Kerala (50.83 per cent). Uttar Pradesh which has the highest number of Primary schools in the country had boundary walls in 71.14 per cent of the total 99,778 schools. All schools together, the highest percentage of schools having boundary wall is in Himachal Pradesh (82.43 per cent) and the lowest in Rajasthan (43.93 per cent). More than fifty per cent of the total schools in Kerala, however, do not have any boundary wall.

### School Buildings

About 62,996 (7.38 per cent) of the total

8,53,601 schools in the country do not have school buildings. The status of such schools is as high as 13.27 per cent in case of the independent Upper Primary schools. The percentage of building-less Upper Primary schools in Madhya Pradesh is 39.03 per cent compared to 22.46 per cent in Chhattisgarh and 15.77 per cent in Himachal Pradesh.

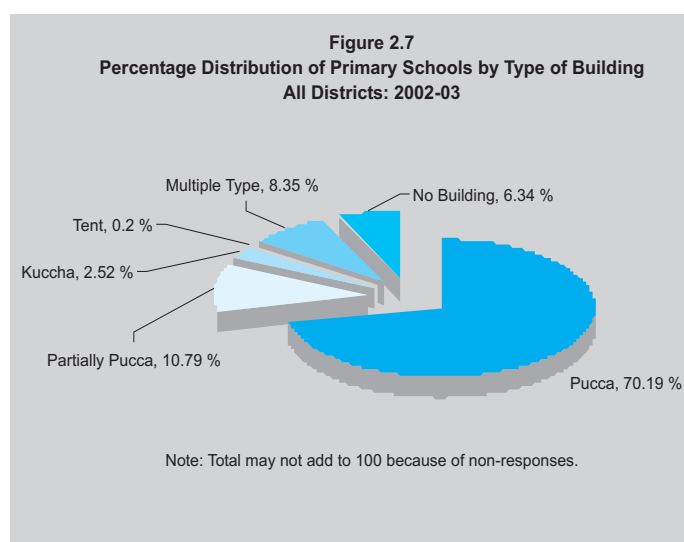
On the other hand, about 38,158 (6.34 per cent) Primary schools are without building which is as high as 16.62 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 16.68 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 14.84 per cent in Rajasthan. Whereas only 0.52 per cent Primary schools in Kerala and 0.03 per cent in Tamil Nadu do not have the school building. The percentage of building-less Primary schools in the states of Assam (3.00 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (1.27 per cent), Karnataka (4.66 per cent), Orissa (3.48 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (2.48 per cent), Uttaranchal (2.57 per cent) and West Bengal (1.66 per cent) is also low. Though the percentage of building-less schools is low but in view of the large number of Primary schools in these states, their number in absolute number may be very high in the state like Uttar Pradesh (2,474 schools). Provisions made available under the SSA can best be utilized in these states.

It is not only the Primary schools that have no building but a number of integrated Higher Secondary (4.17 per cent) and Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools (2.46 per cent) also had no school building in 2002-03. It has also been observed that the percentage of schools without building is below one per cent in Kerala, irrespective of the school type, which is also true for Tamil Nadu.

**More than 80 per cent Primary schools in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal have pucca building**

## School Buildings by Type

The distribution of schools by type of building shows that 70.19 per cent Primary schools have *pucca* (permanent) building as compared to 10.79 per cent schools having partially *pucca* and another 2.52 per cent *Kuchha* (temporary) building. Only a few Primary schools (0.20 per cent) are functioning in tents. In addition, about 8.35 per cent Primary schools had the multiple type of school building in 2003. This otherwise indicates that as many as 1,79,416 (29.81 per cent) Primary schools are yet to be provided with the *pucca* school building.



### (a) Primary Schools

Further, cursory look at the state-specific percentage of schools having *pucca* building reveals that none of the states have provided it to all of its Primary schools. It varies from 94.60 per cent in Uttar Pradesh to 37.07 per cent in Orissa. The percentage of such schools in Kerala is 72.98 compared to only 50.11 per cent in Tamil Nadu. About 72 per cent Primary schools in Bihar and 79 per cent in Rajasthan also have *pucca* school building. More than 80 per cent Primary schools in

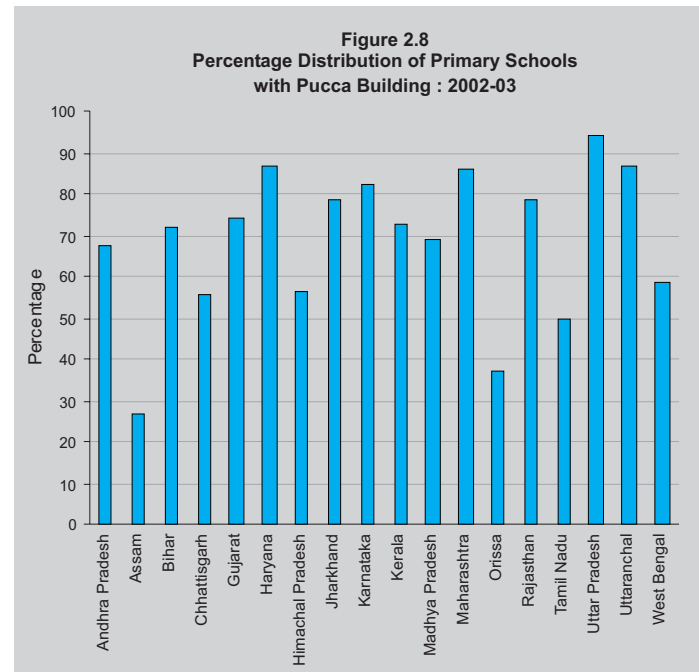
Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal have pucca building. However, Assam (27.10 per cent) has the lowest percentage of Primary schools that have pucca building. The percentage of Primary schools having partially pucca building is low except in the states of Assam (47.53 per cent), Chhattisgarh (24.20 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (12.20 per cent), Orissa (23.83 per cent), Tamil Nadu (19.38 per cent) and West Bengal (21.34 per cent). The number of Primary schools having kuccha building is also significant in the states of Assam (15.29 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (10.24 per cent) and West Bengal (5.05 per cent). It has also been observed that majority of Primary schools in Assam (26,992, 72.90 per cent) do not have pucca building which may be because of the policy of venture schools that the state is following for the last many years.

### (b) Elementary Schools

On the other hand, about 70.77 per cent Elementary schools have pucca building compared to 6.02 per cent schools having partially pucca and another 1.04 per cent with kuccha building. More than 18 per cent such schools have the multiple type of school building. It is also noticed that almost the same percentage of Primary and Elementary schools have the pucca building (70 per cent). In seven states, more than 80 per cent Elementary schools have pucca building. Karnataka (82.28 per cent), Rajasthan (89.06 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (87.15 per cent) and Uttaranchal (87.53 per cent) are a few such states. There are only few Elementary schools (0.14 per cent) in the country which are functioning in tents except Assam where as many as 8.14 per cent of these schools are functioning in tents which is also the highest among the 18 states.

### (c) Upper Primary Schools

Further, it has been observed that only 62 per cent independent Upper Primary schools have pucca building. Majority of such schools in Karnataka (79.46 per cent), Rajasthan (89.75 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (91.22 per cent) and Uttaranchal (81.65 per cent) have pucca building. The lowest percentage of such schools is noticed in the state of Assam (19.22 per cent). Madhya Pradesh and Kerala have only 44.18 and 66.67 per cent Upper Primary schools with pucca building. Percentage of independent



Upper Primary schools having partially pucca building is 12.86 per cent compared to 3.89 per cent schools having kuccha building. Only 0.14 per cent Upper Primary schools function in tents.

### (d) Higher Secondary Schools

It is noticed that all the integrated Higher Secondary schools do not have the building and those who have the building do not guarantee that they have the pucca

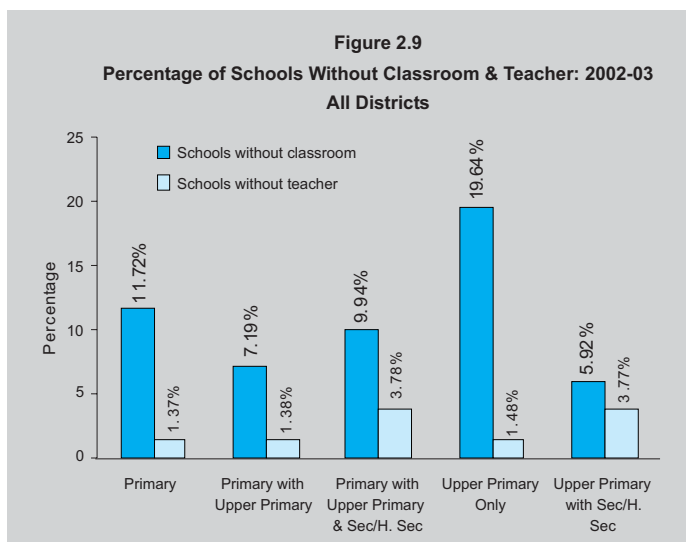
building. Only 72 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools have pucca building compared to 5.73 per cent having partially pucca and 1.05 per cent only kuccha building. About 15 per cent of such schools have the multiple type of school building. A negligible number of integrated Higher Secondary schools is functioning in tent. Above 90 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools in Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal have pucca building. As many as 14 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools in Chhattisgarh and Orissa have the partially pucca building.

**About 36 per cent Primary schools have more than three teachers. The corresponding percentage in the rural areas is 33**

average of all the districts shows that the Primary schools without a classroom are 11.72 per cent compared to 15.74 per cent having one, 35.65 per cent two and 36.89 per cent having three & more

classrooms. The percentage of schools having three & more classrooms shows that except in case of the independent Upper Primary schools, all the other types of schools have three and more classrooms. The percentage is as high as 90.32 per cent in case of the Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools, followed by integrated Higher Secondary (82.34 per cent) and Elementary (82.42 per cent) schools. On the other hand, about 20 per cent Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools do not have any classroom compared to 4.61 per cent such schools having one, 10.33 per cent three and 65.42 per cent three & more classrooms respectively.

The percentage of Primary schools distributed by the number of classrooms (3 & more) further reveals that it is highest in the case of Kerala (89.68 per cent) compared to only 18.79 per cent in Bihar. Majority of Primary schools in Bihar (54.28 per cent) have two classrooms. Only 6.99 and 1.70 per cent Primary schools in Kerala have no classroom and one room respectively. The corresponding percentages in Bihar are as high as 10.12 and 16.82 respectively. Perhaps, the lowest percentage of Primary schools having three & more classrooms is in the state of Assam (8.95 per cent). More than 70 per cent Primary schools in Assam have only one classroom and 10.33 per cent two classrooms. The percentage distribution of Primary schools having three & more



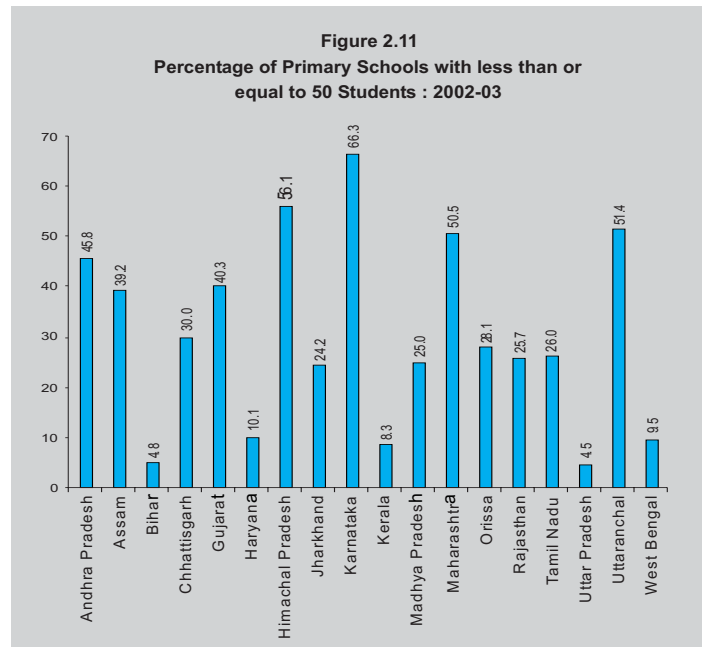
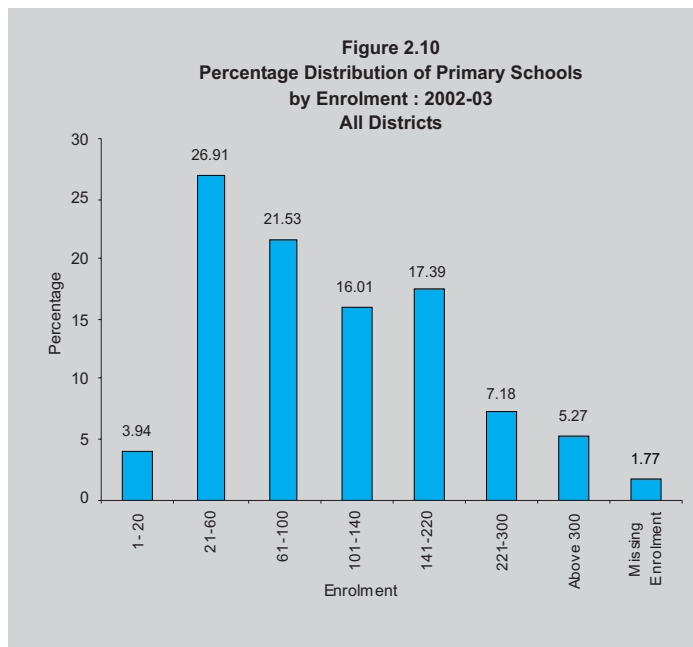
### Schools by Classrooms

An adequate number of instructional rooms is the minimum requirement that a school should have. In this context, the Government of India initiated the Scheme of Operation Blackboard in 1987. The schools covered under the scheme were to be provided each with two classrooms and a verandah.

The distribution of schools by number of classrooms (zero, one, two and three & more) and school category is also presented. The

classrooms further reveals that only a few states have the percentage of above 50. Chhattisgarh (50.00 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (59.77 per cent), Tamil Nadu (56.63 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (51.48 per cent) are such states. On the other hand, majority of Primary schools in Jharkhand (64.78 per

cent) compared to the Primary schools. Percentage of such schools having no classroom, one and two classrooms is also comparatively low. By and large, it has been observed that integrated schools have more classrooms than the independent schools have.



cent) and Uttaranchal (53.59 per cent) have two classrooms. More than 13 per cent Primary schools in Madhya Pradesh have no classroom compared to 9.68 per cent having one, 32.72 per cent two and 44.31 per cent three & more classrooms. More than 50 per cent Primary schools in Orissa do not have any classroom compared to 5.07 per cent schools having one, another 21.12 per cent two and 23.20 per cent three & more classrooms in their schools.

However, no significant difference is noticed in availability of classrooms in schools located in the rural areas. It is also noticed that the percentage of schools having three & more classrooms in other type of schools is significantly high in most of the states

### Schools by Enrolment

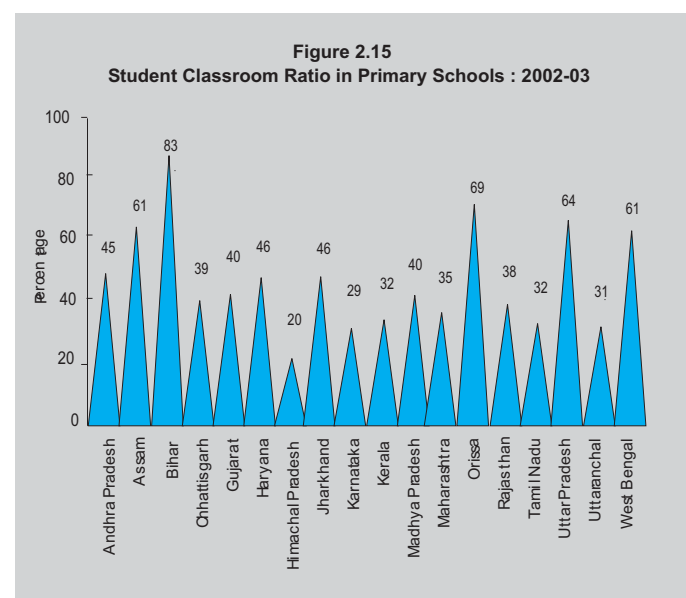
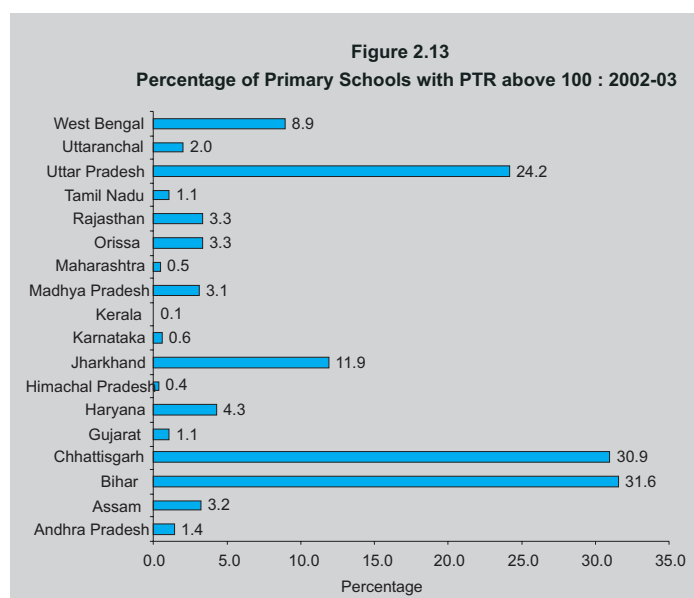
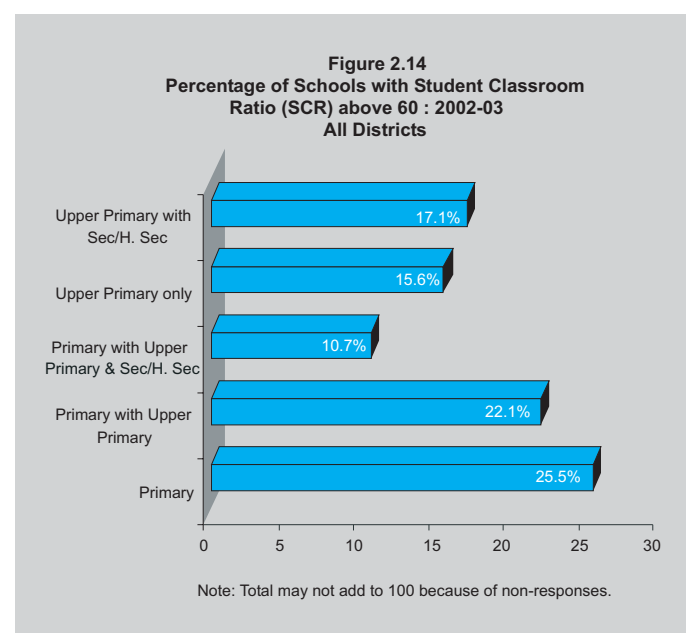
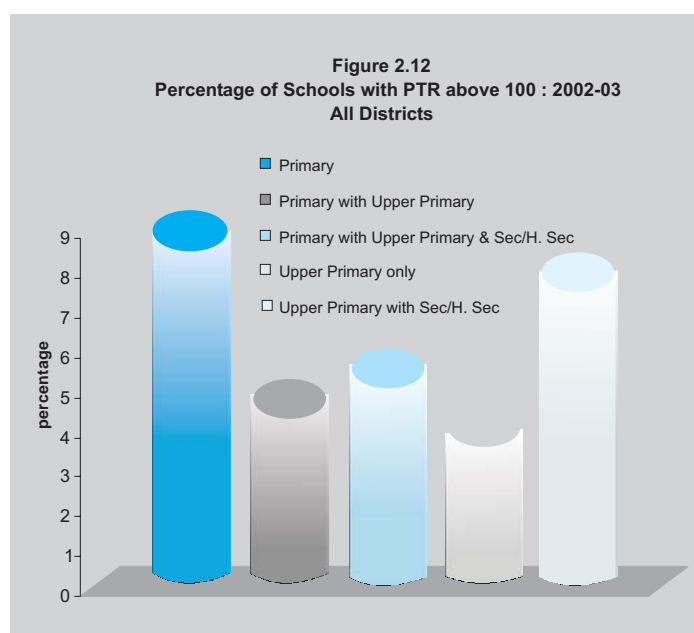
Information about schools distributed by enrolment in different slabs reveals that 50 per cent of the total Primary schools have enrolment up to 100, which is also true for schools in the rural areas. About 3.94 per cent Primary schools have an average enrolment of 20 and another 27 per cent between 21 to 60. About 16 per cent Primary schools have enrolment between 101 to 140. On the other hand, about 87 per cent Elementary schools have more than 100 enrolment. It may also be noted that about 1 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools have an average enrolment of 20 and another 5 per cent schools have enrolment between 21 to 60. On the other hand, about 25 per cent Upper Primary schools have enrolment up to 60. It

may also be noted that more than 5 per cent Primary schools have enrolment more than 500 compared to 28 per cent Elementary schools. The percentage of schools having enrolment of more than 300 is as high as 38.30 and 35.91 respectively in case of the integrated Higher Secondary and Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools. Almost similar trend is observed in case of schools located in the rural areas. Another interesting features

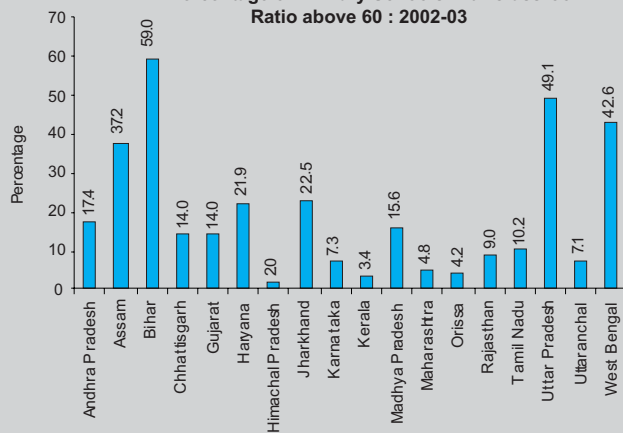
noticed is that in about 26 per cent Primary schools, the enrolment is less than or equal to 50 students. The corresponding percentages in case of the Elementary and integrated Higher Secondary schools are 5.4 and 8.7 per cent respectively.

### Schools by Teachers & PTR

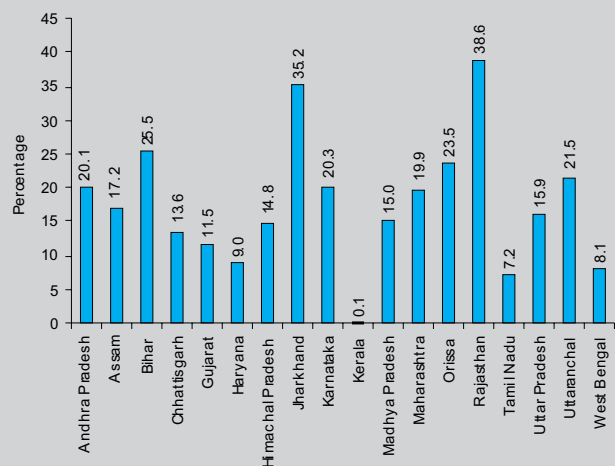
Data about schools distributed by number of teachers reveal that about 36 per cent Primary schools have more than three



**Figure 2.16**  
Percentage of Primary Schools with Classroom Ratio above 60 : 2002-03



**Figure 2.17**  
Percentage of Single Teacher Primary Schools : 2002-03



teachers. The corresponding percentage in the rural areas is 33.33. On the other hand, 1.37 per cent Primary schools have no teacher and another 19.10 per cent are the single teacher schools. More than 43 per cent Primary schools have two teachers. The analysis of schools distributed by number of teachers further reveals not only Primary schools that have no teacher but the same is also true for other types of schools. About 4 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools do not have any teacher and

another 2.63 per cent have only one teacher and 5.73 per cent two teachers. About 74 per cent Upper Primary and 90 per cent Upper Primary integrated with Higher Secondary schools have two teachers. The analysis reveals not much difference in schools located in the rural areas. A few schools, irrespective of the school type, are still the single teacher schools.

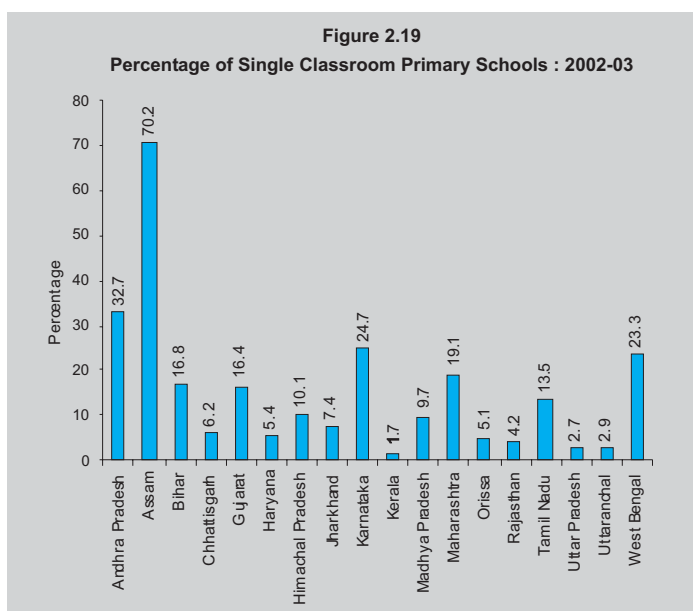
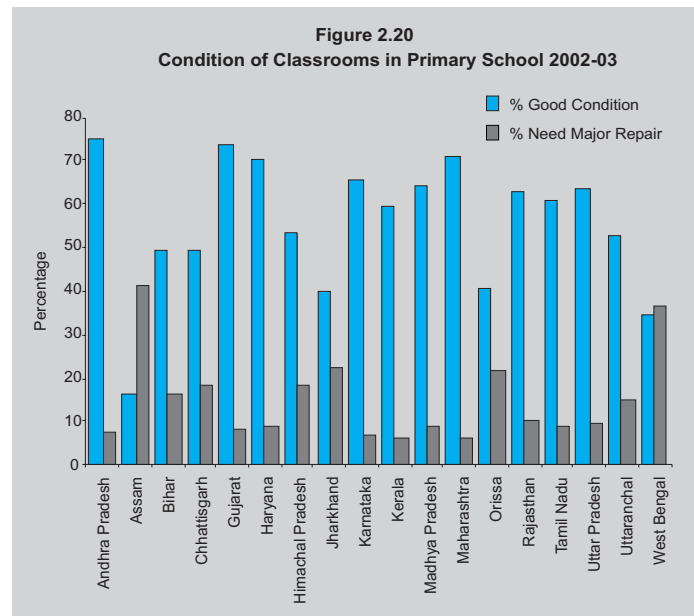
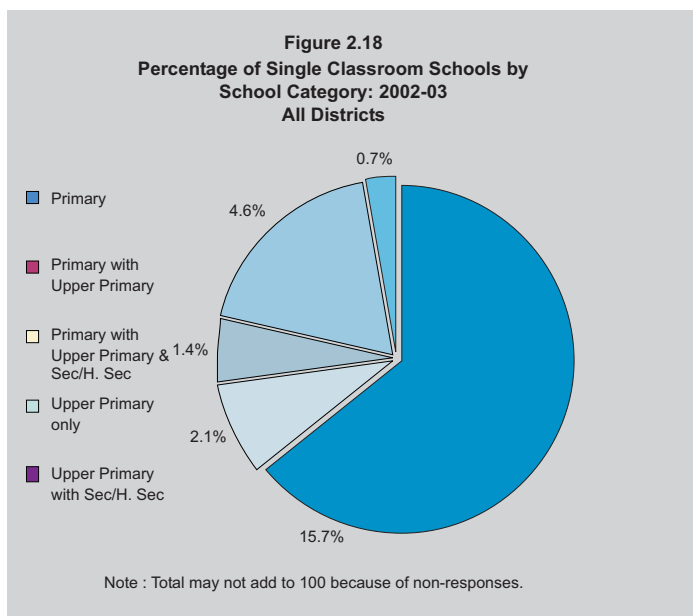
The analysis of pupil-teacher ratio reveals that in the case of a large number of schools, it is above 100. In as many as 8.94 per cent Primary schools, the pupil-teacher ratio is above 100. On the other hand, 3.65 per cent Upper Primary, 4.50 per cent Elementary, 5.24 per cent integrated Higher Secondary and 7.89 per cent Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools also have the pupil-teacher ratio above 100. It is curious to observe that a few schools have only single classroom and yet on the other hand, their pupil-teacher ratio is noticed to be above hundred. In about 26 per cent Primary schools, the student classroom ratio is above 60. A similar trend obtains in the case of the Upper Primary schools (15.6 per cent) and Elementary schools (22.1 per cent). On the other hand, in more than 17 per cent of the total Upper Primary schools attached to Higher Secondary schools, the student classroom ratio is above 60.

### Single Classroom Schools

All India Educational Surveys revealed that the number of single teacher primary schools have declined over a period of time, which is mainly because of the provision of at least two classrooms under the scheme of Operation Blackboard. The DISE data, however, reveals that a few schools in the country still have only one classroom which are termed as the Single Classroom Schools. About 15.7 per cent (94,734 schools) Primary

schools are the single classroom schools compared to 4.6 per cent independent Upper Primary, 2.1 per cent Elementary, 1.7 per cent integrated Higher Secondary and 0.7 per cent Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher secondary schools. This reveals that not only Primary schools are a single classroom schools but other types of schools also have a few single classroom schools, though their number is far below that of the Primary schools. Only 1.7 per cent

Primary schools are single classroom schools in Kerala compared to 70.2 per cent Primary schools in Assam. In a few other states like Andhra Pradesh (32.7 per cent), Bihar (16.8 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (10.1 per cent), Karnataka (24.7 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (9.7 per cent), Tamil Nadu (13.5 per cent) and West Bengal (23.3 per cent), the number of single classroom Primary schools is also high. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal also



have comparatively a high percentage of other types of schools that have only single classroom.

### Playgrounds

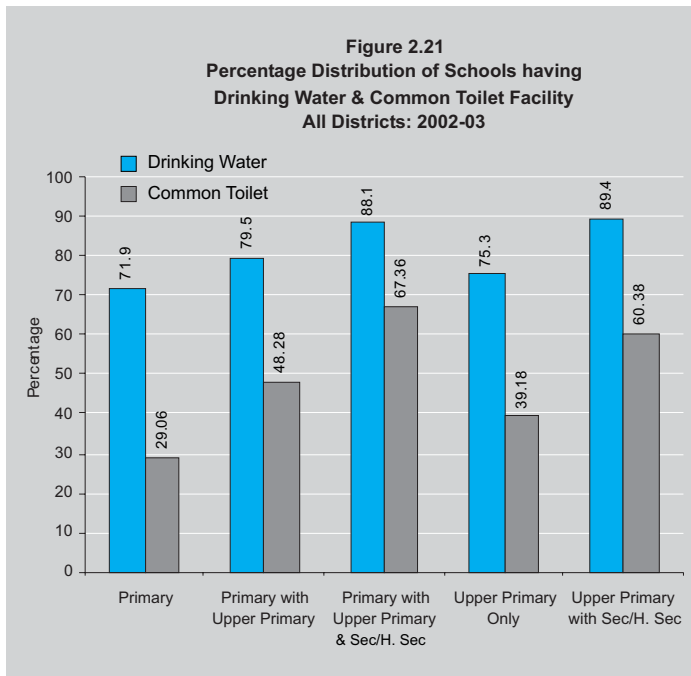
Percentage distribution of schools having playgrounds reveals that only 42.22 per cent Primary schools have playground in the school, compared to 54.33 per cent in the Upper Primary and 57.50 per cent in the Elementary schools. Almost an equal percentage (77 per cent) of integrated Higher Secondary and Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher Secondary schools have a playground in their school. About 63 per cent Primary schools in Tamil

Nadu have playground as compared to only 17.45 per cent in Orissa. The percentage of such Primary schools in Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and West Bengal is also low.

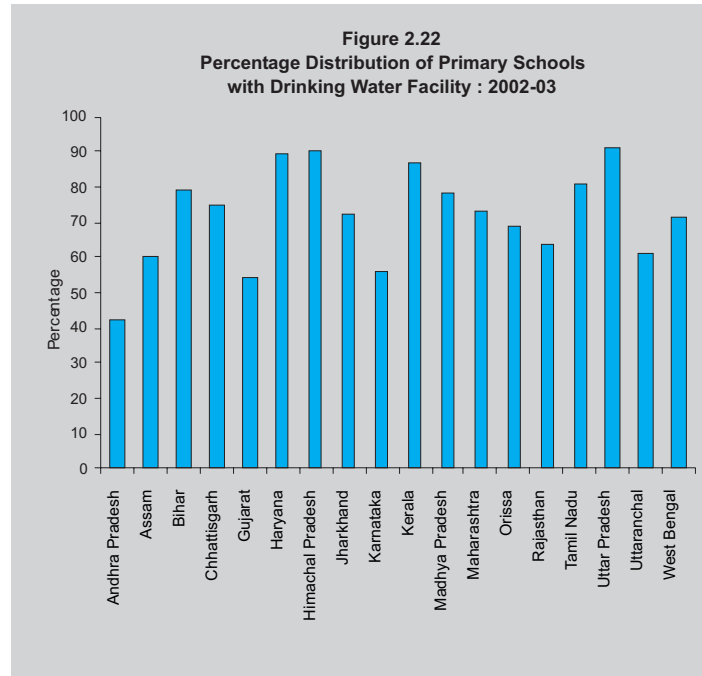
### Condition of Classrooms

The condition of classrooms by school category reveals that about 55.5 per cent of

many as 42.4 and 41.3 per cent classrooms in Primary schools need minor and major repairs respectively. The lowest percentage of such classrooms is observed in the case of Andhra Pradesh (17.4 per cent minor and 7.7 per cent major repairs). Similar trend is visible in the case of Elementary and Higher Secondary schools as well.



the total classrooms in Primary schools are of good condition compared to 13.5 per cent classrooms that need minor and 27.3 per cent that need major repairs. The percentage of classrooms having good condition is much higher in case of the Elementary schools (66.2 per cent) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (82.9 per cent). Comparatively, the percentage of classrooms that need major and minor repairs in these schools is much lower than that in the case of the Primary schools. About 75 per cent classrooms in Primary schools in Andhra Pradesh are of good condition as compared to only 16.3 per cent good condition classrooms in Assam. In Assam, as

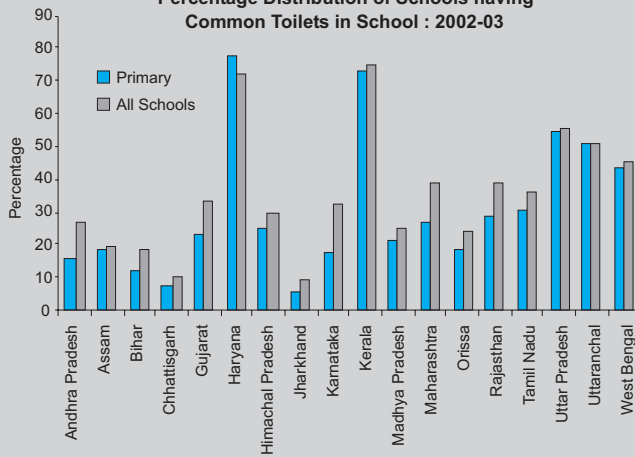


## Ancillary Facilities in Schools

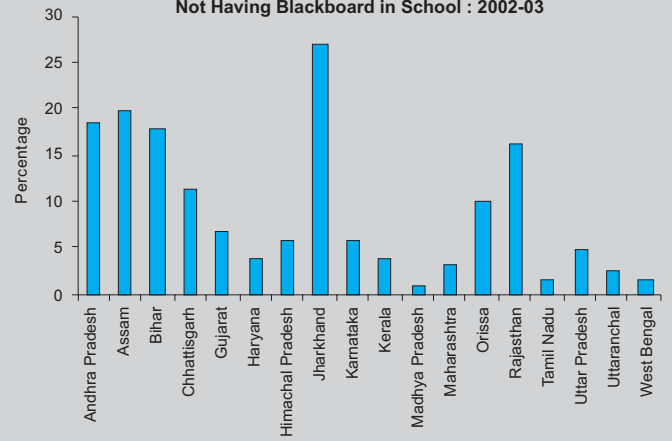
### Drinking Water

The distribution of schools by drinking water facility reveals that only 71.9 per cent Primary schools have drinking water facility in the school, compared to 79.5 per cent Elementary schools. In other types of schools, except in case of Upper Primary schools (75.3 per cent), the percentage of such schools is much higher than the facility in the Primary schools. About 91.0 per cent Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh have drinking water facility in school compared to only 42.5 per cent such schools in Assam. More than 86 per cent Primary schools in Kerala have drinking water facility in their respective premises.

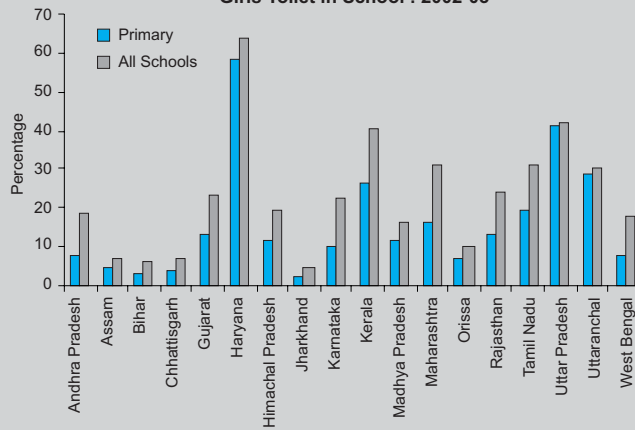
**Figure 2.23**  
Percentage Distribution of Schools having Common Toilets in School : 2002-03



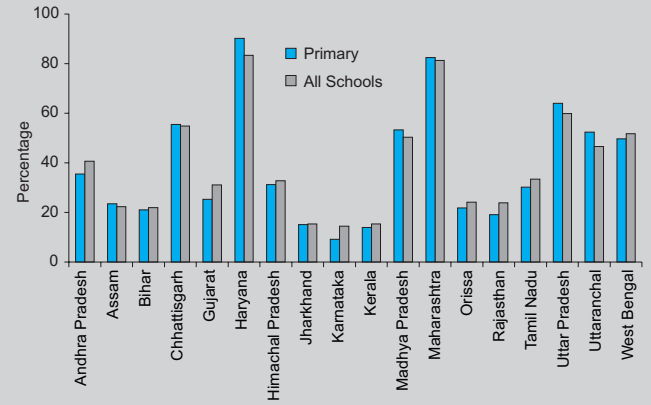
**Figure 2.26**  
Percentage Distribution of Primary Schools Not Having Blackboard in School : 2002-03



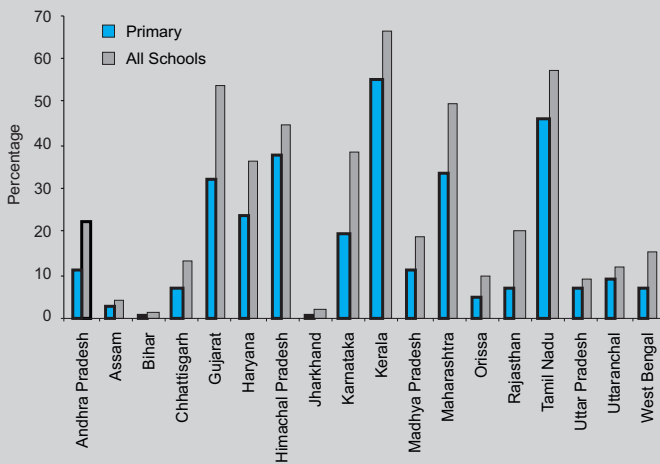
**Figure 2.24**  
Percentage Distribution of Schools having Girls Toilet in School : 2002-03



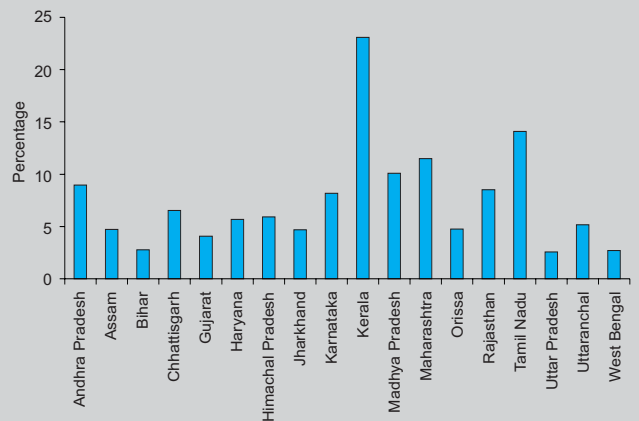
**Figure 2.27**  
Percentage Distribution of Schools having Book Bank in School : 2002-03



**Figure 2.25**  
Percentage Distribution of Schools having Electricity Connection in School : 2002-03



**Figure 2.28**  
Percentage Distribution of Schools (All Types) having Computer in School : 2002-03



### Common Toilets & Toilets for Girls

Only a few Primary schools have common toilet facilities (29.06 per cent) and separate toilets for girls (15.64 per cent). A large number of integrated Higher Secondary Schools do not have the toilet facility in school. The percentage of such Primary schools in case of Jharkhand is only 5.76 (with common toilets) and 2.32 per cent (with girls' toilets). In Kerala, as many as 73.26 per cent Primary schools have the common toilet in school compared to which only 26.49 per cent schools have separate toilet for girls. All together about 34.34 and 22.22 per cent schools across 461 districts (all types) had common toilets and toilets for girls respectively in 2003. The analysis suggests a good scope for expansion of the toilet provisions as made under the SSA.

### Electricity Connection

In 2003, only 21.80 per cent schools (all types) had electricity connection compared to only 12.35 per cent in Primary schools. On the other hand, 19.71 per cent Upper Primary schools had the electricity connection. In other types of schools, the percentage of schools having electricity connection is much higher than that in Primary and Upper Primary schools. More than half of the Primary schools in Kerala had electricity connection in 2003 compared to which the percentage of such schools in other types of schools is much higher. In Tamil Nadu, more than 46 per cent Primary schools had the electricity connection in 2003.

### Teaching Learning Facilities

#### Schools without Blackboard

As many as 84,848 schools did not have any blackboard in school in 2003, which is 9.94 per cent of the total schools that impart

elementary education. It is not only Primary and Upper Primary schools that are without blackboard but a good number of other types of schools also do not have the blackboard in school. The highest percentage of schools without blackboard is observed to be in the case of the Primary schools (56,455, 9.38 per cent) followed by Elementary (5.31 per cent), Upper Primary integrated with Higher Secondary (6.37 per cent), Higher Secondary (8.11 per cent) and Upper Primary (8.92 per cent) schools. A cursory look at the distribution of Primary schools without blackboard reveals that as many as 26.87 per cent schools in Jharkhand, 19.88 per cent in Assam, 18.54 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 16.35 per cent schools in Rajasthan did not have blackboard in 2003. On the other hand, only a few schools in Tamil Nadu (1.57 per cent), Uttaranchal (2.44 per cent), West Bengal (1.58 per cent), and Uttar Pradesh (4.83 per cent) did not have the blackboard in 2003. Though the percentage of such schools is low, and keeping in view the large number of schools in these states, the absolute number of such schools is high. This is despite the scheme of Operation Blackboard implemented across the country.

#### Book Bank in Schools

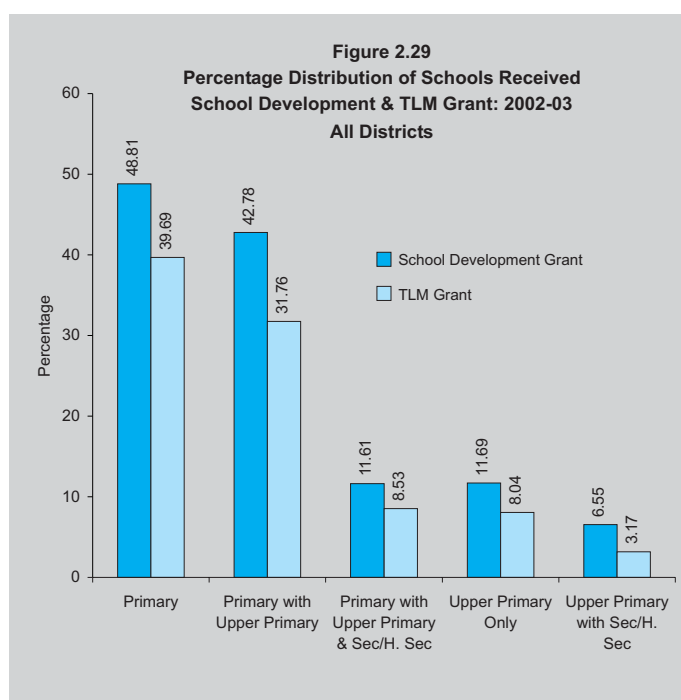
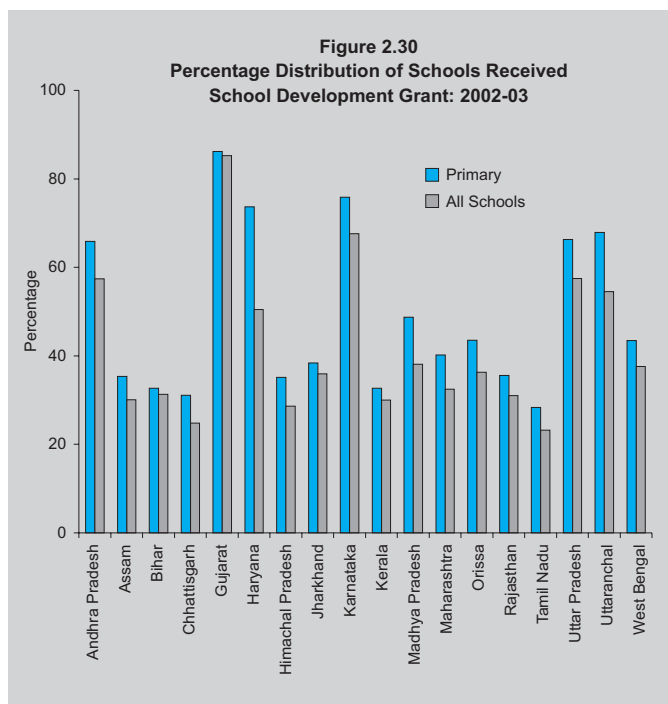
About 41.04 per cent schools that impart elementary education had the provision of book bank in school in 2003. About 60 per cent schools in Uttar Pradesh and 50 per cent in Madhya Pradesh had such facility in the school. Upper Primary schools integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (57.89 per cent) had a high percentage of such schools compared to the Primary (40.76 per cent), Upper Primary (38.01 per cent), Elementary (41.47 per cent) and integrated Higher Secondary (51.91 per cent) schools. About 64 per cent Primary

schools in Uttar Pradesh, 53 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 52.39 per cent in Uttaranchal had a book bank in school in 2003. Comparatively, the percentage of such schools in the states of Assam (23.46 per cent), Bihar (21.03 per cent) and Karnataka (9.11 per cent) is much lower than that in other states.

### Computers in Schools

The percentage distribution of schools having computers reveals that all types of schools have computers in school. Though the percentage of such Primary schools is much lower than that in other types of schools, more than 59 thousand (7 per cent) schools imparting elementary education in the country have computers in place in school. Kerala (23.08 per cent) has the highest percentage of such schools and Uttar Pradesh (2.58 per cent) the lowest one. Andhra Pradesh (8.96 per cent), Karnataka (8.17 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (10.08 per cent), Rajasthan (8.53 per cent), Tamil Nadu (14.08 per cent) etc. also have computers in

a good number of schools. However, Bihar has computers only in 2.77 per cent of its schools. Compared to the Primary schools, the percentage of other types of schools having computers is high.



### School Development & TLM Grant

Provisions have been made, both under the DPEP and SSA, to provide a lump sum grant of Rs. 2000/- per annum on account of school development to all schools that impart elementary education. Similarly, a provision of Rs. 500/- per teacher per annum is also made on account of TLM grant. A large number of schools received both of these grants during 2003.

The number of schools that received the development grant is as high as 3,60,892 which is 42.28 per cent of the total (all types) schools. About 2,93,771 Primary schools alone received the development grant, which is 81.40 per cent of the total schools that received development grant in 2003. Apart from the Primary schools, about 56,278 Elementary schools also received the

development grant, which is 15.59 per cent of the total schools that received the development grant.

It has also been observed that the number of schools that received the TLM grant is a bit lower than the number of schools that received the development grant. The number of schools that received the TLM grant is as high as 2,87,683, which is 33.70 per cent of all types of schools that impart elementary education in the country. About 2,38,893 Primary schools received the TLM grant which is 83.04 per cent of the total schools that received the TLM grant in 2003. About 41,781 (14.52 per cent) Elementary schools also received the TLM grant.

Not only the Primary and Upper Primary schools received the school development & TLM grant but a few Secondary and Higher Secondary schools also received the same during the year 2003. More than 75 per cent Primary schools in Karnataka received the school development grant, compared to which only 49 per cent schools received the TLM grant during the same period. The percentage of such Primary schools in Kerala has been low at 32 and 49 per cent. The percentage of Primary schools that received the school development and TLM grant is also significantly high both in Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh.

## Miscellaneous Indicators

### Instructional Days

It has been observed that on an average a Primary school functioned for about 210 days compared to 215 days in case of an Elementary school. No significant difference is noticed in number of instructional days in

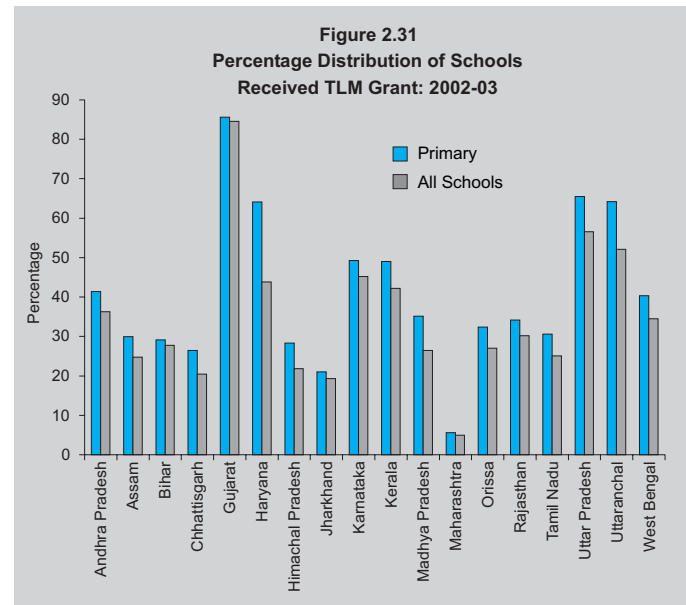
**Number of schools that received the development grant is as high as 3,60,892 which is 42.28 per cent of the total (all types) schools**

schools located in the rural and other areas.

### Pre-primary Sections

Only 14.27 per cent Primary schools have attached Pre-primary sections. Except in the case of West Bengal, the

percentage of Primary schools attached to Pre-primary sections in all other states is above 3 per cent. West Bengal has only 0.12 per cent such Primary schools. The states of Madhya Pradesh (35.33 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (22.95 per cent), Assam (15.90 per

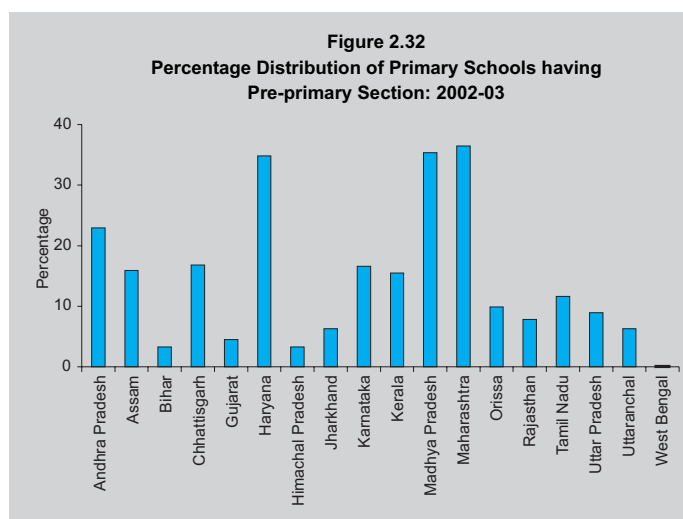


cent), Chhattisgarh (16.80 per cent), Maharashtra (36.47 per cent), Tamil Nadu (11.65 per cent) etc. also have a large number of attached Primary schools. Incidentally, all these states are the DPEP states. Further, it is also observed that pre-primary section is also attached to a large number of Elementary (23.21 per cent) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (39.84 per cent). In Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, pre-primary section is attached to 36.97 and 45.30 per cent of the total

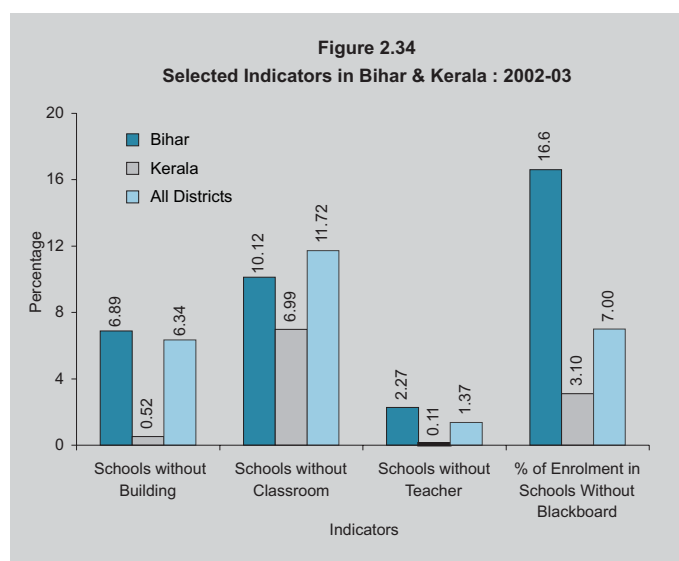
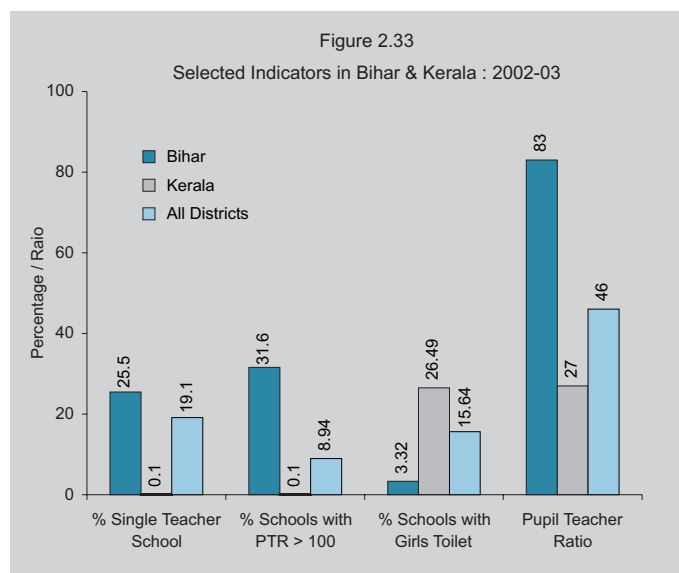
Elementary schools. On the other hand, in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, pre-primary section is attached to as many as 78.43 and 66.50 per cent of the total integrated Higher Secondary schools.

### Part-Time Shift Schools

Percentage distribution of schools having used school building as a shift school has also been analyzed which reveals that only 3.39 per cent of the total schools (all categories) used school building as a shift school. The percentage in case of Primary schools was as low as 2.28. Madhya Pradesh with 10.53 per cent and Uttaranchal with 0.11 per cent had respectively the highest and lowest such schools. In rest of the states, the percentage



of such Primary schools is below 3 per cent. Other types of schools also used school building as a part of shift school. Further, it has been observed that compared to the Primary schools, the percentage of other types of schools using school building as a shift school is comparatively high. About 5.88 per cent Elementary schools used school building as a shift school compared to 9.78 per cent in case of the integrated Higher Secondary, 5.93 per cent Upper Primary and



7.17 per cent Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher Secondary schools. In Madhya Pradesh, irrespective of the school type, the percentage of schools using building as a shift school is very high. In Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal, the percentage of such schools is also high.

### Residential Schools

The percentage distribution of schools which are residential in nature reveals that there are only few such schools across the school categories. The percentage of Primary

schools, which are residential in nature, is only 1.33, as compared to 1.25 per cent Upper Primary, 2.62 per cent Elementary, 3.30 per cent Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher Secondary and 6.74 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools. The highest percentage of Primary schools which are residential in nature is located in the state of Madhya Pradesh (6.99 per cent) followed by Orissa (4.25 per cent), Chhattisgarh (2.41 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (1.36 per cent). Only 0.21 per cent Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh and 0.29 per cent in Kerala are residential in nature. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa also have a good number of other types of schools which are residential in nature.

### Ramps in Schools

Only a few schools across the country had the provision of a ramp in school. The percentage of such schools is as low as 4.50 in Primary schools, compared to 8.15 per cent in case of the integrated Higher

**About 14 per cent Primary schools in Madhya Pradesh in 2003 had a ramp in school which is also the highest in the country**

Secondary schools. About 14 per cent Primary schools in Madhya Pradesh had a ramp in school which is also the highest in the country. The lowest percentage of such schools is in the state of Uttaranchal (0.65 per cent).

### Medical Check-up in Schools

More than 52 per cent Primary schools in 2003 arranged medical check-up in school. The percentage of such Elementary (71.28 per cent), integrated Higher Secondary (68.58 per cent) and Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary (54.26 per cent) schools is much higher than the Primary schools. On the other hand, only 35.42 per cent Upper Primary schools arranged for medical check-up. More than 90 per cent Primary schools in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu carried out medical check-up in school as compared to 5.03 per cent in Assam. On the other hand, more than 61 per cent Primary schools in Kerala provided for medical check-up arrangement in the school.

