

School Related Indicators

INTRODUCTION

A variety of schools and school-related indicators have been presented by five school categories: (i)Primary; (ii)Primary with Upper Primary; (iii)Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary & Higher Secondary; (iv)Independent Upper Primary; and (v)Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary. The data is presented in respect of all the 25 States & UTs, along with the average of 539 districts covered under DISE in 2004. Wherever necessary, indicators are also presented by management category. DISE mandate is to collect information from all the recognized institutions imparting elementary education (Classes I to VIII), irrespective of the school type. Department of Education, Local Body, Tribal and Social Welfare Departments and Private Aided, Private Unaided, and Other Managements are the six management types by which information is presented. Other Managements are basically Government managements but are not included in Government managements as specified above. Wherever necessary, an indicator is also separately presented for all the Government (Department of Education, Local Body, Tribal & Social Welfare Department and Other Managements) and Private managements (Private Aided and Unaided) together.

First, the total number of schools is presented which is followed by ratio of primary to upper primary schools/sections by school

PART II

management. While calculating the ratio, all the primary schools/sections are added together which is then divided by the total number of all the schools/sections imparting upper primary education. This is followed by percentage distribution of schools by management and by 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 that is presented by distance slabs.

To find the impact of initiatives like the District Primary Education Programme and *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, new schools established since the inception of DPEP have been presented along with the percentage of such schools with building, in case of all types of schools together and separately for primary schools.

In addition to the above, a number of other indicators have also been presented, all of which reveal interesting information on different aspects of universalisation. These indicators are: average number of instruction days, schools visited by CRC coordinator, schools inspected, 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, and school with classroom ratio above 60; these have been presented by school category. Brief analysis of each of these indicators is presented below.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

Of the as many as 9,31,471 schools covered from 539 districts across 25 States & UTs, 87.12 per cent schools are located in the rural areas. In the previous year, i.e. 2003, there

Wherever necessary, an indicator is separately presented for all the Government and Private managements together

were 8,53,601 schools in rural areas, constituting 87.00 per cent of the total. It may be noted that the percent share of schools in the rural areas during this period has remained all most stagnant. A

cursory look at the distribution of schools reveals that almost similar pattern prevails in most of the States with majority of schools located in the rural areas.

Because of its size, Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of schools (1,34,225), which is 14.41 per cent of the total schools across 25 States. Uttar Pradesh too has the highest number of districts (70) which is over 13 per cent of the total of 539 districts. Uttar Pradesh is followed by Madhya Pradesh (86,327), Andhra Pradesh (84,579), Rajasthan (78,158), West Bengal (59,556), Bihar (52,202), Karnataka (51,546), Orissa (49,063), Tamil Nadu (45,952) etc. Chandigarh has the lowest number of such schools (164). The other States that comparatively have less number of schools are Kerala (11,988), Himachal Pradesh (14,964), Uttaranchal (17,471), Jharkhand (22,010) etc. All the five north-eastern States, namely Meghalaya (6,229), Mizoram (2,274), Nagaland (2,271), Sikkim (984) and Tripura (3,143) have smaller number of schools imparting elementary education, compared to other States, which is because of their small size and population. The state of Haryana did not report data for all of its districts, and as such has not been considered in the comparison.

The number of schools distributed by category further reveals that majority of the schools (68.44 per cent) are independent primary schools. However, the percentage of such primary schools has shown a declining trend over the previous year (70.51 per cent). Perhaps, it may be because of the up-

Of 9,31,471 schools covered from 539 districts across 25 States & UTs, 87.12 per cent are located in the rural areas

gradation of a few primary schools to elementary schools and this is reflected in the percentage of these schools which has increased from 15.41 in 2003 to 16.44 in 2004. The percentages of other category schools are Upper Primary only - 6.85 per cent; Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary - 4.91

Because of its size, Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of schools (1,34,225), which is 14.41 per cent of the total schools across 25 States

54.76 per cent in Kerala. In rest of the states, the percentage Primary schools varies between 60 to 75. Chandigarh on the other hand has only 14.63 per cent independent Primary schools as majority of its Primary schools are integrated with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr Secondary schools.

Table B1
Distribution of Schools by School Category: 2003 & 2004

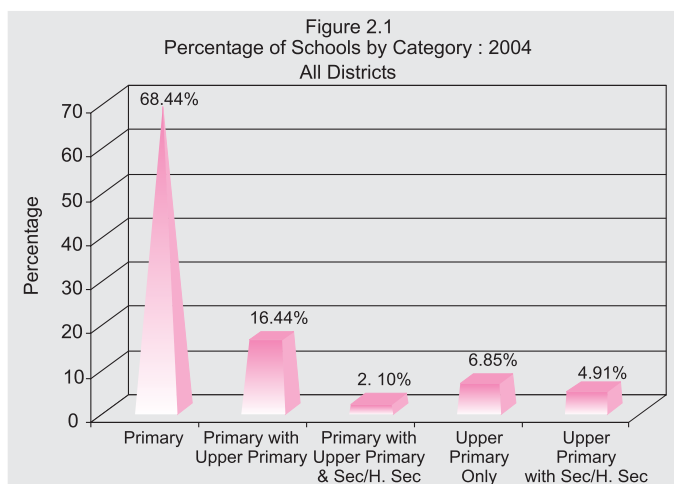
Year	Number of Districts	School Category							
		Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary / Hr. Secondary	Upper Primary Only	Upper Primary & Secondary / Hr. Secondary	No Response	Total Schools	Schools Located in Rural Areas
Numbers of Schools									
2003	461	601866	131558	18598	50878	35330	15371	853601	742633
2004	539	637469	153096	19531	63779	45716	11880	931471	811520
Percentage									
2003	461	70.51	15.41	2.18	5.96	4.14	1.80	100.00	87.00
2004	539	68.44	16.44	2.10	6.85	4.91	1.28	100.00	87.12

per cent; and Primary integrated with Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary - 2.10 per cent. It is observed that the percentages of Upper Primary, and Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr Secondary schools have slightly increased over the previous year. Increase in Upper Primary schools may be because of the DPEP and SSA interventions that would have created demand for Upper Primary schools/sections.

It is observed that different states have different shares of Primary schools to the total schools. For example, of the total number of schools in the state, West Bengal has as many as 82.70 per cent Primary schools, while Gujarat has 34.00 per cent, Karnataka 49.98 per cent, Uttar Pradesh 79.74 per cent, Bihar 77.88 per cent, Jharkhand 77.87 per cent, Mizoram 58.66 per cent, and only

Number of schools distributed by category reveals that majority of schools are independent primary schools

The distribution further reveals that the percentage of primary schools integrated with Upper Primary schools is only 16.44 and the rest of the types of schools have a very low percentage to the total schools. However, in states like Gujarat (61.51 per cent), Karnataka (46 per cent) and Maharashtra (30.47 per cent),



the percentage of Primary schools integrated with the Upper Primary schools is high. The percentage is as low as 0.75 per cent in West Bengal, followed by 2.47 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 1.42 per cent in Himachal Pradesh. Assam (2.42 per cent), Uttaranchal (2.81 per cent), Orissa (15.63 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (17.35 per cent), Bihar (17.59 per cent) etc. too have only a small number of Primary schools integrated with the Upper Primary schools. In all the five North-Eastern states, the percentage of Primary schools varies from 7.95 in Mizoram to 16.97 in Sikkim.

It is further observed that the percentage of independent Upper Primary schools has increased from 5.96 in 2003 to 6.85 in 2004. Across the states, the percentage of these schools is low. However, in a few states, like Mizoram (31.75 per cent), Assam (18.04 per cent), Chhattisgarh (14.97 per cent), Meghalaya (12.99 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (12.06 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (14.39 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (16.47 per cent) and Uttaranchal (14.28 per cent), the percentage of such schools is comparatively higher than the national average of 539 districts. Most of these states have shown an increasing trend in such schools over the previous year. On the other hand, in states such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tripura, the percentage of independent Upper Primary schools is below 1. Chandigarh does not have any independent Upper Primary school.

The percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools imparting education from Classes I to XII is only 2.10 of the total schools/sections that impart elementary education in the country. Except Chandigarh (68.90

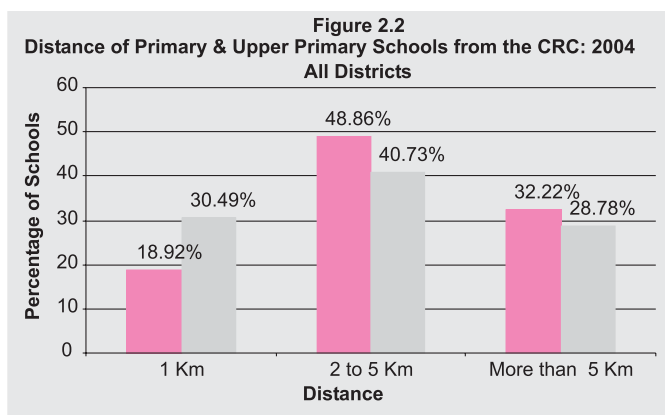
Increase in Upper Primary schools may be because of the DPEP and SSA interventions that would have created demand for Upper Primary schools/ sections

per cent), Tripura (17.98 per cent), Sikkim (13.82 per cent), Nagaland (8.63 per cent), Kerala (6.14 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (5.38 per cent), all other states have below 5 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools.

The percentage of Upper Primary schools attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools is low at 4.91; it was 4.14 in the previous year. States, such as Andhra Pradesh (8.02 per cent), Haryana (16.66 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (10.39 per cent), Kerala (12.73 per cent), Maharashtra (11.85 per cent), Punjab (16.89 per cent), Tamil Nadu (11.34 per cent) and West Bengal (11.07 per cent) are a few states that have a good number of such schools. Rest of the states have only few Upper Primary schools attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

LOCATION OF SCHOOLS

It is generally believed that if CRC is located within a distance of about 1 km from the



In five north-eastern states, the percentage of Primary schools varies from 7.95 in Mizoram to 16.97 in Sikkim

school, the same will ensure better coordination of activities within the school and between schools falling under a CRC. To examine this aspect, the location of schools from the CRC is analysed and is

presented by school category. Schools are distributed in distance slabs of up to 1 km, 2 to 5 km and beyond 5 km.

The average of 539 districts reveals that only 18.92 per cent Primary schools are located within one km from the CRC, While

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also true for independent Upper Primary schools. A little less than half of the integrated Higher Secondary (49.53 per cent) and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (48.18 per cent) are located within 1 km from the CRC. In rural areas the

Table B2

Location of Schools from the Cluster Resource Centre: 2004 (Percentage)

School Category	Distance		
	Less than 1 km	2 to 5 km	Beyond 5 km
Primary Only	18.92	48.86	32.22
Primary with Upper Primary	30.49	40.73	28.78
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	49.53	34.83	15.64
Upper Primary Only	32.89	44.24	22.87
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	48.18	31.51	20.31
All Schools	24.75	45.52	29.73

Note : Total may not add to hundred because of no-responses.

48.86 per cent schools are located 2 to 5 km from CRC. Of the total 9,31,471 schools/ sections imparting elementary education in the country, 29.73 per cent are located even more than 5 km from the CRC. Not much

percentage of such schools is a bit lower than that in all areas.

The state-specific study of locations of Primary schools from the CRC shows that in 49.38 per cent schools in Haryana, 47.53 per

Table B3

Location of Schools from the Block HQ: 2004 (Percentage)

School Category	Distance		
	Less than 5 km	5 to 10 km	Beyond 10 km
Primary Only	20.16	26.72	53.12
Primary with Upper Primary	24.80	23.24	51.96
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	44.43	22.09	33.47
Upper Primary Only	21.42	26.79	51.78
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	35.19	25.38	39.43
All Schools	23.13	25.71	51.16

Note: Total may not add to hundred because of no-responses.

difference is noticed in schools located in the rural areas. Further, it has been observed that one in three independent Elementary schools is located within 1 km from the CRC which is

cent in Mizoram, 82.94 per cent in Nagaland and 33.39 per cent in Orissa, are located within 1 km from the CRC. On the other hand, a good number of Primary schools in

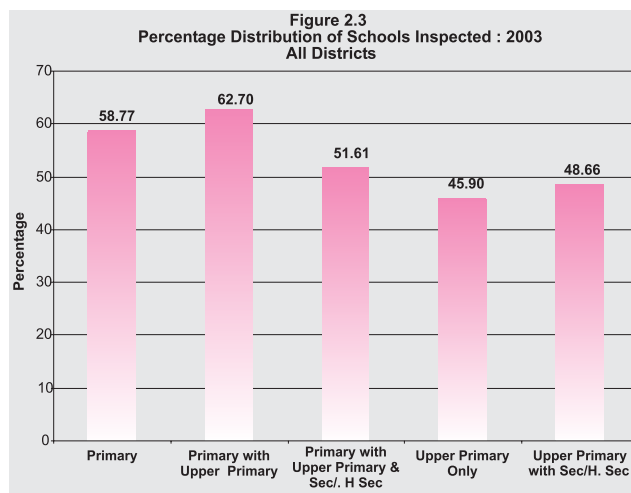
Andhra Pradesh (29.98 per cent), Chhattisgarh (33.93 per cent), Gujarat (31.96 per cent), Jharkhand (33.69 per cent), Karnataka (49.05 per cent), Kerala (29.70 per cent), Maharashtra (33.39 per cent), Mizoram (45.13 per cent), Rajasthan (55.44 per cent), Tamil Nadu (33.15 per cent), Tripura (38.56 per cent), Uttaranchal (40.41 per cent) and West Bengal (60.90 per cent),

In the urban city of Chandigarh, 87.50 per cent of Primary schools are located at a distance of 2 to 5 km from the CRC

also true for independent Elementary (51.96 per cent) and Upper Primary schools (51.78 per cent). The percentage of such schools in the rural areas is much lower than that in all areas.

SCHOOL INSPECTION

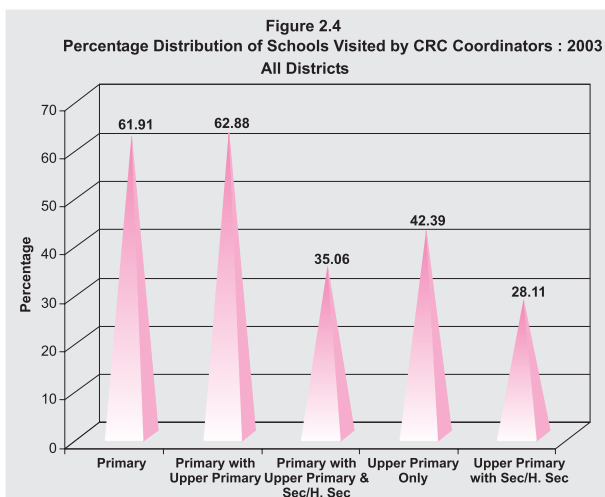
State/ Schools visited and inspected by the Cluster Resource Centre Coordinator are



are located beyond 5 km from the CRC. Percentage of such schools in rural areas in these states is still lower. Even in the urban city of Chandigarh, 87.50 per cent of Primary schools are located at a distance of 2 to 5 km from the CRC.

It is felt that if the office of the Block Education Officer/BRC Coordinator is located near to schools, it helps in providing better guidance to School Head Master/Head Teacher. To examine it, the location of schools from the Block HQ is analysed and is presented by School Category. Schools are distributed in distance slabs of up to 5 km, 2 to 5 km and beyond 5 km. The data reveals that more than half the Primary schools (53.12 per cent) are located beyond 10 km from the Block HQ which is

Data reveals that more than half the Primary schools are located beyond 10 km from the Block HQ



presented in Table B4. The table shows that 57 per cent of the total schools (all categories) were visited by the CRC Coordinator during the previous academic year i.e. 2002-03. The percentage of schools inspected was also the same. The Primary schools visited were about 62 per cent; and those inspected were 59 per cent. The states in which CRC Coordinator visited more than 75 per cent Primary Schools were: Andhra Pradesh (91.35 per cent), Chhattisgarh (83.72 per cent), Gujarat (79.54 per cent), Karnataka (85.69 per cent), Maharashtra (88.07 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (76.47 per cent). The percentage of such schools was as low as 2.79 per cent in Tamil Nadu and 46.53 per cent in Kerala. Only a few schools were visited by the CRC Coordinators in all the states in the north-eastern region. Further, it is

observed that only 5 out of 10 schools (all categories) in urban areas were visited by the CRC Coordinator compared to 7 out of 10 in schools located in the rural areas. On the other hand, only 6 out of 10 schools were

57 per cent of the total schools were visited by the CRC Coordinator during the previous academic year

87.30 during the previous year. Government run schools include schools run by the Department of Education (69.99 per cent), Local Bodies (24.50 per cent), and the Tribal Welfare Department (5.04 per cent). It also includes 0.47 per cent

Table B4

Schools Visited by CRC Coordinator and Schools Inspected: 2003

School Category	Percentage Schools					
	Visited by CRC Coordinator			Inspected		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	61.91	63.50	44.90	58.77	58.80	58.40
Primary with Upper Primary	62.88	66.66	45.94	62.70	63.85	57.51
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	35.06	42.19	24.36	51.61	54.07	47.82
Upper Primary Only	42.39	43.99	26.39	45.90	46.11	43.59
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	28.11	28.22	27.67	48.66	47.63	51.74
All Schools	57.84	60.77	40.85	57.26	58.10	55.88

Note : Total may not add to hundred because of no-responses and rounding of figures.

inspected during the previous academic year in both the rural and the urban areas.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

About 85.27 per cent (7,94,265 schools) of the

other management schools which do not come under the above three management categories. The balance of 1,25,842 schools (13.51 per cent, all category schools) have private managements. Within the private managed schools, 42.56 per cent (53,560

Table B5

Distribution of Schools by Management: 2004

Management Category	All Government Managements		All Private Managements		Total Schools*
	Number	794265	Number	125842	
	%	85.27	%	13.51	100.00
Department of Education	69.99		Private Aided	42.56	53560
Tribal/Social Welfare Department	5.04		Private Unaided	57.44	72282
Local Body	24.50		Total Private	-	125842
Other Managements	0.47				
All Government	100.00		All Private	100.00	-

Note : Total may not add to hundred/match the total number of schools because of no responses in case of 11,364 schools (1.22 per cent).

total 9,31,471 schools in 2004 are Government run schools; this percentage was

schools) are the Private Aided schools and the remaining 57.44 per cent (72,282 schools)

are the Private Unaided schools. The percentage of Private managed schools during the previous year was 11.70 per cent.

Only a few schools were visited by the CRC Coordinator in the north-eastern region

(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 59.68 per cent. For instance, Assam (87.47 per cent), Bihar (97.95 per cent), Haryana (91.53 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (93.06 per cent), Jharkhand (96.11 per cent), Orissa (89.33 per cent), West Bengal (88.62 per cent), Tripura (96.31 per cent) and Uttaranchal (88.62 per cent) have more than 85 per cent such

above 95 per cent of the total primary schools. In Bihar, more than 99 per cent of the total primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. Assam (90.88 per cent), Haryana (97.45 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (96.30 per cent), Jharkhand (97.25 per cent), Karnataka (90.47 per cent), Nagaland (90.67 per cent), Orissa (93.70 per cent), Tripura (97.10 per cent) and West Bengal (98.47 per cent) too have majority of its primary schools being run by the Department of Education. But in states like Andhra Pradesh (16.29 per cent), Kerala (38.87 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (2.85 per cent), the percentage of primary schools run by the Department of Education is much lower than the national average of 65.36 per cent.

Table B6
Schools by Management and Category: 2004

(Percentage)

School Category	Management					
	Department of Education Department	Tribal/Social Welfare	Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Other Managements
Primary Only	65.36	4.60	21.58	3.15	4.87	0.31
Primary with Upper Primary	44.72	2.44	31.49	6.41	14.47	0.38
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	26.30	3.80	9.20	13.38	45.18	1.69
Upper Primary Only	69.75	7.96	2.63	9.27	9.55	0.72
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	45.05	2.29	10.50	32.61	8.55	0.78
All Schools	59.68	4.30	20.89	5.75	7.76	0.40

Note : Total may not add to hundred because of no-responses and rounding of figures.

schools. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Andhra Pradesh is only 15.92, in Kerala 37.05 and in Tamil Nadu 9.59.

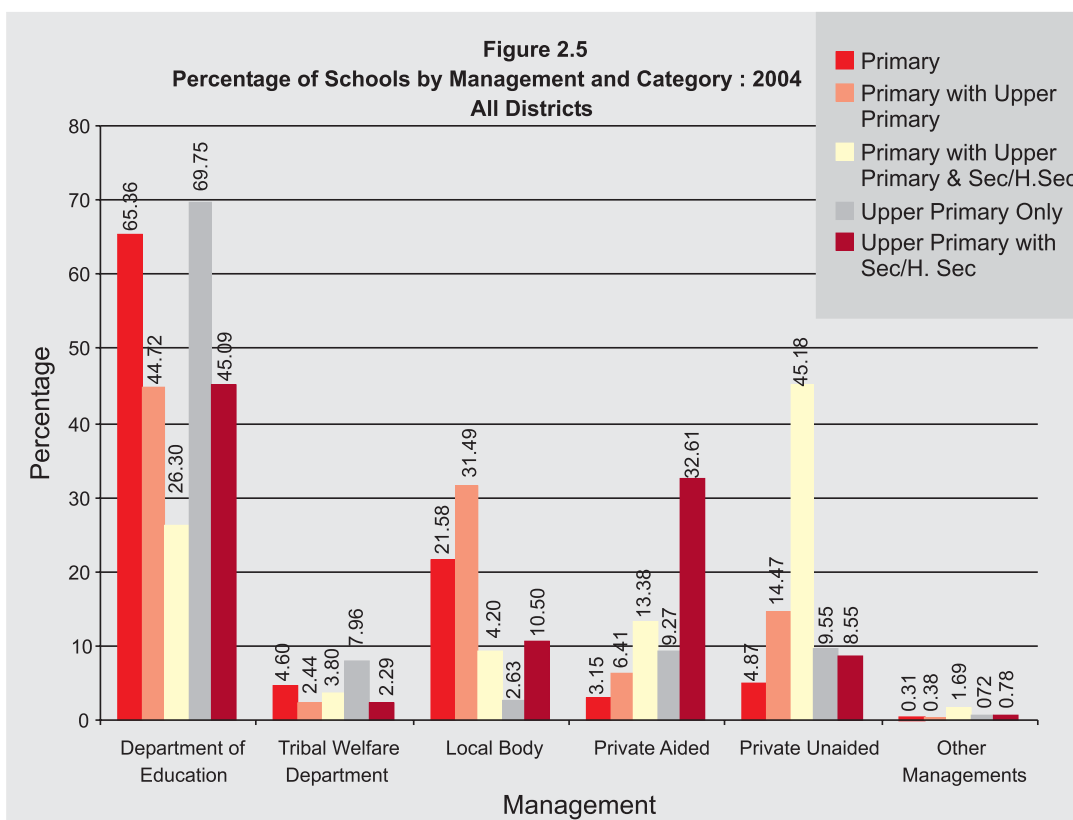
The category-wise distribution of schools (all category schools) run by the Department of Education shows that on an average 65.36 per cent of the total primary schools in the country are being run by the Department of Education itself. A cursory look, however, reveals that in many states, such schools are

We also observe that, 69.75 per cent of the total independent Upper Primary schools (63,779) of the country are being run by the Department of Education. In Assam (73.01 per cent), Bihar (95.25 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (99.61 per cent), Jharkhand (83.87 per cent), Orissa (65.28 per cent), Rajasthan (83.47 per cent), Tripura (100.00 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (72.18 per cent) and Uttaranchal (82.93 per cent), majority of the

independent Upper Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. Kerala (9.76 per cent), Maharashtra (1.48 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (4.76 per cent) had only a few such schools in 2004.

Further, the table shows that only 45 per cent

Department. Rest of the states also has only a few Primary-integrated Upper Primary schools being run by the respective state 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



schools each of Primary integrated with Upper Primary and Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools, are managed by Department of Education. In states like Assam (95.91 per cent), Bihar (97.55 per cent), Jharkhand (94.25 per cent), Orissa (92.48 per cent), Tripura (97.38 per cent) and West Bengal (75.96 per cent), majority of Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. On the other hand, Kerala (40.76 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (53.84 per cent) have lesser number of such schools being run by the state Education

Education. It is also noticed that Tamil Nadu, which has only 3.79 per cent Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools has about 61 per cent Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools being run by the Department of Education.

Distribution of schools shows that on an average 65.36 per cent primary schools in the country are being run by the Department of Education itself

(b) Tribal/Social Welfare Department

The percentage of schools being run by the Tribal/Social Welfare Department is only 4.30 per cent of the total 9,31,471 schools. Except in the states of Chhattisgarh (34.33

per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (18.40 per cent), in all other states the percentage of schools being run by the respective state Tribal/Social Welfare Department is much lower than the all-India average of 4.30 per cent. Almost similar percentage share is noticed in case of the other types of schools also. Further, it is observed that of the total 6,37,469 Primary schools, only 4.60 per cent schools have the Tribal/Social Welfare Department as their management. The highest percentage of schools run by the Tribal/Social Welfare Department is in the category of independent Upper Primary schools (7.96 per cent). An interesting point that has been noticed is that barring Chandigarh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, the Tribal/Social Welfare Department has its presence in all the other states. By and large also true for different categories of schools.

(c) Local Body Management

As many as 20.89 per cent of total schools are under Local Body managements. This percentage is as high as 64.42 in Andhra Pradesh, 67.81 in Gujarat, 74.03 in Maharashtra, 30.63 in Rajasthan and 59.20 in Tamil Nadu. Rest of the states have below one per cent to five per cent schools being run by the Local Body managements. It is also observed that it is the Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools that have the highest percentage under the management of the Local Bodies (31.49 per cent). In the same way the percentage of independent Primary schools is 21.58 per cent, and of Upper Primary integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools is 10.50 per cent. In the rest of the school categories, the variation is from

In Bihar, more than 99 per cent of the total primary schools are being run by the Department of Education

2.63 per cent in case of independent Upper Primary schools to 31.49 per cent in case of the Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools. The majority of Primary schools in Andhra Pradesh (71.22 per cent), Gujarat (72.03 per cent), Maharashtra (86.95 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (72.87 per cent) had Local Body managements in 2004.

(d) Private Aided/Unaided Management

As many as 53,560 and 72,282 schools are being managed by the Private Aided (5.75 per cent) and Private Unaided (7.76 per cent) managements respectively. Together, they run a total of 1,25,842 schools, which is 13.51 per cent of the total schools being run by the Private managements.

The state-wise distribution of schools having Private Aided managements shows that their number is as high as 55.74 per cent in Kerala, followed by Tamil Nadu with 17.63 per cent and Maharashtra with 16.60 per cent. Meghalaya, a north-eastern state too had high percentage (38.11) of such schools in 2004. Rest of the states, except Andhra Pradesh (3.95 per cent), Assam (3.71 per cent), Karnataka (4.81 per cent), Tripura & Uttar Pradesh (3.89 per cent) and West Bengal (7.90 per cent) have only a few private aided schools. It has also been noticed that more than 32 per cent Upper Primary integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have Private Aided managements. In rest of the school categories, the percentage varies from 31.5

As many as 53,560 and 72,282 schools are being managed by the Private Aided and Private Unaided managements

per cent in case of Primary to 13.38 per cent in case of Primary integrated with the Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Barring Primary integrated with Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, majority

of the other types of schools in Kerala has the Private Aided management. It is high 56.39 per cent; in case of Primary and at 54.30 per cent in case of Primary with Upper Primary. Upper Primary only constitute 82.28 per cent, and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools are 62.06 per cent. In addition, a good number of schools in Kerala also have Private Unaided managements. Compared to other school types, Tamil Nadu also has a good number of schools across school types that have the Private Aided managements. States, such as Karnataka (12.50 per cent), Kerala (26.09 per cent), Meghalaya (64.69 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (40.12 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (34.47 per cent), Uttaranchal (27.43 per cent) and West Bengal (40.76 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. It is observed that more than 45.18 per cent of the total 19,531 integrated Higher Secondary schools have the Private Unaided managements. This is also the type of schools where the percentage of Private Unaided management is the highest. In a few states, such as Andhra Pradesh (39.40 per cent), Chandigarh (28.32 per cent), Haryana (45.37 per cent), Chhattisgarh (70.35 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (91.01 per cent), Karnataka (63.74 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (52.08 per cent), Mizoram (67.74 per cent), Rajasthan (52.89 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (86.81 per cent), majority of integrated Higher Secondary Schools have Private Unaided managements. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Kerala is only 11.55 and in West Bengal only 2.19. Almost similar trend is observed in the case of Primary attached to Upper Primary schools having Private Unaided managements. In Karnataka, 54.16 per cent Upper Primary attached with

More than 45.18 per cent of the total 19,531 integrated Higher Secondary schools have the Private Unaided managements

Secondary and Higher Secondary schools, have Private Unaided managements compared to 36.60 per cent in Gujarat, 33.33 per cent in Mizoram, and 21.26 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. It may also be noted that an overall of about 14.47 per cent Primary integrated with Upper Primary schools have the Private Unaided managements. A few states have a higher percentage than the all-India average. Such states are Andhra Pradesh (17.49 per cent), Chandigarh (65.22 per cent), Chhattisgarh (37.99 per cent), Haryana (31.07 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (97.18 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (29.02 per cent), Mizoram (58.56 per cent), Rajasthan (31.86 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (68.95 per cent) and Uttaranchal (62.93 per cent). On the other hand, in about 14 states, the percentage is lower than the national average of 14.47. Kerala has only 1.46 per cent Primary integrated with Upper Primary schools which have Private Unaided managements.

SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS

As already mentioned, 87.12 per cent of the total 9,31,471 schools that impart elementary education in the country are in the rural areas. Except in the states of Mizoram (77.62 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (77.22 per cent), in the rest of the states, percentage of schools in the rural areas is above 80. A few states, such as Assam (94.30 per cent), Bihar (93.46 per cent), Chhattisgarh (90.52 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (96.47 per cent), Jharkhand (94.66 per cent), Meghalaya (94.11 per cent), Orissa (92.61 per cent), Punjab (93.11 per cent), Tripura (94.56 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (90.44 per cent) have above 90 per cent schools located in the rural areas as in 2004.

Further, it has also been noticed that majority of schools, except the integrated Higher Secondary schools (59.15 per cent), are located in the rural areas. The percentage is as high as 91.18 in case of independent Primary schools, followed by Primary integrated with Upper Primary (81.52 per cent), independent Upper Primary (90.84 per cent), and Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher

Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have above 90 per cent schools located in the rural areas

a number of states is well above the average of the 539 districts. In the states of Assam (95.19 per cent), Bihar (95.40 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (97.64 per cent), Jharkhand (96.80 per cent), Meghalaya (95.67 per cent) and Tripura (97.35 per cent), more than 95 per cent of Primary schools are located in the rural areas. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Chandigarh is as low as 29.17 per cent. In all other states,

Table B7
Schools in Rural Areas by Management: 2004

(Percentage)

School Category	Management						
	Department of Education	Tribal/Social Welfare Department	Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Other Managements	All Managements
Primary Only	93.30	95.83	93.30	70.19	63.33	80.01	91.18
Primary with Upper Primary	89.38	90.14	87.44	54.10	55.63	60.24	81.52
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	80.46	88.69	76.52	57.90	41.83	40.79	59.15
Upper Primary Only	93.06	95.45	83.92	87.11	76.33	90.41	90.84
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	82.96	84.43	81.60	67.97	46.35	68.26	74.70
All Schools	92.28	94.80	91.31	67.87	58.52	73.61	87.12

Note : Total may not add to hundred because of no-responses and rounding of figures.

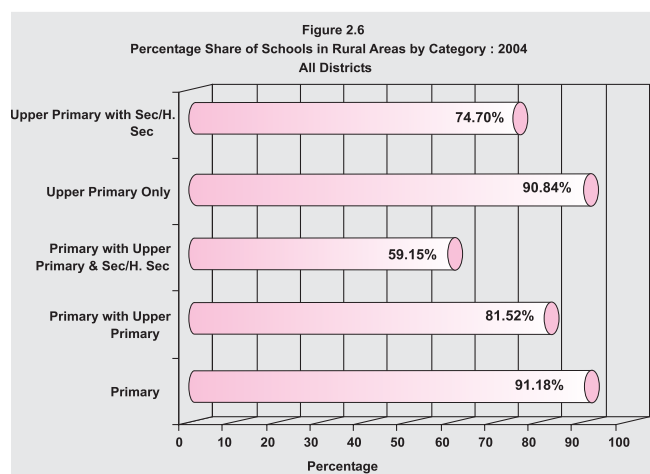
Secondary schools (74.70 per cent). On the other hand, of the total 19,531 integrated Higher Secondary schools, only 59.15 per cent schools are located in the rural area which is much lower than the other types of schools located in these areas. The distribution of schools by management in rural areas does not show any significant deviation than the distribution of schools by management in all areas.

So far as the Primary schools are concerned, more than 91 per cent of the total 6,37,469 Primary schools are located in the rural areas. However, the percentage of such schools in

the percentage is well above 80. On the other hand, 95.57 per cent in Tripura and 93.92 per cent Upper Primary schools in Assam are located in the rural areas. Tripura also had 86.90 per cent independent Higher Secondary schools located in the rural areas. All the independent Upper Primary schools in Sikkim and more than 98 per cent such schools in Himachal Pradesh are located in the rural 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 2004 reveals an upper primary school/section for every set of 2.87 primary

Table B8

Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections: 2003 & 2004

Year	Average Based on	Ratio
2003	461 districts	3.18
2004	539 districts	2.87

schools/sections at the national level as compared to 3.18 in 2003 (Table B8). This shows the average of all the 539 districts from which data under DISE was obtained for the year 2004. Despite the increase in number of

However, the ratio is still high at 3.14 in the rural areas compared to only 1.71 in the urban areas. Further, a significant difference in ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is noticed in schools run by the Government and Private managements which is true for both the rural and urban areas. The ratio in Government run schools works out to be 3.46 compared to 1.27 in Private managed schools (Table B9). However, no significant difference is noticed in the ratio in Private managed schools in rural and urban areas. All the three types of Government managements, namely Department of Education, Tribal and Social Welfare Department, and Local Body, have higher ratio in rural areas than the urban areas and the difference between the two is wide and significant. Further, in rural areas it has been observed that the ratio in case of both the Local Body, and Social and Tribal Welfare Department, is almost two but the same is not true in case of ratio in the rural areas. Both in the rural and urban areas, the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is well above two in case of schools run by the Department of Education.

Table B9

Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections by Management: 2004

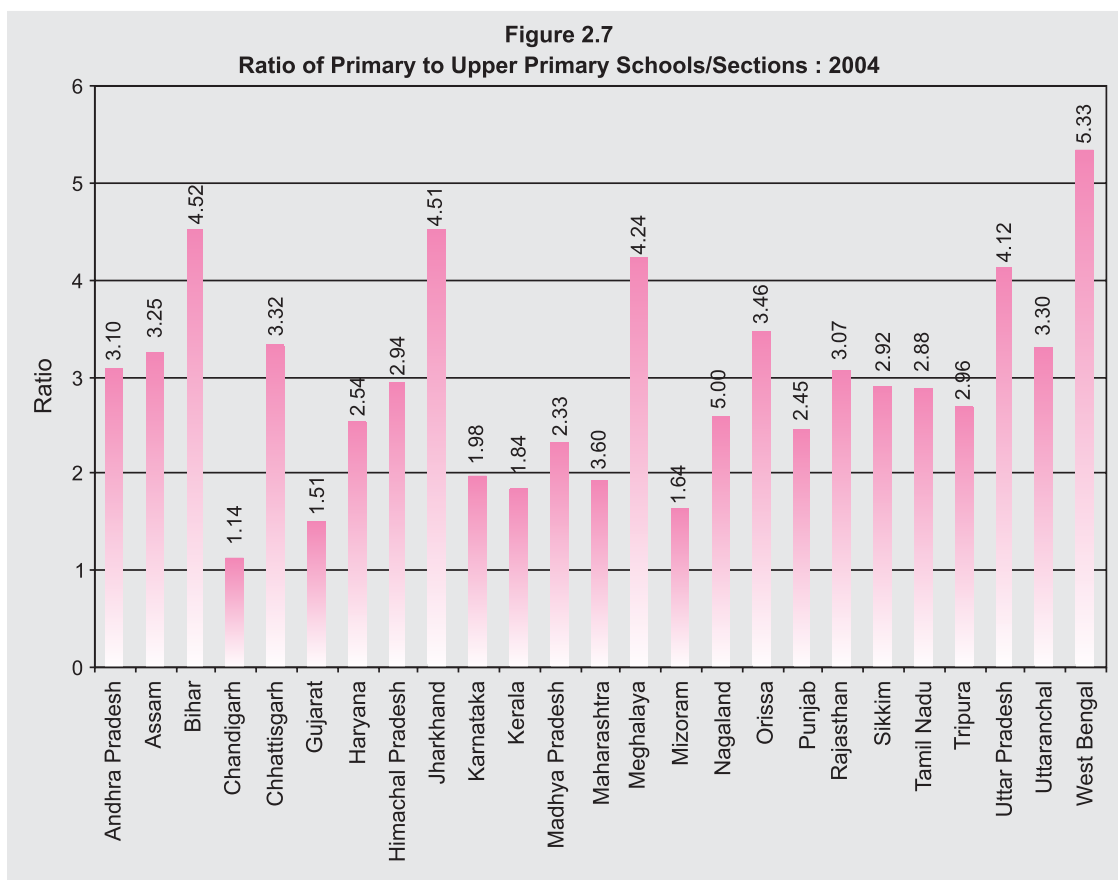
Management	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas
Department of Education	3.67	2.41	3.53
Tribal/Social Welfare Department	3.29	1.98	3.19
Local Body	3.52	2.03	3.32
ALL Government Managements	3.61	2.27	3.46
Private Aided	0.95	1.04	0.98
Private Unaided	1.59	1.42	1.54
ALL Private Managements	1.27	1.28	1.27

Primary schools by 35,603 during the intervening period, the improved ratio reflects the impact of interventions being made in extending schooling facilities.

It is noticed that in a few states, the ratio is better than the national average of 2.87. Karnataka (1.98) has almost an Upper Primary school/section for every two Primary

schools/sections it has. Chandigarh (1.14), Gujarat (1.51), Kerala (1.84), Maharashtra (1.93) and Mizoram (1.64) also have the ratio

have an Upper Primary school/section per three Primary Schools/sections they have. Except Meghalaya (4.24), all other states



below two. On the other hand, a few states have shown improvement in the ratio over the previous year. The ratio in Madhya Pradesh has declined from 2.64 to 2.33 and in Tamil Nadu from 2.92 to 2.88; these states have provided an Upper Primary school/section for every 2-3 Primary schools/sections they have. The ratio in Uttar Pradesh (5.00 to 4.12) has also improved significantly. Despite improvement, the ratio in the states of Bihar (4.52), Jharkhand (4.51) and West Bengal (5.33) is still high as average number of Primary schools per Upper Primary school in these states is four and more. Andhra Pradesh (3.10), Assam (3.25), and Rajasthan (3.07) also

from the north-eastern region have ratio below three.

NEW SCHOOLS OPENED SINCE 1994

Significant improvement in the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections in the recent past is mainly because of a large number of schools have been opened under the DPEP. This is also evident in the number of schools that have been opened since 1994, the year in which DPEP was initiated. The same is also partly true because of the SSA under which quite a number of new schools have been opened since 2001. This trend is likely to continue in years to come

A significant difference in ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools is noticed in schools run by the Government and Private managements

because activities under SSA have started gaining momentum. All the States and UTs of the country have already been covered under SSA. Under the SSA, it is mandatory for

opened across 25 States & UTs since 1994, most of which have the school building (86.92 per cent). In Andhra Pradesh (21,654), Madhya Pradesh (21,864), Rajasthan (36,355)

Table B10
Schools Established Since 1994 by Category

School Category	Number of Schools				
	Up to 2003	% Schools with Building	Up to 2004	% Schools with Building	Schools opened during 2003 & 2004
Primary Only	120176	83.48	133230	86.82	13054
Primary with Upper Primary	16546	94.8	19909	96.3	3363
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	3368	96.5	4002	97.68	634
Upper Primary Only	15623	73.4	22106	74.59	6483
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	3943	96.9	5690	97.03	1747
All Schools	159656	82.63	184937	86.92	25281

all the districts to develop Annual Work Plan which is appraised by the Project Approval Board. In a good number of districts, the diagnosis exercise was rigorously undertaken, and additional schools planned effectively. This is reflected by as high a number of new schools opened

and Uttar Pradesh (41,115), a large number of new schools opened since 1994, majority of which have the school building. Only a few schools were opened across the five north-eastern states are included in DISE 2004. Needless to mention that it is for the first time that a concept of developing district

Table B11
Percentage of Schools
Established Since 1994 to Total Schools by Category: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas
Primary Only	20.96	20.30	20.90
Primary with Upper Primary	11.16	21.15	13.00
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	21.39	19.22	20.49
Upper Primary Only	36.20	19.15	34.66
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	13.17	10.30	12.45
All Schools	20.23	19.36	19.93

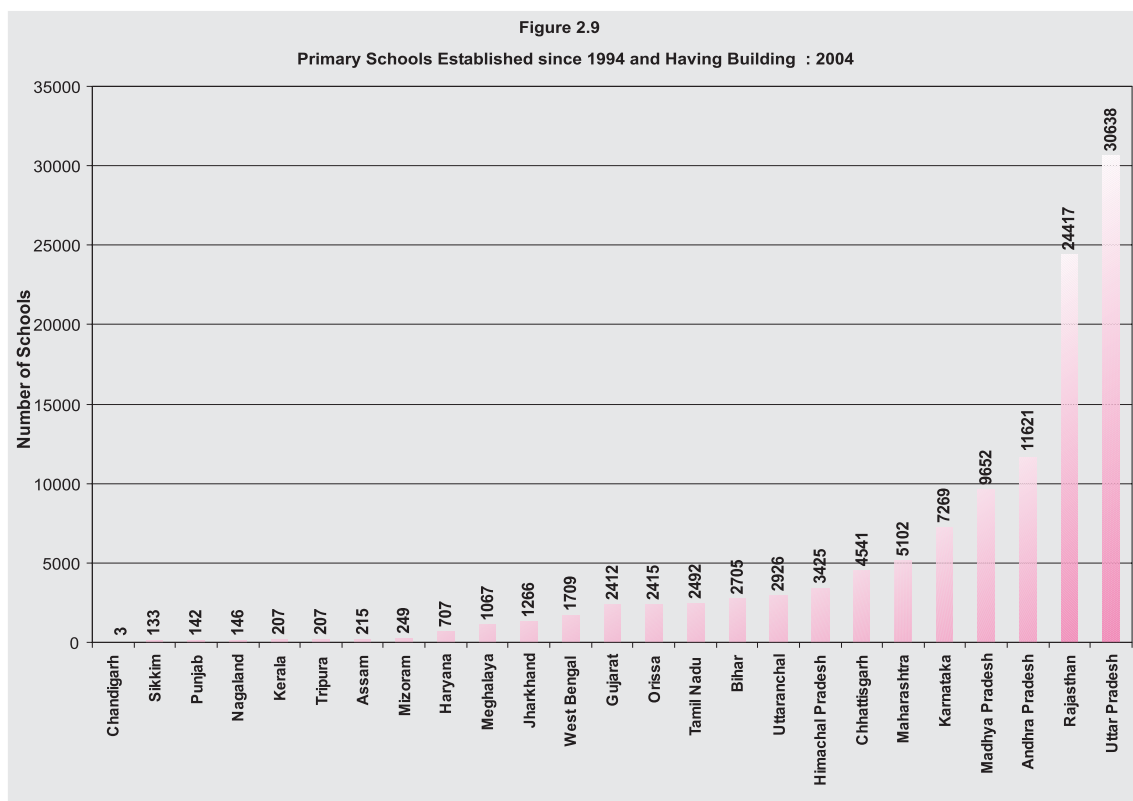
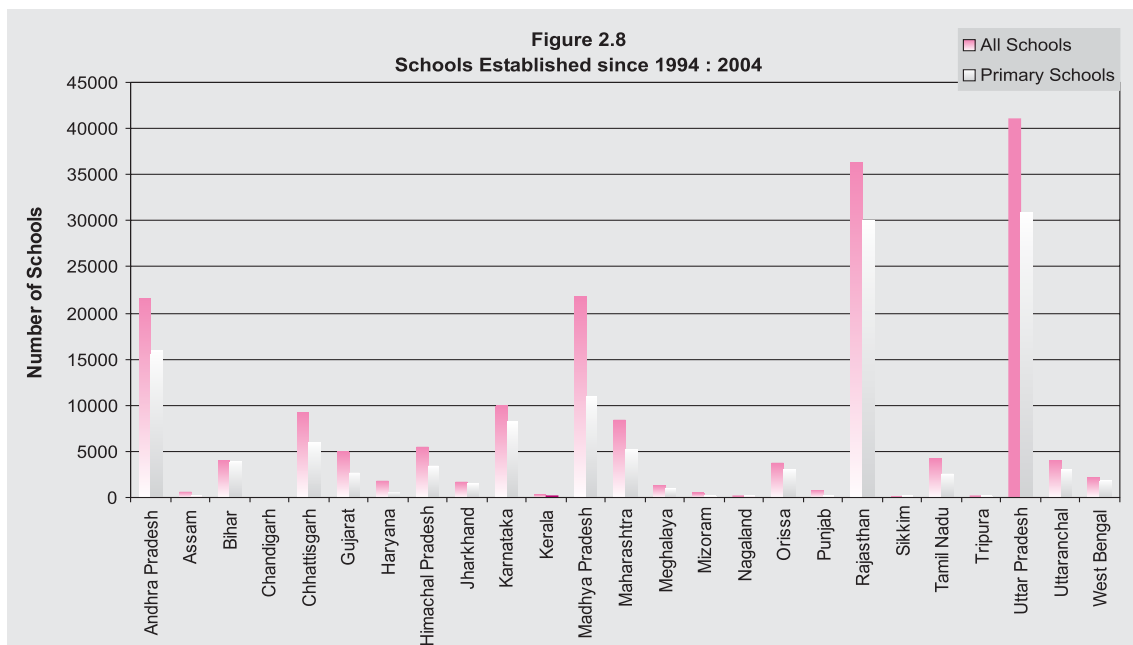
during 2003 and 2004 as 25,281 (see Table B10).

As many as 1,84,937 schools have been

educational plans in a decentralized mode has been introduced in these states through the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*. In Assam (617) and in Kerala (383), both DPEP states, only a

few schools were opened since the inception of DPEP in 1994.

However, the percentage of such schools is much higher in urban areas (94.58 per cent)



It is heartening to note that most of the new schools (86.92 per cent) have a building.

than in the rural areas (85.94 per cent). The percentage of new schools having building was found to be as high as 96.67 per cent in

Uttar Pradesh. But in case of Andhra Pradesh this percentage was only 78.79, for Bihar 68.68 per cent, and Chhattisgarh 71.06 per cent. In a few states like Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and West Bengal, the percentage of schools opened with building was almost hundred.

Of the total schools opened, about 1,33,230 (71.77 per cent) were primary schools, most of which also had the school building (86.82 per cent). In the previous year, the corresponding number was 1,20,176 (75.27 per cent). The percentage of new primary schools is 20.90 per cent of the total primary schools in the country. Information on the new schools opened further reveals that a large number of other types of schools have also been opened across 25 states. However, the number of such schools compared to new primary schools is much less. The

Despite improvement, the ratio in the states of Bihar (4.52), Jharkhand (4.51) and West Bengal (5.33) is still high

new schools opened was the integrated Higher Secondary school (I-XII) (29.64 per cent). In Gujarat, this type of new schools were 30.56 per cent, in Haryana 39.02 per cent, in Himachal Pradesh 34.39 per cent, and in Rajasthan 30.97 per cent. On the other hand, in the states of Haryana (48.16 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (48.79 per cent), a little less than 50 per cent of the new schools opened were the independent Upper Primary schools. The percentage of such schools was as high as 70.42 per cent in Himachal Pradesh.

The highest number of 30,942 Primary schools opened in the state of Uttar Pradesh work out to 28.91 per cent of the total Primary schools in the state. Of the new schools opened, the percentage comes out to be 75.26 per cent. A good number of Primary schools have also been opened in Rajasthan (30,105) which is

Table B12
Schools Having Boundary Wall by Category: 2004

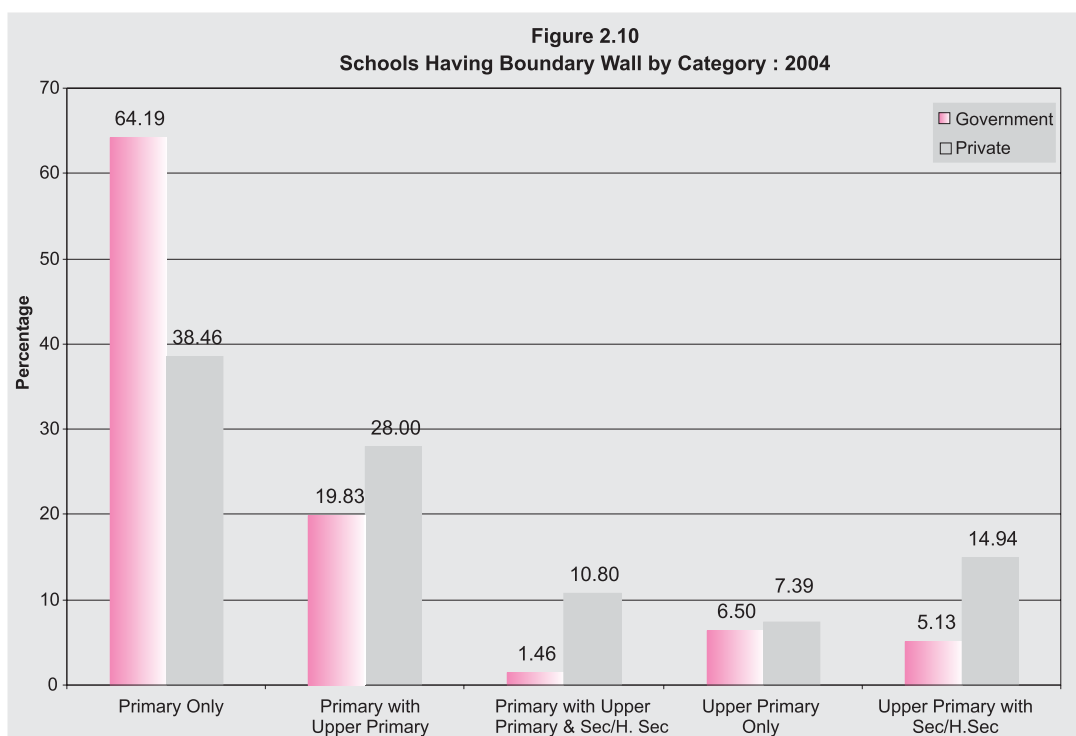
School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government	All Private
Primary Only	43.71	41.57	66.12	64.19	38.46
Primary with Upper Primary	65.89	63.00	78.69	19.83	28.00
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	79.01	71.02	90.80	1.46	10.80
Upper Primary Only	49.25	46.90	72.61	6.50	7.39
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	72.52	68.12	85.54	5.13	14.94
All Schools	50.55	46.88	73.66	47.06	72.89

percentage of new schools opened since 1994 to the total schools comes out to be 13.00 and 20.49 respectively in case of the Primary with Upper Primary and independent Higher Secondary schools. Comparatively, the percentage of new independent Upper Primary schools opened during the same period is much higher at 34.66 per cent (Table B11). In Andhra Pradesh one in three

57.22 per cent of the total Primary schools in the state. More than 80 per cent of these have got the school building. The percentage of new Primary schools opened in Rajasthan is 82.81 per cent of the total new schools opened since 1994. All the new schools in Rajasthan may not be only because of the DPEP intervention as the state was covered under the DPEP in the second

phase. A good number of schools was opened because of the state-specific interventions. The number of new Primary schools during the same period is also significant in the states of Andhra Pradesh (15,950; 27.55 per cent to total schools in the state), Madhya Pradesh (11,045; 20.20 per

cent) compared to 5 out of 10 schools in the rural areas. Not only that, a good number of Primary (56.29 per cent) and Upper Primary (49.25 per cent) schools do not have the boundary wall but surprisingly quite a good number of the integrated Higher Secondary schools (79.01 per cent) and Upper Primary



cent) and Uttar Pradesh (30,942; 28.91 per cent). In Uttar Pradesh, 99.02 per cent of the new Primary schools have school building.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Boundary Wall

A little less than half of the total 9,31,471 schools (all categories) in the country did not have boundary wall in 2004. About 4,60,635 schools across 539 districts are yet to be provided boundary wall. A significant difference is noticed in the schools located in the rural areas (46.86 per cent) and urban areas (73.66 per cent). About 7 out of 10 schools located in the urban areas have boundary wall

As many as 1,84,937 schools have been opened across 25 States & UTs since 1994, most of which have the school building

integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools (72.52 per cent) also do not have the boundary wall. However, 91 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools located in the urban areas have the boundary wall. All schools together have boundary wall in 47.06 and 72.89 per cent respectively in the Government and Private managed schools. Except in the case of Primary schools, the percentage of schools having boundary wall is higher than in the Government run such schools (Table B12).

So far as the Primary schools are concerned, the highest percentage of schools having boundary wall is in the state of

Haryana (89.70 per cent) and the lowest in Tripura (9.04 per cent). The partial data in case of Punjab also shows that 98.38 per cent Primary schools had boundary wall in 2004. As mentioned above, Punjab covered only the Government schools. Chandigarh

Government and Private managements. The state-specific distribution of schools without building reveals that as many as 35,449 schools (all categories) did not have building in 2004 which is 3.81 per cent of the total of 9,31,471 schools from which DISE 2004

Table B13
Number of Schools Without Building: 2004

School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	25777	23483	2221	25292	485
Primary with Upper Primary	1435	1252	179	1347	88
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	160	134	25	142	18
Upper Primary Only	7568	7251	311	7420	148
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	313	264	48	277	36
No Responses	196	123	17	190	6
All Schools	35449	32507	2801	34668	781

also had boundary wall in its majority of Primary schools (87.50 per cent). A few states, such as Andhra Pradesh (55.04 per cent), Chhattisgarh (51.84 per cent), Gujarat (51.50 per cent), Kerala (56.28 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (58.21 per cent), Maharashtra (50.11 per cent) and Rajasthan (54.31 per cent) are a few states that have provided boundary wall to over 50 per cent of their Primary schools. About 60 per cent Primary schools in north-eastern states do not have boundary wall.

School Buildings

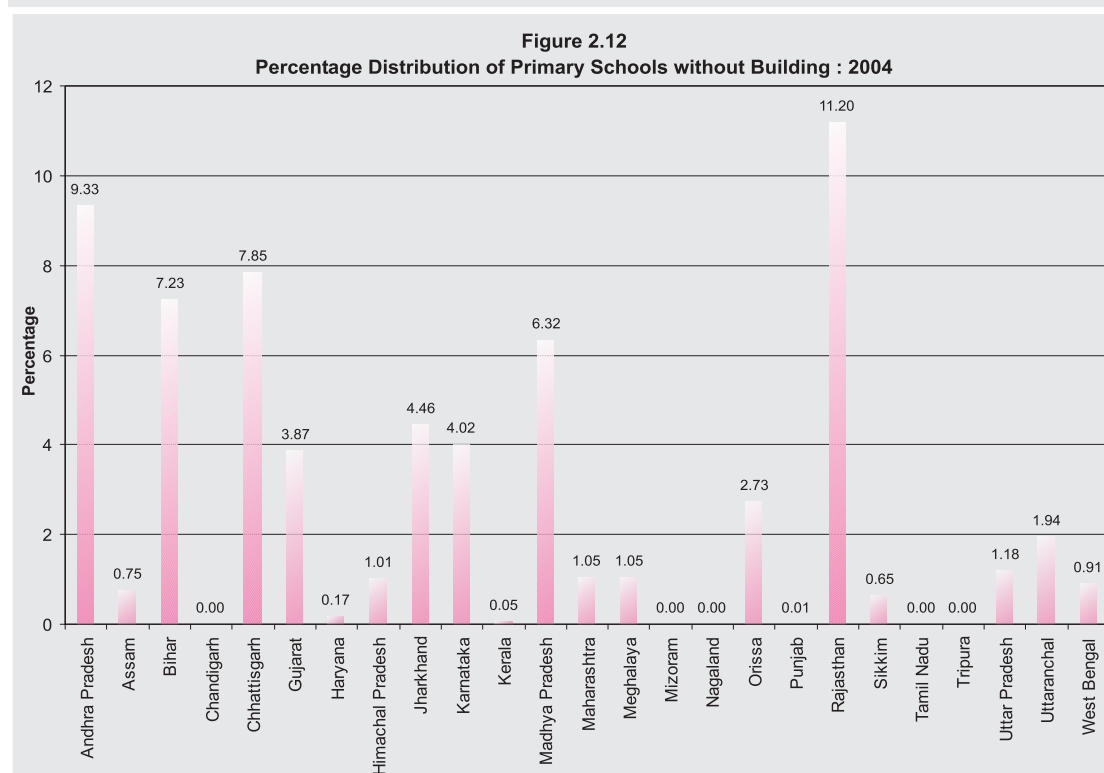
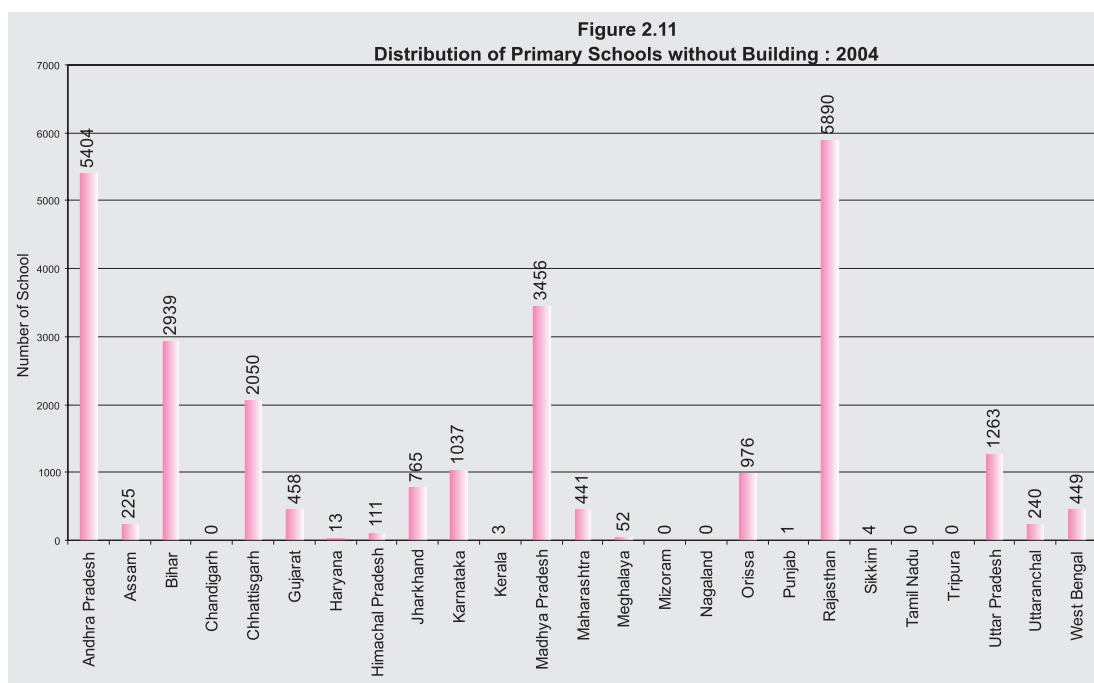
One of the essential requirements that every school should have is the school building. For this purpose, schools without building by category was analysed across 25 States and UTs, separately in the rural and the urban areas. This data has also been presented in case of the schools managed by the all

data is collected. The number of schools without building in the previous year was 62,996 (7.38 per cent of 8,53,601 schools). The majority of building-less schools are located in the rural areas (32,507 schools/91.71 per cent). Further, it has been observed that of the total building-less schools, as many as 34,668 schools are being run by the Government managements (97.80 per cent). Only 781 private schools (all categories) are yet to be provided building. The number of schools without building is as high as 11.87 per cent (7,568) in case of the independent Upper Primary schools. The percentage of building-less Upper Primary schools in Madhya Pradesh is 39.79 per cent compared to 23.47 per cent in Chhattisgarh, 15.90 per cent in Himachal Pradesh and 10.02 per cent in Uttaranchal. Further, it is observed that the majority of building-less schools (98.12 per cent) have the Government run managements.

In Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and West Bengal, the percentage of schools opened with building was almost hundred

The percentage of such schools is as high as 11.20 per cent in Rajasthan (5,890 schools), 9.33 per cent in Andhra Pradesh (5,404

schools) in Jharkhand. Further, it is observed that of the 1,07,033 Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh, only 1,263 (1.18 per cent) did not



schools), 6.32 per cent in Madhya Pradesh (3,456 schools), 7.84 per cent in Chhattisgarh (2,050 schools) and 4.46 per cent (1,037

have school building in 2004. Gujarat (3.87 per cent, 458 schools) and Orissa (2.73 per cent, 976 schools) too have a few such

schools, whereas only 3 Primary schools in Kerala and 90 schools in Tamil Nadu did not have school building in 2004. Provisions made available under the SSA can best be utilized in states that still have building-less schools.

Higher Secondary schools (313 schools, 0.68 per cent) also had no school building in 2004. It has also been observed that the percentage of schools without building is below one per cent in Haryana,

Table B14
Status of School Buildings by Category: 2004

School Category	Building Status				
	Private	Rented	Government	Government School in Rent-Free Building	Total
Primary Only	8.17	4.26	85.01	2.57	100.00
Primary with Upper Primary	13.46	11.95	72.45	2.15	100.00
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	41.22	22.56	32.99	3.23	100.00
Upper Primary Only	18.24	3.07	73.20	5.49	100.00
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	21.05	16.06	55.09	7.81	100.00
All Schools	11.10	6.52	79.41	2.97	100.00

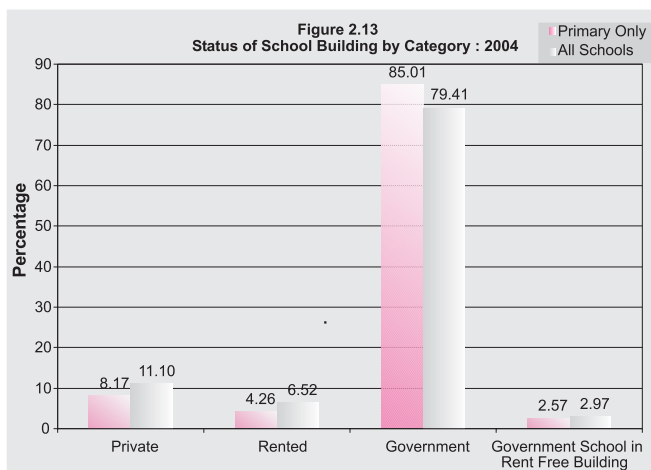
On the other hand, the number of building-less Primary schools has declined from 38,158 (6.34 per cent) in 2003 to 25,777 (4.04 per cent) in 2004. Of the total 25,777 building-less Primary schools, 91.10 per cent schools are located in the rural areas (Table B13).

Maharashtra and Uttaranchal, irrespective of the school type, which is also true for Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Status of School Buildings

It is not only the Primary schools that have no

Schools that have reported having building is also analysed with reference to the status of school building which is of the following four types: Private, Rented, Government and Government School in Rent-Free Building. About 79.41 per cent of the total 9,31,471 schools have Government buildings and 11.10 per cent schools have private buildings. Another 6.52 per cent schools have the rented building. On the other hand, about 3 per cent Government schools run in rent-free buildings (Table B14). Compared to 8.17 per cent Primary schools having private building, the percentage of other types of schools is much high. More than 41 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools have private building and 33 per cent government building. Another 23 per cent such schools have rented building. About 16 per cent Upper Primary attached



building but a few integrated Higher Secondary (160 schools, 0.82 per cent) and Upper Primary integrated with Secondary &

to Higher Secondary schools also have rented building compared to 12 per cent such Elementary schools. Altogether about 2.97 per cent Government schools are run in rent-free building and another 6.52 per cent in

rural areas have *pucca* building in case of 69.40 per cent schools against 74.52 per cent in the urban areas. About 10.09 per cent schools (total) have partially *pucca* building compared to 10.44 and 8.43 per cent schools

Table B15
Schools by Type of Building: 2004
(In Percentage)

School Category	Type of Building				
	Pucca	Partially Pucca	Kuccha	Tent	Multiple Type
Primary Only	70.62	11.19	2.20	0.16	8.40
Primary with Upper Primary	70.32	6.55	0.90	0.09	17.57
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	70.83	5.81	.92	.12	14.85
Upper Primary Only	62.81	13.03	3.84	0.18	5.14
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	71.01	6.60	1.42	0.10	17.30
All Schools (All Areas)	69.29	10.09	2.01	0.15	10.16
All Schools (Rural Areas)	69.40	10.44	2.15	0.15	10.53
All Schools (Urban Areas)	74.52	8.43	1.13	0.13	8.35

Note : Total may not add to hundred because of the no-responses. The difference may be attributed to both schools not having building and no responses.

rented building. Schools having rented building can be provided building under the SSA.

School Buildings by Type

On the one hand all schools do not have building and on the other hand those who have building may not necessarily have a permanent structure. To examine this, percentage distribution of schools is presented by type of building. *Pucca* (permanent), partially *pucca* (semi-permanent), *kuchcha* (temporary), tent and multiple types are different type of buildings that the schools have. School's having more than one type of building are termed as having multiple-type building. Irrespective of the school type, the percentage of schools with *pucca* building is higher than the same in the rural areas. All schools together in the

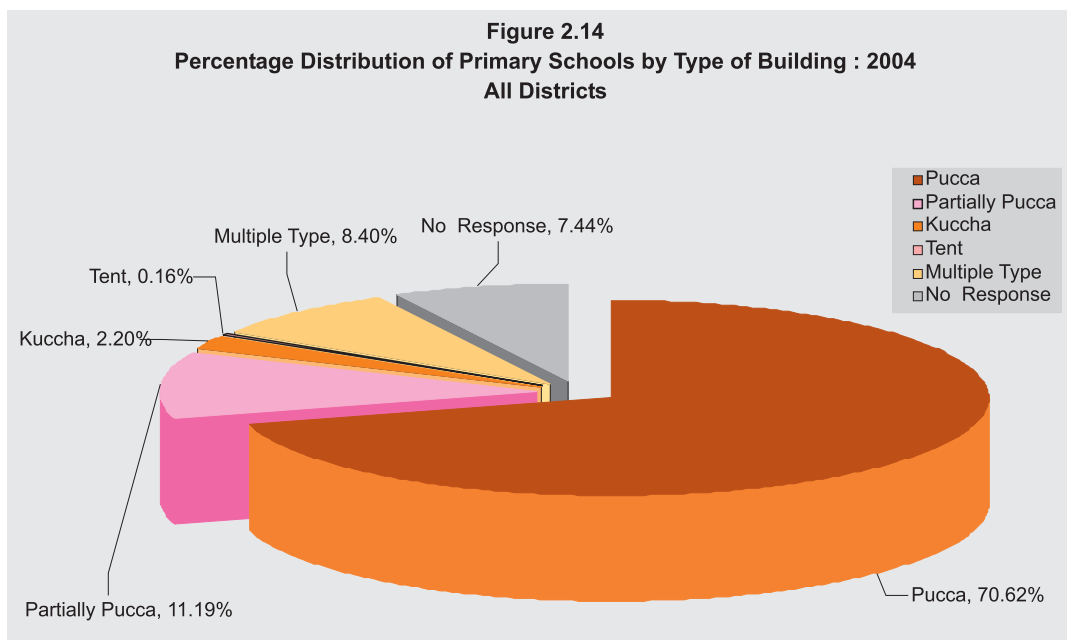
respectively in the rural and urban areas. About 2.15 per cent and 1.13 per cent schools (total) respectively, in the rural and urban areas, have *kuchcha* building. Irrespective of the school type and area, a few schools are functioning in tents. Both in percentage and absolute number, such schools are only a few. Both in the rural (10.53 per cent) and urban areas (8.35 per cent), a large number of schools have multiple-type buildings (Table B 15).

The distribution of schools by type of building shows that 70.62 per cent Primary schools have *pucca* (permanent) building as compared to 11.19 per cent schools having partially *pucca* and another 2.20 per cent *kuchcha* (temporary) building. Only a few Primary schools (0.16 per cent) are functioning in tents.

A good number of Primary schools have been opened in Rajasthan which is 57.22 per cent of the total Primary schools in the state

In addition, about 8.40 per cent Primary schools had the multiple-type school building in 2004. This, otherwise, indicates that as

also have *pucca* school building. More than 80 per cent Primary schools in Karnataka (83.71 per cent), Maharashtra (83.24 per



many as 1,87,288 (29.38 per cent) Primary schools are yet to be provided with the *pucca* school building. Not much change is noticed over the previous year.

(a) Primary Schools

Further, cursory look at the state-specific percentages of schools having *pucca* building reveals that none of the states have provided a *pucca* building to all of its Primary schools. The provision of *pucca* building varies from 99.20 per cent in Punjab (partial data) to 96.14 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 7.27 per cent in Nagaland. The percentage of schools having *pucca* building in case of all the north-eastern states is very low. It varies from 7.27 per cent in Nagaland to 34.75 per cent in Assam. The percentage of such schools in Kerala is 74.69 compared to only 50.34 per cent in Tamil Nadu. About 72 per cent Primary schools in Bihar and 73 per cent in Rajasthan

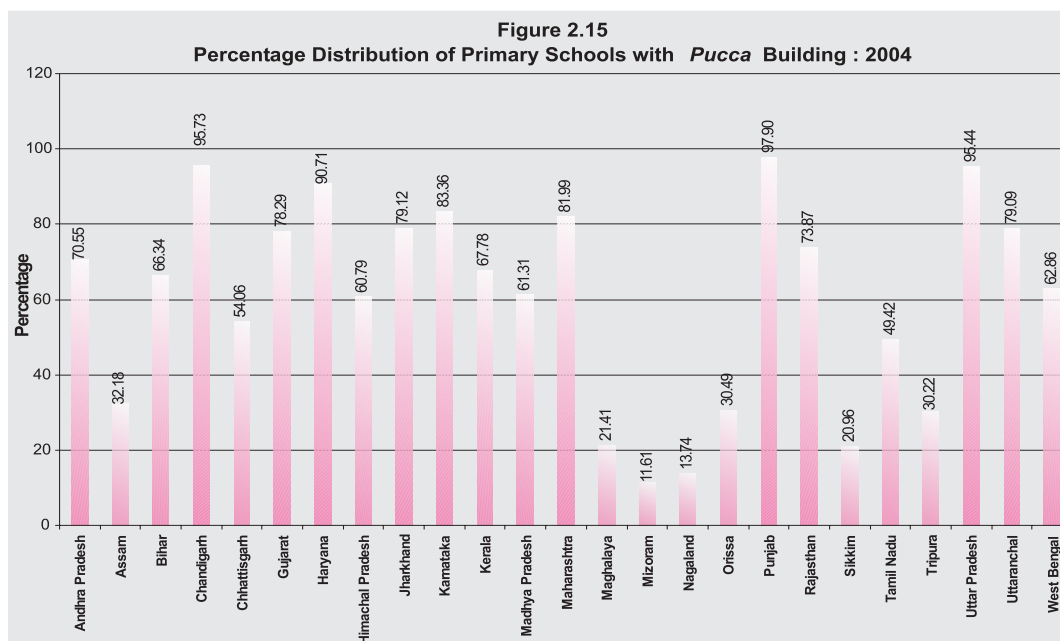
cent), Uttar Pradesh (96.14 per cent) and Uttaranchal (86.57 per cent) have *pucca* building. However, Orissa (31.01 per cent) has the lowest percentage of Primary schools that have *pucca* building amongst the larger states. The percentage of Primary schools having partially *pucca* building is low, except in the states of Assam (44.55 per cent), Chhattisgarh (23.01 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (11.38 per cent), Orissa (27.18 per cent), Tamil Nadu (19.86 per cent) and West Bengal (18.64 per cent). In north-eastern states, the percentage of schools having partially *pucca* building is higher than in states mentioned above. The percentage is as high as 57.36 per cent in Meghalaya, 70.76 per cent in Mizoram, and 7.10 per cent in Nagaland.

Distribution of schools without building reveals that as many as 35,449 schools did not have building in 2004

These states also have a good percentage of schools that have *kuchcha* building. The number of Primary schools having *kuchcha* building is

significant in the states of Assam (11.64 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (7.41 per cent), Meghalaya (18.92 per cent), Mizoram (19.19 per cent), Nagaland (31.75 per cent), Sikkim

all such schools have *pucca* building. Gujarat (81.56 per cent), Haryana (81.38 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (80.28 per cent), Karnataka (84.24 per cent), Maharashtra



(17.24 per cent), Tripura (16.06 per cent), and West Bengal (5.05 per cent). The condition of classrooms also reveals that majority of classrooms in north-eastern states need either minor or major repairs. It seems that the sum of Rs 5,000/- being provided for the building repairs under SSA is not sufficient to fully take care of the repairs of the school building. Further, it is observed that only 1,020 (0.16 per cent) Primary schools are functioning in tents.

(b) Elementary Schools

About 70.32 per cent Elementary schools have *pucca* building compared to 6.55 per cent schools having partially *pucca*, and another 0.90 per cent with *kuchcha* building. About 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 (around 70 per cent). In 10 states, more than 80 per cent Elementary schools have *pucca* building. In Chandigarh

(81.65 per cent), Rajasthan (80.55 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (90.96 per cent) and Uttaranchal (83.30 per cent) are a few states in which Elementary schools, more than 80 per cent, have *pucca* building. There are only few Elementary schools (0.09 per cent) in the country which are functioning in tents.

(c) Upper Primary Schools

Further, it has been observed that only 62.81 per cent independent Upper Primary schools have *pucca* building. Majority of such schools are in Gujarat (94.65 per cent), Haryana (94.99 per cent), Karnataka (82.50 per cent), Maharashtra (77.78 per cent), Rajasthan (85.45 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (94.07 per cent) and Uttaranchal (79.00 per cent). Amongst larger states, the lowest percentage of such schools is in the state of Assam (21.47 per cent). Mizoram too has only 10.11 per cent such schools. Madhya Pradesh and Kerala respectively have only 41.18 and 68.24 per cent Upper Primary

schools with *pucca* building. Percentage of independent Upper Primary schools having partially *pucca* building is 13.03, compared to 3.84 per cent schools having *kuchcha* building. Only 0.18 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 70.83 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools have *pucca* building compared to 5.81 per cent having partially *pucca*, and 0.92 per cent only *kuchcha* building. About 15 per cent of such schools have the multiple-type of school building. A negligible number of integrated Higher Secondary schools (0.12 per cent) is functioning in tent. Above 85 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools in Chandigarh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh have *pucca* building. More than 35 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools in Assam, 31.69 per cent in Meghalaya, 41.94 per cent in Mizoram and 47.67 per cent in Nagaland have the partially *pucca* building.

Schools by Classrooms

Having adequate number of instructional rooms, is an essential requirement that every 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 DPEP launched in 1994, also provided additional classrooms. A number of new

Distribution of schools having pucca building reveals that none of the states have provided a pucca building to all of its Primary schools

schools were opened with school building with at least two classrooms. The programme that was initiated in 42 districts across 7 states was later extended to about 272 districts across 18 states. The efforts made are reflected in the average number of instructional rooms presented by school category.

(a) Average Number of Classrooms

Irrespective of the schools type, a school imparting elementary education in 2004 had an average of 3.7 rooms. However, a significant difference is noticed in case of the schools located in the rural (3.3 rooms) and urban areas (6.7 rooms). On the other hand, Government managed schools have an average of 3.1 rooms per schools compared to 7.4 rooms in Private schools. It has also been observed that Primary schools also have an average of 2.6 instructional rooms (Government, 2.4 and Private schools, 5.0). Except in Assam, Primary schools in all other states have an average of more than 2 instructional rooms. Assam has only 1.5 rooms per school. Chandigarh (8.8 rooms), Kerala (5.9 rooms), Nagaland (4.9 rooms), Mizoram (4.1 rooms) and Sikkim (4.3 rooms) have average number of rooms well above the national average of 2.6 rooms. Bihar also has an average of 2 rooms per Primary school (Table B16).

The average number of instructional rooms further reveals that on an average an Elementary school has 6.0 rooms compared to 3.2 rooms in an independent Upper Primary school. Both the integrated Higher Secondary schools and Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools have an average of 11.0 and 9.2 rooms

All schools together in the rural areas have pucca building in case of 69.40 per cent schools against 74.52 per cent in the urban areas

respectively. Both the Chandigarh and Kerala states have very high average number of schools across school categories. In Chandigarh, the same varies from 8.8

presented reveals that on an average all schools in general and Primary schools in particular, have an average of 2 rooms. Despite significant achievements, a few

Table B16

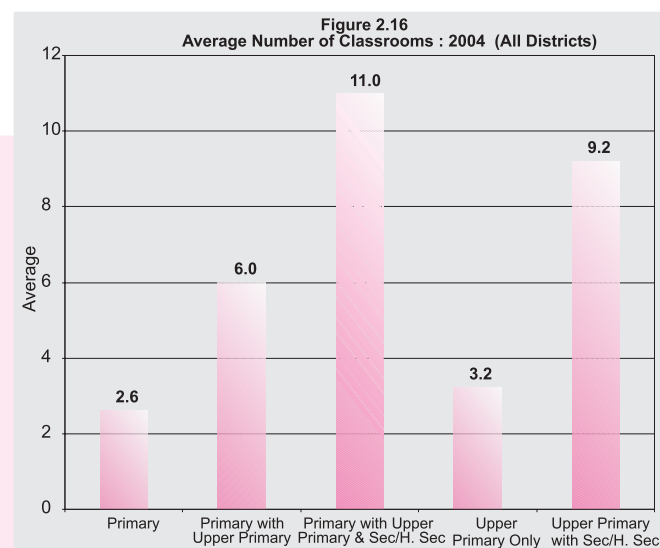
Average Number of Classrooms by School Category: 2004

School Category	Number of Classrooms				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	2.6	2.5	4.2	2.4	5.0
Primary with Upper Primary	6.0	5.6	7.8	5.4	8.1
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	11.0	9.1	13.8	8.2	13.0
Upper Primary Only	3.2	3.1	4.4	2.9	4.5
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	9.2	8.2	12.1	7.7	11.3
All Schools (All Areas)	3.7	3.3	6.7	3.1	7.4

Note : Total may not add to hundred because of the no-responses. The difference may be attributed to both schools not having building and no-responses.

rooms in Primary schools to 27.7 rooms in integrated Higher Secondary schools, and in Kerala, from 5.9 rooms in Primary schools to 22.8 in an integrated Higher Secondary

schools still may not have adequate number of classrooms which is not reflected in the average number of rooms presented above. To examine this, the distribution of schools by number of classrooms (zero, one, two, three etc.) and school category is analysed critically. This is presented separately for the rural and urban areas (Table B17).



school.

(b) Instructional Rooms

The average number of instructional rooms

The average of all the districts shows that the percentage of Primary schools without a classroom is 8.09, those having one classroom 14.99, having two 36.23; and of those 40.68 having three & more classrooms. The percentages of schools without classroom and having single classroom have declined from 11.72 to 8.09 and from 15.74 to 14.99 respectively. On the other hand, the percentage of Primary schools having 3 and more rooms improved from 35.65 in the previous year to its present level of 40.68. This shows that during the intermediary period a good number of schools without classroom were provided building and additional classrooms were added to the existing

schools. It is also observed that the percentage of schools without classroom is a bit high in the urban areas (8.00) compared

integrated Higher Secondary schools (86.78) and Elementary schools (85.77). On the other hand, about 4.20 per cent Upper Primary

Table B17

Distribution of Schools by Number of Classrooms: 2004
(In Percentage)

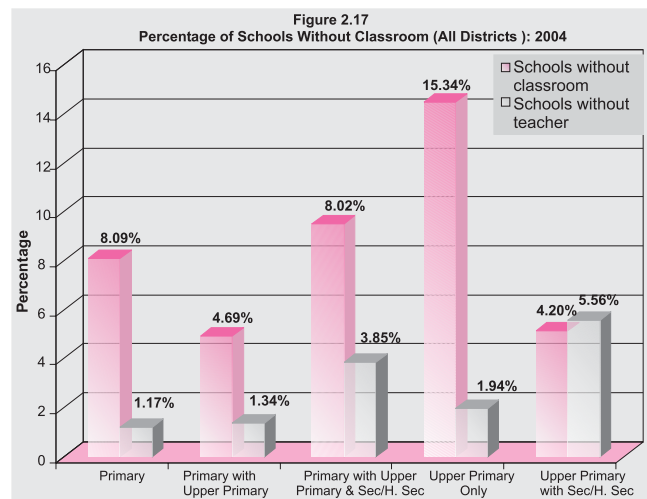
School Category	Number of Classrooms							
	0	1	2	3	4 - 6	7 - 10	11- 15	> 15
Primary Only	8.09	14.99	36.23	18.39	19.02	2.52	0.52	0.23
Primary with Upper Primary	4.69	1.86	7.68	10.09	35.58	32.06	5.71	2.33
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	8.02	1.60	3.60	4.13	16.21	26.45	19.33	20.66
Upper Primary Only	15.34	3.99	11.46	36.42	26.80	4.44	1.08	0.47
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	4.20	0.84	2.22	7.37	30.39	26.49	15.31	13.17
All Schools (All Areas)	8.84	10.94	27.06	17.21	22.57	9.19	2.54	1.67
All Schools (Rural Areas)	7.86	11.86	29.58	18.44	21.94	7.75	1.68	0.88
All Schools (Urban Areas)	8.00	4.96	10.57	9.54	29.30	20.78	9.18	7.66

with that in the rural areas (7.86). The same is just reverse in case of single-teacher schools and schools having two and more teachers.

Further, it is noticed that more than 53 per cent schools (all categories) have 3 or more instructional rooms which is true for all type of

integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools do not have any classroom, 0.84 per cent have one, 2.22 per cent have two, and 92.73 per cent have 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 (97.17 per cent) compared to only 15.52 per cent in Assam, and 20.73 per cent in Bihar. Majority of the Primary schools in Bihar (53.70 per cent) have two classrooms. Only 1.55 per cent Primary schools in Kerala have no classroom and 1.16 per cent one room. The corresponding percentages in Bihar are as high as 10.04 and 15.54 respectively. Perhaps, the lowest percentage of Primary schools having three & more classrooms is in the state of Assam (15.52 per cent). About 63 per cent of Primary schools in Assam have only one classroom and 13.81 per cent have two classrooms. The percentage distribution of Primary schools having three & more classrooms further reveals that only a few states have the percentage above 50. Chandigarh



schools. However, the percentage in case of independent Upper Primary schools (69.21) is a bit lower than the other school types. The percentage is as high as 92.73 in case of the Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools, followed by

(91.67 per cent), Haryana (61.29 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (65.00 per cent), Mizoram (95.72 per cent), Nagaland (94.21 per cent), Sikkim (78.67 per cent), Tamil Nadu (53.01 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (57.38 per cent) and Tripura (57.90 per cent) are such states. On the other hand, majority of Primary schools in Jharkhand (66.51 per cent) and Uttaranchal (56.01 per cent) have two classrooms. More than 16 per cent Primary schools in Madhya Pradesh have no classroom and 8.95 per cent schools have one, 31.77 per cent two, and 42.53 per cent three & more classrooms. More than 22 per cent Primary schools in Rajasthan do not have any classroom compared to 4.36 per cent schools having one, another 40.24 per cent have two and 33.12 per cent three & more classrooms. However, no significant difference is noticed in the availability of classrooms in Primary schools located in the rural areas.

Average number of instructional rooms reveals that on an average all schools in general and Primary schools in particular, have an average of 2 rooms

no classroom, one and two classrooms is also comparatively low. It has been observed that by and large integrated schools have more classrooms than the independent schools have.

Single-Classroom Schools

The number of single-teacher primary schools has declined over a period of time, mainly because of the provision of at least two classrooms under the Operation Blackboard scheme. Partially, it is also because of the initiatives like DPEP and SSA. The DISE data, however, reveals that still a large number of schools in the country have only one classroom which is termed as the Single-Classroom Schools. As many as 1,01,888 schools (all categories) in 2004 had only single classroom which is 10.94 per cent of the total 9,31,471 schools/sections imparting elementary education across 25 States & UTs from which DISE 2004 data was collected. As

Table B18

Average Number of Classrooms by School Category: 2004

School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	14.99	15.57	8.83	15.87	4.93
Primary with Upper Primary	1.86	2.06	0.92	2.15	0.75
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	1.60	2.24	0.64	3.15	0.51
Upper Primary Only	3.99	4.11	2.72	4.12	3.44
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	0.84	0.97	0.45	1.22	0.30
All Schools (All Areas)	10.94	11.86	4.96	12.24	2.62

It is also noticed that the percentage of schools having three & more classrooms in other types of schools is significantly high in most of the states compared to the Primary schools. Percentage of such schools having

many as 94.46 per cent of the total 1,01,888 single-classroom schools are located in the rural areas. Urban areas have only 5,361 (5.54 per cent) such schools.

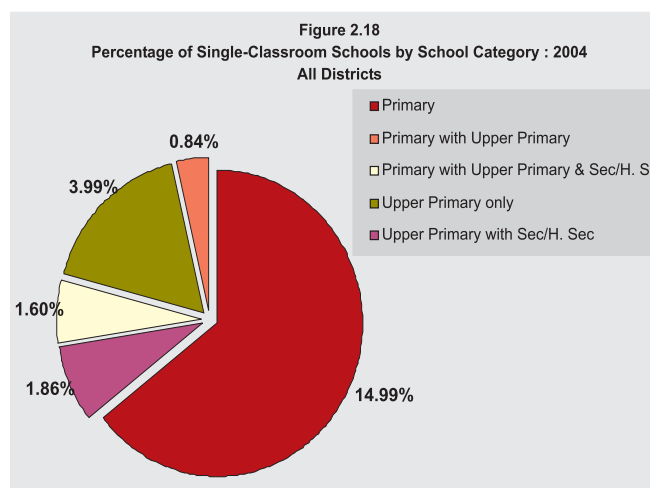
Though the majority of single-classroom

schools (14.99 per cent) are Primary schools, yet a good number of other types of schools also have single classroom. In other school types, the percentage varies from 0.84 in case of Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary, to 3.99 in case of independent Upper Primary Schools. Independent Elementary (1.86 per cent, 2,841 schools) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (1.60 per cent) also have a few single-classroom schools. Irrespective of the school type, percentage of single-classroom schools is much lower in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Further, a marked difference in percentage of single classroom is noticed in case of Government (12.24 per cent) and Private managed schools (2.62 per cent) (Table B 18).

Teaching in single-classroom Primary schools with all the children sitting in one room is a challenging task. Many single-classroom schools are also single-teacher schools. Unless all the schools are provided at least two rooms, meaningful teaching-learning transaction is not expected to take place. About 14.99 per cent Primary schools (95,588 schools) are single-classroom schools compared to 3.99 per cent independent Upper Primary schools, 1.86 per cent Elementary schools, 1.60 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools and 0.84 per cent Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher secondary schools. This reveals that not only Primary schools are single-classroom schools but other types of schools also have a few single-classroom schools, though their number are far below that of the Primary schools. Only 1.16 per cent Primary schools are single classroom schools in Kerala compared to 62.72 per cent Primary schools in Assam. In a few other states like Andhra Pradesh (34.25 per cent), Bihar (15.54 per cent), Karnataka

DISE data reveals that still a large number of schools in the country have only one classroom which is termed as the Single-Classroom Schools

(24.25 per cent), Meghalaya (30.79 per cent), Maharashtra (19.01 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (9.95 per cent), Orissa (10.19 per cent), Tamil Nadu (12.42 per cent) and West Bengal (20.94 per cent), the number of single-classroom Primary schools is high. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Haryana, Tripura, and West Bengal also have comparatively a high percentage of other types of schools that have only single classroom.



Condition of Classrooms

It is found that a good number of schools do not have a classroom. Even of those, schools that have a classroom, a few of them may not be in a good condition. This is also reflected in the DISE 2004 data when distribution of classrooms by condition is analysed. The analysis reveals that many among all types of schools need either major or minor repairs. About 66 per cent classrooms (all types) are of good condition and remaining 34.44 per cent need either major or minor repairs. The percentage of schools that need repairs is a bit higher in the rural areas than the same in the urban areas; it is true for all types

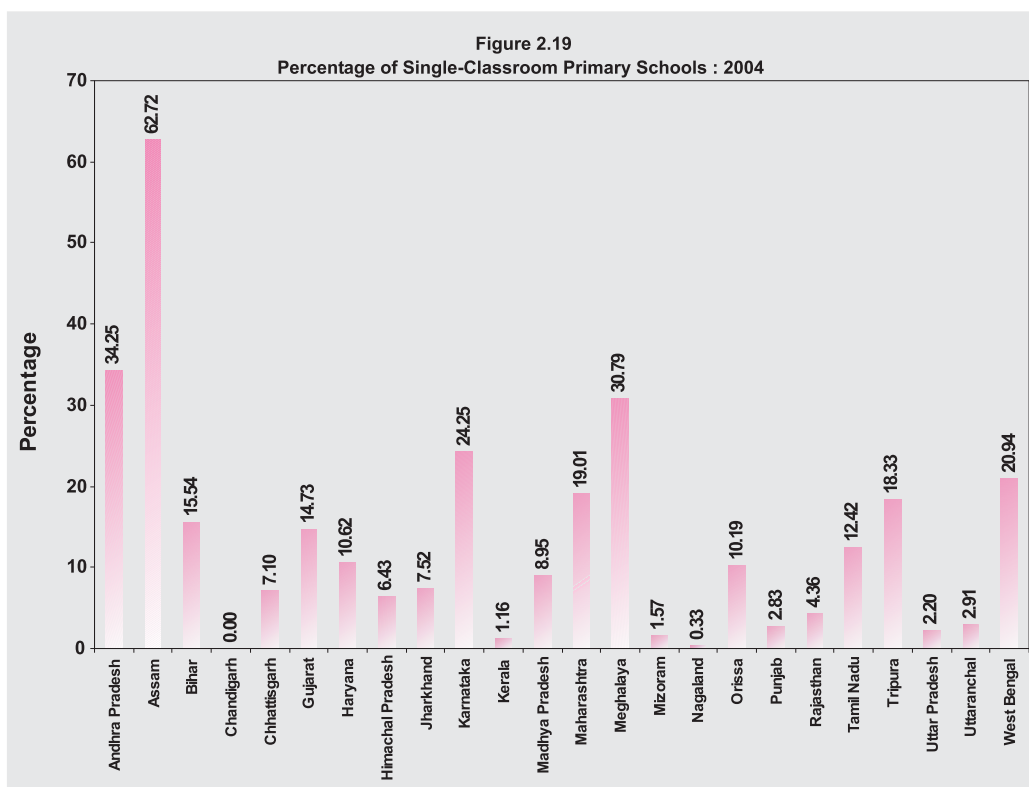
A school imparting elementary education in 2004 had an average of 3.7 rooms

of schools. The provisions made under the SSA can best be utilized in these schools.

Further, it is observed that Integrated Higher

Upper Primary schools need either major or minor repairs (Table B 19).

About 75 per cent classrooms in Primary



Secondary schools have the highest percentage (84.68) of good classroom, followed by independent Elementary schools (70.83 per cent), Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary (70.37 per cent), and Upper Primary schools (58.81 per cent). Primary schools have the least percentage (59.78) of good classrooms and 26.58 per cent classrooms need minor repairs and 13.64 major repairs. Altogether, as many as 40.22 per cent classrooms need either major or minor repairs. The percentage of such Primary school classrooms is as high as 42.53 in the rural areas. Comparatively, the percentage of classrooms that need major and minor repairs in other school types, except Upper Primary schools, is lower than that in the case of the Primary schools. About 41 per cent

About 66 per cent classrooms are of good condition and remaining 34.44 per cent need either major or minor repairs

schools in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra are of good condition as compared to only 16.78 per cent classrooms in Nagaland and 20.89 per cent in Meghalaya. Assam too has only 23.66 per cent good condition classrooms in Primary schools. In Assam, as many as 39.25 per cent classrooms in Primary schools need minor and 36.83 per cent major repairs. The lowest percentage of such classrooms needing minor and major is observed in the case of Maharashtra (17.29 per cent minor and 5.73 per cent major repairs), followed by Andhra Pradesh (18.17 per cent minor, and 7.21 per cent major repairs). Similar trend is visible in the case of Elementary schools and Higher Secondary schools. The majority of Primary school classrooms in all the north-eastern states

need major and minor repairs as percentage of good condition classrooms in these states is comparatively low. Rs.

Student-Classroom Ratio

The DISE reveals that student-classroom ratio is

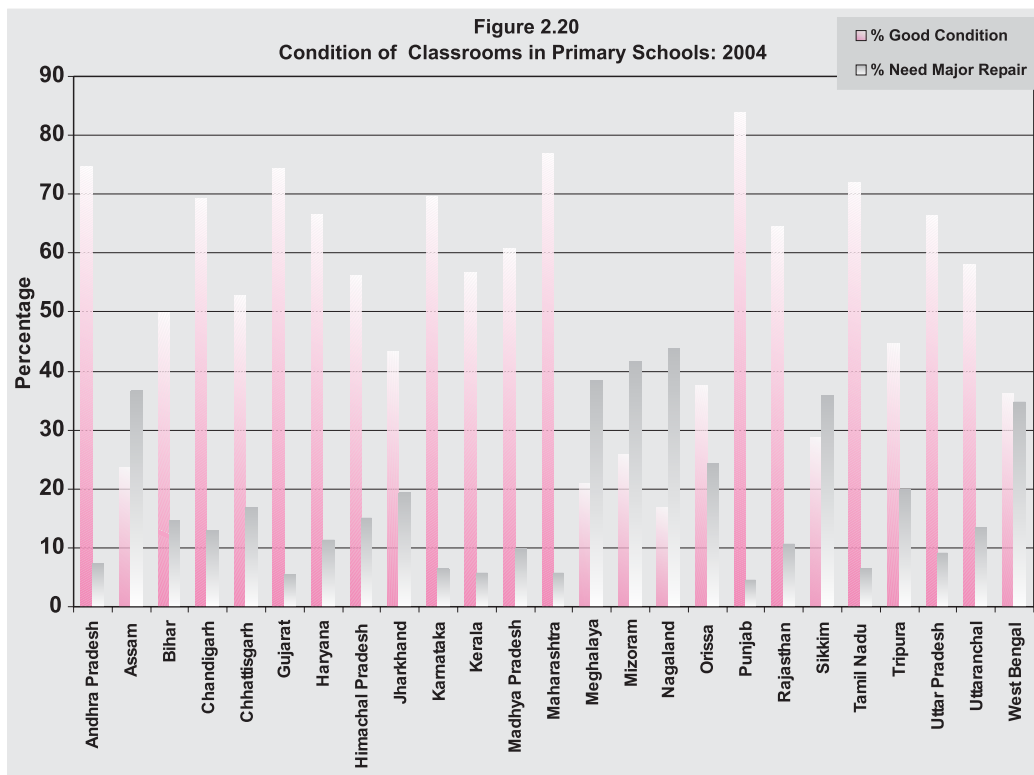
Table B19

Distribution of Classrooms by Condition and Category: 2004

School Category	Percentage				
	Good Condition	Need minor Repairs	Need Major Repairs	Need Minor and Major Repairs	Need Minor and Major Repairs in Rural Areas
Primary Only	59.78	26.58	13.64	40.22	42.53
Primary with Upper Primary	70.83	20.26	8.91	29.17	32.66
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	84.68	11.10	4.22	15.32	22.75
Upper Primary Only	58.81	24.87	16.32	41.19	42.68
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	70.37	19.11	10.52	29.63	33.69
All Schools (All Areas)	65.56	22.89	11.55	34.44	38.28

5,000/- made available to schools on account of school repairs under SSA can

high in a few states which is true for both rural and urban areas. Schools located in the rural



be best utilized in the north-eastern states.

areas have slightly a high ratio than the schools in the urban areas. All schools together have

an average of 42 students per classroom (rural 43 and urban 37 students per class).

Government schools have a classroom ratio of 43 against 32 in case of schools managed by the Private managements. Further, it has also been observed that student-classroom ratio is

per classroom), Bihar (85), Haryana (50), Jharkhand (52), Uttar Pradesh (62) and West Bengal (62) is very high compared to other states. These states should immediately look into the matter, otherwise it would be very difficult to retain children in the school.

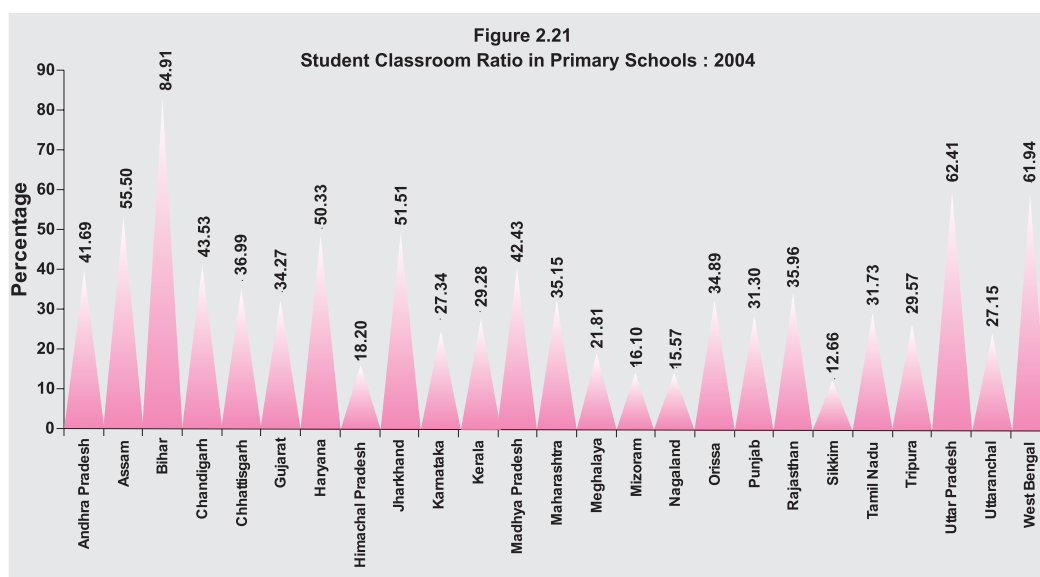
Table B20

Student-Classroom Ratio by Category: 2004

School Category	Student per Classroom				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	46	46	43	45	34
Primary with Upper Primary	43	43	42	45	34
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	30	31	29	35	26
Upper Primary Only	40	41	36	37	36
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	32	33	29	33	30
All Schools (All Areas)	42	43	37	43	32

higher in the Primary schools (46 students per classroom) compared to other school types. The lowest, 30 students per classroom, is

Himachal Pradesh (18 students per classroom) and all states from the north-eastern states have comfortable student-



observed in case of the integrated Higher Secondary schools. Independent Upper Primary schools also have a ratio of 40 students per classroom (Table B20). In case of Primary schools, the ratio in Assam (55 students

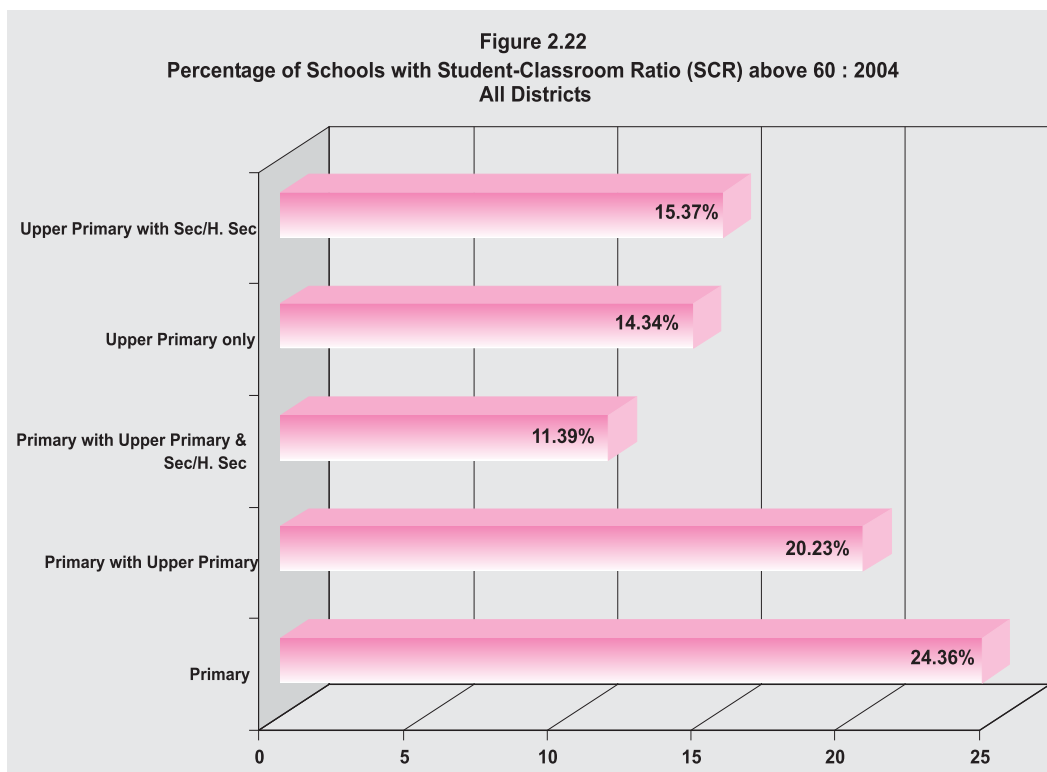
classroom ratio. The ratio is as low as 13 students per classroom in case of Sikkim compared to 22 in Meghalaya, 16 in Mizoram and Nagaland and 30 in Tripura.

Percentage distribution of schools having student-classroom ratio above 60 have also been analysed. The analysis shows that about 22 per cent (all categories) schools have the student-classroom ratio 60 and above. Irrespective of the type of schools, the percentage of such schools is much higher in

states have negligible number of such schools.

Schools by Enrolment

Information about schools distributed by enrolment in different slabs reveals that more than 42 per cent schools (all categories)



case of Government run schools compared to Private managed schools. The percentage of such Primary schools is higher than that of the all category schools at 24.36. In other school types, the percentage varies between 11.39 in integrated Higher Secondary schools to 20.23 in Elementary schools. The percentage of such schools is a bit lower in the urban areas than in the rural areas. It is interesting to note that 62.01 per cent Primary schools in Bihar and 49.64 per cent in Uttar Pradesh have student-classroom ratio of 60 and above. West Bengal too has the high percentage at 39.92 compared to 29.53 in Jharkhand. On the other hand, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, respectively, have only 2.33 and 8.45 per cent such schools. The north-eastern

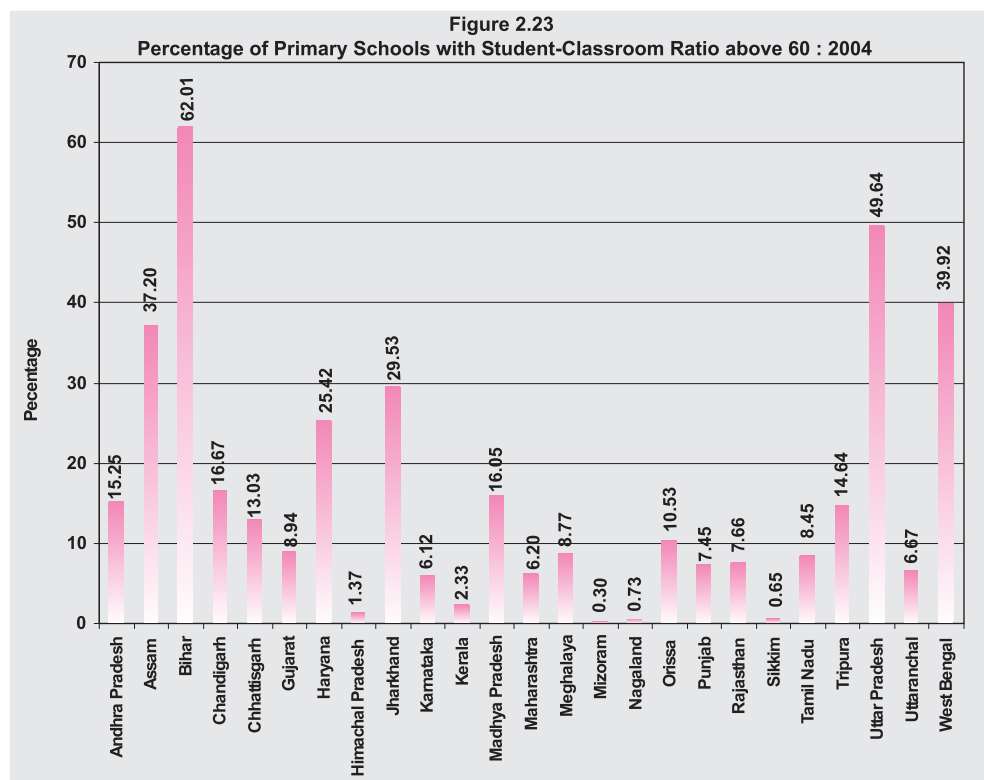
have enrolment up to 100 (excluding schools with zero enrolment). In rural areas, the percentage of such schools is 45.18. However, urban areas have only 25.06 per cent schools that have enrolment up to 100. There are about 5.23 per cent schools (48,711 schools) and 13.74 per cent schools (1,27,983 schools) which respectively has enrolment between 1-25 and 26-50. On the other hand about 26.53 per cent schools (1,06,844) in urban areas have enrolment even more than 300 (Table B 22).

About 52.26 per cent of the total Primary schools have enrolment up to 100 compared to 53.77 per cent Primary schools in the rural areas. The percentage of such schools in the

urban areas is only 35.87 per cent. Further, it is observed that about 6.70 per cent Primary schools have an average enrolment of 25 and another 18 per cent between 26 to 50. About 16 per cent Primary schools have enrolment between 101 to 140. On the other

trend is observed in case of schools located in the rural areas.

The state-specific distribution of schools having enrolment (including schools with zero enrolment) below 50 reveals that the



hand, about 84 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 25 and another 3 per cent schools have enrolment between 26 to 50. On the other hand, about 20 per cent Upper Primary schools have enrolment up to 50. It may also be noted that about 6 per cent Primary schools have enrolment more than 300 compared to 28 per cent Elementary schools. The percentage of schools having enrolment more than 300 is as high as 39.83 and 33.76 respectively in case of the integrated Higher Secondary and Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools. Almost similar

percentage of such Primary schools in the states of Himachal Pradesh (58.49), Karnataka (58.87), Meghalaya (58.91) and Sikkim (54.07) is very high as more than 50 per cent of such schools have enrolment below 50. In other states also, a good number of Primary schools have enrolment below 50. On the other hand, there are only a few such schools in Bihar (4.33 per cent) which is also reflected in pupil-teacher and student-classroom ratio, which is very high compared to other states. The percentage of such schools in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh is also low respectively being at 7.01 and 5.29. In Mizoram, even 19.35 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools have

Rs. 5,000/- made available to schools on account of school repairs under SSA can be best utilized in the north-eastern states

enrolment below 50. Uttaranchal has 23.01 per cent and Himachal Pradesh 12.43 per cent such schools. In case of Upper Primary sections attached to Higher Secondary schools, the percentage in

that about 54 per cent schools in Meghalaya and 48 per cent in Himachal Pradesh have enrolment below 50. Kerala has 6.87 per cent such schools compared to 7.59 per cent in

Table B21
Schools having Student-Classroom Ratio 60 & Above: 2004

School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	24.36	24.67	21.33	25.25	14.17
Primary with Upper Primary	20.23	20.40	19.48	22.83	10.36
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	11.39	14.37	6.96	19.82	5.43
Upper Primary Only	14.34	14.60	11.66	14.04	15.60
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	15.37	17.24	9.81	16.92	13.15
All Schools (All Areas)	22.00	22.81	18.01	23.50	12.36

Jharkhand (18.11) and Mizoram (83.33) is quite high. About 34 per cent Upper Primary

Uttar Pradesh. Percentage of smaller schools in rural areas in these states is even higher

Table B22
Percentage Distribution of Schools by Enrolment: 2004

School Category	Enrolment Slabs							Missing Values
	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-140	141-220	221-300	> 300	
Primary Only	6.70	17.87	27.69	15.37	17.03	7.26	5.65	2.43
Primary with Upper Primary	0.81	2.41	10.21	12.17	25.29	18.39	28.02	2.70
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	1.08	2.81	8.06	8.69	18.28	15.71	39.83	5.54
Upper Primary Only	6.34	13.48	30.01	16.44	17.28	7.01	6.99	2.46
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	0.66	2.05	10.70	13.57	21.66	13.66	33.76	3.93
All Schools	5.23	13.74	23.42	14.52	18.48	9.49	11.47	3.64

Note : Total may not add to hundred because of missing values and rounding of figures. Schools without enrolment and no-responses are not considered in calculating percentages.

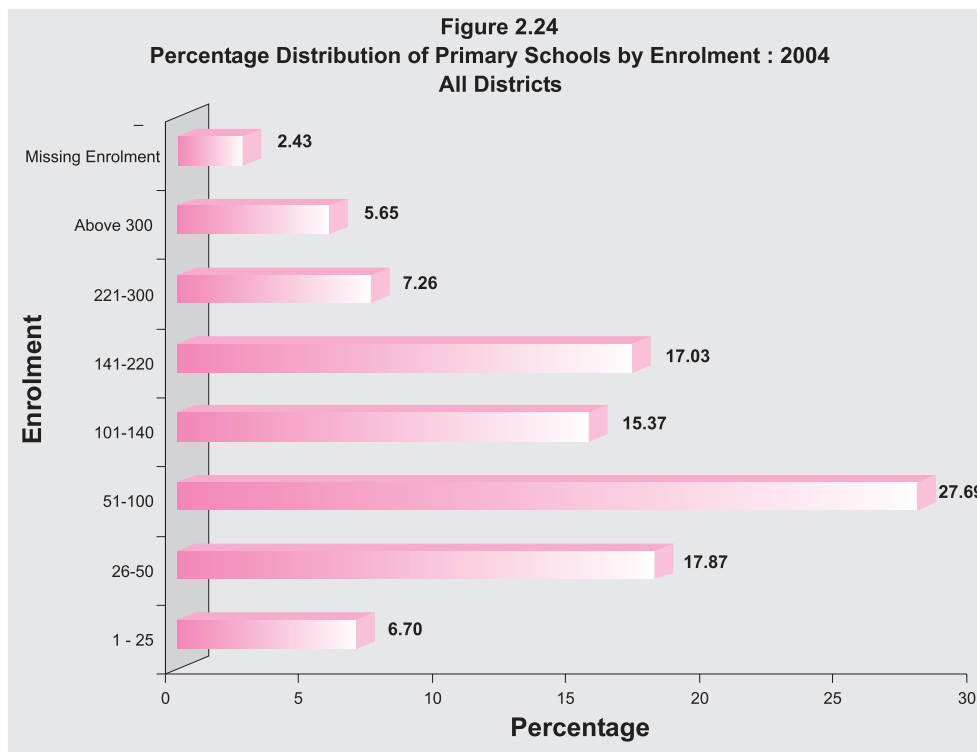
schools in Himachal Pradesh, 44 per cent in Mizoram, 50 per cent in Sikkim and 44 per cent in Uttaranchal have enrolment below 50. Analysis of all schools together, reveals

than that reported above.

Data clearly reveals that a large number of schools have enrolment up to 25 which can

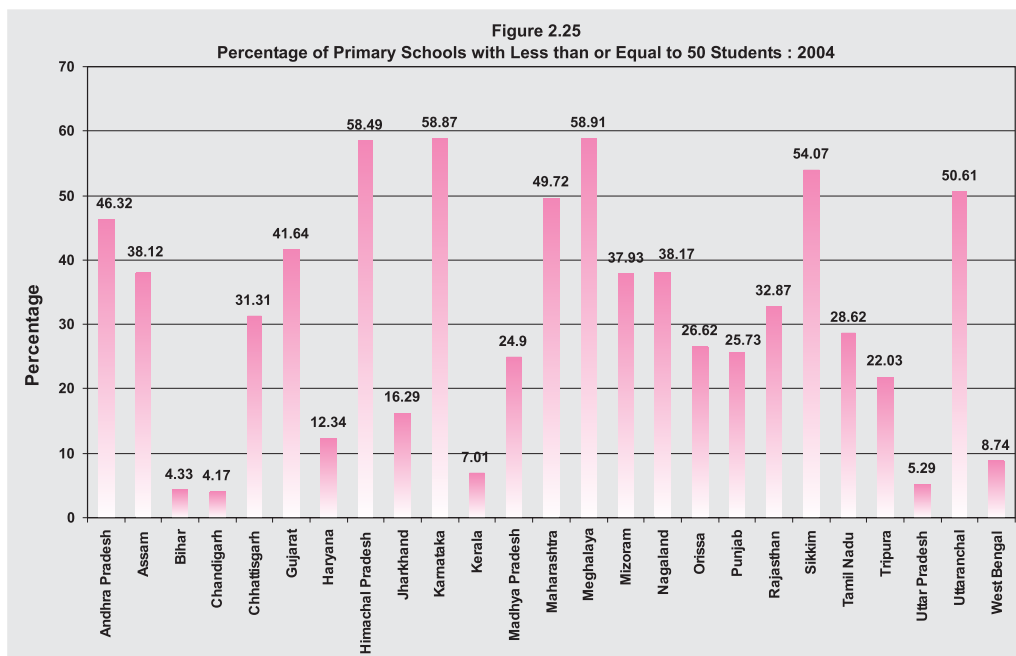
be termed as small schools. The problems of small schools are different than those of the

data can further be probed to know more about small schools and their problems.



large schools. In view of there being a large number of small schools, perhaps there is a

On the other hand, a large number of schools reported zero enrolment (including



need to have separate programmes for these schools. Time has come that we should have separate planning for small schools. DISE

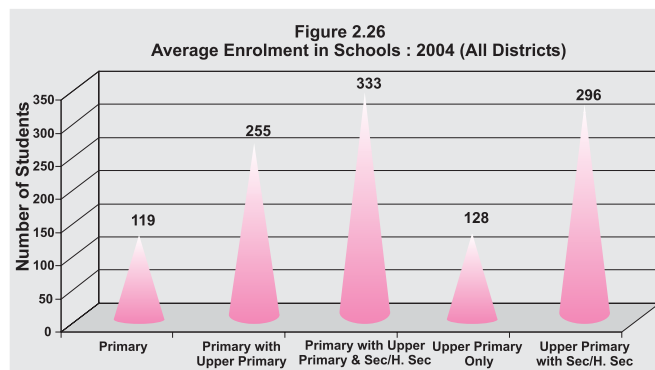
no-responses) and the percentage of such schools is as high as 3.64 per cent (33,939 all categories schools). About 46 per cent

(15,515 schools) of the total schools without enrolment are the Primary schools but a few other school types are also without enrolment. A little less than half (49.05 per cent) of the total schools without enrolment are from the states of Madhya Pradesh (6,444 schools), Rajasthan (9,171 schools) and Chhattisgarh (1,031 schools). All these states have opened a large number of schools in the recent past, many of which are also without building. In view of such schools being in large numbers there is a need to thoroughly probe the reasons of reported zero enrolment.

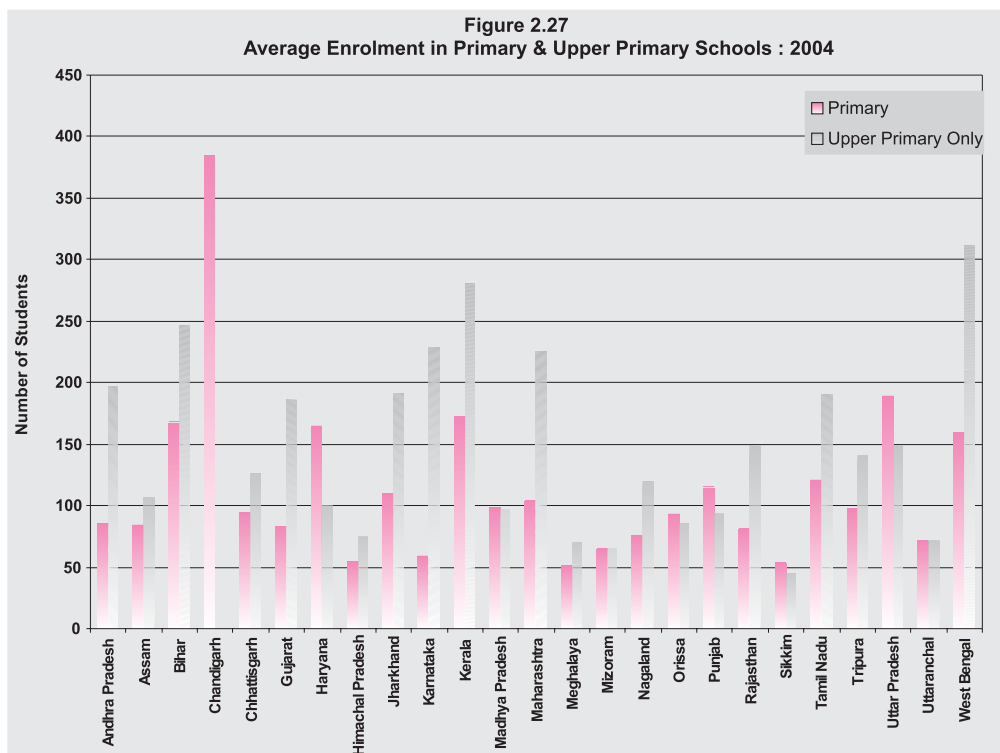
Average School Size

All schools together have an average enrolment of 154. Schools located in the urban areas have higher average of 250 compared to only 143 in the rural areas

school. The average size of Primary school comes out to be 119; the corresponding figure in the rural areas is 114 and in the urban areas 178. The north-eastern region states have very low enrolment. It varies from



54 in Sikkim to 98 in Tripura. The highest average enrolment of 385 in Primary schools is observed in Chandigarh, followed by 189 in Uttar Pradesh. Kerala has an average of 173 students per primary school. The highest 333



which is also true for all other school types. Private schools have higher average enrolment. Similar is the case for Government managed schools, and is true for all types of

average across school types is observed in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools which is followed by 296 in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher

Secondary schools and 255 in case of Elementary schools. Across school types, Chandigarh has an average of 727 in case of integrated higher Secondary and the lowest 45 in Sikkim in case of Upper Primary schools.

About 22 per cent schools have the student-classroom ratio 60 and above

hand, 1.18 per cent Primary schools have no teacher and another 17.51 per cent are single-teacher schools. More than 42

per cent Primary schools have two teachers (Table B 24). The analysis of schools distributed by number of teachers further reveals that not only Primary schools, but many other types of schools also are teacher less. About 4 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools do not have any teacher,

Schools by Teachers

In order to examine availability of teachers, a variety of indicators, such as distribution of

Table B23

Average Enrolment by Category: 2004

School Category	Enrolment				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	119	114	178	114	177
Primary with Upper Primary	255	238	327	247	282
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	333	285	403	299	356
Upper Primary Only	128	125	157	118	167
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	296	277	355	261	347
All Schools	154	143	250	140	245

schools by number of teachers, single-teacher schools, schools with Head Masters etc. is critically analysed.

Data about schools distributed by number of teachers reveal that a few schools (23,934 schools of all categories, 2.57 per cent) are yet to be provided with a teacher and on the other hand a few schools have only one teacher. The percentage of schools without teacher is higher in the urban areas (2.96 per cent) than in the rural areas (1.39 per cent).

Further, it has been observed that more than 39 per cent Primary schools have more than three teachers. The corresponding percentage in the rural areas is 36.52. On the other

About 6.70 per cent Primary schools have an average enrolment of 25 and another 18 per cent between 26 to 50

1.87 per cent have only one teacher, and 4.34 per cent two teachers. More than 90 per cent Upper Primary schools and 93 per cent Upper Primary integrated with Higher Secondary schools have two teachers. The analysis does not reveal much difference in schools located in the rural areas. A few schools, irrespective of the school type, are still single-teacher schools.

Single-Teacher Schools

Fairly a good number of schools both in the rural (1,15,160 schools, 14.19 per cent) and urban areas (4,921 schools, 4.55 per cent) have only one teacher. Of the total 1,20,474 single-teacher schools (all categories), 95.59 per cent are

located in the rural areas. Urban areas have only a few such schools. All areas together have about 12.93 per cent of the

Rajasthan (27 per cent) have the highest percentage of single-teacher schools. Every fourth school in these states is a single-teacher

Table B24
Schools by Distribution of Teachers

Number of Teachers	Primary Schools			All Schools		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
0	1.18	1.13	1.64	2.57	1.39	2.96
1	17.51	18.43	7.67	12.93	14.19	4.55
2	42.17	43.93	23.54	31.29	34.01	13.66
3	18.46	18.70	15.97	15.60	16.5	10.29
More than 3	39.15	36.52	67.15	53.21	50.42	78.83
4	9.01	8.42	15.35	9.63	9.58	10.86
5	5.20	4.54	12.22	7.39	7.09	10.24
6	2.40	2.02	6.42	5.03	4.82	7.07
7	1.33	1.07	4.08	3.91	3.59	6.66
8	0.90	0.67	3.28	3.25	2.83	6.68
9	0.55	0.39	2.20	2.07	1.7	5.01
10	0.41	0.27	1.97	1.70	1.30	4.85
More than 10	0.89	0.44	5.66	4.63	3.01	17.17

total 9,31,471 schools. Schools managed by the Government have much higher percentage of single-teacher schools (14.42 per cent) compared to only 3.41 per cent in

school. Andhra Pradesh (11.35 per cent), Assam (12.09 per cent), Chhattisgarh (16.39 per cent), Karnataka (10.41 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (10.97 per cent), Orissa

Table B25
Percentage of Single Teacher Schools by Category: 2004

School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	17.51	18.43	7.67	18.48	6.44
Primary with Upper Primary	1.66	1.74	1.33	1.74	1.37
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	1.87	2.16	1.45	3.14	0.98
Upper Primary Only	7.72	8.28	2.16	8.83	2.93
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	1.43	1.65	0.80	2.11	.046
All Schools	12.93	14.19	4.55	14.42	3.41

Note: Total may not add to hundred because of missing values and rounding of figures.

case of the Private managed schools. Of all the 25 States & UTs, Jharkhand and

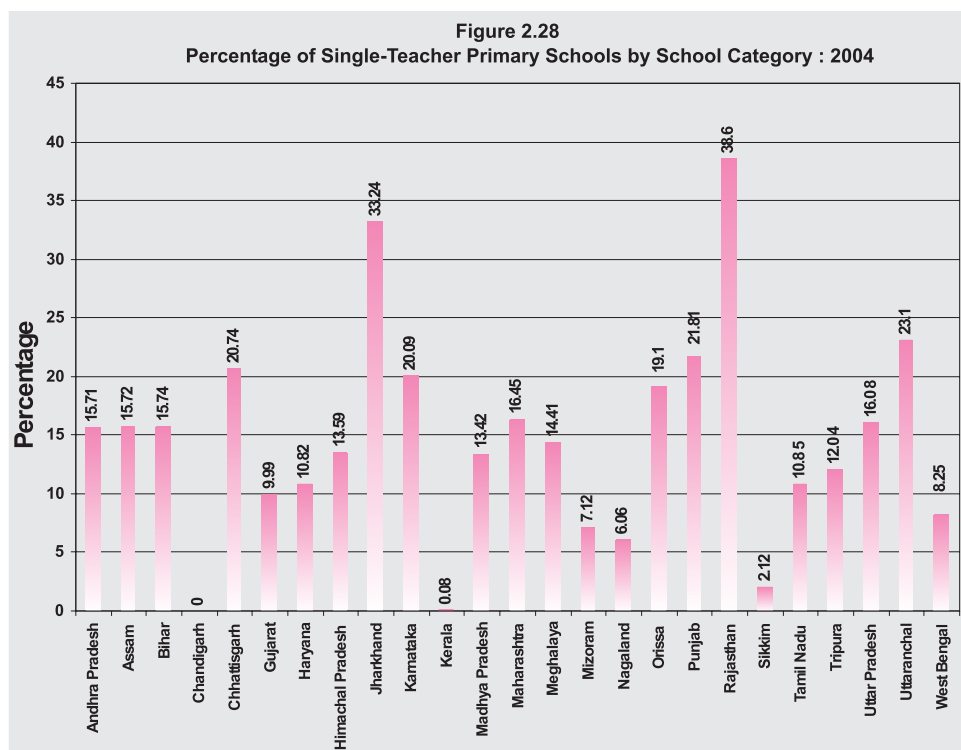
(14.49 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (15.11 per cent) and Uttaranchal (16.76 per cent) also have a

good number of single-teacher schools. Incidentally all these states are the DPEP states.

The average number of teachers presented above shows that on an average a school has almost 4 teachers but the same is not reflected in the distribution of schools by number of teacher as a large number of schools have reported either having no or

only few single-teacher schools. About 7.71 per cent of the total 63,779 Upper Primary schools are single-teacher schools (Table B 25).

A cursory look at the percentage of single-teacher Primary schools reveals that in a number of states, there number is significant. A large number of schools have been opened recently but a good number of



single teacher. Rationalization of teachers across states may help in improving number of teachers both in single-teacher and no-teacher schools. This should be supported by filling-up of all the existing teachers' position. Further, it has also been observed that the percentage of single-teacher Primary schools is higher than that of other school types. As many as 1,11,635 Primary schools (17.51 per cent) have only one teacher of which 1,07,117 schools (95.95 per cent) are located in the urban areas. However, both in percentage and absolute terms, of the other school types (except Upper Primary schools) there are

schools are yet to be provided adequate number of teachers. However, Chandigarh has no single-teacher primary schools and Kerala has only five such schools in 2004. The percentage of single-teacher Primary schools is as high as 38.61 in Rajasthan which is followed by Jharkhand with a percentage of 33.24, Chhattisgarh 20.74, Karnataka 20.09, and the percentage of single-teacher primary schools 23.10 in Uttaranchal, in Uttar Pradesh is 16.08, in Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Bihar 16, and in Madhya Pradesh 13.42. The states from the north-eastern states have a low percentage

In view of there being a large number of small schools, there is a need to have separate programme for these schools

of single-teacher Primary schools. West Bengal too has 8.25 per cent (4,065 schools) single-teacher schools.

The distribution of single-teacher schools further reveals that about 8 and 5 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools respectively in the states of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh are single-teacher schools. Jharkhand too have more than 11 per cent such Upper Primary schools and Madhya Pradesh 9.67 per cent. About 10 per cent Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools in the states of Bihar and Orissa are single-teacher schools.

same in the Government managed schools (48.38 per cent). The highest percentage of schools with Head Masters is in independent Elementary schools (59.99 per cent). The percentage in the urban areas is high at 66.42 per cent and lowest 44.13 per cent in case of the integrated Higher Secondary schools (Table B 26).

Further, it is noticed that 3,20,498 of the total 6,37,469 Primary schools (50.28 per cent) had Head Master in 2004. The remaining schools might have the Head Teachers as in-charge of the schools. About 94 per cent primary schools in Kerala and 93 per cent in Tamil Nadu had a Head Master; these figures are

Table B26
Percentage of Schools Having Regular Head Masters: 2004

School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government	All Private
Primary Only	50.28	49.29	60.98	48.49	70.76
Primary with Upper Primary	59.99	58.58	66.42	57.46	69.57
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	44.13	45.06	42.92	40.47	46.72
Upper Primary Only	51.34	50.18	63.10	44.64	80.22
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	30.22	31.01	27.89	32.68	26.70
All Schools	50.29	49.93	57.59	48.38	62.50

Note: Total may not add to hundred because of missing values and rounding of figures.

Head Master in Schools

The percentage of schools having Head Masters is presented by school category and also by rural and urban areas. It is revealed that a little less than half of the 9,31,471 schools (all categories) are yet to be provided regular Head Masters. Rural areas have a fewer number of schools (49.93 per cent) that have the Head Master, compared to schools in the urban areas of which 57.59 per cent, have the Head Master. Head Masters in the Private managed schools (62.50 per cent) is much higher than the

the highest amongst 25 states. The majority of Primary schools in Assam (86.19 per cent), Gujarat (89.72 per cent), Meghalaya (87.80 per cent), Mizoram (76.99 per cent), West Bengal (76.92 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (73.27 per cent) had Head Master. On the other hand, only 17.39 per cent Primary schools in Chhattisgarh, 8.91 per cent in Karnataka, 18.09 per cent in Maharashtra and 26.67 per cent in Tripura had a regular Head Master as on 30 September 2003. For effective functioning of schools, it is essential that all the schools are provided regular Head Master, both in the small and big schools.

Miscellaneous Indicators

Instructional Days

It has been observed that on an average a school imparting elementary education in 2003 functioned for about 208 days. Not

Pradesh (148 days) and Sikkim (155 days) are such states.

Majority of schools (68.44 per cent) from which DISE data has been received in 2004 are the Primary schools which functioned for

Table B27
Number of Instructional Days: 2003

School Category	Number of Days				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Shools	All Private Shools
Primary Only	211	211	206	212	198
Primary with Upper Primary	213	214	206	216	202
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	201	205	196	201	200
Upper Primary Only	202	203	198	201	207
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	209	209	206	206	212
All Schools	208	211	204	209	202

much difference is noticed in the number of instructional days in schools located in the rural (211 days) and urban areas (204 days). All Government schools functioned for 209 days compared to 202, days working in schools run by the Private managements. State-specific analysis reveals that in a few states, the average number of instructional days is a bit lower than the average of 539 districts, i.e. 208 days (Table B 27). The lowest number of instructional days a school (all schools) functioned was 170 days in Sikkim; the highest number is 230 days in Himachal Pradesh. In a few states the number of working days is lower than the national average of 208 days. Kerala (183 days), Madhya Pradesh (180 days), Mizoram (194 days) and Nagaland (186 days) are a few such states. In case of a few states, the average instructional days are significantly lower in private managed schools and the difference is significant. Haryana (170 days), Madhya

about 211 days. However, the same was low at 185 days in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh, 183 days in Nagaland, 174 days in Sikkim and 194 days in Mizoram. The highest number of days for which a Primary school functioned was 232 days in Himachal Pradesh but the same is not true for other type of schools. The lowest number of days a school functioned across 25 states and school types was 151 days in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools in Madhya Pradesh. The number of instructional days in case of integrated higher Secondary schools is a bit lower than the same in other type of schools. This is true for both the rural and urban areas as well as for the Government and Private managed schools.

A little less than half of the total schools without enrolment are from the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh

Pre-primary Sections

The percentage of Primary schools having attached pre-primary sections increased from

14.27 per cent in 2003 to 15.32 per cent in 2004. Schools located in the urban areas (20.58 per cent) have more such schools than located in the rural areas (14.82 per cent) (Table B 28). Except in the case of West Bengal, the percentage of Primary schools attached to pre-primary sections in all the other states is above 1.65

Average size of Primary school comes out to be 119; the corresponding figure in the rural areas is 114 and in urban areas 178

states. Chandigarh too has the majority of Primary schools attached to pre-primary sections. Further, it is observed that the majority of Primary schools in the north-eastern region also have pre-primary sections attached to it. The percentage of such schools is as high as 79.31 per cent in

Table B28

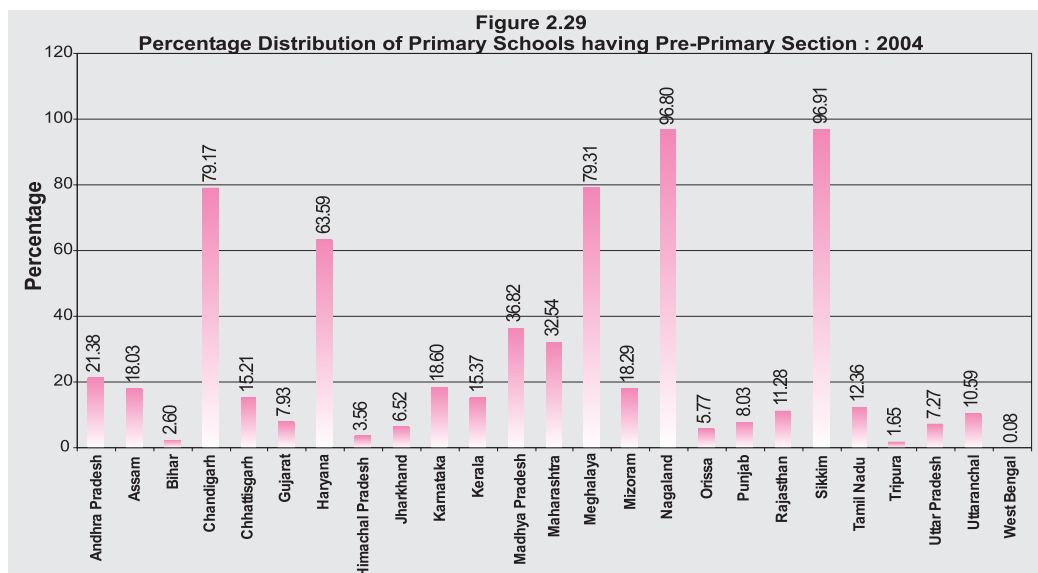
Percentage of Schools having Attached Pre-Primary Section: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	15.32	14.82	20.58
Primary with Upper Primary	22.38	19.57	34.82
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	42.40	31.35	58.82

per cent. West Bengal has negligible (0.08 per cent) number of such Primary schools. The states of Haryana (63.59 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (36.82 per cent), Andhra Pradesh

Meghalaya, 96.80 per cent in Nagaland and 96.91 per cent in Sikkim.

Further, it is also observed that a pre-primary



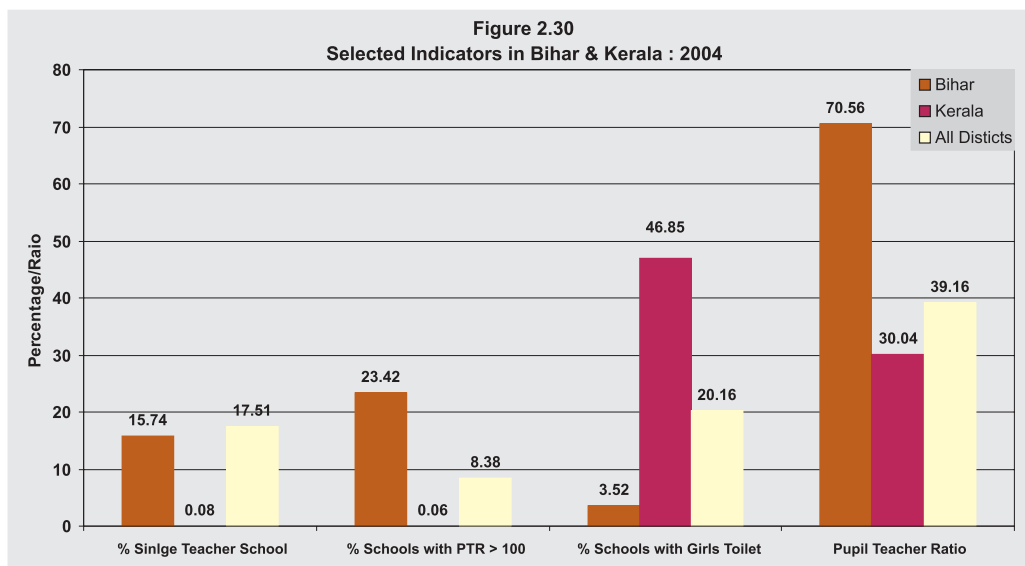
(21.38 per cent), Assam (18.03 per cent), Chhattisgarh (15.21 per cent), Maharashtra (32.54 per cent), Tamil Nadu (12.36), also have a large number of attached Primary schools. Incidentally, all these states are DPEP

section is also attached to a large number of Elementary (22.28 per cent) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (42.40 per cent). In Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, pre-primary section is attached to 31.91 and

36.82 per cent of the total Elementary schools. On the other hand, in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, pre-primary section is

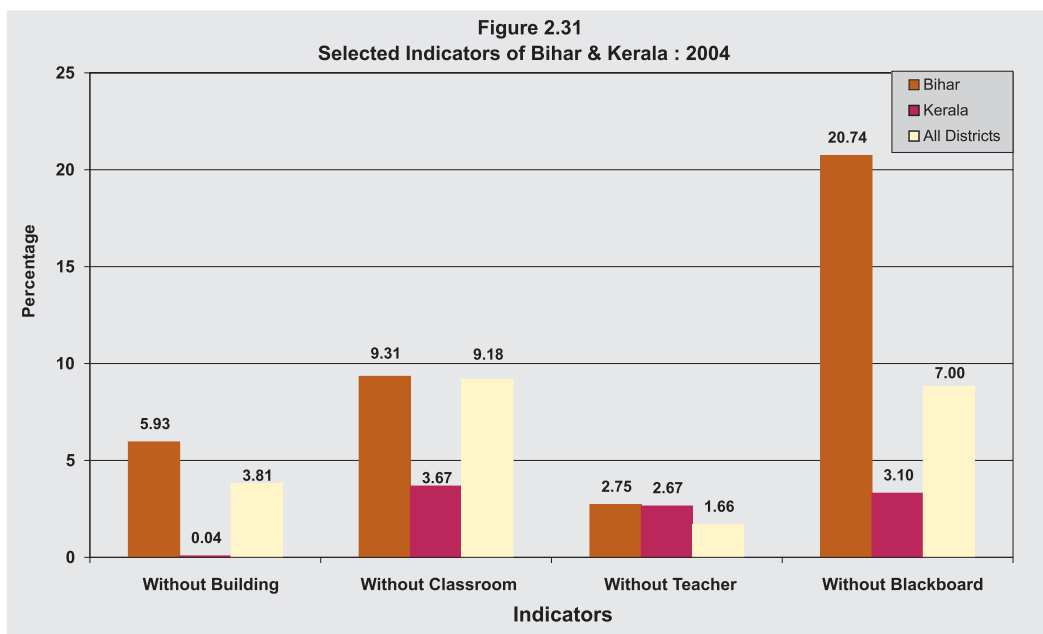
Part-Time Shift Schools

Percentage distribution of schools having



attached to as many as 71.51 per cent and 80.14 per cent of the total integrated Higher Secondary schools respectively. Three states

used school building as a shift school has also been analyzed. The analysis reveals that only 3.80 per cent of the total schools (all



from the north-eastern states, namely Meghalaya (76.06 per cent), Mizoram (61.29 per cent) and Nagaland (84.69 per cent) too have a good number of such schools.

categories) use school building as a shift school. In urban areas (13.42 per cent), the percentage of such schools is much higher than the same in the rural areas (2.56 per

cent), which is also true for all types of school categories. The percentage in case of Primary schools is as low as 2.31 (rural,

shift school is comparatively high. About 6.78 per cent Elementary schools used school building as a shift school compared to 12.81

Table B29

Percentage of Schools Having Used School Building as Shift School: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	2.31	1.68	9.03
Primary with Upper Primary	6.78	4.02	19.13
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	12.81	10.18	16.76
Upper Primary Only	5.85	4.94	15.15
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	8.67	5.74	17.52
All Schools	3.80	2.56	13.42

1.68 per cent and urban, 9.03 per cent) (Table B 29). Chandigarh and Madhya Pradesh respectively with 12.50 per cent and 11.40 per cent, and Tamil Nadu 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 except in Maharashtra (7.43 per cent), Meghalaya

per cent in case of the integrated Higher Secondary schools, 5.85 per cent Upper Primary schools, and 8.67 per cent Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher Secondary schools using school building as shift school. In Madhya Pradesh, irrespective of the school type, the percentage of schools using building as a shift school is very high which is also true for Chhattisgarh. Within

Table B30

Percentage of Residential Schools: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	1.25	1.21	1.66
Primary with Upper Primary	2.52	2.45	2.84
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	6.97	7.85	5.73
Upper Primary Only	1.05	1.01	1.40
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	2.87	2.90	2.75
All Schools	1.64	1.56	2.37

(4.59 per cent), and Tripura (3.10 per cent). Other types of schools are also using school buildings as a part of shift schools. Further, it has been observed that compared to the Primary schools, the percentage of other types of schools using school building as a

these states, a significant difference is noticed in the rural and urban areas. The percentage of such schools in the urban areas is much higher than in the rural areas. 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 is low across the school categories (1.64 per cent). Not much difference is noticed between the rural (1.56 per cent) and urban areas (2.37 per cent). The percentage of Primary schools, which are residential in nature, is only 1.25, as compared to 1.05 per cent Upper Primary, 2.52 per cent Elementary schools, 2.87 per cent Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher Secondary schools and 6.97 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools (Table B 30).

The highest percentage of Primary schools

Fairly a good number of schools both in the rural and urban areas have only one teacher

which are residential in nature is located in the state of Chandigarh (8.33 per cent), followed by Sikkim (7.17 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (4.53 per cent), Meghalaya (4.41 per cent), Orissa (2.48 per cent), Chhattisgarh (2.15 per cent) and Nagaland (2.60 per cent). Only 0.11 per cent Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh and 0.40 per cent in Kerala are residential in nature. Tamil Nadu too has only a few residential schools (0.92 per cent). Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland also have a good number of other types of residential schools.

Facilities in Schools

INTRODUCTION

A variety of school related indicators have been presented and analysed in the previous section. Presence of schools does not mean that schools have minimum essential facilities required for their smooth functioning and also for effective teaching-learning transaction. To know more about facilities in schools, the following set of indicators have been analysed, and presented separately for the rural and urban areas (in case of all-India average) and also by school category:

- ♦ Schools without blackboard
- ♦ School with blackboard at ground level
- ♦ Availability of drinking water facility in school
- ♦ Schools by type of drinking water facility
- ♦ Schools arranged medial check-up during previous year
- ♦ Toilet facility in school
- ♦ Girl's toilet in school
- ♦ Electricity facilities
- ♦ Ramp in school
- ♦ Computer in school
- ♦ Book-bank in school; and
- ♦ Playground

DRINKING WATER

Availability of drinking water in school is the most essential facility that every school should have. The distribution of schools by drinking water facility reveals that even this basic facility has not yet been

made available in all the schools. Only 77.89 per cent schools (all categories) have the drinking water facility available. A significant difference is noticed in schools located in the rural (77.91 per cent) and urban areas (84.75 per cent). Majority of schools in Chandigarh

Distribution of schools by drinking water facility reveals that even this basic facility has not yet been made available in all the schools

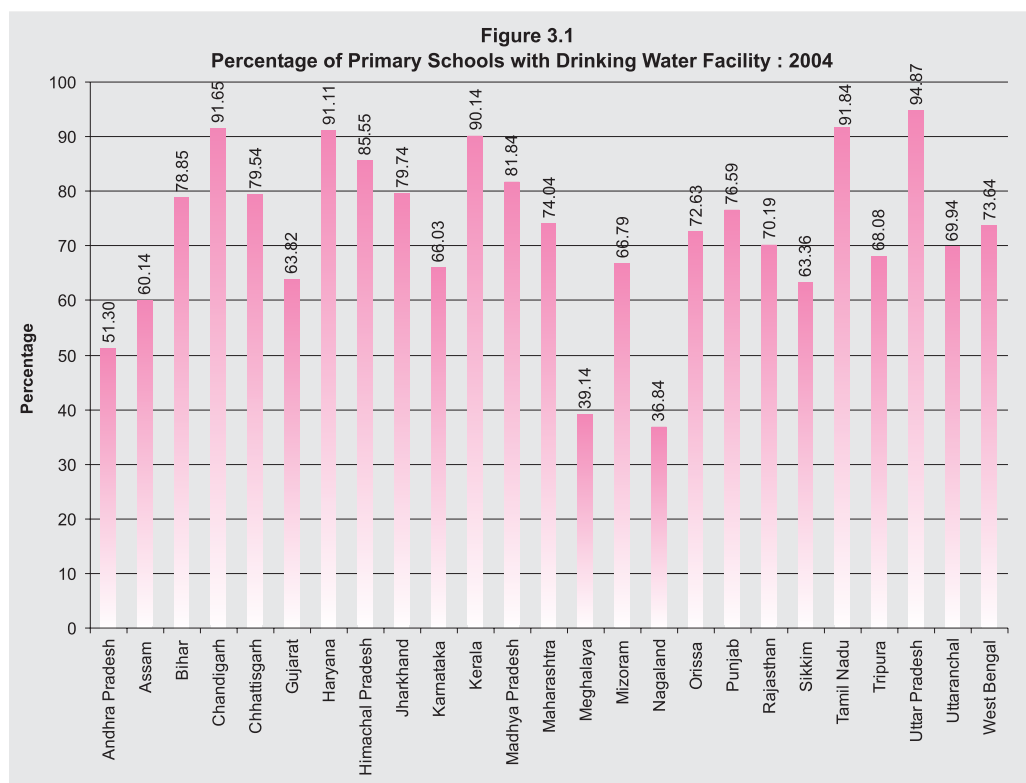
water facility in school. On the other hand, 76.24 per cent (4,85,978 schools) Primary schools have drinking water facility in the school, compared to 83.89 per cent (1,28,428 schools) Elementary schools. The other types of schools, except in

Table C1

Schools Having Drinking Water Facility in School: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	76.24	76.03	78.84
Primary with Upper Primary	83.89	82.59	89.82
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	90.44	87.94	94.35
Upper Primary Only	78.77	78.08	85.90
Upper Primary & Secondary / Hr. Secondary	91.33	90.40	94.40
All Schools	77.89	77.91	84.75

Note : Total may not add to hundred because of no-responses and rounding of figures.



(98.17 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (94.08 per cent), Kerala (91.93 per cent), and Tamil Nadu (92.67 per cent) have the drinking

case of Upper Primary schools (78.77 per cent, 41,753 schools), the percentage of schools having this facility is much higher

than in the Primary schools (Table C1). About 94.87 per cent Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh have drinking water facility in the premises compared to only 36.84 per cent in Nagaland, 39.14 per cent in Meghalaya and 51.30 per cent in Andhra Pradesh. More than 90 per cent Primary schools in Kerala have drinking water facility in their respective premises. The percentage of Primary schools have the drinking water facility in the urban areas is slightly higher.

DISE data can now be used in identifying schools without drinking water facility. Provisions made under the SSA can be utilized in extending drinking water facility to all the schools.

TYPE OF DRINKING WATER

The type of drinking water reveals that the majority of the schools (all category schools) do not have tap water facility in the premises. Moreover much difference is

Percentage of rural area schools that had hand pump installed in the school was 50.09 while this figure in the urban areas was 25.61 per cent

On the other hand, about 7 per cent schools had a well in the schools and no difference is noticed in rural and urban areas. An equal percentage of schools had other arrangement of drinking water than specified above (Table C 2). In Uttar Pradesh (91.11 per cent) and Bihar (73.76 per cent), the majority of Primary schools had hand pump in the school whereas to only 2.68 per cent in Kerala and 1.27 per cent in Nagaland had such a facility.

COMMON TOILETS & SEPARATE TOILETS FOR GIRL

All together only about 42 per cent schools (all categories) across 539 districts had common toilets in school, while 28.24 per cent schools had separate toilet for girls in 2004. There are more such schools in the urban areas (63.24 per cent) than in the rural areas (39.44 per cent); this is true for all types

Table C2

Schools by Type of Drinking Water Facility: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	76.24	76.03	78.84
Hand Pump	46.69	50.09	25.61
Well	5.57	5.58	5.96
Tap Water	18.93	15.45	46.60
Others	6.70	6.79	6.58
None	16.99	17.96	11.14
No Responses	5.12	4.13	4.11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note : Total may not add to hundred because of no-responses and rounding of figures

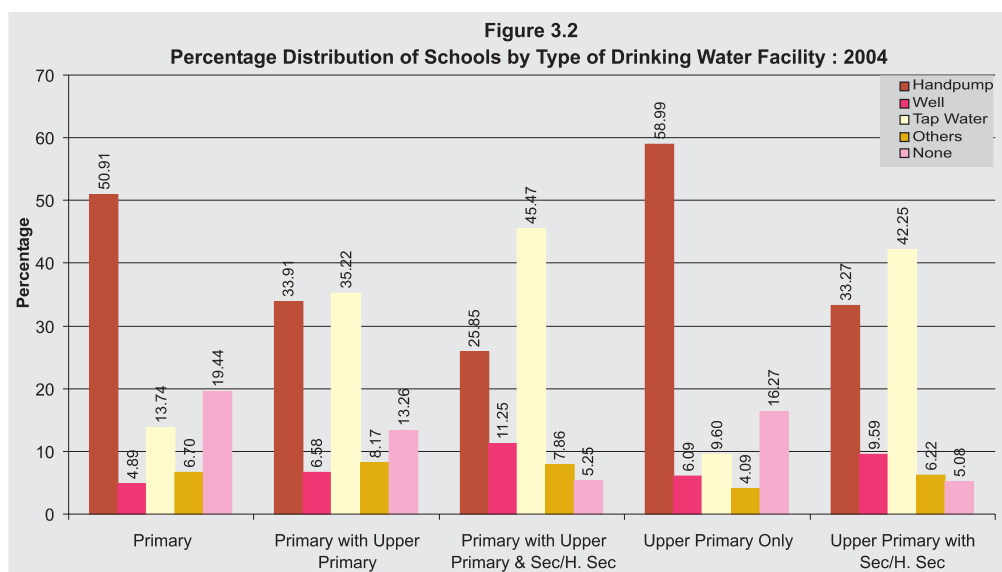
noticed in schools located in the rural (15.45 per cent) and urban areas (46.60 per cent). Only 18.93 per cent schools had the tap water in the school in 2004. The percentage of rural area schools that had hand pump installed in the school was 50.09 while this figure in the urban areas was 25.61 per cent.

of schools. Urban areas also have girls' toilets in case of 54.26 per cent schools whereas to only 25.10 per cent such schools are located in the rural areas. The analysis suggests a good scope for expansion of this provision under the SSA.

A few Primary schools have common toilet facilities (36.16 per cent) and a few separate toilets for girls (20.61 per cent). The situation has improved a little in the previous year reaching a figure of (29.06 per cent common toilets and 15.64 per cent girls' toilets)

All together only 42 per cent schools across 539 districts had common toilets in school, while 28.24 per cent schools had separate toilet for girls 2004

toilets in school compared to only 46.85 per cent schools with separate toilet for girls. More than 65 per cent Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh had common toilets compared to 50.57 per cent schools having separate girls' toilets. Except in the case of



toilet, Table C4. A large number of integrated Higher Secondary schools does not have the toilet facility in school (30.39 per cent). The percentage of such Primary schools in case of

Sikkim (82.08 per cent common), the percentage of schools having common toilets in the other north-eastern states is much lower. Sikkim too has a low percentage of

Table C3
Schools by Type of Drinking Water Facility: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	36.16	34.42	54.56
Primary with Upper Primary	56.93	53.40	72.67
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	69.61	63.65	78.46
Upper Primary Only	44.25	42.24	64.48
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	63.61	61.20	70.97
All Schools	41.81	39.44	63.24

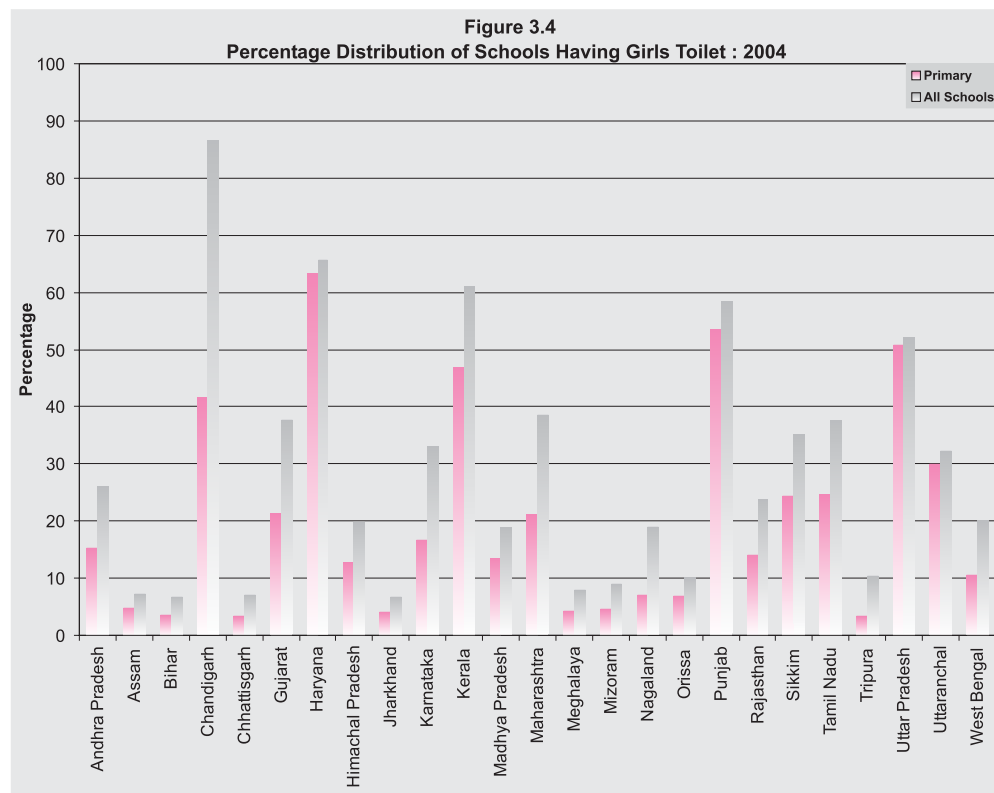
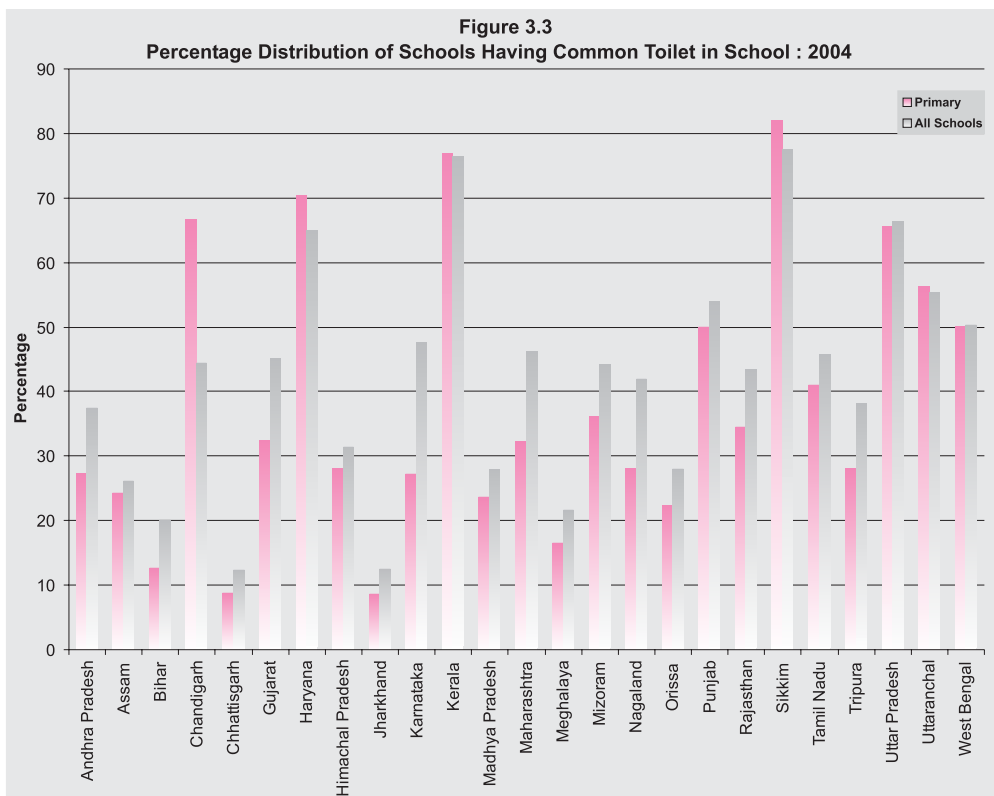
Note :Total may not add to hundred because of no-responses and rounding of figures

Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand is only 8.94 and 5.76 (with common toilets) and 3.42 and 4.15 (with girls' toilets). In Kerala, as many as 76.97 per cent Primary schools have the common

schools with girls' toilets (24.43 per cent).

ELECTRICITY CONNECTION

In 2004, only 25.23 per cent schools (all types)



had electricity connection compared to 21.80 per cent the previous year. The majority of such schools in the urban areas (64.10 per cent) had electricity connection compared to only 20.35 per cent schools located in the

Bihar (7.61 per cent) and Jharkhand (20.38 per cent) too have only few such schools even in the urban areas. The lowest percentage of schools having electricity connection across school

Table C4

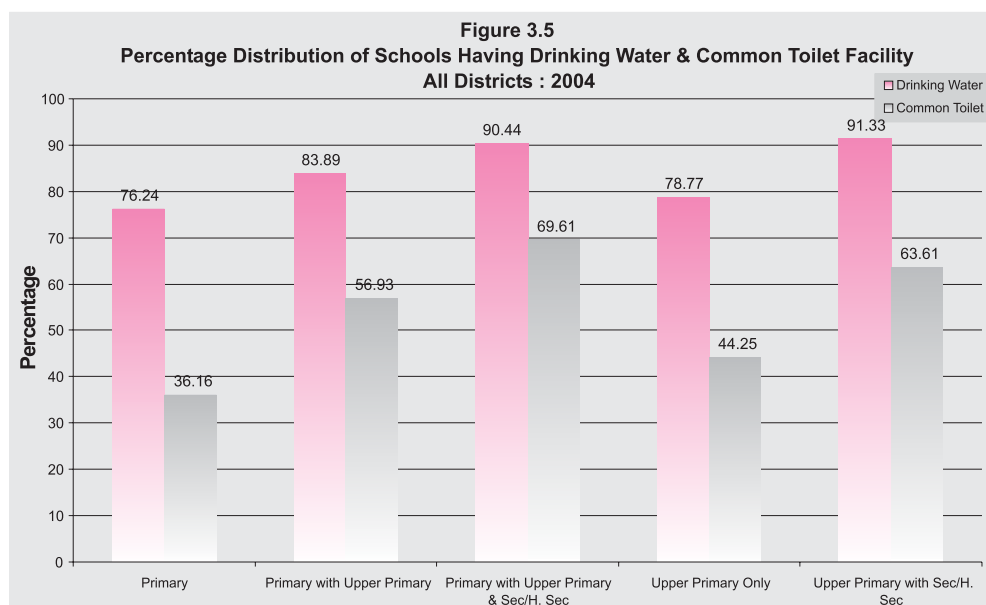
Percentage of Schools Having Girl's Toilets in School: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	20.61	18.91	38.63
Primary with Upper Primary	41.86	36.61	65.28
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	72.48	61.85	88.23
Upper Primary Only	32.91	30.87	53.31
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	69.31	66.04	79.21
All Schools	28.24	25.10	54.26

Note: Total may not add to hundred because of no-responses and rounding of figures.

rural areas. More than 96 per cent schools that impart elementary education in

categories is in Primary schools (14.57 per



Chandigarh and about 73 per cent in Kerala had the electricity connection in school. The percentage of such schools was as low as 1.26 per cent in Bihar, 3.13 per cent in Jharkhand and 6.57 per cent in Assam. About 19 states had electricity connection in more than 50 per cent of its total schools.

cent) compared to 12.35 per cent the previous year. On the other hand, 20.91 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.

The same is as high as 77.86 and 75.44 per cent respectively in case of Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools and integrated Higher Secondary schools. However, only 51 per

As many as 88,577 schools did not have any blackboard in school in 2004, which is 9.51 per cent of the total schools that impart elementary education

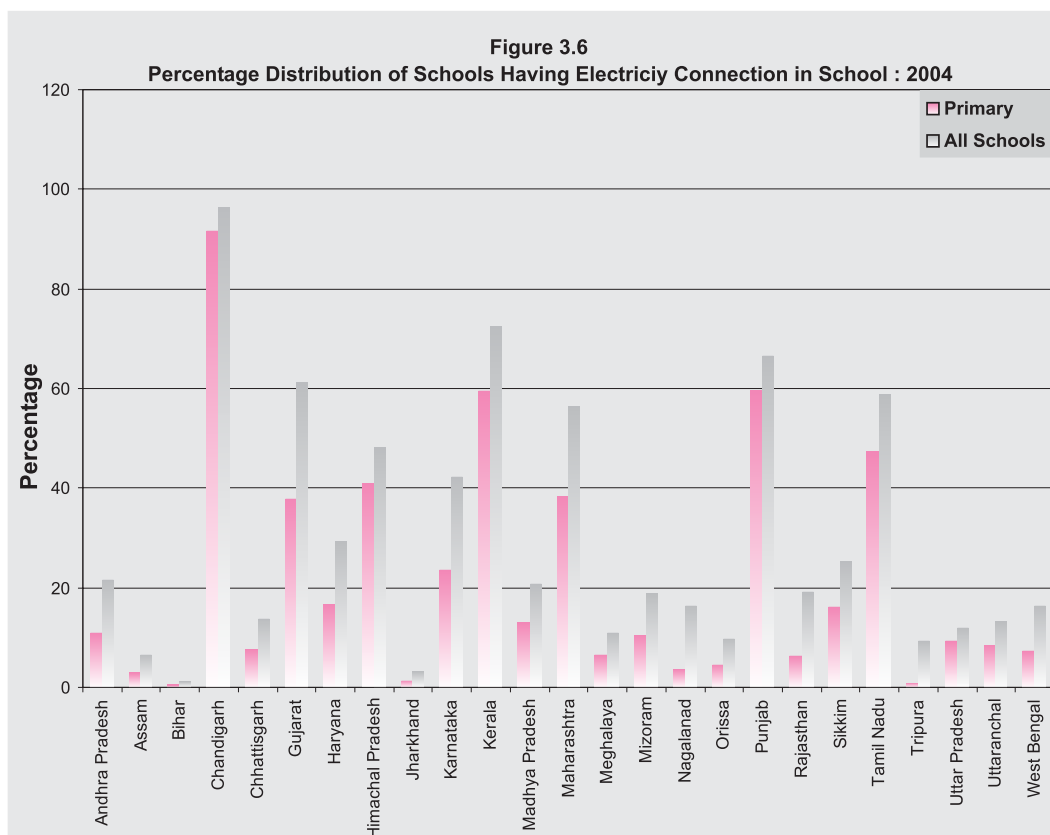
About 92 and 60 per cent Primary schools in Chandigarh and Kerala had electricity connection in 2004. The percentage of such schools in other types of schools in these states is much higher. In

Table C5

Percentage of Schools having Electricity Connection in School: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	14.57	11.46	47.65
Primary with Upper Primary	50.74	44.81	77.35
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	75.44	63.88	92.64
Upper Primary Only	20.91	16.89	61.39
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	77.86	73.04	92.47
All Schools	25.23	20.35	64.10

Note :Total may not add to hundred because of no responses and rounding of figures.



cent Elementary schools had the electricity connection the previous year (Table C5).

Tamil Nadu, more than 47 per cent Primary schools had the electricity connection in

2004. The percentage of Primary schools having electricity connection is as low as 0.41 per cent in Bihar, 2.99 per cent in Assam and 1.52 per cent in Jharkhand. Maharashtra too has a high percentage (38.24 per cent) of such Primary schools.

TEACHING-LEARNING FACILITIES

Schools without Blackboard

As many as 88,577 schools did not have any blackboard in school in 2004, which is 9.51 per cent of the total schools that impart elementary education. It is not only Primary and Upper Primary schools that are without a blackboard but a good number of other types of schools also do not have blackboard

many as 23.55 per cent schools in Jharkhand, 20.74 per cent in Bihar, 13.20 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, and 20.16 per cent schools in Rajasthan did not have blackboard in 2004. A good number of schools in all the north-eastern states also did not have blackboard in their Primary schools. The percentage of 28.50 in Sikkim is highest in this region. On the other hand, only a few schools in Tamil Nadu (0.61 per cent; 194 schools), Uttaranchal (2.15 per cent; 285 schools), West Bengal (2.15 per cent; 1,058 schools), and Uttar Pradesh (3.14 per cent; 3,360 schools) did not have the blackboard in 2004. In absolute terms, the highest number of schools without blackboard (10,619) is in Rajasthan, followed by 8,433 schools in Bihar, 8,100 in

Table C6
Percentage of Schools without Blackboard: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	8.81	8.82	8.74
Primary with Upper Primary	6.79	6.52	7.97
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	11.43	11.14	11.72
Upper Primary Only	10.33	10.30	10.70
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	6.25	6.59	5.12
All Schools	9.51	8.57	8.59

Note: Total may not add to hundred because of no responses and rounding of figures.

in school. The highest number of schools without blackboard is observed to be in the case of the Primary schools (56,168; 8.81 per cent) followed by Elementary schools (10,392; 6.79 per cent), Upper Primary schools (6,586; 10.33 per cent), Upper Primary integrated with Higher Secondary schools (2,859; 6.25 per cent), and Higher Secondary schools (2,233; 11.43 per cent) (Table C6). More than 79 per cent of the total 88.6 thousand schools without blackboard (all categories) are located in the rural areas.

A cursory look at the distribution of Primary schools without blackboard reveals that as

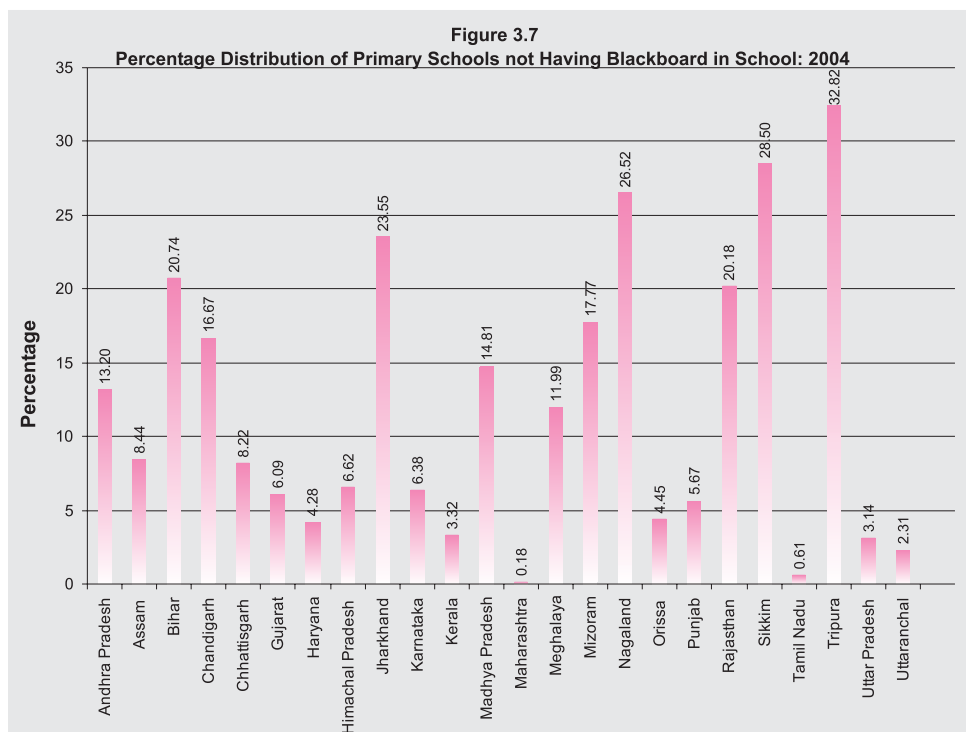
Madhya Pradesh, 7,643 schools in Andhra Pradesh and 4,037 schools in Jharkhand.

Though the percentage of schools without blackboard is low, the absolute number of such schools is high. This is despite the scheme of Operation Blackboard being implemented across the country. The DISE data can further be used in identifying such schools so that necessary infrastructure, including the blackboard, is provided to all such schools. Provisions made under the SSA can be utilized for this purpose.

To ensure participatory teaching-learning activities in the classroom, it is essential that

every classroom should have blackboard at the ground level. The DISE 2004 data reveals that about 46 per cent schools (all categories) have the blackboard at the ground level in the classroom. It is of interest to know that more

Pradesh, and 66.90 per cent in Karnataka. The percentage of such schools in Kerala is 44.51 per cent. The lowest percentage of Primary schools having ground-level blackboard was in the state of Orissa (24.71 per cent).



such classrooms are located in the rural areas (47.21 per cent) than in the urban areas (38.40

It is not only that ground-level blackboard is available in the Primary schools but the same

Table C7

Percentage of Schools Having Blackboard at Ground Level: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	47.10	48.01	37.51
Primary with Upper Primary	51.94	53.89	43.24
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	41.27	43.00	38.78
Upper Primary Only	37.02	36.73	39.94
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	29.50	29.30	31.13
All Schools	45.70	47.21	38.40

Note: Total may not add to hundred because of no responses and rounding of figures.

per cent) (Table C7). About 96 per cent Primary schools in Chandigarh have the ground-level blackboard, followed by 78.01 per cent in Sikkim, 73.07 per cent in Uttar

is also available in a good number of other school types. The percentage is as high as 51.94 per cent in case of independent Elementary schools which is followed by

integrated Higher Secondary (41.27 per cent), Upper Primary schools (37.02 per cent) and Upper Primary attached to Higher

About 64.80 per cent these integrated schools in urban areas have Book-Bank compared to 58.71 per cent in the rural

Table C8
Percentage of Schools Having Book-Bank in School : 2004

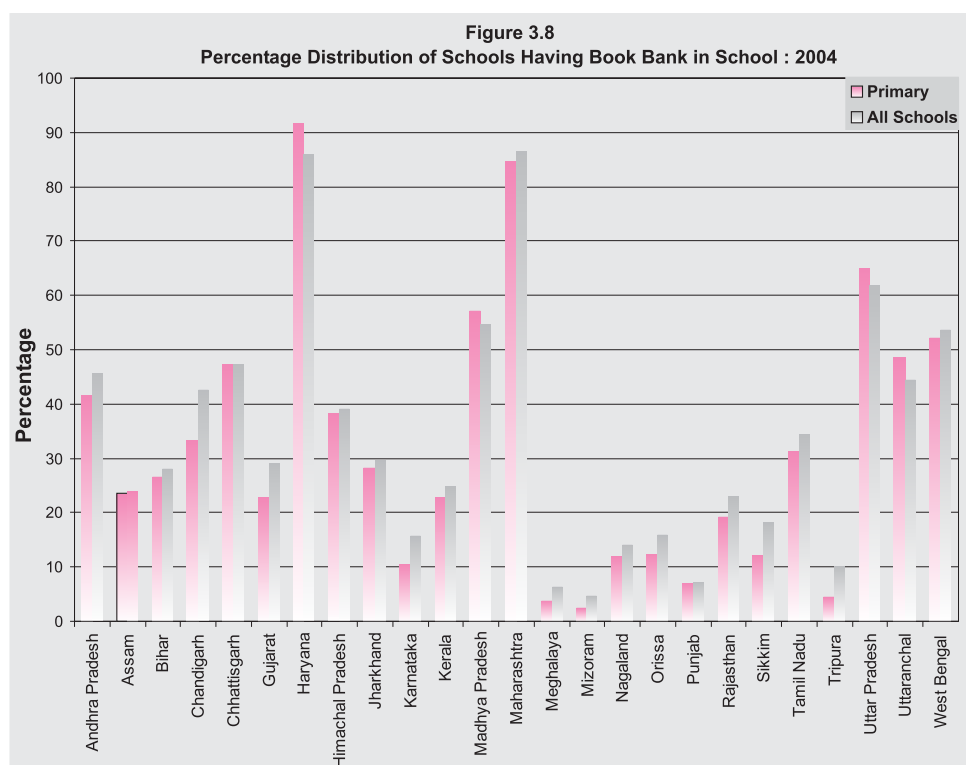
School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	42.54	42.52	42.98
Primary with Upper Primary	43.83	43.22	46.65
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	52.31	51.54	53.56
Upper Primary Only	42.23	41.45	50.24
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	60.21	58.71	64.80
All Schools	43.34	43.33	47.38

Note: Total may not add to hundred because of no responses and rounding of figures.

Secondary schools (29.50 per cent).

Book-Bank in Schools

areas (Table C8). More than 85 per cent schools (all categories) in Haryana and



Not much difference is noticed in the availability of Book-Bank in schools located in the rural (43.33 per cent) and urban areas (47.38 per cent); it is true for all school types, except in case of Upper Primary schools attached to Higher Secondary schools.

Maharashtra have provided Book-Bank in their premises.

Further, it has been observed that about 43.83 per cent schools that impart elementary education had the provision of

Book-Bank in school in 2004 compared to 41.04 per cent during the previous year 2003. About 89 per cent schools in Maharashtra, 73 per cent in Haryana, 65 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 50 per cent in Madhya Pradesh had such facility in the school. The percentage in all the north-eastern states is much lower than in other states.

As mentioned above, Upper Primary schools integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (60.21 per cent) had a high percentage of such schools compared to the Primary schools (42.54 per cent), Upper Primary schools (42.23 per cent), Elementary schools (42.83 per cent) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (52.31 per cent).

Further, it has been observed that about 65 per cent Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh, 57

More than 72 thousand (7.68 per cent) schools imparting elementary education in the country have computers in place in school

cent in Meghalaya, 4.60 per cent in Tripura, and 12.38 per cent in Sikkim. Incidentally, all these states are from the north-eastern region of the country.

Computers in Schools

The percentage distribution of schools having computers reveals that all types of schools have computers in school. Though the percentage of Primary schools having the computer facility is much lower than percentage of other types of schools, more than 72 thousand (7.68 per cent) schools imparting elementary education in the country have computers in place in school. During the previous year 2003, the corresponding figure was 59 thousand schools (7 per cent). A significant difference is noticed in percentage of schools having

Table C9
Percentage of Schools Having Computer in School: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	3.95	3.35	10.26
Primary with Upper Primary	10.12	7.09	23.64
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	48.73	37.33	65.60
Upper Primary Only	7.14	6.25	16.13
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	35.70	29.49	54.28
All Schools	7.68	5.74	22.77
Number of Schools with Computer	71501	46591	24910

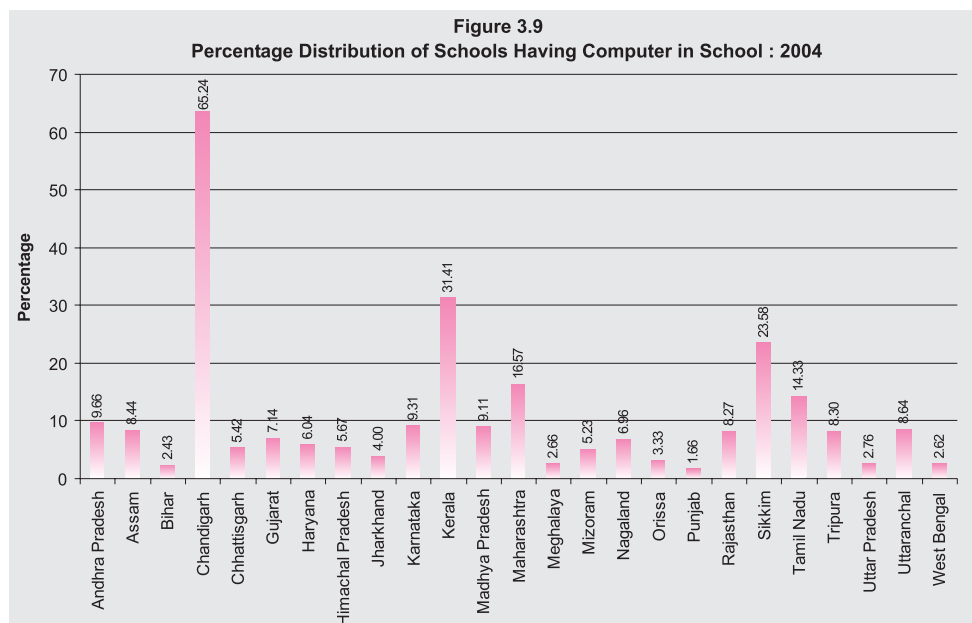
Note :Total may not add to hundred because of no responses and rounding of figures.

per cent in Madhya Pradesh, and 48.58 per cent in Uttaranchal had a Book-Bank in school in 2004. Haryana (91.56 per cent) and Maharashtra (84.55 per cent) too had the facility. Comparatively, the percentage of schools with Book-Bank in the states of Assam (23.48 per cent), Bihar (26.66 per cent) and Karnataka (10.70 per cent) is much lower than that in other states. The percentage is as low as 2.40 per cent in Mizoram, 3.86 per

computer in the rural areas (7.54 per cent) and urban areas (22.77 per cent). However, of the total (71,501) schools that have computers, 65.16 per cent (46,591 schools) are located in the rural areas and only 24,910 schools (34.84 per cent) in the urban areas (Table 9). In absolute terms, Maharashtra has the highest number of schools (12,822 all category schools) that have computer in schools, followed by 8,167

schools in Andhra Pradesh (9.66 per cent), 7,865 schools in Madhya Pradesh (9.11 per cent), 4,797 schools (9.31 per cent) and 7,865 schools in Kerala (31.41 per cent). The lowest 107 schools with computer

3.35 per cent in rural areas. As many as 25,168 Primary schools have been provided computers, of which 19,468 (77.35 per cent) schools are located in the rural areas and only 5,700 (22.65 per cent) in the urban



facility are in the UT of Chandigarh, but in terms of percentage, the same is as high as 65.24 per cent.

areas. The percentage of Primary schools with computers, except in the states of

Chandigarh (12.50 per cent), Kerala (12.37 per cent) and Sikkim (13.84 per cent), is lower

Table C10

Percentage of Schools having Ramp in School: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	4.98	4.99	4.93
Primary with Upper Primary	5.16	4.88	6.39
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	8.58	7.67	9.98
Upper Primary Only	4.69	4.63	5.31
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	6.64	6.40	7.36
All Schools	5.10	5.04	5.95

Note : Total may not add to hundred because of no responses and rounding of figures.

As mentioned above, the percentage of Primary schools having computer is much lower (3.95 per cent) than of the other school types. However, the same is high at 10.26 per cent in urban areas and only

than two digits in rest of the states. In absolute terms, Madhya Pradesh (3,566 schools; 6.52 per cent) has the highest number of Primary schools with computer. The percentage of such schools is as low as

2.32 per cent in Bihar and 1.22 per cent in the state of West Bengal.

RAMP 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 4.98 in the case of Primary schools (31,769 schools), and 8.58 per cent in case of the integrated Higher Secondary schools. About 12.91 per cent

As many as 4,07,737 schools arranged medical check-up in 2004. Not much difference in percentage is noticed in schools located in the rural and urban areas

arranged medical check-up in 2004. The percentage of such Elementary schools (72.49 per cent), integrated Higher Secondary schools (67.92 per cent) and Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools (53.53 per cent) is much higher than the Primary schools. On the other hand, only 35.30 per cent Upper Primary schools arranged for medical check-up (Table C11). States such as Chandigarh

Table C11
Percentage of Schools having Arranged Medical Check-up : 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	52.61	52.64	52.38
Primary with Upper Primary	72.49	72.53	72.44
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	67.92	65.30	71.89
Upper Primary Only	35.30	34.91	39.24
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	53.53	52.29	57.42
All Schools	54.51	54.58	58.81

Note: Total may not add to hundred because of no responses and rounding of figures.

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 (1.49 per cent). No difference is noticed in schools located in the rural (5.04 per cent) and urban areas (5.95 per cent) (Table C10). The analysis also reveals that the majority of schools that impart elementary education across 25 states are yet to be provided with ramp in the school; it is also true for all school types both in the rural and urban areas.

MEDICAL CHECK-UP IN SCHOOLS

Altogether, as many as 4,07,737 schools (all categories) arranged medical check-up in 2004. Not much difference in percentage is noticed in schools located in the rural and urban areas. More than 52 per cent Primary schools (3,35,376 of total 6,37,469 schools)

(82.32 per cent), Gujarat (91.15 per cent), Maharashtra (90.72 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (91.55 per cent) arranged medical check-up in its majority of schools (all categories). On the other hand, majority of schools in Bihar, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland and West Bengal did not arrange medical check-up for their children.

More than 90 per cent Primary schools in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu carried out medical check-up in school as compared to 5.50 per cent in Assam. On the other hand, more than 70 per cent Primary schools in Kerala provided for medical check-up arrangement in the school. More than 80 per cent Primary schools in Chhattisgarh, and Gujarat arranged the same during the year. Gujarat too had arranged medical check-up in the majority of other school types.

PLAYGROUNDS

Percentage distribution of schools having playgrounds in 2004 reveals that only 44.33 per cent (42.22 per cent in 2003) Primary schools had playgrounds in the school, compared to 56.53 per cent (54.33 per cent

and West Bengal (30.77) is low. In the north-eastern states, the percentage of such Primary schools varies from 13.87 per cent in Meghalaya to 37.79 per cent in Sikkim.

SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT & TLM GRANT

Table C12

Percentage of Schools Having Playground by Category: 2004

School Category	Percentage		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	44.33	43.80	50.02
Primary with Upper Primary	59.32	57.79	66.20
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	77.85	74.58	82.77
Upper Primary Only	56.53	56.18	60.17
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	78.74	80.37	74.18
All Schools	49.57	48.81	59.67

Note :Total may not add to hundred because of no responses and rounding of figures.

in 2003) in the Upper Primary, and 59.32 per cent (57.50 per cent in 2003) in the Elementary schools. Almost an equal percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools (77.85 per cent) and Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher Secondary schools (78.74 per cent) have a playground in the school. About 60 per cent schools (all categories) located in the urban areas had playground compared to only 48.81 per cent in the rural areas (Table C12). While 89.39 per cent schools in Chandigarh have playgrounds, the same is available only in 23.46 per cent schools in Bihar, and 32.68 per cent schools in Jharkhand. Tamil Nadu too has a high percentage (76.50 per cent) of such schools.

Further, it is observed that about 78.65 per cent Primary schools in Haryana and 70.37 per cent in Tamil Nadu have playgrounds as compared to only 15.36 per cent in Orissa. More than 61 per cent schools in Uttar Pradesh also had playground in 2004. The percentage of such Primary schools in Bihar (23.41), Jharkhand (21.74), Rajasthan (29.52)

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. However, in a good number of states, it is yet to be pick-up. The utilization pattern suggests that the states have utilized about 90 per cent of the funds allotted to the states both under the school development and TLM grant.

The number of schools that received the development grant is as high as 5,57,217 which works out to 59.82 per cent of the total (all categories) schools. The additional number of schools that have received the school development grant over the previous year is as high as 1,96,325 which is more than 21 per cent of the total number of schools

that impart elementary education in the country. In 2002, the number of schools that received school development grant was 3,60,892, that is 42.28 per cent of the total (all types) schools. Of the total schools that received school development grant, about 92.13 per cent are located in the rural areas. It has also been observed that the percentage of such schools is much high in the rural areas (63.26 per cent) than the same in the urban areas (39.22 per cent) (Table C13).

Number of schools that received development grant is as high as 5,57,217 which works out to 59.82 per cent of the total schools

About 4,07,211 Primary schools alone received the development grant, which is 73.04 per cent of the total schools that received development grant in 2003. Of the total 6,37,469 Primary schools, about 63.88 per cent schools received the school development grant in 2003. The corresponding numbers during the previous year was 2,93,771 schools. It has also been observed that the percentage of Primary schools in the rural areas (65.61 per cent)

Table C13

Schools Received School Development & TLM Grant: 2003

School Category	Percentage of Schools Received/Utilized			
	School Development Grant	% Utilization	TLM Grant	% Utilization
Primary Only	63.88	89.90	51.87	91.00
Primary with Upper Primary	63.54	87.00	55.99	93.00
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	23.31	89.00	18.73	91.00
Upper Primary Only	45.47	90.00	26.60	86.00
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	40.20	89.00	36.81	90.00
All Schools	59.82	88.00	48.79	91.00

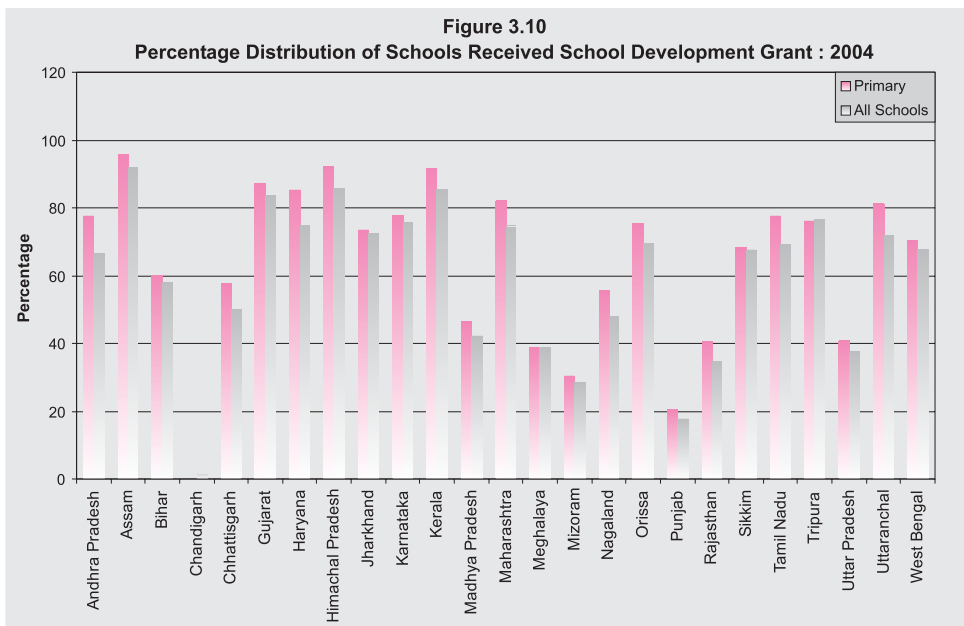
The state-specific percentage of schools (all categories) that received school development grant is as high as 91.91 per cent in Assam, compared to 85.88 per cent in Jharkhand, 85.64 per cent in Kerala, 83.91 per cent in Gujarat, 76.55 per cent in Tripura, 71.78 per cent in Uttaranchal, 67.62 per cent in West Bengal and 69.69 per cent in Orissa. On the other hand, in a few states, the percentage of schools that received school development grant is below 50 per cent. Madhya Pradesh (42.44 per cent), Meghalaya (38.82 per cent), Mizoram (28.76 per cent), Rajasthan (34.88 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (37.94 per cent) are such states.

that received school development grant is much higher than the same in the urban areas (45.28 per cent). In a number of states, the percentage of such schools is well above the all-India average (63.88 per cent). In Assam the percentage of such schools is as high as 95.60, 92.39 in Himachal Pradesh and 91.64 in Kerala. However, in Bihar (60.17 per cent), Chhattisgarh (57.72 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (46.51 per cent), Meghalaya (38.88 per cent), Mizoram (30.51 per cent), Nagaland (55.56 per cent), Rajasthan (40.59 per cent), and Uttar Pradesh (41.09 per cent), the percentage of schools received schools development grant is below the all-India average. Apart from the

Primary schools, about 97,270 Elementary schools also received the development grant, which is 17.46 per cent of the total schools that received the development

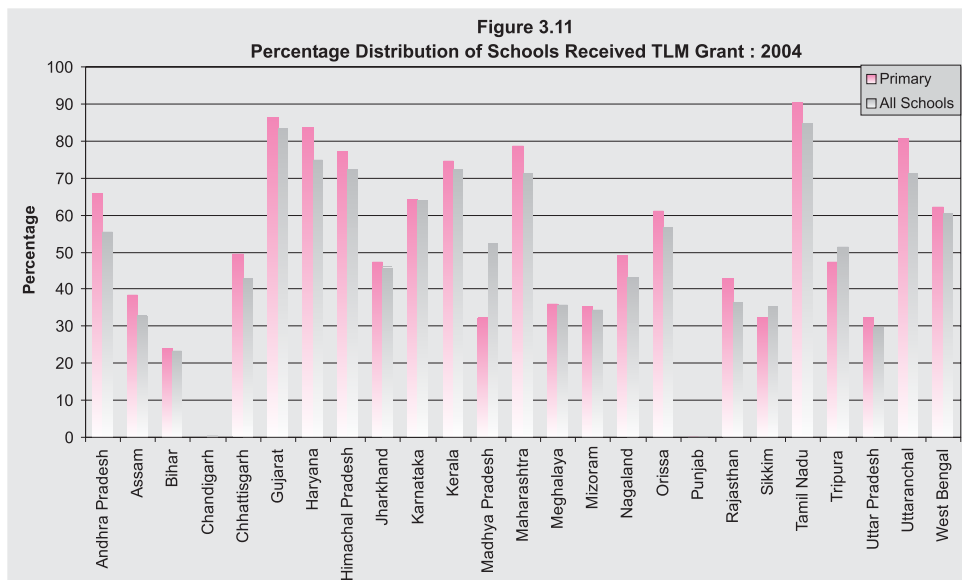
Of the total 6,37,469 Primary schools, about 63.88 per cent schools received school development grant in 2004

number of schools that received the development grant. The number of schools that received the TLM grant is as much as 4,54,511, that is,



grant. The number of Elementary schools that received school development grant in 2002 was 56,278.

33.70 per cent of all types of schools that impart elementary education in the country (previous year 2,87,683 schools; 33.70 per



It is observed that the number of schools that received the TLM grant is a bit lower than the

cent). The percentage of schools that received the TLM grant is much lower in the

urban areas (33.97 per cent) than the same in the rural areas (51.33 per cent). About 85 per cent schools in Tamil Nadu received the TLM grant which is also the highest amongst all the states. In Gujarat also, 8 out of 10 schools received TLM grant compared to 2 out of 10 schools in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

It is observed that number of schools that received TLM grant is a bit lower than the number of schools that received school development grant

Secondary schools also received the grant during the year 2003. More than 78 per cent Primary schools in Tamil Nadu received the school development grant; and 90.32 per cent schools received the TLM grant during the same period. But the same is not true in the rest of the states as the percentage of schools



About 3,30,657 Primary schools received the TLM grant, that is, 72.75 per cent of the total schools that received the TLM grant in 2003. In the previous year 2002, 2,38,893 schools received TLM grant. Against 53.08 per cent schools in the rural areas, the corresponding percentage of schools receiving TLM grant in the urban areas is only 38.75 per cent. About 85,718 (55.59 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

received TLM grant is much lower than the schools received school development grant. Against 95.60 per cent Primary schools that received school development grant in Assam, only 38.71 received the TLM grant. Less than 50 per cent schools in the north-eastern states received the TLM grant. The percentage of such Primary schools in Kerala is 92 and 74 respectively. The percentage of Primary schools that received the school development and TLM grant is significantly high in Uttaranchal.

Against 95.60 per cent Primary schools that received school development grant in Assam, only 38.71 received the TLM grant

Further, the utilization pattern suggests that barring a few states, above 90 per cent of the grant received under school development and TLM grant was utilized during the previous year. Amongst major states, Tamil Nadu is perhaps the only state which has fully utilized both these grants. Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Orissa could utilize only 75 per cent of the school development grant. The percentage of TLM grant utilized

was also low in case of Chhattisgarh (73.00 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (76.00 per cent), and Orissa (64.00 per cent).

Since the SSA activities are now picking-up, it is expected that both the allocation and utilization under the school development and TLM grant is expected to improve significantly in the year that follows.