



School-Related Indicators

Introduction

Variety of schools and school-related indicators in respect of five-fold school categories, that is, (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 for all the 29 States & UTs, along with the average of 581 districts covered under DISE in 2005, together with selected indicators for previous years are prescribed herewith to examine trends, limitations as well as coverage keeping in mind the data made available in Part I. Wherever necessary, indicators are also presented by management category.

DISE mandate, being 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 and Tribal & Social Welfare Department) 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 management. While calculating the ratio, all the primary schools/sections are added together which is then divided by the total number of all 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 in 1994 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, besides a number of other indicators, all of which reveal useful information on different aspects of universalisation of elementary education. Some of these indicators are: average number of instruction days, schools visited by CRC coordinators, schools inspected, single-classroom & single-teacher schools, schools with pupil-teacher ratio above 100, schools with enrolment below 50, and school with classroom ratio above 60. Brief analysis of each of these indicators by school category follows.

First, number of schools over a period of time (2002-03 to 2004-05) by school category is briefly analysed.

Number of Schools

The number of schools as per Table B1 reveals that the per cent share of schools in the rural areas during the period 2003 to 2005 has remained almost stagnant. Of as many as 10,37,813 schools covered from 581 districts across 29 States & UTs in 2005, nearly 86.90 per cent schools are located in the rural areas. During the previous year, that is, in 2004 information from 9,31,471 schools covering 539 districts across 25 States & UTs was received of which 87.12 per cent schools were located in the



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rural areas. In 2003, there were 8,53,601 schools in rural areas, constituting 87.00 per cent of the total. A cursory look at the distribution of schools reveals that almost a similar pattern prevails in most of the States and UTs with majority of schools located in the rural areas.

“Wherever necessary, an indicator is also separately presented for all Government and Private managements”

Chandigarh has the lowest number of schools (178). The other State with comparatively less number of schools are Kerala (11,684), Himachal Pradesh (15,676), Uttaranchal (18,628), Jharkhand (22,199) etc. Five of the north-eastern States, namely Meghalaya (8,196), Mizoram (2,346), Nagaland (2,356), Sikkim (1,070) and Tripura (3,456) too have smaller number of schools imparting elementary education, compared to other States, which is because of their small size and population. The four

Because of its size, Uttar Pradesh, with the highest number of districts (70) which is over 12.05 per cent of the total of 581 districts has the highest number of

smaller number of schools imparting elementary education, compared to other States, which is because of their small size and population. The four

PART II

Table B1

Distribution of Schools by School Category: 2003 to 2005

Year	Number of Districts	School Category					No Response	Total Schools	Schools Located in Rural Areas
		Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	Upper Primary Only	Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary			
Number of Schools									
2003	461	601866	131558	18598	50878	35330	15371	853601	742633
2004	539	637469	153096	19531	63779	45716	11880	931471	811520
2005	581	693030	179094	23723	71880	58970	11116	1037813	901824
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
2005	581	66.78	17.26	2.29	6.93	5.68	1.07	100.00	86.90

schools (1,42,856) as in year 2004-05, which is 13.77 per cent of the total schools across 25 States and UTs as against the highest number of schools (1,34,225, that is, 14.41 per cent) during the previous year too, that is, 2003-04. Uttar Pradesh is followed by Madhya Pradesh (1,11,727), Andhra Pradesh (92,768), Rajasthan (87,691), West Bengal (59,165), Karnataka (53,461), Bihar (53,275), Orissa (50,849), Tamil Nadu (50,436) etc. On the other hand, because of its size,

states newly covered under DISE during the year 2005 namely Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Pondicherry respectively have 2,224, 4,267, 15,925 and 563 schools.

“Of as many as 10,37,813 schools covered from 581 districts across 29 States & UTs in 2005, nearly 86.90 per cent schools are located in rural areas”

The number of schools distributed by category further reveals that majority of the schools (66.78 per cent) are independent Primary schools. The corresponding percentage of such Primary schools has however, shown a declining trend over the previous

year (68.44 per cent against 70.51 per cent in 2003). May be, it is because of up-gradation of a few primary schools to elementary schools as reflected in the percentage of these schools' increase from 15.41 in 2003 to 16.44 in 2004 and further to 17.26 per cent during the current year. Only two out of every ten schools imparting elementary education across 581 districts that reported data in 2005 are independent elementary schools.

The percentages of other category schools are: Upper Primary only - 6.93 per cent (against 6.85 per cent in 2004 and 5.96 per cent in 2003); Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary - 5.68 per cent (against 4.91 per cent in 2004 and 4.14 per cent in 2003); and Primary integrated with Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary - 2.29 per cent (against 2.10 per cent in 2004 and 2.18 per cent in 2003). It is observed that the percentages of Upper Primary and Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary schools have slightly increased over a period of time from 2003 to 2005. Increase in Upper Primary schools may be because of the SSA intervention that would have created demand for Upper Primary schools/sections. In absolute terms, the number of Upper Primary schools increased from 50,878 schools in 2003 to 63,779 schools in 2004 and further to 71,880 schools in 2005. This shows an impressive increase of 21,002 schools which is 41.28 per cent of total Upper Primary schools in 2003 across 581 districts spread over 29 States and UTs (Table B1). During the same period, the number of Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary schools increased from 35,330 schools in 2003 to 58,970 schools in 2005; an increase of 23,640 schools (66.91 per cent). This shows that not only Elementary schools increased from 1,31,558 in 2003 to 1,79,094 schools in 2005 (47,536 schools, 36.13 per cent) but the SSA intervention has also helped in creating demand for other types of schools which is reflected in increase in number of Upper Primary and Upper Primary &

“Number of schools distributed by category reveals that majority of schools are independent Primary schools”

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Secondary/Higher Secondary schools during the same period.

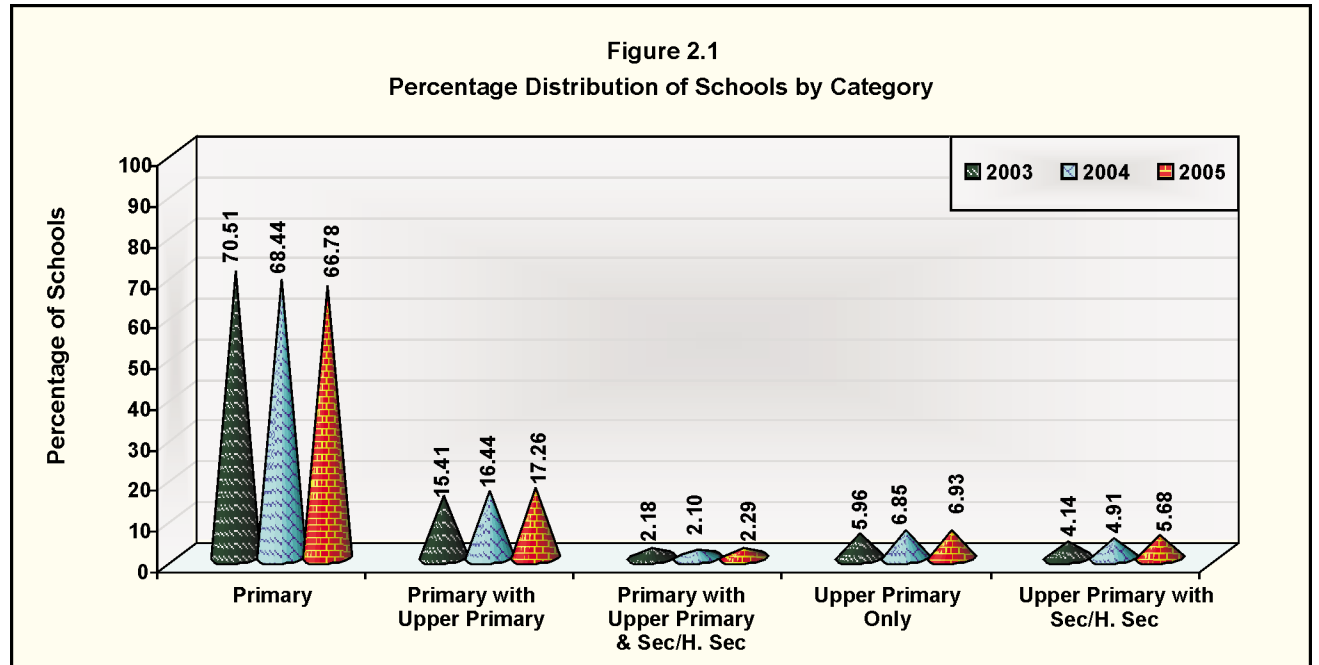
It may be observed that different states have different shares of Primary schools to the total schools. For example, of the total number of schools in West Bengal, the state has as many as 83.57 per cent (against 82.70 per cent in 2004) Primary schools, while Gujarat has 34.20 per cent (against 34.00 per cent in 2004), Karnataka 49.84 per cent (against 49.98 per cent in 2004), Uttar Pradesh 77.41 per cent (against 79.74 per cent in 2004), Bihar 72.97 per cent (against 77.88 per cent in 2004), Jharkhand 74.07 per cent (against 77.87 per cent in 2004), Mizoram 56.18 per cent (against 58.66 per cent in 2004), and only 54.18 per cent (against 54.76 per cent in 2004) in Kerala. Amongst new entrant states, Delhi has the lowest percentage of Primary schools (49.71 per cent) and Arunachal Pradesh, the highest percentage (75.86 per cent). In rest of the states, the percentage of Primary schools varies between 60 and 75. Chandigarh, on the other hand, has only 15.73 per cent (against 14.63 per cent in 2004) independent Primary schools as majority of its Primary schools are integrated with Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary schools (70.22 per cent).

The distribution of schools further reveals that the percentage of Primary schools integrated with Upper Primary schools is only 17.26 (16.44 per cent in 2004) and the rest of the types of schools have a very low percentage to the total schools. However, in states like Gujarat (62.14 per cent against 61.51 per cent in 2004), Karnataka (46.20 per cent against 42.00 per cent in 2004) and Maharashtra (29.22 per cent against 30.47 per cent in 2004), the percentage of Primary schools integrated with the Upper Primary schools is quite high compared to the same in other states. The percentage is as low as 0.53 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 (3.03 per cent), Orissa (20.42 per cent), Madhya Pradesh

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(14.42 per cent), Bihar (22.24 per cent) etc. too have only a small number of Primary schools integrated with the Upper Primary schools. In North-Eastern region, the percentage of Primary schools varies from 3.44 in Mizoram to 28.96 per cent in Tripura. Amongst states newly covered during the current year, Delhi has 10.97 per cent, Arunachal Pradesh 19.51 per

Upper Primary schools in Delhi is only 2.04 while Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Pondicherry have negligible number of such schools. On the other hand, in states such as Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Pondicherry, Rajasthan and Tripura, the percentage of independent Upper Primary schools to



cent, Jammu and Kashmir 26.31 per cent and Pondicherry 19.18 per cent such schools.

It is further observed that the percentage of independent Upper Primary schools has increased from 5.96 in 2003 to 6.85 in 2004 and further to 6.93 per cent in 2005. Across the states, the percentage of these schools is low. However, in a few states like Mizoram (31.24 per cent), Assam (17.98 per cent), Chhattisgarh (15.10 per cent), Meghalaya (13.02 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (12.88 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (12.61 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (17.86 per cent) and Uttaranchal (15.83 per cent), the percentage of such schools is comparatively higher than the national average of 581 districts (6.93 per cent). The percentage of independent

total schools is very low. Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Sikkim and Tripura did not report any independent Upper Primary school in 2005.

The percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools imparting education from Classes I to XII is only 2.29 of the total schools/sections that impart elementary education in the country. The corresponding percentage during the previous year was 2.10. Except Chandigarh (70.22 per cent), Delhi (23.48 per cent), Tripura (17.16 per cent), Pondicherry (16.34 per cent), Sikkim (13.93 per cent), Nagaland (9.47 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (6.74 per cent), Kerala (6.24 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (5.68 per cent), all other states have below 5 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools.

“SSA intervention has helped in creating demand for other types of schools which is reflected in increase in number of Upper Primary and Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary schools”

The percentage of Upper Primary schools attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools is low at 5.68; it was 4.91 in the previous year. States, such as Andhra Pradesh (15.24 per cent), Delhi (13.78 per cent), Haryana (19.21 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (10.43 per cent), Kerala (12.36 per cent), Maharashtra (13.11 per cent), Pondicherry (13.32 per cent), Punjab (11.56 per cent), Tamil Nadu (11.27 per cent) and West Bengal (11.54 per cent) are a few states that have a good number of such schools. Rest of the states have only a few Upper Primary schools attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

The analysis presented above clearly shows that

“Total number of schools imparting elementary education covered under DISE has increased impressively over a period of time”

during 2006. States are advised to prepare a fresh list of all recognized schools that impart elementary education to identify all the uncovered schools. Therefore, the total number of schools that impart elementary education may be a bit higher than the number of schools covered under DISE in 2005.

Location of Schools

It is generally believed that if a Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) is located within a distance of about 1 km from the 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



Table B2
Location of Schools from the Cluster Resource Centre: 2005

School Category	Distance		
	Less than 1 km	2 to 5 km	Beyond 5 km
Primary only	17.75	50.46	31.78
Primary with Upper Primary	30.37	42.42	27.21
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	46.63	38.60	14.77
Upper Primary only	29.18	46.72	24.10
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	49.74	30.93	19.33
All Schools (All Areas)	23.94	46.97	29.10
All Schools (Rural Areas)	19.30	48.30	32.40
All Schools (Urban Areas)	51.92	40.89	7.19
All Schools (2004)	24.75	45.52	29.73
All Schools (2003)	32.64	36.93	30.41

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

the total number of schools imparting elementary education covered under DISE has increased impressively over a period of time. Despite significant increase, a few schools, however, still remain uncovered. Efforts are being made to cover all uncovered schools

“Average of 581 districts reveals that only 17.75 per cent Primary schools are located within one km from the CRC”

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

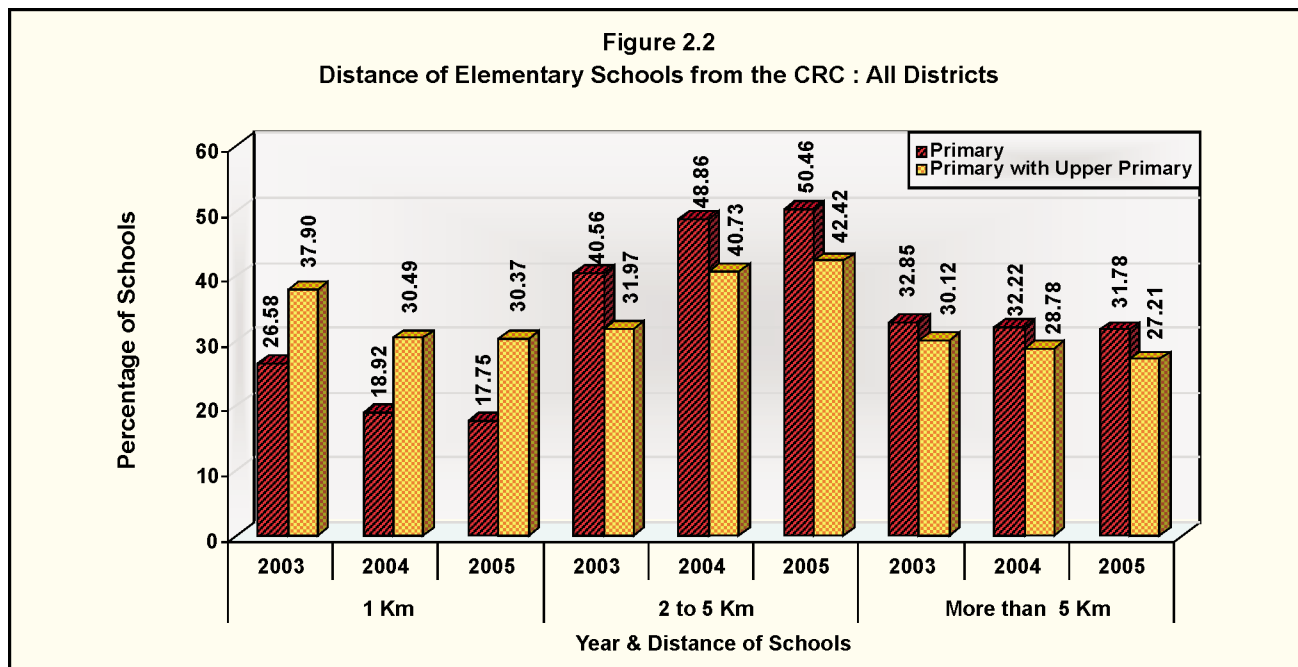
The average of 581 districts reveals that only 17.75 per cent (against 18.92 per cent in 2004) Primary schools are

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located within one km from the CRC, while 50.46 per cent (against 48.86 per cent in 2004) schools are located 2 to 5 km from CRC (Table B2). More schools in 2005 are located within 1 km from the CRC than those during the previous year (Table B2). However, a significant difference may be noticed in schools located within 1 km from CRC in rural and urban areas. On the other hand, of the total 10,37,813 schools/sections imparting elementary education in the country, 29.10 per cent (against 29.73 per cent

of Primary schools from the CRC shows that in 89.96 per cent schools in Delhi, 37.89 per cent schools in Arunachal Pradesh, 38.18 per cent schools in Haryana, 42.94 per cent in Mizoram, 88.77 per cent in Nagaland and 99.30 per cent in Pondicherry are located within 1 km from the CRC. On the other hand, a good number of Primary schools in Andhra Pradesh (27.57 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (47.63 per cent), Chhattisgarh (34.61 per cent), Gujarat (29.93 per cent), Jharkhand (34.47 per cent),



in 2004 and 30.41 per cent in 2003) are located even more than 5 km from the CRC. Much difference is noticed in such schools located in the rural (32.40 per cent) and urban (7.19 per cent) areas. Further, it may be observed that one in three independent Elementary schools is located within 1 km from the CRC which is also true for independent Upper Primary schools. A little less than half of the integrated Higher Secondary (46.63 per cent) and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (49.74 per cent) are located within 1 km from the CRC. In rural areas, the percentage of (19.30) such schools is a quite lower than that in all areas (23.94) and urban areas (51.92 per cent).

The state-specific study of locations

Karnataka (49.01 per cent), Kerala (28.20 per cent), Maharashtra (32.39 per cent), Meghalaya (43.68 per cent), Mizoram (46.66 per cent), Rajasthan (51.17 per cent), Tamil Nadu (31.73 per cent), Tripura (42.91 per cent), Uttaranchal (42.90 per cent) and West Bengal (62.94 per cent) are located beyond 5 km from the CRC. Percentage of such schools in rural areas in these states is still lower. Even in the Chandigarh UT, 67.86 per cent of Primary schools are located at a distance of 2 to 5 km from the CRC.

“More than half the Primary schools are located beyond 10 km from the Block HQ”

It is felt that if the office of the Block Education Officer/Block Resource Centre (BRC) Coordinator is located nearer the 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 presented and analysed by School Category (Table B3). Schools are distributed in distance slabs of upto 5 km, 2 to 5 km and beyond 5 km. The data reveals that more than half the Primary schools (53.10 per cent against 53.12 per cent in 2004) are located beyond 10 km from the Block HQ which is also true for independent Elementary (49.81 per cent) and Upper Primary schools (52.56 per cent). The percentage of such schools in rural areas is much lower than that in urban areas. Of the total 1.04 million schools, only 16.35 per cent schools in rural areas are located within 5 km from the Block HQ compared to 71.29 per cent in urban areas.

“Nearly 63.01 per cent of the total schools were visited by the CRC Coordinators during the previous academic year”

previous academic year i.e. 2003-04 against 57.84 per cent schools in yet earlier year 2002-03. However, the percentage of schools inspected (56.71 per cent) was a bit lower than the schools visited by the CRC Coordinators (63.01 per cent). The

percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools visited and inspected was much lower in case of other types of schools.

The Primary schools visited were about 67 per cent (against 62 per cent in 2003) and those inspected were 58 per cent (against 59 per cent in 2003). The states in which CRC Coordinator visited more than 75 per cent Primary Schools were: Andhra Pradesh (91.43 per cent), Assam (94.70 per cent), Chhattisgarh (86.59 per cent), Gujarat (79.46 per cent), Karnataka (89.13 per cent), Maharashtra (84.83 per cent) and Uttaranchal (80.56 per cent). The percentage of such schools was as low as 0.33 per



School Inspection

Table B4 shows the schools visited and inspected

Table B3

Location of Schools from the Block HQ: 2005

School Category	Distance		
	Less than 5 km	5 to 10 km	Beyond 10 km
Primary Only	20.56	26.35	53.10
Primary with Upper Primary	26.43	23.75	49.81
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	44.70	21.88	33.42
Upper Primary Only	20.61	26.83	52.56
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	35.93	26.18	37.90
All Schools (All Areas)	23.70	25.58	50.73
All Schools (Rural Areas)	16.35	27.05	56.60
All Schools (Urban Areas)	71.29	16.85	11.86
All Schools (2004)	23.13	25.71	51.16
All Schools (2003)	21.64	26.14	52.20

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

by the Cluster Resource Centre Coordinators. Nearly 63.01 per cent of the total schools (all categories) were visited by the CRC Coordinators during the

cent in Delhi, 3.57 per cent in Chandigarh, 0.35 per cent in Pondicherry, 18.11 per cent in Tamil Nadu and 22.95 per cent in Haryana. Only a few Primary

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schools were visited by the CRC Coordinators in the north-eastern region, with a percentage as low as 17.60 in Nagaland. Further, it may be observed that only 4 out of 10 schools (all categories) in urban areas were visited by the CRC Coordinator compared

to 6 out of 10 in schools located in the rural areas. On the other hand, only 6 out of 10 schools in rural areas and 5 out of 10 schools in urban areas were inspected during the previous academic year, that is, 2004.

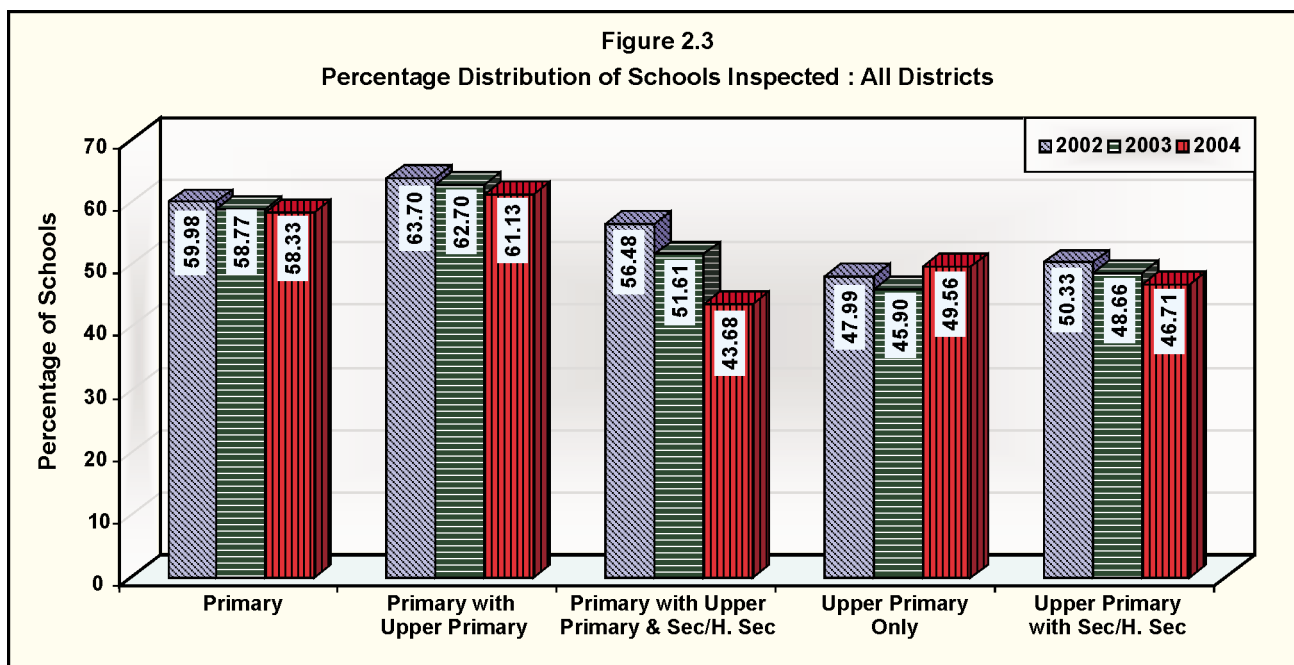
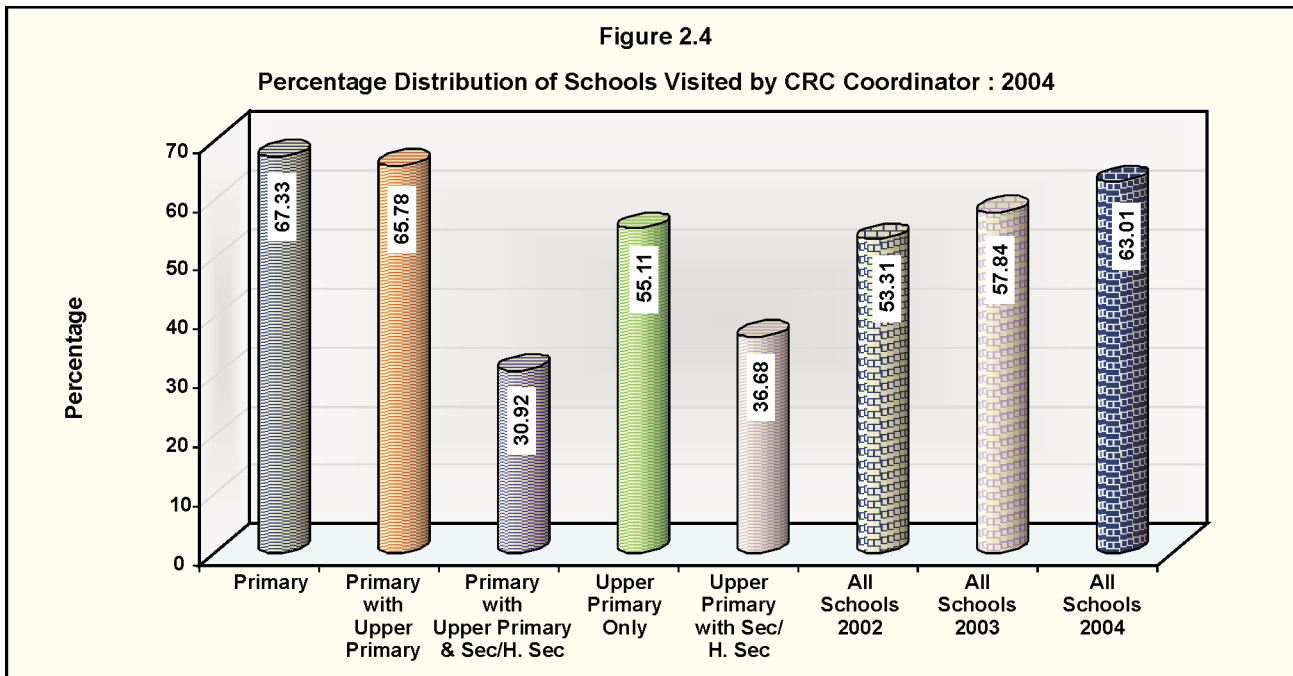


Table B4

Schools Visited by CRC Coordinators and Schools Inspected: 2004

School Category	Percentage Schools					
	Visited by CRC Coordinator			Inspected		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary only	67.33	69.26	47.67	58.33	58.57	55.96
Primary with Upper Primary	65.78	69.75	48.02	61.13	62.86	53.39
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	30.92	38.36	20.47	43.68	47.91	37.72
Upper Primary only	55.11	56.86	36.98	49.56	49.82	46.87
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	36.68	38.12	32.52	46.71	46.29	48.30
All Schools (2004)	63.01	66.39	43.25	56.71	57.87	52.47
All Schools (2003)	57.84	60.77	40.85	57.26	58.10	55.88
All Schools (2002)	53.31	56.30	36.45	58.44	59.60	57.43



School Management

The number of schools run by Government managements covered under DISE increased over a period of time, though in percentage terms, they have shown a declining trend during the period 2003 to

84.85 per cent (8,80,545 schools) of the total 10,37,813 schools in 2005 are Government run schools; this percentage was 85.27 (7,94,265 schools) during the previous year. In 2003, the percentage of schools run by Government managements was 87.30. Government run schools include schools run by the

Table B5
Distribution of Schools by Management: 2004

Management Category	All Government Managements		All Private Managements		Total Schools	
	Number	880545	Number	157268		1037813
	%	84.85	%	15.15		100.00
Department of Education	70.34		Private Aided	37.73	59339	
Tribal/Social Welfare Department	5.11		Private Unaided	62.27	97929	
Local Body	22.85					
Other Managements	0.56					
All Government*	100.00		All Private	100.00	-	

+ : Including 10,055 (1.14 per cent) non-responding schools.

2005. Correspondingly, the share of private schools during the same period increased marginally. About

Department of Education (70.34 per cent), Local Bodies (22.85 per cent) and the Tribal Welfare

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Department (5.11 per cent). It also includes 0.56 per cent other management schools which do not come under the above three management categories. About 1.14 per cent schools did not report management type. The balance of 1,57,268 schools (15.15 per cent, all category schools) in 2005 have private managements compared to 1,25,842 schools (13.51 per cent) during the previous year. Within the private

“Number of schools run by Government managements covered under DISE increased over a period of time, though in percentage terms, they have shown a declining trend”

education also increased from 11.70 per cent in 2003 to 13.51 per cent in 2004 and further to 15.15 per cent in 2005.

(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. During the previous year, the percentage of



Table B6
Percentage of Schools by Management and Category: 2005

School Category	Schools Management					
	Department of Education	Tribal/Social Welfare Department	Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Other Managements
Primary only	65.97	4.82	19.84	3.14	5.83	0.33
Primary with Upper Primary	45.56	2.10	28.67	5.78	17.26	0.57
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	24.90	4.14	4.63	13.27	50.02	2.90
Upper Primary only	70.71	7.54	2.30	9.19	9.47	0.71
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	39.84	2.39	15.96	28.60	12.55	0.56
All Schools (2005)	59.68	4.34	19.39	5.72	9.44	0.47
All Schools (Rural Areas)	63.47	4.74	20.34	4.55	6.43	-
All Schools (Urban Areas)	36.96	1.74	13.62	14.61	31.75	-
All Schools 2004	59.68	4.30	20.89	5.75	7.76	0.40
All Schools 2003	61.06	4.38	20.61	4.96	6.74	0.39

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

managed schools, 37.73 per cent (59,339 schools) are Private Aided schools and the remaining 62.27 per cent (97,929 schools) are Private Unaided schools. The corresponding figures in 2004 were 42.56 per cent (53,560 schools) Private Aided and 57.44 per cent (72,282 schools) Private Unaided schools. The percentage of Private Managed schools during 2003 was 11.70 per cent. This shows that with improved coverage under DISE, the per cent share of private schools imparting elementary

such schools was also 59.68. For instance, various states like Arunachal Pradesh (92.67 per cent), Assam (86.16 per cent), Bihar (98.03 per cent), Haryana (91.84 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (90.70 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir (83.80 per cent), Jharkhand (98.55 per cent), Orissa (88.62 per cent), West Bengal (87.52 per cent), Tripura (96.27 per cent) and Uttaranchal (87.52 per cent) have more than 85 per cent such schools. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Andhra Pradesh is

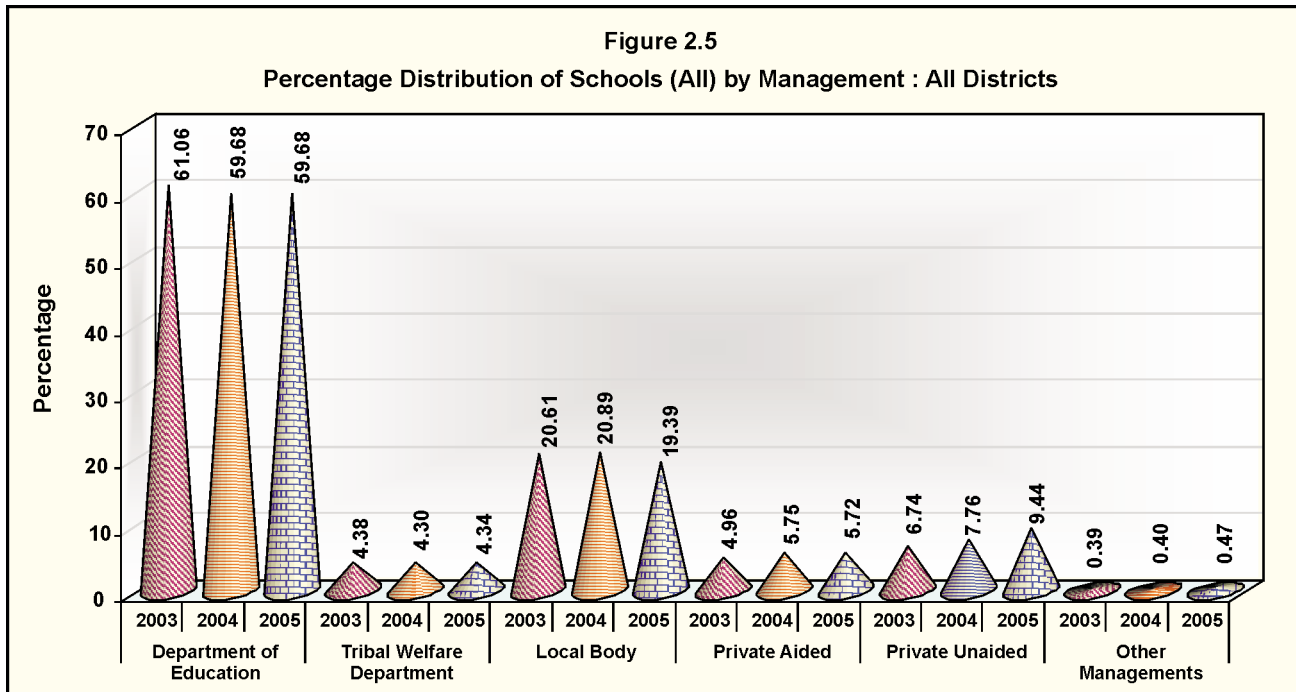
only 3.11, in Maharashtra 1.46, in Delhi 22.92, in Kerala 36.40 and in Tamil Nadu 13.61.

The category-wise distribution of schools (all category schools) run by the Department of Education shows that on an average 65.97 per cent (against 65.36 per cent in 2004) 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,

“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”

(8.19 per cent), the percentage of Primary schools run by the Department of Education is much lower than the national average of 65.97 per cent.

It may be observed that 70.71 per cent (against 69.75 per cent and 63,779 schools in 2004) of the total independent Upper Primary schools (71,880) of the country are being run by the Department of Education. In Arunachal Pradesh (100.00 per cent), Assam (69.97 per cent),



such schools are above 95 per cent of the total primary schools. In Bihar and Jharkhand, more than 99 per cent of the total Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. Assam (90.05 per cent), Haryana (97.39 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (94.90 per cent), Karnataka (89.03 per cent), Nagaland (89.95 per cent), Orissa (92.39 per cent), Pondicherry (83.28 per cent), Tripura (98.04 per cent) and West Bengal (98.46 per cent) too have majority of its Primary schools being run by the Department of Education. But in states like Andhra Pradesh (2.89 per cent), Delhi (2.12 per cent), Kerala (38.40 per cent), Maharashtra (1.75 per cent) and Tamil Nadu

Bihar (92.91 per cent), Delhi (71.26 per cent), Haryana (94.14 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (99.65 per cent), Jharkhand (85.92 per cent), Orissa (63.05 per cent), Pondicherry (100.00 per cent), Punjab (97.75 per cent), Rajasthan (81.54 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (74.50 per cent) and Uttaranchal (82.02 per cent), that is, in all these states majority of the independent Upper Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. States like Kerala (11.45 per cent), Maharashtra (1.19 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (10.71 per cent) had only a few such schools in 2005.

Further, Table B6 shows that only 45.56 per cent

schools each of Primary integrated with Upper Primary and 39.84 per cent Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools are managed by the State Department of Education. In states like Arunachal Pradesh (88.02 per cent), Assam (95.12 per cent), Bihar (97.00 per cent), Jharkhand (97.70 per cent), Orissa (92.52 per cent), Tripura (97.90 per cent) and West Bengal (83.01 per cent), majority of Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. On the other hand, Chandigarh (27.27 per cent), Delhi (7.26 per cent), Kerala (39.99 per cent), Maharashtra (1.35 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (49.70 per cent) have lesser number of such schools being run by the state Education 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 Education. It may also be noticed that Tamil Nadu, which has only 7.26 per cent Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools, has about 61.09 per cent Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools being run by the Department of Education.

(b) Tribal/Social Welfare Department

The percentage of schools being run by the Tribal/Social Welfare Department is only 4.34 (against 4.30 per cent in 2004) of the total 10,37,813 schools. Except in the states of Assam (5.38 per cent), Chhattisgarh (36.03 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (15.65 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 4.34 per cent. Almost similar percentage share is noticed in case of the other types of schools also. It is observed that of the total 6,93,030 Primary schools, only 4.82 per cent schools have the Tribal/Social Welfare Department as their management. The highest percentage of schools run by

“Barring Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir and Pondicherry, school under Tribal and Social Welfare Department exists in all states”

the Tribal/Social Welfare Department is in the category of independent Upper Primary schools (7.54 per cent). An interesting point noticed is that barring Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir and Pondicherry, the Tribal and Social Welfare Department exists in all the states. By and large it may also be true for different categories of schools.

(c) Local Body Management

Just 19.39 per cent schools (2,01,230 schools) in 2005 against 20.89 per cent in 2004 of total schools are under Local Body managements. This percentage is as high as 73.81 in Andhra Pradesh, 66.56 in Gujarat, 70.57 in Maharashtra, 15.83 in Rajasthan and 53.33 in Tamil Nadu. Delhi too has 37.75 per cent of its schools under Local Body managements. Rest of the states have below one per cent to five per cent schools being run by the Local Body managements. Notably the Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools have the highest percentage under the management of the Local Bodies (28.67 per cent against 31.49 per cent in 2004). In the same way the percentage of independent Primary schools is 19.84 per cent (against 21.58 per cent in 2004), and of Upper Primary integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools is 15.96 per cent (against 10.50 per cent in 2004). In the rest of the school categories, the variation is from 2.30 per cent in case of independent Upper Primary schools to 28.67 per cent in case of the Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools. Majority of Primary schools in Andhra Pradesh (80.35 per cent), Delhi (73.69 per cent), Gujarat (73.53 per cent), Maharashtra (86.49 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (64.52 per cent) had Local Body managements in 2005.

(d) Private Aided/Unaided Management

As many as 59,339 (53,560 in 2004) and 97,929 (72,282 in 2004) schools in 2005 are being managed by the Private Aided (5.75 per cent) and Private Unaided (9.44 per cent)

“Just 19.39 per cent schools in 2005 against 20.89 per cent in 2004 of total schools are under Local Body managements”

managements respectively. Together, they run a total of 1,57,268 schools (15.15 per cent) compared to 1,25,842 schools (13.51 per cent) in 2004 being run by the Private managements (Table B5). During 2004 and 2005, the number of private schools reported data under DISE operations increased by 31,426 schools which is 24.97 per cent of the private schools during the previous year. Efforts are being made further to extend the coverage to all the uncovered private schools.

The state-wise distribution of schools having Private Aided managements shows that their number is as high as 55.60 per cent in Kerala, followed by Tamil Nadu with 16.66 per cent and Maharashtra with 18.10 per cent. Delhi too has 6.37 per cent schools under Private Aided managements and Chandigarh with 5.06 per cent such schools. Meghalaya, a north-eastern state has a high percentage (36.64) of such schools as in 2005. Rest of the states, except Andhra Pradesh (3.91 per cent), Assam 4.37 per cent), Karnataka (4.50 per cent), Tripura (1.53 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (4.38 per cent) and Uttaranchal (3.21 per cent) have only a few Private Aided schools.

It has also been noticed that about 29 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 3.14 per cent in case of Primary to 13.27 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 (29.63 per cent), majority of other types of schools in Kerala has Private Aided management. It is as high as 57.16 per cent in case of Primary and 54.30 per cent in case of Primary with Upper Primary. Upper Primary only constitutes 80.27 per cent, and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools are 60.87 per cent. In addition, a good number

“As many as 59,339 and 97,929 schools in 2005 are being managed by the Private Aided and Private Unaided managements”

of schools in Kerala also have Private Unaided managements. Like Kerala, a good number of schools in Meghalaya also have Private Aided managements. Compared to other school types, Tamil Nadu also has a number of schools across school types that have Private Aided managements. States such as Bihar (25.64 per cent), Kerala (29.63 per cent), Meghalaya (62.83 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (27.08 per cent), Uttaranchal (24.24 per cent) and West Bengal (54.80 per cent) also have a good number of integrated Higher Secondary schools that have Private Aided managements. Delhi too has 10.28 per cent of such schools under Private Aided managements.

Table B6 shows the number of schools having Private Unaided managements. It is observed that 50.02 per cent (45.18 per cent in 2004) of the total 23,723 integrated Higher Secondary schools have Private Unaided managements. This is the type of schools where the percentage of Private Unaided management is the highest. In a few states such as Andhra Pradesh (68.20 per cent), Chandigarh (28.80 per cent), Chhattisgarh (74.48 per cent), Delhi (46.91 per cent), Haryana (55.12 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (92.96 per cent), Karnataka (75.00 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (51.99 per cent), Mizoram (77.27 per cent), Nagaland (91.03 per cent), Pondicherry (52.17 per cent), Rajasthan (61.13 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (86.28 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 13.44 and in West Bengal only 0.94. Almost similar trend is observed in the case of Primary attached to Upper Primary schools having Private Unaided managements. In Karnataka, 34.88 per cent Upper Primary attached with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have Private Unaided managements compared to 36.09 per cent in Gujarat, 80.00 per cent in Mizoram, and 18.31 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. It may also be noted that an overall of about 17.26 per cent (14.47 per cent in 2004)

“About 29 per cent Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have Private Aided managements”



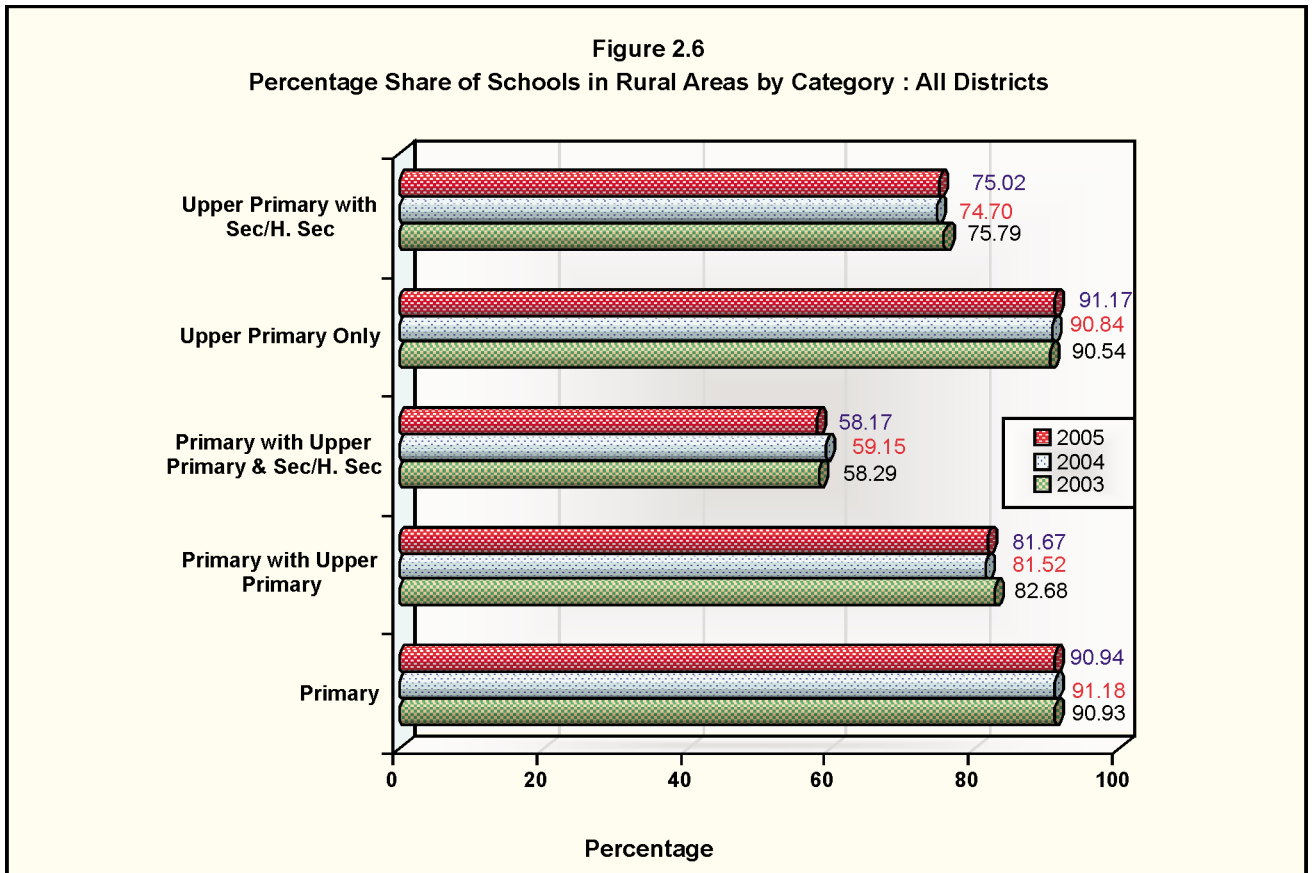
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PART II

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 (26.35 per cent), Chandigarh (50.00 per cent), Chhattisgarh (33.72 per cent), Haryana (40.77 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (97.74 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir (28.93 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (34.98 per cent), Mizoram (62.60 per cent), Nagaland (59.14 per cent), Rajasthan (32.14 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (55.82 per cent) and Uttaranchal (64.50 per cent). On the other hand, in about 14 states, the percentage is lower than the national average of 17.26. Kerala has only 2.63 per cent Primary integrated with Upper Primary schools which have Private Unaided managements compared to 80.98 per cent such schools in Delhi.

compared to 87.12 per cent during the previous year. Barring the states of Chandigarh (16.85 per cent), Delhi (16.90 per cent), Mizoram (69.27 per cent) and Pondicherry (51.33 per cent), in the rest of the states, percentage of schools in rural areas is above 80. A few states such as Arunachal Pradesh (93.17 per cent), Assam (94.30 per cent), Bihar (93.46 per cent), Chhattisgarh (90.87 per cent), Haryana (90.77 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (96.14 per cent), Jharkhand (94.76 per cent), Meghalaya (91.70 per cent), Orissa (92.62 per cent), Sikkim (95.42 per cent), Tripura (93.37 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (90.53 per cent) have above 90 per cent schools located in rural areas as in 2005.

Further, it has also been noticed that majority of



Schools in Rural Areas

As already mentioned, about 87 per cent of the total 10,37,813 schools that impart elementary education in the country are located in rural areas

schools, except integrated Higher Secondary schools (58.17 per cent), are located in rural areas. The percentage is as high as 91.17 in case of independent Upper Primary schools followed by 90.94 in case of

independent Primary schools, Primary integrated with Upper Primary (81.67 per cent) and Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (75.02 per cent). On the other hand, of the total 23,723 integrated Higher Secondary schools,

“Ratio calculated for 2005 reveals an Upper Primary school/section for every set of 2.68 Primary schools/sections at the national level”

98.22 per cent schools in Himachal Pradesh are located in rural areas. Assam too has a very high percentage of Upper Primary schools (93.80) while Sikkim also has 91.95 per cent independent Higher Secondary schools located in rural areas.

Table B7
Percentage of Schools in Rural Areas by Management: 2005

School Category	Year		
	2003	2004	2005
Primary only	90.93	91.18	90.94
Primary with Upper Primary	82.68	81.52	81.67
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	58.29	59.15	58.17
Upper Primary only	90.54	90.84	91.17
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	75.79	74.70	75.02
All Schools	87.00	87.12	86.90

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

only 58.17 per cent schools are located in rural areas 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 from the distribution of schools by management in all areas.

So far as the Primary schools are concerned, about 91 per cent of the total 6,93,030 Primary schools are located in rural areas. However, the percentage of such schools in a number of states is well above the average of the 581 districts. In the states of Arunachal Pradesh (96.13 per cent), Assam (95.45 per cent), Bihar (94.84 per cent), Chhattisgarh (95.25 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (97.68 per cent), Jharkhand (96.53 per cent), Sikkim (97.13 per cent) and Tripura (96.30 per cent), more than 95 per cent of Primary schools are located in rural areas. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Delhi is as low as 17.35 and in Chandigarh 28.57. In all other states, the percentage is well above 80. All the independent Upper Primary schools in Arunachal Pradesh and

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 2005 reveals an upper primary school/section for every set of 2.68 primary schools/sections at the national level as compared to 2.87 in 2004 and 3.18 in 2003 (Table B8). This shows the average of all the 581 districts from which data under DISE was obtained for the year 2005. Despite increase in the number of Primary schools by 55,561 during the intervening period, the improved ratio reflects the impact of interventions being made in extending schooling facilities. However, the ratio is still high at 2.93 in the rural areas compared to only 1.64 in the urban areas. Irrespective of area, a declining trend is noticed in ratio during the period 2003 to 2005. In rural areas, it declined from 3.14 in 2004 to 2.93 in 2005. Similarly, in urban areas the ratio declined from 1.71 in 2004 to 1.64 in 2005. All areas together have also shown decline in



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ratio. From a high 3.18 in 2003, it declined to 2.87 in 2004 and further to 2.68 in 2005 which clearly shows availability of more upper primary schooling facilities across the country. Despite significant improvement, there are still a few locations where the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is not comfortable. It is hoped that during the remaining period of SSA, attention would be paid to unserved

“A significant difference in ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is noticed in schools run by Government and Private managements”

to Upper Primary schools/sections is noticed in schools run by Government and Private managements which is true for both rural and urban areas. The ratio in Government run schools works out to be 3.26 compared to 1.26 in Private managed schools (Table B9). However, no significant difference is noticed in the ratio in Private managed schools in rural (1.27) and urban (1.25) 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 in the urban areas and the difference between the two is wide and significant. Further, in urban areas it has been observed that the ratio in case of both the Local Body, and Social and Tribal Welfare Department is just above two but the same is not true in case of ratio in rural areas. Both in rural (3.49) and urban (2.31) areas, the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/

Table B8

Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/ Sections: 2003 to 2005

Year	Average based on	Ratio
2003	461 districts/18 States	3.18
2004	539 districts/25 States	2.87
2005	581 districts/29 States	2.68

Table B9

Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections by Management: 2004 and 2005

Management	Rural Areas		Urban Areas		All Areas		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Department of Education	3.67	3.49	2.41	2.31	3.83	3.53	3.37
Tribal/Social Welfare Department	3.29	3.38	1.98	2.14	3.29	3.19	3.29
Local Body	3.52	3.11	2.03	2.10	3.79	3.32	2.99
ALL Government Managements	3.61	3.38	2.27	2.24	3.79	3.46	3.26
Private Aided	0.95	0.93	1.04	1.00	1.16	0.98	0.95
Private Unaided	1.59	1.54	1.42	1.36	1.52	1.54	1.46
ALL Private Managements	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.25	1.37	1.27	1.26
All Schools	3.14	2.93	1.71	1.64	3.18	2.87	2.68

locations all which need careful analysis of available data which is very rich in nature and is available at all disaggregated levels. A number of activities have already been initiated recently under SSA in this direction.

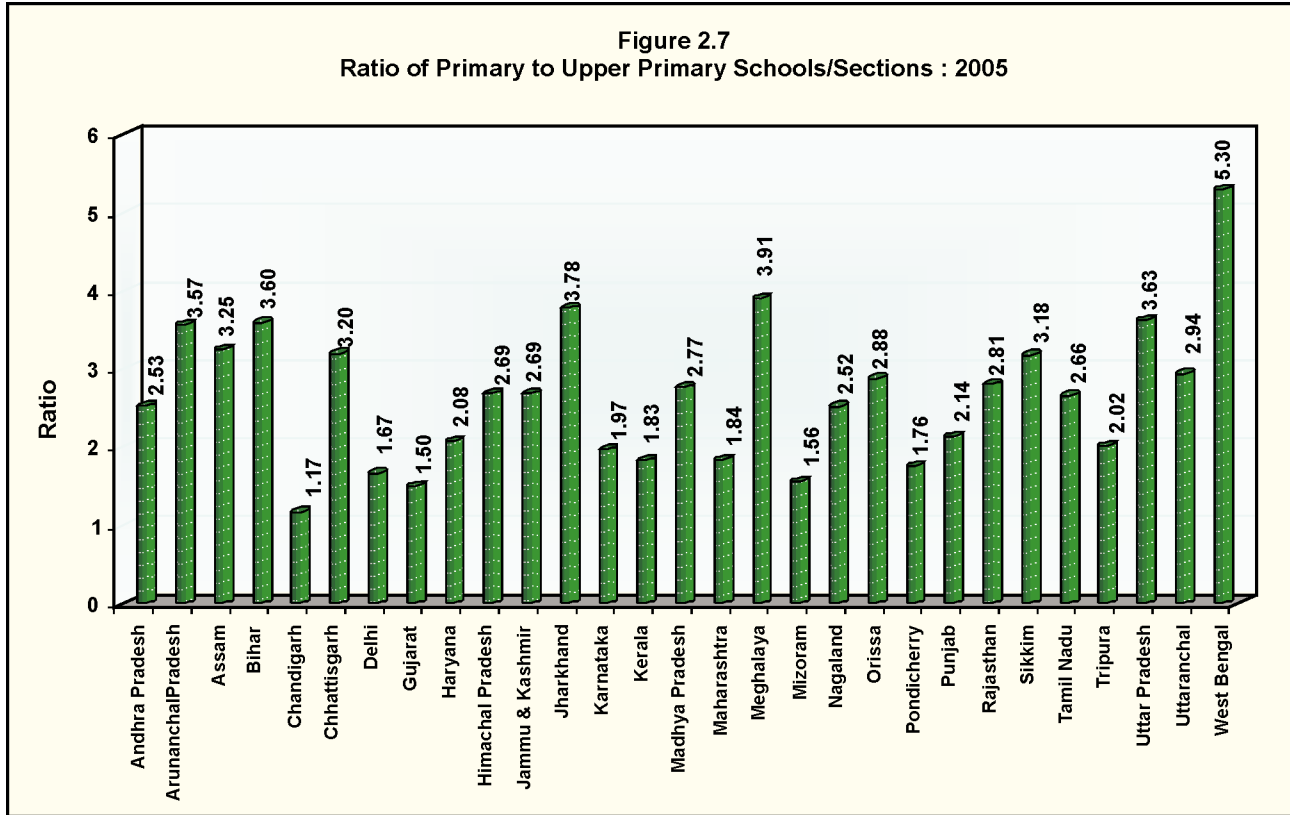
Further, a significant difference in ratio of Primary

sections is well above two in case of schools run by the Department of Education.

It is noticed that in a few states, the ratio is better than the national average of 2.68. Karnataka (1.97) has almost an Upper Primary school/section for every two Primary schools/sections it has. Chandigarh

(1.17), Delhi (1.67), Gujarat (1.50), Kerala (1.83), Maharashtra (1.93), Mizoram (1.56) and Pondicherry (1.76) also have the ratio below two.

sections can be provided or even a few existing Primary schools can also be upgraded to Upper Primary schools.



However, a few states have shown improvement in the ratio over the previous year. Andhra Pradesh (3.10 to 2.53), Bihar (4.52 to 3.60), Jharkhand (4.51 to 3.78), Meghalaya (4.24 to 3.91) and Uttar Pradesh (4.12 to 3.63) are a few such states, whereas the ratio in West Bengal remained almost the same (5.33). Despite improved and comfortable ratio in a number of states, the ratio is still above two in a few states. The ratio in Arunachal Pradesh (3.57), Bihar (3.60), Chhattisgarh (3.20), Jharkhand (3.78), Madhya Pradesh (2.77), Meghalaya (3.91), Orissa (2.88), Punjab (2.81), Sikkim (3.18), Tamil Nadu (2.66), Uttar Pradesh (3.63) and West Bengal (5.30) is still high as average number of Primary schools/sections per Upper Primary school/section in these states is well above two. All these states need careful analysis of available data so that additional Upper Primary schools/

New Schools Opened Since 1994

Significant improvement in the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections in the recent past is mainly because a large number of schools have been opened across the country. 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 true because of the SSA intervention under which quite a good number of new schools have been opened since 2001. Above twenty one thousand independent Upper Primary Schools were added under the DISE during 2003 to 2005. This trend is likely to continue in years to come because activities under SSA have started gaining momentum. All the States and UTs of the country have been covered under SSA, under which it is mandatory for all the districts to

“In rural and urban areas, ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is well above two in case of schools run by Department of Education”

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develop District Elementary Education Annual Work Plans which is approved by the Project Approval Board. In a good number of districts, the diagnosis exercise is rigorously undertaken and additional schools are planned effectively. This is reflected by

Primary and 29,081 independent Upper Primary schools were also opened all which is well reflected in the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/ sections presented in the Table B9. Majority of new Primary schools were opened in rural areas (91 per

Table B10
Schools Established since 1994 by Category

School Category	Up to 2003	% Schools with Building	Up to 2004	% Schools with Building	Up to 2005	% Schools with Building	Schools Opened during 2003 & 2005
Primary only	120176	83.48	133230	86.82	174311	87.45	54135
Primary with Upper Primary	16546	94.8	19909	96.3	29789	97.36	13243
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	3368	96.5	4002	97.68	5614	97.93	2246
Upper Primary only	15623	73.4	22106	74.59	29081	77.02	13458
Upper Primary with Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	3943	96.9	5690	97.03	10783	96.73	6840
All Schools	161279	82.63	185631	86.92	250718	88.07	91062

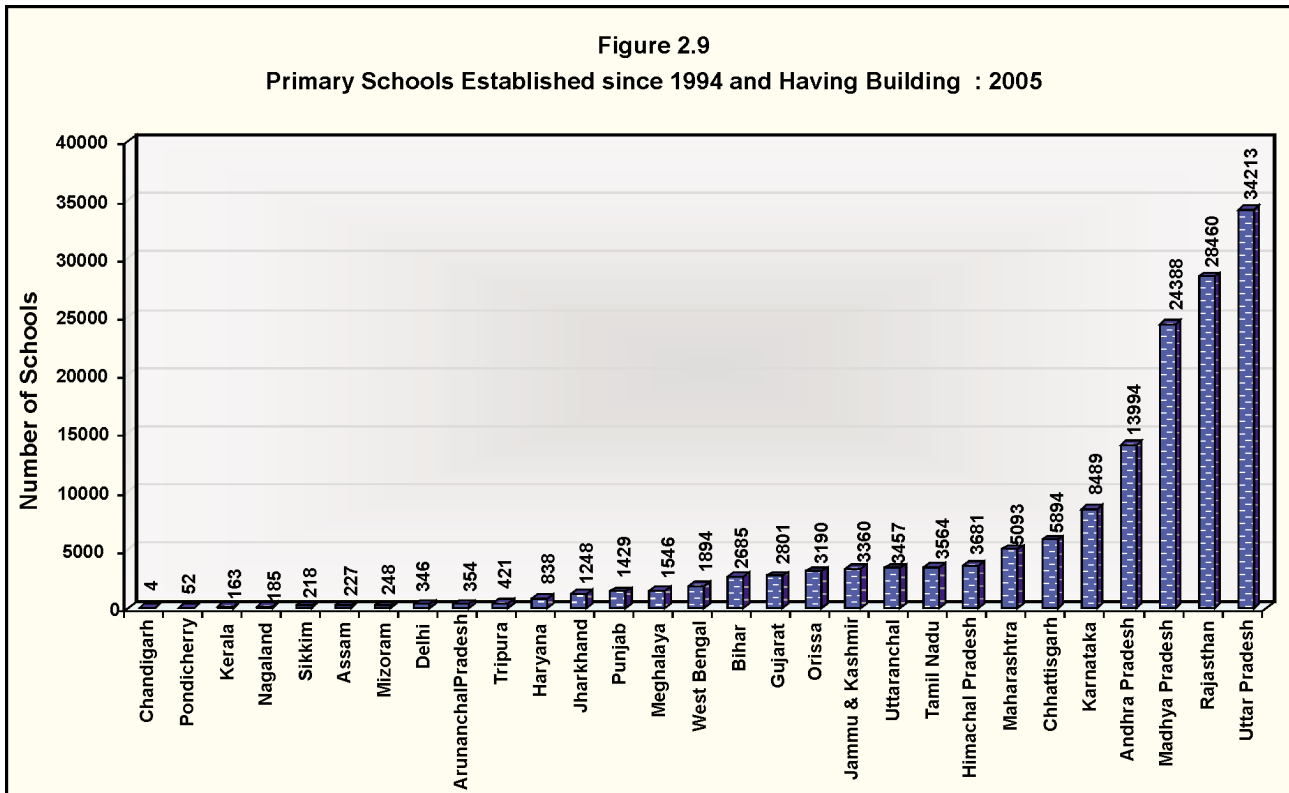
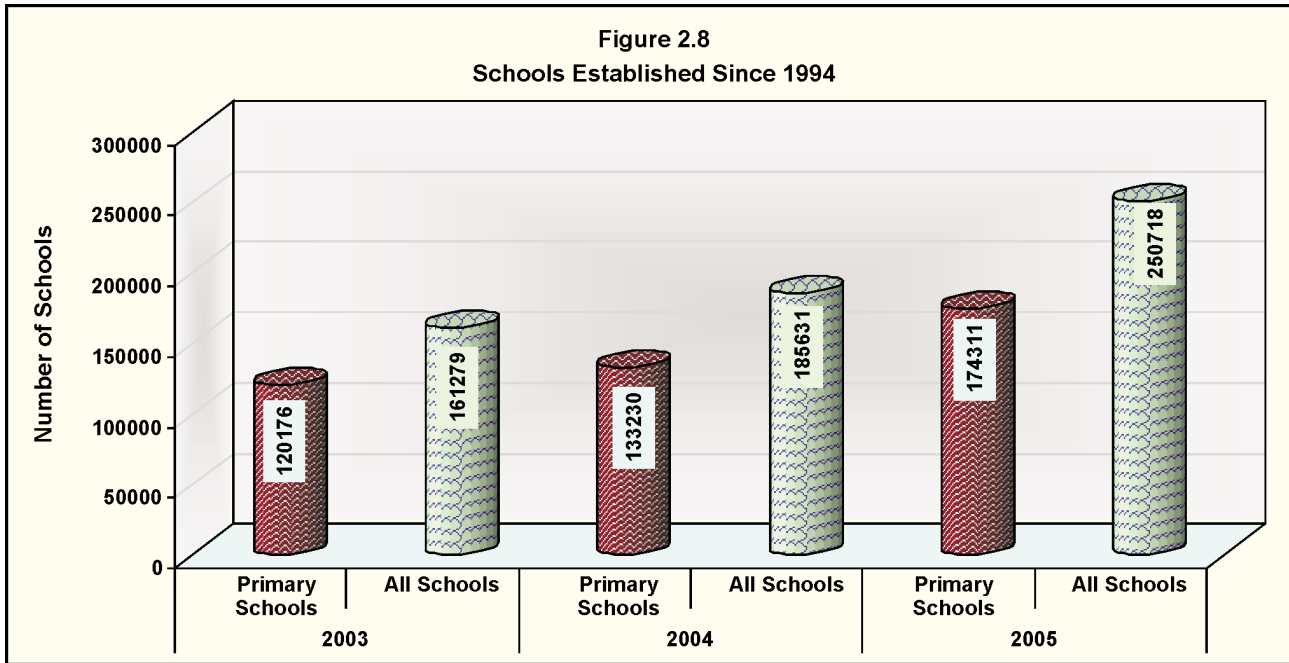
Table B11
Percentage of Schools Established since 1994 to Total Schools by Category: 2005

School Category	Percentage		
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas
Primary only	25.27	23.92	25.15
Primary with Upper Primary	14.37	26.81	16.63
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	26.02	20.36	23.66
Upper Primary only	42.22	22.14	40.46
Upper Primary with Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	19.35	15.14	18.29
All Schools	24.51	23.31	24.16

as high a number of new schools (2,50,718) opened since 1994 (see Table B10). Of the total new schools opened, 88 per cent are located in the rural and the balance 12 per cent in the urban areas. During the same period (1994 to 2005), as many as 1,74,311

cent) while only 9 per cent are located in urban areas.

As many as 2,50,718 schools have been opened across 29 States & UTs since 1994, most of which have their school building (88.07 per cent). In Andhra



Pradesh (27,826), Chhattisgarh (12,120), Karnataka (11,362), Madhya Pradesh (43,290), Maharashtra (10,101), Rajasthan (42,630) and Uttar Pradesh (49,021), a large number of new schools opened since 1994, majority of which have their school

building. In Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry only 833, 14 and 86 schools were respectively opened during the same period. Only a few schools were, however, opened across north-eastern states included in DISE 2005. Needless to mention that it is for the

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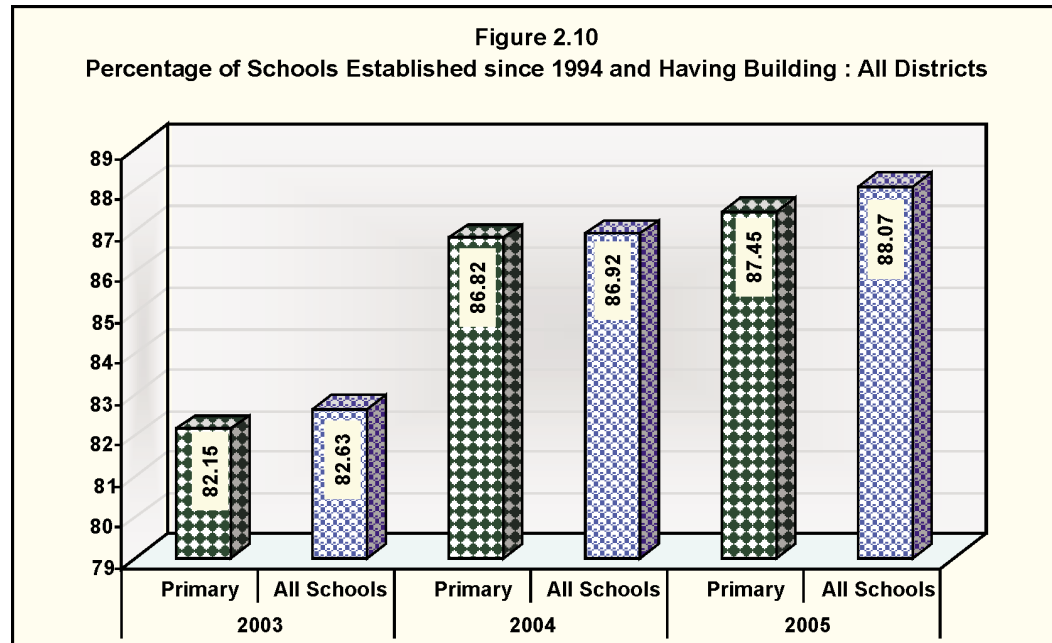
first time that a concept of developing district elementary education plan in a decentralized mode through *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* has been introduced in these states. In Assam (666) and in Kerala (327), both DPEP states, only a few schools were opened since the inception of DPEP in 1994.

“Of the total new schools opened, 88 per cent are located in rural and the balance 12 per cent in urban areas”

previous year, the corresponding number was 1,33,230 (71.77 per cent). The percentage of new Primary schools is 25.15 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 29 States and UTs. However, the number of such schools compared to new Primary schools is much less. The percentage of new schools opened since 1994 to the total schools comes out to be 16.63 and

It is heartening to note that most of the new schools (88.07 per cent) have a building. However, the percentage of such schools is much higher in urban areas (95.70 per cent) than in rural areas (87.07 per



cent). The percentage of new schools having building was found to be as high as 98.58 in Uttar Pradesh which opened as many as 49,021 new schools since 1994. But in case of Bihar this percentage was only 71.00, for Chhattisgarh 68.97, Jharkhand 79.40, Madhya Pradesh 75.90 and Orissa 80.15. In a few states like Haryana, Kerala and Maharashtra, the percentage of schools opened with building was almost hundred. Except in Arunachal Pradesh, the percentage of new schools opened in north-eastern region with building is above 90.

Of the total schools opened, about 1,74,311 (69.52 per cent) were Primary schools, most of which also had their school building (87.45 per cent). Upto the

23.66 respectively in case of 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 40.46 per cent (Table B11). In Chhattisgarh, one in three new schools opened is the integrated Higher Secondary school (I-XII) (32.36 per cent). In Gujarat, this type of new schools are 30.28 per cent, in Haryana 49.03 per cent, in Himachal Pradesh 42.04 per cent, in Punjab 38.12 per cent, and in Rajasthan 30.97 per cent. On the other hand, in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (50.00 per cent), Haryana (55.25 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (51.94 per cent) and Punjab (59.56 per

cent), more than 50 per cent of the new schools opened are the independent Upper Primary schools. The percentage of such schools is as high as 77.22 in Himachal Pradesh and low as 5.30 in Assam.

The highest number of 34,595 Primary schools opened in Uttar Pradesh works out to 31.28 per cent of the total Primary schools in the state. Of the new schools opened, the percentage comes out to be about 20 per cent. Practically, one in every five new schools opened in Uttar Pradesh. Of the new schools opened in the state, 70.57 per cent are the Primary schools. A good number of Primary schools have also been opened in Rajasthan (33,635) which is 60.66 per cent of the total Primary schools in the state. About 85 per cent of these have got their school building. The percentage of new Primary schools opened in Rajasthan is 78.90 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

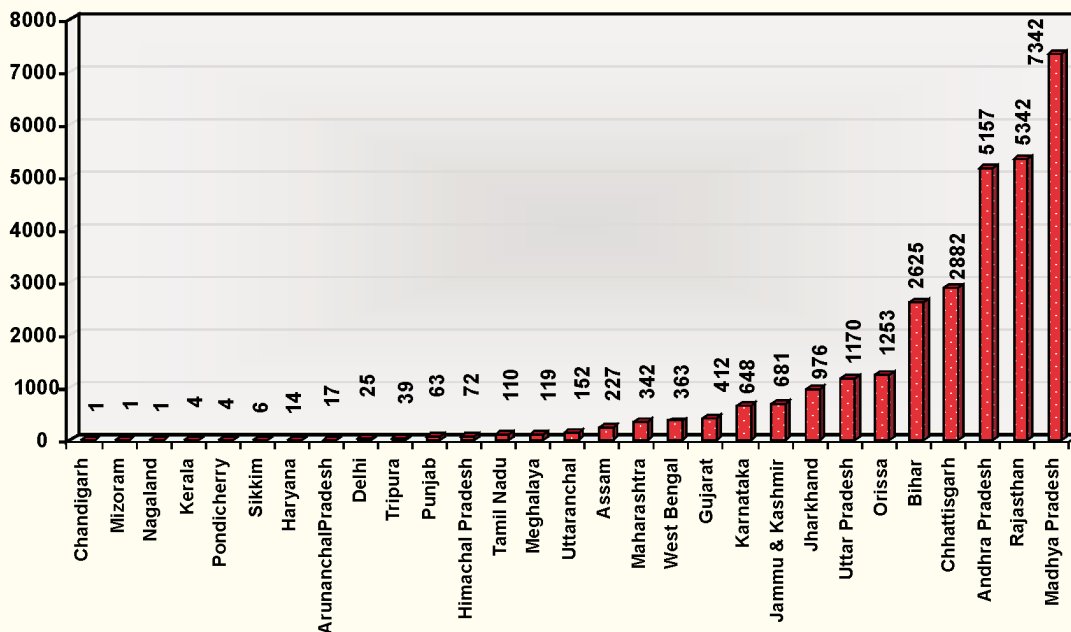
same period is also significant in the states of Andhra Pradesh (18,079; 29.31 per cent to total schools in the state), Madhya Pradesh (29,669; 38.89 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (34,595; 31.28 per cent). In Uttar Pradesh, 98.90 per cent of the new Primary schools have school building. Similarly, 97.19 per cent new Primary schools in Delhi, 96.46 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, 98.27 per cent in Assam, all schools in Chandigarh, Mizoram and Nagaland, 97.96 per cent in Uttaranchal etc. also have school building. However, the percentage of such Primary schools in Bihar remained low at 69.72 compared to 78.49 in Jharkhand.

School building

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 29 States and UTs, separately in rural and urban areas. This data has also been presented



Figure 2.11
Distribution of Primary Schools without Building : 2005



second phase. A good number of schools were opened because of the state-specific interventions. The number of new Primary schools during the

in respect of schools managed by all Government and Private managements and also as in the previous year.

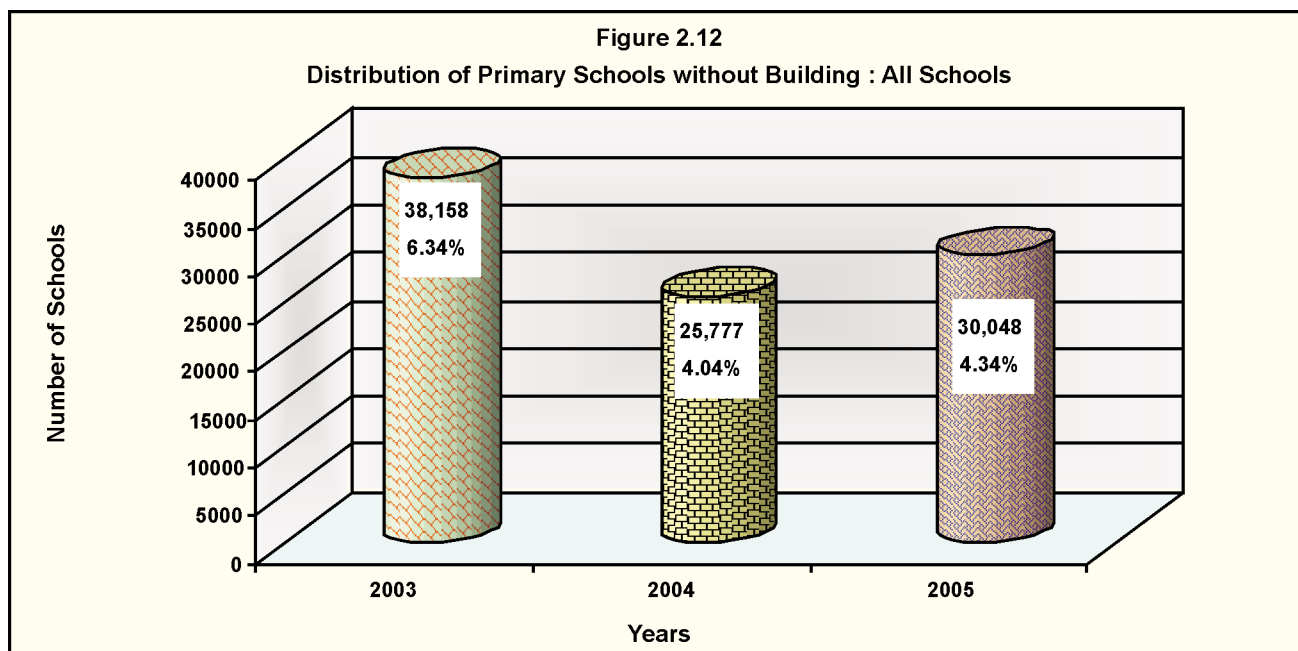
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The state-specific distribution of schools without building reveals that as many as 41,079 schools (all categories) did not have building in 2005 which is 4.37 per cent of the total of 10,37,813 schools from which

in 2003 (7.38 per cent). This should be viewed in the light of number of schools covered under DISE during the period 2003 to 2005. The majority of building-less schools are located in rural areas (37,795

Table B12
Number of Schools without Building: 2005

School Category	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary only	30048	27512	2448	29395	653
Primary with Upper Primary	1533	1292	237	1423	110
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	186	172	14	170	16
Upper Primary only	8614	8209	398	8430	184
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	577	502	74	534	43
No Responses	121	108	8	110	11
All Schools (2005)	41079	37795	3179	40062	1017
All Schools (2004)	35449	32507	2801	34668	781
All Schools (2003)	36724	33116	3162	36074	650



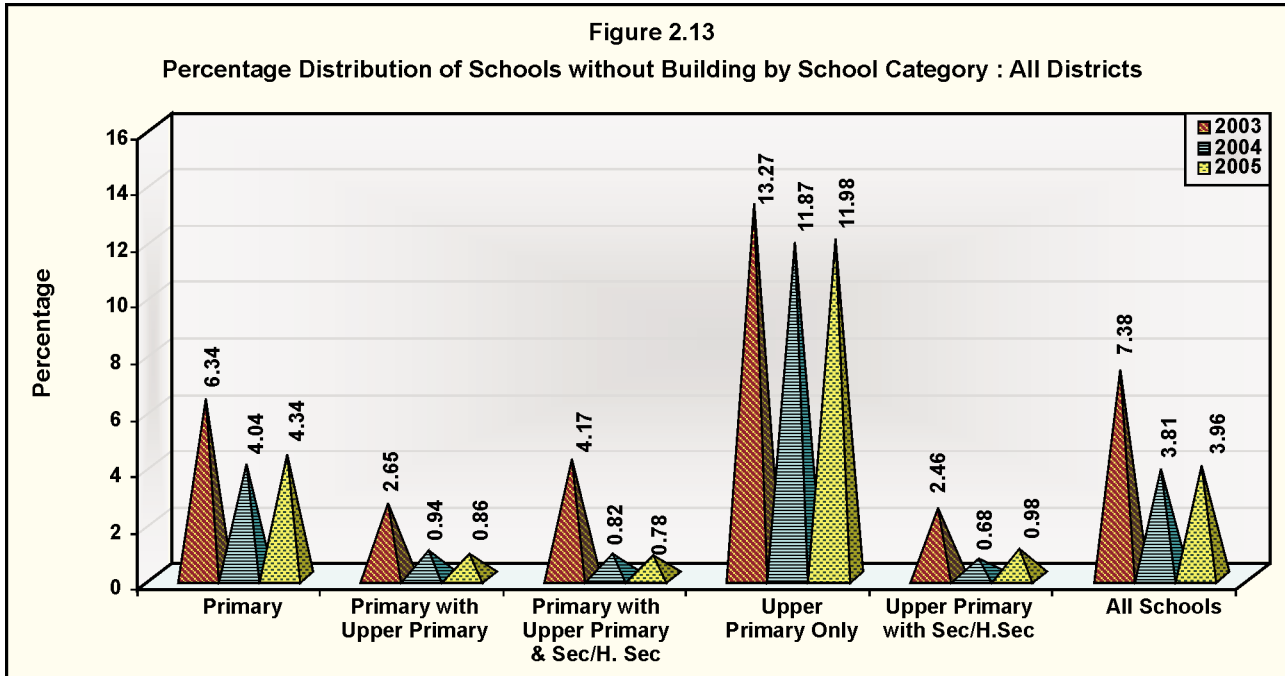
DISE 2005 data was collected. The number of schools without building in the previous year (2004) was 35,449 (3.81 per cent) compared to 62,996 schools

schools/92.01 per cent) as only 7.99 per cent of such schools are located in urban areas. The corresponding figure during the previous year was

32,507 schools (91.71 per cent) in rural areas. Further, it has been observed that of the total building-less schools, as many as 40,062 schools are being run by Government managements (97.52 per cent), the corresponding percentage during the previous year was 97.80 per cent (34,668 schools). Only 1,017

“Number of Primary schools without building declined from 38,158 in 2003 to 30,048 in 2005”

schools) and 5.30 in Bihar (2,789 schools). Further, it is observed that of the 1,10,583 Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh, only 1,112 (1.18 per cent) did not have school building in 2005. Gujarat (3.51 per cent, 411 schools) and Orissa (3.63 per cent, 1,232 schools) too have a few such schools whereas only 17 Primary



private schools (all categories) are yet to be provided with building.

Further, it has also been observed that the number of schools without building is as high as 12.53 per cent (8,614) in case of independent Upper Primary schools. The percentage of building-less Upper Primary schools in Madhya Pradesh is 44.13 compared to 25.94 in Chhattisgarh, 15.79 in Delhi, 15.78 in Himachal Pradesh and 7.03 in Uttaranchal.

As has been observed majority of building-less schools (97.52 per cent) are of the Government run managements. The percentage of such schools is as high as 12.81 in Chhattisgarh (4,603 schools), 14.25 in Madhya Pradesh (13,857 schools), 7.33 in Rajasthan (5,444 schools), 7.08 in Andhra Pradesh (5,344

“Majority of building-less schools are of the Government run managements”

schools in Arunachal Pradesh, 1 in Chandigarh, 14 in Haryana, 1 each in Mizoram and Nagaland, 4 each in Kerala and Pondicherry, 24 in Delhi and 107 schools in Tamil Nadu did not have school building in 2005. Provisions made available under the SSA can best be utilized in states that still have building-less schools.

On the other hand, the number of Primary schools without building declined from 38,158 (6.34 per cent) in 2003 to 30,048 (4.37 per cent) in 2005. Of the total 30,048 Primary schools without building, 91.56 per cent schools are located in rural areas (Table B12). It is not only Primary schools that have no building but a few integrated Higher Secondary (186 schools, 1.25 per cent) and Upper Primary integrated with

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Secondary & Higher Secondary schools (577 schools, 1.13 per cent) were also without school building as in 2005. The percentage of schools without building is below one in Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra and West Bengal, irrespective of the school type, which is also true for Kerala and Tamil Nadu and a few states in the north-eastern region.

Status of School Building

The status of school buildings as reported is of four types: Private, Rented, Government and Government School in Rent-Free Building. About 73.67 per cent of the total 10,37,813 schools have Government buildings and 11.19 per cent schools have private buildings. Another 7.04 per cent schools have rented buildings. About 2.40 per cent Government schools also run in rent-free buildings (Table B13).

buildings. About 16 per cent Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools also have rented buildings compared to 13 per cent such Elementary schools. Altogether about 2.40 per cent Government schools are run in rent-free buildings and another 7.04 per cent in rented buildings. Schools having rented buildings can be provided building under the SSA.

School Buildings by Type

On the one hand, all schools do not have buildings and, on the other, 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 the different types of buildings that the schools have. Schools having more than one

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Table B13

Status of School Buildings by Category: 2004

School Category	Building Status				Total*
	Private	Rented	Government	Government School in Rent Free Building	
Primary only	8.18	4.73	79.75	2.15	100.00
Primary with Upper Primary	14.20	12.78	69.79	1.66	100.00
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	45.20	21.57	28.64	2.39	100.00
Upper Primary only	15.70	2.78	64.61	4.33	100.00
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	19.57	16.26	56.31	5.64	100.00
All Schools (2005)	11.19	7.04	73.67	2.40	
All Schools (2004)	11.10	6.52	79.41	2.97	100.00
All Schools (2003)	9.55	6.57	80.46	3.41	100.00

Note: * : Schools without building and no responses are also added in the total.

Compared to 8.18 per cent Primary schools having private buildings, the percentage of other types of schools is much high. More than 45 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools have private buildings and 29 per cent government buildings. Another 22 per cent such schools have rented

type of building is termed as having a multiple-type building.

Irrespective of the school type, the percentage of schools with *pucca* building in urban areas is higher than the same in the rural areas. All schools together

in rural areas have *pucca* building in case of 70.07 per cent (69.40 per cent in 2004) schools against

74.30 per cent (74.52 per cent in 2004) in urban areas. About 9.19 per cent (10.09 per cent in 2004)

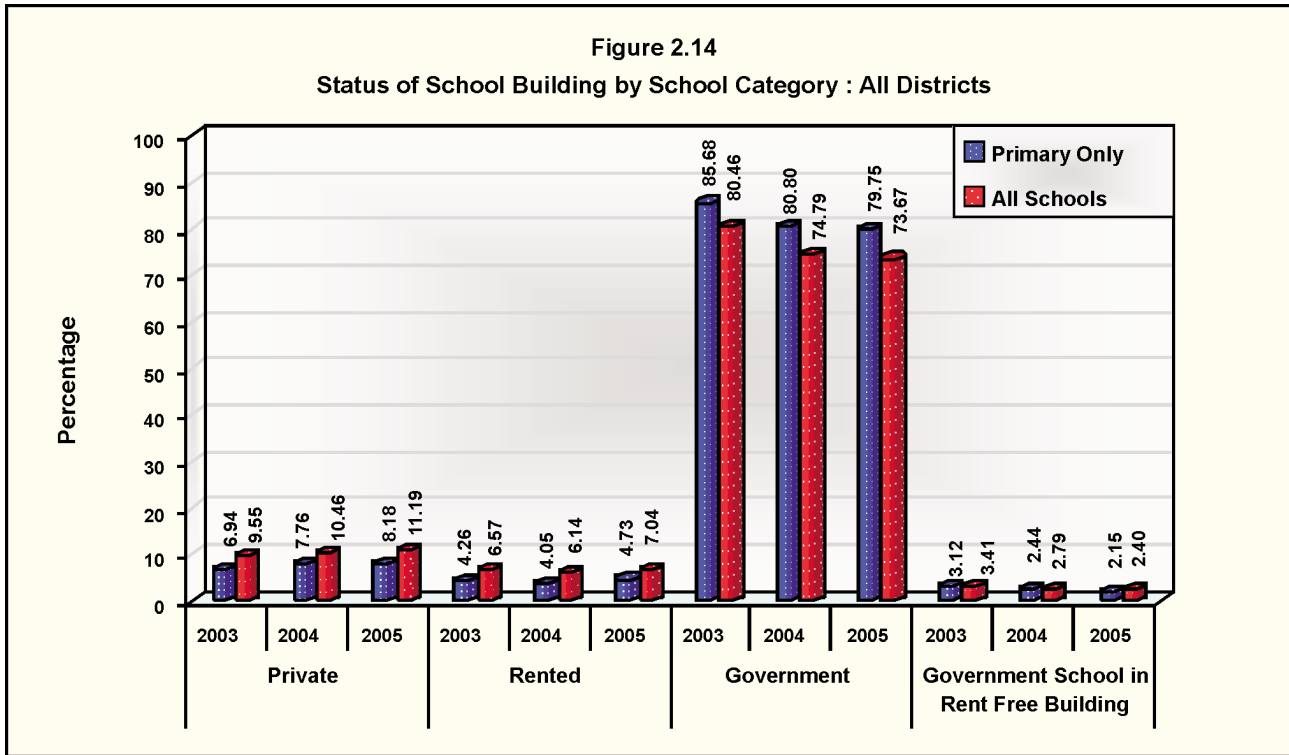


Table B14

Percentage of Schools by Type of Building: 2005

School Category	Type of Building				
	Pucca	Partially Pucca	Kuccha	Tent	Multiple Type
Primary only	71.18	10.27	2.02	0.12	8.35
Primary with Upper Primary	69.80	6.24	0.93	0.06	17.96
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	74.58	4.92	0.67	0.07	12.05
Upper Primary only	64.99	10.88	3.34	0.14	5.12
Upper Primary with Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	71.23	6.48	1.27	0.10	16.12
All Schools (All Areas)	69.96	9.19	1.84	0.11	10.23
All Schools (Rural Areas)	70.07	9.47	1.99	0.11	10.65
All Schools (Urban Areas)	74.30	7.86	0.92	0.11	7.95
All Schools (2004)	69.29	10.09	2.01	0.15	10.16
All Schools (2003)	68.81	9.72	2.27	0.18	10.09

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

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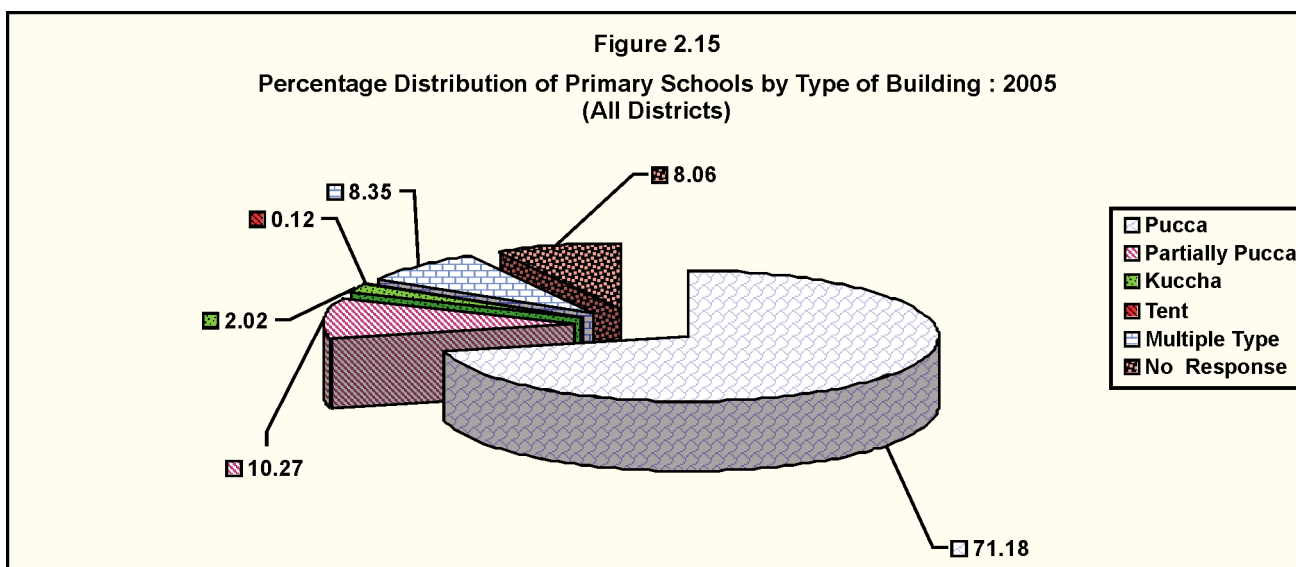
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schools (total) have partially *pucca* building compared to 9.47 and 7.86 per cent (10.44 and 8.43 per cent in 2004) schools respectively in rural and urban areas. About 1.99 and 0.92 per cent (2.15 per cent and 1.13 per cent in 2004) schools (total) respectively, in 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

number of schools without *pucca* building declined yet in absolute terms, the number of such schools increased over the previous year.

(a) Primary Schools

A 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



in rural (10.65 per cent) and urban areas (7.95 per cent), a large number of schools have multiple-type buildings (Table B 14).

The distribution of schools by type of building shows that 71.18 per cent (70.62 per cent in 2004) Primary schools have *pucca* (permanent) buildings as compared to 10.27 per cent (11.19 per cent schools in 2004) having partially *pucca* and another 2.02 per cent (2.20 per cent in 2004) *kuchcha* (temporary) buildings. Only a few Primary schools (0.12 per cent against 0.16 per cent in 2004) are functioning in tents. In addition, about 8.35 per cent Primary schools had multiple-type school building in 2005. This, otherwise, indicates that as many as 1,99,731 (28.82 per cent) Primary schools are yet to be provided with the *pucca* school building compared to 1,87,288 (29.38 per cent) in 2004. Though in percentage term,

varies from 96 per cent in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to 10.17 per cent in Mizoram. The percentage of schools having *pucca* building in case of all the north-eastern states is very low. It varies from 10.17 per cent in Mizoram to 42.21 per cent in Assam. The percentage of such schools in Kerala is 74.05 compared to only 51.69 in Tamil Nadu and 56.77 in Delhi. About 73 per cent Primary schools in Bihar and 79 per cent in Rajasthan also have *pucca* school buildings.

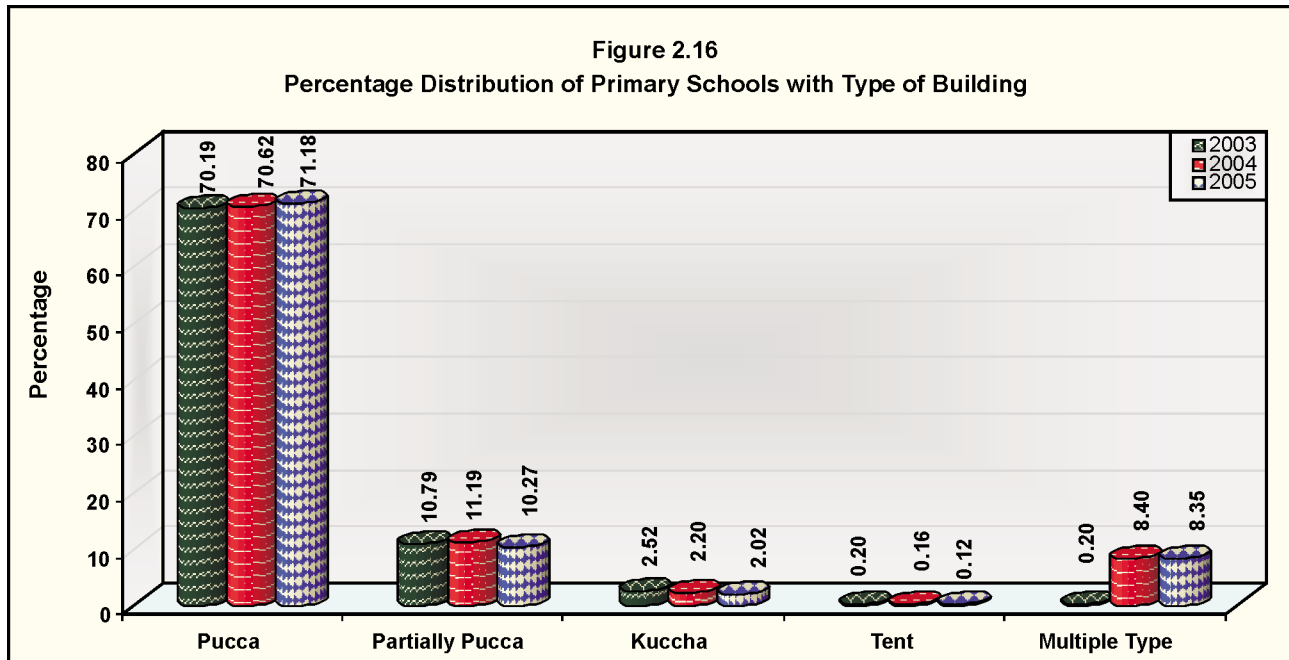
Further, it may be observed that more than 80 per cent Primary schools in Haryana (95.96 per cent), Jharkhand (82.37 per cent), Karnataka (85.65 per cent), Maharashtra (80.23 per cent), Pondicherry (84.67 per cent), Punjab (94.09 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (95.67 per cent) and Uttaranchal (88.58 per cent) have *pucca* buildings. However, Orissa (32.36 per cent) has the lowest

“None of the states have provided a *pucca* building to all of its Primary schools”

percentage of Primary schools that have *pucca* buildings amongst the larger states. The percentage of Primary schools having partially *pucca* building is low, except in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (24.02), Assam (38.95), Jammu and Kashmir (22.86), Chhattisgarh (19.27), Madhya Pradesh (9.26), Orissa (24.98), Tamil Nadu (20.98) and West Bengal (18.18). In north-eastern states, the percentage of schools having partially *pucca* building is higher than in states

“Majority of classrooms in north-eastern states need either minor or major repairs”

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 may be observed that only 830 (0.12 per cent) Primary schools are functioning in tents.



mentioned above. The percentage is as high as 51.72 in Meghalaya, 63.73 in Mizoram, 24.02 in Arunachal Pradesh and 45.24 in Nagaland. These states also have a good percentage of schools that have *kuchcha* buildings.

The number of Primary schools having *kuchcha* building is significant in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (18.07 per cent), Assam (9.51 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (6.15 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir (11.20 per cent), Meghalaya (14.02 per cent), Mizoram (25.42 per cent), Nagaland (37.69 per cent), Sikkim (12.52 per cent), Tripura (18.99 per cent), and West Bengal (3.99 per

“About 73.67 per cent of the total 10,37,813 schools have Government buildings and 11.19 per cent schools have private buildings”

(b) Elementary Schools

About 69.80 per cent (70.32 per cent in 2004) Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings compared to 6.24 per cent (6.55 per cent in 2004) schools having partially *pucca*, and another 0.93 per cent (0.90 per cent in 2004) with *kuchcha* buildings. About 17 per cent (18 per cent in 2004) such schools have the multiple-type of school buildings. It may also be 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* buildings, while

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an equal number of states also had *pucca* building in case of their 80 per cent Elementary schools in the previous year. In Chandigarh and Delhi above 90 per cent of all such schools have *pucca* buildings. Gujarat (78.31 per cent), Haryana (85.41 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (82.71 per cent), Karnataka (85.06 per cent), Maharashtra (77.77 per cent), Rajasthan (87.26 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (90.52 per cent) and Uttaranchal (88.17 per cent) are a few states where more than 80 per cent Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings. There are only few Elementary schools (0.06 per cent) in the country functioning in tents.

(c) Upper Primary Schools

It may be observed that only 64.99 per cent (62.81 per cent in 2004) independent Upper Primary schools have *pucca* buildings. Most of such schools are in Gujarat (86.75 per cent), Haryana (95.45 per cent), Karnataka (83.18 per cent), Maharashtra (77.78 per cent), Punjab (94.45 per cent), Rajasthan (88.41 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (94.53 per cent) and Uttaranchal (82.43 per cent). All the Upper Primary schools in Pondicherry and 57.83 per cent such schools in Delhi had *pucca* school buildings in 2005. Amongst larger states, the percentage of such schools in the state of Assam (26.93) was low. Mizoram too has only 13.78 per cent such schools. Madhya Pradesh and Kerala respectively have only 40.33 and 67.23 per cent Upper Primary schools with *pucca* buildings. Percentage of independent Upper Primary schools having partially *pucca* buildings is 10.88 per cent (13.03 per cent in 2004), compared to 3.34 per cent (3.84 per cent in 2004) schools having *kuchcha* building in 2005. Only 0.14 per cent Upper Primary schools function in tents.

(d) Higher Secondary Schools

It may be noticed that all the integrated Higher Secondary schools do not have their building and those that have the building do not guarantee that they have the *pucca* building. Only 74.58 per cent (70.83 per cent in 2004) integrated Higher Secondary schools

“Irrespective of schools type, a school imparting elementary education in 2005 has an average of 3.7 rooms”

have *pucca* buildings compared to 4.92 per cent (5.81 per cent in 2004) having partially *pucca*, and 0.67 per cent (0.92 per cent in 2004) only *kuchcha* buildings. About 12.05 per cent (15 per cent in 2004) of such

schools have the multiple-type of school buildings. A negligible number of integrated Higher Secondary schools (0.07 per cent) is functioning in tents. Above 80 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools in Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal have *pucca* buildings. More than 22 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools in Assam, 27.75 per cent in Meghalaya, 29.55 per cent in Mizoram and 25.56 per cent in Nagaland have partially *pucca* buildings. Only 75.43 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools in the national capital city, Delhi had *pucca* buildings in 2005 and another 5.64 per cent schools partially *pucca* buildings.

Schools by Classrooms

Having adequate number of instructional rooms is an essential requirement for every school. 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 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. In 2001, the remaining districts got covered under SSA and a number of new schools opened. In addition, a good number of schools were also provided additional classrooms. The efforts made are reflected in the average number of instructional rooms presented by school category (Table B15).

(a) Average Number of Classrooms

Irrespective of the schools type, a school imparting elementary education

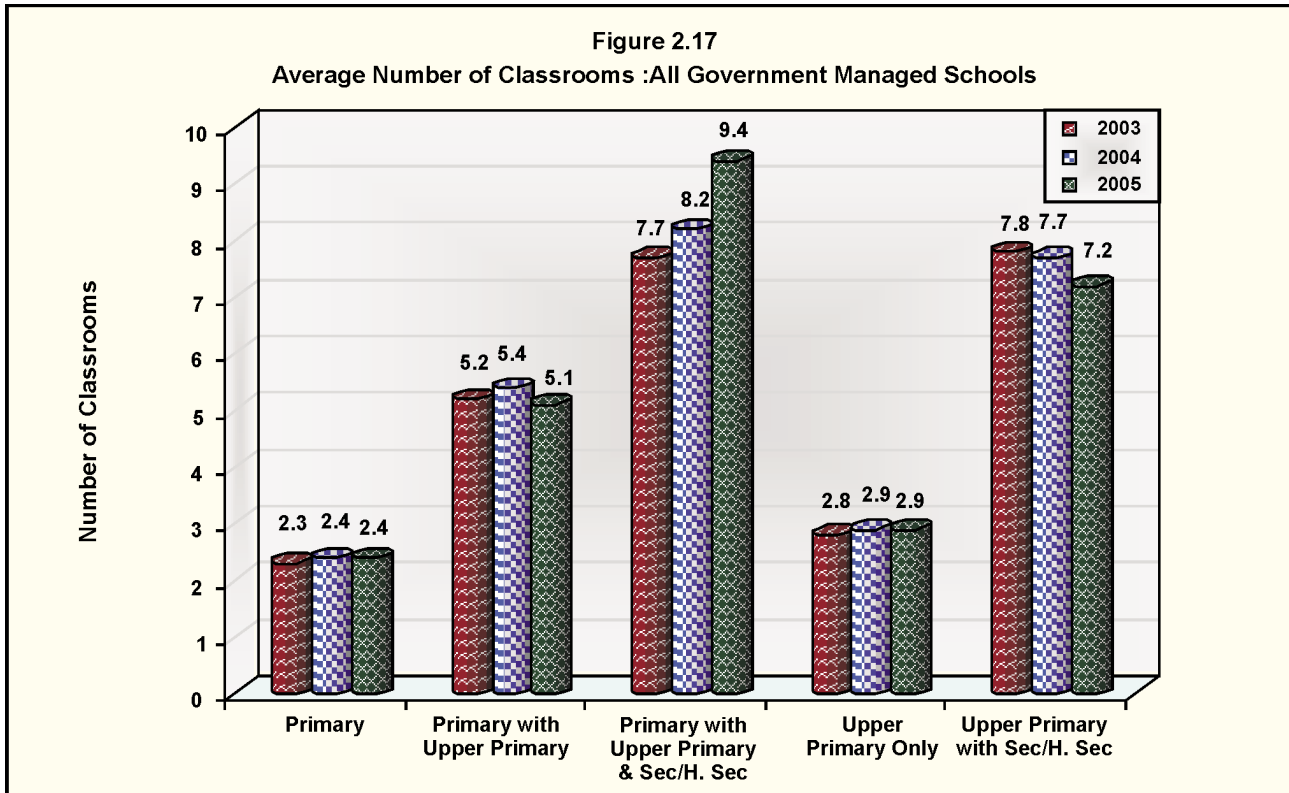
“Average of all districts shows that irrespective of school type, a good number of schools are still without classroom”

in 2005 has an average of 3.7 rooms. No change is noticed over the previous year as the average number located in rural (3.3 rooms) and urban areas (6.6 rooms). Irrespective of the school type, schools

Table B15

Average Number of Classrooms by School Category : 2005

School Category	All Schools/ Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Schools	All Private Schools
Primary only	2.6	2.4	4.3	2.4	4.9
Primary with Upper Primary	5.7	5.4	7.3	5.1	7.7
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	11.4	9.2	14.5	9.4	12.6
Upper Primary only	3.2	3.0	4.3	2.9	4.5
Upper Primary with Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	8.3	7.5	11.0	7.2	9.9
All Schools	3.7	3.3	6.6	3.1	7.1
All Schools (2004)	3.7	3.3	6.7	3.1	7.4
All Schools (2003)	3.5	3.2	6.5	2.9	7.5



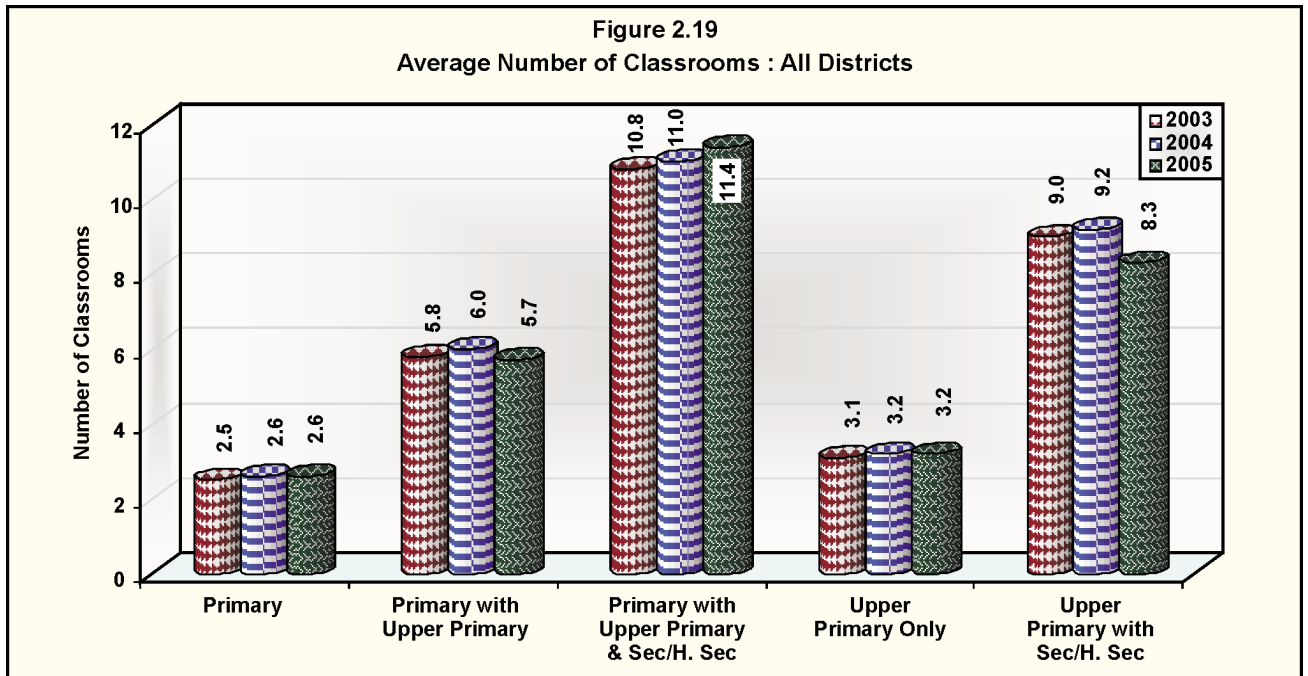
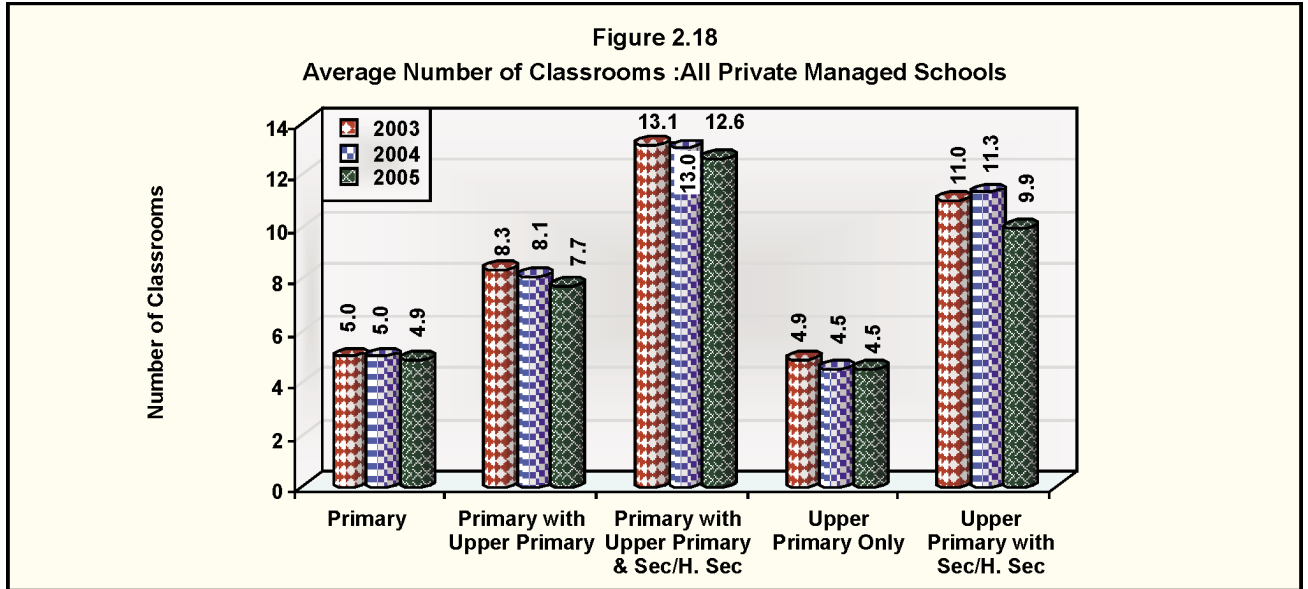
of classrooms remained 3.7 per school. However, a significant difference is noticed in case of schools

managed by Private managements are much comfortable in terms of classrooms compared to

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schools managed by Government managements. Government managed schools have an average of 3.1 classrooms per school compared to 7.1 classrooms in a Private school.

in Primary schools located in rural (2.4 rooms) and urban (4.3 rooms) areas. Except in Assam, Primary schools in all other states have an average of more than 2 instructional rooms. Assam has only 1.5 rooms



It may be observed that Primary schools have an average of 2.6 instructional rooms (Government, 2.4 and Private schools, 4.9). A significant difference is also noticed in average number of instructional rooms

per school. Chandigarh (8.0 rooms), Delhi (10.4 rooms), Kerala (5.7 rooms), Nagaland (5.0 rooms), Mizoram (4.0 rooms), Pondicherry and Sikkim (4.1 rooms), Punjab (3.4 rooms) and Himachal Pradesh

(3.1 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 B15).

The average number of instructional rooms further reveals that on an average an Elementary school has 5.7 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 11.4 and 8.3 rooms respectively. Chandigarh, Delhi and Kerala states, however, have very high average number of schools across school categories. In Chandigarh, the same varies from 8.0 rooms in Primary schools to 26.9 rooms in integrated Higher Secondary schools, and in Kerala, from 5.7 rooms in Primary schools to 22.7 in an integrated Higher Secondary schools. In the national capital Delhi, Primary schools have an average of 10.4 rooms compared to 12.3 in Elementary, 28.4 in integrated Higher Secondary, 10.8 rooms in independent Upper

(b) Instructional Rooms

The average number of instructional rooms presented reveals that on an average all schools in general and Primary schools in particular, have an average of more than two classrooms. Despite significant achievements, a few 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, four etc.) and school category is analysed critically. This is presented separately for the rural and urban areas (Table B16).

The average of all the districts shows that irrespective of school type, a good number of schools are still without classroom. The percentage of such schools is 10.90 compared to 8.84 per cent during the previous year. At the same time, however, percentage of schools with more than one, two, three etc. rooms improved over the previous year. In particular, the percentage of Primary, schools without



Table B16
Distribution of Schools by Number of Classrooms: 2005

School Category	Number of Classrooms							
	0	1	2	3	4 - 6	7 - 10	11- 15	> 15
Primary only	10.18	14.60	35.26	17.81	18.54	2.67	0.62	0.33
Primary with Upper Primary	8.27	1.79	8.14	10.08	33.58	30.49	5.53	2.12
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	10.46	0.85	2.63	4.05	13.91	27.25	19.36	21.48
Upper Primary only	15.96	3.77	11.29	37.80	25.20	4.38	1.08	0.53
Upper Primary with Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	7.12	0.84	2.60	9.12	31.62	24.12	13.57	11.00
All Schools (All Areas)	10.90	10.39	25.96	16.93	22.06	9.36	2.66	1.74
All Schools (Rural)	9.72	11.33	28.52	18.21	21.61	7.92	1.79	0.90
All Schools (Urban)	12.48	4.45	9.37	9.03	27.06	20.45	9.18	7.98
All Schools (2004)	8.84	10.94	27.06	17.21	22.57	9.19	2.54	1.67
All Schools (2003)	10.39	12.08	28.21	16.36	21.00	8.22	2.24	1.51

Primary and 20.5 rooms in Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

a classroom in the present year is 10.18 compared to 8.09 per cent in the previous year. The percentage

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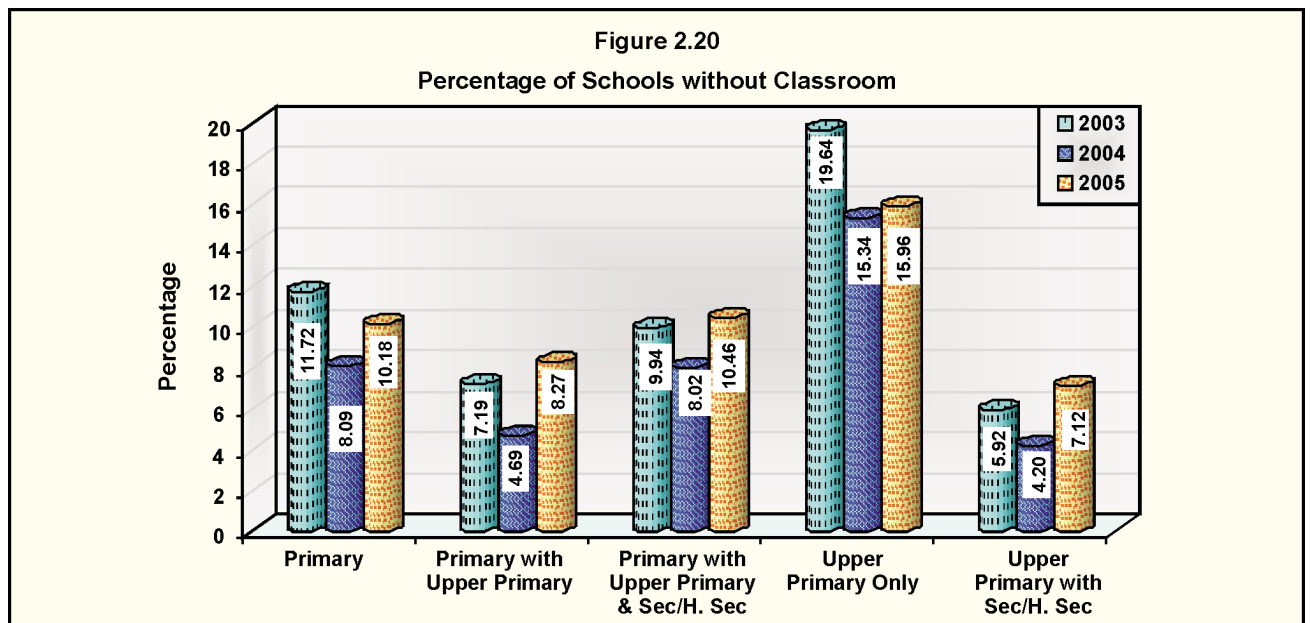
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of those Primary schools having one classroom is 14.60, having two 35.26; and of those having three & more classrooms 39.96. The percentage of Primary schools having 3 and more classrooms improved from 35.65 in 2003 to its present level of 39.96 in 2005. This shows that during the intermediary period in a good number of schools additional classrooms were added to the existing schools. It is also observed that the percentage of schools without classroom is a bit high in urban areas (12.48) compared with that

“As many as 1,07,842 schools in 2005 had only single classroom which is 10.39 per cent of the total 10,37,813 schools”

Elementary schools (85.77). On the other hand, about 4.20 per cent Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools do not have any classroom, 0.84 per cent have one, 2.22 per cent have three, 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 Delhi (94.53 per cent)



in rural areas (9.72). The same is just reverse in case of single-teacher schools and schools having two and more teachers.

Further, it may be noticed that more than 53 per cent schools (all categories) have 3 or more instructional rooms which is true for all types of schools. However, the percentage in case of independent Upper Primary schools (69.21) is a bit lower than other school types. The percentage is as high as 92.73 in case of Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools, followed by integrated Higher Secondary schools (86.78) and

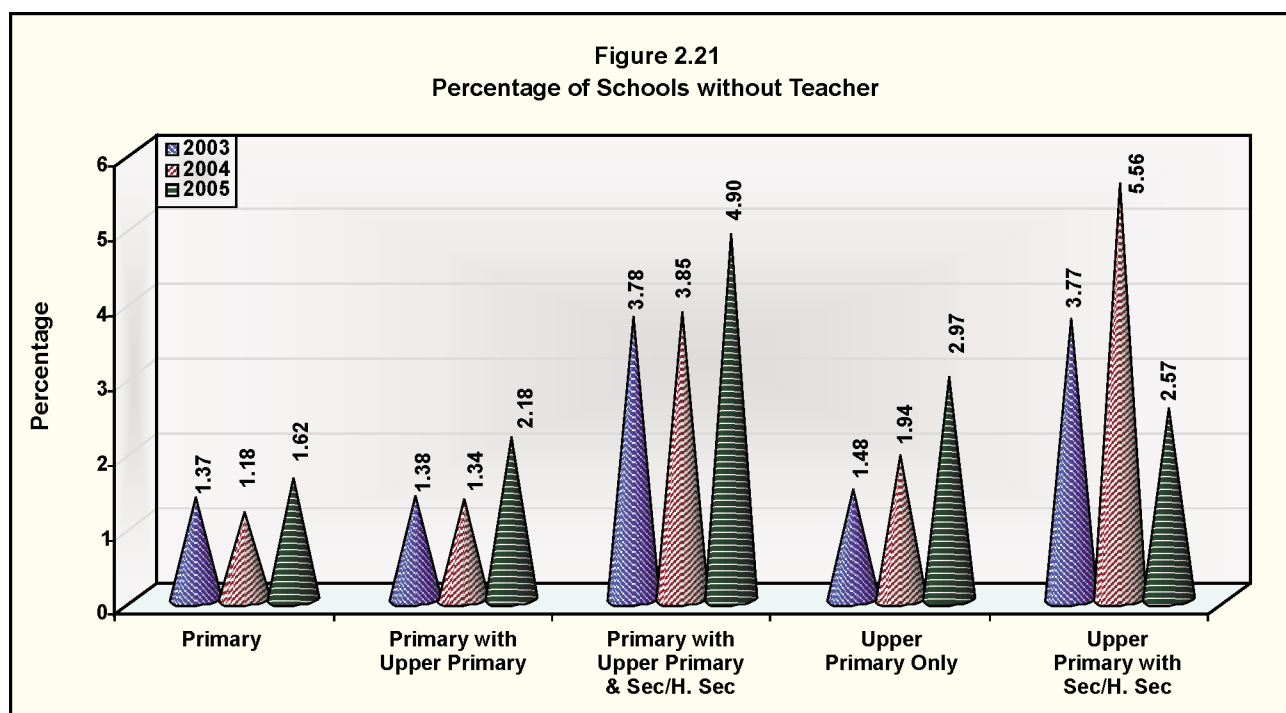
“As many as 41,079 schools did not have building in 2005 which is 4.37 cent of the total 10,37,813 schools”

followed by Kerala (92.93 per cent) compared to only 14.42 per cent in Assam, and 21.27 per cent in Bihar. Majority of the Primary schools in Bihar (53.56 per cent) have two classrooms. Only 1.53 per cent Primary schools in Kerala has no classroom and 2.95 per cent one room. The corresponding percentages in Bihar are as high as 10.29 and 14.38 respectively. Perhaps, the lowest percentage of Primary schools having three & more classrooms is in the state of Assam (14.42). About 66 per cent of Primary schools in Assam have only one classroom and 14.85 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 (85.71 per cent), Delhi (94.53 per cent), Haryana (66.97 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (65.77 per cent), Mizoram (95.68 per cent), Nagaland (94.35 per cent), Pondicherry (60.97 per cent), Sikkim (75.68 per cent), Tamil Nadu (53.58 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (55.49 per cent) and Tripura (53.73 per cent) are such states. On the other

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



hand, majority of Primary schools in Jharkhand (65.29 per cent) and Uttaranchal (56.13 per cent) have two classrooms. About 21.94 per cent Primary schools in Madhya Pradesh have no classroom and 11.13 per cent schools have one, 32.01 per cent two, and 34.92 per cent three & more classrooms. More than 28 per cent Primary schools in Rajasthan do not have any classroom compared to 4.56 per cent schools having one, another 34.38 per cent have two and 32.65 per cent three & more classrooms.

No significant difference is noticed in the availability of classrooms in Primary schools located in rural areas. It may also be noticed that the

Single-Classroom Schools

The number of single-classroom schools (in percentage form) has declined over a period of time, mainly because of the provision of at least two classrooms under the Operation Blackboard scheme (Table B17) and partially 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 1,07,842 schools (all categories) in 2005 (against 1,01,888 schools in 2004) had only single classroom which is 10.39 per cent (10.94 per cent in 2004) of the

“Majority of single-classroom schools are Primary schools, yet a good number of other types of schools also have single classroom”

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total 10,37,813 schools/sections imparting elementary education across 29 States & UTs from which DISE 2005 data was collected. It may be noted that in absolute terms, the number of single-classroom

as 94.73 per cent of the total 1,07,842 single-classroom schools are located in rural areas. Urban areas have only 5.17 per cent of such schools.

Though the majority of single-classroom schools

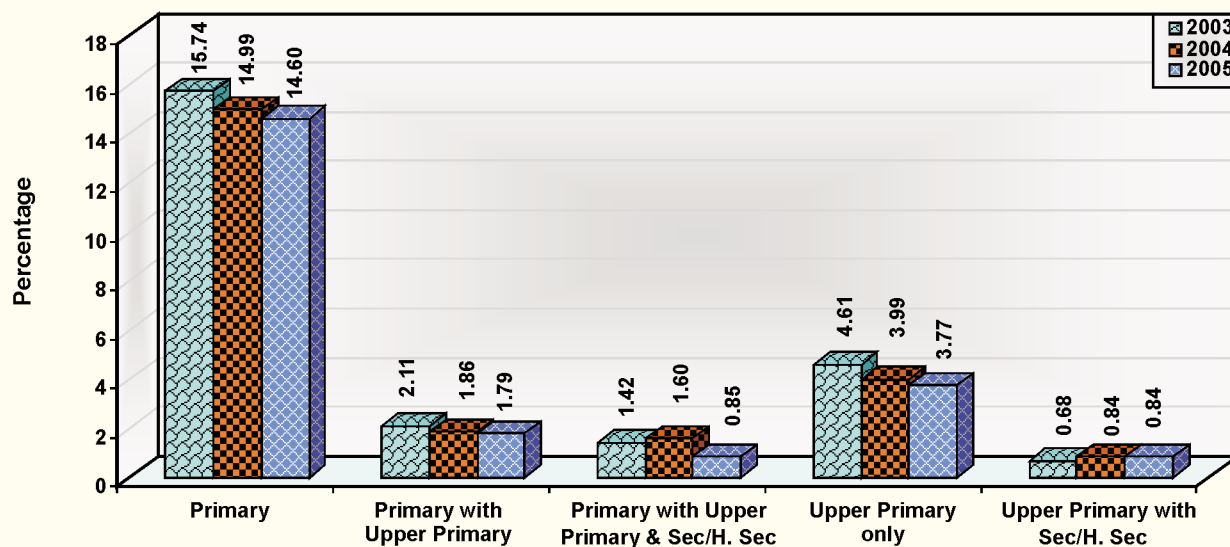
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Table B17

Percentage of Single-Classroom Schools by Category: 2005

School Category	All Schools/ Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Schools	All Private Schools
Primary only	14.60	15.24	8.16	15.55	4.88
Primary with Upper Primary	1.79	2.00	0.86	2.10	0.75
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	0.85	1.11	0.49	1.36	0.55
Upper Primary only	3.77	3.90	2.39	3.69	4.09
Upper Primary with Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	0.84	1.00	0.37	1.11	0.45
All Schools (2005)	10.39	11.33	4.45	11.78	2.62
All Schools (2004)	10.94	11.86	4.96	12.24	2.62
All Schools (2003)	12.08	13.05	5.82	13.35	2.51

Figure 2.22
Percentage of Single-Classroom Schools by School Category



schools increased from 1,01,888 schools in 2004 to 1,07,842 schools in 2005 but in percentage it declined from 10.94 to 10.39 during the same period. As many

(14.60 per cent) are Primary schools, yet a good number of other types of schools also have single classroom. In other school types, the percentage

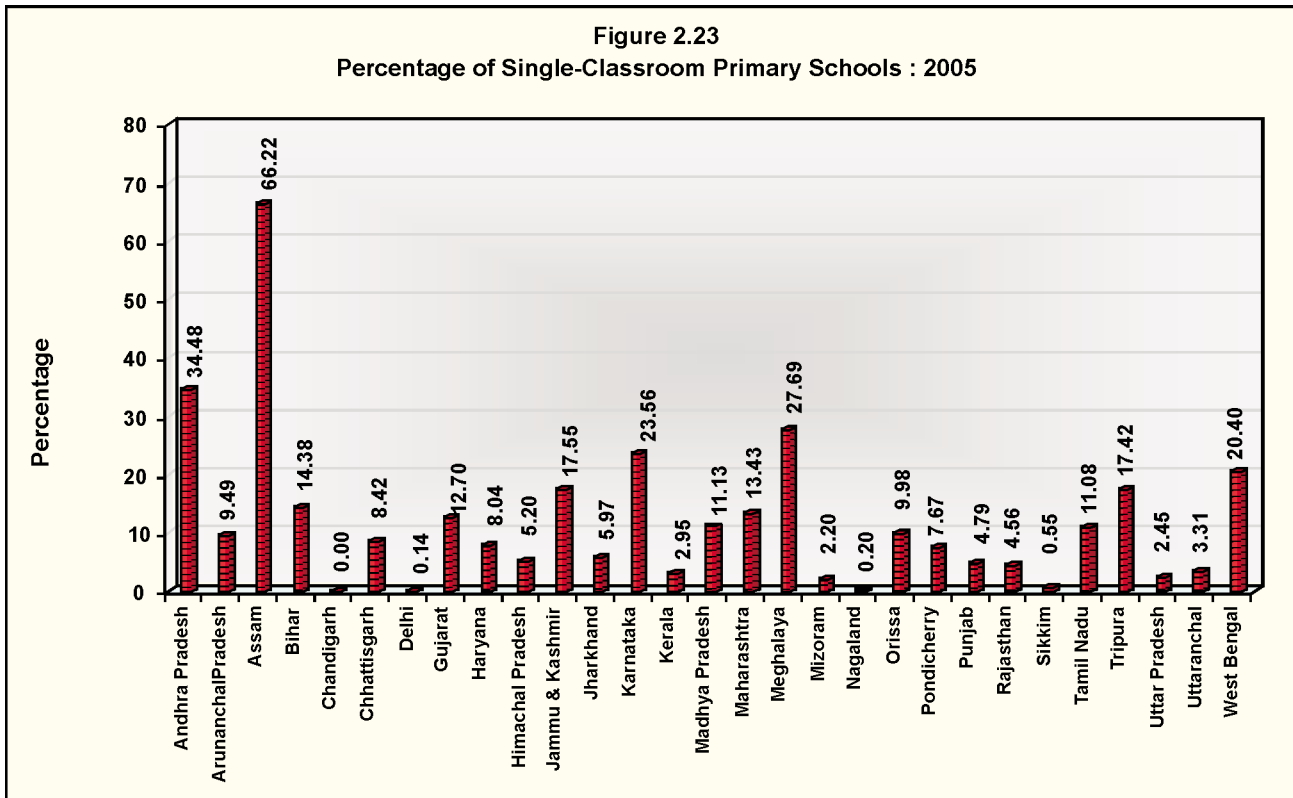
varies from 0.84 in case of Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary to 3.77 in case of independent Upper Primary Schools. Independent Elementary (1.79 per cent, 3,204 schools) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (0.85 per cent) also have a few single-classroom schools. Irrespective of the school type, percentage of single-classroom schools is much lower in urban areas (4.45 per cent) than in rural (11.33 per cent) areas. Further, a marked difference in percentage of single classroom is noticed in case of Government

“About 68.48 per cent classrooms in 2005 are of good condition and remaining 31.52 per cent needed either major or minor repairs”

at least two rooms, meaningful teaching-learning transaction is not expected to take place. In 2003, the percentage of single class-room Primary schools was 15.74 per cent. On the other hand, in 2005, about 14.60 per cent Primary schools (1,01,158 schools) (95,588 schools and 14.99 per cent in 2004) are single-classroom schools compared to 3.77 per cent independent Upper Primary schools, 1.79 per cent Elementary schools, 0.85 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools and 0.84 per cent Upper Primary attached to



Figure 2.23
Percentage of Single-Classroom Primary Schools : 2005



(11.78 per cent) and Private managed schools (2.62 per cent) (Table B 18). Irrespective of location and school management type, the percentage of single-classroom schools in 2005 declined from its 2004 level. However, the decline irrespective of the school types is marginal only.

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

Secondary & Higher secondary schools. This reveals that not only Primary schools are single-classroom schools but a few other types of schools also are single-classroom schools, though their number is far below that of the Primary schools.

Further, it may be observed that only 0.14 per cent Primary schools in Delhi and 2.95 per cent in Kerala are single-classroom schools compared to 66.22 per cent Primary schools in Assam and 17.55 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir. In a few other states

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like Andhra Pradesh (34.48 per cent), Bihar (14.38 per cent), Gujarat (12.70 per cent), Karnataka (23.56 per cent), Meghalaya (27.69 per cent), Maharashtra (13.43 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (11.13 per cent), Orissa (9.98 per cent), Tamil Nadu (11.08 per cent) and West Bengal (20.40 per cent), the number of single-classroom Primary schools is high. 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 2005 data when distribution of classrooms by condition is

“Percentage of schools that needed repairs is a bit higher in rural areas than the same in urban areas”

(66 per cent in 2004) are of good condition and remaining 31.52 per cent needed either major or minor repairs. The percentage of such schools being 34.44 per cent during the previous year. The percentage of schools that needed repairs is a bit higher in rural areas than the same in urban areas. It is true for all types of schools. The provisions made under SSA can best be utilized in these schools. Further, it is also noticed that the percentage of good condition classrooms has improved from 65.56 in 2004 to 68.48 in 2005. Correspondingly, the percentage of schools that needed major and minor repairs declined marginally during the same period (Table B18).

It may also be observed that Integrated Higher Secondary schools have the highest percentage (86.19) of good classroom, followed by independent Elementary schools (72.49), Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary (70.97) and Upper Primary

Table B18

Distribution of Classrooms by Condition and Category: 2005

School Category	Percentage						
	Good Condition	Need minor Repairs	Need Major Repairs	Need Minor and Major Repairs		Need Minor and Major Repairs in Rural Areas	
				2004	2005	2004	2005
Primary only	63.36	24.47	12.18	40.22	36.65	42.53	39.20
Primary with Upper Primary	72.49	18.97	8.54	29.17	27.51	32.66	31.04
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	86.19	9.99	3.81	15.32	13.80	22.75	20.91
Upper Primary only	63.70	22.59	13.71	41.19	36.30	42.68	37.25
Upper Primary with Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	70.97	19.04	9.99	29.63	29.03	33.69	33.28
All Schools (2005)	68.48	21.13	10.39	-	31.52	-	35.43
All Schools (2004)	65.56	22.89	11.55	34.44	-	38.28	-
All Schools (2003)	63.48	24.73	11.80	-	-	-	-

analysed. The analysis reveals that many among all types of schools need either major or minor repairs. About 68.48 per cent classrooms (all types) in 2005

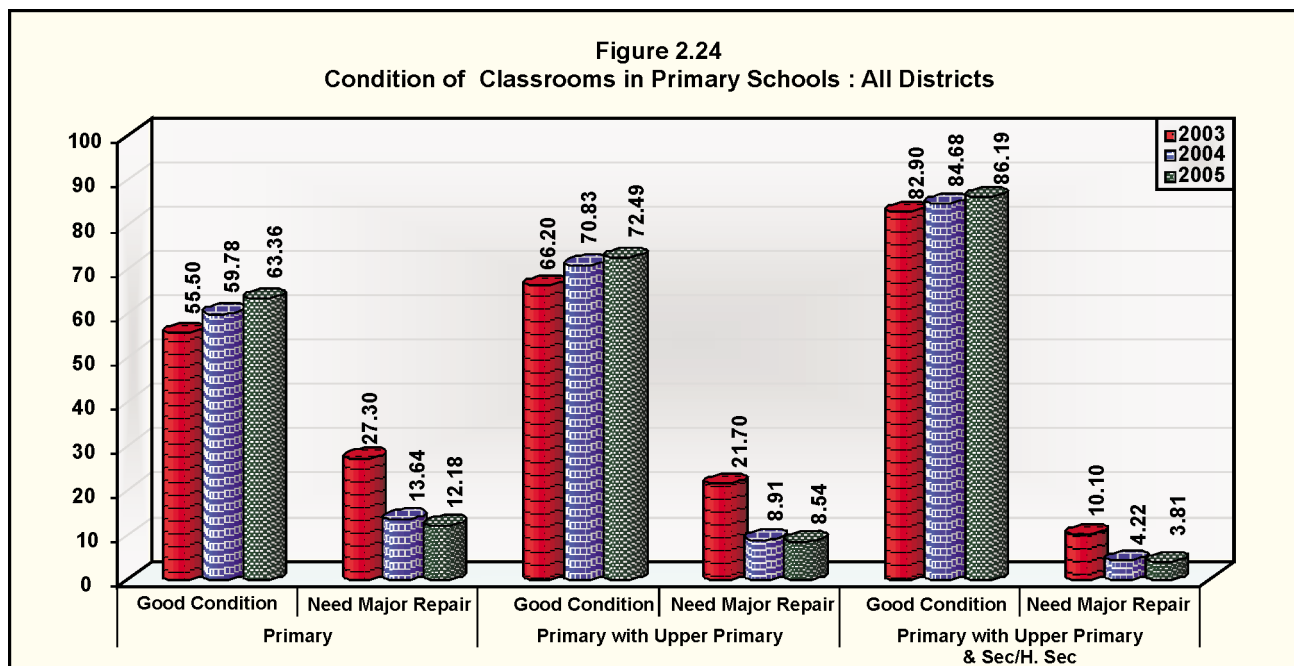
schools (63.70). Primary schools have the least percentage (63.36) of good classrooms and 24.47 per cent classrooms needed minor repairs and 12.18

per cent major repairs. Altogether, as many as 36.65 per cent classrooms in 2005 needed either major or minor repairs compared to 40.22 per cent in 2004. The percentage of such Primary school classrooms in 2005 was as high as 39.20 compared to 42.53 per cent in 2004 in rural areas. Comparatively, the percentage of classrooms that needed major and minor repairs in other school types, except Upper Primary schools, is lower than that in the case of the Primary schools. More than 36 per cent Upper Primary schools needed either major or minor repairs (Table B 18).

“Government schools have a classroom ratio of 42 against 30 in case of schools managed by Private managements”

per cent major repairs), followed by Pondicherry (8.58 per cent minor, and 2.26 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 the

north-eastern region needed major and minor repairs as percentage of good condition classrooms in the region is comparatively low. Rs. 5,000/- made available to schools on account of school repairs under SSA can be best utilized in the north-eastern states.



More than 70 per cent classrooms in Primary schools in Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are of good condition as compared to only 20.43 per cent classrooms in Nagaland and 24.81 per cent in Meghalaya. Assam too has only 25.90 per cent good condition classrooms in Primary schools. In Assam, as many as 40.18 per cent classrooms in Primary schools needed minor and 33.93 per cent major repairs. In Delhi, the percentage of classrooms needing minor and major repairs is observed to be low (11.97 per cent minor and 1.97

Student-Classroom Ratio

The DISE reveals that student-classroom ratio is high in a few states which is true for both rural and urban areas. Schools located in rural areas have slightly a high ratio than the schools in urban areas. All schools together have an average of 41 students per classroom (rural 43 and urban 37 students per classroom). Government schools have a classroom ratio of 42 against 30 in case of schools managed by Private managements. Further, it has also been observed that student-classroom ratio is higher in

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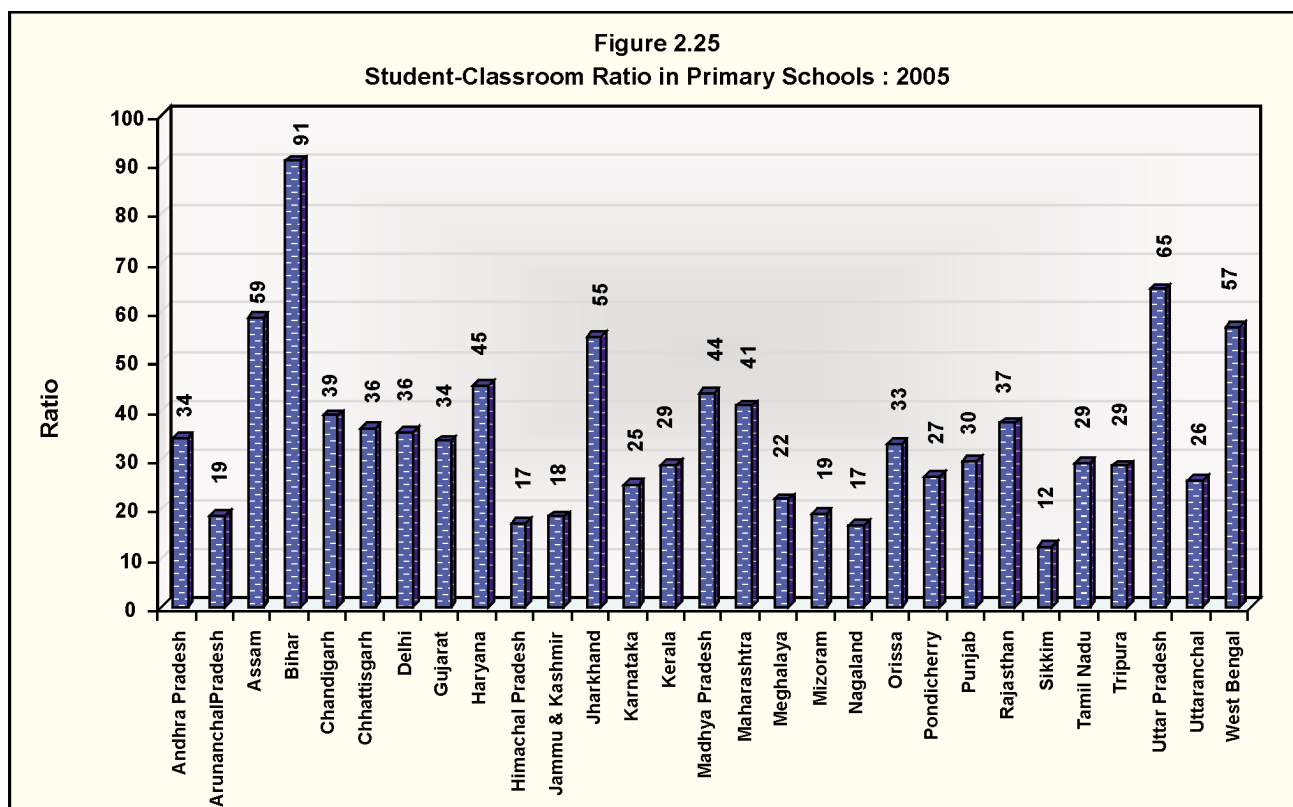
the Primary schools (45 students per classroom) compared to other school types. The lowest, 30

Upper Primary schools also have a ratio of 40 students per classroom (Table B19).

Table B19

Student-Classroom Ratio by Category: 2005

School Category	Students per Classroom				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary only	45	45	40	44	31
Primary with Upper Primary	42	42	41	44	30
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	30	31	29	32	27
Upper Primary only	40	40	36	36	37
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	34	35	31	33	32
All Schools (2005)	41	43	37	42	30
All Schools (2004)	42	43	37	43	32
All Schools (2003)	43	45	37	45	30



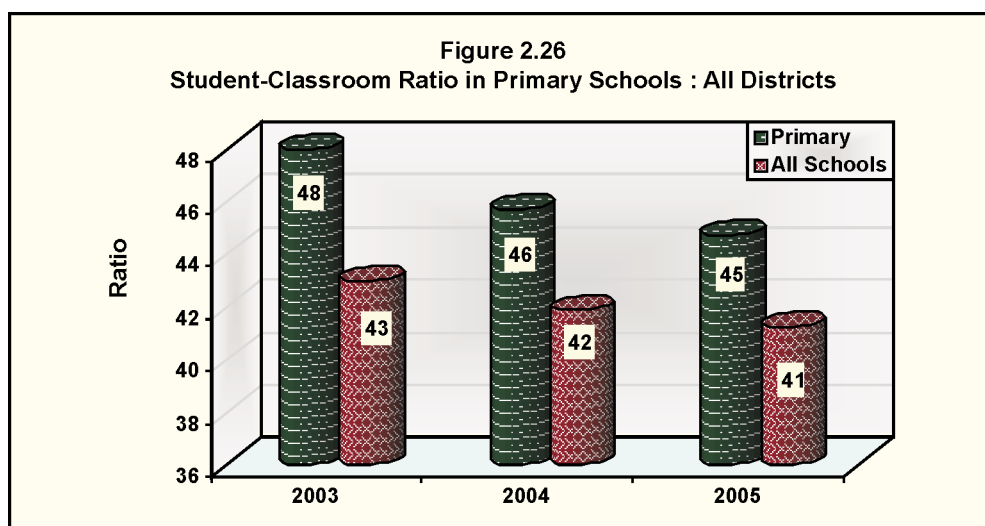
students per classroom, is observed in case of the integrated Higher Secondary schools. Independent

In case of Primary schools, the ratio in Assam (59 students per classroom), Bihar (91), Haryana (45),

Jharkhand (55), Uttar Pradesh (65) and West Bengal (57) is very high compared to other states. These states should immediately look into the matter; otherwise, it would be very difficult to retain children

national capital Delhi has an average of 36 students sitting in a Primary school classroom.

Percentage distribution of schools having student-



in the school. Himachal Pradesh (with 17 students per classroom) and all states from the north-eastern region have comfortable student-classroom ratio. The

classroom ratio above 60 have also been analysed. The analysis shows that about 20 per cent (all categories) schools have the student-classroom ratio

Table B20

Percentage of Schools having Student-Classroom Ratio 60 & Above: 2005

School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary only	23	23	18	24	11
Primary with Upper Primary	18	19	14	21	8
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	9	11	7	16	6
Upper Primary only	14	13	12	13	17
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	14	16	10	15	13
All Schools (2005)	20	21	15	22	11
All Schools (2004)	22	23	18	24	12
All Schools (2003)	25	25	18	25	11

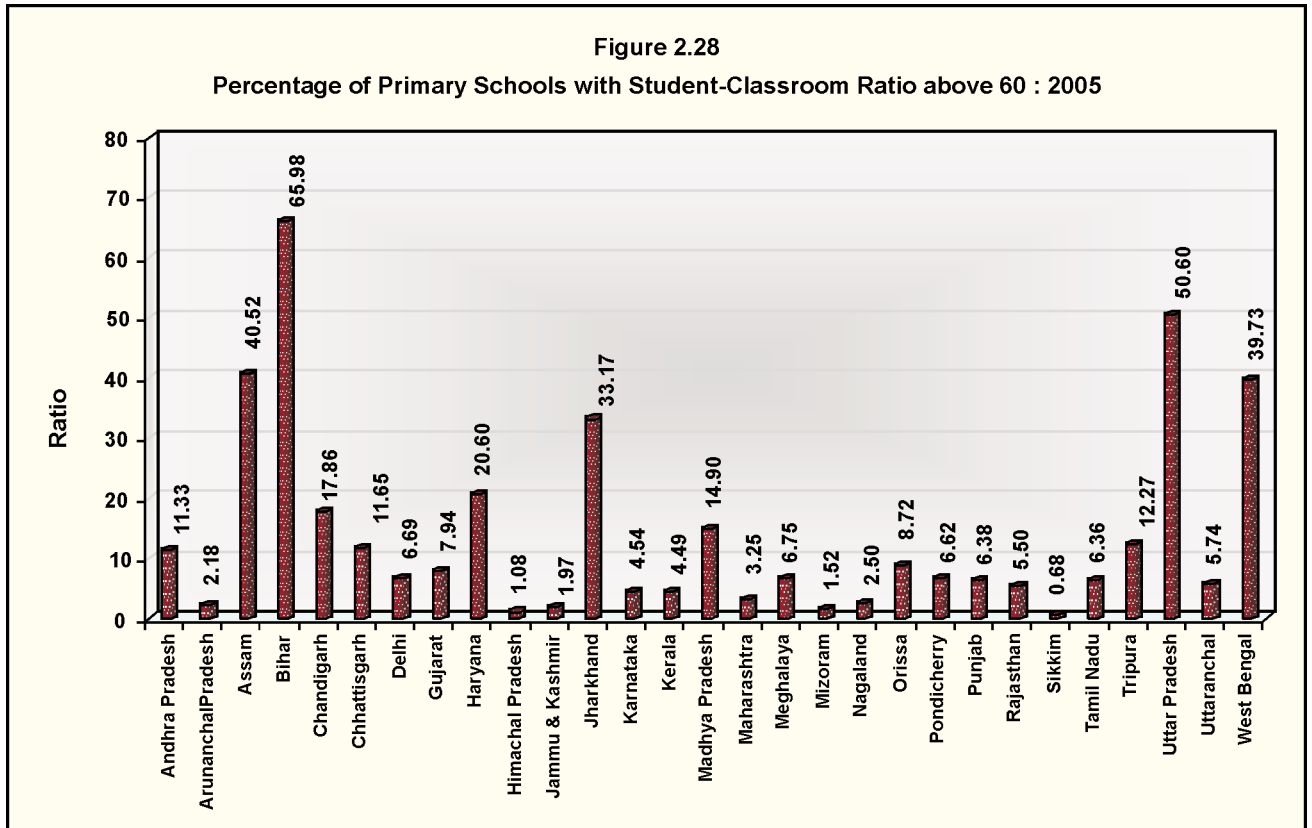
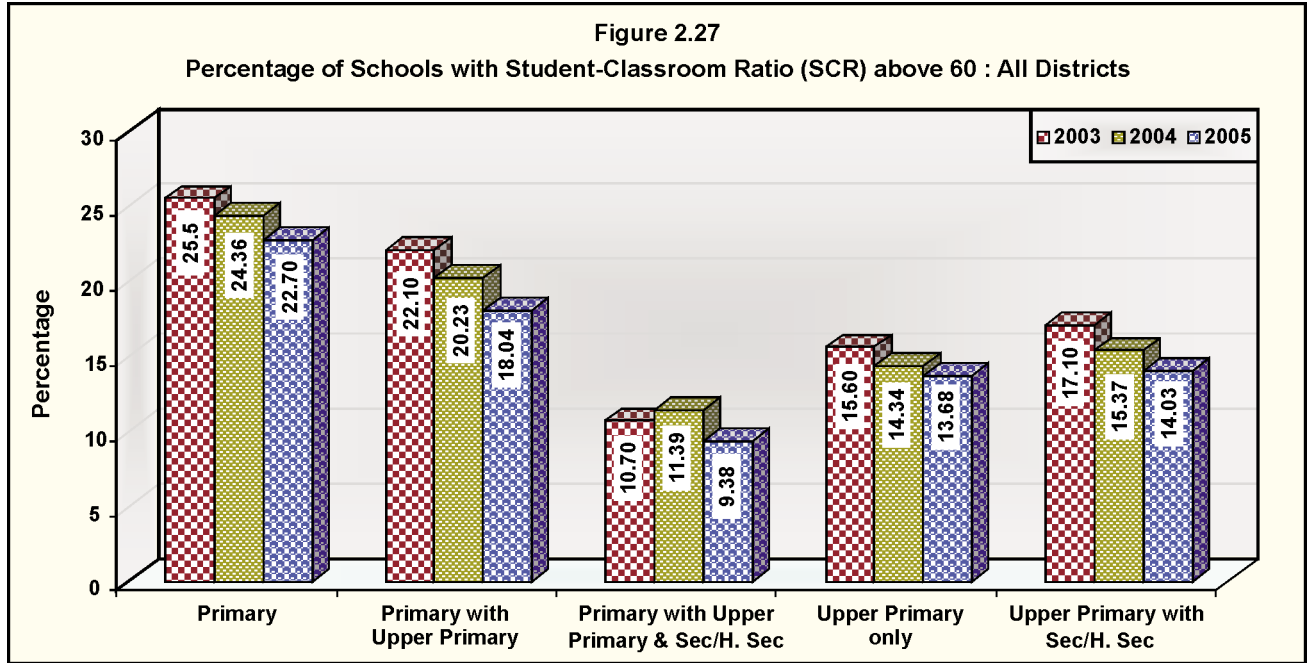
ratio is as low as 12 students per classroom in case of Sikkim compared to 22 in Meghalaya, 19 in Mizoram, 17 in Nagaland and 29 in Tripura. The

60 and above compared to 22 in the previous year (Table B20). Irrespective of the type of schools, the percentage of such schools is much higher in case

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of Government run schools compared to Private managed schools. The percentage of such Primary

between 16 in integrated Higher Secondary schools to 21 in Elementary schools. The percentage of such



schools is higher than that of all categories of schools at 24. In other school types, the percentage varies

schools is a bit lower in urban areas than in rural areas.

It may also be interesting to note that 65.98 per cent Primary schools in Bihar and 50.60 per cent schools in Uttar Pradesh have student-classroom ratio of 60 and above. West Bengal too has the high percentage at 39.73 compared to 33.17 in Jharkhand. On the other hand, Delhi, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, respectively have only 6.69, 4.49 and 6.36 per cent such schools. Except Meghalaya and Tripura, north-eastern states have negligible number of such schools. The percentage of such schools in Meghalaya is 6.75 and in Tripura, 12.27 per cent.

Schools by Enrolment

Information about schools distributed by enrolment in different slabs reveals that more than 44 per cent schools (all categories) have enrolment up to 100 (excluding schools with zero enrolment). In rural areas, the percentage of such schools is 47.29.

“About 54.97 per cent Primary schools in 2005 have enrolment up to 100 compared to 56.69 per cent Primary schools in rural areas”

cent schools (1,55,166) which respectively has enrolment between 1-25 and 26-50. On the other hand about 25.24 per cent schools (31,435) in urban areas have enrolment even more than 300 compared to 9.41 per cent (84,900) schools in the rural areas (Table B21).

About 54.97 per cent (52.26 per cent in 2004) of the total Primary schools in 2005 have enrolment up to 100 compared to 56.69 per cent (53.77 per cent in 2004) Primary schools in rural areas. The percentage of such schools in urban areas is only 37.02 (35.87 per cent in 2004). Further, it is observed that about 7.62 per cent (6.70 per cent in 2004) Primary schools have an average enrolment of 25 and another 19.65 per cent (18 per cent in 2004) between 26 to 50. About 14.18 per cent (16 per cent in 2004) Primary schools have enrolment between 101 to 140. On the other hand, about 84.41 per cent



Table B21

Percentage Distribution of Schools by Enrolment: 2005

School Category	Enrolment Slabs							Missing Values
	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-140	141-220	221-300	> 300	
Primary only	7.62	19.65	27.70	14.18	16.20	6.99	5.60	2.05
Primary with Upper Primary	0.80	2.83	11.96	13.50	25.73	17.27	25.06	2.85
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	0.84	2.71	7.65	8.33	18.57	15.28	40.86	5.76
Upper Primary only	7.09	14.67	30.64	15.93	16.53	6.58	6.90	1.65
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	0.88	3.43	12.28	13.14	22.61	13.64	30.73	3.30
All Schools, 2005	5.80	14.95	23.62	13.85	18.13	9.24	11.23	3.18
All Schools, 2004	5.23	13.74	23.42	14.52	18.48	9.49	11.47	3.64
All Schools, 2003	5.15	13.58	24.16	14.94	18.57	9.31	10.73	3.55

Note : Totals 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.

However, urban areas have only 26.17 per cent schools that have enrolment upto 100. There are about 5.80 per cent (60,204 schools) and 14.95 per

(84 per cent in 2004) Elementary schools have more than 100 enrolment. It may also be noted that about 1 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools have

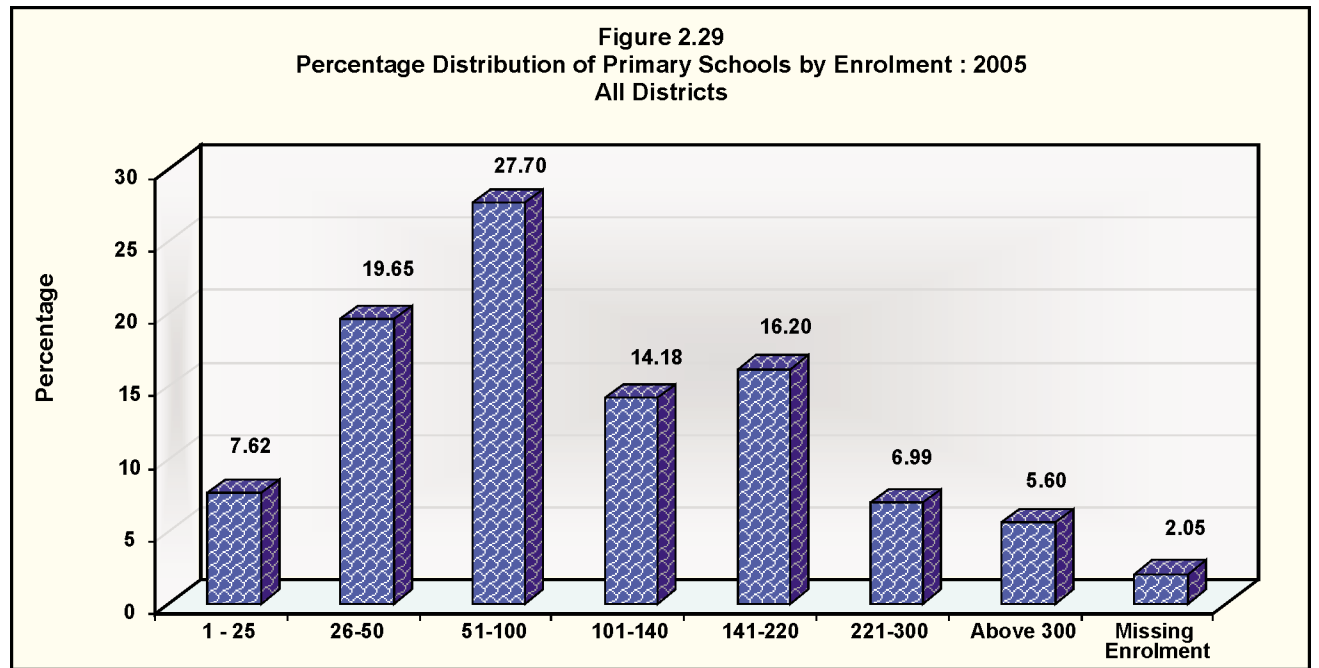
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an average enrolment of 25 and another 2.71 per cent schools have enrolment between 26 to 50. On the other hand, about 22 per cent Upper Primary schools have enrolment upto 50. It may also be noted that 5.60 per cent Primary schools have enrolment more than 300 compared to 25.06 per cent Elementary schools. The percentage of schools having enrolment more than 300 in 2005 is as high as 40.86 per cent (39.83 per cent in 2004) and 30.73 per cent (33.76 per cent in 2004) respectively in case

“In view of there being a large number of small schools, perhaps there is a need to have separate programmes for these schools”

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 (1.53 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 Delhi, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh is also low respectively being at 3.44, 6.28 and 4.15. In Mizoram, even 15.91 per cent integrated Higher



of the integrated Higher Secondary and Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools. Almost similar trend may be observed in case of schools located in rural areas.

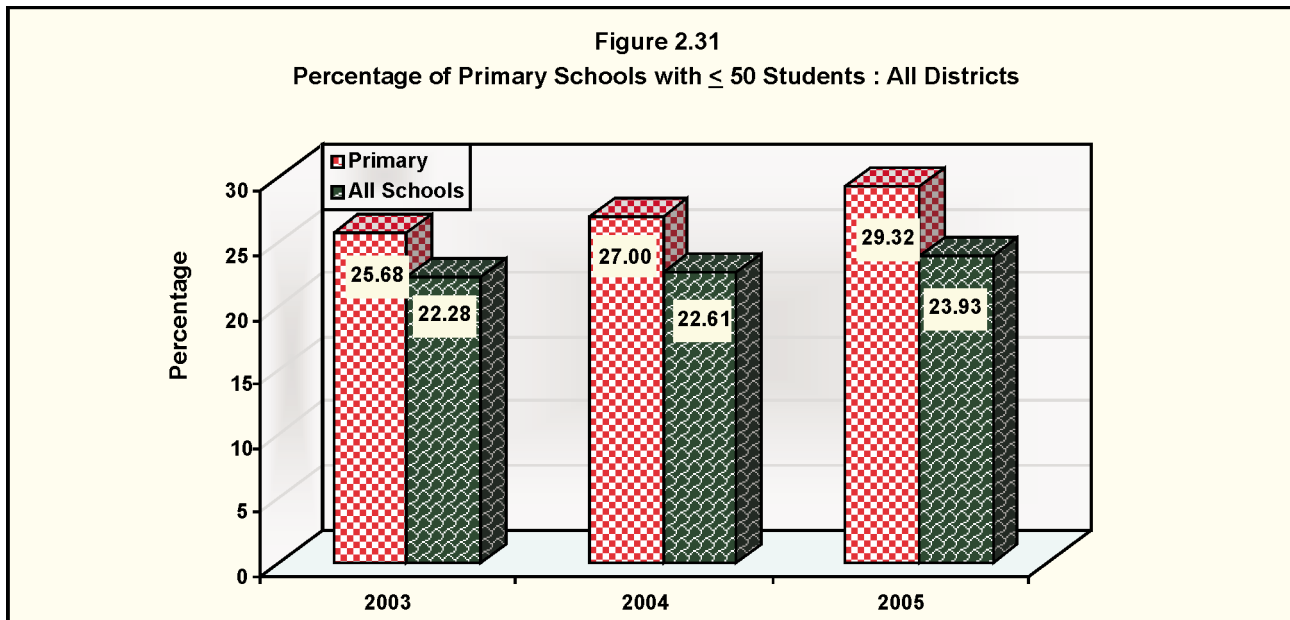
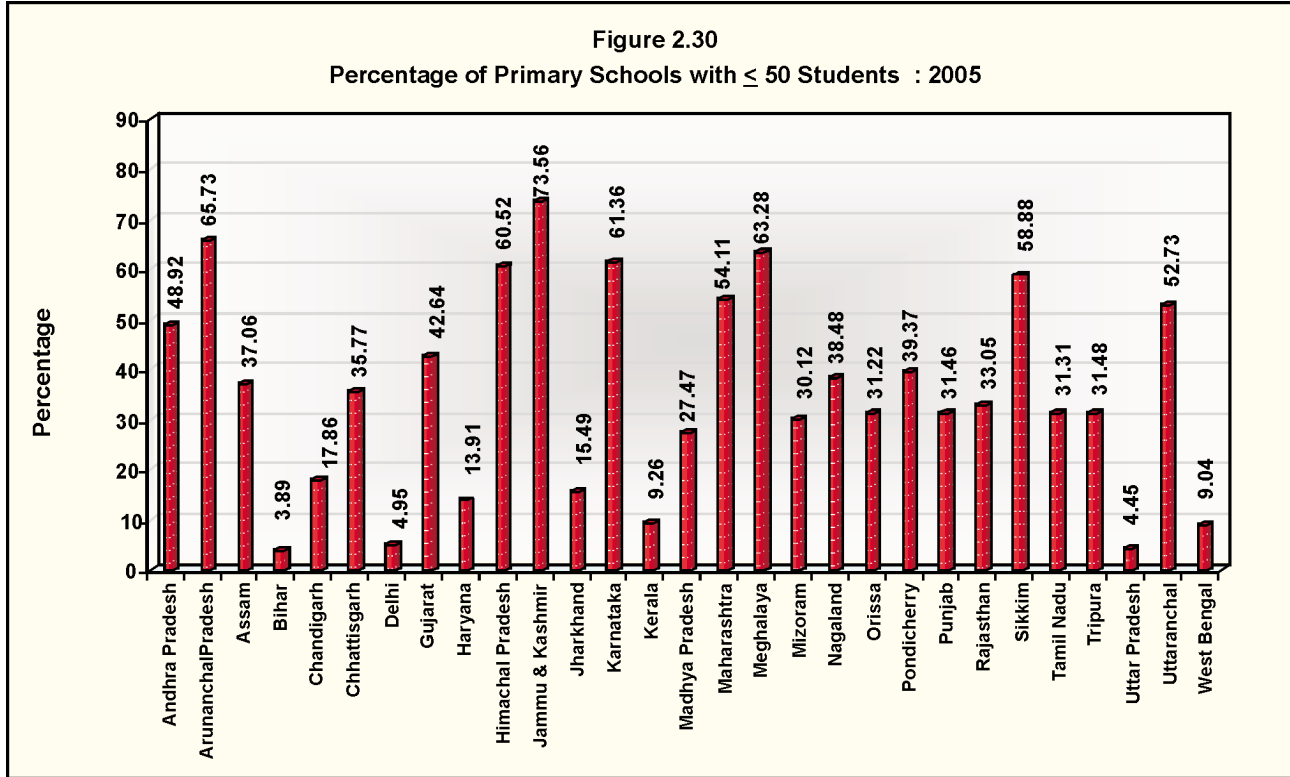
The state-specific distribution of schools having enrolment (including schools with zero enrolment) below 50 reveals that the percentage of such Primary schools in the states of Himachal Pradesh (60.32), Jammu and Kashmir (72.96), Karnataka (60.20), Meghalaya (57.43) and Sikkim (55.74) is very high as more than 50

“Percentage of schools having enrolment more than 300 is as high as 40.86 and 30.73 per cent respectively in case of integrated Higher Secondary and Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools”

Secondary schools have enrolment below 50. Uttaranchal has 10.30 per cent and Himachal Pradesh 6.66 per cent such schools. In case of Upper Primary sections attached to Higher Secondary schools, the percentage in Jharkhand (8.96) and Mizoram (60.00) is high. About 43 per cent Upper Primary schools in Himachal Pradesh, 37 per cent in Mizoram and 44 per cent in Uttaranchal have enrolment below 50. Analysis of all schools together reveals that about 51 per cent schools in Meghalaya and 50 per

cent in Himachal Pradesh have enrolment below 50. Kerala has 4.32 per cent such schools compared to 7.13 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 2.09 per cent in

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



Delhi. Percentage of smaller schools in rural areas in these states is even higher than that reported above.

different than those of the large schools. In view of there being a large number of small schools,

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perhaps there is a need to have separate programmes for these schools. There is need to evolve planning methodology for small schools. DISE data can be further probed to know more about small schools and their problems.

“All schools together have an average enrolment of 150”

On the other hand, a large number of schools reported zero enrolment (including no-responses) and the percentage of such schools is as high as 3.18 per cent (32,969 all categories of schools). About 74 per cent of total schools (all categories of schools) without enrolment are located in the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. On the other hand, about 43 per cent (14,214 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 (49.21 per cent) of the total schools without enrolment are from the states of Madhya Pradesh

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 150. Schools located in urban areas have higher average of 239 compared to only 140 in rural areas which is also true for all other school types (Table B22). Private schools have higher average enrolment than the same in Government schools. Similar is the case for all other types of schools. The average size of Primary school comes out to be 116, the corresponding figure in rural areas is 111 and in urban areas 172. The north-eastern region states have very low enrolment. It varies from 51 in Sikkim to 88 in Tripura and 94 in Arunachal Pradesh. The highest

Table B22

Average Enrolment by Category: 2005

School Category	Enrolment				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary only	116	111	172	112	165
Primary with Upper Primary	240	228	297	238	248
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	332	271	416	309	345
Upper Primary only	125	122	156	115	168
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	262	247	309	242	291
All Schools (2005)	150	140	239	137	223
All Schools (2004)	154	143	250	140	245
All Schools (2003)	150	142	239	138	239

(6,986 schools), Rajasthan (7,5531 schools) and Chhattisgarh (1,550 schools). All these states have opened a large number of schools in the recent past, many of which are

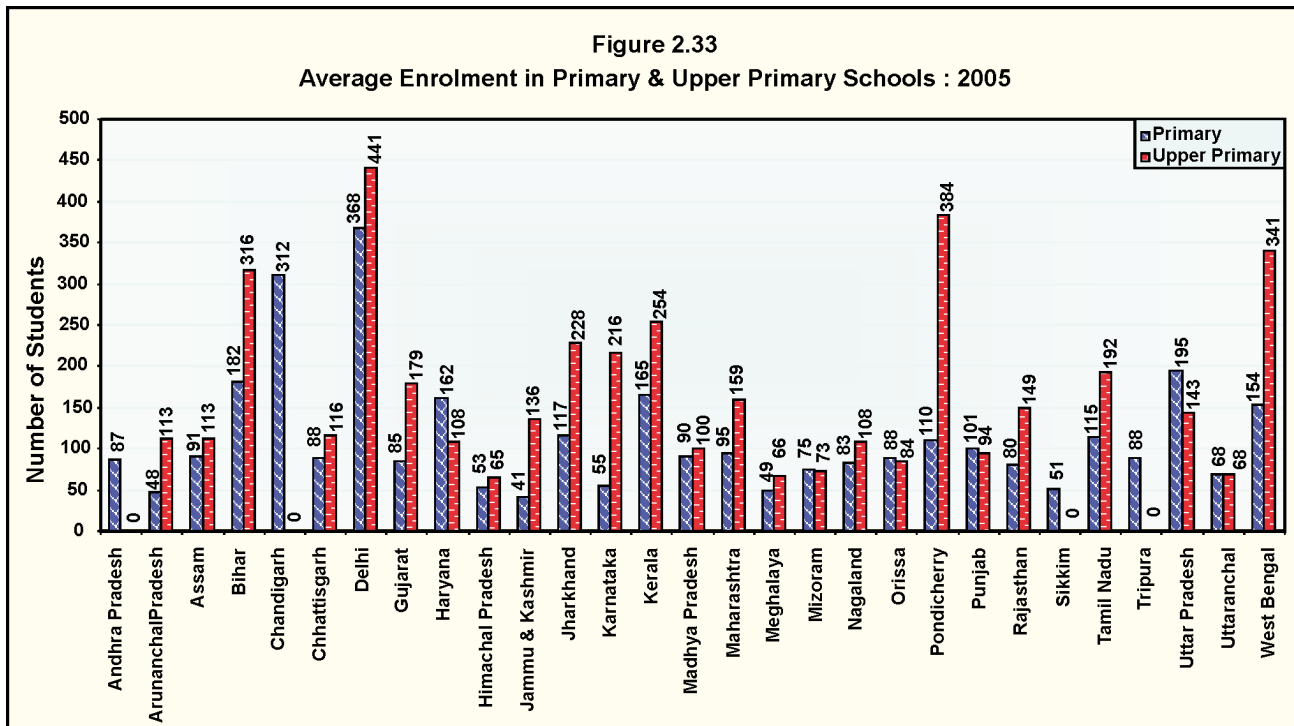
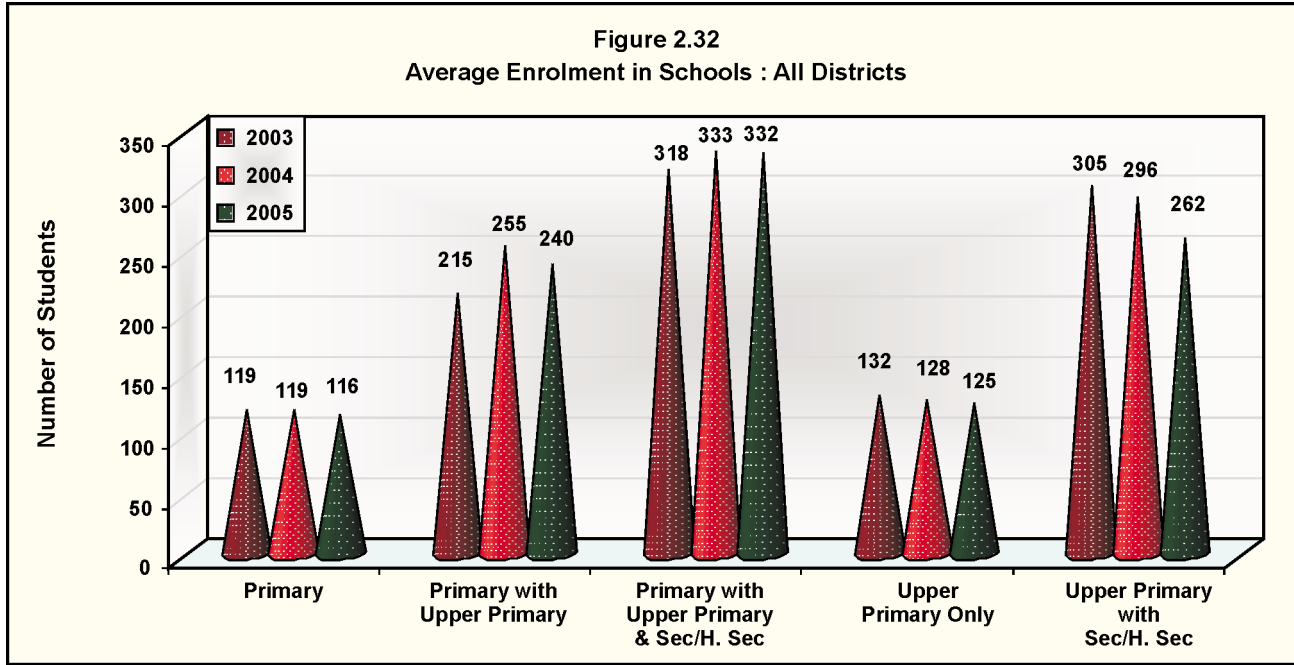
“Schools located in urban areas have higher average of 239 compared to only 140 in rural areas”

average enrolment of 368 in Primary schools is observed in Delhi, followed by 312 in Chandigarh, 195 in Uttar Pradesh. Kerala has an average of 165 students per primary school. The

School-Related Indicators

highest 491 average across school types is observed in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools, followed by 435 in case of Elementary schools and

Secondary school in Delhi is 755 and 538 in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Across school types, Delhi has



278 in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. It is interesting to note that average size of an integrated Higher

Secondary school in Delhi is 755 and 538 in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Across school types, Delhi has an average of highest 755 in case of integrated Higher Secondary and the lowest 41 is in Jammu and Kashmir in case of Primary schools.

Schools by Teachers

In order to examine availability of teachers, a variety of indicators, such as distribution of schools by number of teachers, single-teacher schools and schools with Head Master is critically analysed.

Data about schools distributed by number of teachers reveal, that a few schools (27 thousand

“Percentage of schools without a teacher is higher in urban areas than in rural areas”

percentage in rural areas is 35.85 and in urban areas, the percentage of such schools with 3 and more teachers is 60.71. On the other hand, 1.82 per cent Primary schools have no teacher and another 18.15 per cent are single-teacher schools. More than 41 per cent Primary schools have two teachers (Table B 23). The analysis of schools distributed by number of teachers further reveals that not only

Table B23
Schools Distributed by Teachers: 2005

Number of Teachers	Primary Schools			All Schools		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
0	1.62	1.49	2.64	2.62	1.69	3.66
1	18.15	19.15	7.73	13.36	14.66	4.41
2	41.11	42.99	21.97	30.21	32.91	12.60
3	18.27	18.57	15.44	15.31	16.23	9.66
More than 3	79.15	82.20	47.78	61.50	65.49	30.33
More than in 2004	39.15	36.52	67.15	53.21	50.42	78.83
4	8.84	8.36	13.84	9.40	9.45	9.71
5	5.13	4.41	12.56	7.39	7.09	9.99
6	2.42	2.00	6.72	5.08	4.85	7.08
7	1.39	1.11	4.36	4.02	3.69	6.57
8	0.98	0.73	3.54	3.48	3.00	7.18
9	0.56	0.39	2.29	2.17	1.80	5.03
10	0.43	0.28	1.98	1.89	1.41	5.43
More than 10	1.09	0.53	6.93	5.06	3.22	18.68
More than in 2004	0.89	0.44	5.66	4.63	3.01	17.17

schools of all categories, 2.62 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 a teacher is higher in urban areas (2.64 per cent) than in rural areas (1.49 per cent).

Further, it has been observed that more than 38 per cent Primary schools have more than three teachers. The corresponding

“A fairly good number of schools, both in rural and urban areas in 2005, had only one teacher”

Primary schools, but many other types of schools also are without a teacher. About 5 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools do not have any teacher, 1.64 per cent have only one teacher, and 3.47 per cent two teachers. More than 87 per cent Upper Primary schools and 96 per cent Upper Primary integrated with Higher Secondary schools have two teachers each. The analysis does not reveal much difference in schools located in rural areas. A few

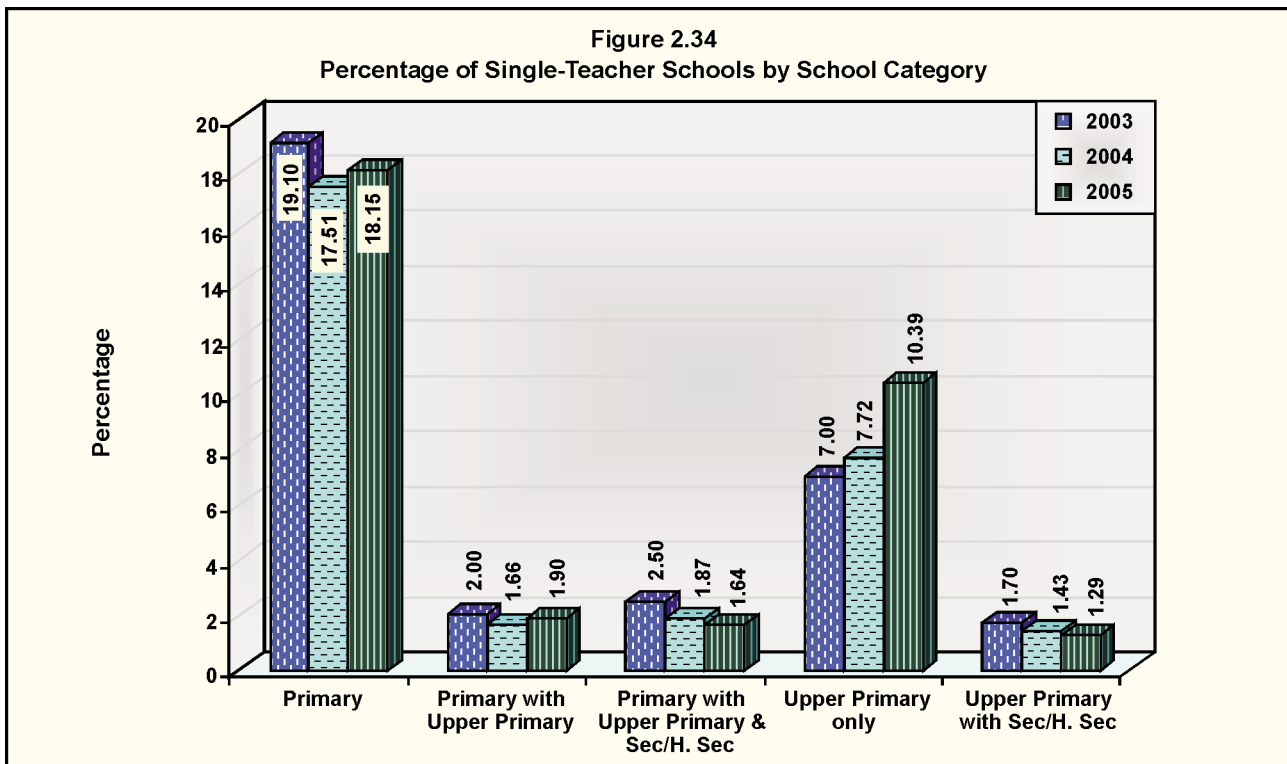
schools, irrespective of the school type, are still single-teacher schools.

Single-Teacher Schools

A fairly good number of schools, both in rural (1,38,606 schools/14.66 per cent) (1,15,160 schools/14.19 per cent in 2004) and urban areas (5,487 schools/4.41 per cent) (4,921 schools, 4.55 per cent in 2004) in 2005, had only one teacher (Table B24). Of the total 1,37,704 single-teacher schools (all categories), 96.02

“As many as 1,25,786 Primary schools have only one teacher of which 1,20,691 schools are located in rural areas”

single-teacher school. Andhra Pradesh (5.73 per cent), Assam (17.49 per cent), Bihar (11.36 per cent), Chhattisgarh (21.86 per cent), Jharkhand (16.59 per cent), Karnataka (8.75 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (20.25 per cent), Orissa (14.45 per cent), Punjab (12.84 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (16.28 per cent) and Uttaranchal (19.27 per cent) also have a good number of single-teacher schools. Incidentally all these states except Punjab



per cent are located in the rural areas. Urban areas have only a few such schools. All areas together have about 13.36 per cent (12.93 per cent in 2004) of the total 10,37,813 schools. Schools managed by Government have much higher percentage of single-teacher schools (15.13 per cent) compared to only 3.45 per cent in case of Private managed schools. Of all the 29 States & UTs, Arunachal Pradesh (28.37 per cent) and Rajasthan (26.97 per cent) have a very high percentage of single-teacher schools. Practically, every fourth school in these states is a

are the DPEP states. In the capital city of Delhi, only 0.30 per cent schools (all categories) are single teacher schools. Chandigarh does not have any such school and Pondicherry has 2.49 per cent such schools.

The average number of teachers shows that on an average a school has almost 4 teachers in rural and 7 teachers in urban areas but the same is not reflected in the distribution of schools by number of teachers as a large number of schools have reported either having no or a single teacher. Rationalization

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of teachers across states may help improve number of teachers both in single-teacher and no-teacher schools. This should be supported by filling-up of all the existing teachers' position.

“Chandigarh has no single-teacher primary school and Kerala and Delhi respectively had only 13 and 10 such schools in 2005”

of schools have been opened recently but a good number of schools are yet to be provided adequate number of teachers. However, Chandigarh has no single-teacher primary school and Kerala and Delhi respectively had only 13 and 10 such schools in 2005. The percentage of single-teacher Primary schools is as high as 40.01 in Rajasthan which is followed by

Further, it has also been observed that the percentage of single-teacher Primary schools is higher

percentage of single-teacher Primary schools is as high as 40.01 in Rajasthan which is followed by

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Table B24

Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools by Category: 2005

School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary only	18.15	19.15	7.73	19.30	6.53
Primary with Upper Primary	1.90	2.07	1.11	2.10	1.20
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	1.64	2.17	0.91	2.72	1.01
Upper Primary only	10.39	11.08	3.17	11.86	3.99
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	1.29	1.51	0.61	1.71	0.67
All Schools (2005)	13.36	14.66	4.41	15.13	3.45
All Schools (2004)	12.93	14.19	4.55	14.42	3.41
All Schools (2003)	14.40	15.72	5.28	15.87	3.31

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

than that of other school types. As many as 1,25,786 Primary schools (18.15 per cent) have only one teacher of which 1,20,691 schools (95.95 per cent) are located in the rural areas. However, both in percentage and absolute terms, of the other school types (except Upper Primary schools) there are only few single-teacher schools. About 10.39 per cent of the total 71,880 Upper Primary schools are single-teacher schools (Table B 24).

A cursory look at the percentage of single-teacher Primary schools reveals that in a number of states, their number is significant. A large number

Jharkhand with a percentage of 21.05, Chhattisgarh 28.03, Karnataka 17.07, Uttaranchal 25.78, Uttar Pradesh 16.16, Andhra Pradesh 8.00, Assam 23.00, Bihar 14.00, and Madhya Pradesh 26.71. The states from the north-eastern region have a low percentage of single-teacher Primary schools. West Bengal too has 6.11 per cent (3,022 schools) single-teacher schools.

“Number of schools without building is as high as 12.53 per cent (8,614) in case of independent Upper Primary schools”

The distribution of single-teacher schools further reveals that about 4 and 10 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools respectively in the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are single-teacher schools. Jharkhand too

has more than 7 per cent such Upper Primary schools and Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh 10.01 and 19.32 per cent. About 7.49 per cent Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools in Bihar and 13.61 per cent in Orissa are single-teacher schools.

“The lowest number of instructional days a school functioned was 181 days in Kerala”

in rural areas. The lowest 34.49 per cent schools with Head Master is observed in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools (Table B 25).

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 more than half of the 10,37,813 schools (all categories) are yet to be provided regular Head Master. Rural areas have a fewer number of schools (46.68 per cent) having Head Masters, compared to schools in the urban areas, of which 53.79 per cent do have the Head Masters. The percentage of Head Masters in the Private managed schools (60.08) is much higher than the same in the Government managed schools

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



Table B25

Percentage of Schools Having Regular Head Masters: 2005

School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary only	46.50	45.63	55.91	44.66	65.25
Primary with Upper Primary	55.89	55.17	59.33	53.26	64.67
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	41.01	42.89	38.41	36.72	43.49
Upper Primary only	49.49	48.18	63.03	42.60	79.49
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	34.49	33.02	39.25	31.25	39.12
All Schools (2005)	47.18	46.68	53.79	44.88	60.08
All Schools (2004)	50.29	49.93	57.59	48.38	62.50
All Schools (2003)	64.64	49.95	58.26	64.67	64.47

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

(44.88). The highest percentage of schools with Head Masters is in independent Elementary schools (55.89). The percentage of such schools in urban areas is high at 59.33 compared to 55.17

30 September 2004. For effective functioning of schools, it is essential that all the schools are provided with a regular Head Master, both in the small and big schools.

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Instructional Days

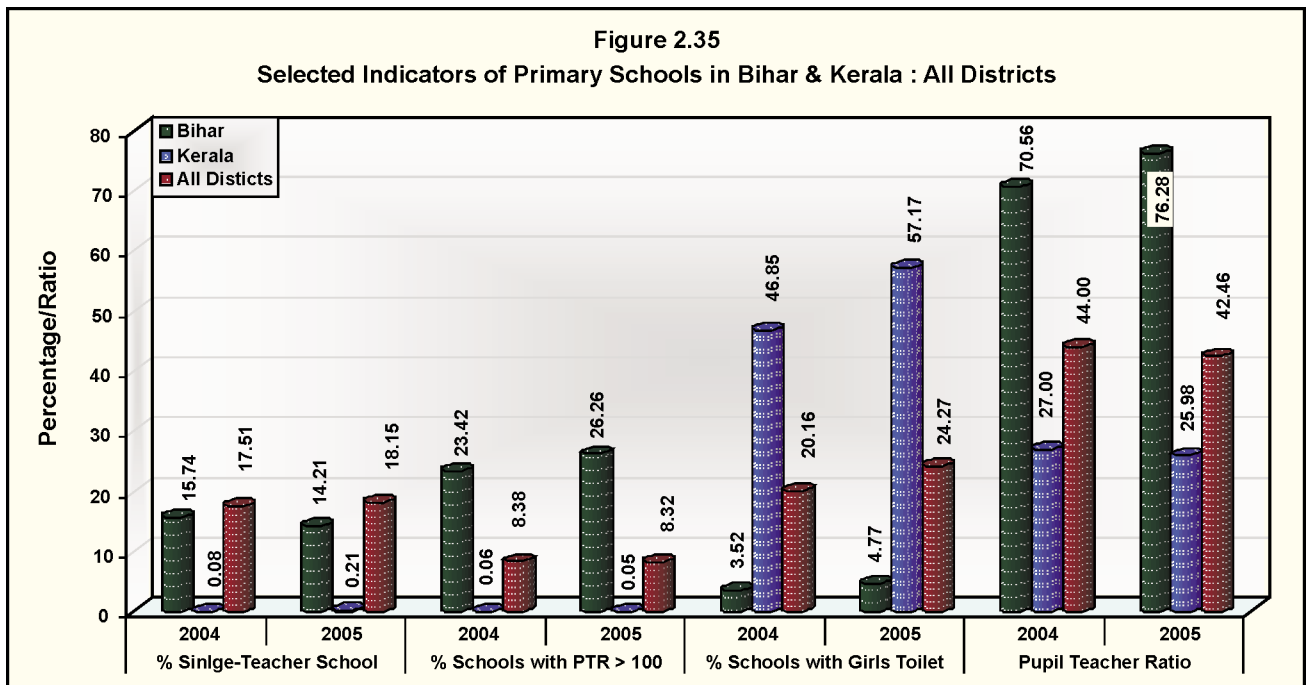
It has been observed that on an average a school imparting elementary education in 2004 functioned for about 206 days compared to 208 days in the previous year. Not much difference is noticed in the

Government schools functioned for 207 days compared to 199 days working in schools run by Private managements (Table B 26).

State-specific analysis reveals that in a few states, the average number of instructional days is a bit

Table B26
Number of Instructional Days: 2004

School Category	All Schools/ Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Schools	All Private Schools
Primary only	208	209	202	210	194
Primary with Upper Primary	210	212	202	213	200
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	198	198	197	193	200
Upper Primary only	201	201	195	199	206
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	207	209	202	207	207
All Schools (2004)	206	209	201	207	199
All Schools (2003)	208	211	204	209	202
All Schools (2002)	215	216	-	-	-

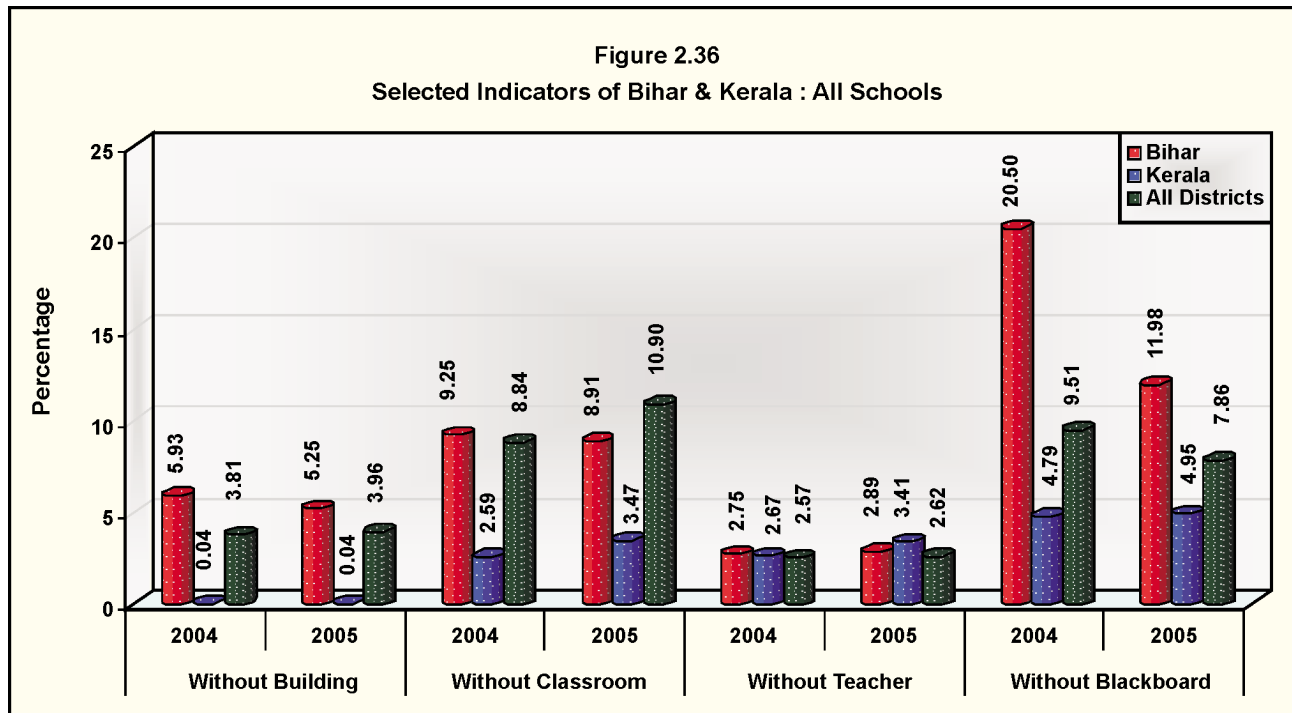


number of instructional days in schools located in rural (209 days) and urban areas (201 days). All

lower than the average of 581districts, that is, 206 days. The lowest number of instructional days a

school (all schools) functioned was 181 days in Kerala; the highest number is 231 days in Himachal Pradesh. In a few states, the number of working days is lower than the national average of 206 days.

the same was low at 174 days in Arunachal Pradesh, 186 days in Jammu and Kashmir, 185 days in Kerala, 191 days in Madhya Pradesh, 181 days in Nagaland, 176 days in Sikkim and 191 days in Mizoram. In



Arunachal Pradesh (184 days), Jammu and Kashmir (191 days), Madhya Pradesh (188 days), Nagaland (185 days), Sikkim (178 days), Mizoram (191 days) and Uttar Pradesh (186 days) are a few such states. The average instructional days are significantly lower in private managed schools and the difference is significant. Chandigarh (186 days), Madhya Pradesh (160 days) and Sikkim (147 days) are such states.

Majority of schools (68.44 per cent) from which DISE data has been received in 2005 are the Primary schools which functioned for about 208 days in 2004 compared to 211 days in the previous year. However,

Delhi, Primary schools functioned for 202 days. The highest number of days for which a Primary school functioned was 235 days in Himachal Pradesh but the same is not true for all other types of schools. The lowest number of days a school functioned across 29 States and UTs and school types was 127 days in case of independent Upper Primary schools in Arunachal Pradesh. The number of instructional days (198 days) in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools is a bit lower than the same in other types of schools. By and large, this is also true both for rural and urban areas as well as for Government and Private managed schools.



Facilities in Schools

Introduction

Presence of schools does not mean that schools have minimum essential facilities required for 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 rural and urban areas (in case of all-India average) and also by school category. Wherever possible, an indicator is also presented separately in case of schools managed by the Government as well as Private managements.

- ◆ Schools with boundary wall
- ◆ Schools with blackboard
- ◆ Schools with blackboard at ground level
- ◆ Availability of drinking water facility in schools
- ◆ Schools by type of drinking water facility
- ◆ Schools that arranged medical check-up during the previous year
- ◆ Toilet facility in schools
- ◆ Girls toilet in schools
- ◆ Electricity facilities
- ◆ Ramps in schools
- ◆ Computers in schools
- ◆ Book-bank in schools
- ◆ Playgrounds

In addition to the above indicators, schools with pre-primary section, use of school building as shift schools and residential schools have also been analysed. One of the important components of SSA is to provide school development and TLM grant to all Government and Aided schools. To examine the extent of schools that have received and utilized these grants, number of schools covered as well as

percentage to total schools is presented both at the state and all-India level (581 districts).

First, schools with pre-primary section, use of school building as shift school and residential schools is briefly analysed.

Pre-Primary Sections

The percentage of Primary schools having attached pre-primary sections increased from 14.27 in 2003 to 15.32 in 2004 and further to 17.93 in 2005. In absolute terms, as many as 1,24,244 Primary schools have attached pre-primary section compared to 43,431 such Elementary schools. Schools located in urban areas (23.94 per cent compared to 20.58 per cent in 2004) have more such schools than located in rural areas (17.34 per cent compared to 14.82 per cent in 2004, Table C1). Further, it is also observed that a pre-primary section is also attached to a large number of Elementary (24.25 per cent compared to 22.28 per cent in 2004) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (45.30 per cent compared to 42.40 per cent in 2004). A wide deviation is noticed in percentage of such types of schools located in rural and urban areas. The percentage in case of schools located in urban areas is much higher than the same in rural areas. As compared to 56.07 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools with attached pre-primary sections, the percentage of such schools in rural areas in 2005 is only 27.66. This is also true in case of independent Elementary schools (rural areas, 21.03 per cent and urban areas, 38.61 per cent). It has also been observed that the percentage of Primary schools with attached pre-primary sections is much higher in schools under Private managements (33.22 per cent) compared to 16.42 per cent such schools under Government managements.

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State-specific percentage of schools with attached pre-primary sections further reveals that except in the case of West Bengal, the percentage of Primary schools attached to pre-primary sections in all the other states is above 2.18. West Bengal has negligible (0.03 per cent) number of such Primary schools. The states of Arunachal Pradesh (39.76

“Primary schools with attached pre-primary sections is much higher in schools under Private managements (33.22 per cent) compared to 16.42 per cent such schools under Government managements”

Maharashtra (36.18 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (17.41), have a large number of attached Primary schools. Incidentally, all these states except Arunachal Pradesh are DPEP states. Chandigarh too has majority of Primary schools attached to pre-primary sections (78.57 per cent) compared to 73.14 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir. The capital city of Delhi has 39.04 per

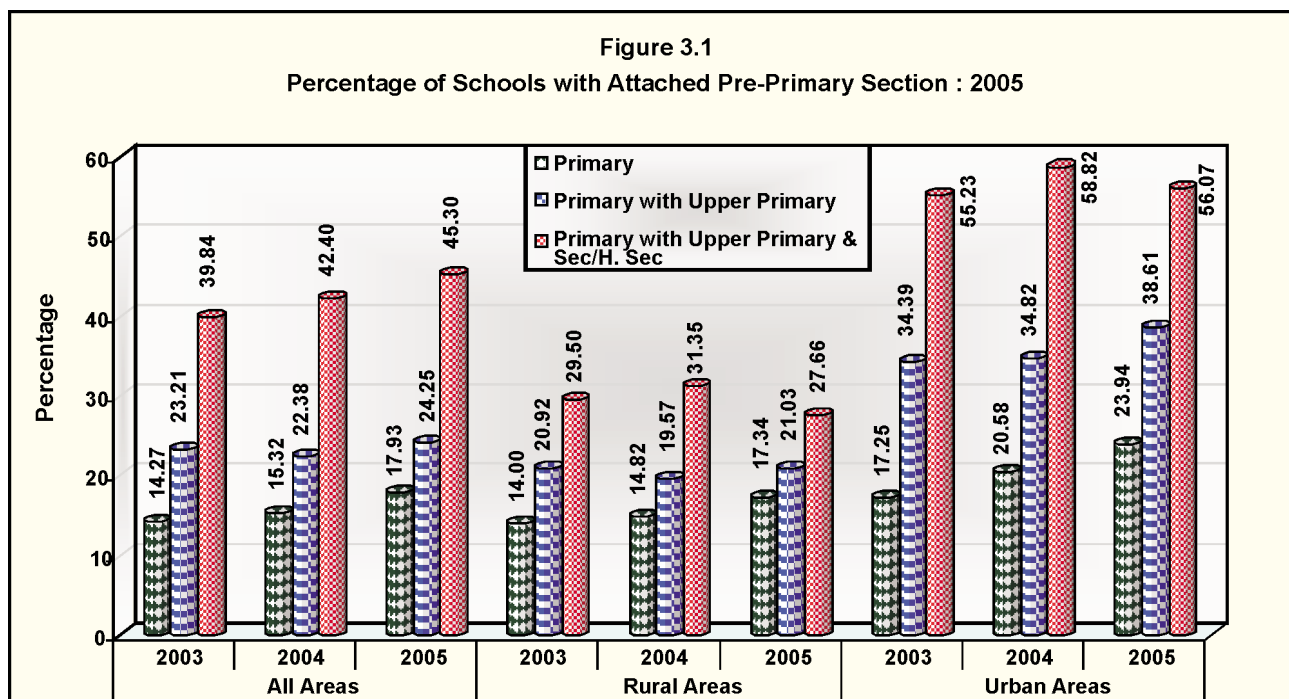


Table C1

Percentage of Schools having Attached Pre-Primary Sections: 2005

School Category	All Areas			Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Primary only	14.27	15.32	17.93	14.00	14.82	17.34	17.25	20.58	23.94
Primary with Upper Primary	23.21	22.38	24.25	20.92	19.57	21.03	34.39	34.82	38.61
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	39.84	42.40	45.30	29.50	31.35	27.66	55.23	58.82	56.07

per cent), Assam (10.17 per cent), Chhattisgarh (15.96 per cent), Haryana (54.75 per cent), Karnataka (22.19 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (38.04 per cent),

cent such Primary schools. Majority of Primary schools in the north-eastern region also have attached pre-primary sections. The percentage of such schools is

as high as 80.73 in Meghalaya, 95.14 in Nagaland and 95.26 in Sikkim.

“Only 4.06 per cent of the total schools use school building as a shift school”

Not only Primary schools have attached pre-primary sections but a good number of independent Elementary schools in a number of states also have attached pre-primary sections. The percentage of such schools, as in 2005 has been as high as 24.25. More than 38 per cent of the Elementary schools located in the urban areas also have pre-primary sections attached to them. The percentage of such schools is as high as 95.45 in

has shown an increasing trend. The analysis reveals that only 4.06 per cent (3.80 per cent in 2004) of the total schools (all categories) use school building as a shift school. As many as 42,135 schools used school building as shift schools during 2004. Further, in urban areas (13.95 per cent in 2005 compared to 13.42 per cent in 2004), the percentage of such schools is much higher than the same in the rural areas (2.74 in 2005 compared to 2.56 in 2004), which is also true for all types of school categories. About 3.34 per cent Government schools

Table C2

Percentage of Schools having Used School Building as Shift Schools: 2005

School Category	All Areas			Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Primary only	2.28	2.31	2.70	1.80	1.68	1.96	7.89	9.03	10.28
Primary with Upper Primary	5.88	6.78	6.31	4.25	4.02	3.69	14.19	19.13	18.09
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	9.78	12.81	13.06	7.38	10.18	10.03	13.55	16.76	17.25
Upper Primary only	5.93	5.85	6.10	5.00	4.94	5.03	15.95	15.15	17.30
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	7.17	8.67	7.56	5.39	5.74	4.95	12.96	17.52	15.54
All Schools	3.39	3.80	4.06	2.57	2.56	2.74	10.75	13.42	13.85

Chandigarh compared to 76.69 and 72.77 per cent respectively in the states of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The percentage of such schools is also high in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (49.54), Haryana (29.62), Karnataka (31.51), Madhya Pradesh (49.36), Pondicherry (69.44) and Uttaranchal (27.29). Three states from the north-eastern states, namely Meghalaya (75.53 per cent), Mizoram (69.11 per cent) and Nagaland (86.29 per cent) too have a good number of such schools. In Sikkim, all the Elementary schools have got attached pre-primary sections compared to only 0.32 per cent such schools in the state of West Bengal.

Part-Time Shift Schools

The percentage distribution of schools having used school building as a shift schools from 2004 to 2005

used school building as shift schools compared to 8.11 per cent Private managed schools.

The percentage in case of Primary schools in 2005 is as low as 2.70 (rural 1.96 and urban 10.28) compared to 2.31 in 2004 (rural 1.68 and urban, 9.03) (Table C2). In absolute terms, the number of such Primary schools in 2005 was 18,726. Chandigarh (10.71 per cent), Delhi (40.97 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (11.20 per cent), Maharashtra (8.29 per cent), Pondicherry (6.27 per cent) and Tripura (20.08 per cent) had a good number of Primary schools in 2005 that used school building as a shift school. In rest of the other states, the percentage of such Primary schools is very low.

Table C2 reveals that other types of schools are also using school buildings as a part of shift schools. Further, it has been observed that compared to the

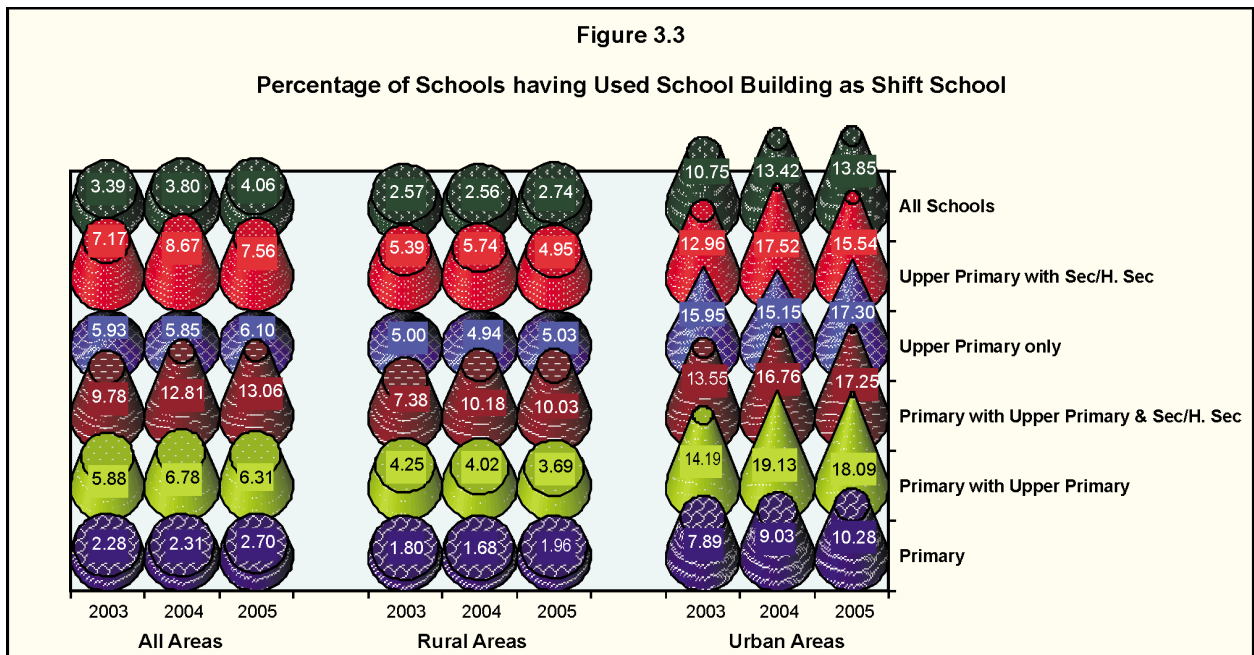
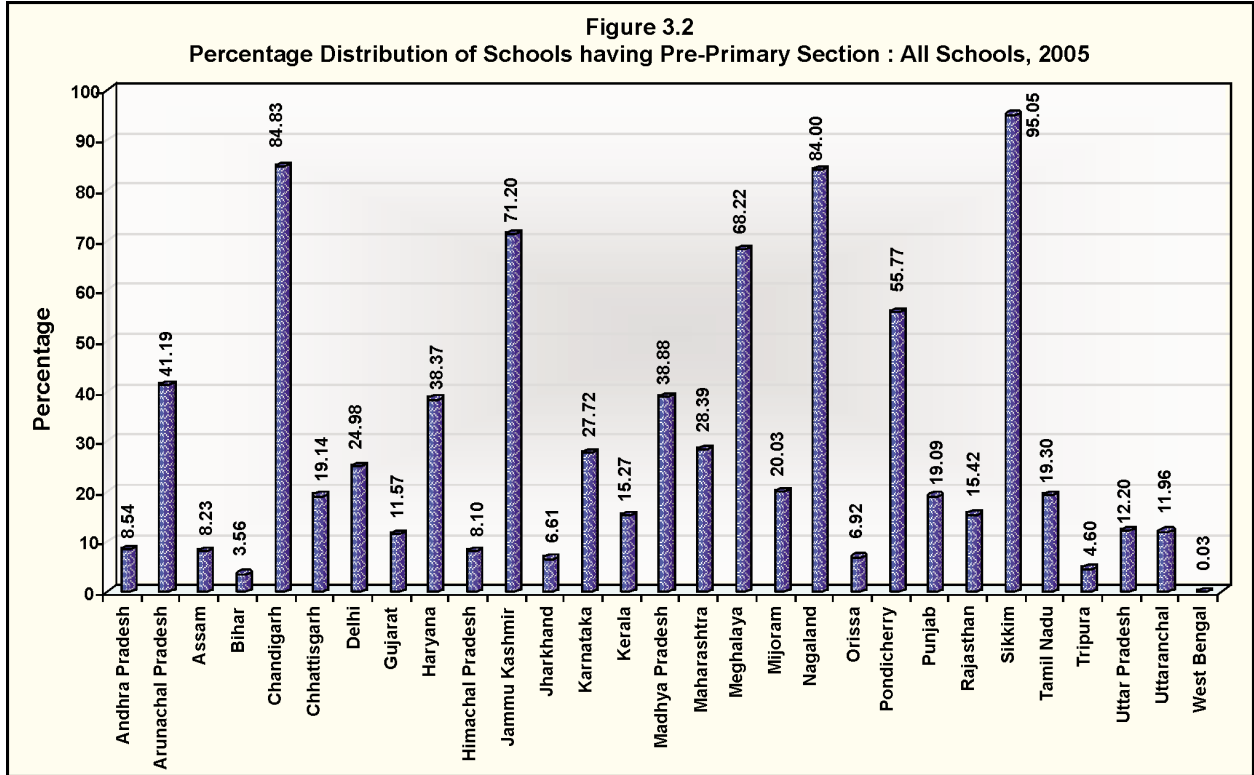


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Primary schools (2.70 per cent), the percentage of other types of schools using school building as a shift school is comparatively high. About 6.31 per

cent Upper Primary schools, and 7.56 per cent Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher Secondary schools using school building as shift school. In Delhi,

PART III



cent Elementary schools used school building as a shift school compared to 13.06 per cent in case of the integrated Higher Secondary schools, 6.10 per

cent Upper Primary schools, and 7.56 per cent Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher Secondary schools using school building as shift school. In Delhi,

is comparatively high; this is also true for Tripura, a state from the north-eastern region. Within these states, a significant difference is noticed in rural and urban areas. The percentage of such schools in urban areas is much higher than in rural areas. In Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal, the percentage of such schools in urban areas is also high.

“Highest percentage of Primary schools which are residential in nature is noticed to be located in the UT of Chandigarh”

a good number of residential schools. The national capital of Delhi also has 85 such schools compared to only 13 in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Further, all types of schools imparting elementary education have a few residential schools though their percentage varies from one type of school to another type. The percentage of Primary schools, which are residential in nature, is only 1.51, as compared to 1.12 per cent Upper Primary, 2.75 per cent Elementary schools, 3.76 per cent Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher Secondary schools and 7.13 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools (Table C3). As already indicated, the percentage of residential schools in urban areas is a bit higher than the same in rural areas (except in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools). As against 2.28 per cent Primary residential schools in urban areas, the percentage of such schools in rural

Residential Schools

The percentage distribution of schools which are residential in nature has been low across the school categories. As against 1.64 per cent schools that impart elementary education across 539 districts in 2004, a little less than two per cent (1.95 per cent) of the total such schools in 2005 were residential in nature. Not much difference is noticed between rural

Table C3
Percentage of Residential Schools: 2005

School Category	All Areas			Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Primary only	1.33	1.25	1.51	1.28	1.21	1.44	1.85	1.66	2.28
Primary with Upper Primary	2.62	2.52	2.75	2.51	2.45	2.64	3.13	2.84	3.22
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	6.74	6.97	7.13	7.45	7.85	8.01	5.68	5.73	5.81
Upper Primary only	1.25	1.05	1.12	1.18	1.01	1.05	1.89	1.40	1.83
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	3.30	2.87	3.76	3.33	2.90	3.65	3.19	2.75	4.12
All Schools	1.72	1.64	1.95	1.63	1.56	1.62	2.60	2.37	3.00

(1.62 per cent) and urban areas (3.00 per cent). However, an increasing trend in percentage of residential schools can be noticed from 2004 to 2005. In 2005, the number of residential schools was 20,245. The highest number of such schools was in the state of Madhya Pradesh (5,177 schools) and the lowest (3), in Pondicherry. Andhra Pradesh (2,531 schools) and Maharashtra (2,525 schools) also had

areas is only 1.44. The highest percentage of residential schools in rural areas is observed in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools (8.01) compared to only 5.81 in the urban areas.

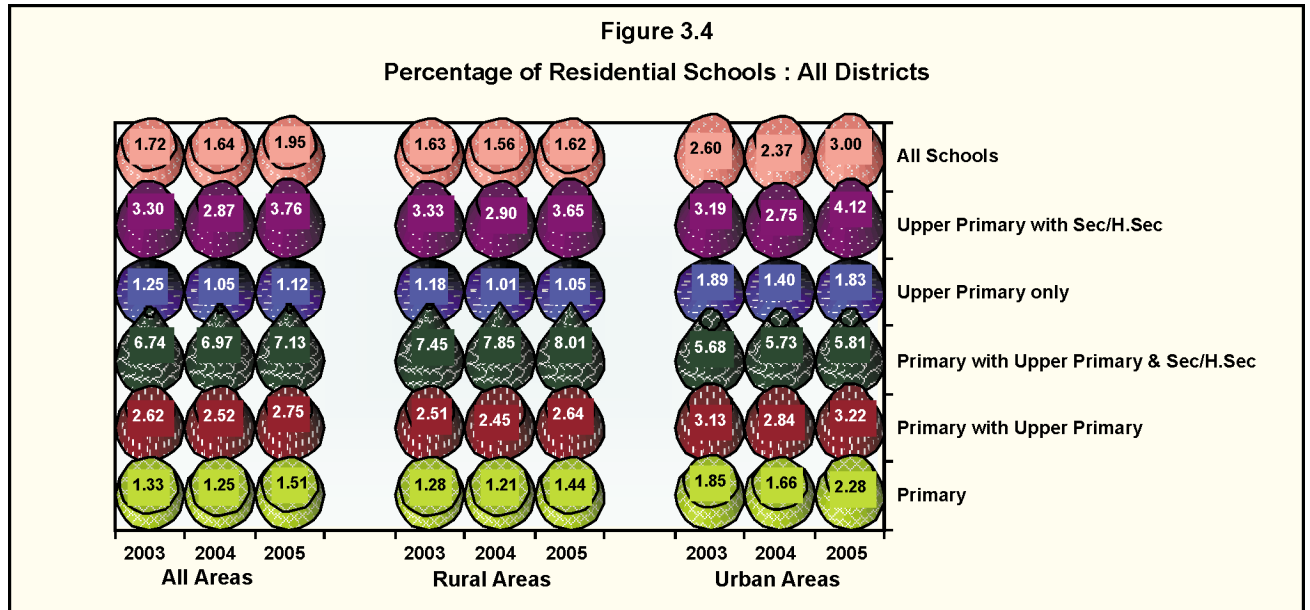
The highest percentage of Primary schools which are residential in nature is noticed to be located in the UT of Chandigarh (10.71), followed by Sikkim (10.25), Arunachal Pradesh (7.62), Madhya Pradesh



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(4.53), Meghalaya (3.46), Tripura (3.36), Nagaland (2.82), Orissa (2.79), Delhi (2.45) and Chhattisgarh

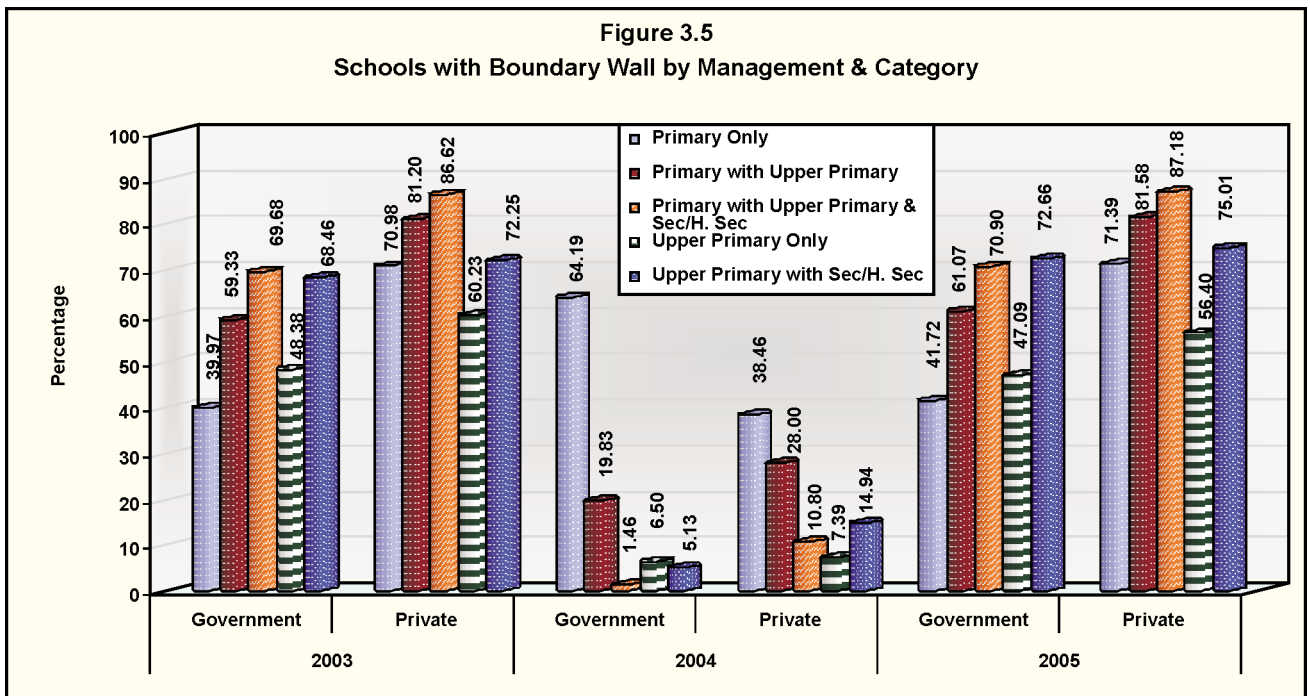
have a good number of other types of residential schools.



(2.45). Only 0.33 Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh and 0.30 per cent in Kerala are residential in nature. Tamil Nadu has only a few residential schools (1.03).

Boundary Wall

A little less than half of the total of 10,37,813 schools in the country did not have boundary walls



Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland also

in 2005. Not much change is noticed over the previous year. About 5,04,381 schools across 581 districts

Facilities in Schools

are yet to be provided boundary walls. A significant difference is noticed in schools (with boundary wall) located in rural areas (47.50 per cent in 2005 against 46.86 per cent in 2004) and urban areas (75.87 per cent in 2005 against 73.66 per cent in 2004). It reveals otherwise that 53.50 per cent schools in rural areas and 24.13 per cent schools in urban areas have yet to be provided with boundary walls. About

& Higher Secondary schools (26.38 per cent) do not have the boundary walls. However, more than 92 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools located in urban areas have the boundary walls compared to 73.20 per cent in schools in rural areas. On the other hand, about 87 per cent Private managed Higher Secondary schools have boundary wall compared to about 71 per cent in case of Government managed schools.

Table C4
Schools having Boundary Wall by Category: 2005

School Category	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Primary only	42.08	43.71	44.38	42.01	68.37	41.72	71.39
Primary with Upper Primary	63.91	65.89	65.79	62.49	81.49	61.07	81.58
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	79.49	79.01	81.20	73.20	92.37	70.90	87.18
Upper Primary only	50.06	49.25	48.83	46.53	72.55	47.09	56.40
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	69.79	72.52	73.62	69.13	87.21	72.66	75.01
All Schools	48.77	50.55	51.40	47.50	75.87	47.24	74.71

8 out of 10 schools located in urban areas have boundary walls compared to 5 out of 10 schools in rural areas. A significant percentage difference in schools with boundary walls is also observed in case of schools managed by Government and Private Managements, the percentage in case of Private managed schools being much higher at 74.71 than only 47.34 in Government managed schools. Except in the case of Primary schools, the percentage of schools having boundary walls is higher than in Government run such schools (Table C4).

A good number of Primary (55.62 per cent) and Upper Primary (34.21 per cent) schools do not have boundary walls. Surprisingly quite a good number of the integrated Higher Secondary schools (18.80 per cent) and Upper Primary integrated with Secondary

So far as Primary schools are concerned, the highest percentage of schools having boundary walls is noticed in the state of Delhi (99.06 per cent) and the lowest in Tripura (11.37 per cent). Majority of Primary schools (89.29 per cent) in Chandigarh also had boundary walls in 2005. The percentage of such schools in Pondicherry has also been high (76.31). In Haryana (91.50 per cent) and Punjab (90.27 per cent), 9 out of 10 schools imparting elementary education had boundary walls in 2005. However, the situation is not same in a number of other states as they are yet to provide boundary walls to a large number of their schools. A few such states are Andhra Pradesh (45.53 per cent), Chhattisgarh (47.70 per cent), Gujarat (53.31 per cent), Kerala (66.98 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (56.62 per cent), Maharashtra (51.25 per cent) and Rajasthan (51.26 per cent) are

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a few states which are yet to provide boundary wall to about 50 per cent of their Primary schools. The percentage of Primary schools without boundary wall is also very high in all the states falling under north-eastern region.

“Only 80.60 per cent schools have the drinking water facility available in 2005 compared to 77.89 per cent in the previous year”

facilities in schools under Private managements.

However, drinking water facility is not yet available even in all integrated Higher Secondary schools. Only 92.75 per cent Higher Secondary schools have got drinking

Drinking Water Facility

Availability of drinking water in school is the most essential facility that every school should have. Through DISE data reveals that more schools in 2005 had drinking water facility than in 2004, the distribution

water facility in schools. Altogether, of the 10,37,813 schools covered under DISE across 581 districts, 2,01,292 schools are yet to be provided drinking water facility in schools. The corresponding number in case of Primary schools is 1,46,836.

None the less, it is observed that majority of

Table C5

Schools having Drinking Water Facility in School: 2005

School Category	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Primary only	71.91	76.24	78.80	78.60	81.36	77.62	90.73
Primary with Upper Primary	79.46	83.89	86.68	85.53	92.13	84.04	95.50
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	88.11	90.44	92.75	90.39	96.14	88.07	95.46
Upper Primary only	75.29	78.77	79.87	79.25	86.35	78.94	83.90
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	89.41	91.33	91.82	91.18	94.50	89.04	95.80
All Schools	73.28	77.89	80.60	80.56	87.05	78.45	92.65

of schools on this parameter, however, further shows that this basic facility is not yet available in all the schools. Only 80.60 per cent schools (all categories) have the drinking water facility available in 2005 compared to 77.89 per cent in the previous year. A significant difference is noticed in schools located in rural (80.56 per cent in 2005 and 77.91 per cent in 2004) and urban areas (87.05 per cent in 2005 and 84.75 per cent in 2004). As compared to 78.45 per cent schools under Government managements, about 93 per cent schools had drinking water

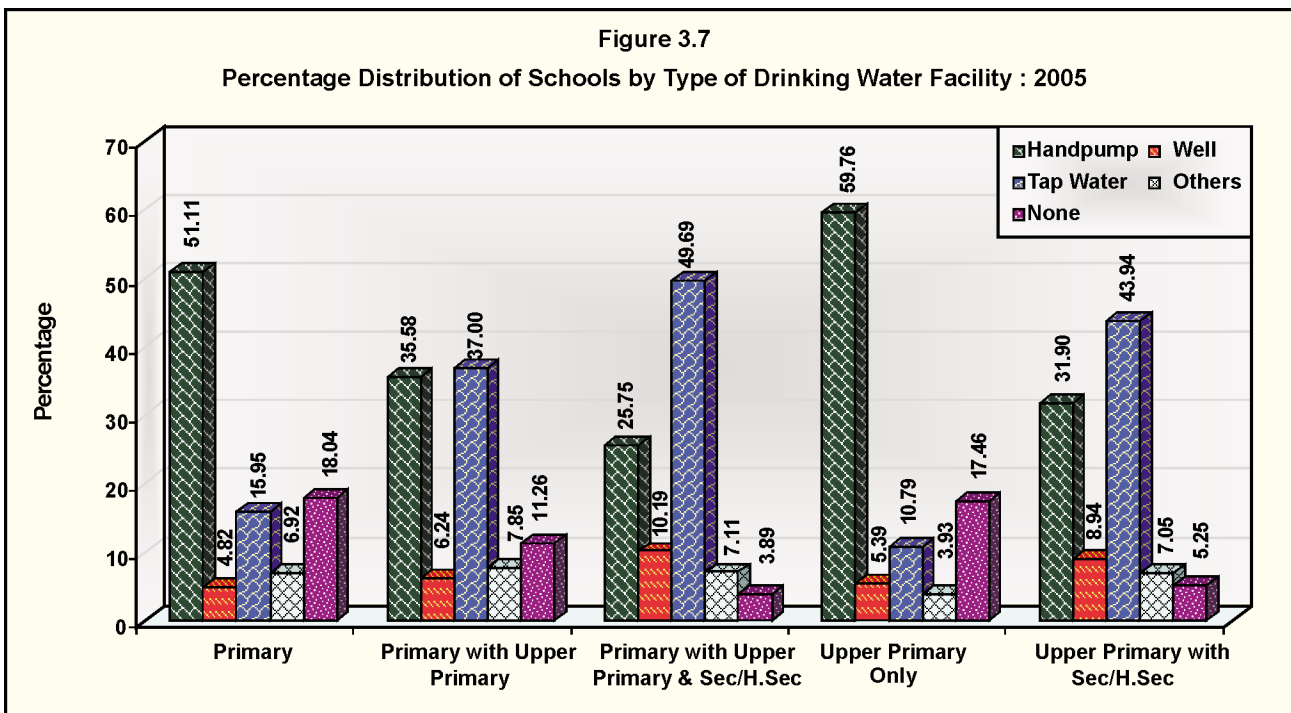
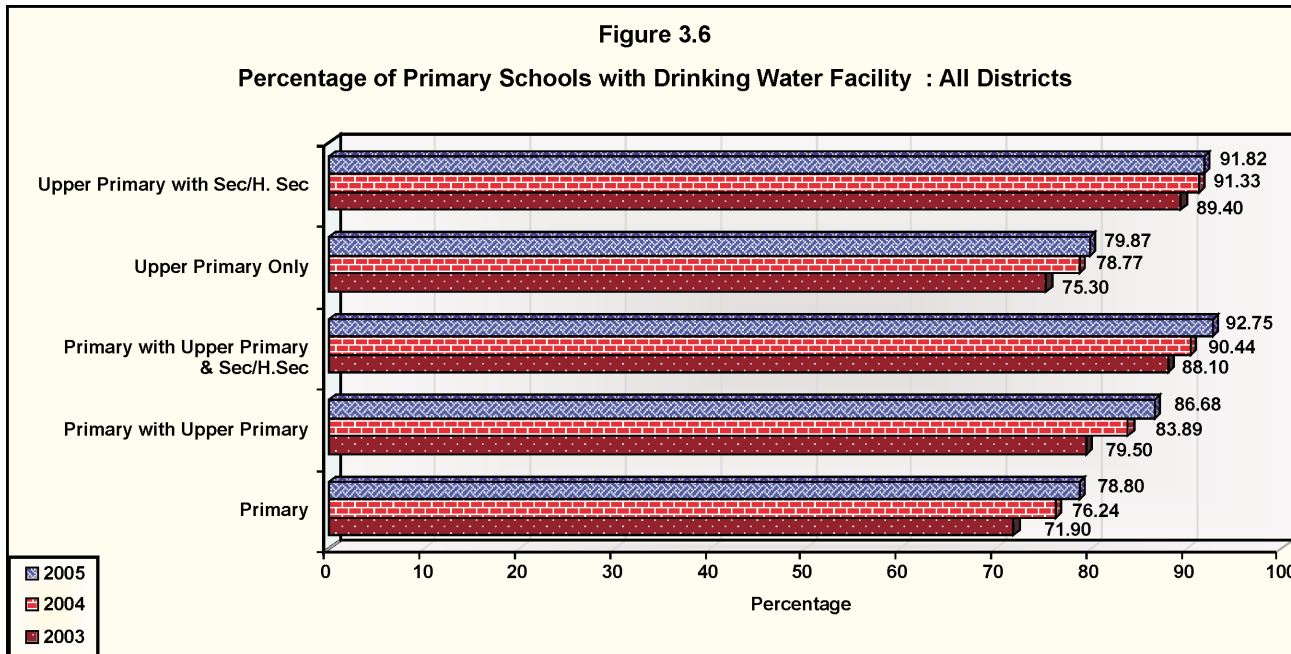
“About 78.80 per cent Primary schools have drinking water facility, compared to 86.68 per cent Elementary schools”

schools in Chandigarh (98.88 per cent), Delhi (96.32 per cent), Haryana (88.69 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (86.44 per cent), Jharkhand (82.53 per cent), Kerala (92.84 per cent), Pondicherry (90.76 per cent), Punjab (91.55 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (93.49 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (94.00 per cent) have the drinking water facility in school. Not a single state has provided this facility to all of its schools. On the other hand, the percentage of schools (all categories) where drinking water is available is low in states such as Arunachal Pradesh (58.36 per cent),

Facilities in Schools

Jammu and Kashmir (58.93 per cent), Meghalaya (39.14 per cent), Nagaland (46.94 per cent) and Tripura (66.32 per cent).

Elementary schools. The other types of schools, except in case of Upper Primary schools (79.87 per cent or 57,410 schools), the percentage of schools



Data on Primary schools with drinking water facility in schools (Table C5) reveals that 78.80 per cent (5,46,104 schools) Primary schools have drinking water facility, compared to 86.68 per cent (1,55,237 schools)

having this facility is much higher than in the Primary schools. Like all schools together, the percentage of schools with drinking water facility in urban areas (81.36 per cent) is higher than that in the rural areas (78.60



per cent). Such schools under Private managements (90.72 per cent) have much higher percentage than in schools under the Government managements (77.62 per cent). However, it is observed that many states have provided drinking water facility to almost all of its Primary schools. For instance, Chandigarh (96.43 per cent), Delhi (95.00 per cent), Kerala (92.86 per cent), Pondicherry (90.24 per cent), Punjab (91.94 per cent), Tamil Nadu (94.17 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (94.82 per cent) are few such states that have drinking water facility in their Primary schools.

“Only 21.46 per cent schools had tap water in school in 2005 compared to 18.93 per cent during the previous year”

compared to 18.93 per cent during the previous year. The percentage of rural area schools that had hand pump installed in the school was 50.48 while this figure in the urban areas was 24.42 per cent. Interestingly, about 5.43 per cent schools had a well in the schools with no difference in rural (5.45 per cent) and urban (5.71 per cent) areas. Almost an equal percentage of schools had other arrangement of drinking water than specified above (Table C6). It is observed that all integrated Higher Secondary schools do not have tap water facility (49.69 per cent). The

Table C6

Schools by Type of Drinking Water Facility: 2005

Type of Drinking Water Facility	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Hand Pump	45.71	46.69	46.85	50.47	24.42	48.81	29.67
Well	5.66	5.57	5.43	5.45	5.71	4.89	11.87
Tap Water	15.99	18.93	21.46	17.71	50.20	12.94	40.35
Others	5.92	6.70	6.84	6.93	6.72	5.81	7.45
None	19.15	16.99	15.60	16.55	9.82	21.43	5.36
No Responses	7.56	5.12	3.79	2.89	3.13	6.11	5.30

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

DISE data may be used in identifying schools without drinking water facility to help make provisions under the SSA in extending drinking water facility to all schools.

Type of Drinking Water

The type of drinking water reveals that majority of schools (all categories of schools) do not have tap water facility in their premises. Much difference is noticed in schools located in rural (17.71 per cent) and urban areas (50.20 per cent). Only 21.46 per cent schools had tap water in the school in 2005

“Urban areas have girls’ toilets in case of 58.85 per cent schools whereas only 29.41 per cent such schools are located in rural areas”

percentage of such Elementary schools is 37.00 per cent compared to only 10.79 per cent independent Upper Primary schools. On the other hand, a good number of independent Elementary schools (35.58 per cent) draw water from hand pump. In case of independent Upper Primary schools, the percentage of such schools is as high as 59.76.

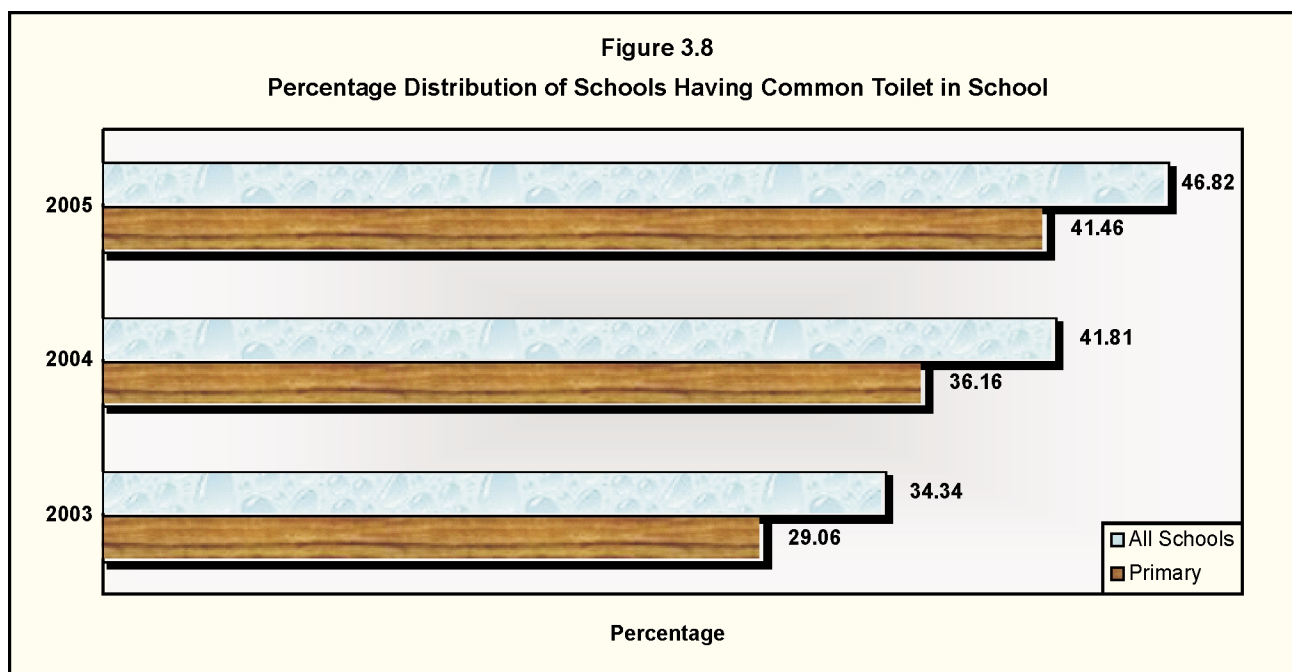
In Uttar Pradesh (90.30 per cent), Chhattisgarh (72.08 per cent), Jharkhand (64.69 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (61.55 per cent) and Bihar (76.96 per cent), majority of Primary schools had hand pump in the school whereas only 6.79 per cent

in Delhi, 2.61 per cent in Kerala, 1.21 per cent in Mizoram, 3.13 per cent in Meghalaya, 0.96 per cent in Sikkim and 1.44 per cent in Nagaland had such a facility.

2005, irrespective of school types (except Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools). Put together only about 47 per cent schools (all categories) across 581 districts had common

Table C7
Percentage of Schools having Common Toilet : 2005

School Category	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Primary only	29.06	36.16	41.43	39.97	56.83	39.21	64.27
Primary with Upper Primary	48.28	56.93	61.61	58.71	74.79	57.03	76.93
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	67.36	69.61	69.88	65.49	76.10	60.50	75.31
Upper Primary only	39.18	44.25	48.52	47.02	64.02	45.99	59.57
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	60.38	63.61	60.49	58.82	65.96	53.70	70.20
All Schools	34.34	41.81	46.82	44.86	64.44	42.82	69.23



Common Toilets and Separate Toilets for Girls

Percentage of both the schools with common toilet and separate toilets for girls increased from 2004 to

2005, while 32.70 per cent schools had separate toilet for girls in 2005. The corresponding percentage in 2004 was 41.81 per cent common toilets and 28.24 per cent separate girls toilet. There

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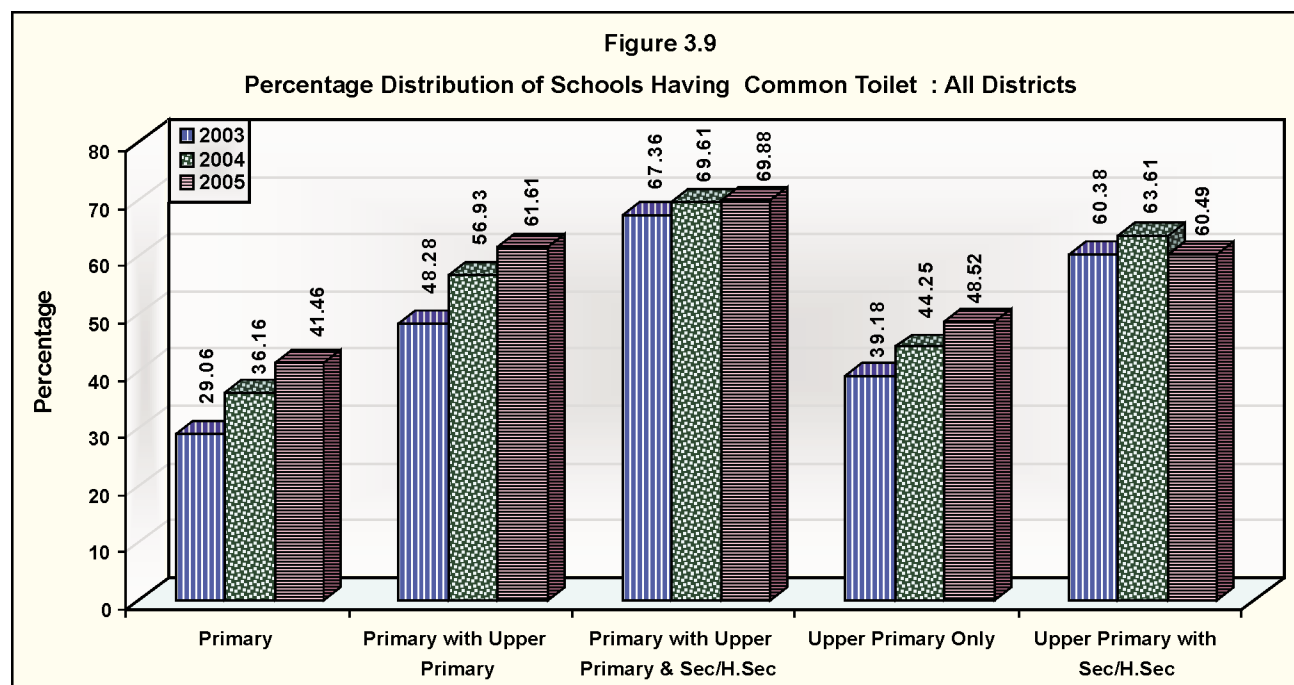
are more schools with common toilets in the urban areas (64.44 per cent) than in the rural areas (44.86 per cent); this is true for all types of schools. Urban areas also have girls' toilets in case of 58.85 per cent schools whereas only 29.41 per cent such

Managements. As against 69.23 per cent Private schools with common toilets, the percentage of such schools under Government managements is as low as 42.82 per cent. This is also true for schools with girls toilet. As against 68.29 per cent such schools

Table C8

Percentage of Schools having Girls Toilets : 2005

School Category	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Primary only	15.64	20.61	24.27	22.38	43.74	21.18	55.54
Primary with Upper Primary	33.89	41.86	46.76	41.78	69.25	38.43	74.56
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	69.71	72.48	76.55	66.72	90.35	56.07	88.42
Upper Primary only	28.14	32.91	36.91	35.19	54.79	33.24	52.90
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	64.64	69.31	70.47	67.54	79.95	59.77	85.78
All Schools	22.22	28.24	32.70	29.41	58.85	26.34	68.29



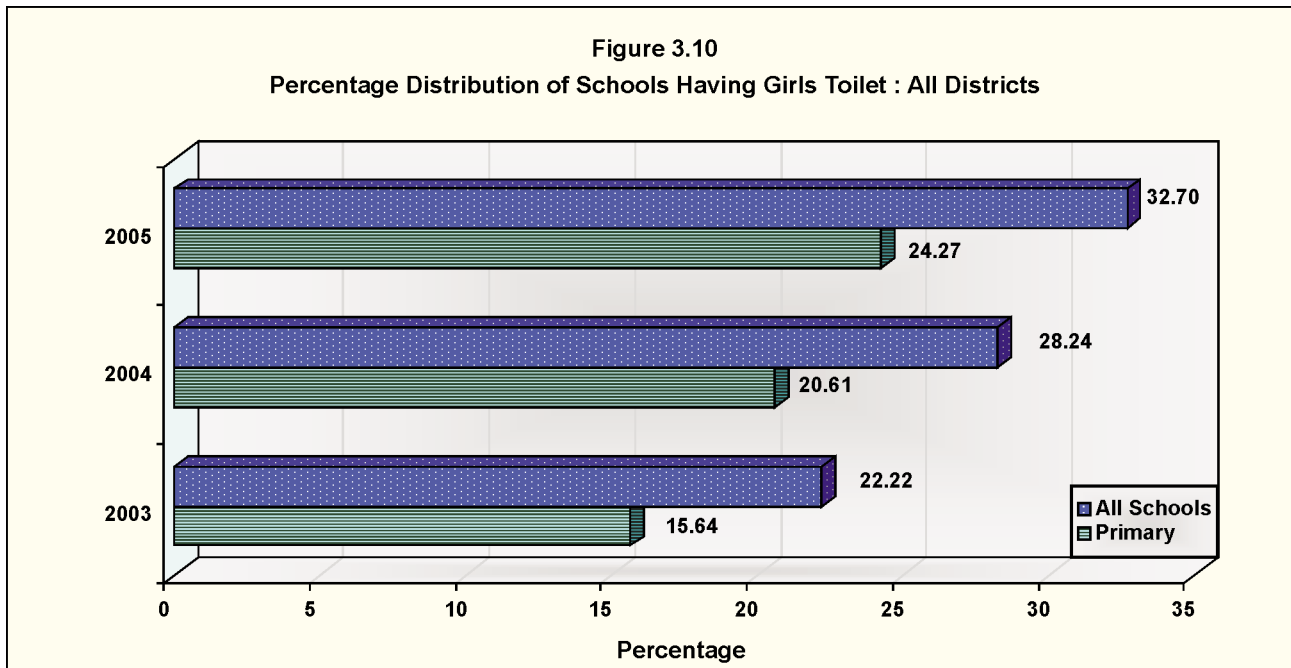
schools are located in rural areas. A significant percentage difference in availability of toilets is also noticed in schools under Government and Private

under Private managements, the percentage in case of Government schools is low at 26.34. Table C7 further reveals that a good percentage of schools

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are yet to provide toilets to all of their schools which is true for all school types. About 62 per cent independent Elementary and 60 per cent Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools across 581 districts have provided common toilets which means that about 40 per cent of such schools are yet to be provided common toilets. Not

Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh had common toilets compared to 54 per cent schools having separate girls' toilets. The national capital Delhi had provided a common toilet to 92.41 per cent and girls, toilet to 81.47 per cent of its Primary schools. Further, it has been observed that except in the case of Sikkim (86.48 per cent common), the percentage of schools



only this, about 35 per cent integrated higher Secondary schools too have yet to provide common toilets. The percentage of such independent Upper Primary schools is as high as 51. The analysis suggests a good scope for expansion of this provision under the SSA.

A few Primary schools have common toilet facilities (41.43 per cent) and a few separate toilets for girls (24.27 per cent). The situation has improved a little in the previous year reaching a figure of (36.16 per cent common toilets and 20.61 per cent girls' toilets) (Table C7). The percentage of such Primary schools in case of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand is only 9.15 and 13.70 (with common toilets) and 3.43 and 7.52 (with girls' toilets) respectively. In Kerala, as many as 78.37 per cent Primary schools have common toilets in school compared to only 57.17 per cent schools with separate toilet for girls. More than 69 per cent

having common toilets in the other north-eastern states is much lower. Sikkim too has a low percentage of schools with girls' toilets (23.77 per cent). Table C8 also reveals that not a single state has provided common toilet and toilet for girls to all of its schools. It is hoped that in the remaining period of SSA, all such schools will be identified and provided with a toilet in school.

Electricity Connection

The percentage of schools with electricity connection has shown an increasing trend during the period 2003 to 2005. In 2005, only 28.37 per cent schools (all types) had electricity connection compared to 25.23 per cent the previous year. The percentage of schools with electricity connection in 2003 was low at 21.80. Majority of such schools in urban areas (67.78 per cent) had electricity connection

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compared to only 23.20 per cent schools located in rural areas.

More than 98 per cent schools that impart elementary education in Delhi and about 91 per cent in Kerala had the electricity connection in school. All such schools in Chandigarh also had

“Only 28.37 per cent schools had electricity connection compared to 25.23 per cent the previous year”

per cent in Jharkhand, 15.87 per cent in Assam and 2.50 per cent in Tripura. Only 9 states had electricity connection in more than 50 per cent of its total schools. Bihar (11.13 per cent) and Jharkhand (23.83 per cent) too have only few such schools even in the urban

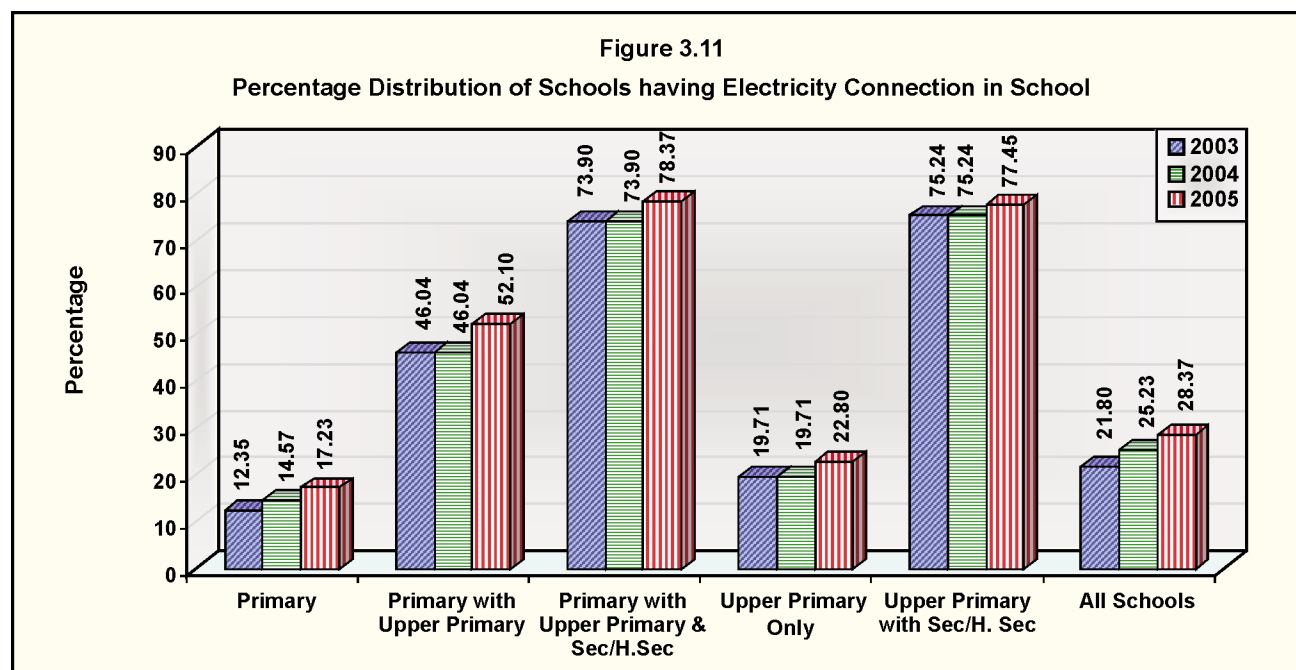


Table C9

Percentage of Schools having Electricity Connection : 2005

School Category	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Primary only	12.24	14.57	17.23	13.85	52.01	12.97	60.45
Primary with Upper Primary	45.99	50.74	52.10	46.00	79.72	44.15	78.64
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	73.71	75.44	78.37	66.70	94.72	59.60	89.26
Upper Primary only	18.93	20.91	22.80	18.98	62.68	19.28	38.17
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	74.25	77.86	77.45	72.95	91.82	72.11	85.09
All Schools	21.64	25.23	28.37	23.20	67.78	20.95	69.90

electricity connection in 2005. The percentage of such schools was low 3.37 per cent in Bihar, 8.64

areas compared to 95 per cent such schools in Delhi.

The lowest percentage of schools having electricity connection across school categories in 2005 was in Primary schools (17.23 per cent) compared to 14.57 in 2004 and 12.35 per cent in 2003. On the other hand, 22.80 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, that is as high as 77.45 and 78.37 per cent respectively in case of Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools and integrated Higher Secondary schools. Further, it is also observed that 7 out of 10 schools under Private and 2 out of 10 schools under Government managements had electricity connection in 2005. More than 89 per cent Private integrated Higher Secondary schools had electricity connection compared to only 60 per cent such schools under Government managements. The percentage of such schools in urban areas is about

“As many as 81,617 schools did not have blackboard in school, which is 7.86 per cent of the total schools”

was also high in Delhi (91.84 per cent) and Pondicherry (92.33 per cent). The percentage of such schools in other types of schools in these states was much higher. In Tamil Nadu, more than 52 per cent Primary schools had electricity connection in 2005. The percentage of Primary schools having electricity connection remained as low as 0.59 per cent in Bihar, 3.41 per cent in Assam and 2.13 per cent in Jharkhand. Maharashtra too has a high percentage (47.22 per cent) of such Primary schools. States from the north-eastern region too had a low percentage of such schools.

Schools without Blackboard

The total number of schools without blackboard declined in 2005 from its 2004 level. As many as 81,617 schools did not have blackboard in school in 2005, which is 7.86 per cent of the total schools that impart elementary education across 581 districts. The

Table C10

Percentage of Schools Without Blackboard: 2005

School Category	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Primary only	9.38	8.81	7.07	6.95	7.98	6.84	9.42
Primary with Upper Primary	5.31	6.79	5.99	5.30	8.84	5.08	9.01
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	8.11	11.43	9.37	8.87	9.97	9.84	9.09
Upper Primary only	8.92	10.33	8.06	8.03	8.42	8.41	6.54
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	6.37	6.25	7.87	7.38	8.74	9.14	6.06
All Schools	9.94	9.51	7.86	6.83	8.55	7.76	8.47

95 per cent compared to 67 per cent in rural areas. However, only 52 per cent Elementary schools had electricity connection in the previous year (Table C9).

Further, about 93 and 65 per cent Primary schools in Chandigarh and Kerala respectively had electricity connection in 2005. The percentage of such schools

number of such schools in 2004 was 88,577 (9.51 per cent).

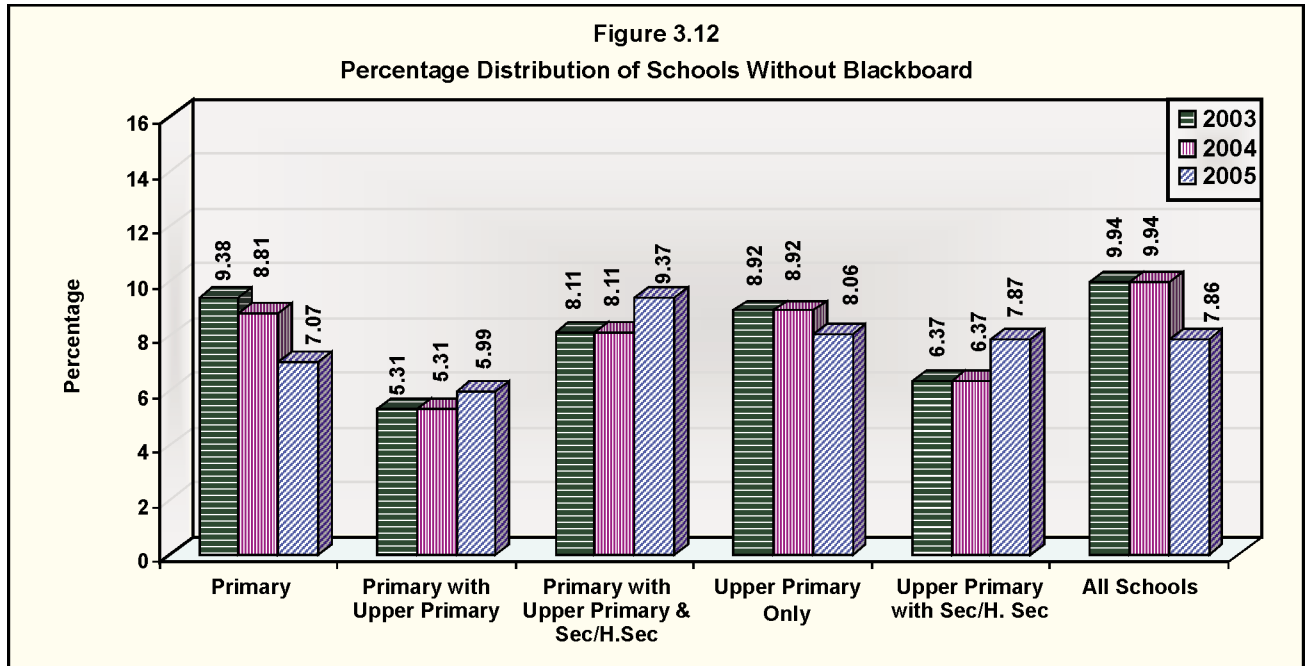
Further, not only Primary and Upper Primary schools are without a blackboard but a good number of other types of schools also did not have blackboard in school. The highest number of schools without blackboard is



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observed to be in the case of Primary schools (48,989; 7.07 per cent). In the previous year, the number of such Primary schools was 56,168 (8.81 per cent).

number of schools in all the north-eastern states also did not have black-board in their Primary schools. Surprisingly, the national capital Delhi also



PART III

Like Primary schools, a few other types of school also remained without blackboard in 2005. A few Elementary (10,727; 5.99 per cent), Upper Primary (5,796; 8.06 per cent), Upper Primary integrated with Higher Secondary (4,642; 7.87 per cent), and Higher Secondary (2,222; 9.37 per cent) (Table C10) schools remained without blackboard. About 80 per cent of the total 81.6 thousand schools without blackboard (all categories) are in rural areas. Further not much difference is noticed in schools (all categories) without blackboard located in rural (6.83 per cent) and urban (8.55 per cent) areas; however, percentage of such schools in urban areas is slightly higher than the same in rural areas. About 7.76 per cent of the Government schools were without blackboard compared to 8.47 per cent such schools under the Private management.

A cursory look at the distribution of Primary schools without blackboard reveals that as many as 35.27 per cent schools in Arunachal Pradesh, 20.52 per cent in Jharkhand, 12.22 per cent in Bihar, 9.66 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 13.81 per cent schools in Rajasthan did not have blackboard in 2005. A

had 15.09 per cent of its Primary schools without blackboard in 2005 compared to 28.57 per cent schools in Chandigarh. The newly covered state under DISE, Jammu and Kashmir also has 16.13 per cent of its Primary schools without blackboard. The percentage of 27.77 in Nagaland being the highest in the north-eastern region. On the other hand, only a few schools in Tamil Nadu (0.75 per cent; 252 schools), Uttaranchal (3.43 per cent; 456 schools) and West Bengal (0.54 per cent; 267 schools) did not have blackboard in 2005. In absolute terms, the highest number of schools without blackboard (7,659) was in Rajasthan, followed by 7,181 schools in Uttar Pradesh, 4,749 schools in Bihar, 3,374 schools in Jharkhand, 2,496 schools in Chhattisgarh and 1,881 schools in Punjab. Not a single state out of 35 covered under DISE reported not having any Primary school without blackboard which is also true for other types of school.

Though the percentage of schools without blackboard is low, the absolute number of such schools in a few states is high. This is despite the

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scheme of Operation Blackboard implemented across the country. 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.

“DISE data reveals that about 47 per cent schools have blackboard at ground level in the classroom”

Nagaland (68.29 per cent), Sikkim (64.89 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (74.62 per cent). The lowest percentage of Primary schools having ground-level blackboard found to be was in the state of Assam (19.08 per cent).

Ground-level blackboard is available in the Primary

Table C11
Percentage of Schools having Blackboard at Ground Level: 2005

School Category	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Primary only	43.63	47.10	48.78	49.45	41.92	49.76	38.81
Primary with Upper Primary	47.80	51.94	52.15	54.18	43.12	55.74	40.15
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	39.28	41.27	45.17	45.44	44.78	50.94	41.82
Upper Primary only	36.49	37.02	36.88	36.83	37.44	37.68	33.39
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	29.77	29.50	33.01	32.26	35.54	32.93	33.12
All Schools	42.49	45.70	47.09	48.35	41.43	48.71	38.04

Blackboard at Ground Level

To ensure participatory teaching-learning activities in the classroom, it is essential that every classroom should have a blackboard at ground level. DISE data 2005 reveals that about 47 per cent schools (all categories) have blackboard at ground level in the classroom. It is of interest to know that more such classrooms are in rural areas (48.35 per cent) than in urban areas (41.43 per cent) (Table C11). A number of states have more than 60 per cent Primary schools with blackboard at ground level. A few of these states are Chandigarh (64.29 per cent), Haryana (64.77 per cent), Jharkhand (62.16 per cent), Karnataka (68.20 per cent), Maharashtra (60.48 per cent),

“Not much difference is noticed in availability of Book-Bank in schools located in rural and urban areas”

schools as also in a good number of other school types. Their percentage is as high as 52.15 in case of independent Elementary schools, followed by integrated Higher Secondary (45.17 per cent), Upper Primary schools (36.88 per cent) and Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools (33.01 per cent).

Book-Bank in Schools

Not much difference is noticed in the availability of Book-Bank in schools located in rural (43.12 per cent) and urban areas (49.76 per cent); it is true for all school types, except in case of Upper Primary schools. About 41.20 per cent of these integrated schools in urban areas have Book-Bank



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compared to 51.58 per cent in rural areas (Table C12). More than 80 per cent schools (all categories) in Haryana (83.53 per cent) and

Book-Bank in school in 2005 compared to 43.83 per cent during the previous year 2004. About 88 per cent schools in Delhi, 90 per cent schools in

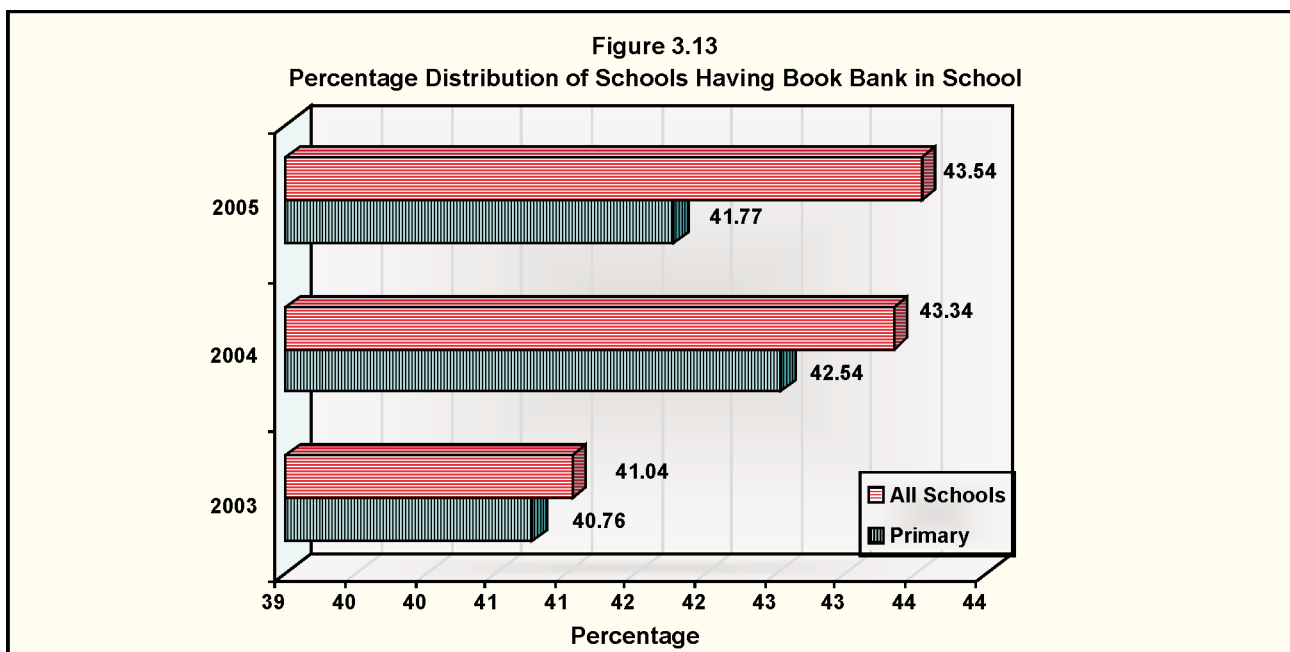


Table C12
Percentage of Schools having Book-Bank : 2005

School Category	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Primary only	40.76	42.54	41.77	41.55	44.23	41.81	41.35
Primary with Upper Primary	41.47	43.83	44.75	43.75	49.26	44.05	47.09
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	51.91	52.31	55.01	53.22	57.50	50.37	57.70
Upper Primary only	38.01	42.23	42.10	41.20	51.58	40.70	48.23
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	57.89	60.21	63.98	62.66	68.43	54.29	77.84
All Schools	41.04	43.34	43.54	43.12	49.76	42.22	50.93

Maharashtra (87.15 per cent) have provided Book-Bank in their premises. In Delhi, the percentage of schools with Book-Bank is 78.25.

Further, that about 44.75 per cent schools that impart elementary education had the provision of

Maharashtra, 61 per cent in Haryana, 69 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 48 per cent in Madhya Pradesh had such facility. The percentage in all the north-eastern states is much lower than in other states.

As mentioned above, Upper Primary schools

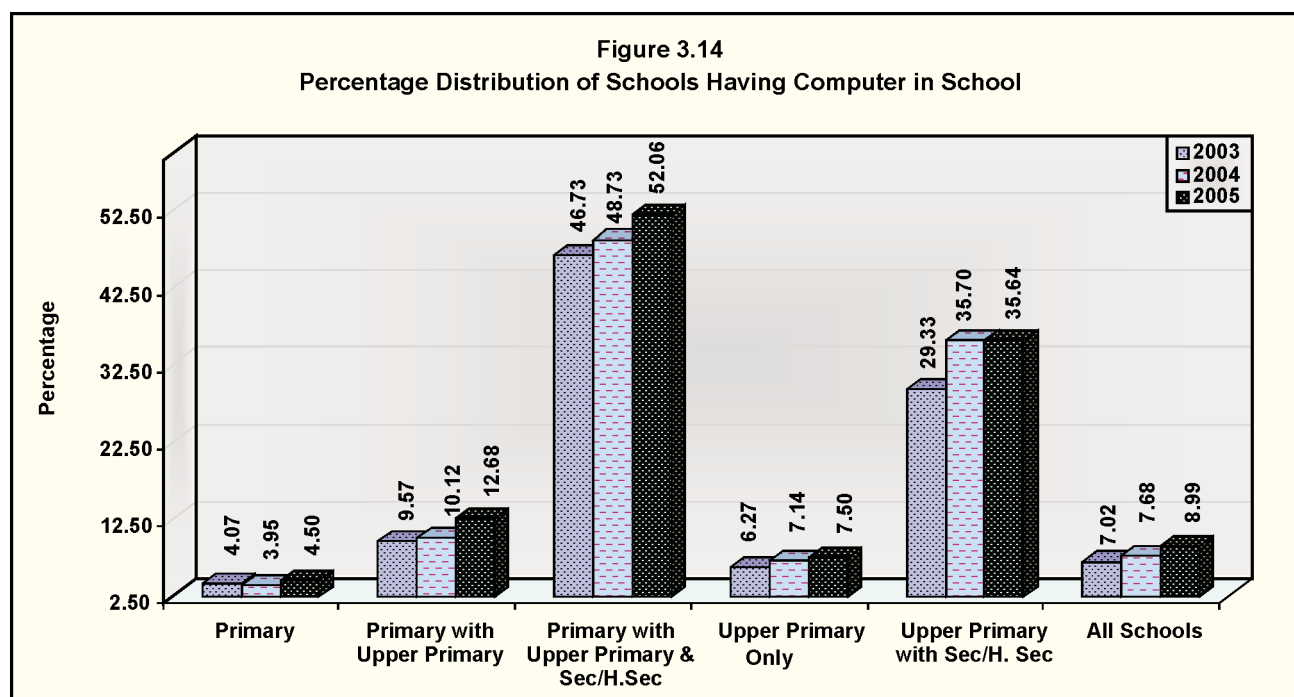
integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (63.98 per cent) had a high percentage of such schools compared to the Primary (41.77 per cent), Upper Primary (42.10 per cent), Elementary (44.75 per cent) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (55.01 per cent).

It has also been observed that about 66 per cent Primary schools in Delhi, 48 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 54 per cent in Uttaranchal and 57 per cent in Uttar Pradesh had a Book-Bank in school in 2005. Haryana (86.13 per cent) and Maharashtra (85.79 per cent) too had this facility. Comparatively, the percentage of schools with Book-Bank in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (7.49 per cent), Assam (22.02 per cent), Bihar (29.75 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir

“During the period 2003 to 2005, the number of schools with computers increased impressively”

Computers in Schools

The percentage distribution of schools having computers reveals that all types of schools have computers in school. During the period 2003 to 2005, the number of schools with computers increased impressively. Though the percentage of Primary schools having computer facility is much lower than percentage of other types of schools, more than ninety three thousand (8.99 per cent) schools imparting elementary education in the country in 2005 had computers in place in school. The number of schools having provided computers during the previous year 2004 was seventy two thousand (7.68 per cent) and fifty nine thousand schools (7 per cent) in 2003.



(11.09 per cent) and Karnataka (12.86 per cent) was found to be much lower than that in other states, it having as low as 2.12 per cent in Mizoram, 4.22 per cent in Meghalaya, 6.67 per cent in Tripura, and 10.93 per cent in Sikkim. Incidentally, all these states are from the north-eastern region of the country.

“A significant difference is noticed in percentage of schools having computer in rural and urban areas”

A significant difference is noticed in percentage of schools having computer in rural areas (6.66 per cent) and urban areas (26.41 per cent). However, of the total (93,249) schools that have computers, 63 per cent (58,746 schools) are located in rural areas and only 34,502 schools (37 per cent) and in urban areas



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(Table C13). Compared to 5.14 per cent Government schools having computers, the percentage in case of schools under Private managements is much higher at 30.52 per cent. This is also true for all other types of schools.

In absolute terms, Maharashtra has the highest number of schools (14,021 all category schools) that

schools (25,168 schools in 2004) in 2005 were provided with computers, of which 64 per cent schools are in rural areas and only 36 per cent in urban areas. The percentage of Primary schools with computers, except in the states of Chandigarh (21.43 per cent), Delhi (29.70 per cent), Kerala (16.90 per cent), Pondicherry (13.94 per cent) and

Table C13
Percentage of Schools having Computer : 2005

School Category	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Primary only	4.07	3.95	4.50	3.63	13.46	3.14	18.28
Primary with Upper Primary	9.57	10.12	12.68	9.11	28.72	7.20	30.98
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	46.73	48.73	52.06	41.22	67.20	32.12	63.62
Upper Primary only	6.27	7.14	7.50	6.66	16.20	6.79	10.60
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	29.33	35.70	35.64	30.13	52.58	24.79	51.16
All Schools	7.02	7.68	8.99	6.66	26.41	5.14	30.52
Number of Schools with Computers	59,889	71,501	93,249	60,023	33,226	45,245	48,004

have computer, followed by 13,440 schools in Andhra Pradesh (14.49 per cent), 9,469 schools in Madhya Pradesh (8.48 per cent), 5,324 schools in Karnataka (9.96 per cent) and 4,425 schools in Kerala (37.87 per cent). The lowest 121 schools with computer facility are in the UT of Chandigarh, but in terms of percentage, the same is as high as 67.98. About 2,333 schools (54.68 per cent) in Delhi in 2005 had computers. In Bihar also, the percentage of schools with computers was found to be low at 1.79 (956 schools).

As mentioned above, the percentage of Primary schools having computer is much lower (4.50 per cent) than that of the other school types, it is high at 13.46 per cent in urban areas and only 3.63 per cent in rural areas. As many as 31,191 Primary

Sikkim (12.43 per cent), has been lower than two digits in rest of the states. In absolute terms, Madhya Pradesh (4,848 schools; 6.35 per cent) had the highest number of Primary schools with computer. The percentage of such schools was as low as 1.60 per cent in Bihar and 0.81 per cent (623 schools) in the state of West Bengal (402 schools).

Ramp in Schools

Only a few schools across the country had the provision of a ramp in school. However, the percentage of such schools irrespective of school type increased significantly in 2005 from its previous level, though, still the percentage of such schools was as low as 11.21 (4.98 per cent in 2004) in the

case of Primary schools (77,655 schools) compared to 25,937 schools (14.48 per cent) in case of independent Elementary schools. In the previous year, the percentage was much low at 5.16 per cent (Table C14). On the other hand, about 13 per cent integrated Higher Secondary schools (3,048 schools)

“Number of schools with ramp under Government Managements is higher than the same in schools under Private managements”

the highest in the country, the lowest percentage of such schools is in the state of Jammu and Kashmir (1.38 per cent). The percentage of such schools is also low in the states of Gujarat (3.57 per cent) and 2.33 per cent in Uttaranchal. No major difference is noticed in schools located in rural (11.36 per cent) and

Table C14
Percentage of Schools having Ramp in School: 2005

School Category	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Primary only	4.56	4.98	11.21	11.36	9.46	11.58	7.38
Primary with Upper Primary	5.03	5.16	14.48	15.19	11.17	16.06	9.21
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	8.06	8.58	12.85	10.82	15.67	15.09	11.20
Upper Primary only	4.07	4.69	8.33	8.35	8.12	8.96	5.59
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	6.10	6.64	10.87	10.27	12.75	12.73	8.21
All Schools	4.63	5.10	11.49	11.70	10.70	12.08	8.18

also had ramp in school. The percentage in case of such schools in urban areas (15.67 per cent) was higher than the same in rural areas (10.82 per cent). Independent Upper Primary schools had the least percentage of 8.33 (4.69 per cent in 2004) schools with ramp in school. It is interesting to note that the percentage of schools with ramp under Government Managements is a higher (12.08 per cent) than the same in schools under Private managements (8.18 per cent). This is also true for all other school types which clearly shows that Government managed schools are more concerned about physically challenged children than Private managed schools.

A perusal of Table C14 further reveals that about 44.13 per cent Primary schools in Delhi, 59.95 per cent in Maharashtra and 23.00 per cent schools in Pondicherry had a ramp in school in 2005. Maharashtra with 59.95 per cent such schools being

urban (9.46 per cent) areas. The analysis also reveals that majority of schools that impart elementary education across 29 States and UTs are yet to be provided with ramp in the school; it is also true for all school types both in rural and urban areas.

Medical Check-up in Schools

Altogether, as many as 5,58,965 schools (all categories) arranged medical check-up in 2005 compared to 4,07,737 schools in 2004. However, percentage of such schools to total schools showed a declining trend during 2004 to 2005. This is also true for a few other school types. More schools in urban (58.64 per cent) areas arranged medical check-up than schools in rural areas (53.74 per cent). The percentage in case of Private managed schools (58.35 per cent) that arranged medical check-up was found slightly



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higher than the same in case of Government managed schools (53.06 per cent). Further, not much difference is noticed in percentage is noticed in schools located in rural (53.74 per cent) and urban (58.64 per cent) areas.

did not arrange medical check-up for their children.

About 90 per cent Primary schools in Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu carried out medical check-up in school as

Table C15

Percentage of Schools having Arranged Medical Check-up: 2004

School Category	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Primary only	52.03	52.61	51.86	51.86	51.83	51.852	55.24
Primary with Upper Primary	71.28	72.49	69.06	68.52	71.59	69.11	68.92
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	68.58	67.92	64.72	60.54	70.61	57.17	69.09
Upper Primary only	35.42	35.30	37.40	37.05	41.09	39.56	27.97
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	54.26	53.53	54.79	53.78	58.33	52.58	57.94
All Schools	53.66	54.51	53.86	53.74	58.64	53.06	58.35

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About 52 per cent Primary schools (3,59,383 of total 6,93,030 schools) arranged medical check-up in 2005, as well as in 2004. The percentage of such Elementary schools (69.06 per cent), integrated Higher Secondary schools (64.72 per cent) and Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools (54.79 per cent) was much higher than the Primary schools. Only 37.40 per cent Upper Primary schools arranged for medical check-up (Table C15). States such as Chandigarh (84.83 per cent), Delhi (83.38 per cent), Gujarat (91.57 per cent), Maharashtra (89.66 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (89.90 per cent) arranged medical check-up in its majority of schools (all categories). On the other hand, majority of schools in Assam (3.46 per cent), Bihar (13.57 per cent) Jammu and Kashmir (15.84 per cent), Jharkhand (19.56 per cent), Meghalaya (10.47 per cent), Nagaland (13.75 per cent) and West Bengal (17.79 per cent)

compared to 3.55 per cent in Assam. On the other hand, more than 72 per cent Primary schools in Kerala provided for medical check-up arrangement in school. More than 75 per cent Primary schools in Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan arranged the same during the year. Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu too had arranged medical check-up in majority of other school types.

Playground in Schools

In 2005, about 50 per cent schools (all categories) had playground in school. The percentage of such schools in rural areas was 49.69 compared to 61.70 in urban areas. Further, 8 out of 10 and 5 out of 10 schools respectively under Private and Government managements had playground in 2005. Not much change was, however, observed during the period 2004-2005.

“8 out of 10 and 5 out of 10 schools respectively under Private and Government managements had playground in school”

Distribution of schools having playground in 2005 further reveals that only 44.92 per cent Primary schools had playground in the school

to only 16.17 per cent in Orissa. More than 62 per cent schools in Uttar Pradesh and 68 per cent schools in Delhi also had playground in 2005. The

Table C16
Percentage of Schools Having Playground by Category: 2005

School Category	Percentage						
	All Areas			Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003	2004	2005				
Primary only	42.22	44.33	44.92	44.30	51.55	42.37	70.88
Primary with Upper Primary	57.50	59.32	59.41	57.49	68.23	52.90	81.18
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	76.65	77.85	79.75	76.70	84.13	67.30	86.96
Upper Primary only	54.33	56.53	57.35	57.03	60.74	53.34	74.78
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	77.78	78.74	79.34	80.79	75.50	74.98	85.58
All Schools	46.90	49.57	50.68	49.69	61.70	45.83	77.85

compared to 44.33 per cent in 2004 and 42.22 per cent in 2003. The corresponding figures being 57.35 per cent (56.53 per cent in 2004) in Upper Primary, and 59.41 per cent (59.32 per cent in 2004) in Elementary schools. Almost an equal percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools (79.75 per cent) and Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher Secondary schools (79.34 per cent) had playground in the school. About 62 per cent schools (all categories) located in urban areas had playground compared to only 49.69 per cent in the rural areas (Table C16). While 76.05 per cent schools (all categories) in Delhi and 86.52 per cent schools in Chandigarh had playground in school, only in 22.79 per cent schools in Orissa, 30.64 per cent schools in Bihar and 26.97 per cent schools in Jharkhand had this facility. Tamil Nadu has a high percentage (73.58 per cent) of such schools.

It is observed further that about 78.01 per cent Primary schools in Haryana and 70.77 per cent in Tamil Nadu had playgrounds as compared

percentage of such Primary schools in Bihar (24.86), Jharkhand (23.25), Rajasthan (30.81) and West Bengal (31.86) was found to be low. In north-eastern states, the extent of such Primary schools varies from 10.09 per cent in Mizoram to 39.21 per cent in Sikkim.

School Development Grant

Provisions have been made, under the SSA, to provide a lump sum grant of Rs 2000/- per annum for school development to all schools that impart elementary education. Similarly, a provision of Rs 500/- per teacher per annum is also made as TLM grant. A large number of schools received both of these grants during 2004. 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 both under the school development and TLM grants.

A marked increase in the number of schools that received school

“Of the total schools that received school development grant, about 91 per cent are located in rural areas”

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development grant may be noticed during the period from 2003 to 2005. The number of schools that received development grant in 2004 was as high as 7,24,682 which works out to 69.83 per cent of the total (all categories) schools, the corresponding figure in 2003 being 5,57,217 schools (59.82 per cent). The additional number of schools that received the

per cent in 2003) than that in urban areas (46.00 per cent in 2004 against 39.22 per cent in 2003).

The state-specific percentage of schools (All categories) that received school development grant was as high as 91.23 in Kerala, compared to 77.07 in Bihar, 81.87 in Gujarat, 84.38 per cent in Haryana,

Table C17

Schools that Received and Utilised School Development Grant: 2004

School Category	Grant Received			Grant Utilised		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary only	74.39	76.4	53.94	89.07	89.04	89.58
Primary with Upper Primary	69.83	75.73	43.43	87.58	87.06	91.38
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	26.03	36.02	12.02	91.68	87.50	99.74
Upper Primary only	58.89	60.31	43.87	87.98	88.03	86.86
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	58.94	64.36	42.82	88.85	90.35	82.07
All Schools (2004)	69.83	73.84	46.00	88.77	88.73	89.13
All Schools (2003)	59.82	63.26	39.22	88.41	88.51	87.06
All Schools (2002)	42.28	45.62	21.20	90.21	90.17	90.48
Number of Schools Covered in 2004	72,4682	66,5872	57,287	-	-	-
Number of Schools Covered in 2003	55,7217	51,3390	42,398	-	-	-
Number of Schools Covered in 2002	36,0892	33,8787	19,079	-	-	-

school development grant over the previous year was as high as 1,67,465 which is more than 16 per cent of the total number of schools that impart elementary education in the country. Further 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. Thus, during the period 2002 to 2004, the number of schools that received school development grant increased by 3,63,790 schools; an increase of 100.80 per cent (Table C17). Of the total schools that received school development grant, about 91 per cent are located in rural areas. Indeed the percentage of such schools has been much higher in rural areas (73.84 per cent in 2004 against 63.26

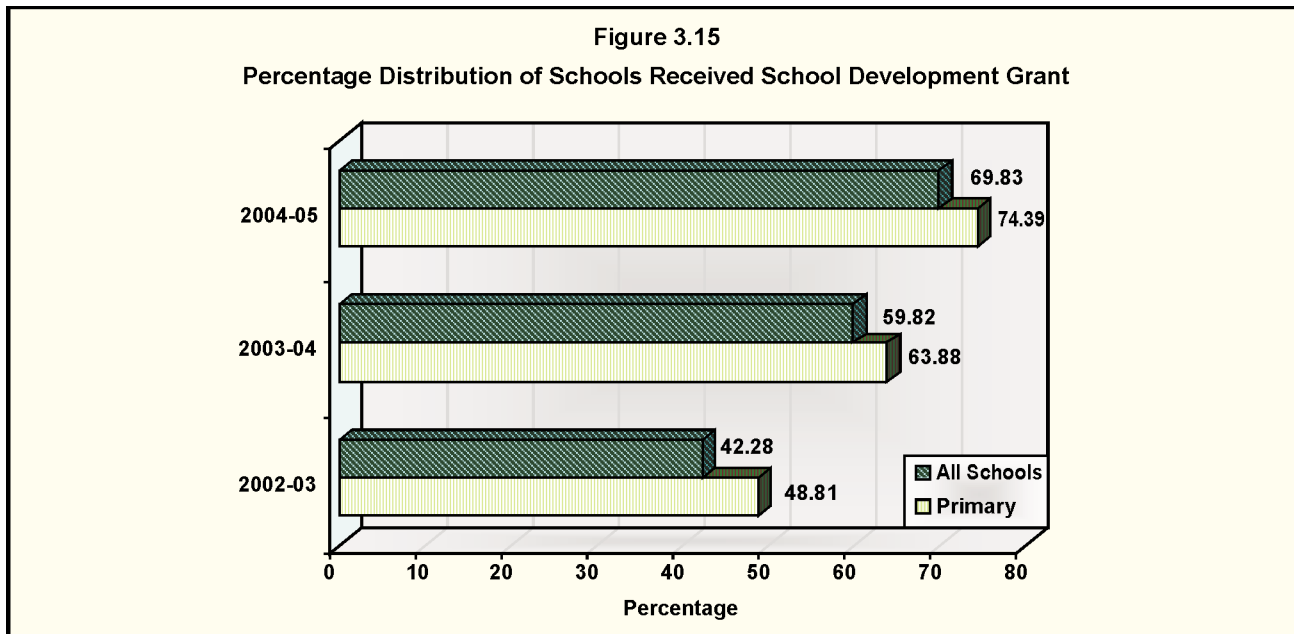
87.72 in Himachal Pradesh, 80.19 in Karnataka, 80.22 in Maharashtra and 86.72 in Tripura. On the other hand, in a few states, the percentage of schools that received school development grant was found to be below 50 per cent. Arunachal Pradesh (24.78 per cent), Chandigarh (7.87 per cent), Delhi (27.58 per cent) and Jammu and Kashmir (48.66 per cent) are such states.

About 5,15,559 Primary schools received development grant, which is 71.14 per cent of the total schools that received development grant in 2004. In 2003, about 4,07,211 Primary schools received this grant whereas in 2004, of the total

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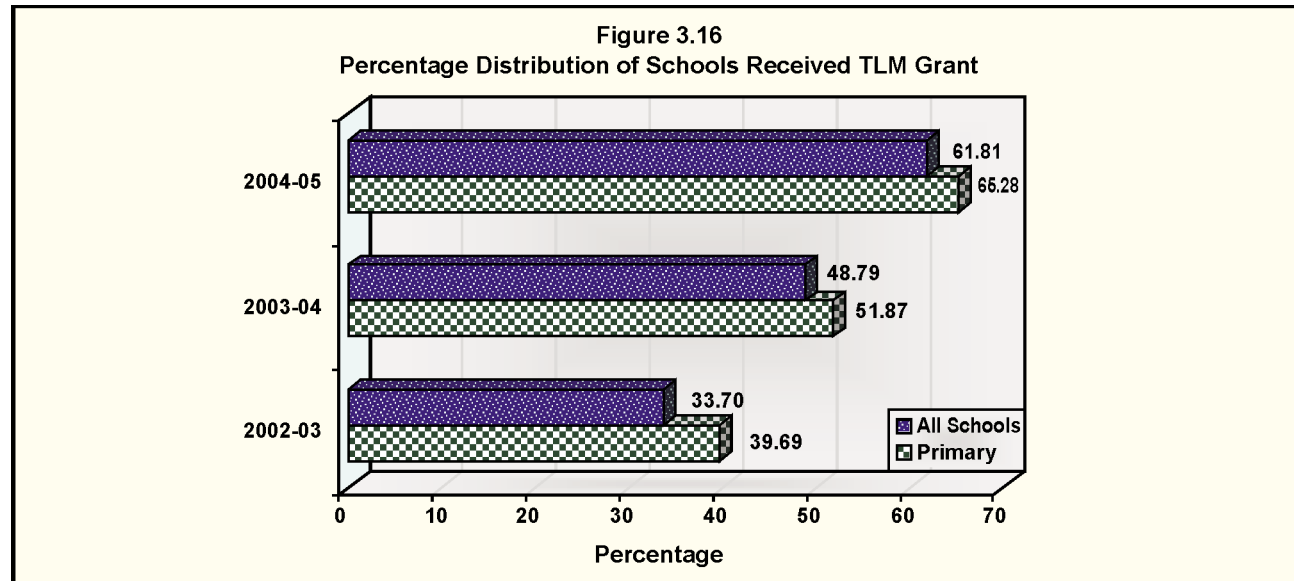
6,93,030 Primary school, about 74.39 per cent (63.88 per cent in 2003) schools received this grant. The corresponding numbers in 2002 was

Meghalaya (56.32 per cent), Nagaland (73.28 per cent), Rajasthan (62.84 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (67.49 per cent), the percentage of



2,93,771 schools. It has also been observed that like the previous year, percentage of Primary schools in rural areas that received school

average (74.39 per cent). In Haryana, the percentage of such schools has been as high as 90.73; 93.81 in Himachal Pradesh, 85.79 in Tamil



development grant has been much higher (76.40 per cent) than that in urban areas (53.94 per cent). In a number of states, the percentage of such schools was found to be well above the All-India

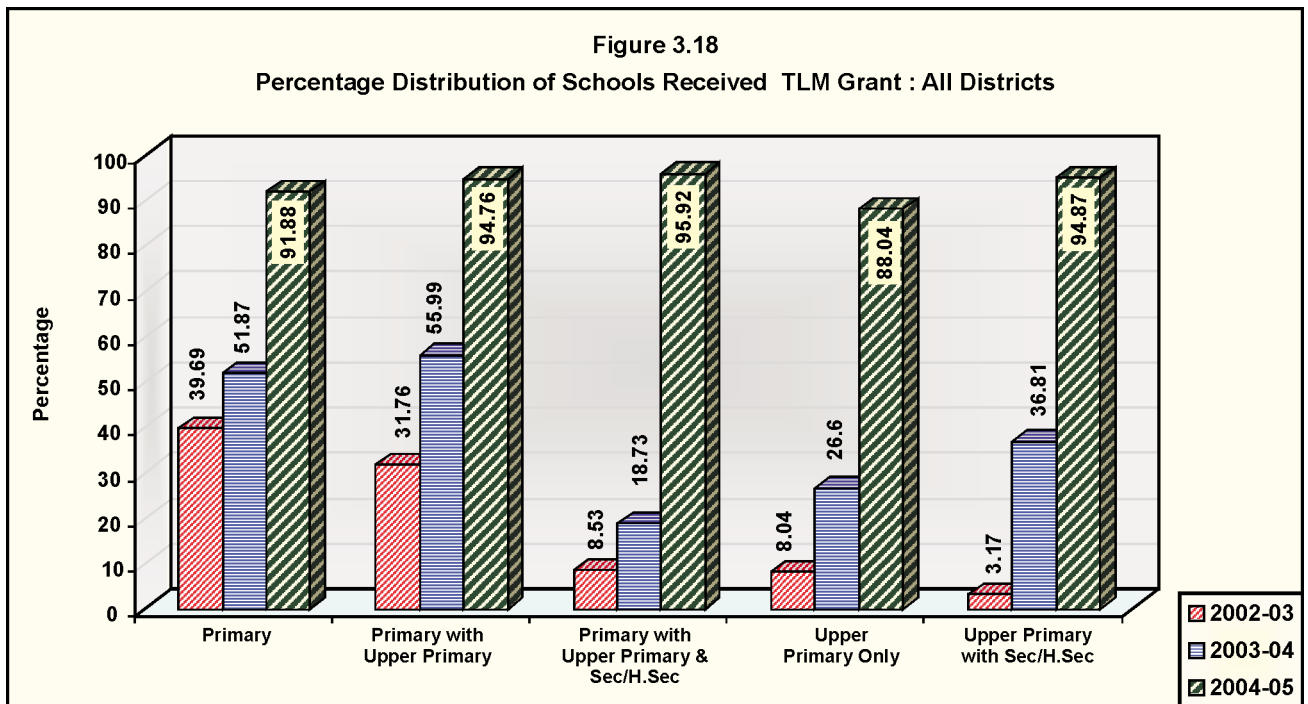
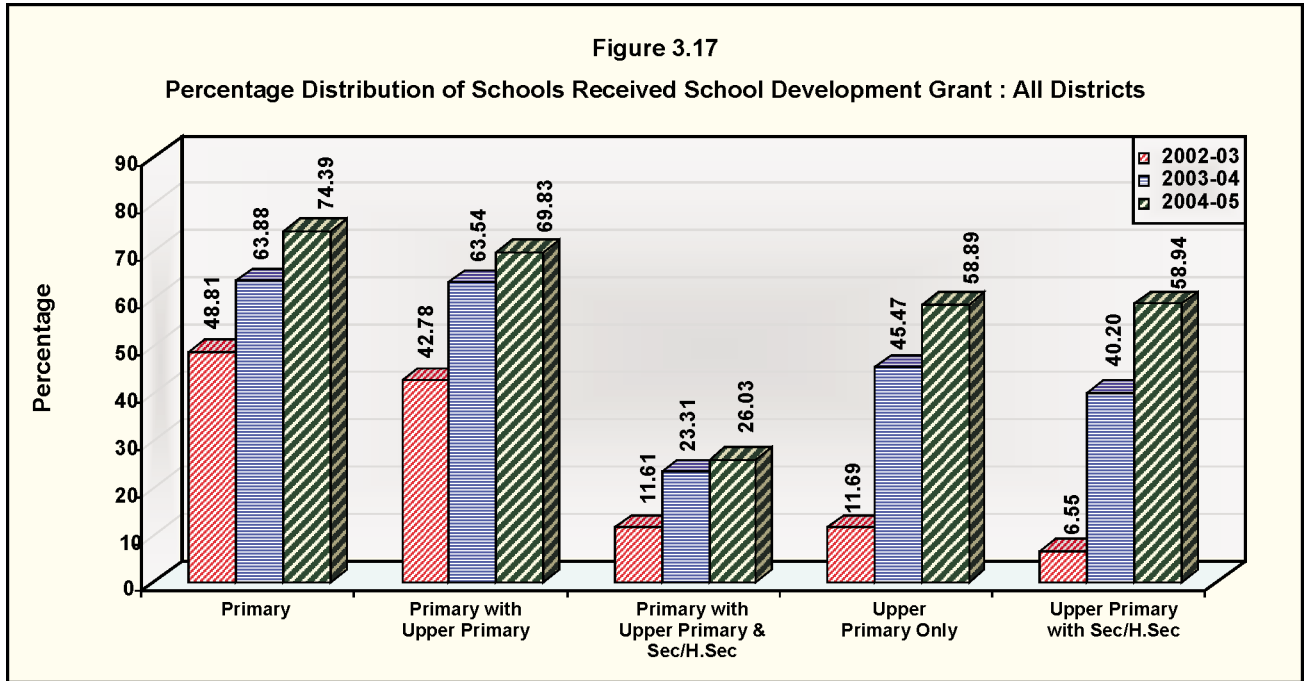
Nadu, 85.83 in Tripura and 97.84 in Kerala. However, in Assam (23.66 per cent), Delhi (36.82 per cent), Chandigarh (3.57 per cent), Chhattisgarh (69.49 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (65.77 per cent),

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schools that received schools development grant has been below the all-India average.

Elementary schools in 2004 against 97,270 schools in 2003 received development grant, which is 17.26

PART III



Apart from Primary schools, all other school types have also received development grant during the previous year but percentage of such schools varied from one type of school to another. About 1,25,063

per cent of the total of such schools. The number of Elementary schools that received school development grant in 2002 was 56,278. About 69.83 per cent of the total independent Elementary schools received

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development grant compared to 26.03 per cent integrated Higher Secondary, 58.94 per cent independent Upper Primary and 58.94 per cent Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

“Number of schools that received TLM grant has been a bit lower than the number of schools that received development grant”

types of schools that impart elementary education in the country. The number of such schools in 2003 was 5,54,511 (33.70 per cent) and 2,87,683 schools (33.70 per cent) in 2002. Further, the percentage of schools that received TLM grant has

Teaching Learning Material (TLM) Grant

Like school development grant, the number of schools that received TLM grant, over a period of time from 2002 to 2004, also increased significantly.

been much lower in urban areas (42.50 per cent in 2004 and 33.97 per cent in 2003) than that in rural areas (65.11 per cent in 2004 and 51.33 per cent in 2003). About 90 per cent schools in Himachal Pradesh and Kerala received TLM grant which is

Table C18

Percentage of Schools that Received and Utilised TLM Grant: 2004

School Category	Grant Received			Grant Utilised		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary only	65.28	66.84	49.38	91.88	92.00	91.13
Primary with Upper Primary	65.71	71.10	41.51	94.76	94.43	96.35
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	23.45	32.45	10.82	95.92	94.59	98.94
Upper Primary only	47.30	48.43	35.26	88.04	88.60	82.54
Upper Primary with Secondary/Hr. Secondary	52.84	56.88	40.93	94.87	95.59	93.03
All Schools (2004)	61.81	65.11	42.50	93.00	92.94	93.39
All Schools (2003)	48.79	51.33	33.97	91.10	90.99	91.63
All Schools (2002)	33.70	36.50	16.44	92.56	92.34	94.55
Number of Schools Covered in 2004	6,41,519	5,87,184	52,927	-	-	-
Number of Schools Covered in 2003	5,54,511	4,16,562	36,720	-	-	-
Number of Schools Covered in 2002	2,87,683	2,71,074	14,797	-	-	-

However, it is observed that the number of schools that received TLM grant has been a bit lower than the number of schools that received development grant (Table C18) which is true for all years as per DISE data. The number of schools that received TLM grant has been as many as 6,41,519, that is, 61.81 per cent of all

“Percentage of schools that received TLM grant has been much lower in urban areas than that in rural areas”

also the highest amongst all the states. In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Uttaranchal and West Bengal also more than 7 out of 10 schools received TLM grant compared to 2 out of 10 schools in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

About 4,52,434 Primary schools,



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that is, 65.28 per cent of the total schools received TLM grant in 2004, the corresponding figure in 2003 being 3,30,657 schools (72.75 per cent) compared to 2,38,893 schools (39.64 per cent) in 2002. Against 66.84 per cent (53.08 per cent in 2003) schools in rural areas, the corresponding percentage of schools receiving TLM grant in urban areas has been only 49.38 per cent (compared to 38.75 per cent in 2003). About 1,17,674 Elementary schools (65.71 per cent) also received TLM grant against 85,718 schools (55.59 per cent) during the previous year. Not only Primary and Upper Primary schools received the school development & TLM grants, but a few Secondary and Higher Secondary schools also received their grant during the year 2004. More than 99 per cent Primary schools in Tamil Nadu received school development grant while 88 per cent schools received TLM grant during the same period. But the same is not true in the rest of the states as the percentage of schools that received TLM grant has been much lower than the schools that received school development grant. Against 53.05 per cent Primary schools that received school development grant in Assam, only 19.93 per cent received TLM grant. Much less than 50 per cent schools in

Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim, all from the north-eastern region received TLM grant. The percentage of such Primary schools in Kerala has been 98 and 96 respectively. An equal percentage of Primary schools in Himachal Pradesh received school development and TLM grants (93 per cent). The percentage in Delhi has been significantly low with 36.82 receiving school development and 33.76 per cent TLM grants. The analysis clearly shows that a large number of schools across the country are yet to be provided both School Development as well as TLM grant. All such schools need to be identified and expeditiously provided grants.

Further, the utilization pattern suggests that, barring a few states, above 95 per cent of the grants received under school development and TLM was utilized during the previous year. However, Gujarat could utilize only 76.36 per cent of the school development and Madhya Pradesh used 75.56 per cent TLM grant. Since the SSA activities have now picked-up, it is expected that both the allocation and utilization under school development and TLM grants is expected to further improve significantly in the year that follows.

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