

School-Based Indicators

Introduction

One of the important components of universalisation of education is universal access to it, which is measured in terms of availability of Primary and Upper Primary schools/sections within a distance of 1 and 3 km from the habitation. Over a period of time, number of schools has increased many-fold which is also evident from the percentage of habitations served by the Primary and Upper Primary schools/sections as per the data generated by the NCERT through its all-India educational survey. It is also true for percentage of rural population served by the schooling facilities. Schooling facilities might have further significantly improved since 2002, the year in which NCERT conducted Seventh Survey. Needless to mention that activities under SSA got momentum from the year 2002 onwards and a large number of Primary and Upper Primary schools/sections were opened across the country. This is also reflected in the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections over a period of last 5 years. In the present section, a variety of schools and school-related indicators in respect of five 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 35 States & UTs, and the average of 604 districts covered under DISE in 2005-06, together with selected indicators for previous years, are prescribed herewith to examine trends. Wherever necessary, indicators are also presented by management category and separately for rural and urban areas.

DISE mandate being to collect information from all the recognized institutions imparting elementary education (Classes I to VIII), irrespective of the school type; the six management types, by which information has been analysed are Department of Education, Local Body, Tribal and Social Welfare Departments and Private Aided, Private Unaided, and Other Managements. 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 (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 see 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 these reveal useful information on different aspects of universalisation of elementary education. Some of these indicators are schools visited by CRC coordinators, average number of classrooms, schools inspected, single-classroom and 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 2005-06) by school category is briefly analysed.

Number of Schools/Sections

The total number of schools covered under DISE over a period of time increased from 8,53,601 in 2002-03 to 11,24,033 in 2005-06; thus showing an increase of 2,70,432 schools which is 31.68 percent of total schools in 2002-03 (Table B1). The number of schools as per Table B1 further reveals that the percent share of schools in the rural areas during the period 2002-03 to 2005-06 has remained almost stagnant. Of as many as 11,24,033 schools covered from 604 districts across 35 States and UTs in 2005-06, nearly 87.23 percent schools are located in the rural areas. During the previous year 2004-05, information from 10,37,813 schools covered from 581 districts across 29 States and UTs was received of which 86.90 percent schools were located in the rural areas. During 2003-04,

“The total number of schools covered under DISE over a period of time increased from 8,53,601 in 2002-03 to 11,24,033 in 2005-06”

information from 9,31,471 schools covering 539 districts across 25 states and UTs was received of which 87.12 percent were located in the rural areas. In 2002-03, there were 8,53,601 schools; rural areas schools constituting 87.00 percent of the total schools. 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.

Because of its size, Uttar Pradesh, with the highest number of districts (70) has the highest number of schools (1,61,869) as in year 2005-06, which is 14.40 percent of the total schools across 35 States and UTs. As against this, the highest number of schools in the year 2004-05 in the state was 1,42,856, that is, 13.77 percent of the total number of schools. Uttar Pradesh is followed by Madhya Pradesh (1,21,335), Andhra Pradesh (94,984), Rajasthan (94,319), West Bengal (59,223), Karnataka (54,085), Bihar (53,778), Orissa (51,881), Tamil Nadu (51,574) etc. On the other hand, because of its size, Lakshadweep has the lowest number of schools (30). There are 101 schools in Daman and Diu, 185 in Chandigarh and 287 in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The other states with comparatively less number of schools are Kerala (11,381), Haryana (13,559), Himachal Pradesh (16,013), Uttarakhand (18,907) etc. Five of the

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north-eastern states, namely Meghalaya (8,128), Mizoram (2,521), Nagaland (2,514), Sikkim (1,097), and Tripura (3,548), too have smaller number of schools imparting elementary education, compared to other states; this is because of their small size and less population. Goa, the newly covered state under DISE, has

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1,345 schools as in 2005-06. The capital city of Delhi too has only 4,542 schools that impart elementary education in its 9 districts.

The number of schools distributed by category further reveals that majority of the schools (65.67 percent) are independent Primary schools. The percentage of such Primary schools has, however, shown a declining trend over the previous years. It was 66.78 percent in 2004-05, 68.44 percent in 2003-04, and 70.51 percent in 2002-03. May be, it is because of upgradation of a few Primary schools to elementary schools as

Upper Primary only – 7.93 percent (against 6.93 percent in 2004-05 and 6.85 percent in 2003-04); Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary – 5.37 percent (against 5.68 percent in 2004-05 and 4.91 percent in 2003-04); and Primary integrated with Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary – 2.48 percent (against 2.29 percent in 2004-05 and 2.10 percent in 2003-04).

It is further observed that the percentage of Upper Primary schools have slightly improved over a period of time from 2002-03 (5.96 percent)

Table B1

Distribution of Schools by School Category: 2002-03 to 2005-06

Year	Number of Districts	School Category					No Response	Total Schools	Schools Loacated 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									
2002-03	461	601866	131558	18598	50878	35330	15371	853601	742633
2003-04	539	637469	153096	19531	63779	45716	11880	931471	811520
2004-05	581	693030	179094	23723	71880	58970	11116	1037813	901824
2005-06	604	738150	199946	27907	89164	60306	8560	1124033	980526
Percentage to Total Schools									
2002-03	461	70.51	15.41	2.18	5.96	4.14	1.80	100.00	87.00
2003-04	539	68.44	16.44	2.10	6.85	4.91	1.28	100.00	87.12
2004-05	581	66.78	17.26	2.29	6.93	5.68	1.07	100.00	86.90
2005-06	604	65.67	17.79	2.48	7.93	5.37	0.76	100.00	87.23

reflected in the increase in the percentage of these schools' from 15.41 in 2002-03 to 17.26 in 2004-05 and further to 17.79 in 2005-06. Only two out of every ten schools imparting elementary education across 604 districts that reported data in 2005-06 are independent elementary schools. The percentages of other category schools are:

to 2005-06 (7.93 percent). It 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 in 2002-03 to 63,779 in 2003-04 and to 71,880 schools in 2004-05. During the current year, information from as

many as 89,164 Upper Primary schools has been received under DISE operations. This shows an impressive increase of 38,286 schools which is 75.25 percent of total Upper Primary schools in 2002-03 (Table B1). During 2004-05 and 2005-06, the number of Upper Primary schools increased by 17,284 which is 24.05 percent of the total number of Upper Primary schools in 2004-05. During the same period, the number of Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary schools increased from 35,330 in 2002-03 to 60,306 in 2005-06; an increase of 24,976 schools (70.69 percent). This shows that not only Elementary schools increased from 1,31,558 in 2002-03 to 1,99,946 schools in 2005-06 but the SSA intervention has also helped in creating demand for other types of schools, which is reflected in the increase in number of Upper Primary and Upper Primary & 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, in 2005-06 West Bengal has as many as 83.62 percent (against 83.57 percent in 2004-05) Primary schools, while Gujarat has 32.98 percent (against 34.20 percent in 2004-05), Karnataka 49.90 percent (against 49.84 percent in 2004-05), Uttar Pradesh 73.37 percent (against 77.41 percent in 2004-05), Bihar 69.75 percent (against 72.97 percent in 2004-05), Jharkhand 75.30 percent (against 74.07 percent in 2004-05), Mizoram 55.30 percent (against 56.18 percent in 2004-05), and Kerala 54.86 percent (against 54.18 percent in 2004-05). The percentage of Primary schools in Delhi in 2005-06 is little over 50 percent (50.31 percent in 2004-

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05), compared to 65.44 percent in Arunachal Pradesh. Chandigarh, on the other hand, has only 15.68 percent (against 15.73 percent in 2004-05) independent Primary schools as majority of its Primary schools are integrated with Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary schools (69.73 percent). It may be recalled that six new States & UTs joined DISE in 2005-06 for the first time, most of which, except Manipur, are very small in size. In Manipur, of the total 3,849 schools, 66.61 percent are independent Primary schools.

The distribution of schools further reveals that the percentage of Primary schools integrated with Upper Primary schools is only 17.79 (17.26 percent in 2004-05) and the rest of the types of schools have a very low percentage to the total schools. However, in states like Gujarat (63.36 percent), Karnataka (46.15 percent), Lakshadweep (36.67 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (29.49 percent), Maharashtra (29.94 percent) and Tripura (28.33 percent) 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 0.54 percent in West Bengal, followed by 1.76 percent in Himachal Pradesh and 3.40 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Assam (2.37 percent), Uttarakhand (2.68 percent), Delhi (11.80 percent), Madhya Pradesh (13.49 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (17.85 percent), Puducherry (19.48 percent), Orissa (22.09 percent), Bihar (24.97 percent) etc. too have a small number of Primary schools integrated with the Upper Primary schools. In North-Eastern region, the percentage of Primary schools varies from 3.73 in Meghalaya to 28.33 percent in Tripura. In states newly covered

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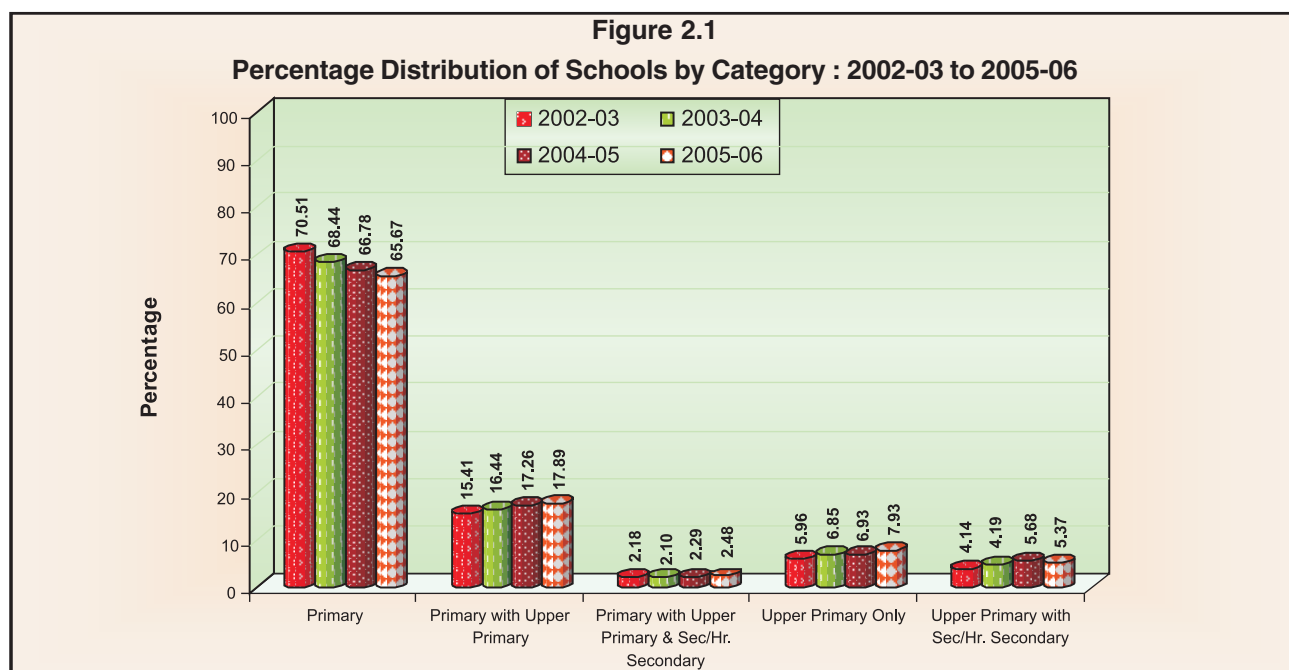
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during the current year, Andaman and Nicobar Islands has 16.72 percent, Dadra and Nagar Haveli 35.09 percent, Daman and Diu 4.95 percent and Goa 6.84 percent such schools.

It is further observed that the percentage of independent Upper Primary schools has increased from 5.96 in 2002-03 to 6.85 in 2003-04, to 6.93 in 2004-05, and to 7.93 in 2005-06. Across the states, the percentage of these schools is low. However, in a few states like Mizoram (32.37 percent), Assam (18.03 percent), Chhattisgarh (18.21 percent), Meghalaya (13.98 percent), Himachal Pradesh (13.24 percent), Madhya Pradesh (13.29 percent), Uttar Pradesh

Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan, the percentage of independent Upper Primary schools to total number of schools is very low. Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh and Tripura did not report any independent Upper Primary school operating in 2005-06, which is also the case for 2004-05.

The percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools in 2005-06 imparting education from Classes I to XII is only 2.48 of the total schools/sections that impart elementary education in the country; this percentage was 2.29 in the previous year. No significant improvement is observed in the percentage over



(20.53 percent) and Uttarakhand (15.89 percent), the percentage of such schools is comparatively higher than the national average of 604 districts (7.93 percent). The percentage of independent Upper Primary schools in Delhi is only 2.09 while Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Puducherry have negligible number of such schools. In states such as Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir,

the percentage for 2003-04, which was 2.10. Except Andaman and Nicobar Islands (19.16 percent), Goa (12.27 percent), Manipur (12.52 percent), Chandigarh (69.73 percent), Delhi (21.25 percent), Tripura (16.91 percent), Puducherry (17.21 percent), Sikkim (13.49 percent), most of the other States & UTs have below 10 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools.

The percentage of Upper Primary schools attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools is low at 5.37; it was 5.68 in the previous year. States, such as Andhra Pradesh (16.25 percent), Daman and Diu (14.85 percent), Delhi (14.51 percent), Haryana (17.40 percent), Himachal Pradesh (10.47 percent), Kerala (12.53 percent), Maharashtra (13.63 percent), Puducherry (13.15 percent), Punjab (13.98 percent) and West Bengal (11.93 percent) 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 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, most of which may be the private un-aided schools. Efforts are being made to cover all uncovered recognised schools that impart elementary education during 2006-07. States & UTs are advised to prepare a fresh list of all recognized schools that impart elementary education in their state to identify all the uncovered schools. They are also advised to prepare a master list of such schools by school type and management which needs to be updated regularly. Therefore, the total number of schools that impart elementary education may be a bit higher than the number of schools covered under DISE in 2005-06.

Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections

The Programme of Action (1992) envisaged an Upper Primary school/section for every

“States & UTs are advised to prepare a fresh list of all recognized schools that impart elementary education in their state to identify all the uncovered schools”

“Despite significant improvement, there are still a few locations where the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is not comfortable”

two Primary schools/sections. The ratio calculated for 2005-06 comes to one Upper Primary school/section for every set of 2.57 Primary schools/sections at the national level; thus ratio in 2004-05, 2.68 and in 2003-04, 2.87 (Table B2). The same was as high as 3.18 in 2002-03. Lower

ratio means more availability of Upper Primary schools/sections for the existing Primary schools/sections. For the present year, i.e. 2005-06, the average pertains to all the 604 districts from which data under DISE was obtained. Despite increase in the number of Primary schools by 45,120 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 2.79 (compared to 2.93 in 2004-05) in the rural areas compared to only 1.57 in the urban areas (1.64 in 2004-05). Irrespective of area, a declining trend is noticed in ratio during the period 2003-04 to 2005-06. In rural areas, it declined from 3.14 in 2003-04 to 2.93 in 2004-05 and to 2.79 in 2005-06. Similarly, in urban areas the ratio declined from 1.71 in 2003-04 to 1.64 in 2004-05 and further to 1.57 in 2005-06. All areas together have also shown decline in ratio during the period 2002-03 to 2005-06. From a high 3.18 in 2002-03, it declined to 2.87 in 2003-04 and further to 2.68 in 2004-05 and to 2.56 in 2005-06. It clearly shows availability of more Upper Primary schooling facilities across the country which is an encouraging signal. 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 un-served locations all which need careful analysis of available data which is very rich in nature and is available at all

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disaggregated levels. A number of activities have already been initiated under SSA in this direction and it is hoped that more Upper Primary schooling facilities would be available in years to come.

Table B2

**Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/
Sections : 2002-03 to 2005-06**

Year	Average Based on	Ratio
2002-03	461 districts/18 states	3.18
2003-04	539 districts/25 states	2.87
2004-05	581 districts/29 states	2.68
2005-06	604 districts/35 states	2.57

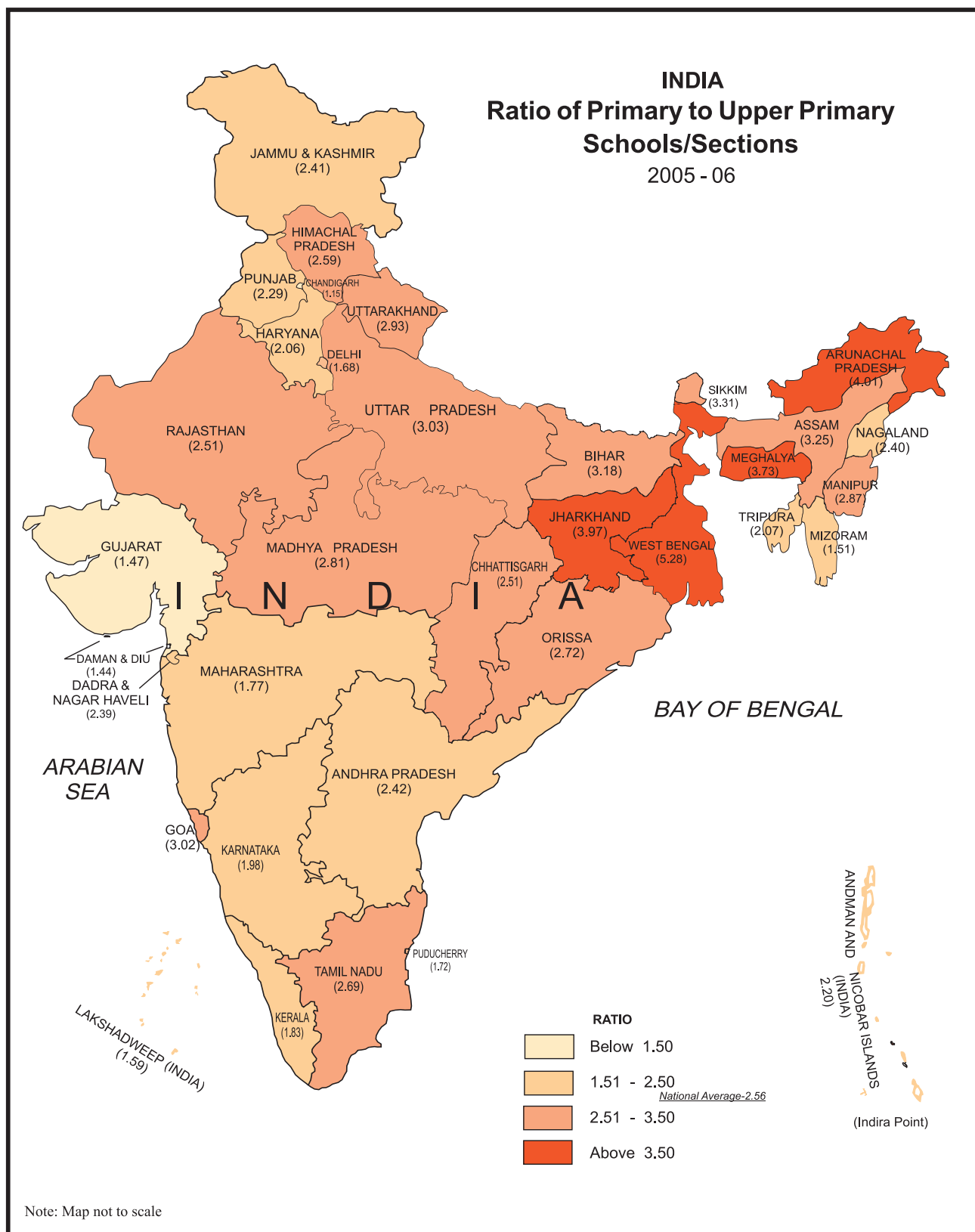
Further, a significant difference in ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is noticed in schools run by the Government and Private managements which is also true for both rural and urban areas. The ratio in Government

run schools works out to be 3.13 (3.26 in 2004-05) compared to 1.26 in Private managed schools (Table B3). However, no significant difference is noticed in the ratio in Private managed schools in rural (1.31) and urban (1.19) 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. Quite a similar trend was also observed during the previous year, i.e., 2004-05. 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 (3.23) and urban (2.31) areas, the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is well above two in case of schools run by the Department of Education.

Table B3

**Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections
by Management : 2002-03 and 2005-06**

Management	Rural Areas			Urban Areas			All Areas			
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Department of Education	3.67	3.49	3.23	2.41	2.31	2.31	3.83	3.53	3.37	3.14
Tribal/Social Welfare Department	3.29	3.38	3.04	1.98	2.14	1.92	3.29	3.19	3.29	2.96
Local Body	3.52	3.11	3.24	2.03	2.1	2.08	3.79	3.32	2.99	3.11
ALL Government Managements	3.61	3.38	3.22	2.27	2.24	2.23	3.79	3.46	3.26	3.13
Private aided	0.95	0.93	0.87	1.04	1	0.92	1.16	0.98	0.95	0.89
Private Unaided	1.59	1.54	1.60	1.42	1.36	1.31	1.52	1.54	1.46	1.47
ALL Private Managements	1.27	1.27	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.19	1.37	1.27	1.26	1.26
All Schools	3.14	2.93	2.79	1.71	1.64	1.57	3.18	2.87	2.68	2.57



Map 2.1

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It is noticed that in about 20 states, the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is better than the national average of 2.56. Many of these states have the ratio around two. Among the major states, Karnataka (1.98), Kerala (1.83) and Maharashtra (1.77) have almost one Upper Primary school/section for every two Primary schools/sections. On the other hand, in a few states, such as Chandigarh (1.15), Daman and Diu (1.44), Delhi (1.68), Gujarat (1.47) and Mizoram (1.51), the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is below.

Further, it is observed that barring a few states, others have shown improvement in the ratio over the previous year. But still in a few states, the same is much above two. At least, nine States & UTs reported a ratio three and above. West Bengal is the only state in the country that has reported a ratio of above 5 (5.28); thus meaning availability of one Upper Primary school/section for every five Primary schools/sections it has. It is hoped that recent initiative undertaken by the state would help in improving the ratio in the following year. The ratio in Arunachal Pradesh (4.01), Bihar (3.18), Goa (3.02), Jharkhand (3.97), Madhya Pradesh (2.81), Meghalaya (3.73), Orissa (2.72), Sikkim (3.31), Tamil Nadu (2.69) and Uttar Pradesh (3.03) 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 block and district-specific data available so that additional Upper Primary schools/sections can be provided or even a few existing Primary schools can also be upgraded to Upper Primary schools.

“Average of all districts reveals that only 21.84 percent Primary schools are located within one km from the CRC, and that 48.51 percent schools are located 2 to 5 km from CRC”

“West Bengal is the only state in the country that has reported a ratio of above 5; thus meaning availability of one Upper Primary school/section for every five Primary schools/sections it has”

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. Keeping this in view, a school is identified as the Cluster Resource Centre and in most of the cases, the Head Master of such a school is designated as the CRC Coordinator. To examine this aspect, the location of schools from the CRC is analysed and is presented by school category (Table B4). Schools are distributed in distance slabs of up to 1 km, 2 to 5 km and beyond 5 km, based on the DISE data.

The average of all districts reveals that only 21.84 percent (against 17.75 percent in 2004-05) Primary schools are located within one km from the CRC, and that 48.51 percent (against 51.46 percent in 2004-05) schools are located 2 to 5 km from CRC (Table B4). Comparatively more schools in 2005-06 are located within 1 km from the CRC than during the previous year (Table B4). 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 11,24,033 schools/sections imparting elementary education in the country, 26.87 percent (against 29.10 percent in 2004-05, 29.73 percent in 2003-04 and 30.41 percent in 2002-03) are located even more than 5 km from the CRC. Much difference is noticed in the percentage of such schools located in the rural

(29.90 percent) and urban (6.28 percent) 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. More than 40 percent of the integrated Higher Secondary

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(43.04 percent) and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (46.09 percent) are located within 1 km from the CRC. In

rural areas, the percentage of schools within 1 km. (19.23) is a quite lower than that in all areas (27.74) and urban areas (52.92 percent).

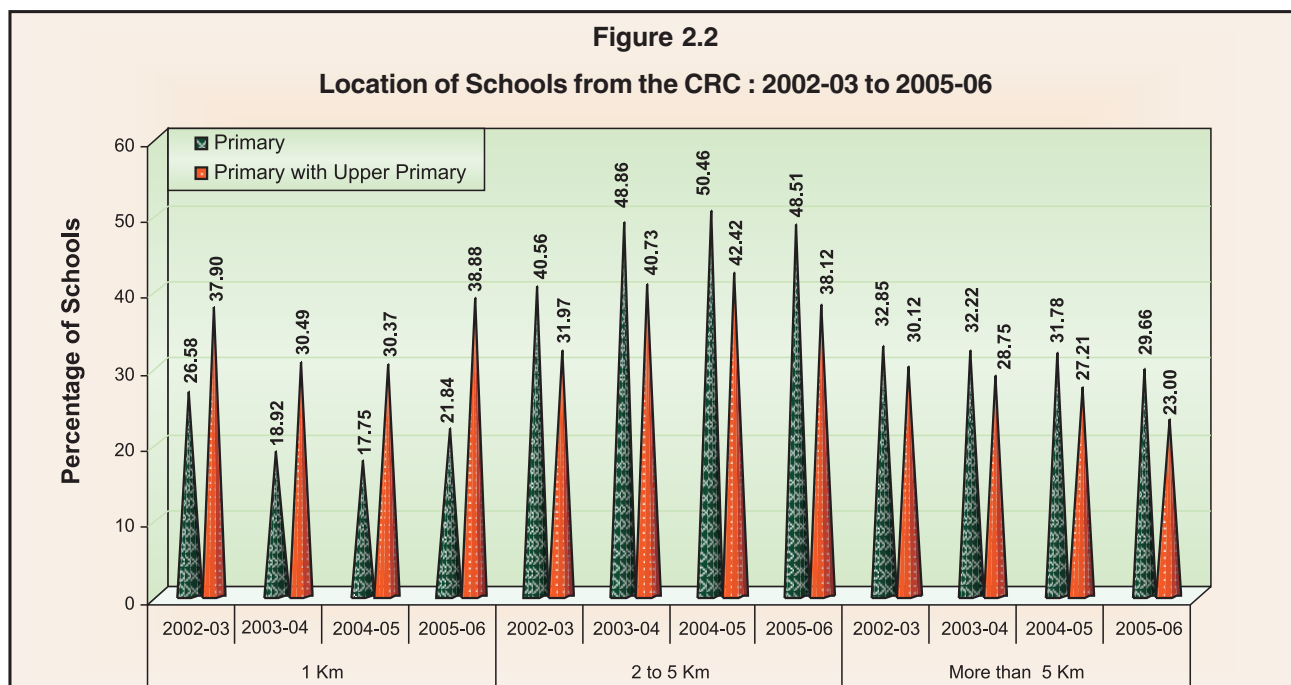


Table B4

Location of Schools from the Cluster Resource Centre : 2005-06

(Percentage)

School Category	Distance		
	Less than 1 km	2 to 5 km	Beyond 5 km
Primary Only	21.84	48.51	29.66
Primary with Upper Primary	38.88	38.12	23.00
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	43.04	40.83	16.13
Upper Primary Only	30.26	46.90	22.84
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	46.09	35.27	18.64
All Schools (All Areas)	27.74	45.39	26.87
All Schools (Rural Areas)	23.84	46.26	29.90
All Schools (Urban Areas)	52.92	40.80	6.28
All Schools (2004-05)	23.94	46.97	29.10
All Schools (2003-04)	24.75	45.52	29.73
All Schools (2002-03)	32.64	36.93	30.41

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

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The state-specific study of locations of Primary schools from the CRC shows that in 81.63 percent schools in Daman and Diu, 76.02 percent in Delhi, 93.45 percent in Goa, 78.10 percent in Karnataka, all the schools in Lakshadweep and 70.70 percent in Nagaland, are located within 1 km from the CRC. On the other hand, more than half of the Primary schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (54.66 percent), Arunachal

29.35 percent between 2 to 5 and remaining 63.16 percent beyond 5 km. which is similar to the same in Bihar. Lakshadweep is the only state in the country where all the Primary schools are located within 1 km from the CRC.

It is felt that if the office of the Block Education Officer/Block Resource Centre (BRC) Coordinator is located near the schools, it helps

Table B5
Location of Schools from the Block HQ : 2005-06

(Percentage)

School Category	Distance		
	Less than 5 km	5 to 10 km	Beyond 10 km
Primary Only	25.52	24.98	49.50
Primary with Upper Primary	37.48	21.03	41.49
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	46.03	20.88	33..09
Upper Primary Only	24.89	26.18	48.93
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	38.61	25.30	36.08
All Schools (All Areas)	29.14	24.17	46.70
All Schools (Rural Areas)	22.58	25.45	51.97
All Schools (Urban Areas)	73.19	15.89	10.92
All Schools (2004-05)	23.70	25.58	50.73
All Schools (2003-04)	23.13	25.71	51.16
All Schools (2002-03)	21.64	26.14	52.20

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

Pradesh (59.50 percent), Manipur (51.40 percent), Rajasthan (50.81 percent) and West Bengal (63.16 percent) 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, 65.52 percent of Primary schools are located at a distance of 2 to 5 km from the CRC against only 8.53 percent in Delhi. In West Bengal, only 7.49 percent Primary schools are located within 1 km from CRC against

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 B5). Schools are distributed in distance slabs of upto 5 km, 2 to 5 km and beyond 5 km. The data reveals that a little less than half the Primary schools (49.50 percent against 53.10 percent in 2004-05) are located beyond 10 km from the Block HQ which is also true for independent Upper Primary

schools (48.93 percent). The percentage of such schools in rural areas is much lower than that in urban areas. Of the total 1.12 million schools, only 22.58 percent schools in rural areas are located within 5 km from the Block HQ compared to 73.19 percent in urban areas.

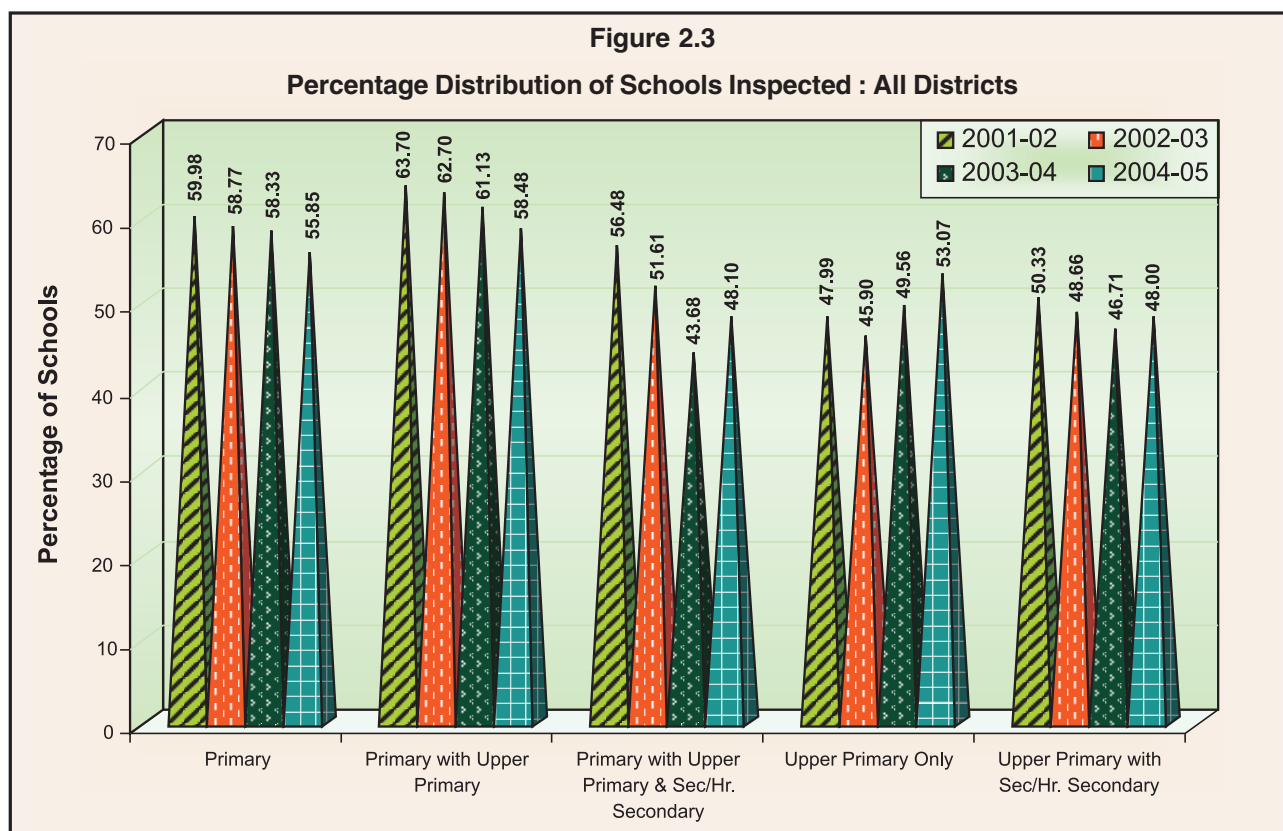
School Inspection

Besides visit by the CRC Coordinator, the school inspectors are also supposed to visit schools. Table B6 shows the schools visited and inspected by the Cluster Resource Centre

“Of the total 1.12 million schools, only 22.58 percent schools in rural areas are located within 5 km from the Block HQ”

than the schools visited by the CRC Coordinators (62.33 percent).

Further, it has been observed that 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 65.73 percent (against 67 percent in 2003-04) and those inspected were 56 percent (against 58 percent in 2003-04). The states in which CRC Coordinator visited more than 75 percent Primary Schools are: Andhra Pradesh



Coordinators. Nearly 62.33 percent of the total schools (all categories) were visited by the CRC Coordinators during the previous academic year, i.e. 2004-05 against 63.01 percent schools in yet earlier year 2003-04. However, the percentage of schools inspected (55.29 percent) was a bit lower

(92.44 percent), Assam (95.89 percent), Chhattisgarh (77.26 percent), Gujarat (78.76 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (87.52 percent), Karnataka (78.52 percent), Maharashtra (88.02 percent), Manipur (89.55 percent), Uttar Pradesh (76.77 percent) and Uttarakhand (80.33 percent).

School-Based Indicators

The percentage of such schools was as low as 0.35 percent in Delhi, 4.02 percent in Goa, 2.58 percent in Orissa, 1.97 percent in Puducherry and 15.69 percent in Tamil Nadu. Only a few Primary schools were visited by the CRC Coordinators in the north-eastern region, the percentage being as

Figure 2.4
Percentage Distribution of Schools Visited by CRC Coordinator : 2004-05

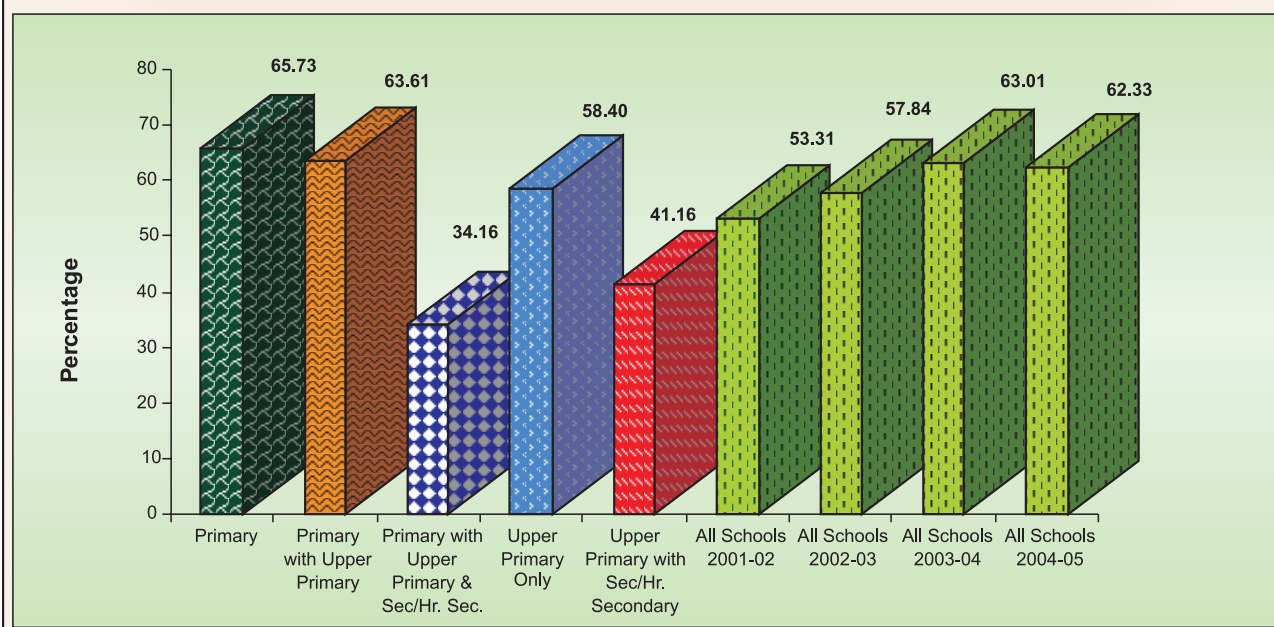


Table B6
Schools Visited by CRC Coordinators and Schools Inspected : 2004-05

School Category	Percentage Schools					
	Visited by CRC Coordinator			Inspected		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	65.73	67.49	47.85	55.85	55.93	55.23
Primary with Upper Primary	63.61	67.58	46.24	58.48	60.22	50.89
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	34.16	39.38	25.78	48.10	52.36	41.27
Upper Primary Only	58.40	60.96	35.40	53.07	53.18	52.25
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	41.16	42.93	36.01	48.00	46.55	52.33
All Schools (2004-05)	62.33	65.30	43.49	55.29	55.97	52.53
All Schools (2003-04)	63.01	66.39	43.25	56.71	57.87	52.47
All Schools (2002-03)	57.84	60.77	40.85	57.26	58.10	55.88
All Schools (2001-02)	53.31	56.30	36.45	58.44	59.60	57.43

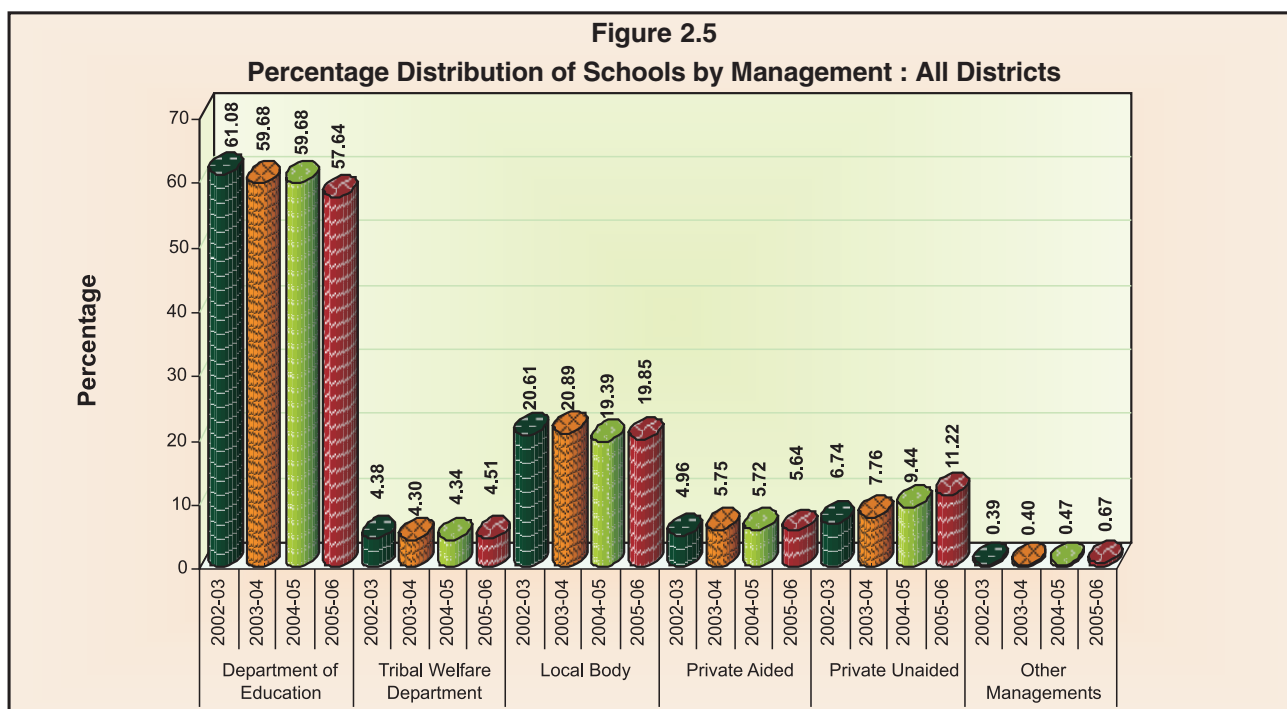
percent in Orissa, 1.97 percent in Puducherry and 15.69 percent in Tamil Nadu. Only a few Primary schools were visited by the CRC Coordinators in the north-eastern region, the percentage being as low as 12.18 in Nagaland. Further, it may be observed that only 4 out of 10 schools (all

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, 2004-05 which is quite similar to the pattern in 2003-04.

School Management

The number of schools run by the government managements covered under DISE increased

schools) during the previous year. In 2002-03, the percentage of schools run by government managements was as high as 87.30. Government run schools in 2005-06 include schools run by the Department of Education (69.72 percent), Local Bodies (24.01 percent) and the Tribal Welfare Department (5.46 percent). It also includes 0.81 percent other management schools which do not come under the above three management categories. About 0.46 percent schools did not report management type. The balance of 1,89,521 schools (16.86 percent, all



over a period of time, though in percentage terms, they have shown a declining trend during the period 2002-03 to 2005-06.

Correspondingly, the share of private managed schools (aided and unaided), during the same period, increased marginally. About 83.14 percent (9,29,345 schools) of the total 11,24,033 schools in 2005-06 are government run schools; this percentage was 84.85 (8,80,545

category schools) in 2005-06 have private managements, while there were 1,57,268 schools (15.15 percent) during the previous year. Within the private managed schools, 33.46 percent (63,411 schools) are private aided schools and the remaining 66.54 percent (1,26,110 schools) are private unaided schools. The corresponding figures in 2004-05 were 37.73 percent (59,339

“Within the private managed schools, 33.46 percent are private aided schools and the remaining 66.54 percent are private unaided schools”

School-Based Indicators

schools) private aided and 62.27 percent (97,929 schools) private unaided schools. This shows that with improved coverage under DISE, the percent share of private schools imparting elementary education also increased from 11.70 percent in 2002-03 to 13.51 percent in 2003-04 and further to 15.15 percent in 2004-05, and to 16.86 percent in 2005-06.

“With improved coverage under DISE, the percent share of private schools imparting elementary education increased from 11.70 percent in 2002-03 to 16.86 percent in 2005-06”

a much higher percentage of schools (all categories) run by the Department of Education than the national average of 57.64 percent. For instance, states like Andaman and Nicobar Islands (96.66 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (91.89 percent), Assam (86.51 percent), Bihar (98.45 percent), Haryana (89.93 percent), Himachal Pradesh (89.70 percent),

Table B7

Distribution of Schools by Management : 2005-06

Management Category	All Government Managements		All Private Managements		Total Schools
	Number	929345	Number	189521	1124033
	%	83.14*	%	16.86	100.00
Department of Education		69.72	Private aided	33.46	63411
Tribal/Social Welfare Department		5.46	Private Unaided	66.54	126110
Local Body		24.01			
Other Managements		0.81			189521
All Government		100.00	All Private	100.00	

* Including 0.46 percent non responding schools.

Correspondingly, the share of government run schools to total schools declined which need further investigation.

(a) Department of Education Management

It has been noticed that between government managements, the share of Department of Education consistently declined from 61.06 percent in 2002-03 to 57.64 percent in 2005-06. During the previous year, i.e., 2004-05, the percentage of such schools was also 59.68. About 61.09 and 35.10 percent schools (all category) respectively in rural and urban areas are being run by the Department of Education. It is further observed that a number of states in 2005-06 have

Jharkhand (97.27 percent), Lakshadweep (90.00 percent), Orissa (87.41 percent), Punjab (86.91 percent), Tripura (96.31 percent) and West Bengal (87.27 percent) have more than 85 percent such schools. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Andhra Pradesh is only 3.01, in Maharashtra 0.83, in Delhi 21.84, in Kerala 36.59 and in Tamil Nadu 7.49.

The category-wise distribution of schools (all category schools) run by the Department of Education shows that on an average 63.44 percent (against 65.97 percent in 2004-05) 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,

percentage of such schools is above 95. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar and Jharkhand, about 99 percent of the total Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. Arunachal Pradesh (95.27 percent), Assam (90.49 percent), Haryana (96.74 percent), Himachal Pradesh (94.25 percent), Tripura (98.13 percent) and West Bengal (98.48 percent) too

independent Upper Primary schools (89,164) of the country are being run by the Department of Education. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry (100.00 percent), all Upper Primary schools are being run under the management of Department of Education. In the states of Assam (70.09 percent), Bihar (94.34 percent),

Table B8

Percentage of Schools by Management and Category: 2005-06

School Category	School Management					
	Department of Education	Tribal/Social Welfare Department	Local Body	Private aided	Private Unaided	Other Managements
Primary Only	63.44	4.94	20.98	2.90	7.16	0.56
Primary with Upper Primary	44.01	2.20	28.25	5.44	19.64	0.45
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	29.05	3.84	3.84	12.92	48.00	2.28
Upper Primary Only	68.46	7.84	1.59	9.06	11.61	1.41
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	37.08	2.80	15.28	29.49	14.41	0.87
All Schools	57.64	4.51	19.85	5.64	11.22	0.67
All Schools (Rural Areas)	61.09	4.92	21.05	4.48	7.82	0.61
All Schools (Urban Areas)	35.10	1.73	12.09	14.11	35.78	1.11
All Schools 2004-05	59.68	4.34	19.39	5.72	9.44	0.47
All Schools 2003-04	59.68	4.30	20.89	5.75	7.76	0.40
All Schools 2002-03	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.

have majority of Primary schools being run by the Department of Education. But in states like Andhra Pradesh (2.89 percent), Delhi (2.28 percent), Kerala (37.96 percent), Maharashtra (0.93 percent) and Tamil Nadu (0.89 percent), the percentage of Primary schools run by the Department of Education is much lower than the national average of 63.44 percent.

It may be observed that 68.46 percent (against 70.71 percent in 2004-05) of the total

Delhi (71.58 percent), Haryana (97.69 percent), Himachal Pradesh (99.62 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (97.14 percent), Orissa (60.79 percent), Punjab (98.75 percent), Rajasthan (85.92 percent), Uttar Pradesh (73.98 percent) and Uttarakhand (83.46 percent), majority of the independent Upper Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. States like Kerala (11.88 percent) and Tamil Nadu (33.23 percent) had only a few such schools in 2005-06.

School-Based Indicators

Further, Table B8 shows that only 44.01 percent schools each of Primary integrated with Upper Primary and 37.08 percent Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools are managed by the Department of Education. In states like Andaman and Nicobar Islands (97.92 percent), Assam (95.99 percent), Bihar (97.74 percent), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (92.50 percent), Jharkhand (96.48 percent), Lakshadweep (100.00 percent), Orissa (92.13 percent), Tripura (97.71 percent) and West Bengal (74.06 percent), majority of Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. On the other hand, Andhra Pradesh (1.83 percent), Chandigarh (18.18 percent), Delhi (11.75 percent), Kerala (39.94 percent), Maharashtra (0.84 percent), Mizoram 92.12 percent, Madhya Pradesh (41.07 percent) and Tamil Nadu (3.21 percent) have lesser number of such schools being run by the state Education Department. Rest of the states also have only a few Primary-integrated Upper Primary schools being run by the respective state Departments 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.

(b) Tribal/Social Welfare Department

The percentage of schools being run by the Tribal/Social Welfare Department is only 4.51 (against 4.34 percent in 2005-06 and 4.30 percent in 2004-05) of the total 11,24,033 schools. Except in the states of Assam (5.40 percent), Chhattisgarh (34.35 percent), Madhya Pradesh (15.64 percent) and Manipur (11.38 percent), in all other states the percentage of schools being run by the

“Of the total 7,38,150 Primary schools, only 4.94 percent schools have the Tribal/Social Welfare Department as their management”

respective state Tribal/Social Welfare Departments is much lower than the all-India average of 4.51 percent. Almost similar percentage share is noticed in case of the other types of schools under Tribal/Social Welfare Departments managements. It is observed that of the total 7,38,150 Primary schools, only 4.94 percent schools have the Tribal/Social Welfare Department as their management. The highest percentage of schools run by the Tribal/Social Welfare Department is in the category of independent Upper Primary schools (7.84 percent) which is also true for percentage share of schools in the previous year i.e. 2004-05. Further, it is observed that of the total integrated Higher Secondary schools, about 3.84 percent schools are being run under the Tribal/Social Welfare Department managements. An interesting point noticed is that barring Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, and Nagaland, the Tribal and Social Welfare Department exists in all the States & UTs. However, in many states, its share to total schools is negligible. By and large it is also true for different categories of schools.

(c) Local Body Management

Over a period of time, the percent share of schools under the Local Body managements declined as just 19.85 percent schools in 2005-06 against 20.89 percent in 2003-04 of total schools are under Local Body managements. Of the total 11,24,033 schools that are imparting elementary education across 604 districts, about 2,23,158 schools are being run under the Local Body managements. However in a few states, the percentage of such schools is quite higher than at the all-India average. This percentage is as high as 72.75 in Andhra Pradesh, 71.00 in Gujarat, 69.08

“Percent share of schools under Local Body managements declined as just 19.85 percent schools are under Local Body managements”

in Maharashtra, 32.09 in Rajasthan and 56.28 in Tamil Nadu. The capital city Delhi too has 39.81 percent of its schools under Local Body managements. Rest of the states have below one percent to six percent 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 (28.25 percent against 28.67 percent in 2004-05 and 31.49 percent in 2003-04). Similarly, the percentage of independent Primary schools is 20.98 (against 19.84 in 2004-05), and in case of Upper Primary integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools it is 15.28 (against 15.96 in 2004-05). In the other school categories, it varies from 1.59 percent in case of independent Upper Primary schools to 28.25 percent in case of the Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools. Majority of Primary schools in Andhra Pradesh (79.75 percent), Delhi (76.02 percent), Gujarat (74.55 percent), Maharashtra (87.43 percent), Rajasthan (51.59 percent) and Tamil Nadu (67.10 percent) had Local Body managements in 2005-06.

(d) Private Managements

Over a period of time, schools run under private aided and private unaided managements have increased. In 2005-06 as many as 63,411 private aided schools (59,339 in 2004-05 and 53,560 in 2003-04) and 1,26,110 private unaided (97,929 in 2004-05 and 72,282 in 2003-04) were being managed by private managements. Percentage-wise, there were 5.64 percent schools against 5.75 percent in 2004-05 under private aided and 11.22 percent schools against 9.44 percent in 2004-05 under private unaided management in 2005-06. Together, the private managements run

“Number of private schools reported data under DISE operations increased by 31,253 schools which is 20.51 percent of the private schools during the previous year”

a total of 1,57,268 schools (16.86 percent) compared to 1,57,268 schools (15.15 percent) in 2004-05 (Table B7). During 2004-05 and 2005-06, the number of private schools reported data under DISE operations increased by 31,253 schools which is 20.51 percent of the private schools during the previous year i.e. 2004-05. 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 56.19 percent in Kerala, followed by Maharashtra with 19.53 percent, Goa with 19.26 percent and Tamil Nadu with 16.44 percent. Delhi too has 6.65 percent schools under private aided managements and Chandigarh 3.78 percent such schools. Meghalaya, a north-eastern state, has a high percentage (42.43) of such schools as in 2005-06. Rest of the major states, except Andhra Pradesh (3.72 percent), Assam 4.32 percent), Karnataka (4.53 percent), Uttar Pradesh (3.91 percent) and Uttarakhand (2.66 percent) have only a few private aided schools.

Further, it has also been noticed that 29.49 percent Upper Primary integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have private aided managements, and their percentage was same in the previous year. In rest of the school categories, the percentage varies from 2.90 percent in case of Primary to 12.92 percent 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 (28.02 percent), majority of other types of schools in Kerala has private aided management. It is as high as 57.30 percent in case of Primary and 54.98 percent in case of Primary with Upper Primary. Upper Primary only constitutes 79.10

School-Based Indicators

percent, and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools are 60.73 percent. In addition, a good number of schools in Kerala also has 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 (26.11 percent), Kerala (28.02 percent), Meghalaya (68.60 percent), Uttar Pradesh (29.49 percent), Uttarakhand (19.33 percent) and West Bengal (55.13 percent) also have a good number of integrated Higher Secondary schools that have private aided managements. Delhi too has 10.57 percent of such schools under private aided managements. On the other hand, Andhra Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Nagaland did not report any integrated Higher Secondary school under private aided management.

Table B8 shows the number of schools having Private Unaided managements. It is observed that 48.00 percent (50.02 percent in 2004-05) of the total 27,907 integrated Higher Secondary schools have private unaided managements. In this type of schools, the percentage of private unaided management is the highest. In a few states, such as Chandigarh (29.46 percent), Chhattisgarh (71.67 percent), Delhi (47.77 percent), Gujarat (61.57 percent), Haryana (57.58 percent), Himachal Pradesh (93.42 percent), Karnataka (75.00 percent), Madhya Pradesh (59.08 percent), Mizoram (82.76 percent), Nagaland (96.55 percent), Puducherry (53.77 percent), Rajasthan (70.83 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (50.63 percent), majority of integrated Higher Secondary schools have private unaided managements. On the other hand, the percentage of such

schools in Kerala is only 10.68 and in West Bengal only 1.60. Almost similar trend is observed in the case of Primary attached to Upper Primary schools having private unaided managements. In Gujarat, 45.58 percent and Karnataka, 34.34 percent Upper Primary attached with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have private unaided managements compared to 40.00 percent in Chandigarh, 81.82 percent in Mizoram, and 24.54 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Where as all such schools are under private unaided managements in Tamil Nadu.

It may also be noted that overall 19.64 percent (17.26 percent in 2004-05) 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 (27.50 percent), Chandigarh (81.82 percent), Daman and Diu (60.00 percent), Chhattisgarh (33.72 percent), Haryana (31.20 percent), Himachal Pradesh (96.45 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (26.48 percent), Madhya Pradesh (42.74 percent), Mizoram (60.59 percent), Nagaland (77.78 percent), Puducherry (33.33 percent), Punjab (51.74 percent), Rajasthan (36.53 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (71.65 percent). On the other hand, in about 18 states, the percentage is lower than the national average of 19.64. Kerala has only 2.23 percent Primary integrated with Upper Primary schools which have private unaided managements compared to 73.32 percent such schools in Delhi.

Schools Located in Rural Areas

It may be recalled that the percentage of rural population to total population of the country is 72.22 percent. Against this there are 87.23 percent of the total 11,24,033 schools that impart elementary education are located in rural areas. This percentage

“Kerala has only 2.23 percent Primary integrated with Upper Primary schools which have private unaided managements compared to 73.32 percent schools in Delhi”

was 86.90 percent during the previous year. Barring the states of Chandigarh (16.76 percent), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (60.53 percent), Daman and Diu (55.45 percent), Delhi (22.85 percent), Mizoram (66.60 percent) and Puducherry (51.79 percent), percentage of schools in rural areas in the rest of the states is above 80. A few states, such as Arunachal Pradesh (94.20 percent), Assam (94.67 percent), Bihar (93.23 percent), Chhattisgarh (90.88 percent), Haryana (91.47 percent), Himachal Pradesh (95.66 percent), Jharkhand (95.18 percent), Lakshadweep (100.00 percent), Meghalaya (93.04 percent), Orissa (92.02 percent), Sikkim (95.81 percent),

“Distribution of schools by management in rural areas does not show any significant deviation from the distribution of schools by management in all areas”

of Primary integrated with Upper Primary, and 74.50 in case of Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. On the other hand, of the total 27,907 integrated Higher Secondary schools, only 61.67 percent 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, above 91 percent of the total 7,38,150 Primary

Table B9

Percentage of Schools in Rural Areas : 2002-03 to 2005-06

School Category	Year			
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Primary Only	90.93	91.18	90.94	91.09
Primary with Upper Primary	82.68	81.52	81.67	81.44
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	58.29	59.15	58.17	61.67
Upper Primary Only	90.54	90.84	91.17	90.00
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	75.79	74.70	75.02	74.50
All Schools	87.00	87.12	86.90	87.23

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

Tripura (93.46 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (90.53 percent), have above 90 percent of the schools located in rural areas as in 2005-06.

Further, it has also been noticed that majority of schools, except integrated Higher Secondary schools (61.67 percent), are located in rural areas. The percentage is as high as 91.09 in case of independent Primary schools, 90.00 in case of independent Upper Primary schools, 81.44 in case

schools are located in rural areas. However, the percentage of such schools in a number of states is well above the average of the 604 districts (see Table B9).

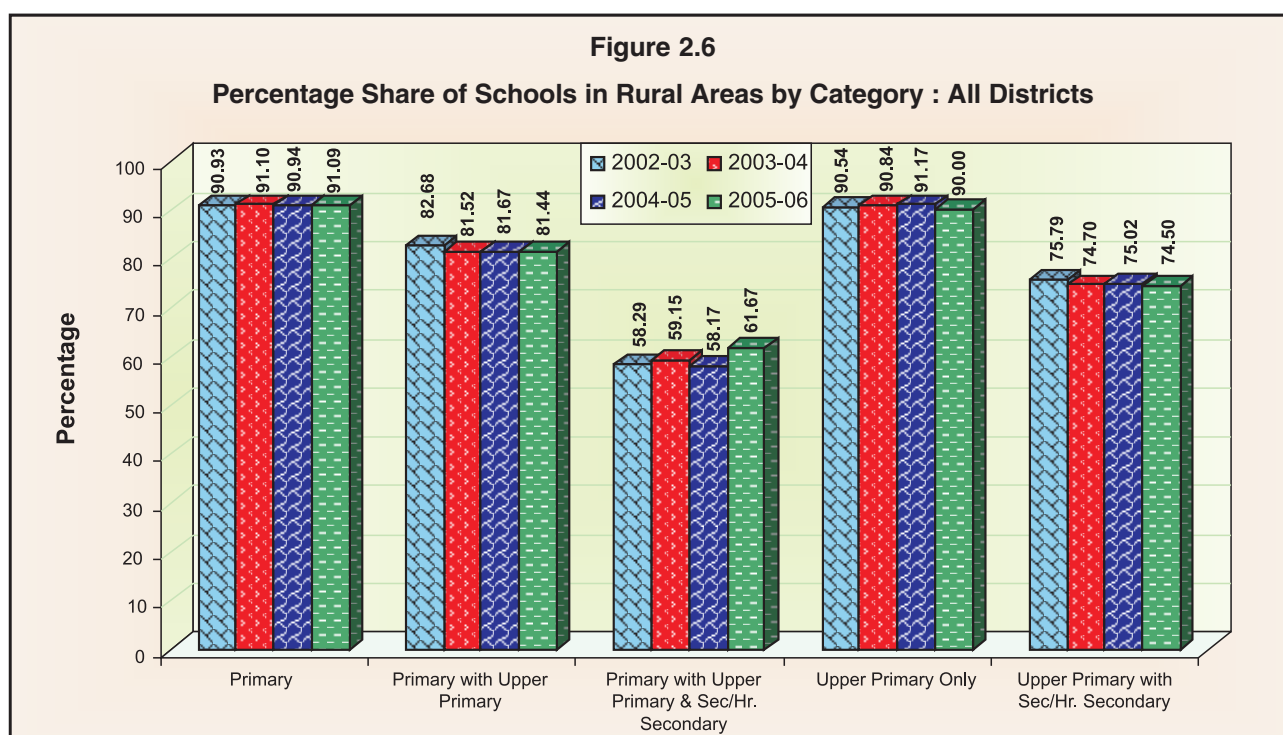
In the states of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (96.27 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (97.26 percent), Assam (95.57 percent), Bihar (94.39 percent), Chhattisgarh (94.27 percent), Gujarat (90.06 percent), Himachal Pradesh (97.26

School-Based Indicators

percent), Jammu & Kashmir (93.31 percent), Jharkhand (96.96 percent), Lakshadweep (100.00 percent), Madhya Pradesh (92.05 percent), Meghalaya (95.23 percent), Nagaland (92.77 percent), Orissa (93.56 percent), Punjab (92.17 percent), Rajasthan (93.29 percent), Sikkim (97.00 percent), Tripura (96.26 percent), Uttar Pradesh (91.45 percent) and Uttaranchal (94.39 percent), more than 90 percent of Primary schools are located in rural areas. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Delhi is as low as

New Schools Opend 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 Upper Primary schools/sections have been opened across the country. It is significant as at the same time a good number of Primary schools/sections have also been opened during the same period. This is also evident in the number of schools that have been opened since 1994-95, the year in which DPEP was initiated. The same is also true



25.34 and in Chandigarh 34.48. In all other states, the percentage is well above 80. All the independent Upper Primary schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Sikkim and 98.02 percent schools in Himachal Pradesh are located in rural areas. Assam too has a very high percentage of Upper Primary schools (93.97) located in rural areas.

“Significant improvement in the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections in the recent past is mainly because of a large number of Upper Primary schools/sections have been opened across the country”

because of the SSA intervention under which quite a good number of new schools have been opened since 2001. About 24,285 independent Upper Primary Schools were added under the DISE during 2002-03 to 2005-06. This trend is likely to continue in years to come because activities under SSA are on peak. All the States and UTs of the country have been covered under SSA, under which it is mandatory for

all the districts to develop District Elementary Education Annual Work Plans. In a good number of districts, the diagnosis exercise is rigorously undertaken and additional schools are planned effectively. This is reflected by as high a number of new schools (3,13,570) opened since 1994 (see Table B10). Of the total new schools opened, 88.25 percent are in the rural areas and the balance 11.75 percent in the urban areas. During the same period (1994-95 to 2005-06), as many as 2,14,106 Primary and 39,908 independent Upper Primary schools were also opened, which is well reflected in the ratio of Primary to Upper

most of which have their school building (83.40 percent). In Andhra Pradesh (32,575), Chhattisgarh (20,290), Karnataka (11,599), Madhya Pradesh (53,510), Maharashtra (12,826), Rajasthan (48,365) and Uttar Pradesh (63,760), a large number of new schools opened since 1994-95; majority of these have their school building. In Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry only 1,016, 15 and 96 schools were respectively opened during the same period. Only a few schools were, however, opened across north-eastern states. In Assam (728) and in Kerala (310) too, both DPEP Phase I states, only a few schools

Table B10
Schools Established Since 1994 by Category

School Category	Number of Schools								Total Schools Opened during 2002-03 & 2005-06
	Up to 2002-03	% Schools with Building	Up to 2003-04	% Schools with Building	Up to 2004-05	% Schools with Building	Up to 2005-06	% Schools with Building	
Primary Only	120176	83.48	133230	86.82	174311	87.45	214106	80.31	93930
Primary with Upper Primary	16546	94.8	19909	96.3	29789	97.36	37565	97.04	21019
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	3368	96.5	4002	97.68	5614	97.93	7696	98.08	4328
Upper Primary Only	15623	73.4	22106	74.59	29081	77.02	39908	80.37	24285
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	3943	96.9	5690	97.03	10783	96.73	12074	93.85	8131
All Schools*	161279	82.63	185631	86.92	250718	88.07	313570	83.40	152291

* Including non-responded schools.

Primary schools/sections presented in the Tables B2 and B3. Majority of the new Primary schools were opened in rural areas (91.70 percent) while only 8.30 percent are located in urban areas.

As many as 3,13,570 schools have been opened across 35 States & UTs since 1994-95,

were opened since the inception of DPEP in 1994-95.

It is heartening to note that 8 out of 10 new schools (83.40 percent) have a building. However, the percentage of such schools is much higher in urban areas (94.94 percent) than in rural areas

School-Based Indicators

(81.87 percent). The percentage of new schools having building was found to be as high as 99.61

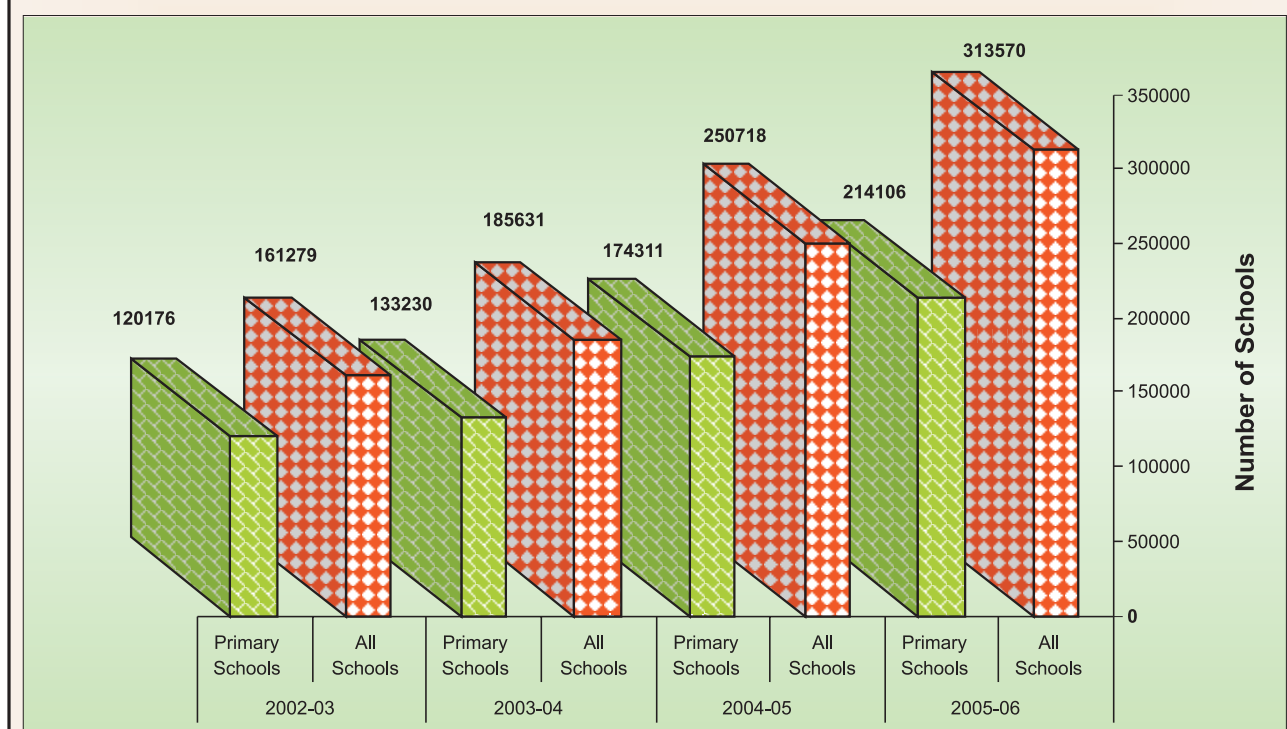
this percentage in case of Bihar is only 76.84, for Chhattisgarh 61.47, Jharkhand 40.53, Madhya

Table B11

Percentage of Schools Established since 1994 to Total Schools by Category: 2005-06

School Category	Percentage		
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas
Primary Only	29.20	27.08	29.01
Primary with Upper Primary	16.13	30.48	18.79
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	29.55	24.43	27.58
Upper Primary Only	47.29	21.91	44.76
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	20.65	18.17	20.02
All Schools	28.22	26.57	27.90

Figure 2.7
Schools Established Since 1994



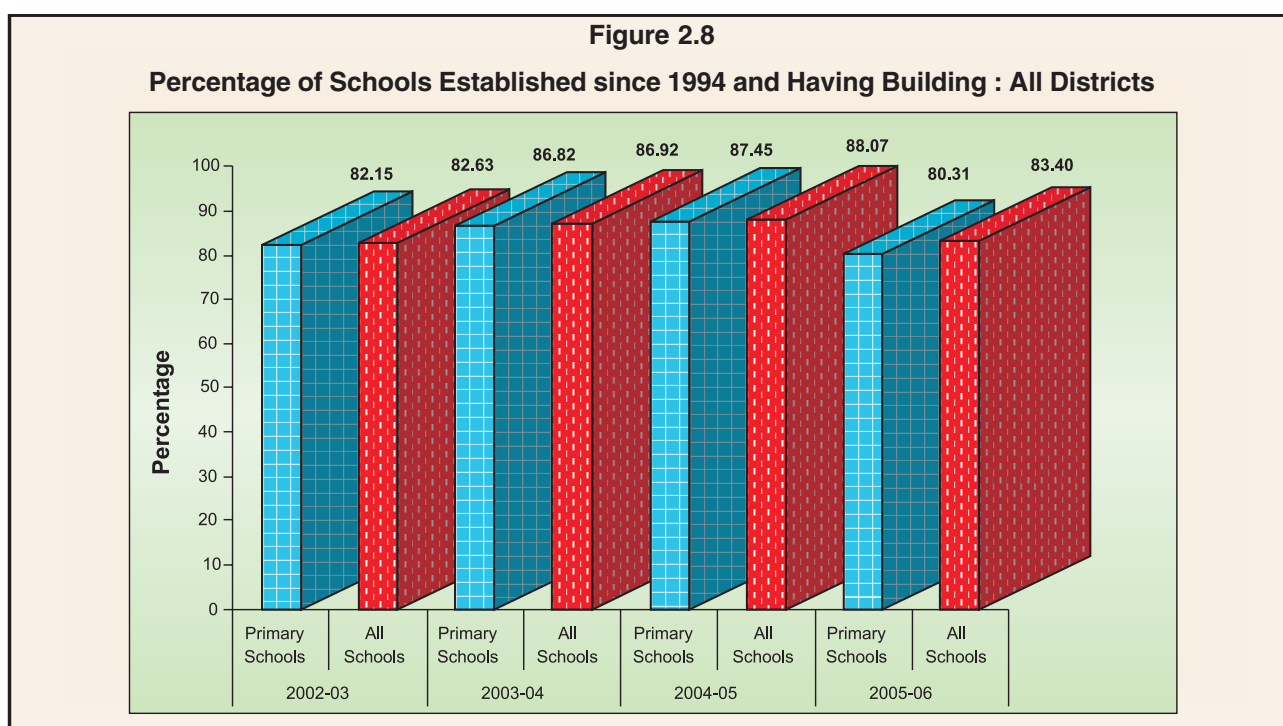
in Uttar Pradesh, where as many as 63,760 new schools have been opened since 1994-95. But

Pradesh 80.76 and Orissa 87.57. In a few states like Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra,

Tamil Nadu and Uttaranchal (98.70 percent), the percentage of schools opened with building was almost hundred. Irrespective of state, the percentage of new schools opened in north-eastern region with building is above 85. Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa also reported to have building in its all the schools opened since 1994-95.

Of the total schools opened since 1994-95, about 2,14,106 (68.28 percent) were 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 35 States and UTs. However, the number of such schools compared to new Primary schools is much less. The percentage of new schools opened since 1994-95 to the total schools comes out to be 18.79 and 27.58 (16.63 and 23.66 in 2004-05) respectively in case of Primary with Upper Primary and independent Higher Secondary schools. Comparatively, the



schools against 1,74,311 (69.52 percent) in 2004-05, most of which also had their school building (80.31 percent against 87.45 percent in 2004-05). The percentage of new Primary schools opened with buildings shows decline over the previous year which may be because of the buildings sanctioned under SSA in large number are still under construction, information on which is not being collected under DISE.

Further, it is observed that the percentage of new Primary schools is 29.01 of the total Primary

percentage of new independent Upper Primary schools opened during the same period is much higher at 44.76 percent (Table B11).

In Chhattisgarh, more than one in three new schools opened is the integrated Higher Secondary school (I-XII) (38.60 percent). In Gujarat, the percentage of this type of new schools is 33.45, in Haryana 52.48, in Himachal Pradesh 46.71, in Punjab 37.79, and in Rajasthan 43.05. On the other hand, in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (50.00 percent), Chhattisgarh (53.44

School-Based Indicators

percent), Haryana (55.77 percent), Madhya Pradesh (54.25 percent) and Punjab (63.64 percent), more than 50 percent of the new schools opened are the independent Upper Primary schools. The percentage of such schools is as high as 78.40 in Himachal Pradesh and as low as 5.71 in Assam.

The highest number of 42,297 Primary schools opened in Uttar Pradesh works out to 35.61 percent of the total Primary schools in the state. Of the new Primary schools opened, the percentage comes out to be about 20 percent. Practically, there is one in every five new schools that opened in Uttar Pradesh. Of the new schools opened in the state, 66.34 percent are the Primary schools. A good number of Primary schools have also been opened in Rajasthan (36,622) which is 62.43 percent of the total Primary schools in the state. But only 62.43 percent of these have got their school building. The percentage of new Primary schools opened in Rajasthan is 75.72 of the total new schools opened since 1994-95. All the new schools in Rajasthan may not be only because of the DPEP intervention as the state was covered under the DPEP in the second phase. A good number of schools are opened because of the state-specific interventions. The number of new Primary schools during the same period is also significant in the states of Andhra Pradesh (19,930; 32.06 percent to total schools in the state), Madhya Pradesh (37,337; 44.43 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (42,297; 35.61 percent). In Uttar Pradesh, 99.71 percent of the new Primary schools have school building. Similarly, 97.76 percent new Primary schools in Delhi, 95.85 percent in Assam, all schools in Chandigarh, Dadra

“Percentage of new schools opened since 1994-95 to the total schools comes out to be 18.79 and 27.58 respectively in case of Primary with Upper Primary and independent Higher Secondary schools”

and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Tripura and Nagaland, 99.01 percent in Uttarakhand etc. also have school building. However, the percentage of such Primary schools in Bihar remained low at 75.91.

School Building

One of the essential requirements that every school should have is the school building. For this purpose, schools without building by category is analysed across 35 States and UTs, separately in rural and urban areas. This data has also been presented in respect of schools managed by all government and private managements and also as in the previous years.

The analysis reveals that though in absolute terms, the number of schools without building increased slightly but in the percentage terms the same has slightly declined over the same in the previous year. This should be viewed in the light of number of schools covered under DISE during the period 2002-03 to 2005-06. The distribution of schools without building reveals that as many as 46,364 schools (all categories) did not have building in 2005-06 which is 4.12 percent (compared to 4.37 percent in 2004-05) of the total of 11,24,033 schools from which DISE 2005-06 data was collected. The number of schools without building in 2003-04 was 35,449 (3.81 percent) compared to 62,996 schools in 2002-03 (7.38 percent). The majority of building-less schools in 2005-06 are located in rural areas (42,815 schools/92.35 percent) as only 7.65 percent of such schools are located in urban areas. The corresponding figure during the previous year (2004-05) was 37,795 schools (92.01 percent) in

“Practically, there is one in every five new schools that opened is in Uttar Pradesh. Of the new schools opened in the state, 66.34 percent are the Primary schools”

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rural areas. Further, it has been observed that of the total building-less schools, as many as 44,943

percentage during the previous year was 97.52 percent (40,062 schools). Only 1,406 private

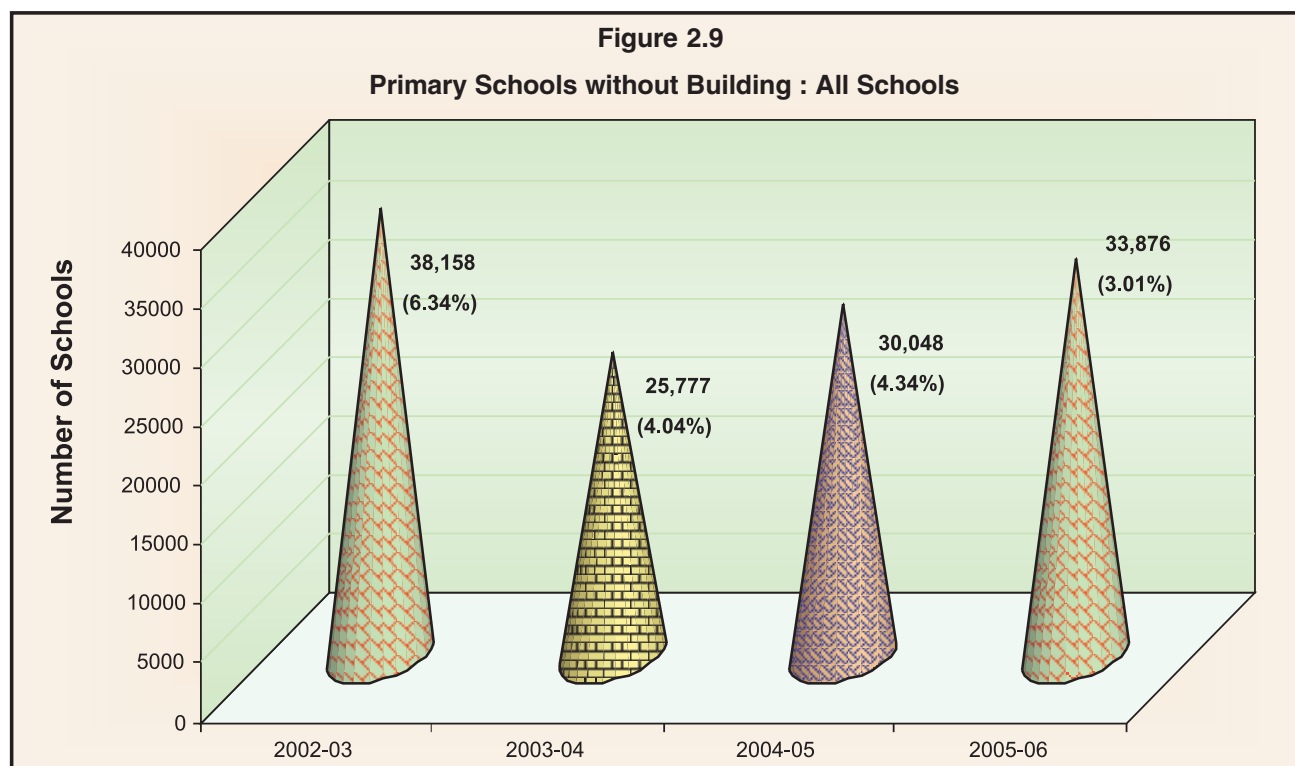


Table B12
Number of Schools without Building : 2005-06

School Category	Number of Schools				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	33876	31204	2656	32996	877
Primary with Upper Primary	1942	1658	276	1757	185
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	206	177	29	177	27
Upper Primary Only	9408	8951	450	9193	214
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	862	766	82	780	82
No Responses	70	49	8	40	21
All Schools (2005-06)	46364	42815	3501	44943	1406
All Schools (2004-05)	41079	37795	3179	40062	1017
All Schools (2003-04)	35449	32507	2801	34668	781
All Schools (2002-03)	36724	33116	3162	36074	650

Note: Total may not tally because of no responses.

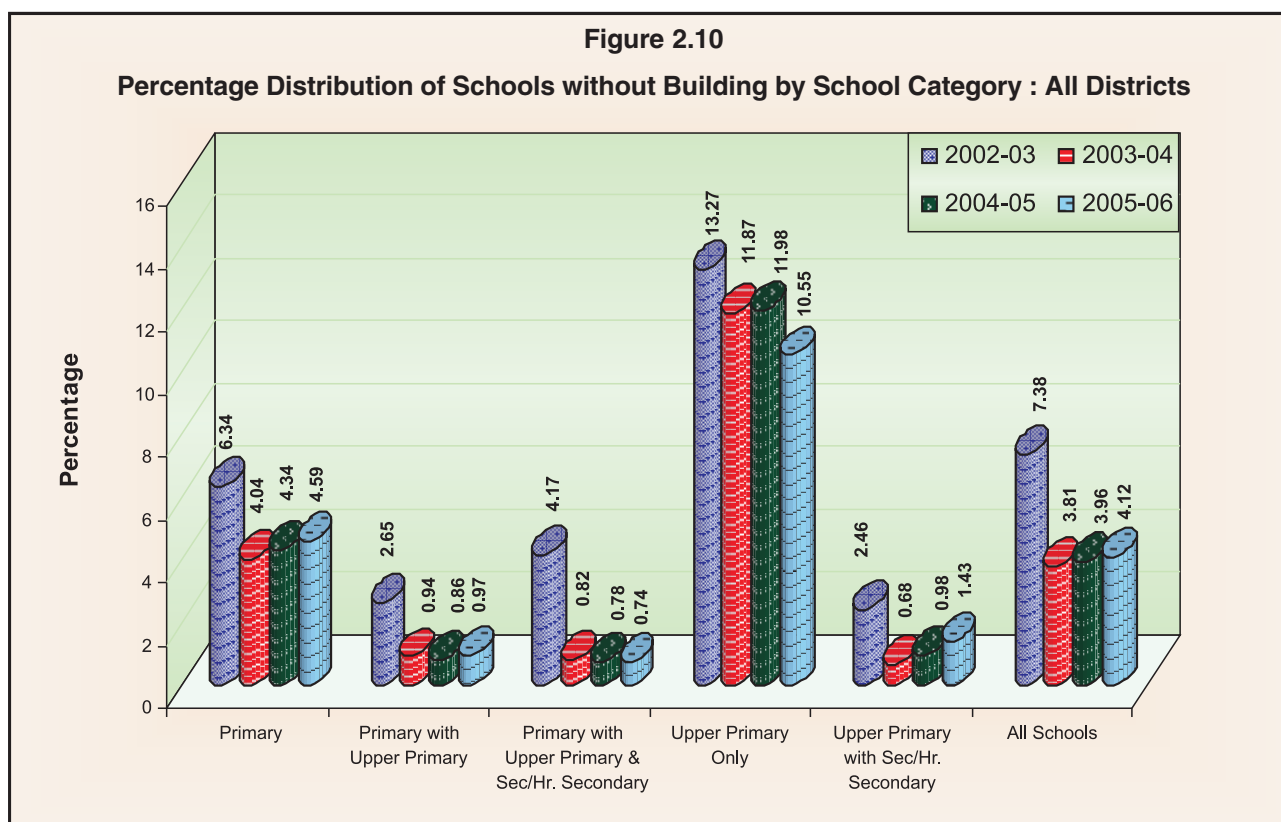
schools are being run by government managements (96.94 percent), the corresponding

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

School-Based Indicators

Further, it has also been observed that the number of schools without building is as high as 10.55 percent (9,193) in case of independent Upper Primary schools. The percentage of building-less Upper Primary schools in Madhya Pradesh is 38.74 compared to 25.49 in Chhattisgarh, 12.03 in Himachal Pradesh, 5.63 in Rajasthan and 3.65 in Jharkhand. Comparatively, the percentage of such schools in Bihar is below 1.

percent) did not have school building in 2005-06. Gujarat (3.64 percent, 447 schools) and Orissa (2.45 percent, 843 schools) too have a few such schools whereas only 191 Primary schools in Arunachal Pradesh, 1 each in Chandigarh and Mizoram, 19 in Haryana, 3 in Kerala, 43 in Delhi and 17 schools in Tamil Nadu did not have school building in 2005-06. In a few smaller States & UTs, there are no Primary schools without building. Provisions made available under the SSA can best



As has been observed, majority of building-less schools (96.94 percent) are of the government run managements. The percentage of such schools is as high as 16.36 in Chhattisgarh (7,605 schools), 22.05 in Jharkhand (7,839 schools), 12.65 in Madhya Pradesh (13,167 schools), 7.22 in Rajasthan (5,433 schools), 5.01 in Andhra Pradesh (3,827 schools) and 4.01 in Bihar (2,134 schools). Further, it is observed that of the 1,18,770 Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh, only 496 (0.42

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 percent) in 2002-03 to 33,876 (4.59 percent) in 2005-06. Of the total 31,204 Primary schools without building, 92.11 percent schools are located in rural areas (Table B12). It is not only Primary schools that have no building but a few integrated

Higher Secondary (206 schools, 0.74 percent) and Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools (862 schools, 1.43 percent) were also without school building as in 2005-06. Apart smaller states, the percentage of schools without building is below one in Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, 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

Compared to 8.51 percent Primary schools having private buildings, the percentage of other types of schools is much high. About 42 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools have private buildings and 31.51 percent government buildings. Another 22.57 percent such schools have rented buildings. About 18 percent Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools also have rented buildings compared to 14.88 percent such Elementary schools. Altogether about 2.43 percent government schools are run in rent-free buildings and another 2.08 percent in rented buildings. Government and aided schools having rented buildings can be provided building under the SSA on priority basis.

Table B13

Status of School Buildings by Category : 2005-06

School Category	Building Status				
	Private	Rented	Government	Government School in Rent-Free Building	Total*
Primary Only	8.51	4.79	79.33	2.17	100.00
Primary with Upper Primary	14.88	13.55	68.50	1.86	100.00
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	41.86	22.57	31.51	2.68	100.00
Upper Primary Only	17.82	2.44	65.43	3.43	100.00
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	19.94	18.00	54.29	5.86	100.00
All Schools (2005-06)	11.88	7.45	73.19	2.43	100.00
All Schools (2004-05)	11.19	7.04	73.67	2.40	100.00
All Schools (2003-04)	11.10	6.52	79.41	2.97	100.00
All Schools (2002-03)	9.55	6.57	80.46	3.41	100.00

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

73.19 percent of the total 11,24,033 schools have government buildings and 11.88 percent schools have private buildings. Another 7.45 percent schools have rented buildings. About 2.43 percent government schools also run in rent-free buildings (Table B13).

Type of School Building

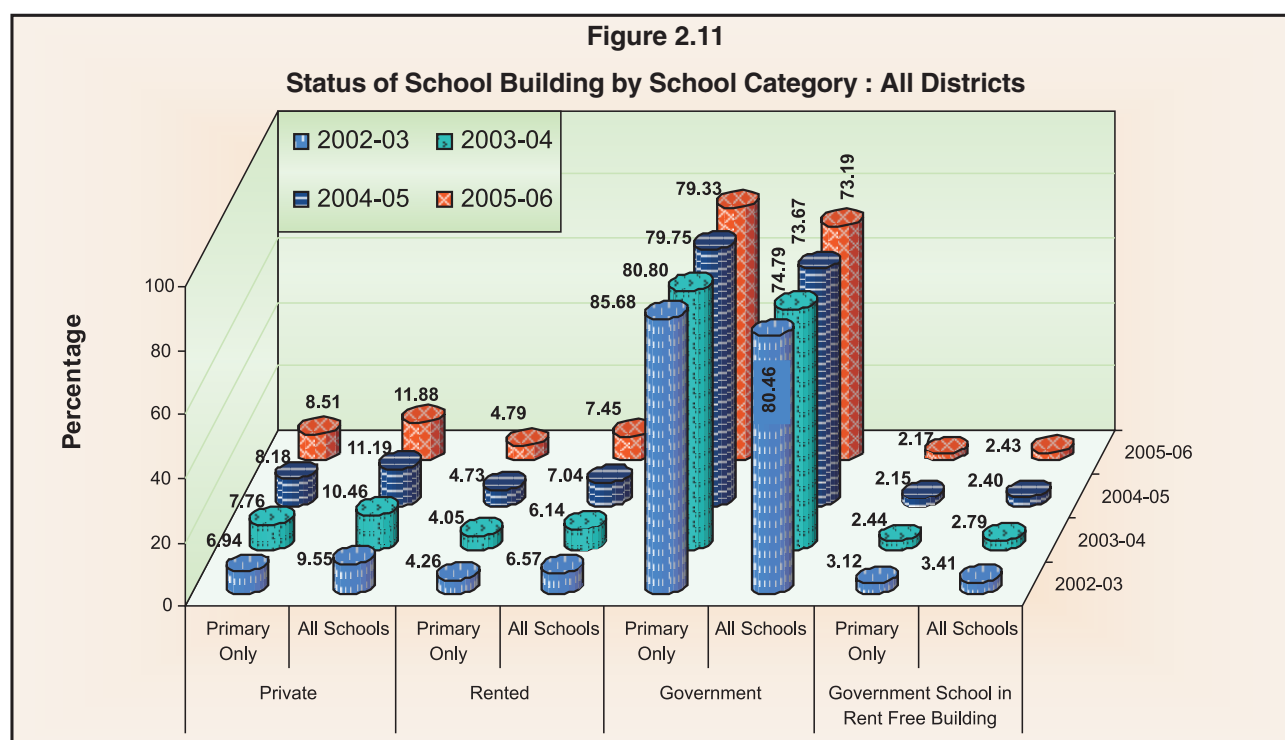
On the one hand, all schools do not have buildings and, on the other, those who have buildings may not necessarily have a permanent structure. From the DISE database, not only building-less schools can be identified but those

School-Based Indicators

schools who have building, and the type of building can also be known in case of each of 1.12 million schools imparting elementary level of education across the country. To examine

“About 8.39 percent schools have partially pucca building compared to 8.61 and 7.06 percent schools in rural and urban areas”

urban areas. About 8.39 percent (9.19 percent in 2004-05) schools have partially *pucca* building compared to 8.61 and 7.06 percent (9.47 and 7.86 percent in 2004-05) schools respectively in



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 type of building are 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 having *pucca* building constitute 70.36 percent (70.07 percent in 2004-05) against 74.57 percent (74.30 percent in 2004-05) in

rural and urban areas. About 1.91 and 0.88 percent (1.99 percent and 0.92 percent in 2004-05) schools (total) respectively, in rural and urban areas, have *kuchcha* buildings. Irrespective of the school type and area, a few schools are functioning in tents. Both in percentage and absolute number, such schools are only a few. Both in rural (10.79 percent) and urban areas (7.92 percent), a large number of schools have multiple-type buildings (Table B 14).

“Irrespective of the school type, the percentage of schools with pucca building in urban areas is higher than the same in the rural areas”

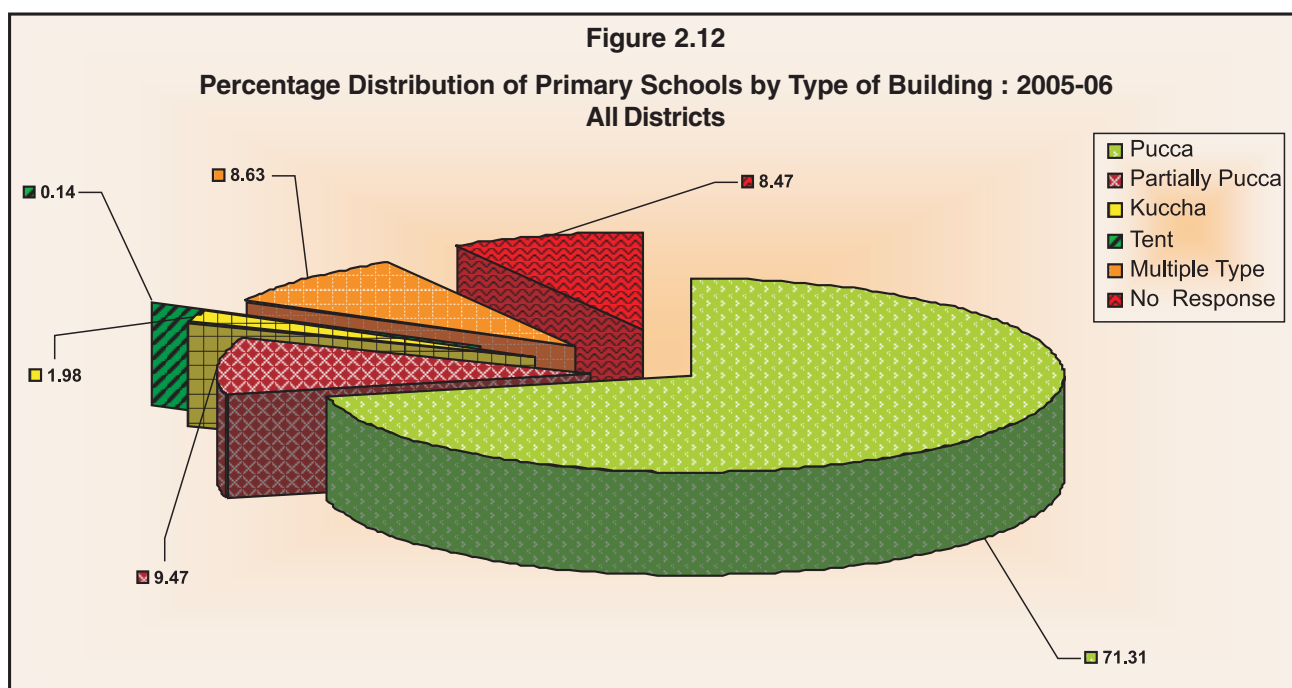
The distribution of schools by type of building shows that 71.31 percent (71.18 percent in 2004-05) Primary schools have *pucca* (permanent) buildings as compared to 9.47 percent (10.27

percent schools in 2004-05) having partially *pucca* buildings and another 1.98 percent (2.02 percent in 2004-05) *kuccha* (temporary) buildings. Only a few Primary schools (0.14 percent against 0.12 percent in 2004-05) are functioning in tents. In addition, about 8.65 percent Primary schools had multiple-type school building in 2005-06. This, otherwise, indicates that as many as 2,11,775 (28.69 percent) Primary schools are yet to be provided with the *pucca* school building compared to

“In percentage term, number of schools without pucca building declined slightly, yet in absolute terms, the number of such schools increased over the previous year”

none of the states have provided a *pucca* building to all of its Primary schools. The provision of *pucca* building varies from 98 percent in Daman and Diu, and Haryana to 8.20 percent in Manipur. Further, it is observed that the percentage of schools

having *pucca* building in case of all the north-eastern states is very low. It varies from 8.20 percent in Manipur to 47.49 percent in Assam. The percentage of such schools in Kerala is 76.59, only 54.08 in Tamil Nadu, and 55.60 in Delhi. About



1,99,731, (28.82 percent) in 2004-05. Though in percentage term, number of schools without *pucca* building declined slightly, 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

“About 70 percent Primary schools in Bihar and 83 percent in Rajasthan have pucca school buildings compared to 52.40 percent in Jharkhand”

70 percent Primary schools in Bihar and 83 percent in Rajasthan also have *pucca* school buildings compared to 52.40 percent in Jharkhand.

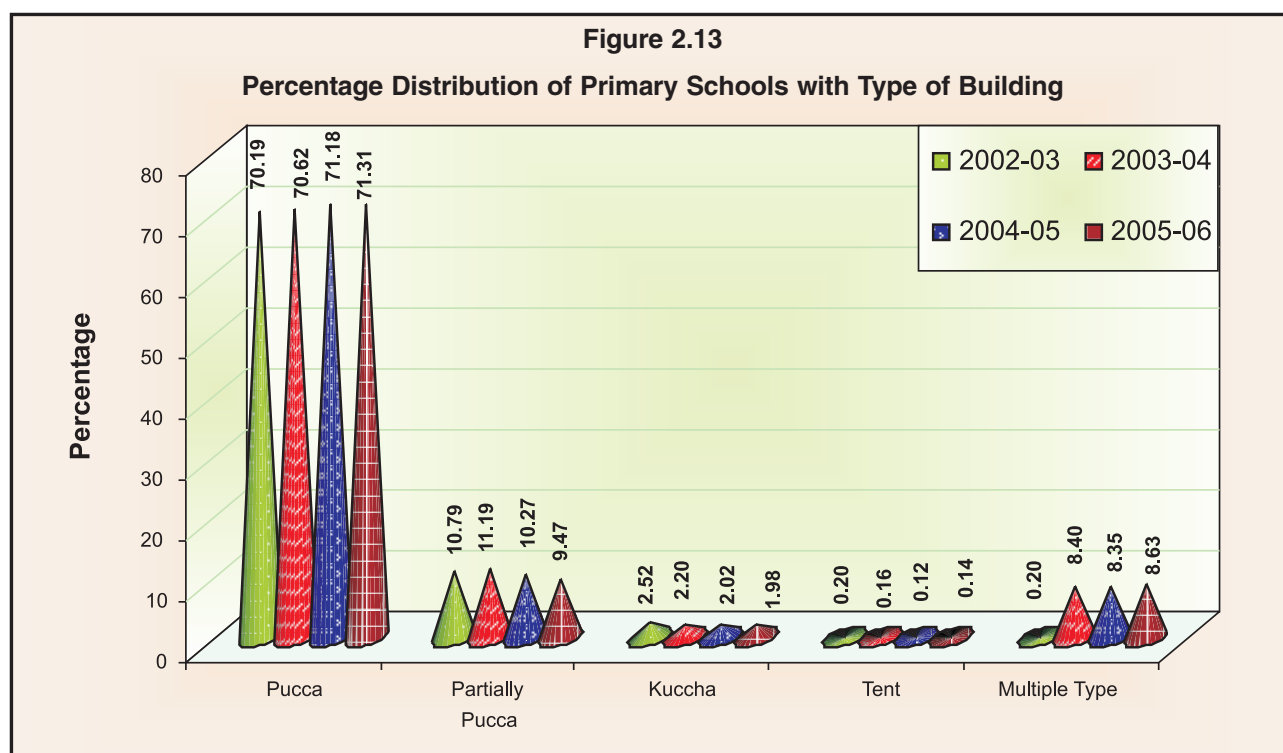
Except in case of Daman and Diu, and Goa, the percentage of Primary schools with *pucca* school buildings in most of the six newly covered states under DISE in 2005-06 is low. It may also be noted that Andhra Pradesh did not provide complete information

Table B14
Percentage of Schools by Type of Building: 2005-06

(In Percentage)

School Category	Type of Building				
	<i>Pucca</i>	<i>Partially Pucca</i>	<i>Kuchcha</i>	Tent	Multiple Type
Primary Only	71.31	9.47	1.98	0.14	8.63
Primary with Upper Primary	69.88	5.77	0.94	0.06	17.08
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	71.55	5.21	0.84	0.04	14.46
Upper Primary Only	68.19	8.40	2.52	0.13	6.42
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	71.65	5.66	1.22	0.07	16.46
All Schools (All Areas)	70.56	8.39	1.78	0.12	10.41
All Schools (Rural Areas)	70.36	8.61	1.91	0.12	10.79
All Schools (Urban Areas)	74.57	7.06	0.88	0.11	7.92
All Schools (2004-05)	69.96	9.19	1.84	0.11	10.23
All Schools (2003-04)	69.29	10.09	2.01	0.15	10.16
All Schools (2002-03)	68.81	9.72	2.27	0.18	10.09

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



on distribution of schools by type of building. Further, it may be observed that more than 80 percent Primary schools in Haryana (97.60 percent), Karnataka (82.66 percent), Maharashtra (84.55 percent), Punjab (93.00 percent), Rajasthan (83.32 percent), Uttar Pradesh (96.54 percent) and Uttarakhand (89.21 percent) have *pucca* buildings. However, Orissa (37.17 percent) has perhaps the lowest percentage of Primary schools that have *pucca* buildings amongst the larger states.

The percentage of Primary schools having partially *pucca* building is lower than the schools having *pucca* buildings. However, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (25.00 percent), Chhattisgarh (15.71 percent), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (45.53 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (22.02 percent), Lakshadweep (18.18 percent), Orissa (19.44 percent), Tamil Nadu (20.26 percent) and West Bengal (15.82 percent) are a few states which have got high percentage of Primary schools with partially *pucca* building than other states. In north-eastern states, the percentage of schools having partially *pucca* building is also high. The percentage is as high as 51.72 in Meghalaya, 70.30 in Mizoram, 50.15 in Nagaland, 35.07 in Assam, 35.00 in Manipur, 28.37 in Sikkim, 23.30 in Arunachal Pradesh and 15.58 in Tripura. These states also have a good percentage of schools that have *kuchcha* buildings. In the capital city of Delhi, 19.34 percent Primary schools have got partially *pucca* school buildings compared to 55.60 *pucca* and 19.16 percent multiple type buildings.

The number of Primary schools having *kuchcha* building is significant in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (30.81 percent), Assam (7.56 percent), Himachal Pradesh (5.16 percent),

“Orissa has the lowest percentage of Primary schools that have *pucca* buildings amongst the larger states”

“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”

Jammu & Kashmir (10.05 percent), Lakshadweep (9.09 percent), Manipur (42.11 percent), Meghalaya (11.52 percent), Mizoram (17.50 percent), Nagaland (33.93 percent), Sikkim (11.50 percent), Tripura (14.78 percent), and West Bengal (3.00 percent). 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 934 (0.14 percent) Primary schools are functioning in tents.

(b) Elementary Schools

About 69.88 percent (69.80 percent in 2004-05 and 70.32 percent in 2003-04) Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings compared to 5.77 percent (6.24 percent in 2004-05) schools having partially *pucca* buildings and another 0.94 percent (0.93 percent in 2004-05) having *kuchcha* buildings. About 17 percent (17 percent in 2004-05) such schools have multiple-type of school buildings. It may also be noticed that almost the same percentage of Primary and Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings (around 70-71 percent). In 13 States & UTs, more than 80 percent Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings compared to 10 states had *pucca* buildings incase of its 80 percent Elementary schools.

Further, it is observed that in Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, above 90 percent of all such schools have *pucca* buildings. Goa (89.13 percent), Gujarat (81.50 percent), Himachal Pradesh (84.04

percent), Karnataka (82.04 percent), Maharashtra (81.35 percent), Rajasthan (88.70 percent) and Uttarakhand (85.40 percent) are a few states where more than 80 percent Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings. There are only 0.06 percent Elementary schools in the country functioning in tents.

(c) Upper Primary Schools

It may be observed that only 68.19 percent (64.99 percent in 2004-05) independent Upper Primary schools have *pucca* buildings. In Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry, all independent Upper Primary schools have *pucca* school buildings compared to no such school in Manipur. About 87 percent Upper Primary schools in Manipur have either *kuchcha* or partially *pucca* school buildings. On the other hand, most of such schools in Goa (82.86 percent), Gujarat (87.08 percent), Haryana (96.53 percent), Punjab (94.05 percent), Rajasthan (81.25 percent), Uttar Pradesh (96.28 percent) and Uttarakhand (87.51 percent) have *pucca* buildings. More than 65 percent such schools in Delhi had *pucca* school buildings in 2005-06. Amongst the larger states, the percentage of such schools in Assam is low (31.46). Mizoram too has only 9.60 percent such schools. Madhya Pradesh and Kerala respectively have only 44.04 and 67.89 percent Upper Primary schools with *pucca* buildings. Percentage of independent Upper Primary schools having partially *pucca* buildings is 8.56 percent (10.88 percent in 2005-06), compared to 2.69 percent (3.34 percent in 2004-05) schools having *kuchcha* building in 2005-06. Only 0.12 percent Upper Primary schools function in tents.

*“About 69.88 percent Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings compared to 5.77 percent schools having partially *pucca* buildings and another 0.94 percent having *kuchcha* buildings”*

*“Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand are a few states where more than 80 percent Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings”*

(d) Higher Secondary Schools

It may be noticed that it is not all the integrated Higher Secondary schools that have a building and those that have a building, do not guarantee that they have a *pucca* building. Only 67.47 percent (74.58 percent in 2004-05) integrated Higher Secondary schools have *pucca* buildings, 6.02 percent (4.92 percent in 2004-05) have partially *pucca*, and 1.06 percent (0.67 percent in 2004-05) only *kuchcha* buildings. About 18.47 percent (12.05 percent in 2004-05) of such schools have multiple-type of school buildings. A negligible number of integrated Higher Secondary schools (0.03 percent) is functioning in tents.

Further, it is observed that more than 80 percent of integrated Higher Secondary schools in Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, have *pucca* buildings. More than 34 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools in Assam, 66.67 percent in Lakshadweep, 26.96 percent in Manipur, 33.33 percent in Meghalaya, 39.34 percent in Nagaland, 13.15 percent in Orissa and 17.44 percent in Tripura have partially *pucca* buildings. Only 66.10 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools in the national capital city of Delhi had *pucca* buildings in 2005-06 and another 10.17 percent schools had partially *pucca* buildings.

School by Number of 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 1994-95 also provided additional classrooms to a number of schools but confined only to Primary schools/sections. A number of new schools were opened 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 were covered under SSA and a number of new schools were opened. In addition, a good number of schools are also provided with additional classrooms. Table B15 presents the average number of instructional rooms by school category. The analysis in case of average number of classrooms, schools by number of classrooms and single-classrooms by school type, is critically presented below.

2005-06. No significant change is noticed over the previous year as the average number of classrooms then was 3.7 per school. However, a significant difference is noticed in case of schools located in rural (3.5 classrooms) and urban areas (6.7 classrooms). Irrespective of the school type, schools managed by Private managements are much comfortable in terms of number of classrooms compared to schools managed by Government managements. Government managed schools have an average of 3.2 classrooms (3.1 in 2004-05) per school compared to 7.2 classrooms in a Private school (7.1 in 2004-05).

It may be observed that Primary schools have an average of 2.7 instructional rooms (Government- 2.4 and Private schools- 5.1). The figure in the previous year 2004-05 was 2.7 classrooms per Primary school corresponding to

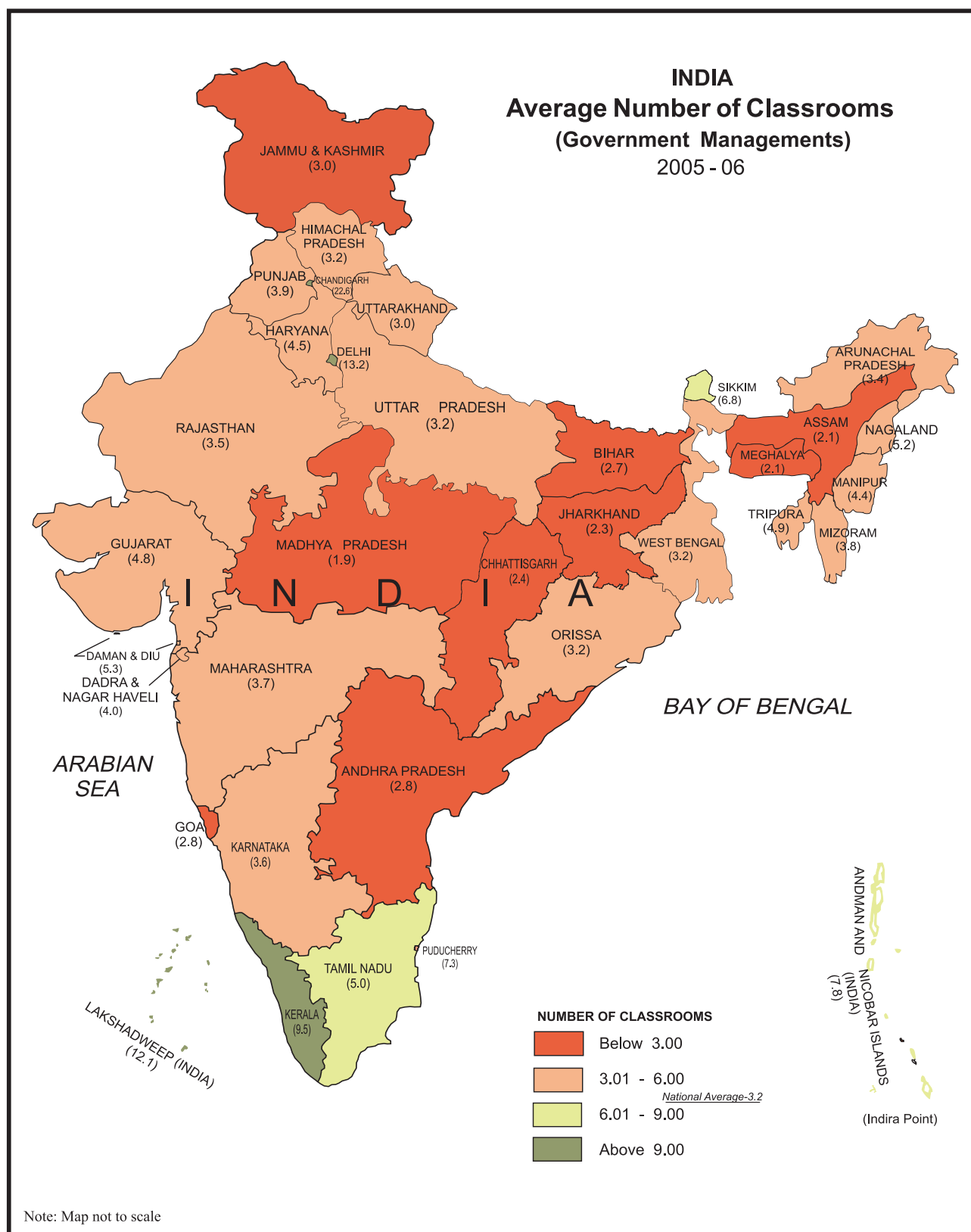
Table B15
Average Number of Classrooms by School Category: 2005-06

School Category	Number of Classrooms				
	All Schools/ All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Schools	All Private Schools
Primary Only	2.7	2.5	4.3	2.4	5.1
Primary with Upper Primary	5.8	5.5	7.3	5.2	7.6
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	10.4	9.1	12.4	8.8	11.4
Upper Primary Only	4.1	3.6	8.6	3.3	7.4
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	8.4	7.7	10.7	7.3	9.9
All Schools (2005-06)	3.8	3.5	6.7	3.2	7.2
All Schools (2004-05)	3.7	3.3	6.6	3.1	7.1
All Schools (2003-04)	3.7	3.3	6.7	3.1	7.4
All Schools (2002-03)	3.5	3.2	6.5	2.9	7.5

a) Average Number of Classrooms

Irrespective of the schools type, there were on an average 3.8 classrooms per school imparting elementary education across 604 districts in

2.4 and 5.1 classrooms respectively in case of such schools run under the government and private managements. A significant difference is also noticed in the average number of



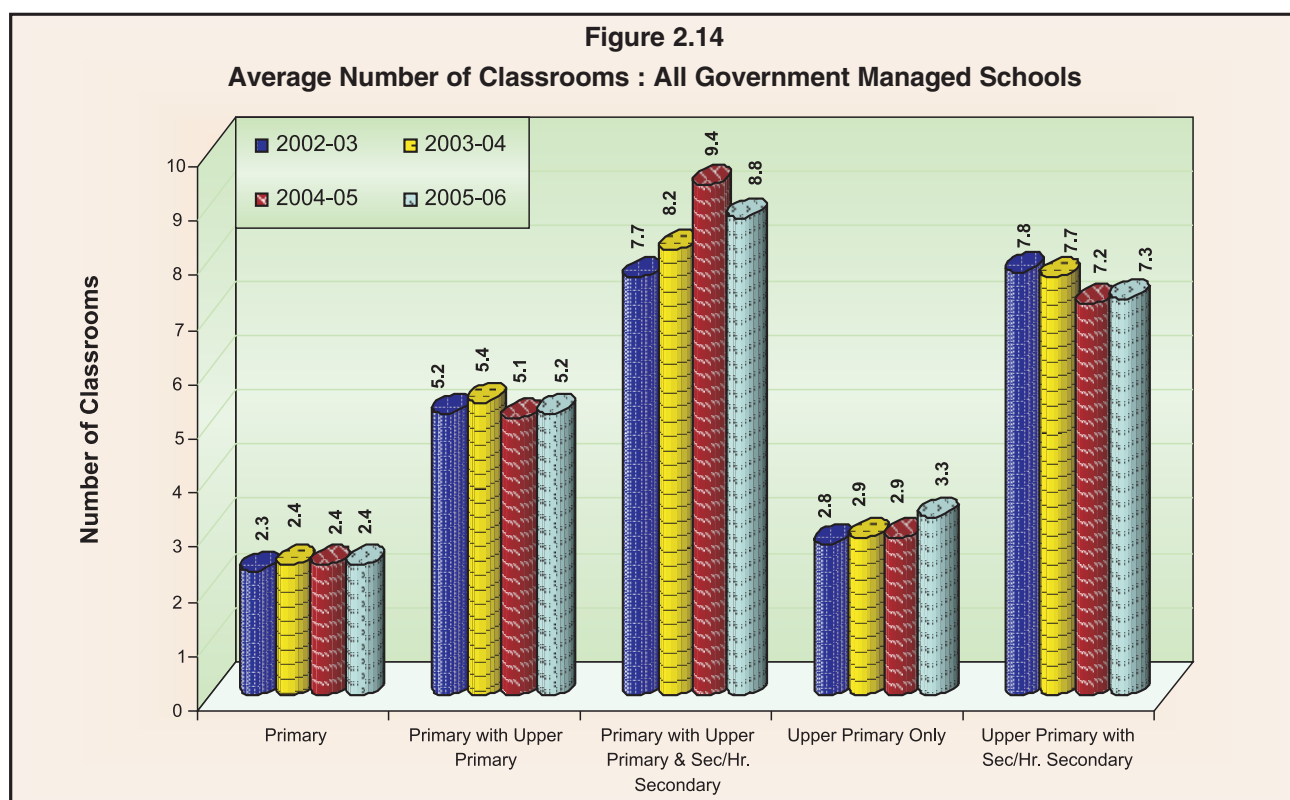
Map 2.2

instructional rooms in Primary schools located in rural (2.5 classrooms) and urban (4.3 classrooms) areas.

Except in Assam, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh, Primary schools in all other States & UTs have an average of more than 2 instructional rooms. Assam and Jharkhand have only 1.6 classrooms per school compared to 1.9 in Madhya Pradesh. Chandigarh (6.8 classrooms),

has an average of 2 classrooms per Primary school.

As regards the average number of instructional rooms, it is further revealed that on an average an Elementary school has 5.8 classrooms compared to 4.1 classrooms in an independent Upper Primary school. Both the integrated Higher Secondary schools and Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools have an average of 10.4 and



Delhi (8.1 classrooms), Kerala (5.6 classrooms), Lakshadweep (8.8 classrooms), Nagaland (5.1 classrooms), Mizoram (4.0 classrooms), Puducherry (5.1 classrooms), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (3.8 classrooms), Punjab (3.3 classrooms) and Himachal Pradesh (3.1 classrooms), have average number of classrooms well above the national average of 2.7 classrooms. Bihar also

8.4 classrooms respectively. Chandigarh, Delhi, Kerala and a few smaller states, such as Daman and Diu, and Puducherry, have very high average number across school categories. In Chandigarh, the same varies from 6.8 classrooms in Primary schools to 28.9 classrooms in integrated Higher Secondary schools, and in Kerala, from 5.6 classrooms in Primary schools to 21.8 classrooms in an integrated

“Except in Assam, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh, Primary schools in all other States & UTs have an average of more than 2 instructional rooms”

School-Based Indicators

Higher Secondary schools. In Delhi, Primary schools have an average of 8.1 classrooms

compared to 7.6 in Elementary, 17.9 in integrated Higher Secondary, 9.8 in independent Upper

Figure 2.15

Average Number of Classrooms : All Private Managed Schools

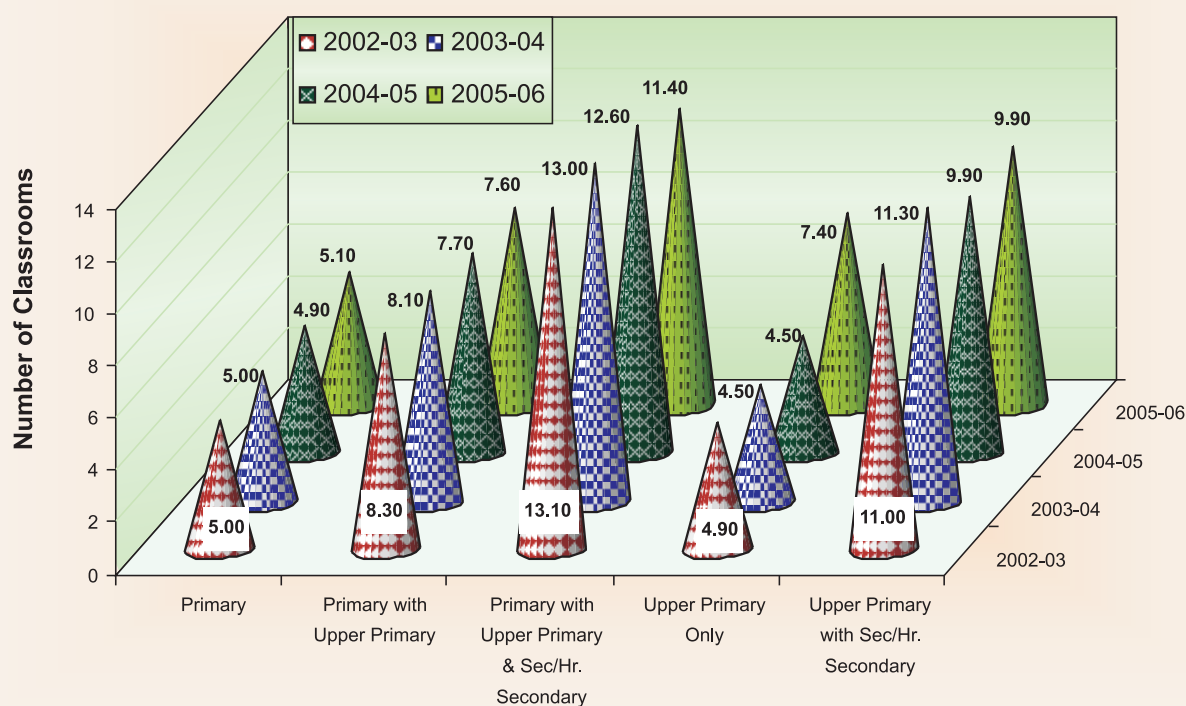
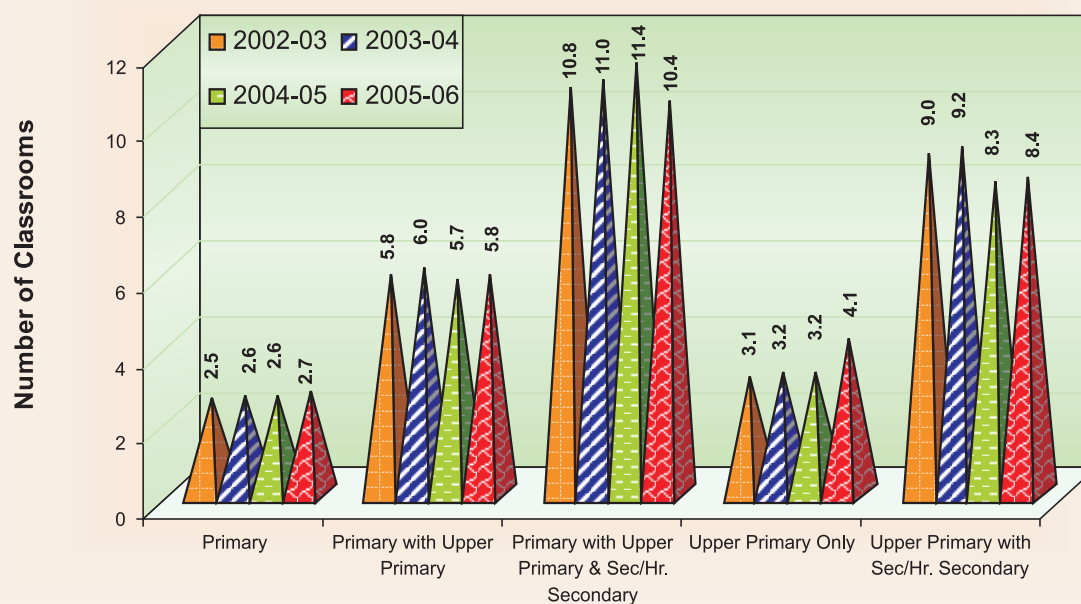


Figure 2.16

Average Number of Classrooms : All Districts



Primary, and 20.0 in Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

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

“Irrespective of school type, a good number of schools are still without a classroom”

classroom. The percentage of such schools is 10.45 compared to 10.90 during the previous year. At the same time, however, percentage of schools with more than one room improved over the previous year. In particular, the percentage of Primary schools without a classroom in the present year is 10.15 compared to 10.18 percent in the previous year. The percentage of Primary schools having one classroom is 13.52, having two 33.64; and of those having three & more classrooms 42.69. The percentage of Primary

Table B16
Distribution of Schools by Number of Classrooms: 2005-06

(In Percentage)

School Category	Number of Classrooms							
	0	1	2	3	4 - 6	7 - 10	11 - 15	> 15
Primary Only	10.15	13.52	33.64	18.58	20.11	3.03	0.65	0.32
Primary with Upper Primary	7.97	1.78	7.65	9.67	33.51	31.57	5.60	2.24
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	11.64	1.09	2.81	3.32	15.70	27.17	20.87	17.41
Upper Primary Only	14.67	3.31	8.83	36.64	26.54	4.77	1.80	3.45
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	7.83	0.91	2.65	6.95	31.61	24.90	13.84	11.32
All Schools (All Areas)	10.45	9.54	24.38	17.42	23.42	10.01	2.84	1.93
All Schools (Rural)	9.60	10.37	26.65	18.74	23.04	8.58	1.96	1.07
All Schools (Urban)	13.39	3.99	9.11	8.59	26.94	20.56	9.22	8.11
All Schools (2004-05)	10.90	10.39	25.96	16.93	22.06	9.36	2.66	1.74
All Schools (2003-04)	8.84	10.94	27.06	17.21	22.57	9.19	2.54	1.67
All Schools (2002-03)	10.39	12.08	28.21	16.36	21.00	8.22	2.24	1.51

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).

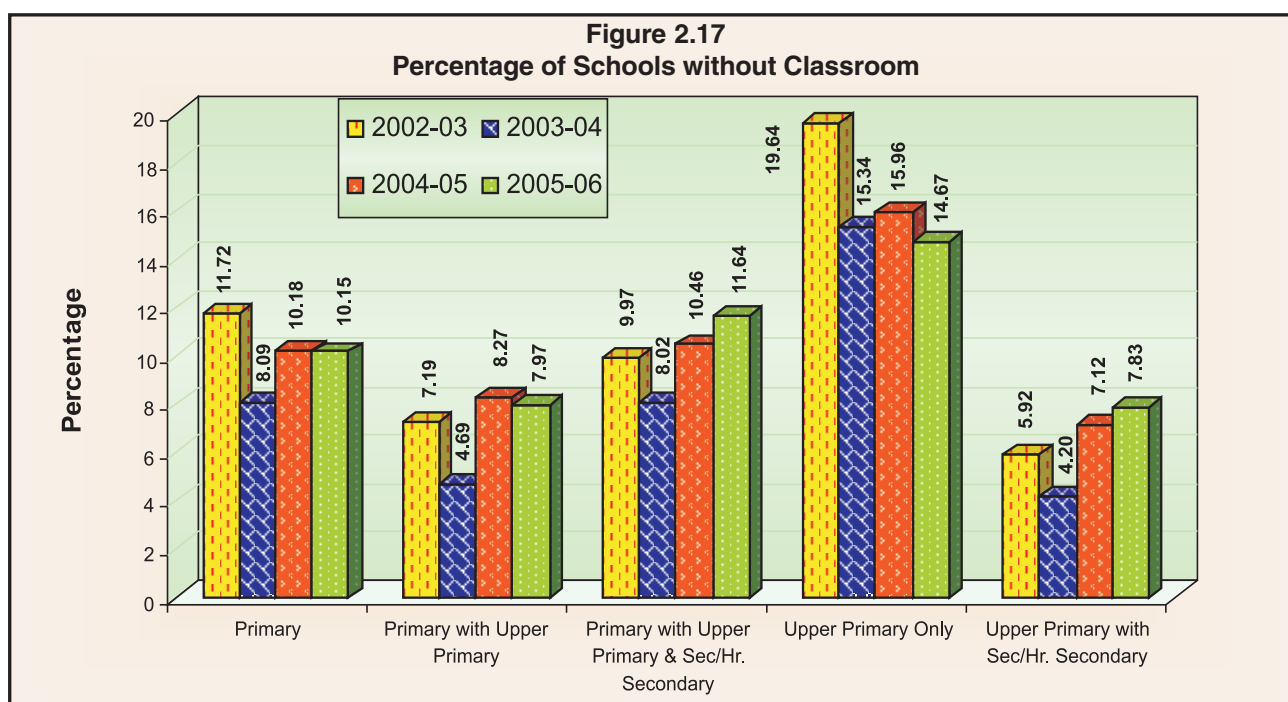
The average of all the districts across 35 States & UTs shows that irrespective of school type, a good number of schools are still without a

schools having 3 and more classrooms improved from 39.96 in 2004-05 to its present level of 42.69 in 2005-06. This shows that during the intermediary period, in a good number of schools additional classrooms were added. It is also observed that the percentage of schools without a classroom is a bit high in urban areas (13.39), compared with that in rural areas (9.60). The same is just reverse in case of single-teacher schools

School-Based Indicators

and schools having two and more teachers. It may also be noted that no significant difference is observed in Primary schools without classroom in case of schools under Government (10.26 percent) and Private (9.08 percent) managements. It is also noticed that majority of

with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools, followed by integrated Higher Secondary schools (84.47) and Elementary schools (82.59). On the other hand, about 7.83 percent Upper Primary integrated with Secondary & Higher Secondary schools do not have any classroom, 0.91 percent



such schools under Private managements have got more than 4 classrooms which is not true in case of schools under government managements. About 50 percent government Primary schools have up to 2 classrooms.

Further, it may be noticed that more than 55.62 percent schools (all categories) have 3 or more instructional rooms (53 percent in 2004-05) which is true for all types of schools barring Primary schools where the percentage of such schools is 42.69. However, the percentage in case of independent Upper Primary schools (73.20) is a bit lower than other school types. The percentage is as high as 88.62 in case of Upper Primary integrated

have one and 2.65 percent have three classrooms respectively.

The percentage of Primary schools distributed by the number of classrooms (3 & more) further reveals that amongst the major states, it is high in the case of Kerala (90.07 percent) compared to only 15.42 percent in Assam, and 24.02 percent in Bihar. Majority of the Primary schools in Bihar (51.90 percent) have two classrooms. Only 1.44 percent Primary schools in Kerala has one classroom and 1.52 percent two rooms. The corresponding percentages in Bihar are as high as 12.62 and 51.90. Perhaps, the lowest percentage of Primary schools having three & more classrooms

“Significant difference is observed in Primary schools without classroom in case of schools under Government and Private managements”

is in the state of Assam (15.42). About 64 percent of Primary schools in Assam have only one classroom and 17.97 percent have two classrooms.

The percentage distribution of Primary schools having three & more classrooms reveals that amongst the major states, only a few states have the percentage above 50. Haryana (68.61 percent), Himachal Pradesh (65.54 percent), Tamil Nadu (57.79 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (68.00 percent) are such states. In comparison, there are only 15.53 percent such schools in Jharkhand. On the other hand, only 37.62 percent Primary schools in Jharkhand have two classrooms and 40.41 percent schools are reported to have no classroom. About 26.61 percent Primary schools in Madhya Pradesh have no classroom and 11.53 percent schools have one, 29.27 percent two, and 32.58 percent three and more classrooms. About 14 percent Primary schools in Rajasthan do not have any classroom compared to 5.26 percent schools having one, another 42.56 percent have two and 38.34 percent three and more classrooms. Incidentally, both Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have opened a large number of new Primary schools in the recent past. It may also be noticed that the percentage of schools having three and 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. It is high time that all remaining schools be provided with adequate number of instructional rooms and those without classrooms be provided school buildings without further loss of time.

“Only 37.62 percent Primary schools in Jharkhand have two classrooms and 40.41 percent schools are reported to have no classroom”

“It is high time that all remaining schools be provided with adequate number of instructional rooms and those without classrooms be provided school buildings without further loss of time”

Single-Classroom Schools

The number of single-classroom schools (in terms of percentage form) has declined over a period of time (Table B17). The DISE data, however, reveals that still a large numbers of schools in the country have only one classroom. 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. As many as 1,07,276 schools (all categories) in 2005-06, 1,07,842 schools in 2004-05, and 1,01,888 schools in 2003-04 had only single-classroom, their corresponding percentage being 9.54, 10.39, and 10.94 of the total 11,24,033 schools/sections imparting elementary education across all the 35 States & UTs from which DISE 2005-06 data was collected. It may be noted that both in absolute as well percentage terms, single-classroom schools declined during 2004-05 to 2005-06 but the decline is not significant (from 1,07,842 schools in 2004-05 to 1,07,276 schools in 2005-06, and percentage-wise from 10.94 to 10.39 during the same period). As many as 94.80 percent of the total 1,07,842 single-classroom schools are located in rural areas. Urban areas have only 5.20 percent of such schools. Of the total single-teacher schools, 95.66 percent are run under the government managements; the percentage of such private schools is only 4.34 percent.

Though the majority of single-classroom schools (13.52 percent in 2005-06 and 14.60 percent in 2004-05) are Primary schools, yet a good number of other types of schools also have single classroom. In other school types, the percentage varies from 0.91 in case of Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary to 3.31 in

School-Based Indicators

case of independent Upper Primary schools. Independent Elementary (1.78 percent, 3,566 schools) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (1.09 percent) also have a few single-classroom. Irrespective of the school type, percentage of single-classroom schools is much lower in urban areas (3.99 percent) than in rural

“Both in absolute as well percentage terms, single-classroom schools declined during 2004-05 to 2005-06 but the decline is not significant”

2002-03, the percentage of single-classroom Primary schools was 15.74 percent.

challenging task. Many single-classroom schools are also single-teacher schools. Unless all the schools are provided at least two classrooms, meaningful teaching-learning transaction is not expected to take place. In

Table B17

Percentage of Single-Classroom Schools by Category: 2005-06

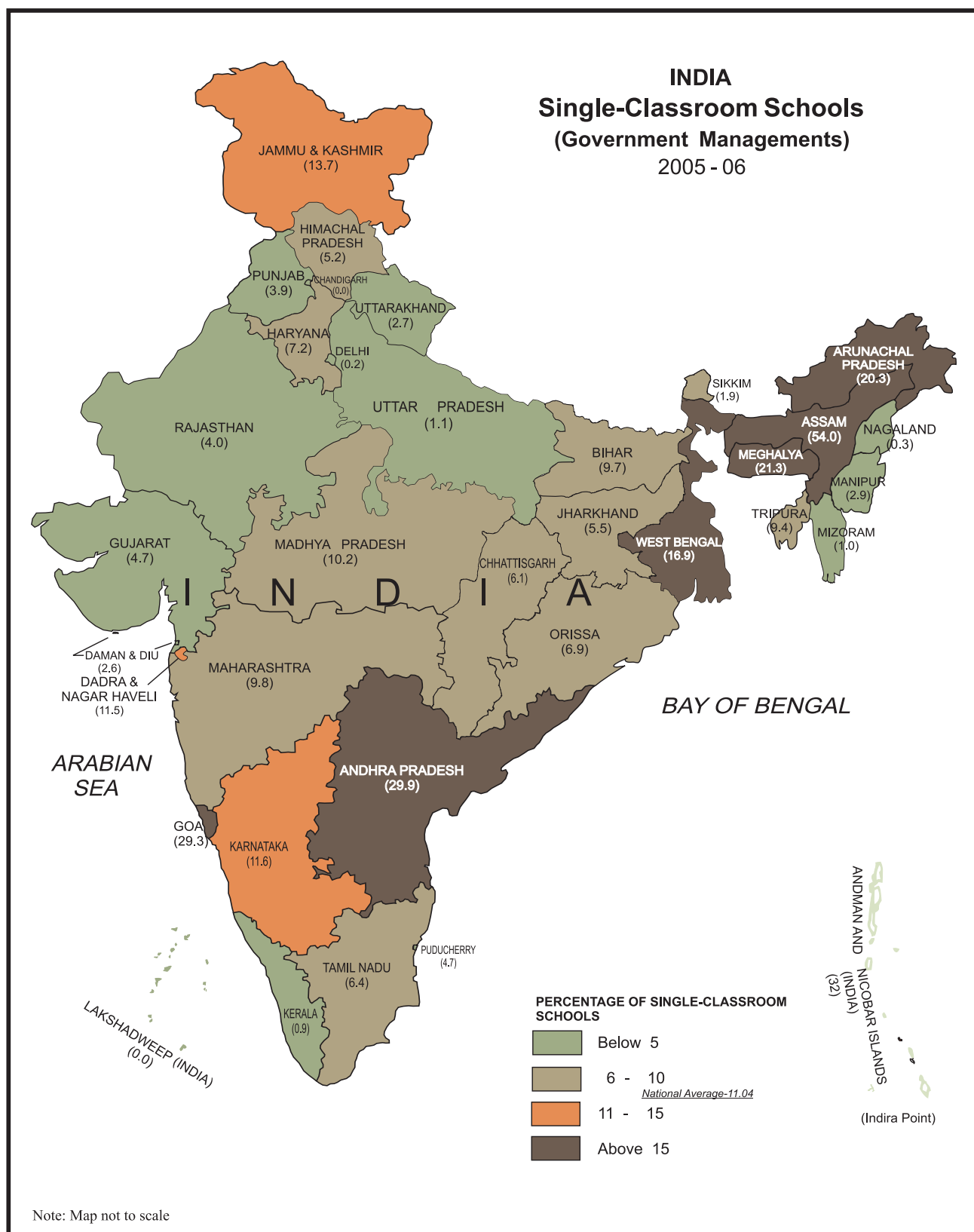
School Category	Number of Classrooms				
	All Schools/ All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Schools	All Private Schools
Primary Only	13.52	14.13	7.29	14.56	4.25
Primary with Upper Primary	1.78	1.95	1.05	2.02	1.09
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	1.09	1.25	0.82	1.65	0.72
Upper Primary Only	3.31	3.44	2.10	3.35	3.15
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	0.91	1.07	0.44	1.21	0.53
All Schools (All Areas)	9.54	10.37	3.99	11.04	2.43
All Schools (2004-05)	10.39	11.33	4.45	11.78	2.62
All Schools (2003-04)	10.94	11.86	4.96	12.24	2.62
All Schools (2002-03)	12.08	13.05	5.82	13.35	2.51

areas (10.37 percent). Further, a marked difference in percentage of single-classroom schools is noticed in case of government (11.04 percent) and private managed schools (2.43 percent) (Table B 17). Irrespective of location and school management type, the percentage of single-classroom schools in 2005-06 declined from its 2004-05 level. However, the decline, as mentioned above irrespective of the school types, is marginal only.

Teaching in single-classroom Primary schools with all the children sitting in one room is a

“Irrespective of location and school management type, the percentage of single-classroom schools in 2005-06 declined from its 2004-05 level”

Further, it may be observed that only 0.22 percent Primary schools in Delhi and 1.44 percent in Kerala are single-classroom schools compared to 64.15 percent Primary schools in Assam and 17.37 percent in Jammu & Kashmir. In a few other states like Andhra Pradesh (37.07 percent), Bihar (12.62 percent), Goa (31.71 percent), Gujarat (9.79 percent), Karnataka (18.79 percent), Meghalaya (23.12 percent), Maharashtra (13.80 percent), Madhya Pradesh (11.53 percent), Orissa (9.21 percent), Tamil Nadu (7.59 percent), Tripura (15.22 percent) and West Bengal (17.91



Map 2.3

School-Based Indicators

percent), the number of single-classroom Primary schools is high. Assam, Goa, etc. also have comparatively a high percentage of other types of schools that have only single classroom.

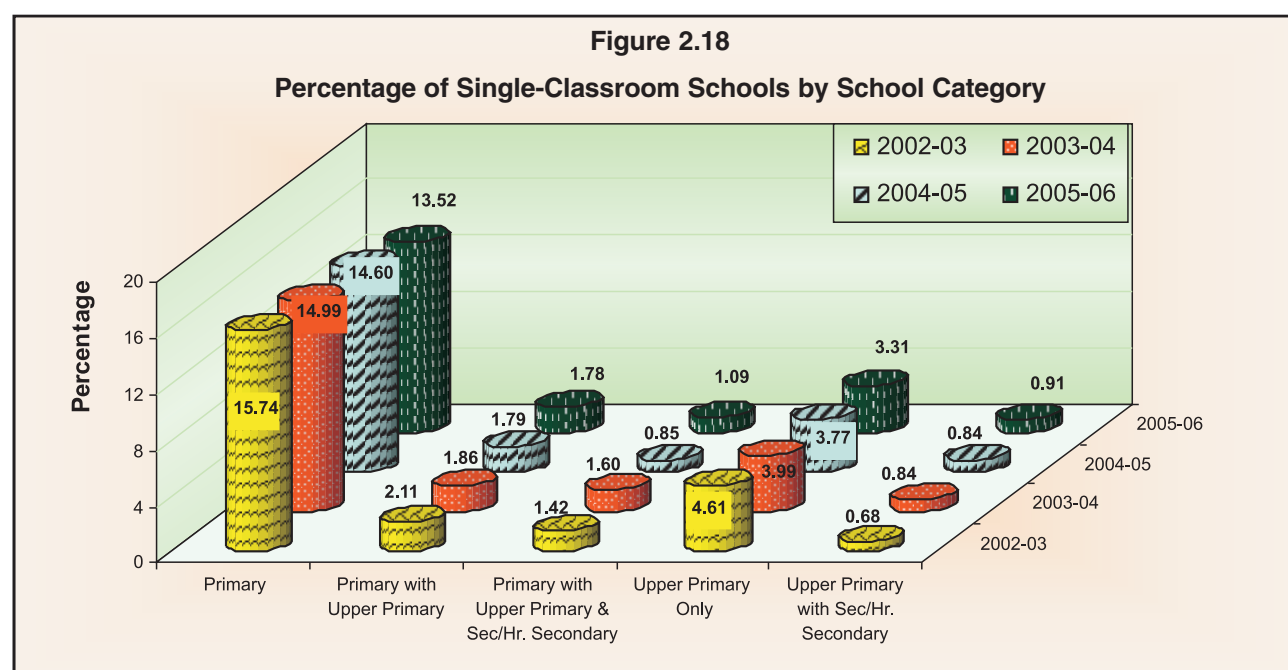
Condition of Classrooms

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

“Unless all the schools are provided at least two classrooms, meaningful teaching-learning transaction is not expected to take place”

during the previous year. The percentage of schools that needed repairs is a much higher in rural areas (32.66 percent) than in urban areas (16.08 percent). It is true for all types of schools.

Further, it is also noticed that the percentage of good condition classrooms has improved from 65.56 in 2003-04 to 71.03 in 2005-06. Correspondingly, the percentage of schools that needed major and minor



good condition and hence need major/minor repairs. This is also reflected in the DISE 2005-06 data when distribution of classrooms by condition is analysed in case of all the 35 States & UTs. The analysis reveals that many (all types) schools need either major or minor repairs. About 71.03 percent classrooms (all types) in 2005-06 (68 percent in 2004-05) are of good condition and remaining 28.97 percent needed either major or minor repairs. The percentage of such schools being 31.52 percent

“Only 0.22 percent Primary schools in Delhi and 1.44 percent in Kerala are single-classroom schools compared to 64.15 percent Primary schools in Assam”

repairs declined marginally during the same period (Table B18). In the present year, as many as 19.73 percent (all types) schools need minor repairs compared to 9.24 percent schools requiring major repairs, that is, as many as 28.97 percent schools

imparting elementary education need either major or minor repairs. The provisions made under SSA may best be utilized in these schools.

It may also be observed that Integrated Higher Secondary

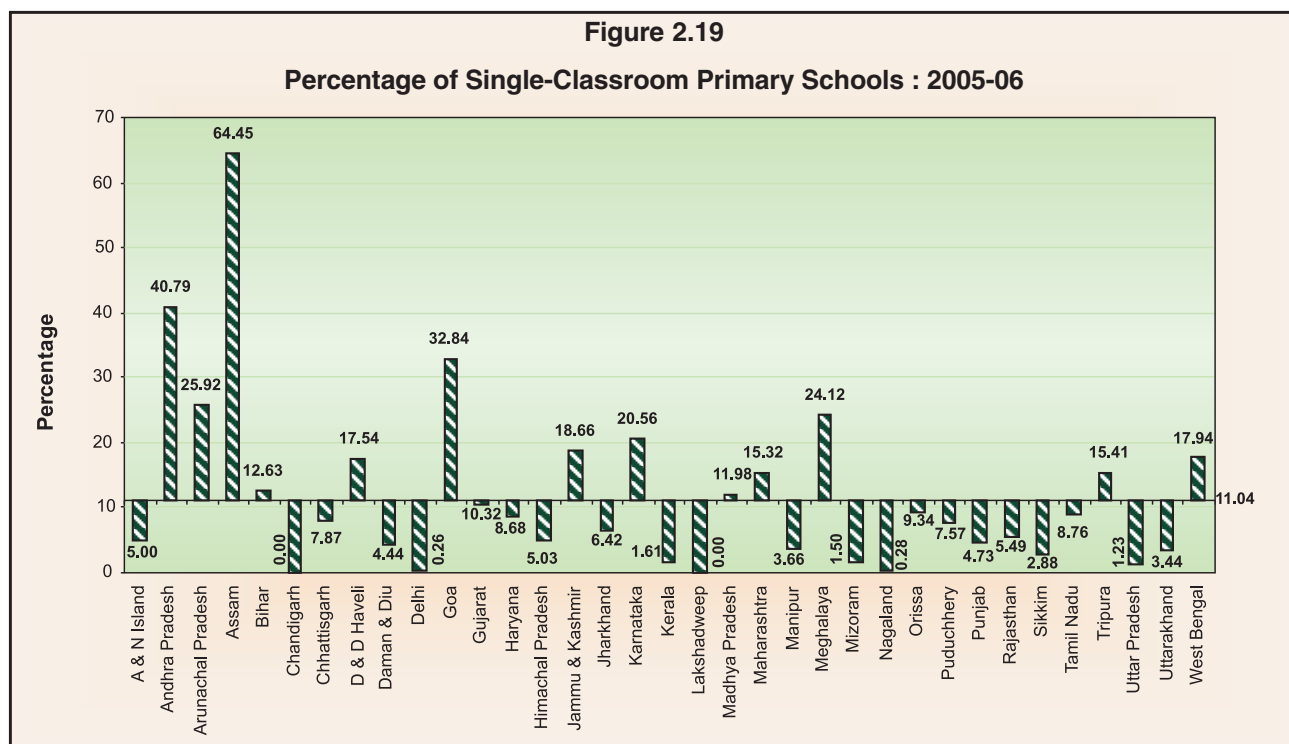
schools have the highest percentage (84.81) of good classroom, followed by independent Elementary schools (73.92), Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary (73.48), and Upper Primary schools (73.21). Primary schools have the least percentage

(66.07) of good classrooms and 23.01 percent classrooms needed minor repairs and 10.92

“Altogether, as many as 33.93 percent classrooms in 2005-06 needed either major or minor repairs compared to 36.65 percent in 2004-05”

Primary schools. However, more than 27 percent each of independent Upper Primary and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools needed either major or minor repairs (Table B 18).

More than 70 percent classrooms in Primary schools in Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi,



percent major repairs. Altogether, as many as 33.93 percent classrooms in 2005-06 needed either major or minor repairs compared to 36.65 percent in 2004-05. The percentage of such Primary school classrooms in 2004-05 was as high as 39.20 compared to 42.53 in 2003-04 in rural areas. In the present year, i.e. 2005-06, it is 36.21 percent. Comparatively, the percentage of classrooms that needed major and minor repairs in other school types is lower than that in the case of the

Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, are of good condition as compared to only 26.72 percent classrooms in Nagaland and 23.01 percent in Meghalaya. Assam too has only 35.77 percent good condition classrooms in

Primary schools. In Assam, as many as 35.26 percent classrooms in Primary schools needed minor and 28.97 percent major repairs. In Delhi, more than 18 percent of classrooms needed minor and major repairs. The majority of

“In Assam, as many as 35.26 percent classrooms in Primary schools needed minor and 28.97 percent major repairs”

School-Based Indicators

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. Provisions made available to schools on account of school repairs under SSA can be best utilized in the north-eastern states.

“Provisions made available to schools on account of school repairs under SSA can be best utilized in the north-eastern states.”

levels. Student-classroom ratio presents average number of pupils sitting in one classroom. The DISE reveals that in a few states, student-classroom ratio is high which is true for both rural and urban areas. However, schools located in rural areas have slightly a high ratio than the schools in urban areas. All schools

Table B18
Distribution of Classrooms by Condition and Category : 2005-06

School Category	Percentage								
	Good Condition	Need Minor Repairs	Need Major Repairs	Need Minor and Major Repairs (All Areas)			Need Minor and Major Repairs in Rural Areas		
				2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Primary Only	66.07	23.01	10.92	40.22	36.65	33.93	42.53	39.2	36.21
Primary with Upper Primary	73.92	18.24	7.84	29.17	27.51	26.08	32.66	31.04	29.59
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	84.81	11.18	4.01	15.32	13.80	15.19	22.75	20.91	20.87
Upper Primary Only	73.21	17.36	9.43	41.19	36.30	26.79	42.68	37.25	29.98
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	73.48	17.44	9.08	29.63	29.03	26.52	33.69	33.28	31.26
All Schools (2005-06)	71.03	19.73	9.24	-	-	28.97	-	-	32.66
All Schools (2004-05)	68.48	21.13	10.39	-	31.52	-	-	35.43	-
All Schools (2003-04)	65.56	22.89	11.55	34.44	-	-	38.28	-	-
All Schools (2002-03)	63.48	24.73	11.80	-	-	-	-	-	-

Student-Classroom Ratio

Besides, average number of classrooms, distribution of schools by classrooms and condition of classrooms, Student-classroom ratio is also analysed both at the all-India and state

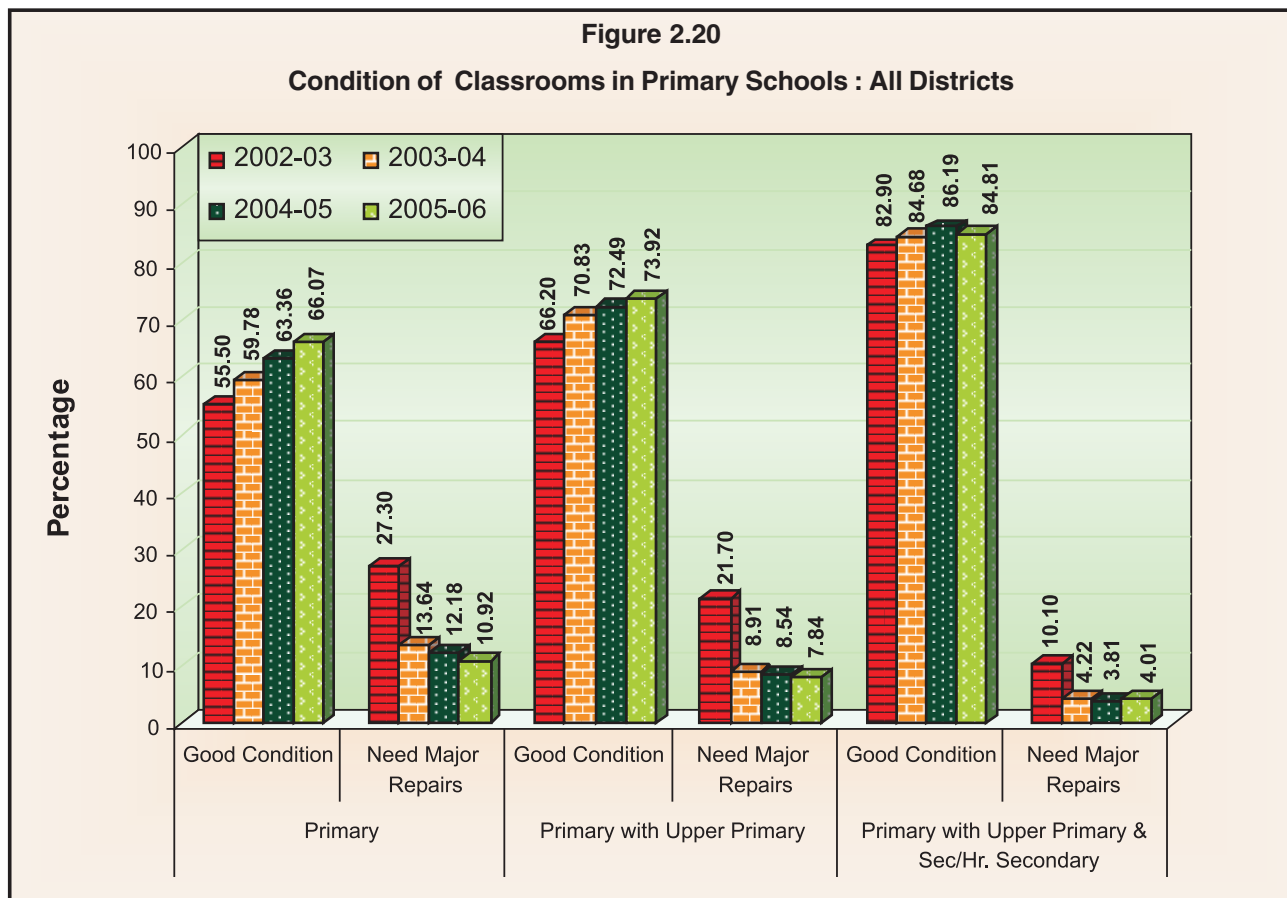
together have an average of 39 (41 in 2004-05) students per classroom (rural 40 and urban 35 students per class). Government schools have a classroom ratio of 40 against 29 in case of schools managed by private managements. Further, it has

also been observed that student-classroom ratio is higher in the Primary schools (42 students per classroom) compared to other school types. The lowest, 30 students per classroom, is observed in case of the integrated Higher

“DISE reveals that in a few states, student-classroom ratio is high which is true for both rural and urban areas”

would be difficult to retain children in the school.

compared to other states. Assam (53 students per classroom), Madhya Pradesh (50), and West Bengal (52) too have a high ratio. These states should look into the matter without delay; otherwise, it



Secondary schools. Elementary schools also have a ratio of 40 students per classroom (Table B19) compared to 32 in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

In case of Primary schools, the student-classroom ratio in Bihar (91), Jharkhand (69) and Uttar Pradesh (57) is very high

Himachal Pradesh (with 18 students per classroom) and all the states from the north-eastern states have comfortable student-classroom ratio. The ratio is as low as 12 students per classroom in case of Sikkim compared to 20 in Meghalaya, 18 in Mizoram, 21 in Nagaland and 26 in Tripura. The national capital Delhi has an average of 47 students in a Primary school

“In case of Primary schools, student-classroom ratio in Bihar (91), Jharkhand (69) and Uttar Pradesh (57) is very high compared to other states”

School-Based Indicators

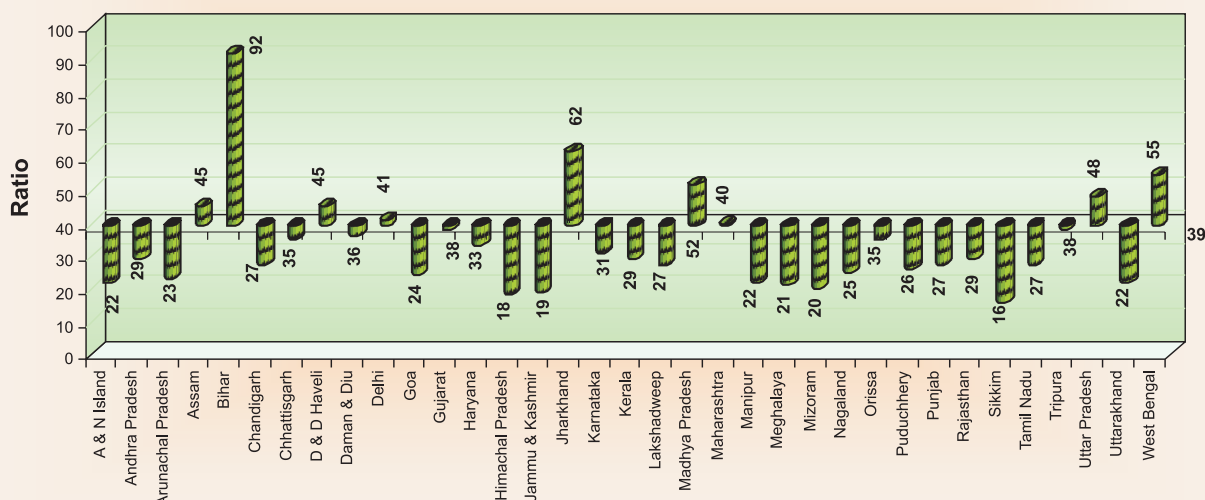
classroom. One of the newly covered six states, namely Dadra and Nagar Haveli also has a high ratio of 48.

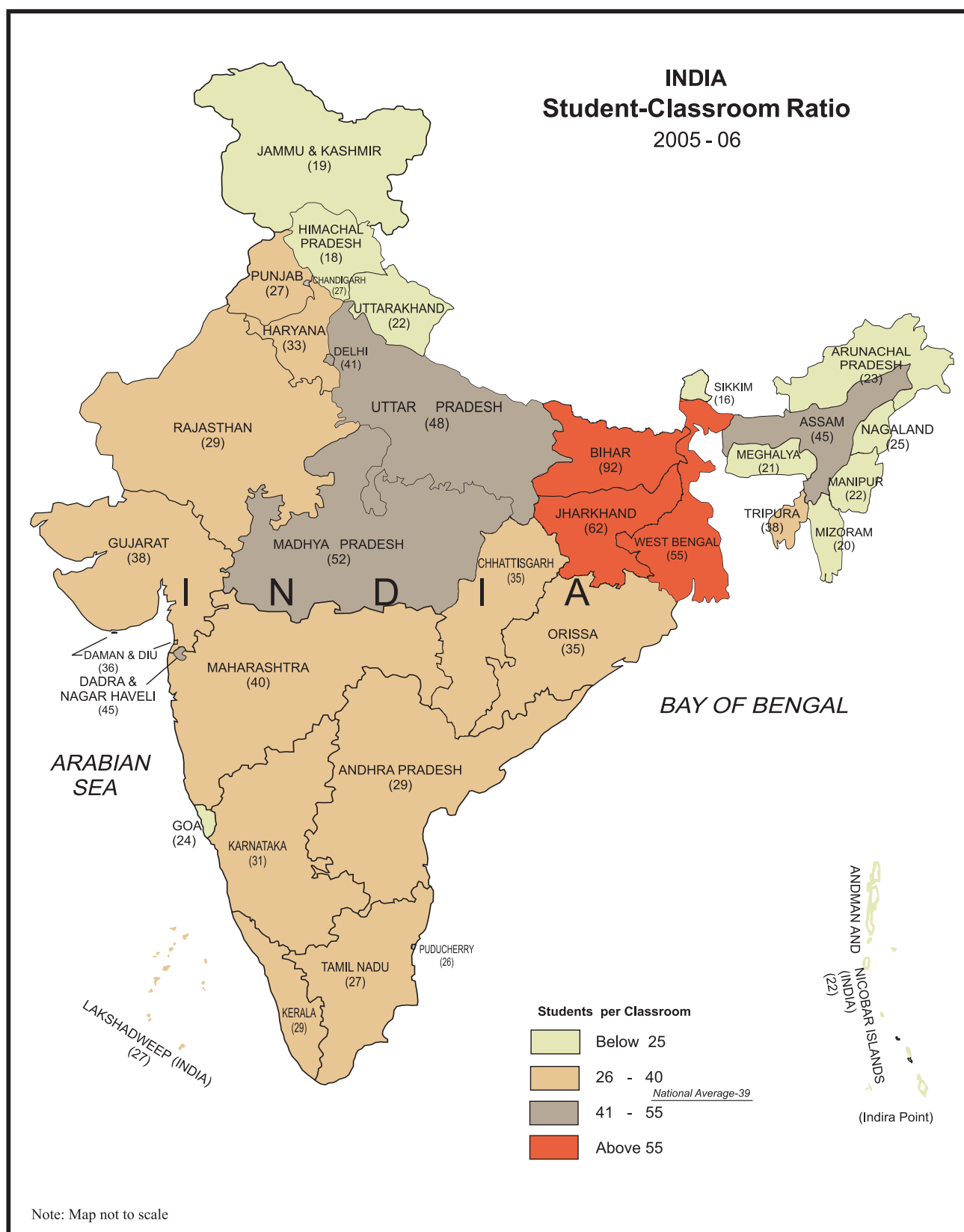
Percentage distribution of schools having student-classroom ratio above 60 have also been analysed. The analysis shows that about 20.21

Table B19
Student-Classroom Ratio by Category : 2005-06

School Category	Students per Classroom				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	42	43	39	42	29
Primary with Upper Primary	40	40	39	42	29
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	30	29	30	32	24
Upper Primary Only	34	35	28	32	29
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	32	33	31	28	32
All Schools (2005-06)	39	40	35	40	29
All Schools (2004-05)	41	43	37	42	30
All Schools (2003-04)	42	43	37	43	32
All Schools (2002-03)	43	45	37	45	30

Figure 2.21
Student-Classroom Ratio in Primary Schools : 2005-06



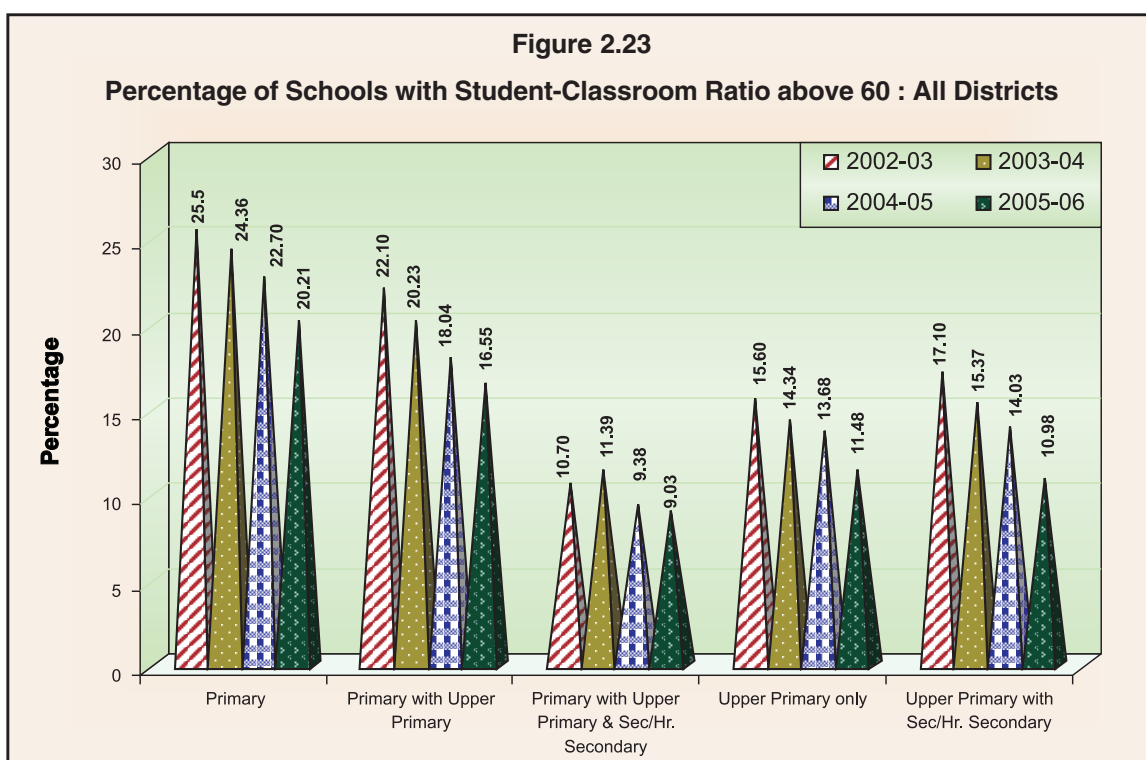
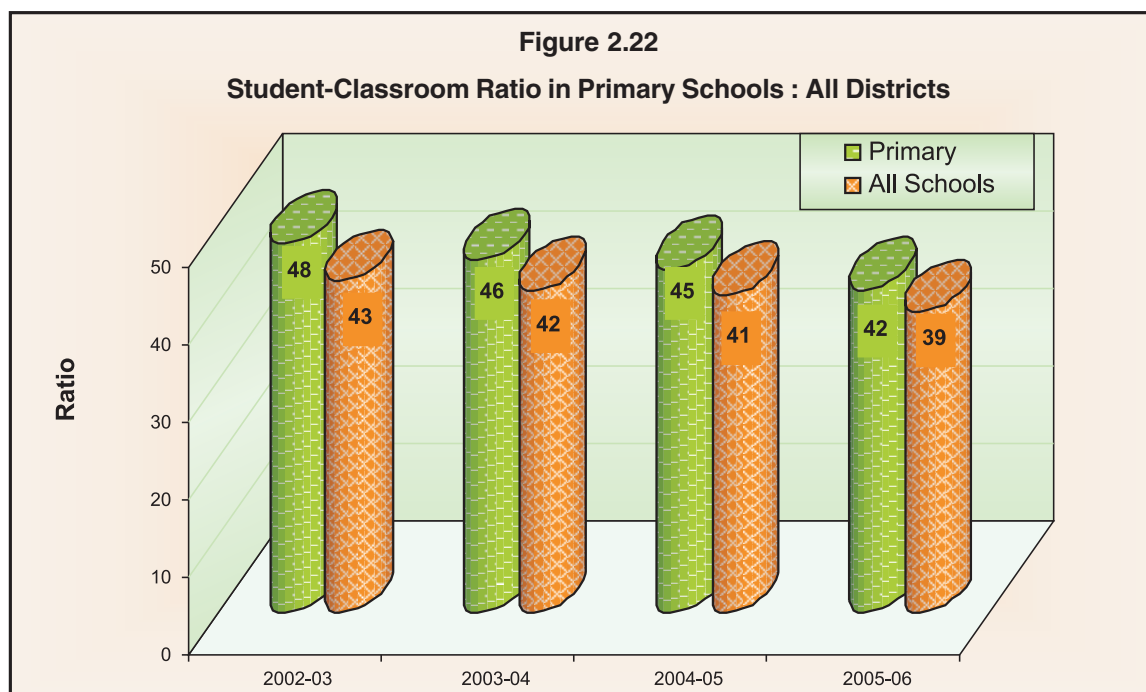


Map 2.4

School-Based Indicators

percent (all categories) schools have the student-classroom ratio of 60 and above compared to 20

Secondary schools, the percentage of such schools is much higher in case of government run



in the previous year (Table B20). Barring Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher

schools compared to private managed schools. The percentage of such Primary schools is

higher than that of all categories of schools at 21.32.

percentage of Primary schools having 60 students per classroom is much higher compared to other

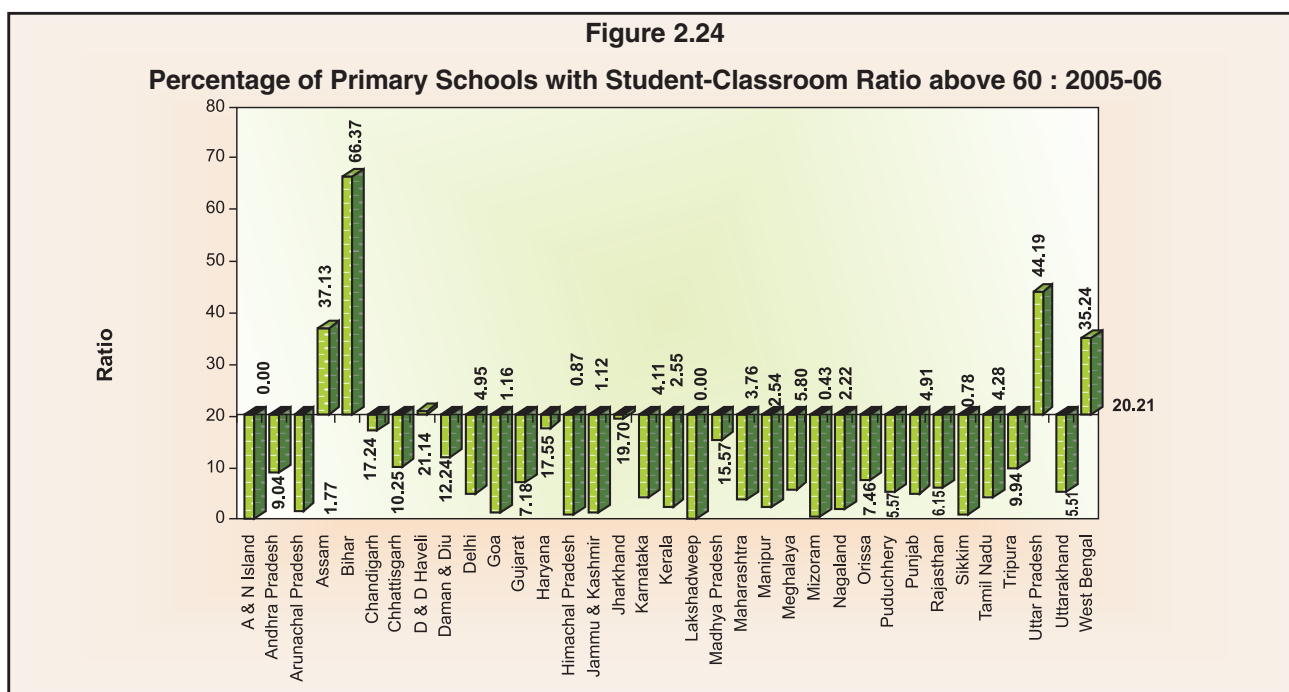


Table B20

Percentage of Schools having Student-Classroom Ratio 60 & Above : 2005-06

School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	20.21	20.63	16.03	21.32	10.28
Primary with Upper Primary	16.55	17.10	14.12	19.20	8.64
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	9.03	10.47	6.73	14.31	5.65
Upper Primary Only	11.48	11.61	10.21	10.97	13.39
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	10.98	12.17	7.44	9.18	13.25
All Schools (2005-06)	17.95	18.68	13.39	19.66	9.98
All Schools (2004-05)	20.00	21.00	15.00	22.00	11.00
All Schools (2003-04)	22.00	23.00	18.00	24.00	12.00
All Schools (2002-03)	25.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	11.00

It may also be noted that in a few states, such as Bihar (68.37 percent), Uttar Pradesh (44.19 percent) and West Bengal (35.24 percent) the

states, and hence need immediate interventions. On the other hand, Delhi, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, respectively have only 4.95, 2.55 and 4.28 percent

such schools. Except Meghalaya and Tripura, north-eastern states have negligible number of such schools. The percentage of such and in Tripura, 9.94. Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep did not report to have any such school.

“There are about 6.17 percent and 15.20 percent schools which respectively have enrolment between 1-25 and 26-50”

percent in 2004-05) between 26 to 50. About 13.91 percent (14.18 percent in 2004-05) Primary schools have enrolment between 101 to 140. On the other hand, about 80 percent Elementary schools have more than 100 enrolment. It may also be noted

Distribution of Schools by Enrolment

Despite availability of schools and facilities in schools, there is no guarantee that adequate number of children is enrolled in schools to judge that a variety of indicators presenting information about the size of school is analysed. One such indicator is distribution of schools by enrolment size in different slabs. It reveals that more than 46 percent schools (all categories) have enrolment up to 100 (excluding schools with zero enrolment). In rural areas, the percentage of such schools is 48.31. However, urban areas have only 27.40 percent schools that have enrolment up to 100. There are about 6.17 percent (69,353 schools) and 15.20 percent schools (1,70,888) which respectively have enrolment between 1-25 and 26-50. On the other hand, about 24.42 percent schools (33,681) in urban areas have enrolment even more than 300 compared to 9.18 percent (90,011) schools in the rural areas (Table B21).

About 55.26 percent of the total Primary schools in 2005-06 (54.97 percent in 2004-05) have enrolment up to 100 compared to 58.01 percent Primary schools in rural areas (56.69 percent in 2004-05). The percentage of such schools in urban areas is only 38.22 (37.02 in 2004).

Further, it is observed that about 8.18 percent (7.62 percent in 2004-05) Primary schools have an average enrolment of 25 and another 19.94 percent (19.65

that about 1 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools have an average enrolment of 25 and another 2.72 percent schools have enrolment between 26 to 50. While about 21 percent Upper Primary schools have enrolment up to 50, 5.47 percent Primary schools have enrolment more than 300 compared to 24.04 percent Elementary schools. The percentage of schools having enrolment more than 300 in 2005-06 is as high as 36.89 and 27.84 percent respectively in case 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 Andaman and Nicobar Islands (53.42), Andhra Pradesh (52.20), Arunachal Pradesh (74.14), Goa (76.96), Himachal Pradesh (62.69), Jammu & Kashmir (80.06), Karnataka (65.54), Meghalaya (66.84), Sikkim (59.32) etc. is above 50 percent. 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 (5.17 percent); this is also reflected in student-classroom ratio presented above which is very high compared to other states. The percentage of such schools in Delhi, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh is also low, these respectively being at 3.76, 8.12

“About 55.26 percent of the total Primary schools in 2005-06 have enrolment up to 100 compared to 58.01 percent Primary schools in rural areas”

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and 4.46. In Mizoram, even 13.79 percent enrolment below 50. Uttarakhand has 14.67 percent and Himachal Pradesh 7.22 percent such

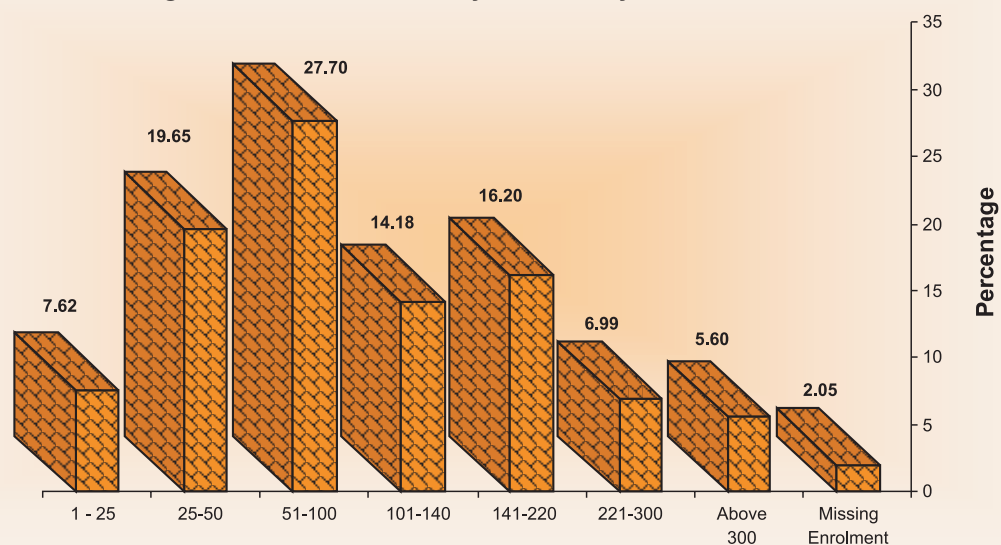
Table B21

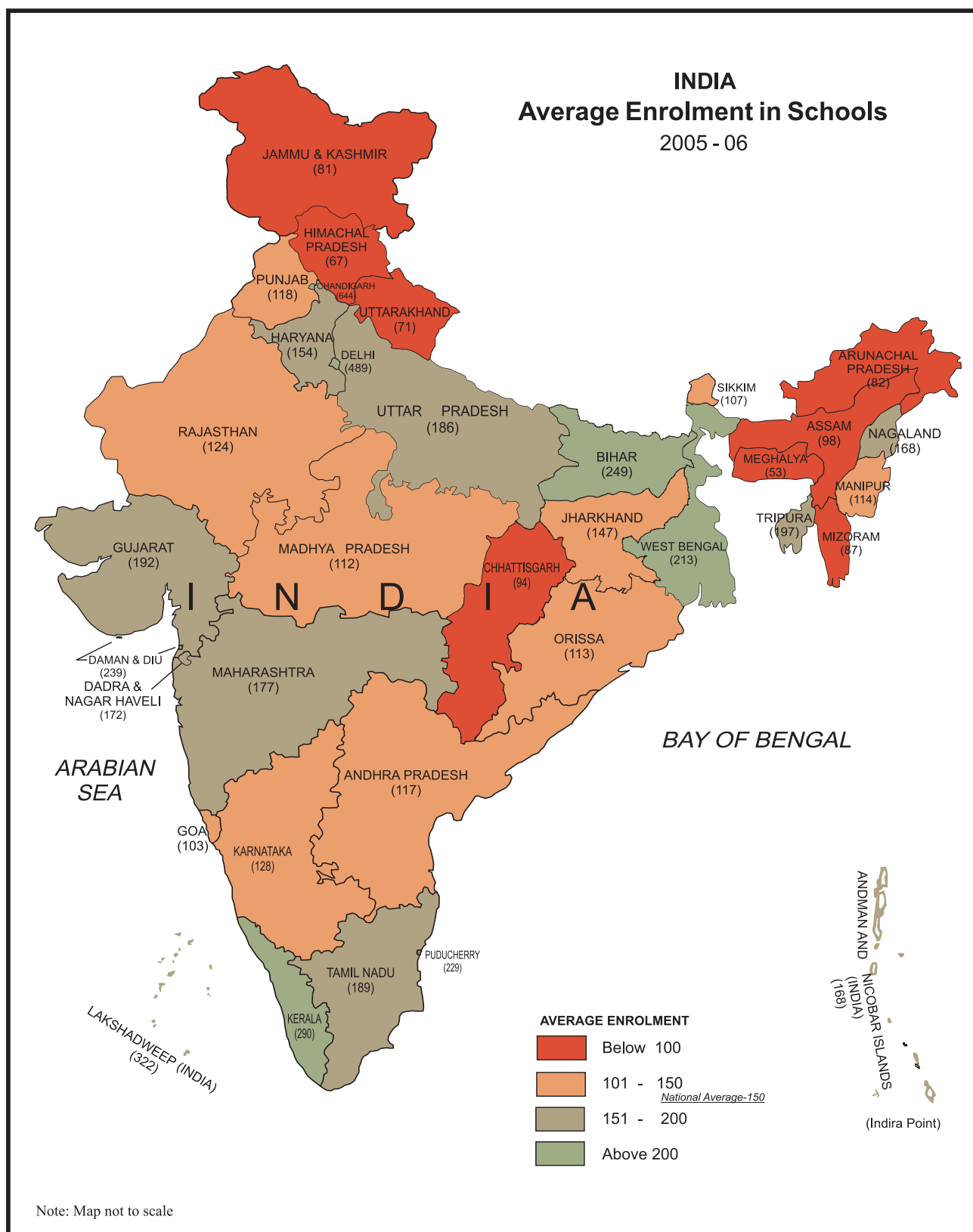
Percentage Distribution of Schools by Enrolment : 2005-06

School Category	Enrolment Slabs							
	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-140	141-220	221-300	Above 300	Missing Values
Primary Only	8.18	19.94	28.15	13.91	15.42	6.79	5.47	2.14
Primary with Upper Primary	0.95	3.21	12.88	13.67	25.21	16.61	24.04	3.43
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	0.92	2.72	8.70	9.47	19.91	16.48	36.89	4.91
Upper Primary Only	6.40	14.22	30.45	15.55	15.65	6.46	9.16	2.11
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	1.17	3.61	13.85	14.17	23.45	12.61	27.84	3.30
All Schools, 2005-06	6.17	15.20	24.25	13.81	17.62	9.02	11.01	2.92
All Schools, 2004-05	5.80	14.95	23.62	13.85	18.13	9.24	11.23	3.18
All Schools, 2003-04	5.23	13.74	23.42	14.52	18.48	9.49	11.47	3.64
All Schools, 2002-03	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.

Figure 2.25
Percentage Distribution of Primary Schools by Enrolment : 2005-06





Map 2.5

schools. About 47 percent Upper Primary schools in Himachal Pradesh, 50 percent in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, 32 percent in Mizoram and 48 percent in Uttarakhand have enrolment below 50. Analysis of all schools together reveals that about 62 percent schools in Meghalaya, 59 percent in Arunachal Pradesh and 52 percent in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have enrolment below 50. Kerala has 6.97 percent such schools compared to 9.05 percent in Uttar Pradesh and 2.62 percent in Delhi. Percentage of smaller schools in rural areas in many states is even higher than that reported above.

Data clearly reveals that a large number of schools have enrolment up to 25 which can be termed as small schools. The problems of small schools are different than those of the large schools. In view of there being a large number of small schools (in terms of enrolment), perhaps there is a need to have separate programmes for these schools. There is also need to evolve planning methodology for small schools and before that the definition of small school itself needs to be evolved. Schools with fewer enrolment as well as single-classroom and single-teacher schools can be treated as small schools. Enrolment alone cannot be the only criterion of small schools. If that is the case, then all the north-eastern states, and a number of other smaller states, such as Himachal Pradesh because of their demographic structure, would fall under the category of having small schools. Despite availability of sizable number of relevant age-group children, a school because of certain reasons does not attract parents to send their wards to that school. Hence, such a type of school cannot be treated as small schools even though it has

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

necessary infrastructure. In the same locality, because of its quality, infrastructure and other reasons, the school could be able to attract good number of children. DISE data can be further probed to know more about small schools and their problems.

The schools that have reported below 50 enrolment, and the large number of schools having reported zero enrolment (including no-responses), and the percentage of such schools, is as high as 2.92 percent (32,797 all categories of schools). On the other hand, about 48 percent (15,791 schools) of the total schools without enrolment are the Primary schools but a few other school types are also without enrolment. Surprisingly, the highest number of schools without enrolment is in Karnataka (7,945 schools) of which 48 percent alone are the Primary schools. In view of such schools being in large numbers, there is a need to thoroughly probe the reasons of reported zero enrolment.

School Size

All schools together have an average enrolment of 150. Schools located in urban areas have higher average of 237 compared to only 138 in rural areas which is also true for all other school types (Table B22). Private schools have higher average enrolment than the government schools. Similar is the case for all other types of schools.

Further, it is observed that the average size of a Primary school comes out to be 114, the corresponding figure in rural areas is 109 and in urban areas 168. The north-eastern region states have low enrolment. It varies from 53 in Meghalaya to 82 in Arunachal Pradesh and 197 in Tripura.

“About 48 percent of the total schools without enrolment are Primary schools but a few other school types are also without enrolment”

School-Based Indicators

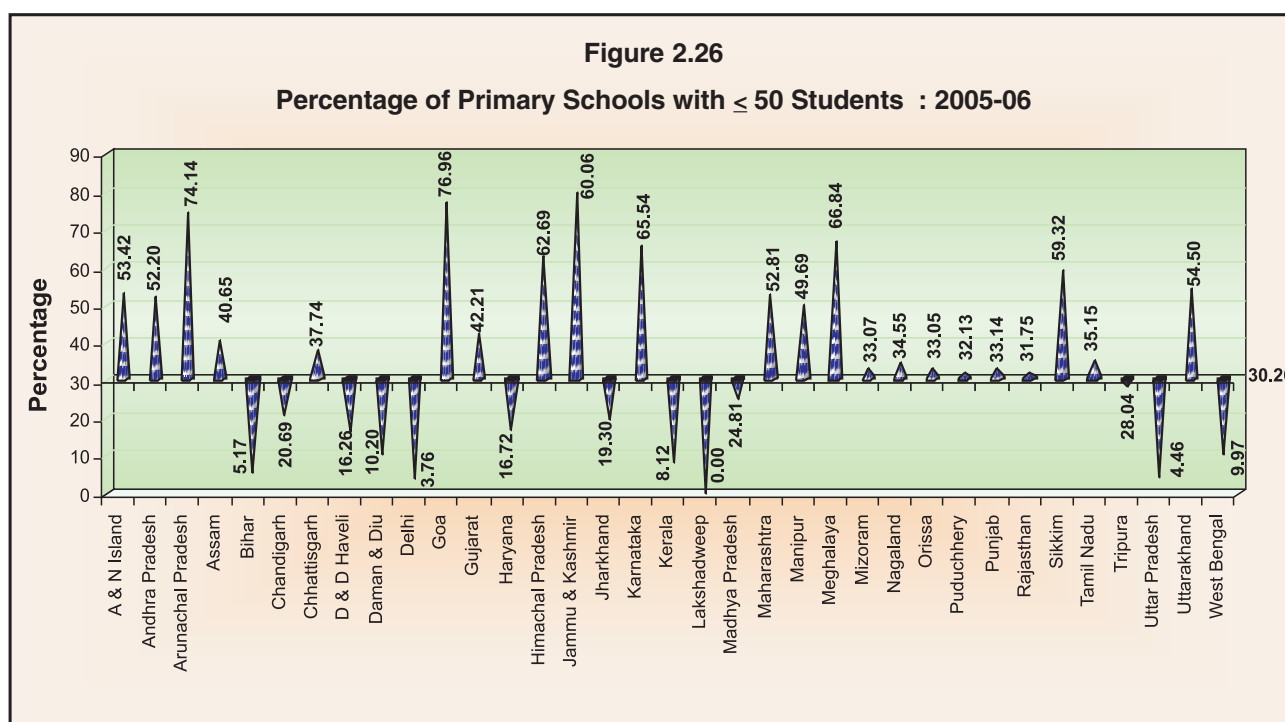
The highest average enrolment of 381 in Primary schools is observed in Delhi, followed by 357 in Chandigarh, 194 in Uttar Pradesh. Kerala has an average of 167 students per Primary school. The highest 583 average across school types in Kerala is observed in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools, followed by 468 in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary

“Average size of a Primary school comes out to be 114 corresponding figure in rural areas is 109 and in urban areas 168”

lowest 36 in case of Primary schools.

Schools by Number of 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 in case of all 35 States & UTs. Data about schools distributed by number



schools and 445 in case of Elementary schools. It is interesting to note that average size of an integrated Higher Secondary school in Delhi is 739 and 585 in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Across school types, Delhi has a highest average of 739 in case of integrated Higher Secondary and Jammu & Kashmir the

“Data about schools distributed by number of teachers reveal that a few schools are yet to be provided with a teacher and, on the other hand, a few schools have only one teacher”

of teachers reveal that a few schools (23.3 thousand schools of all categories; 2.07 percent) are yet to be provided with a teacher and, on the other hand, a few schools have only one teacher which are termed as single-teacher schools. The percentage of schools without a teacher is higher in urban areas (3.53 percent) than in rural areas (1.39 percent). Further, it has

Elementary Education in India : Analytical Report

been observed that more than 23 percent teachers. The corresponding percentage in Primary schools have more than three rural areas is 20.89 and in urban areas, the

Figure 2.27

Percentage of Primary Schools with ≤ 50 Students : All Districts

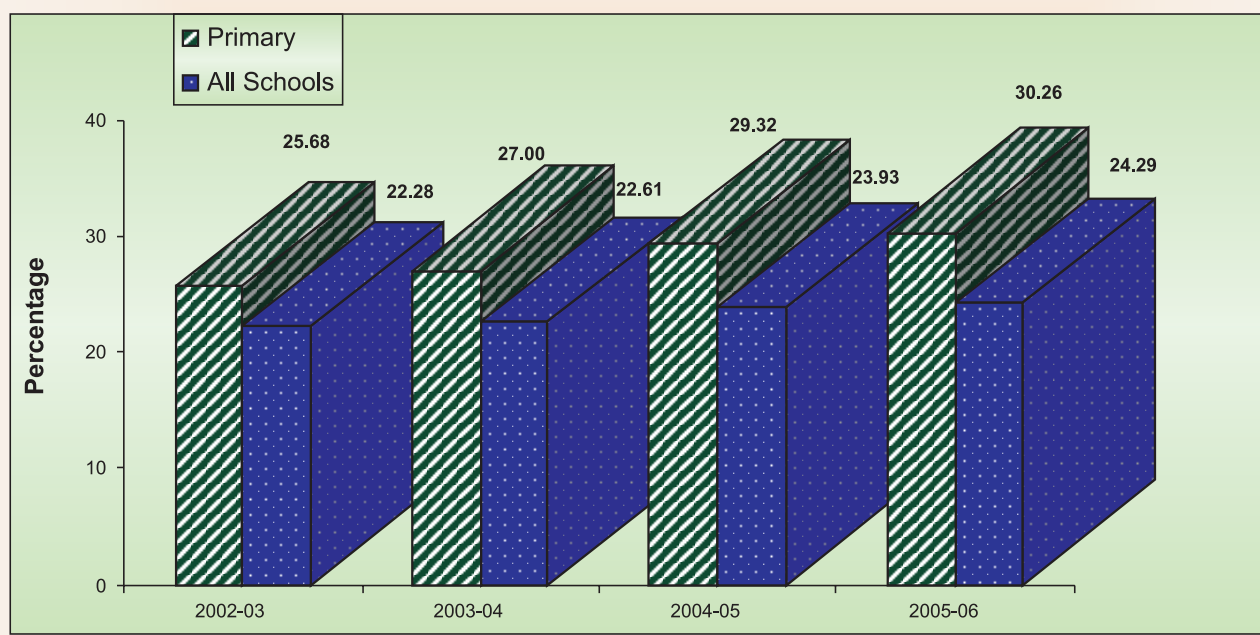
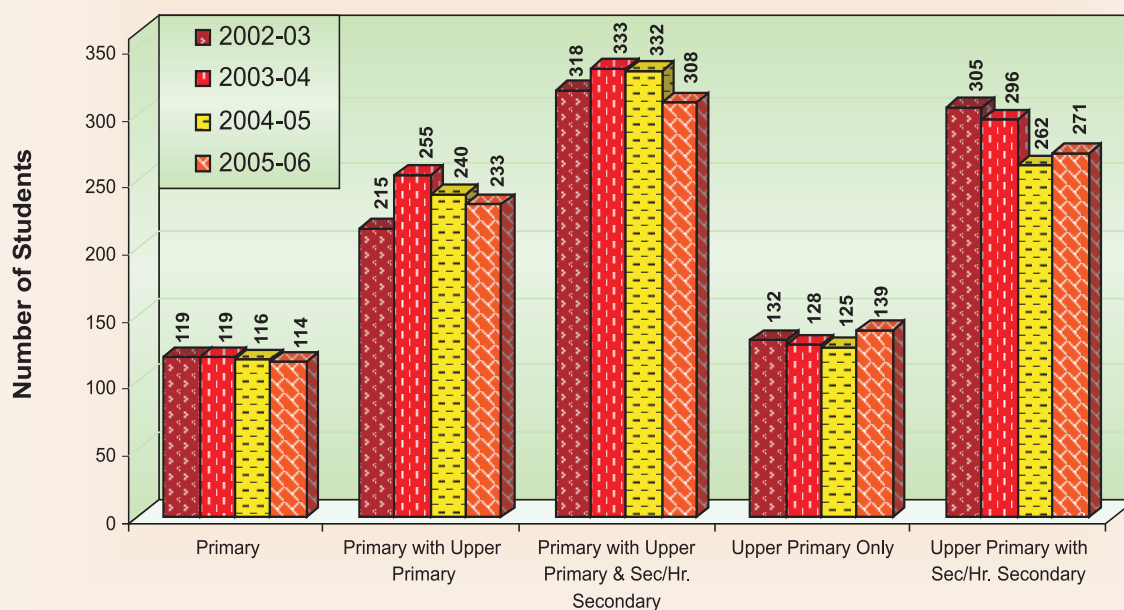


Figure 2.28

Average Enrolment in Schools : All Districts



School-Based Indicators

percentage of such schools with 3 and more teachers is 52.60. On the other hand, 1.29 percent Primary schools have no teacher and another 16.58 percent are single-teacher schools. More than 39 percent Primary schools have two teachers (Table B 23). The analysis of schools distributed by number of teachers further reveals that not only Primary schools, but many other types of schools also are without a teacher. About 5 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools do not have any

“Schools distributed by number of teachers further reveals that not only Primary schools, but many other types of schools also are without a teacher”

Single-Teacher Schools

A fairly good number of schools, both in rural (1,30,896/ 13.35 percent in 2005-06 against 1,38,606 schools/14.66 percent in 2004-05 and 1,15,160 schools/14.19 percent in 2003-04) and urban areas (5,839 schools/4.23 percent in 2005-06 against 5,487 schools/4.41 percent in 2004-05 and 4,921 schools/4.55 percent in 2003-04) in 2005-06, had only one teacher (Table B24). Of the total 1,36,848 single-teacher schools (all

Table B22
Average Enrolment by Category : 2005-06

School Category	Enrolment				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	114	109	168	109	160
Primary with Upper Primary	233	222	284	231	241
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	308	266	375	300	314
Upper Primary Only	139	128	241	119	215
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	271	251	328	213	345
All Schools (2005-06)	150	138	237	135	225
All Schools (2004-05)	150	140	239	137	223
All Schools (2003-04)	154	143	250	140	245
All Schools (2002-03)	150	142	239	138	239

teacher, 1.41 percent have only one teacher, and 3.33 percent two teachers. More than 87 percent Upper Primary schools and 95 percent Upper Primary integrated with Higher Secondary schools have two teachers each. A few schools, irrespective of the school type, are still single-teacher schools (Table B24).

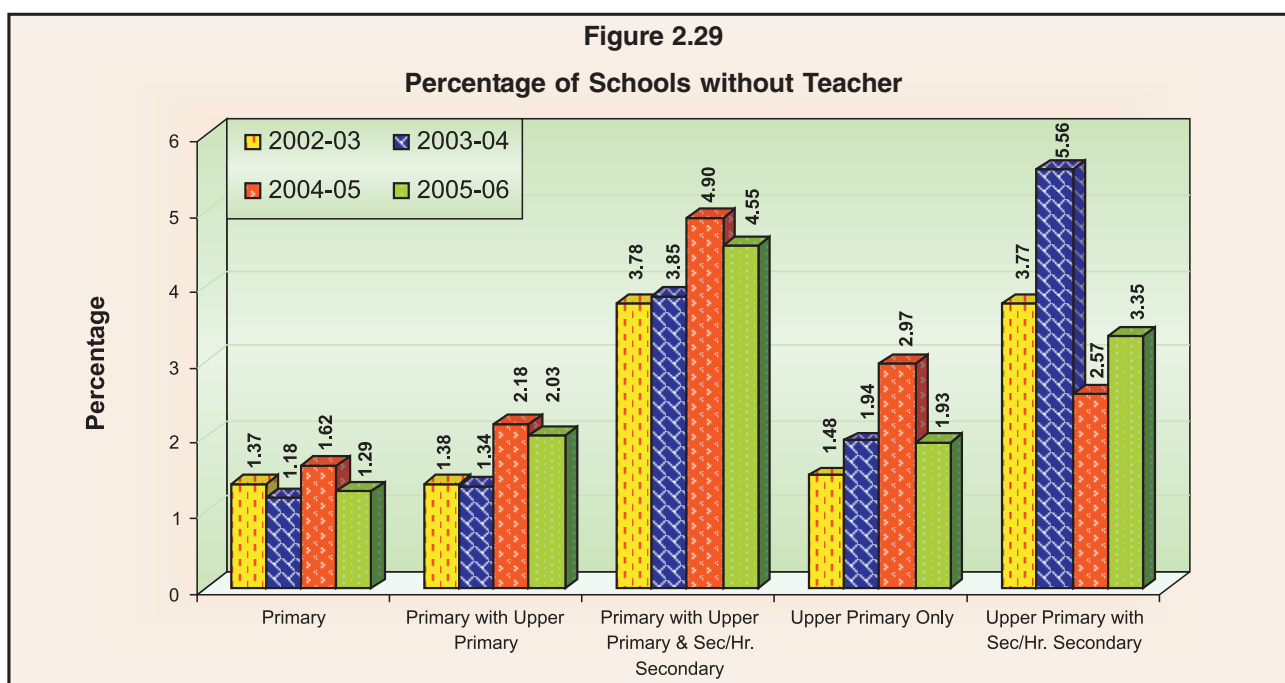
“Of the total 1,36,848 single-teacher schools, 95.65 percent are located in the rural areas”

categories), 95.65 percent are located in the rural areas. Urban areas have only a few such schools. All areas together have about 12.17 percent single-teacher schools (13.36 percent in 2004-05) of the total 11,24,033 schools. Schools managed by government have much higher percentage of single-teacher schools (14.13 percent)

compared to private managed schools (2.87 percent). Jharkhand (25.70 percent) and Rajasthan (26.17 percent) have a very high percentage of single-

Table B23
Schools Distributed by Teachers : 2005-06

Number of Teachers	Primary Schools			All Schools		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
0	1.29	1.18	2.39	2.07	1.39	3.53
1	16.58	17.47	7.37	12.17	13.35	4.23
2	39.37	41.02	22.26	28.67	31.11	12.26
3	19.08	19.44	15.38	15.83	16.81	9.44
More than 3 in 2005-06	23.68	20.89	52.60	41.26	37.34	70.54
4	10.38	10.00	14.26	10.43	10.55	9.89
5	5.97	5.31	12.83	8.07	7.78	10.36
6	2.72	2.32	6.79	5.32	5.09	7.12
7	1.52	1.25	4.30	4.26	3.93	6.75
8	1.03	0.78	3.60	3.72	3.23	7.32
9	0.58	0.41	2.32	2.27	1.87	5.19
10	0.44	0.29	1.97	1.93	1.45	5.35
More than 10 in 2005-06	1.05	0.52	6.55	5.26	3.43	18.48
More than 10 in 2004-05	1.09	0.53	6.93	5.06	3.22	18.68
More than 10 in 2003-04	0.89	0.44	5.66	4.63	3.01	17.17



Further, it has been observed that of all the 35 States & UTs, Arunachal Pradesh (18.08 percent), teacher schools. Practically, every second school in Arunachal Pradesh and fourth school in

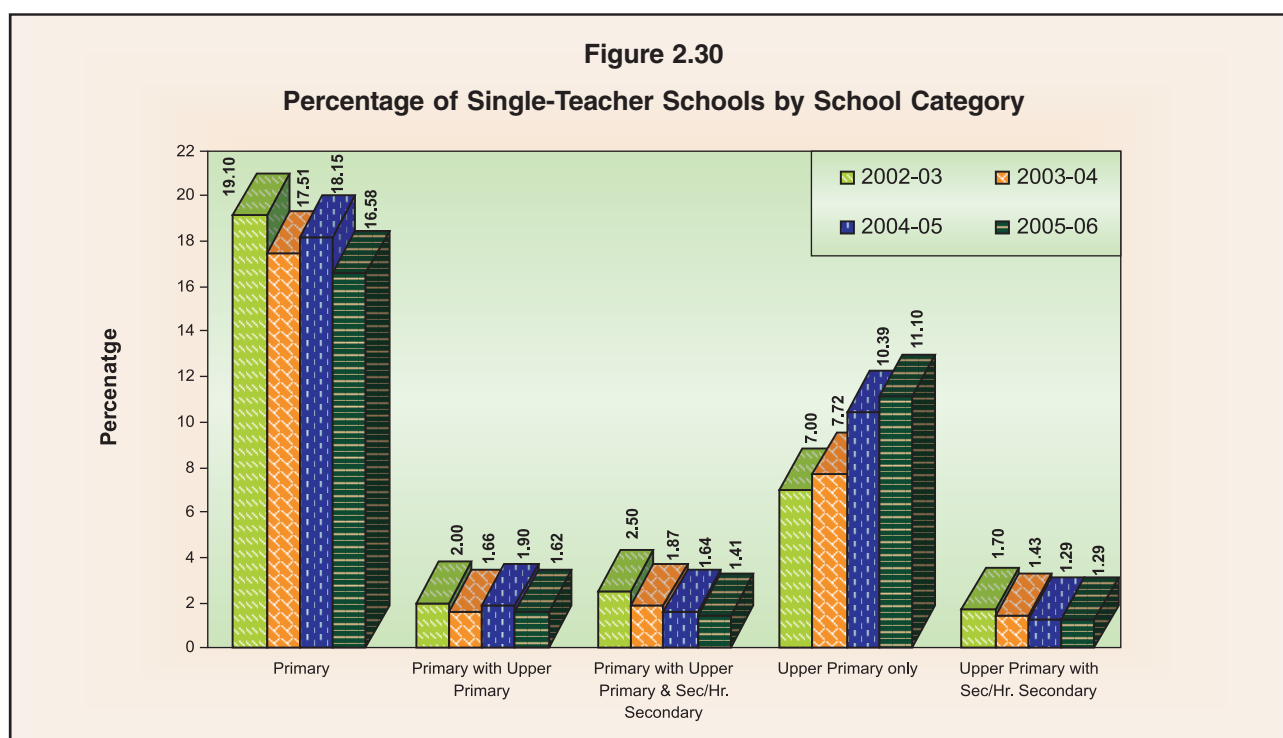
School-Based Indicators

Jharkhand and Rajasthan is a single-teacher school. Andhra Pradesh (6.75 percent), Assam (16.67 percent), Bihar (8.26 percent), Chhattisgarh (9.81 percent), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (14.47 percent), Goa (31.52 percent), Himachal Pradesh (9.72 percent), Karnataka (8.65 percent), Madhya Pradesh (25.02 percent), Maharashtra (7.58 percent), Manipur 913.54 percent), Meghalaya (11.18 percent), Orissa (11.45 percent), Punjab (16.20 percent), Uttar Pradesh (8.01 percent) and

“As many as 1,22,355 Primary schools have only one teacher, of which 1,17,468 schools (96.01 percent) are located in the rural areas”

that of other school types. As many as 1,22,355 Primary schools (16.58 percent) have only one teacher, of which 1,17,468 schools (96.01 percent) 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 a few single-teacher schools. About 11.10 percent of the total 89,164 Upper Primary schools are single-teacher schools (Table B 24).



Uttarakhand (17.65 percent) also have a good number of single-teacher schools. Incidentally, many of these states are DPEP states. In the capital city of Delhi, only 0.31 percent schools (all categories) are single-teacher schools. Chandigarh does not have any such school and Puducherry has 1.46 percent such schools.

It has also been observed that the percentage of single-teacher Primary schools is higher than

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 of schools have been opened recently but a good number of these 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 6 and 12 such schools in 2005-06. Similarly, Andaman and Nicobar

Islands, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Sikkim and Tripura, have a few or no such schools. The percentage of single-teacher Primary schools is as high as 62.16 in Arunachal Pradesh and 40.83 in Rajasthan which is followed by Jharkhand with a percentage of 33.08, Madhya Pradesh 32.11, Uttarakhand 23.86, Assam 23.91, Karnataka 16.85, Bihar 14.00, Andhra Pradesh 10.12 and Uttar Pradesh 5.23. The states from the north-eastern states have a low percentage of single-teacher

“Rationalization of teachers across states may help improve number of teachers both in single-teacher and no-teacher schools”

single teacher. Rationalization 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 across the country. The process of teacher recruitment initiated in a few states, like Bihar, is reflected in its teacher-related indicators which have shown improvement over the previous year but the same is too far from the satisfactory level. It is hoped that once the ongoing process of teacher recruitment in the

Table B24
Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools by Category : 2005-06

School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	16.58	17.47	7.37	17.84	5.31
Primary with Upper Primary	1.62	1.61	1.67	1.67	1.49
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	1.41	1.78	0.84	2.24	0.88
Upper Primary Only	11.10	12.09	2.18	13.47	2.00
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	1.29	1.51	0.67	1.83	0.60
All Schools (2005-06)	12.17	13.35	4.23	14.13	2.87
All Schools (2004-05)	13.36	14.66	4.41	15.13	3.45
All Schools (2003-04)	12.93	14.19	4.55	14.42	3.41
All Schools (2002-03)	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.

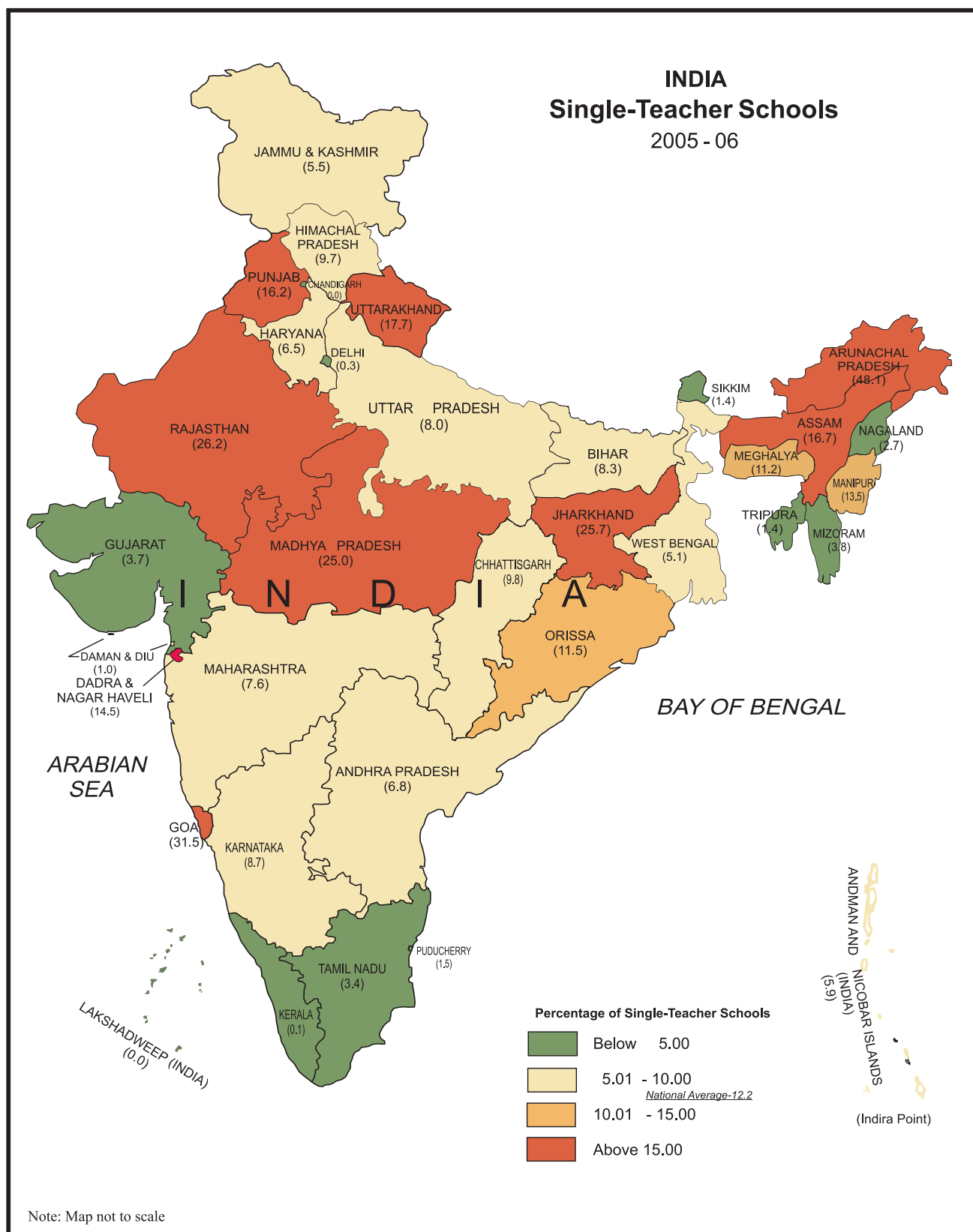
Primary schools but other smaller states, such as Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Goa, have sizable number of such schools. West Bengal too has 6.07 percent (3,006 schools) single-teacher schools.

Despite availability of an average of 2 and more teachers, a large number of schools as presented above reported either having no or a

state is over, the situation with regards to availability of teachers will further improve.

Head Master in Schools

The percentage of schools having Head Masters is analysed by school category and also by rural and urban areas. It is revealed that a little more than half of the 11,24,033 schools (all categories) are yet to be provided regular Head



Map 2.6

Masters. Rural areas have a fewer number of schools (46.04 percent) having Head Masters, compared to schools in the urban areas, of which 52.65 percent do have the Head Masters. The percentage of Head Masters in the private managed schools (62.72) is much higher than the same in the government managed schools (44.02). The highest percentage of schools with Head Masters is in independent Upper Primary schools (53.74). The percentage of such schools in urban areas is high at 62.56 compared to 52.81 in rural areas. The lowest 36.06 percent schools with Head Master is observed in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Further, it is noticed that 3,35,887 of the total 7,38,150 Primary schools (45.50 percent) had Head Masters in position in 2005-06. The remaining schools might have in-charge Head Teachers of the schools. About 94 percent Primary schools in Kerala had a Head Master; the figure is the highest amongst 35 States & UTs. The majority of Primary schools in Assam (84.67 percent), Gujarat (87.48 percent), Manipur and Mizoram (82 percent), Tamil Nadu (87.04 percent), Uttar Pradesh (80.71 percent) and West Bengal (79.21 percent), had Head Masters. In rest of the states, percentage of Primary schools with Head Masters is much lower than in the states

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

presented above. 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.

Concluding Observations

A number of school-related indicators that have been presented in the present section indicate that more schooling facilities are now available than a few years back, and more Upper Primary schools per Primary school/section are now accessible than 3 years back. All this reveals that by and large schooling facilities do exist across the country. Though majority of schools have buildings and adequate number of instructional rooms, yet despite all these achievements, there are still a few schools without a building and adequate number of instructional rooms and teachers. In addition, there are a good number of single-classroom and single-teacher schools. In many schools, more than 60 pupils sit in one classroom and a few others do not have regular head master. Majority of schools are located beyond 1 km and all these schools were not being visited by the CRC Coordinator, and many of these were not inspected during the previous year. It is hoped that all these issues will be resolved in the year that follows.

“More than half of the 11,24,033 schools are yet to be provided regular Head Masters”