

School and Facility Indicators

Introduction

Free and compulsory education to all children up to the age 14 is a constitutional commitment in India. Universalisation of education in India is viewed in terms of universal access, universal enrolment, universal retention and universal quality of education all of which plays a crucial role in achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education. However, among these components, universal access is the most important one through which free access to both Primary and Upper Primary schooling facilities is judged. Universal access in India is measured in terms of availability of Primary and Upper Primary schools/sections within a distance of one and three kilometres respectively from the habitation. Apart from distance, opening of school is also linked to the habitation's size of the population, which is 300 and 500 and more respectively in case of Primary and Upper Primary schools/sections. The national norms of distance and population size are indicative in nature as the states have their own norms in view of factors like hilly areas, bordering districts, difficult areas, Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) dominant areas, etc.

Since 1950, the country has made significant progress towards making available schooling facilities in general and Primary and Upper Primary schools/sections in particular. Hence, over a period of time, the number of schools across the country has increased many-fold that 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 the percentage of rural population served by the

schooling facilities. Schooling facilities might have further significantly improved since 2002, the year in which the NCERT conducted its Seventh Survey. It is also important to note that activities under the SSA got momentum from the year 2002-03 onwards and a large number of Primary and Upper Primary schools/sections have been opened across the country that is also reflected in the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections. Of the total schools that impart elementary education in the country in 2007-08, 15.13 percent are opened since 2002-03; thus clearly showing the impact of the SSA in creating schooling facilities across the country. In absolute terms, the number of such schools is as high as 1,89,249.

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In this section, a variety of school and facility-related indicators in respect of five school categories, that is, (i) Primary; (ii) Primary with Upper Primary; (iii) Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary; (iv) Independent Upper Primary; and (v) Upper Primary with Secondary and Higher Secondary, for all the 35 States & UTs, and the average of all states covered under the DISE in 2007-08, together with selected indicators for previous years, are presented. Wherever necessary, an indicator is also

separately presented for all the Government (Department of Education, Local Body, Tribal and Social Welfare Departments and Other managements) and Private (Aided and Unaided) managements together as well as separately for rural and urban areas. The 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 (i) Department of Education (ii) Local Body

(iii) Tribal and Social Welfare Departments and (iv) Private Aided (v) Private Unaided and (vi) Other Managements. Other managements are in fact the Government managements but are not included in the first three management types presented above. In addition to recognised schools, unrecognized schools have also been noticed but the same is not covered under the DISE. However, as has already been mentioned that a few states have extended coverage of the DISE, on their own, even to un-recognised schools (see Part I). However, the analysis presented in this document is limited to recognised schools only.

number of all schools/sections imparting Upper Primary education. This is followed by percentage distribution of schools by management and schools located in the rural areas. Distance from the Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) is the next indicator that is analysed by distance slabs, followed by a few other indicators, such as schools visited by the CRC coordinators, average number of classrooms, single-classroom and single-teacher schools, schools with enrolment below 50, and schools with classroom ratio above 60, all of which reveal useful information on different aspects of universalisation of elementary education. Presence of

Table B1
Distribution of Schools by School Category: 2002-03 to 2007-08*

Year	Number of Districts	School Category					No Response	Total Schools	Schools Located in Rural Areas
		Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	Upper Primary Only	Upper Primary with 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
2006-07	609	779482	210014	29312	108095	67601	2159	1196663	1042929
2007-08	624	805667	217442	35974	115961	69155	6576	1250775	1093093
Percentage									
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
2006-07	609	65.14	17.55	2.45	9.03	5.65	0.18	100.00	87.15
2007-08	624	64.41	17.38	2.88	9.27	5.53	0.53	100.00	87.39

* Complete coverage from 2005-06 onwards

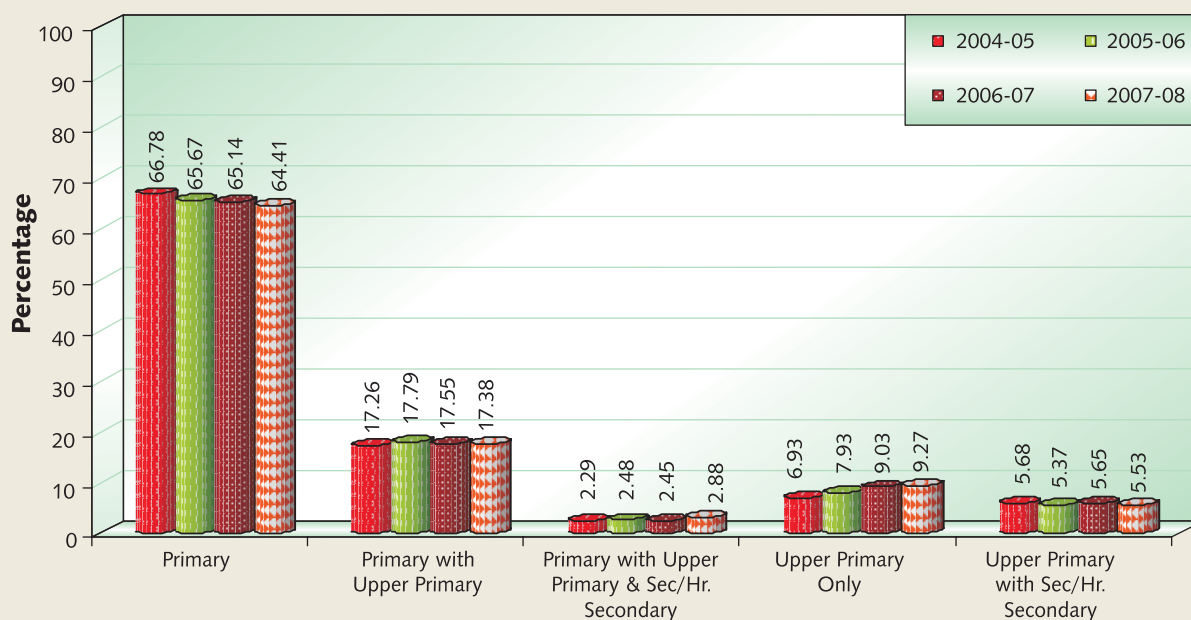
First, the total number of schools is presented. It is followed by ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections by school management. While calculating the ratio, all the Primary schools/sections are added together and then divided by the total

schools does not necessarily mean that all of them have minimum essential facilities required for smooth functioning and also for effective teaching-learning transaction. In addition to the above mentioned indicators, the following set of facility indicators have

also been analysed: availability and type of drinking water facility in schools, common toilet and girls' toilet facility in schools, and availability of kitchen shed, ramps and usable computers in schools. Further, pre-primary sections in schools, use of school building as shift school and residential schools, as well as, schools that received school development and TLM grants, have also been analysed briefly. First, the number of schools over a period of time (2002-03 to 2007-08) by school category is briefly analysed.

stagnant. Of as many as 12,50,775 schools covered from 624 districts across 35 States and UTs in 2007-08, nearly 87.39 percent schools are located in the rural areas. During the year 2006-07, information from 11,96,663 schools covered from 609 districts across 35 States and UTs was received. Of these 87.15 percent of the schools were located in the rural areas. A cursory look at the distribution of schools reveals that almost a similar pattern prevails in most of the States and UTs, with the majority of schools located in the rural areas.

Figure 2.1
Percentage Distribution of Schools by Category: 2004-05 to 2007-08



Number of Schools

The total number of schools covered under the DISE over a period of time increased from 8,53,601 in 2002-03 to 12,50,775 in 2007-08; thus showing an increase of 3,97,174 schools which is 46.53 percent of total schools in 2002-03 (Table B1). It may be observed that during 2005-06, it was for the first time that all the states got covered under the DISE. During the period 2005-06 to 2006-07, the number of schools covered increased from 11,24,033 in 2005-06 to 12,50,775 in 2007-08; thus showing an increase of 1,26,742 schools many of which were schools under the private managements. Table B1 further reveals that the percentage share of schools in the rural areas during the period 2002-03 to 2007-08 has remained almost

Obviously because of its size, Uttar Pradesh with the highest number of districts (70), has the highest number of schools (1,80,058) as in 2007-08, which is 14.40 percent of the total number of schools across 35 States and UTs; the state could cover 1,68,969 schools in 2006-07. Uttar Pradesh is followed by Madhya Pradesh (1,29,000), Rajasthan (1,03,303), Andhra Pradesh (1,00,449), Maharashtra (87,280), West Bengal (70,010), Bihar (67,874), Assam (66,727), Orissa (59,435), Karnataka (56,441), Tamil Nadu (53,307), Chhattisgarh (49,708), etc. The number of schools in Bihar shows an impressive increase of 12,990 schools (23.67 percent) over the previous year revealing that the state has opened a number of new schools which is also reflected in the significant increase in enrolment (see Part III: Enrolment-Based Indicators) during the

same period. On the other hand, because of its size, Lakshadweep has the lowest number of schools (37). There are 98 schools in Daman and Diu, 176 in Chandigarh and 359 in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The other states with comparatively less number of schools are Kerala (12,426), Haryana (17,743), Himachal Pradesh (17,197), Uttarakhand (20,610), etc. Six of the north-eastern states, namely Arunachal Pradesh (4,547), Meghalaya (10,572), Mizoram (2,783), Nagaland (2,523), Sikkim (1,150), and Tripura (3,901), too have smaller number of schools imparting elementary education, compared to other states; this is because of their small size and less population. The significant increase (1,135 schools) in number of schools in Arunachal Pradesh is attributed to EGS which have been covered under the DISE during 2007-08. On the other hand, Goa has 1,503 schools as in 2007-08. The capital city of Delhi too reported only 4,742 schools that impart elementary education in its 9 districts, the number was exactly the same as in 2006-07.

“Number of schools distributed by category reveals that majority of the schools are independent Primary schools. The percentage of such Primary schools has, however, shown a declining trend over the previous years”

The number of schools distributed by category further reveals that majority of the schools (64.41 percent) are independent Primary schools. The percentage of such Primary schools has, however, shown a declining trend over the previous years. It was 65.67 percent in 2005-06 and 65.14 percent in 2006-07. Only six out of every ten schools imparting elementary education across 624 districts that reported data in 2007-08, are independent elementary schools. The percentages of other category schools are: Upper Primary only – 9.27 percent (against 9.03 percent in 2006-07); Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary – 5.53 percent (against 5.65 percent in 2006-07); and Primary integrated with Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary – 2.88 percent (against 2.45 percent in 2006-07).

It is further observed that the percentage of Upper Primary schools has significantly improved over a period of time from 2002-03 (5.96 percent) to 2007-08 (9.27 percent) which may be because of the SSA intervention

that would have created demand for Upper Primary schools/sections. During 2005-06 and 2006-07, the same has increased from 7.93 to 9.03 percent and to 9.27 percent in 2007-08. In absolute terms, the number of Upper Primary schools covered under the DISE increased from 50,878 in 2002-03 to 89,164 in 2005-06 and to 1,08,095 schools in 2006-07. During the year 2007-2008, information from as many as 1,15,961 Upper Primary schools has been received under the DISE operations. This shows an impressive increase of 65,083 schools which is more than 100 percent of total Upper Primary schools in 2002-03 (Table B1). During 2006-07 and 2007-08, the number of Upper Primary schools increased by 7,866 which is 7.28 percent of the total number of Upper Primary schools in 2006-07. During the same period, the number of Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary schools increased from 35,330 in 2002-03 to 69,155 in 2007-08; an increase of 33,825 schools (95.74 percent). This shows that not only the number of Elementary schools increased from 1,31,558 in 2002-03 to 2,17,442 schools in 2007-08 but the SSA intervention has also helped in creating demand for other types of schools. This is reflected in the increase in number of Upper Primary and Upper Primary and Secondary/Higher Secondary schools during the same period.

It may be observed that different states have different shares of Primary schools in the total schools. For example, in 2007-08 West Bengal has as many as 84.21 percent (against 82.66 percent in 2006-07) Primary schools, while Gujarat has 32.72 percent (against 32.19 percent in 2006-07), Karnataka 51.15 percent (against 51.11 percent in 2006-07), Uttar Pradesh 71.15 percent (against 72.76 percent in 2006-07), Bihar 73.47 percent (against 67.39 percent in 2006-07), Jharkhand 68.67 percent (against 73.91 percent in 2006-07), Mizoram 54.33 percent (against 56.33 percent in 2006-07), and Kerala 53.95 percent (against 54.41 percent in 2006-07). The percentage of Primary schools in Delhi in 2007-08 is little over 51 percent, compared to 80.87 percent in Arunachal Pradesh.

Chandigarh, on the other hand, has only 15.91 percent (against 16.85 percent in 2006-07) independent Primary schools as majority of its Primary schools are integrated with Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary schools (63.07 percent). In Manipur, of the total 4,011 schools, 63.92 percent are independent Primary schools compared to 43.53 percent in Puducherry. The increase in number of schools covered under the DISE in Bihar in 2007-08 is also reflected in its percentage share of Primary schools which has improved to 73.47 percent in 2007-08 from 67.39 percent in the previous year; thus showing that majority of schools opened during the intervening period are, in fact, Primary schools.

The distribution of schools further reveals that the percentage of Primary schools integrated with Upper Primary schools is only 17.38 (17.55 percent in 2006-07) and the rest of the types of schools have a very low percentage to the total schools. However, in states like Gujarat (63.54 percent), Karnataka (45.28 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (31.73 percent), Maharashtra (30.39

“Percentage of independent Upper Primary schools in Delhi is only 1.88 while Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, and Jammu & Kashmir have negligible number of such schools. Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry did not report any independent Upper Primary school operating in 2007-08”

percent), and Tripura (26.28 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 1.53 percent in West Bengal, followed by 1.83 in Punjab, 1.92 percent in Assam, 3.22 percent in Himachal Pradesh, 3.61 percent in Uttarakhand and 3.77 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Chhattisgarh (4.19 percent), Madhya Pradesh (7.83 percent), Meghalaya (4.81 percent), Delhi (12.27 percent), Haryana (9.70 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (14.43 percent), Puducherry (17.07 percent), Orissa (22.72 percent), Bihar (24.62 percent), etc., too have a small number of Primary schools integrated with the Upper Primary schools. In the North-Eastern region, the percentage of Primary schools varies from 4.81 in Meghalaya to 26.28 percent in Tripura. On the other hand smaller states, such as Andaman and Nicobar Islands, have 19.22 percent, Dadra and Nagar Haveli 34.87 percent, Daman and Diu 10.20 percent and Goa 6.45 percent such schools.

As already mentioned the percentage of independent Upper Primary schools in 2007-08 is reported to be 9.27. Across the states, the percentage of these schools is low. However, in a few states like Mizoram (31.19 percent), Assam (15.11 percent), Chhattisgarh (23.10 percent), Meghalaya (15.55 percent), Himachal Pradesh (13.98 percent), Madhya Pradesh (20.44 percent), Uttar Pradesh (23.62 percent) and Uttarakhand (16.36 percent), the percentage of such schools is comparatively higher than the national average (9.27 percent). The percentage of independent Upper Primary schools in Delhi is only 1.88 while Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, and Jammu & Kashmir have negligible number of such schools. Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry did not report any independent Upper Primary school operating in 2007-08. In states such as Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan, the percentage of independent Upper Primary schools to total number of schools is very low.

The percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools in 2007-08 imparting education from Classes I to XII is only 2.88 of the total schools/sections that impart elementary education in the country; this percentage was 2.45 in the previous year. Except the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (18.38 percent), Haryana (11.24 percent), Goa (11.24 percent), Manipur (13.76 percent), Chandigarh (63.07 percent), Delhi (21.30 percent), Tripura (16.56 percent), Puducherry (32.15 percent) and Sikkim (13.13 percent), most of the other States and 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 5.53; it was 5.65 in the previous year. States, such as Andhra Pradesh (16.50 percent), Delhi (12.80 percent), Goa (13.17 percent), Haryana (17.49 percent), Himachal Pradesh (10.91 percent), Kerala (11.56 percent), Lakshadweep (18.92 percent), Maharashtra (17.94 percent), Punjab (16.01 percent) and West Bengal

(10.62 percent) are states that have a high percentage of such schools. The remaining 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 the DISE has increased impressively over a period of time. Despite significant increase, a few schools might have remained uncovered under the DISE. Efforts are being made to cover all uncovered recognised schools that impart elementary education, during 2008-09. The states and 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.

“Improved ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections 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 as envisaged”

Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections

The Programme of Action (1992) envisaged an Upper Primary school/section for every set of two Primary schools/sections. The ratio calculated for 2007-08 comes to one Upper Primary school/section for every set of 2.41 Primary schools/sections at the national level; this ratio in 2006-07, was 2.45 and in 2005-06, it was 2.57 (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. 2007-08, the average pertains to all the 624 districts/35 states from which data under the DISE was obtained. Despite increase in the number of Primary schools by 26,185 during the intervening period, the improved ratio reflects the impact of interventions being made in extending schooling facilities in general and Upper Primary in particular (significant number of schools have been opened since 2002-03 (15.13 percent of total 1.25

million schools in 2007-08 are new schools), the year in which the SSA got momentum and majority of new schools opened also have school building [80.25 percent), see Table B-3(A) and B-3(B)].

However, the ratio is still high at 2.62 (2.67 in 2006-07) in rural areas compared to only 1.53 in urban areas (1.54 in 2006-07). Irrespective of area, a declining trend is noticed in ratio during the period 2005-06 to 2007-08. In rural areas, it declined from 2.79 in 2005-06 to 2.67 in 2006-07 and to 2.62 in 2007-08. Similarly, in urban areas the ratio declined from 1.57 in 2005-06 to 1.54 in 2006-07 and further to 1.53 in 2007-08. All areas together have also shown decline in ratio during the period 2002-03 to 2007-08. From a high of 3.18 in 2002-03, it declined to 2.87 in 2003-04 and further to 2.68 in 2004-05, 2.57 in 2005-06, 2.45 in 2006-07 and to 2.42 in 2007-08.

The improved ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections 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 as envisaged. It is hoped that during the remaining period of the SSA, attention would be paid to un-served locations, which need careful analysis of available data. DISE data is very rich in nature and is available on all disaggregated levels and is of significant relevance, especially when up to date data on access-less habitations is not available. A number of activities have already been initiated under the SSA in this direction and it is hoped that more Upper Primary schooling facilities would be available in the years to come.

Further, a significant difference in ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is noticed in schools run by the Government and Private managements, and it is also true for both rural and urban areas. The ratio in Government run schools works out to be 2.94 (3.02 in

2006-07) compared to 1.32 in Private managed schools (Table B-3). However, no significant difference is noticed in the ratio in Private managed schools in rural (1.30) and urban (1.18) areas. All the three types of Government managements, namely Department of

Table B2

**Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/
Sections 2002-03 to 2007-08**

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
2006-07	609 districts/35 states	2.45
2007-08	624 districts/35 states	2.41

has been observed that the ratio in case of both the Local Body, and Social and Tribal Welfare Department is just below two but the same is not true in case of rural areas. Both in rural (2.94) and urban (2.22) areas, the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is well above two in case of schools run by the Department of Education.

It is noticed that in about 20 states, the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is better than the national average of 2.41. Many of these states have the ratio around two. Among the major states, Karnataka (2.02), have almost one Upper Primary school/section for every two Primary schools/sections. On the other hand, in a few states, such as Kerala (1.79), Haryana (1.61), Maharashtra (1.54), Chandigarh (1.09), Daman and Diu (1.71), Delhi (1.77), Gujarat (1.46), Mizoram (1.49) and Puducherry (1.65), the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is below two.

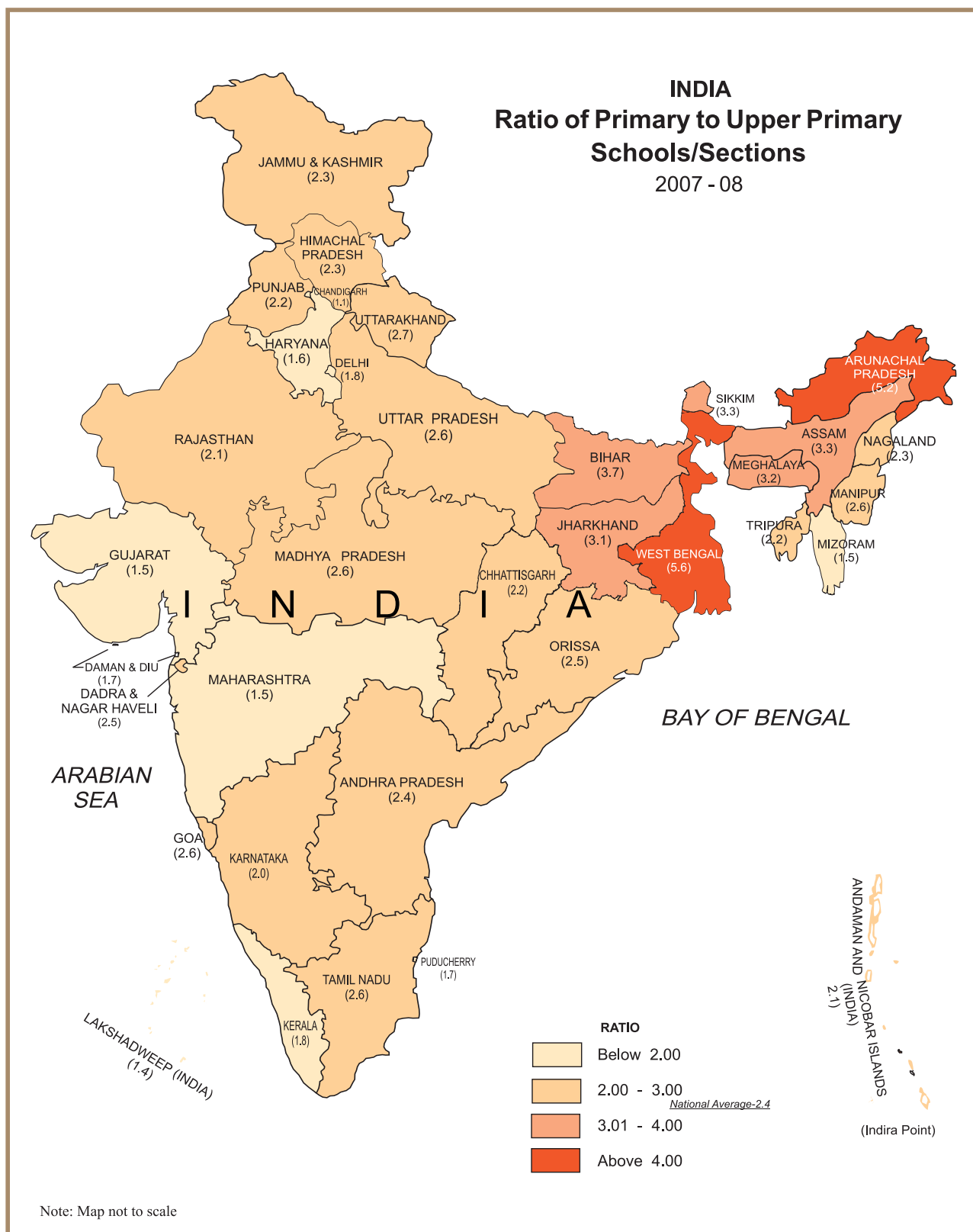
Table B3

**Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections
by Management: 2005-06 to 2007-08**

Management	Rural Areas			Urban Areas			All Areas			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Department of Education	3.23	3.07	2.94	2.31	2.35	2.22	3.37	3.14	3.00	2.87
Tribal/Social Welfare Department	3.04	2.61	2.39	1.92	1.65	1.62	3.29	2.96	2.55	2.34
Local Body	3.24	3.34	3.45	2.08	1.99	1.97	2.99	3.11	3.19	3.28
All Government Managements	3.22	3.11	3.03	2.23	2.22	2.12	3.26	3.13	3.02	2.94
Private Aided	0.87	0.78	0.84	0.92	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.89	0.81	0.88
Private Unaided	1.60	1.63	1.69	1.31	1.30	1.31	1.46	1.47	1.49	1.53
All Private Managements	1.31	1.30	1.38	1.19	1.18	1.22	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.32
All Schools	2.79	2.67	2.62	1.57	1.54	1.53	2.68	2.57	2.45	2.41

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 significant. A similar trend was also observed during the previous year, i.e., 2006-07. Further, in urban areas, it

It is observed that barring a few states, all the others have shown improvement in the ratio over the previous year. But still in a few states, the ratio is much above two. At least, seven States and UTs reported a ratio of three and above compared to six such states in the previous



Map 2.1

year. Arunachal Pradesh (5.16) and West Bengal (5.63) are the only states in the country that have reported a ratio of above 5; meaning availability of one Upper Primary school/section for every five Primary schools/sections. It is hoped that recent initiative undertaken by the state (about 3,000 Upper Primary schools/sections

have been sanctioned recently in West Bengal) would help in improving the ratio in the coming year. The ratio in Assam (3.27), Bihar (3.73), Jharkhand (3.10), Meghalaya (3.20) and Sikkim (3.31) is still high, as average number of Primary schools/sections per Upper Primary school/section in these states is well above two. All these

Table B3(A)
New Schools Established Since 2002-03 by Category

School Category	Total Number of New Schools Established	Percentage of New Schools with School Building	Percentage of New Schools in Rural Areas	Percentage of New Schools Under Government Managements	Percentage of New Schools Under Government Managements with School Building
Primary Only	127984	74.15	91.71	79.56	68.68
Primary with Upper Primary	17859	97.11	73.13	25.84	93.46
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	4017	88.87	75.40	34.65	76.44
Upper Primary Only	32989	90.84	96.70	91.06	90.57
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	6273	95.38	79.69	54.73	93.59
All Schools*	189249	80.25	90.12	74.73	74.83

* Including 127 non-responded schools. Total number of Primary and Upper Primary schools/sections opened under Government managements were 1,09,528 and 39,726 respectively.

Table B3(B)
Percentage of Schools Established Since 2002-03 to Total Schools by Category: 2007-08

School Category	Percentage		
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas
Primary Only	16.02	14.36	15.89
Primary with Upper Primary	7.43	11.48	8.21
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	13.81	7.06	11.17
Upper Primary Only	30.39	9.86	28.45
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	9.60	7.46	9.07
All Schools (%)	15.59	11.84	15.13
Total Number of New Schools Established*	170443	18534	189249

* Schools in rural and urban areas may not add to total schools because of no responses.

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. While doing so they are also advised to analyse population size of habitation and distance from the nearby school.

Location of Schools

It is generally believed that if a Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) is located near the school, the same may ensure better coordination of activities within the school and between schools falling under a CRC which

the CRC, and that 50.67 percent schools are located 1 to 5 km from CRC (Table B-4). Comparatively, fewer schools in 2007-08 are located within one kilometre from the CRC than during the previous year (Table B-4). However, a significant difference may be observed in schools located within one kilometre from the CRC in rural and urban areas. On the other hand, of the total 12,50,775 schools/sections imparting elementary education in the country, 26.70 percent are located even more than five kilometre from the CRC. Much difference is noticed in the percentage of such schools located in the rural (31.31 percent) and

Table B4
Location of Schools from the Cluster Resource Centre: 2007-08 (Percentage)

School Category	Distance		
	Less than 1 km	1 to 5 km	Beyond 5 km
Primary Only	20.11	50.67	29.22
Primary with Upper Primary	35.54	41.63	22.83
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	36.86	46.03	17.11
Upper Primary Only	25.71	50.19	24.10
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	42.62	37.04	20.35
All Schools (All Areas)	25.14	48.17	26.70
All Schools (Rural Areas)	17.86	50.83	31.31
All Schools (Urban Areas)	42.23	49.47	8.30
All Schools (2006-07)	35.36	42.16	22.48
All Schools (2005-06)	27.74	45.39	26.87
All Schools (2004-05)	23.94	46.97	29.10

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

is more specifically true for Primary schools. 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 B-4). Schools are distributed in the distance slabs of up to 1 km, 1 to 5 km and beyond 5 km, based on the DISE data.

The average of all states reveals that only 20.11 percent Primary schools are located within one km from

urban (8.30 percent) areas. Further, it may be observed that every third independent elementary school is located within one kilometre from the CRC which is also true for integrated Higher Secondary schools. About 43 percent of the Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools are located within one kilometer from the CRC.

The state-specific study of locations of Primary schools from the CRC shows that 76.73 percent schools in Delhi, 98.61 percent in Karnataka, 90.85 percent in Puducherry and 75.55 percent in Nagaland are located

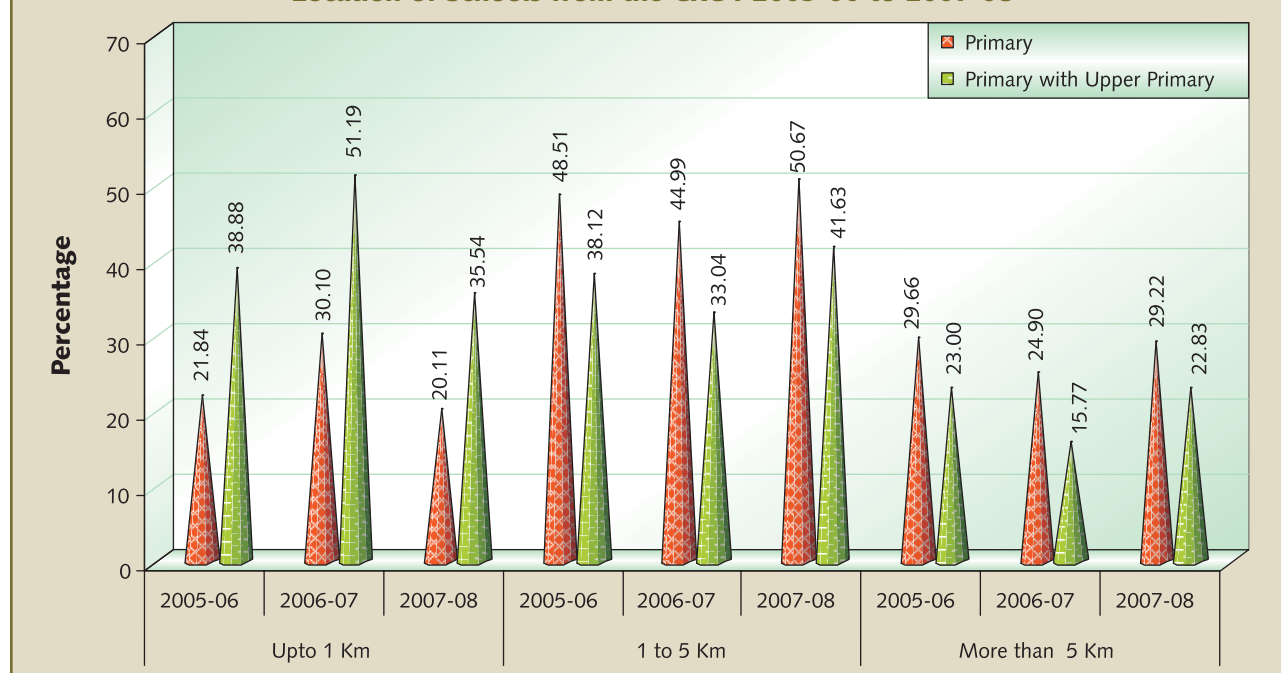
within one kilometre from the CRC. On the other hand, more than half of the Primary schools in Arunachal Pradesh (57.74 percent), Rajasthan (54.00 percent) and West Bengal (54.28 percent) are located beyond five kilometres from the CRC compared to which no such school is reported in case of Lakshadweep. Even in the UT of Chandigarh, 67.86 percent of Primary schools are located at a distance of 1 to 5 km from the CRC against only 10.72 percent in Delhi. In West Bengal, only 19.42 percent Primary schools are located within one kilometer from the CRC against 26.30 percent schools between 2 and 5 km. In Bihar, majority of Primary schools are located between 1 and 5 km as against 10.02 percent within a distance of one kilometre. It is felt that if the office of the Block

kilometres from the Block HQ against 25 percent between 5 and 10 km.

School Inspection

Besides visit by the CRC Coordinators, the school inspectors are also supposed to visit schools. Table B-5 shows the schools visited by the CRC Coordinator and inspected by the officers during the previous academic year. Nearly 71.64 percent of the total schools (all categories) were visited by the CRC Coordinators during the previous academic year, i.e. 2006-07, against 63.46 percent schools in 2005-06. However, the percentage of schools inspected (58.99 percent) was a bit lower than the schools visited by the CRC Coordinators (71.64 percent).

Figure 2.2
Location of Schools from the CRC : 2005-06 to 2007-08



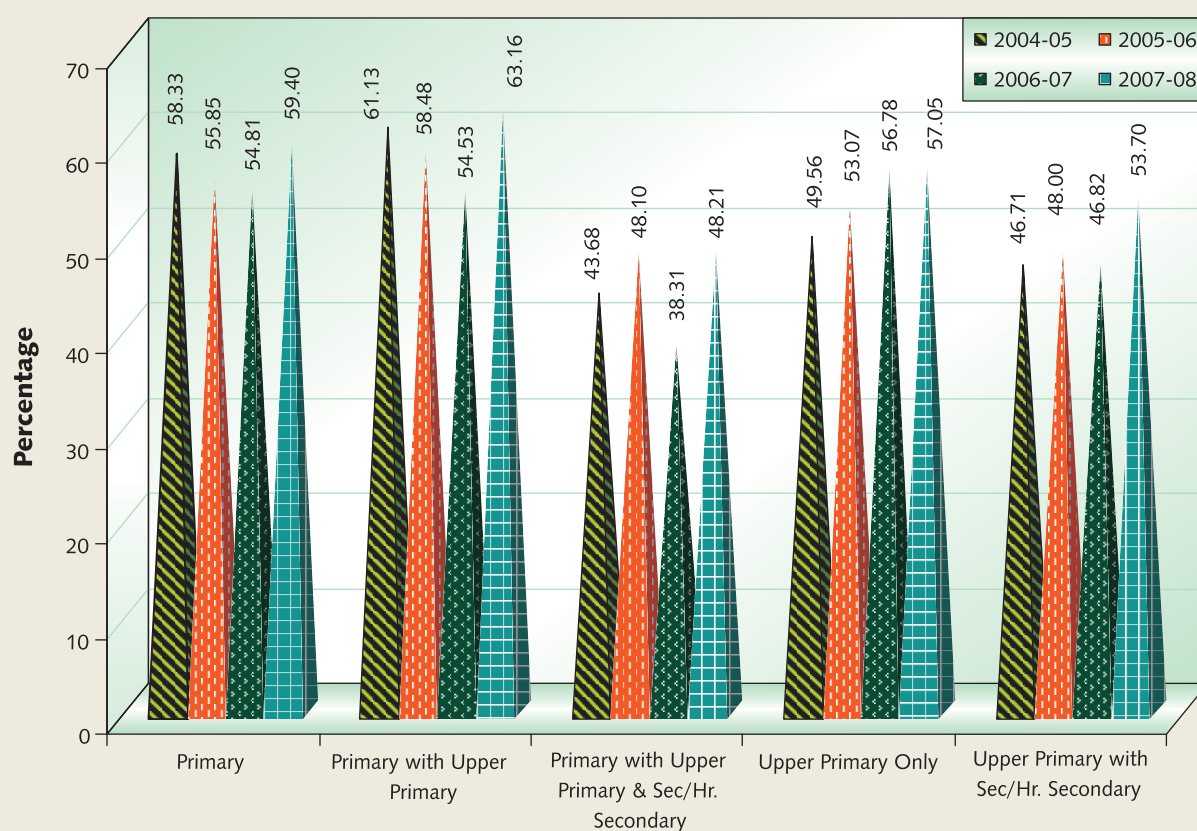
Education Officer/Block Resource Centre (BRC) Coordinator is located near the schools, it helps in providing better guidance to school Head Master/Head Teacher. To examine it, the location of schools from the Block HQ is analysed by school category. The data reveals that 75 percent Primary schools are located beyond five kilometres from the Block HQ against 25 percent schools within a distance of five kilometres. About 28 percent schools imparting elementary education are located within a distance of five

It is also observed that the number of schools visited and inspected was much higher in rural areas than the same in urban areas, which is true for all types of schools. Further, it may be observed that only five out of 10 schools (all categories) in urban areas were visited by the CRC Coordinators compared to eight out of 10 in schools located in rural areas. On the other hand, six out of 10 schools, both in rural and urban areas, were inspected during the previous academic year, that is, 2006-07 which is quite similar to the pattern in 2005-06.

Table B5
Schools Visited by CRC Coordinators and Schools Inspected : 2006-07

School Category	Percentage Schools					
	Visited by CRC Coordinator			Inspected		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	75.23	77.29	54.96	59.40	59.86	55.19
Primary with Upper Primary	73.38	78.25	52.98	63.16	65.81	52.08
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	43.91	50.86	33.13	48.21	52.03	42.37
Upper Primary Only	68.79	71.08	47.08	57.05	57.67	51.21
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	48.20	51.30	38.75	53.70	53.01	55.32
All Schools (2006-07)	71.64	74.80	50.07	58.99	59.93	52.87
All Schools (2005-06)	63.46	66.22	45.30	53.99	54.71	49.70
All Schools (2004-05)	62.33	65.30	43.49	55.29	55.97	52.53

Figure 2.3
Percentage Distribution of Schools Inspected

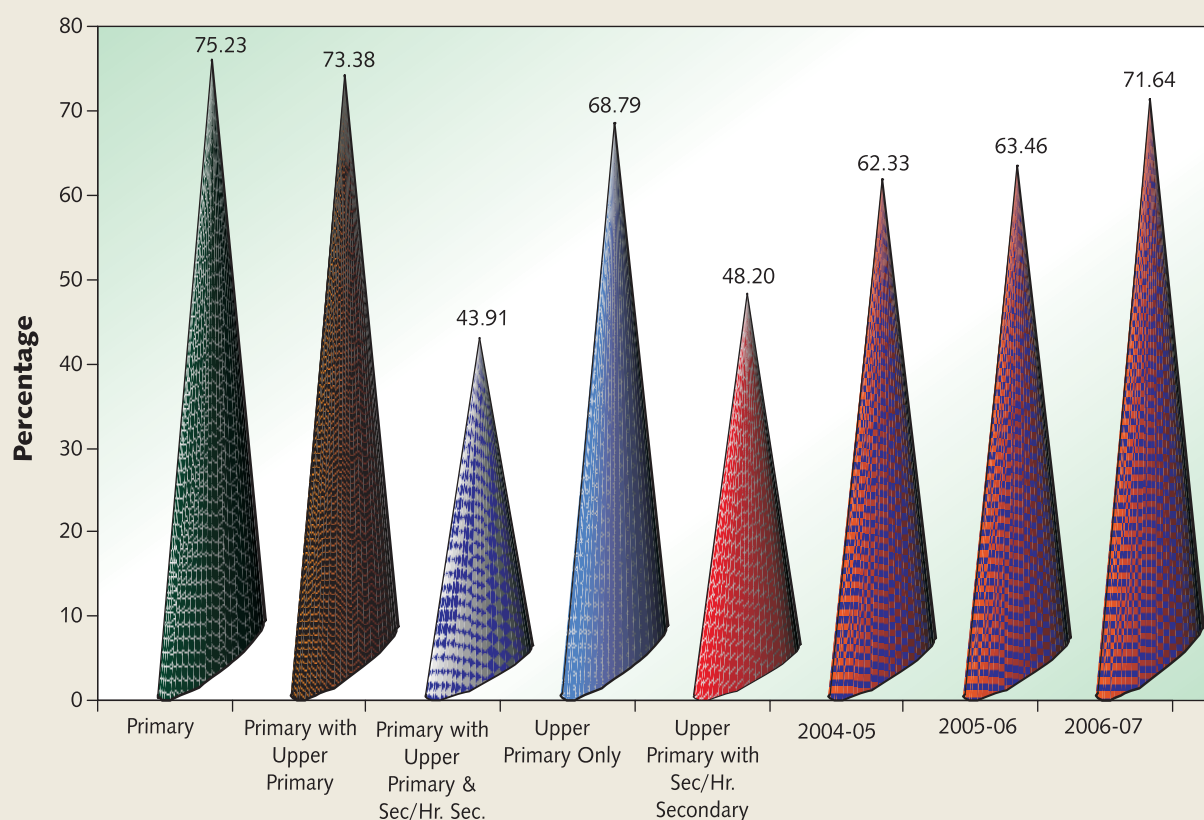


The percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools visited and inspected was much lower in the case of other types of schools. The Primary schools visited were about 75.23 percent (against 66.69 percent in 2005-06), and those inspected were 59.40 percent (against 54.81 percent in 2005-06). In about 20 states, the CRC Coordinators visited more than 75 percent Primary schools. A few of such states are: Dadra and Nagar Haveli (90.40 percent), Andhra Pradesh (82.92 percent), Assam (75.77 percent), Chhattisgarh (89.59 percent), Gujarat (79.01 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (85.92 percent), Jharkhand (86.21 percent), Karnataka

Head Master in School

On the one hand, a few schools were not visited by the CRC Coordinators or inspectors, and on the other, a good number of schools are yet to be provided with a regular Head Master. The DISE 2007-08 data reveals that a little more than half of the total (all categories) schools are yet to be provided with regular Head Masters as the percentage of such schools reported is only 47.94. In rural areas the number of schools having Head Masters, (46.66 percent), compared to schools in urban areas (57.27 percent) is much low. It has also been

Figure 2.4
Percentage Distribution of Schools Visited by CRC Coordinator : 2006-07



(85.94 percent), Madhya Pradesh (88.37 percent), Maharashtra (89.44 percent), Manipur (96.65 percent), Mizoram (91.87 percent), Orissa (86.18 percent), and Uttarakhand (80.82 percent). The percentage of such schools was as low as 10.80 percent in Delhi, 6.54 percent in Puducherry, 37.50 percent in Lakshadweep, 40.43 percent in Punjab and 52.50 percent in Tamil Nadu.

observed that the percentage of Head Masters in the private managed schools (64.25) is much higher than the same in the government managed schools (44.07), which is quite similar to the percentage in the previous year. The highest percentage of schools with Head Masters is in independent Elementary schools (60.52). The percentage of such schools in urban areas is high at 66.59 compared to 59.10 in rural areas. The lowest

43.54 percentage of schools with Head Master is observed in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Further, it is noticed that 44.09 percent of Primary schools had Head Masters in position in 2007-08. The remaining schools might have Head Teachers in-charge of the schools.

period of time, though in percentage terms, they have shown a declining trend during the period 2002-03 to 2007-08. However, the same has slightly increased to 55.73 percent in 2007-08 from 55.48 percent in the previous year. Correspondingly, the share of private managed schools (aided and unaided), during the same

Table B6
Distribution of Schools by Management : 2007-08

Management Category	All Government Managements		All Private Managements		Total Schools
	Number %	10,02,915 80.50*	Number %	2,43,895 19.50	12,50,775* 100.00
Department of Education		69.51	Private aided	28.95	70,613
Tribal/Social Welfare Department		5.59	Private unaided	71.05	1,73,282
Local Body		24.15	All Private Schools	100.00	2,43,895
Other Managements		0.75	Increase over Previous Year	18,260	54,112
All Government		100.00			

*Including 0.32 percent non-responding schools.

Further, it has been observed that more than 94 percent of the Primary schools in Gujarat and Kerala had a Head Master; the figure is the highest amongst 35 States and UTs. The majority of Primary schools in Delhi (89.53 percent), Meghalaya (87.29 percent), Tamil Nadu (91.74 percent), Uttar Pradesh (76.36 percent), West Bengal (66.64 percent) and Sikkim (76.00 percent), had Head Masters. In the remaining states, the percentage of Primary schools with Head Masters is much lower than the states presented above. A few of such states are Andhra Pradesh (14.86 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (4.38 percent), Chhattisgarh (6.37 percent), Karnataka (10.83 percent), Madhya Pradesh (11.15 percent) and Tripura (15.46 percent). 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.

School Management

The number of schools run by the government management covered under the DISE increased over a

period, has increased significantly. About 80 percent (10,02,915 schools) of the total 12,50,775 schools in 2007-08 are government run schools; this percentage was 81.14 (9,67,250 schools) during the previous year. In 2002-03, the percentage of schools run by government managements was as high as 87.30. The

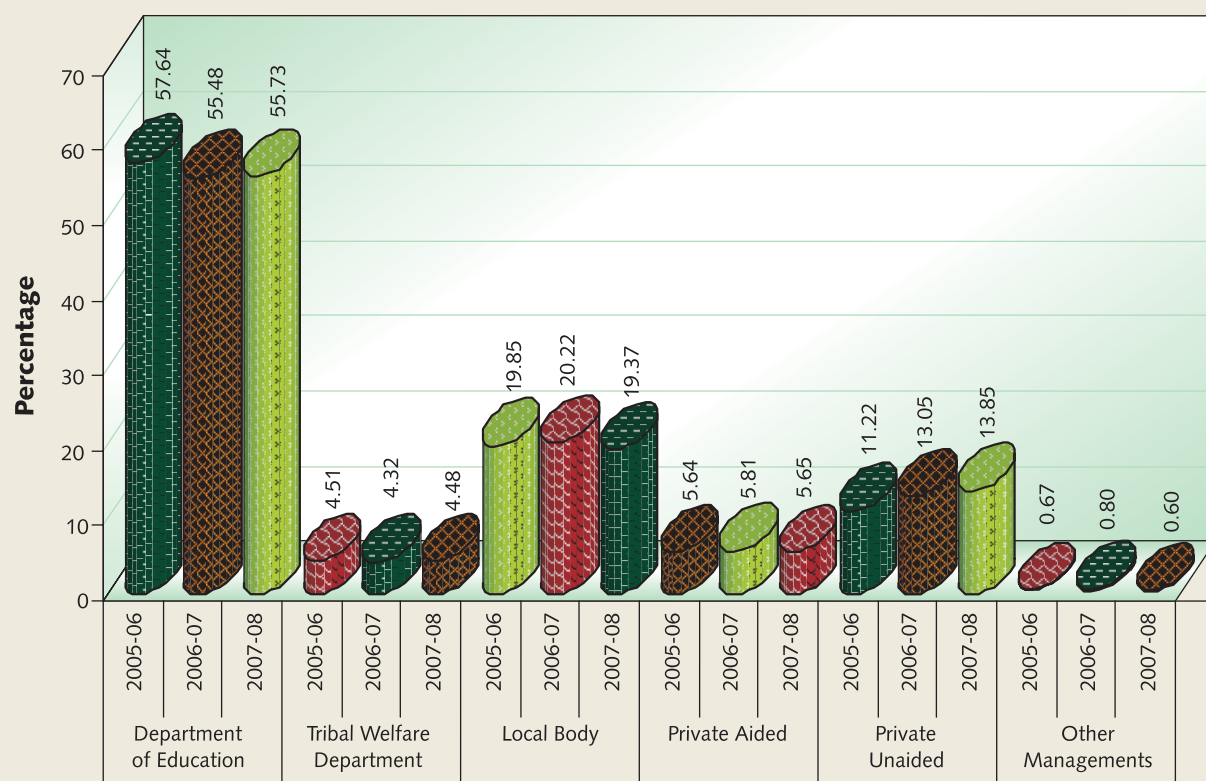
“About 80 percent of the total schools are being run by the government management, among them 69.51 percent are being run by the Department of Education alone”

government-run schools in 2007-08 include schools run by the Department of Education (69.51 percent), Local Bodies (24.15 percent) and the Tribal Welfare Department (5.59 percent). It also includes 0.75 percent other management schools which do not come under the above three management categories. About 0.32 percent schools did not report management type. The balance of 2,43,895 schools (19.50 percent, all category schools) in 2007-08 have private management. There were 2,25,635 (18.86 percent) such schools during the previous year. Within the private managed schools, 28.95 percent (70,613 schools) are private aided schools and the remaining 71.05 percent (1,73,282 schools) are private unaided schools. The corresponding figures in 2006-07 were

30.79 percent (69,473 schools) private aided and 69.21 percent (1,56,162 schools) private unaided schools. This shows that with improved coverage under the DISE, the 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, 16.86 percent in 2005-06, 18.86 percent in 2006-07 and to 19.50 percent in 2007-08. Correspondingly, the share of government-run schools to total schools declined. It may also be of interest to know that the percentage of government and government aided schools is as high as 85.83 which show that nine out of every ten schools imparting elementary education in the country are funded by the government.

the share of the Department of Education has declined from 57.64 percent in 2005-06 to 55.73 percent in 2007-08. During the previous year, i.e., 2006-07, the percentage of such schools was 55.48. The Department of Education runs 59.07 and 32.78 percent (all categories) schools in rural and urban areas, respectively. Their respective percentages during the previous year were 58.85 and 33.03. It is further observed that a number of states in 2007-08 have a much higher percentage of schools (all categories) run by the Department of Education than the national average of 55.73 percent which is quite similar to the pattern in the previous year. For instance, states like Arunachal Pradesh (93.20 percent), Bihar (98.08

Figure 2.5
Percentage Distribution of Schools by Management



Department of Education Management

It may be observed that about 80 percent of the total schools are being run by the government management, among them 69.51 percent are being run by the Department of Education alone. Further, it is observed that between government management,

percent), Jharkhand (93.00 percent) and Tripura (95.72 percent) have more than 90 percent such schools. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Andhra Pradesh is only 2.76, in Maharashtra 0.20, in Delhi 20.96, in Gujarat 9.69, in Kerala 36.93 and in Tamil Nadu 7.89. All the schools in Lakshadweep are being managed by the Department of Education and

it has not reported any school under any other management.

The category-wise distribution of schools (all categories) run by the Department of Education shows that on an average 60.66 percent (against 60.82 percent in 2006-07) of the total Primary schools in the country are being run by the Department of Education itself. About 85 percent of the total Primary schools are being run by the government management. A cursory look,

(0.91 percent), the percentage of Primary schools run by the Department of Education is much lower than the national average of 60.66 percent.

About 78 percent of the total Upper Primary schools are being run by the Government management amongst which the majority of such schools are being run by the Department of Education. The percentage share of such schools run by the Department of Education alone in 2007-08 is 66.58 against 66.51

Table B7
Percentage of Schools by Management and Category : 2007-08

School Category	School Management					
	Department of Education	Tribal/Social Welfare Department	Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Other Government Managements
Primary Only	60.66	4.70	21.29	2.98	9.47	0.61
Primary with Upper Primary	42.48	1.39	26.98	5.07	23.15	0.37
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	22.77	4.50	2.77	13.05	54.52	2.32
Upper Primary Only	66.58	10.27	0.73	10.21	11.77	0.39
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	39.34	2.31	14.53	25.75	17.15	0.73
All Schools	55.73	4.48	19.37	5.65	13.85	0.60
All Schools (Rural Areas)	59.07	4.91	20.54	4.64	10.01	0.53
All Schools (Urban Areas)	32.78	1.58	11.28	12.71	40.29	1.11
All Schools 2006-07	55.48	4.32	20.22	5.81	13.05	0.80
All Schools 2005-06	57.64	4.51	19.85	5.64	11.22	0.67
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.

however, reveals that in many states, percentage of such schools is above 95. In Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Tripura, over 95 percent of the total Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education as against 100 percent in Lakshadweep. Assam (88.59 percent), Goa (89.73 percent), Haryana (93.94 percent), Himachal Pradesh (92.77 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (89.21 percent), Karnataka (86.17 percent) and Orissa (92.17 percent) too have majority of Primary schools being run by the Department of Education. But in states like Andhra Pradesh (2.32 percent), Delhi (3.67 percent), Maharashtra (0.19 percent) and Tamil Nadu

percent in 2006-07. In Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Sikkim all Upper Primary schools are being run under the management of Department of Education. In the states of Arunachal Pradesh (90.91 percent), Bihar (94.58 percent), Haryana (94.44 percent), Himachal Pradesh (99.83 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (98.18 percent), Nagaland (98.31 percent), Punjab (99.01 percent) and Rajasthan (92.67 percent), majority of the independent Upper Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. The states like Kerala (19.06 percent) and Tamil Nadu (41.46 percent) had only a few such schools in 2007-08.

Table B7(A)
Percentage of Schools by Management: 2007-08

State & UT	All Government Managements			All Managements*			Private Aided Managements		
	Rurals Area	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas
A & N Islands	92.01	63.04	88.30	7.99	36.96	11.70	0.32	2.17	0.56
Andhra Pradesh	87.83	36.06	78.97	12.17	63.94	21.03	2.26	9.58	3.51
Arunachal Pradesh	96.96	67.67	95.25	3.04	32.33	4.75	0.93	10.90	1.52
Assam	80.59	85.22	80.85	19.41	14.78	19.15	8.51	5.45	8.34
Bihar	98.25	96.77	98.16	1.75	3.23	1.82	1.55	1.96	1.57
Chandigarh	90.00	56.85	62.50	10.00	43.15	37.50	3.33	4.11	3.98
Chhattisgarh	94.12	64.37	91.69	5.78	35.36	7.95	0.94	3.09	1.09
D & N Haveli	94.38	83.33	89.47	5.62	16.67	6.25	4.87	0.00	4.28
Daman & Diu	88.71	75.00	80.61	6.45	17.86	10.20	3.23	0.00	2.04
Delhi	71.72	60.39	62.88	28.28	39.61	37.12	2.78	7.60	6.54
Goa	76.45	55.17	72.65	23.55	44.83	27.21	22.58	41.38	25.82
Gujarat	91.48	49.56	84.82	8.52	50.44	15.18	1.53	5.24	2.12
Haryana	87.55	52.35	83.01	12.44	47.65	16.95	0.88	9.14	1.94
Himachal Pradesh	88.67	51.60	87.04	11.33	48.26	12.93	0.11	2.01	0.19
Jammu & Kashmir	83.55	48.71	79.38	16.45	51.29	20.62	0.01	0.12	0.02
Jharkhand	95.25	74.92	94.20	4.01	24.43	5.06	1.90	9.70	2.30
Karnataka	88.00	46.24	80.83	12.00	53.76	19.17	2.21	14.20	4.27
Kerala	41.22	39.89	40.94	58.77	60.05	58.84	55.44	53.10	54.97
Lakshadweep	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	89.19	37.68	82.49	10.81	62.32	17.51	0.63	3.27	0.97
Maharashtra	80.69	33.52	70.70	19.31	66.47	29.27	15.23	40.25	20.52
Manipur	67.49	54.84	65.32	32.51	45.16	34.68	14.21	13.05	14.04
Meghalaya	38.36	30.47	37.83	61.64	69.53	62.15	55.83	58.80	56.01
Mizoram	88.75	68.55	82.57	11.25	31.45	17.28	1.44	2.88	1.87
Nagaland	79.55	35.55	73.48	20.45	64.45	26.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	91.07	79.82	90.30	8.93	20.18	9.70	4.43	4.25	4.41
Puducherry	69.17	56.34	62.73	30.83	43.66	36.98	3.06	9.44	6.12
Punjab	95.43	68.69	92.42	4.57	31.31	7.58	0.69	14.01	2.19
Rajasthan	80.24	39.10	74.85	16.55	58.17	22.00	0.43	4.23	0.93
Sikkim	77.40	36.96	75.65	22.60	63.04	24.17	3.81	19.57	4.43
Tamil Nadu	74.12	29.75	66.29	25.88	70.25	33.71	13.17	27.77	15.75
Tripura	97.34	74.81	95.85	2.66	25.19	4.15	0.71	15.12	1.67
Uttar Pradesh	79.40	36.83	75.24	20.60	63.17	24.71	3.79	6.84	4.08
Uttarakhand	85.50	42.77	82.34	14.50	57.23	17.66	2.66	11.76	3.33
West Bengal	85.05	71.27	82.08	14.48	28.62	17.89	1.24	5.76	1.99
All States	85.51	46.74	80.18	14.65	52.99	19.50	4.64	12.71	5.65

Note: * Including private aided managements.

Further, Table B-7 shows that only 42.48 percent schools of Primary integrated with Upper Primary and 39.34 percent Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools are managed by the Department of Education. In states like Bihar (96.51 percent), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (97.17 percent), Jharkhand (91.61 percent), Lakshadweep (100.00 percent), Orissa (93.84 percent) and Tripura (97.07 percent), majority of Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. On the other hand, Andhra Pradesh (1.82 percent), Gujarat (8.79 percent), Maharashtra (0.17 percent) and Tamil Nadu (1.29 percent) have much less number of such schools being run by the State Education Department. 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.

Tribal/Social Welfare Department

The percentage of schools being run by the Tribal/Social Welfare Department in 2007-08 is only 4.48, which is almost the same in the previous year, i.e., 4.32 percent. Except in the states of Chhattisgarh (46.89 percent), Madhya Pradesh (14.95 percent) and Manipur (21.59 percent), in all other states the percentage of schools being run by the respective state Tribal/Social Welfare Departments is much lower than the all-India average of 4.48 percent. Almost similar percentage share is observed in the case of other types of schools under the management of Tribal/Social Welfare Departments. However, the highest percentage is noticed in the case of independent Upper Primary schools (10.27 percent) followed by Primary schools (4.70 percent). Further, it is observed that of the total integrated Higher Secondary schools, about 4.50 percent (3.59 percent in 2006-07) schools are being run under the Tribal/Social Welfare Departments. This is quite similar to the figures for Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (2.31 percent); percentage of such schools in rural and urban areas being 4.91 and 1.58 respectively.

Local Body Management

The percentage of schools under Local Body management in 2007-08 (19.37 percent) shows slight improvement over the previous year (20.22 percent). However, in a few states, the percentage of such schools is higher than the all-India average. This percentage is as high as 68.84 in Andhra Pradesh, 73.21 in Gujarat, 67.72 in Maharashtra, 41.94 in Rajasthan and 55.05 in

Tamil Nadu. The capital city of Delhi too has 39.54 percent of schools under Local Body management. The remaining states have below five percent schools being run by the Local Body management that is true for both rural and urban areas. Notably, the Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools has the highest percentage

“In Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab and Rajasthan majority of the independent Upper Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education”

under the management of the Local Bodies. Similarly, the percentage of independent Primary schools is 21.29 (against 21.79 in 2006-07), and in the case of Upper Primary integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools, the percentage is 14.53 (against 16.29 in 2006-07). In the other school categories, it varies from 0.73 percent in the case of independent Upper Primary schools to 26.98 percent in the case of the Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools. Majority of the Primary schools in Andhra Pradesh (75.49 percent), Delhi (73.39 percent), Gujarat (77.17 percent), Maharashtra (87.50 percent), Rajasthan (75.58 percent) and Tamil Nadu (65.57 percent) were under Local Body management in 2007-08. Quite similar pattern was also observed in 2006-07.

Private Management

As has already been presented above that 19.50 percent of the total 1.25 million schools are being managed by the Private Aided and Unaided managements. However, in a few states the percentage of such schools is higher than the national average (19.50 percent). Within the Private management, the share of aided management is 5.65 and that of Unaided management, 13.85. The highest percentage of private management schools is observed in Kerala

(58.84) and the lowest (1.82) in Bihar. As has already been mentioned that Lakshadweep do not have any school under Private management which is true for across school types.

More than 98 percent schools in Bihar are being managed by the Department of Education alone. The aided and un-aided private management together also have high percentage in a few other states, such as Delhi (37.12), Jammu & Kashmir (20.62 percent), Karnataka (19.17), Maharashtra (29.27), Meghalaya (62.15), Puducherry (36.98), Rajasthan (22.00) and Uttar Pradesh (24.71). In most of these cases, schools run by the Private Un-aided management is more than those run by Private Aided management. Of the 58.84 percent schools under Private management in Kerala, the share of Aided management is 54.97 and that of Un-aided management, only 3.86.

The state-wise distribution of schools having Private Aided management [Table B7(A)] further shows that their number is as high as 20.52 percent in Maharashtra, 25.82 percent in Goa, and 15.75 percent in Tamil Nadu. Delhi too has 6.54 percent schools under Private Aided management and Chandigarh 3.98 percent. Meghalaya, a north-eastern state, has a high percentage (56.01) of such schools as in 2007-08. The rest of the major states, except Andhra Pradesh (3.51 percent), Assam (8.34 percent), Karnataka (4.27 percent), Uttar Pradesh (4.08 percent), and Uttarakhand (3.33 percent), have only a few Private Aided schools. Bihar too has a low percentage of 1.57. Further, it has also been noticed that 25.75 percent Upper Primary integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have Private Aided management, and their percentage has gone down from the previous year (30.38 percent). In the rest of the school categories, the percentage varies from 2.98 percent in the case of Primary to 13.05 percent in the case of Primary integrated with the Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary

schools that is almost similar to the percentage in the previous year.

It has also been observed that barring Primary integrated with Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (33.14 percent), the majority of other types of schools in Kerala has Private Aided management.

“About 19.50 percent of the total 1.25 million schools are being managed by the Private Aided and Unaided managements. However, in a few states the percentage of such schools is higher than the national average. Within the Private management, the share of aided management is 5.65 and that of Un-aided management, 13.85”

Their percentage is as high as 55.41 in the case of Primary and 53.05 in the case of Primary with Upper Primary. Upper Primary only schools constitute 78.02 percent, and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools are 60.06 percent. In addition to the aided schools, a good number of schools in Kerala have Private Un-aided management. Meghalaya also has a good number of schools under Private Aided management (56.01 percent).

Similarly, Tamil Nadu has a number of schools across school types that have Private Aided management (15.75 percent). The states such as Bihar (54.69 percent), Kerala (33.14 percent), Meghalaya (59.64 percent), Uttar Pradesh (30.63 percent) and Uttarakhand (16.14 percent) also have a good number of integrated Higher Secondary schools that have Private Aided management. Delhi too has 11.58 percent of such schools under Private Aided management. On the other hand, Lakshadweep and Nagaland have not reported any integrated Higher Secondary school under Private Aided management. Table B-7 also presents the number of schools having Private Unaided management. It may also be noted that overall 23.15 percent (22.51 percent in 2006-07) Primary integrated with Upper Primary schools have Private Unaided management compared to 5.07 percent under Private Aided management. A few states have a higher percentage than the all-India average. On the other hand, in about 15 states, the percentage is lower than the national average of 23.15. Kerala has only 4.52 percent Primary integrated with Upper Primary schools under Private Un-aided management, compared to 79.73 percent such schools in Delhi.

It is further observed that 54.52 percent (50.98 percent in 2006-07) of total integrated Higher

Secondary schools have Private Unaided management. In this type of schools, the percentage of Private Unaided management is the highest amongst all other management types, including Government management. In a few states, such as Gujarat (66.17 percent), Himachal Pradesh (94.54 percent), Karnataka (72.93 percent), Madhya Pradesh (93.98 percent), Mizoram (84.48 percent), Nagaland (95.18 percent) and Rajasthan (83.50 percent), the majority of integrated Higher Secondary schools have Private Unaided management. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Kerala is only 14.89. It may be noted that more than 58 percent of the total schools in Kerala are being managed by the

“The rural population of the country is about 72 percent. Against this, 87.39 percent of the total 12,50,775 schools that impart elementary education in 2007-08 are located in rural areas. This percentage was 87.15 percent during the previous year”

education in 2007-08 are located in rural areas. This percentage was 87.15 percent during the previous year. Further, it is observed that barring the states of Chandigarh (17.05 percent), Delhi (21.99 percent), Maharashtra (78.84 percent), Mizoram (69.92 percent) and Puducherry (51.21 percent), the percentage of schools in rural areas in the rest of the states is above 80. In Lakshadweep, all the schools, irrespective of school types, are located in the rural areas. A few states, such as Arunachal Pradesh (94.15 percent), Assam (94.28 percent), Bihar (94.87 percent), Chhattisgarh (92.29 percent), Himachal Pradesh (95.63 percent), Jharkhand (94.84 percent), Meghalaya (93.36 percent), Orissa (93.15 percent), Sikkim (95.83 percent), Tripura (93.39 percent),

Table B8
Percentage of Schools in Rural Areas : 2004-05 to 2007-08

School Category	Year			
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Primary Only	90.94	91.09	90.85	90.94
Primary with Upper Primary	81.67	81.44	80.39	80.80
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	58.17	61.67	60.62	60.96
Upper Primary Only	91.17	90.00	89.59	90.51
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	75.02	74.50	75.59	75.33
All Schools	86.90	87.23	87.15	87.39

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

Private management and percentage of such Primary schools is as high as 57.58. In Gujarat, 58.53 percent, and Karnataka, 38.06 percent Upper Primary attached with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have private unaided management compared to 27.04 percent in Uttar Pradesh.

Schools Located in Rural Areas

It may be recalled that the rural population of the country is about 72 percent. Against this, 87.39 percent of the total 12,50,775 schools that impart elementary

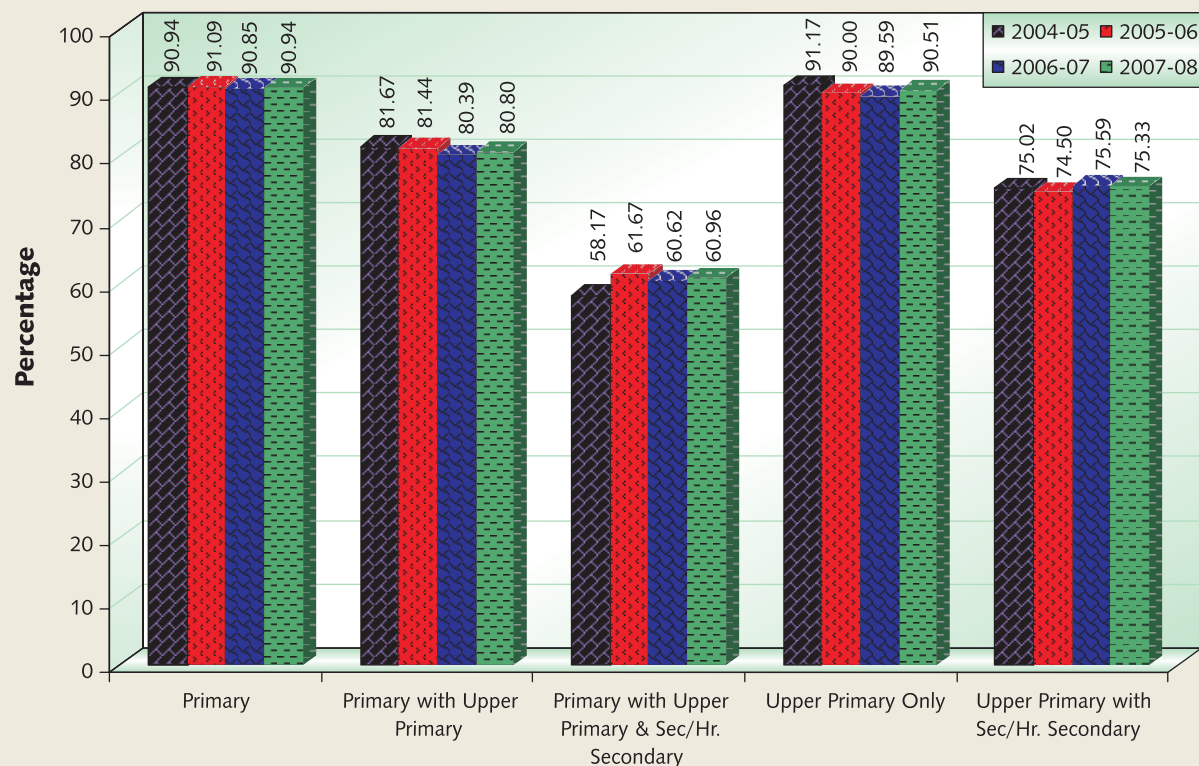
Uttar Pradesh (90.28 percent) and Uttarakhand (92.61 percent) have above 90 percent of the schools located in rural areas as it was in 2007-08.

Further, it has also been noticed that the majority of schools, except integrated Higher Secondary schools (60.96 percent), are located in rural areas. The percentage is as high as 90.94 for independent Primary schools, 90.51 for independent Upper Primary schools, 80.80 for Primary integrated with Upper Primary, and 75.33 in the case of Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. On the other

hand, out of a total 35,974 integrated Higher Secondary schools, only 60.96 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

and Uttarakhand (93.92 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 24.00 and in Chandigarh 32.14. In all other states, the percentage is well above 80. All the

Figure 2.6
Percentage Share of Schools in Rural Areas by Category



significant deviation from the distribution of schools by management in all areas.

So far as Primary schools are concerned, about 91 percent of the total 8,05,667 Primary schools are located in rural areas (Table B8). However, the percentage of such schools in 20 states is well above the average of all the 35 states. In the States and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands (93.97 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (96.33 percent), Assam (94.85 percent), Bihar (95.75 percent), Chhattisgarh (94.68 percent), Haryana (90.80 percent), Himachal Pradesh (97.35 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (92.78 percent), Jharkhand (96.79 percent), Lakshadweep (100.00 percent), Madhya Pradesh (92.25 percent), Meghalaya (96.47 percent), Nagaland (93.09 percent), Orissa (94.10 percent), Punjab (91.20 percent), Rajasthan (92.66 percent), Sikkim (97.64 percent), Tripura (96.05 percent), Uttar Pradesh (91.14 percent)

independent Upper Primary schools in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Sikkim and Tripura, and 98.21 percent schools in Himachal Pradesh, are located in rural areas. Assam, Chhattisgarh and Punjab too have a very high percentage of Upper Primary schools located in rural areas which is similar to their share in 2006-07.

Status of School Buildings

The status of school buildings, as reported under the DISE, is of four types: Private, Rented, Government and Government School in Rent-Free Building. About 72.21 percent of the total 12,50,775 schools have government buildings and 13.40 percent (against 12.05 percent in 2006-07) schools have private buildings. Another 6.46 percent schools have rented buildings (Table B9). Compared to 8.85 percent Primary schools

that have private buildings, the percentage of other types of schools which have private building is high.

About 52 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools have private buildings, 26 percent have government

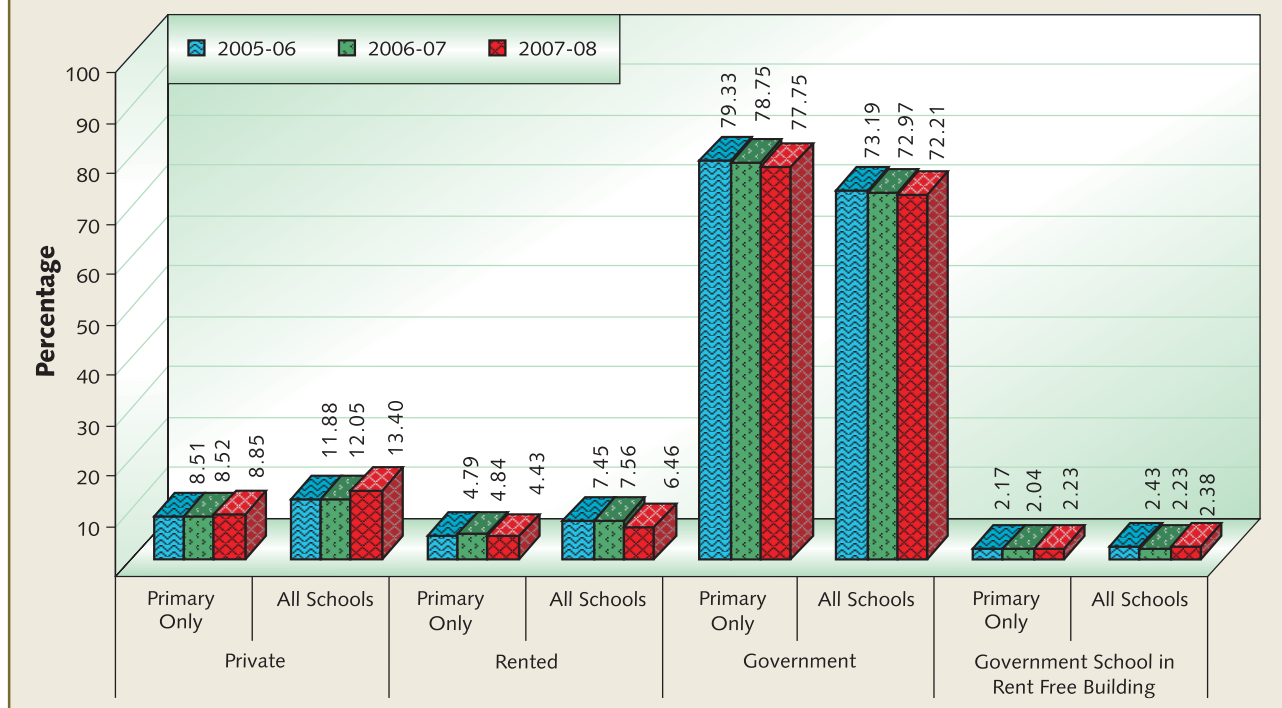
Table B9
Status of School Buildings by Category : 2007-08

(Percentage)

School Category	Building Status				
	Private	Rented	Government	Government School in Rent-Free Building	Total*
Primary Only	8.85	4.43	77.75	2.23	100.00
Primary with Upper Primary	19.25	10.82	67.07	1.68	100.00
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	51.87	15.76	26.39	2.30	100.00
Upper Primary Only	16.36	2.42	70.85	2.97	100.00
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	21.31	18.94	51.88	5.36	100.00
All Schools (2007-08)	13.40	6.46	72.21	2.38	100.00
All Schools (2006-07)	12.05	7.56	72.97	2.23	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

* Total may not add to 100 because of no responses and schools without building.

Figure 2.7
Status of School Buildings by School Category



buildings, and 16 percent of such schools have rented buildings. About 19 percent Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools also have rented buildings, compared to 10.82 percent Primary with Upper Primary schools. Altogether 2.38 percent government schools are run in rent-free buildings and 6.46 percent in rented buildings. The government and aided schools having rented buildings should be provided buildings on a priority basis. Recently, a good number of such schools

The percentage of schools with *pucca* buildings across school types has shown improvement in 2007-08 in comparison to the previous year; correspondingly percentage of other building types such as schools with partially *pucca* and *kuchcha* building has gone down. Irrespective of the school type, the percentage of schools with *pucca* buildings in urban areas is higher than the same in rural areas. All schools together in rural areas having *pucca* buildings constitute 72.20 percent (69.88 percent

Table B10
Percentage of Schools by Type of Building : 2007-08

School Category	Type of Building				
	<i>Pucca</i>	Partially <i>Pucca</i>	<i>Kuchcha</i>	Tent	Multiple Type
Primary Only	71.73	7.50	3.51	0.29	9.29
Primary with Upper Primary	74.17	4.88	0.83	0.05	17.30
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	78.23	4.66	1.11	0.02	11.90
Upper Primary Only	79.93	6.92	2.89	0.04	6.15
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	72.84	5.79	1.91	0.05	14.51
All Schools (All Areas)	72.98	6.86	2.83	0.20	10.89
All Schools (Rural Areas)	72.20	6.99	3.07	0.22	11.37
All Schools (Urban Areas)	79.11	6.02	1.09	0.07	7.55
All Schools (2006-07)	70.63	8.23	2.76	0.20	10.31
All Schools (2005-06)	70.56	8.39	1.78	0.12	10.41
All Schools (2004-05)	69.96	9.19	1.84	0.11	10.23

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.

across the county have been sanctioned buildings under the SSA, many of which are under construction.

Type of School Buildings

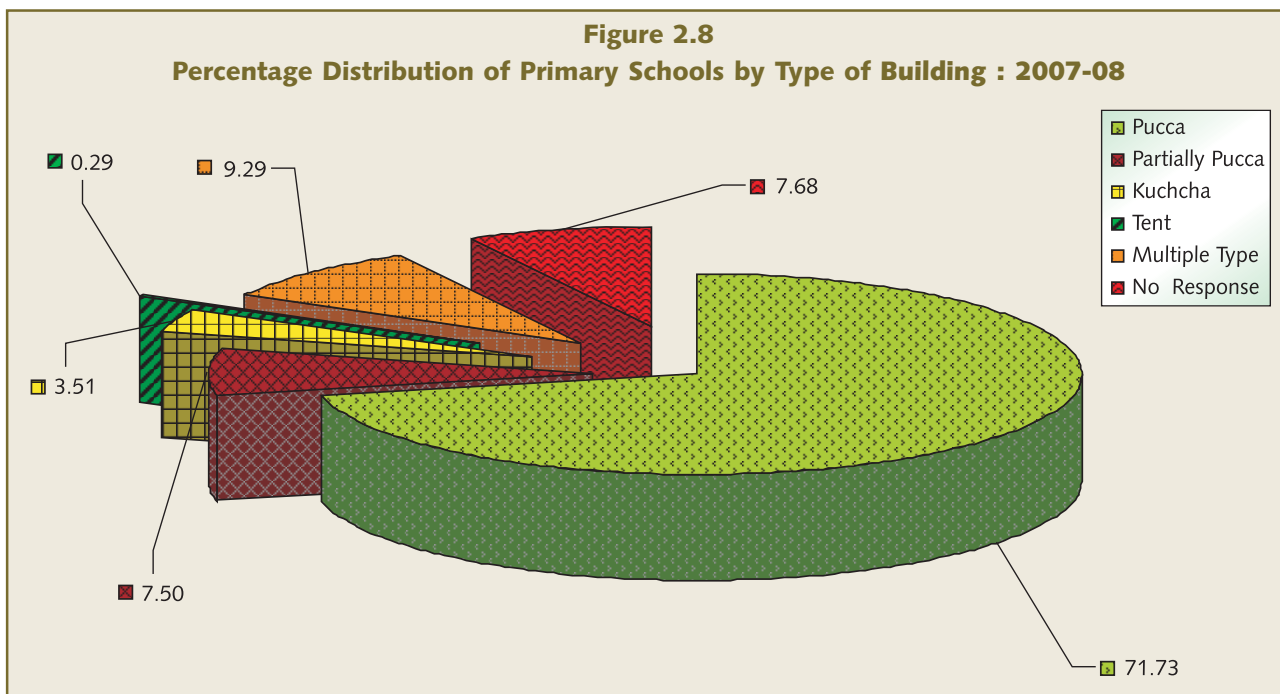
Information on the type of building in the case of each of the 1.25 million schools imparting elementary level education across the country is available with the DISE database. The percentage distribution of schools is categorized by the type of building. *Pucca* (permanent), partially *pucca* (semi-permanent), *kuchcha* (temporary) etc. are the different types of buildings that accommodate schools across the country. Schools having more than one type of building are termed as having a multiple-type building.

in 2006-07) against 79.11 percent (76.84 percent in 2006-07) in urban areas. About 6.86 percent (8.23 percent in 2006-07) schools have partially *pucca* buildings, 6.99 percent are in rural areas and 6.02 percent in urban areas. About 3.00 percent and 1.09 percent schools in rural and urban areas, respectively have *kuchcha* buildings. A large number of schools, both in rural (11.37 percent) and urban areas (7.55 percent), have multiple-type buildings (Table B 10). 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.

The distribution of schools by type of building shows that 71.73 percent (70.12 percent in 2006-07) Primary schools have *pucca* (permanent) buildings as

compared to 7.50 percent (9.08 percent schools in 2006-07) having partially *pucca* buildings and 3.51 percent (3.38 percent in 2006-07) *kuchcha* (temporary) buildings. Only a few Primary schools (0.29 percent) are functioning in tents. In addition, about 9.29 percent Primary schools had multiple-type school buildings in 2007-08. This, otherwise, indicates that a good number

states having more than 90 percent of Primary schools with *pucca* buildings are Chandigarh (96.43 percent), Goa (95.95 percent), Haryana (98.07 percent), Karnataka (90.42 percent), Punjab (96.44 percent), Uttar Pradesh (95.45 percent) and Uttarakhand (93.35 percent). However, Orissa (36.16 percent) perhaps has the lowest percentage of Primary schools that have



of Primary schools are yet to be provided with *pucca* school buildings, provision for which should be made under the SSA without delay.

Primary Schools

A cursory look at the state-specific percentages of schools having *pucca* buildings reveals that none of the states have provided *pucca* buildings to all of its Primary schools. The provision of *pucca* buildings varies from 98 percent in Daman & Diu and Haryana to 4.10 percent in Mizoram. Further, it is observed that the percentage of schools having *pucca* buildings in the case of all the north-eastern states is very low. It varies from 10.69 percent in Manipur to 51.66 percent in Tripura. The percentage of such schools is 76.89 in Kerala, 56.20 in Tamil Nadu, and 65.61 in Delhi. About 58 percent Primary schools in Bihar and 92 percent in Rajasthan also have *pucca* school buildings compared to 61.01 percent in Jharkhand. Further, it may be observed that

pucca buildings amongst the larger states. The same in West Bengal is also low at 56.98 percent.

The percentage of Primary schools having partially *pucca* buildings (7.50 percent) is lower than the schools having *pucca* buildings (71.73 percent). However, Andaman & Nicobar Islands (22.11 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (23.86 percent), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (47.46 percent), Orissa (16.79 percent) and Tamil Nadu (18.37 percent) are a few states which have got higher percentage of Primary schools with partially *pucca* buildings than the other states.

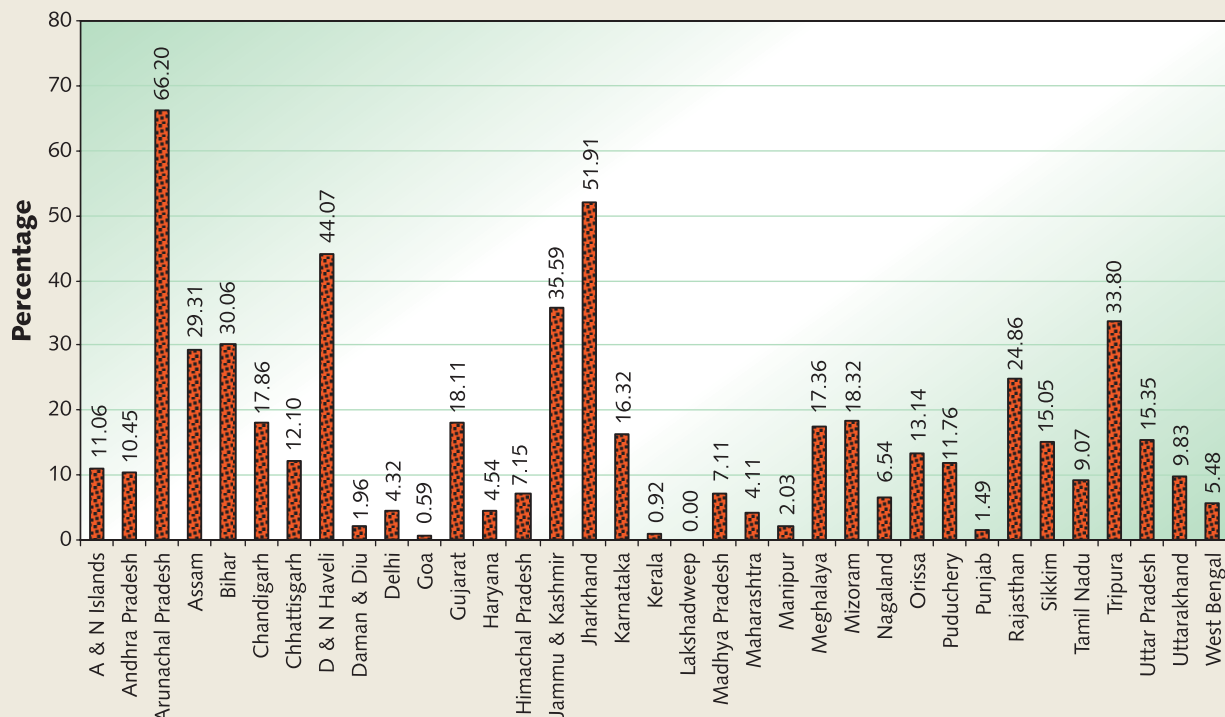
In north-eastern states, the percentage of schools having partially *pucca* buildings is also high. The percentage is as high as 74.60 in Mizoram, 57.89 in Nagaland, 46.11 in Meghalaya, 22.21 in Assam, 36.69 in Manipur, 24.47 in Sikkim, 19.56 in Arunachal Pradesh and 13.99 in Tripura. These states also have a good percentage of schools that have *kuchcha* buildings. The number of Primary schools having *kuchcha* buildings is

significant in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (34.75 percent), Assam (32.65 percent), Himachal Pradesh (3.02 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (8.70 percent), Manipur (40.83 percent), Meghalaya (13.87 percent), Mizoram (11.38 percent), Nagaland (20.55 percent), Sikkim (9.24 percent) and Tripura (8.90 percent). The condition of classrooms also reveals that the majority

more than 80 percent Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings. Further, it is observed that in Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, more than 90 percent of all such schools have *pucca* buildings. All such schools in Chandigarh, Daman and Diu have been provided *pucca* buildings. Gujarat (83.04 percent) and Maharashtra

Figure 2.9

Percentage Distribution of Schools Established Since 2002-03 : 2007-08



of classrooms in the north-eastern states need either minor or major repairs. In the capital city of Delhi, 9.07 percent Primary schools have partially *pucca* school buildings compared to 65.61 *pucca* and 22.62 percent multiple type buildings.

Elementary Schools

Percentage of Elementary schools with *pucca* building has shown improvement over the previous year. About 74.17 percent (72.58 percent in 2006-07) Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings compared to 4.88 percent (6.28 percent in 2006-07) schools having partially *pucca* buildings and another 0.83 percent (0.93 percent in 2006-07) having *kuchcha* buildings. About 17 percent (16 percent in 2006-07) such schools have multiple-type of school buildings. In 15 States and UTs,

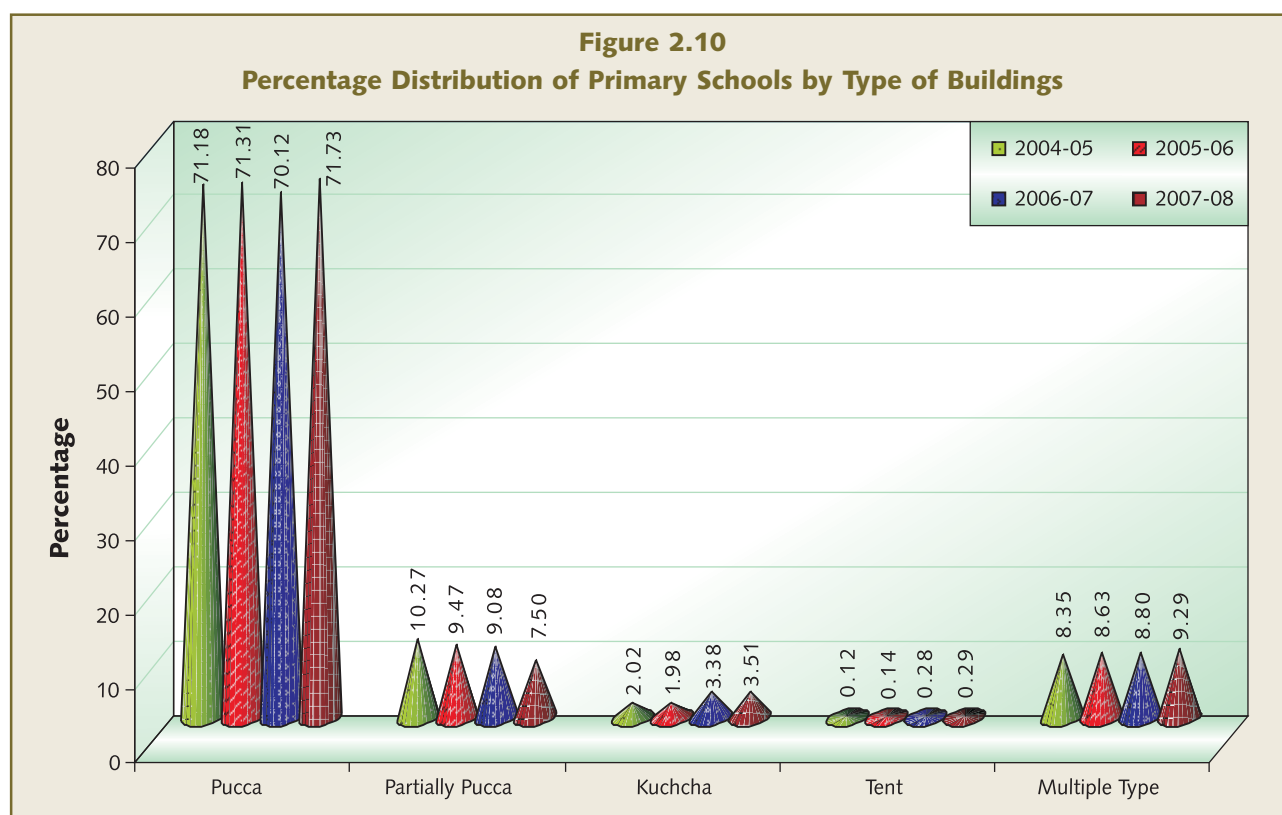
(82.05 percent),) are a few other states where more than 80 percent Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings. There are only 0.05 percent Elementary schools in the country functioning in tents; the figure was the same in the previous year.

Upper Primary Schools

It may be observed that only 79.93 percent (70.42 percent in 2006-07) independent Upper Primary schools have *pucca* buildings. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Lakshadweep and Sikkim, all independent Upper Primary schools have *pucca* school buildings. About 69 percent Upper Primary schools in Manipur have either *kuchcha* or partially *pucca* school buildings. On the other hand, most of such schools in Gujarat (94.31 percent), Haryana (99.13

percent), Karnataka (86.04 percent), Punjab (96.06 percent), Rajasthan (85.67 percent), Uttar Pradesh (95.27 percent) and Uttarakhand (94.50 percent) have *pucca* buildings. About 51 percent such schools in Delhi had *pucca* school buildings in 2007-08. Amongst the larger states, Assam has a low percentage of such schools (29.40). Mizoram has only 7.26 percent such schools. Madhya Pradesh and Kerala respectively have 88.87 and 68.46 percent Upper Primary schools with *pucca* buildings. Percentage of independent Upper Primary schools having partially *pucca* buildings is 6.92 percent (7.69 percent in

schools in Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, have *pucca* buildings. More than 24 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools in Assam, 26.13 percent in Manipur, 26.55 percent in Meghalaya, 27.59 percent in Mizoram, 21.69 percent in Nagaland and 12.87 percent in Tripura have partially *pucca* buildings. Only 67.59 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools in the national capital city of Delhi



2006-07), compared to 2.89 percent (2.87 percent in 2006-07) schools having *kuchcha* buildings in 2007-08.

Higher Secondary Schools

It may be noticed that not all the integrated Higher Secondary schools have *pucca* buildings. Only 78.23 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools have *pucca* buildings, 4.66 percent have partially *pucca*, and 1.11 percent only *kuchcha* buildings. About 12 percent of such schools have multiple-type of school buildings. Further, it is observed that more than 80 percent of integrated Higher Secondary

had *pucca* buildings in 2007-08 and another 3.99 percent schools had partially *pucca* and 28 percent multiple type buildings.

Average 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. Each school covered under the scheme were to be provided with two classrooms and a verandah. The DPEP, launched in 1994-95, also provided additional classrooms to a

number of schools but only to Primary schools/ sections and in 272 districts across 18 states. In 2001, the remaining districts were covered under the SSA and a number of new schools were opened (with buildings) which is reflected in the analysis presented above. In addition, a good number of schools were provided with additional classrooms. Table B-11 presents the average number of instructional rooms by school category which shows consistent improvements over the previous years.

Irrespective of the school type, there were on an average 4.3 classrooms per school imparting elementary

(3.4 in 2006-07) per school, compared to 7.2 classrooms in a Private school (7.3 in 2006-07). Further, it may be observed that Primary schools have an average of 3.0 instructional rooms (Government schools - 2.8 and Private schools - 4.8). A significant difference is also noticed in the average number of instructional rooms in Primary schools located in rural (2.8 classrooms) and urban (4.8 classrooms) areas.

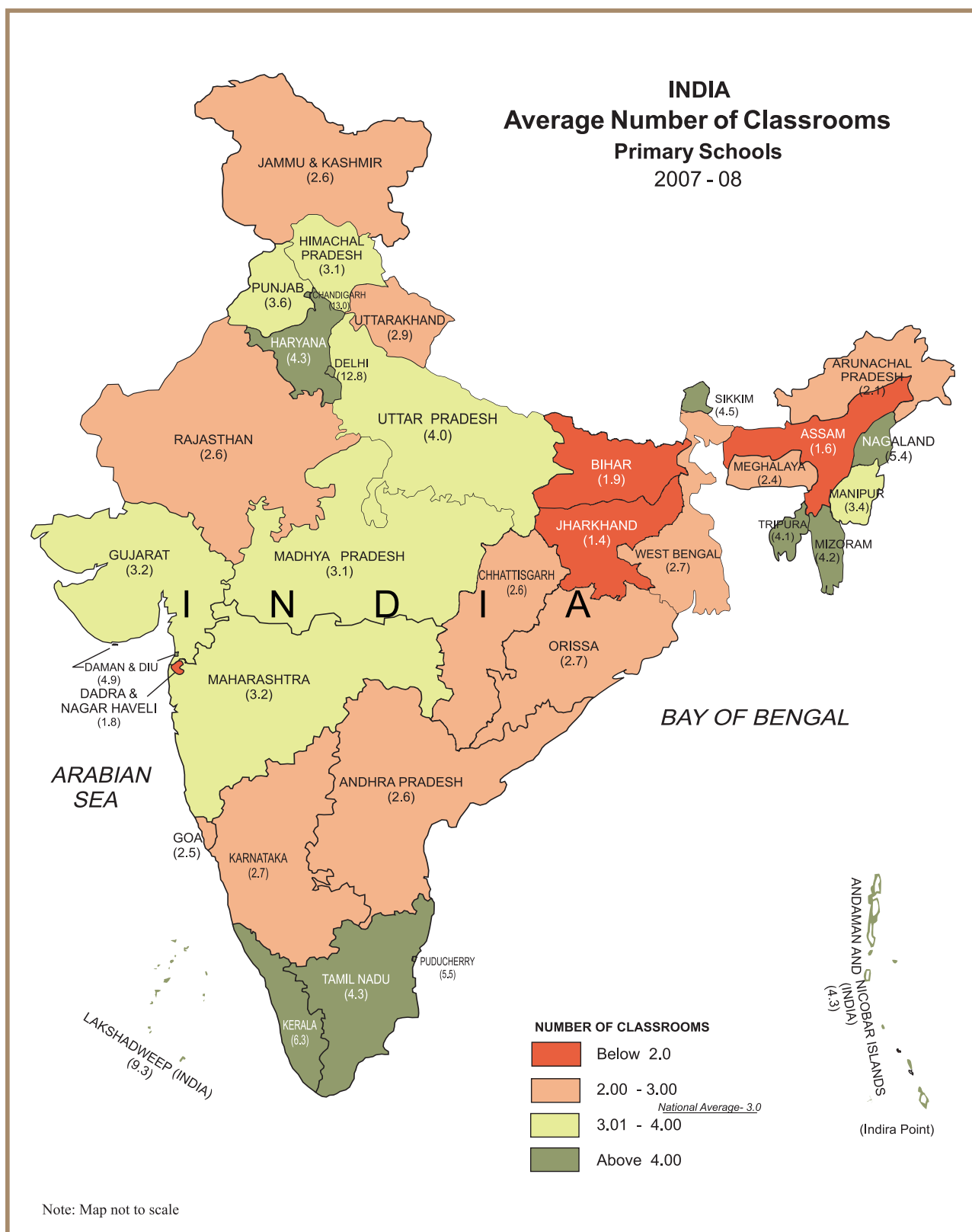
Except in Assam, Bihar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Jharkhand, Primary schools in all the other States and UTs have an average of more than two instructional rooms. Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand respectively have

Table B11
Average Number of Classrooms by School Category : 2007-08

School Category	Number of Classrooms				
	All Schools/ All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Schools	All Private Schools
Primary Only	3.0	2.8	4.8	2.8	4.8
Primary with Upper Primary	6.5	6.0	8.2	5.8	8.2
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	11.5	9.5	14.7	9.7	12.4
Upper Primary Only	4.2	3.9	7.1	3.7	6.2
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	8.8	7.8	11.9	7.9	10.0
All Schools (2007-08)	4.3	3.8	7.5	3.6	7.2
All Schools (2006-07)	4.1	3.7	7.3	3.4	7.3
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

education across 35 States and UTs in 2007-08. Significant change is noticed over the previous year as the average number of classrooms then was only 4.1 per school which means that during the intermediary period, a good number of schools were provided with additional classrooms. However, a significant difference is noticed in the case of schools located in rural (3.8 classrooms) and urban areas (7.5 classrooms). Irrespective of the school type, schools managed by Private management are much comfortable in terms of number of classrooms compared to schools managed by the government management. The government managed schools have an average of 3.6 classrooms

only 1.6, 1.9 and 1.3 classrooms per school compared to 1.8 in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Chandigarh (13.0 classrooms), Kerala (6.3 classrooms), Nagaland (5.4 classrooms), Mizoram (4.2 classrooms), Puducherry (5.5 classrooms), Punjab (3.6 classrooms) and Himachal Pradesh (3.1 classrooms), have average number of classrooms well above the national average of 3.0 classrooms. It is further revealed that on an average, an Elementary school has 6.5 classrooms compared to 4.2 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 11.5 and 8.8 classrooms



Map 2.2

Figure 2.11
Average Number of Classrooms : All Government Managed Schools

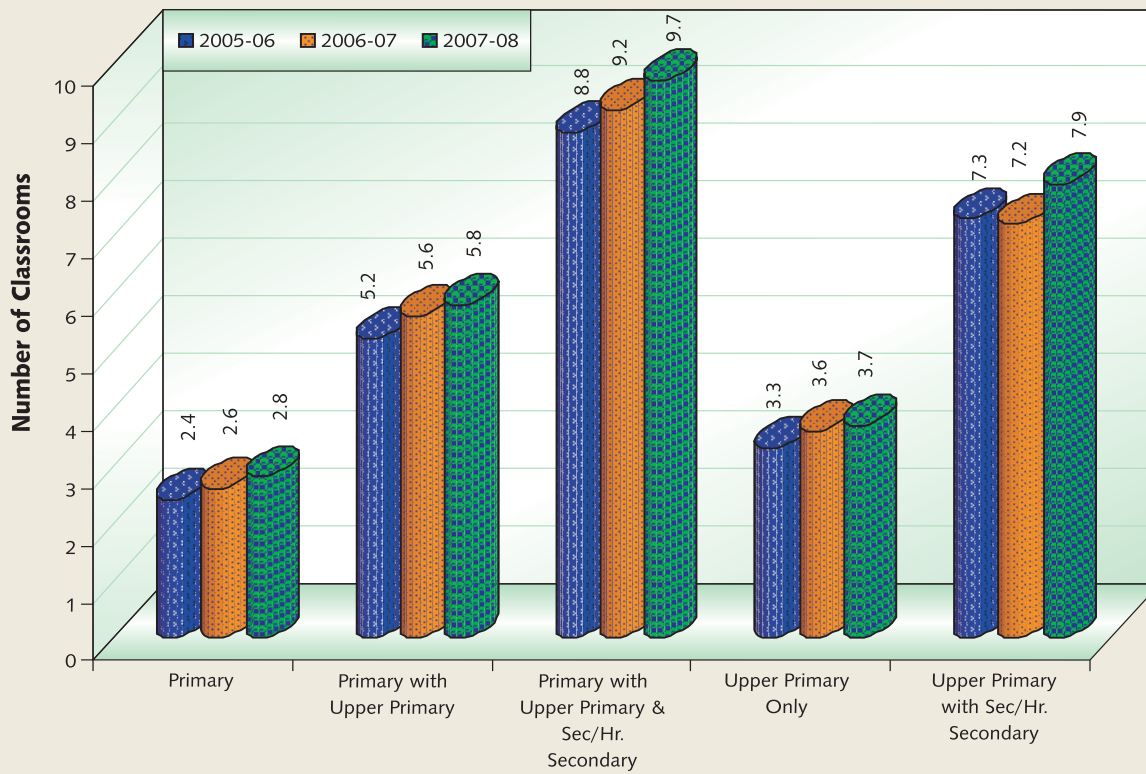
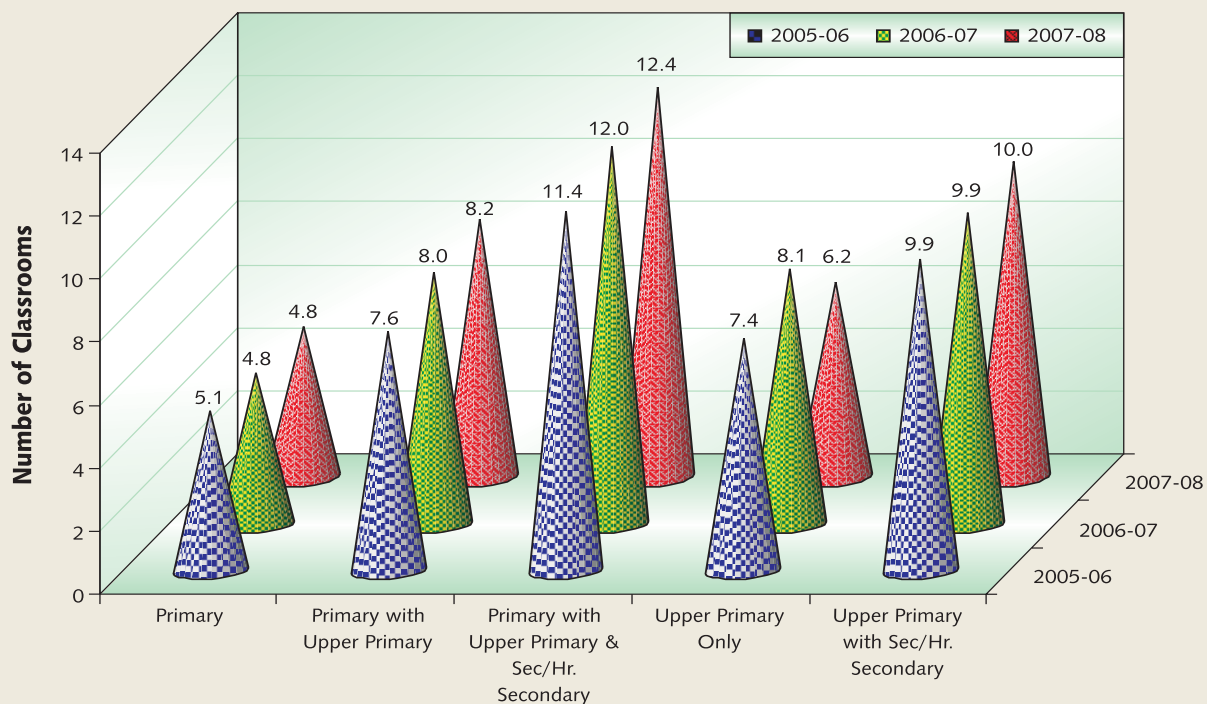
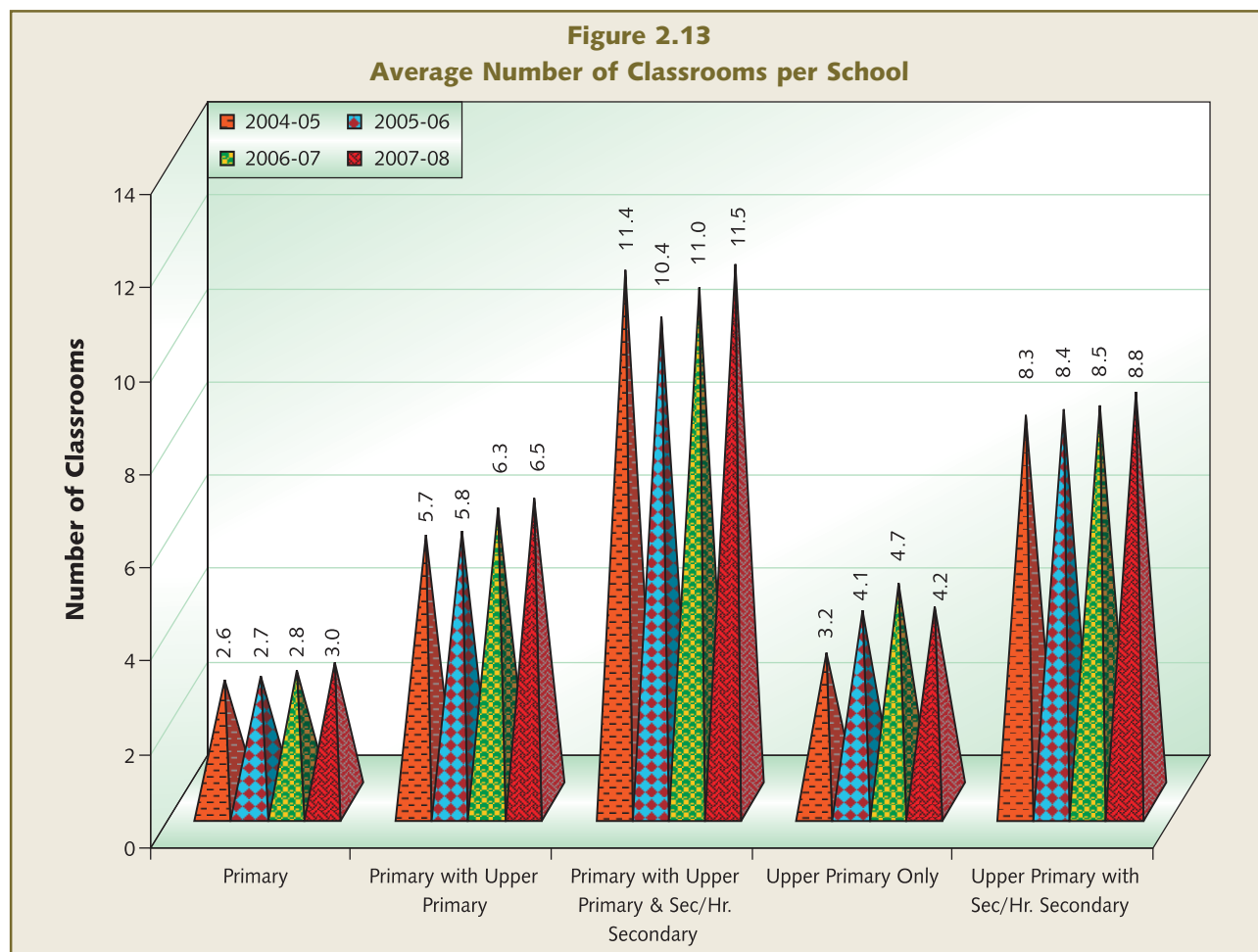


Figure 2.12
Average Number of Classrooms : All Private Managed Schools



respectively. Delhi, Kerala and a few smaller states, such as Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry, have high average across school categories. In Chandigarh, the average varies from 13.0 classrooms in Primary schools to 37.1 classrooms in Upper Primary attached

average of more than two classrooms. Despite significant achievements, a few schools still may not have adequate number of classrooms which is not reflected in the average number of rooms presented above (Table B-11). Therefore, in addition to the average number of



to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools, and in Kerala, it varies from 6.3 classrooms in Primary schools to 23.9 classrooms in Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. In Delhi, Primary schools have an average of 12.8 classrooms compared to 14.7 in Elementary, 33.0 in integrated Higher Secondary, 12.1 in independent Upper Primary, and 22.5 in Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

Single-Classroom Schools

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

classrooms, single-classroom schools have also been analysed.

Despite a decline in the percentage of single-classroom schools during the period 2004-05 to 2007-08 (Table B-12), the DISE data reveals that a good number of schools in the country still have only one classroom. In 2004-05, the percentage of single-classroom schools was as high as 10.39 compared to 8.49 percent in 2007-08 for which the available DISE data is the latest. Though the majority of single-classroom schools (12.38 percent in 2007-08) are Primary schools, a good number of other types of schools also have single classroom. In other school types, the percentage varies from 0.64 in the case of integrated

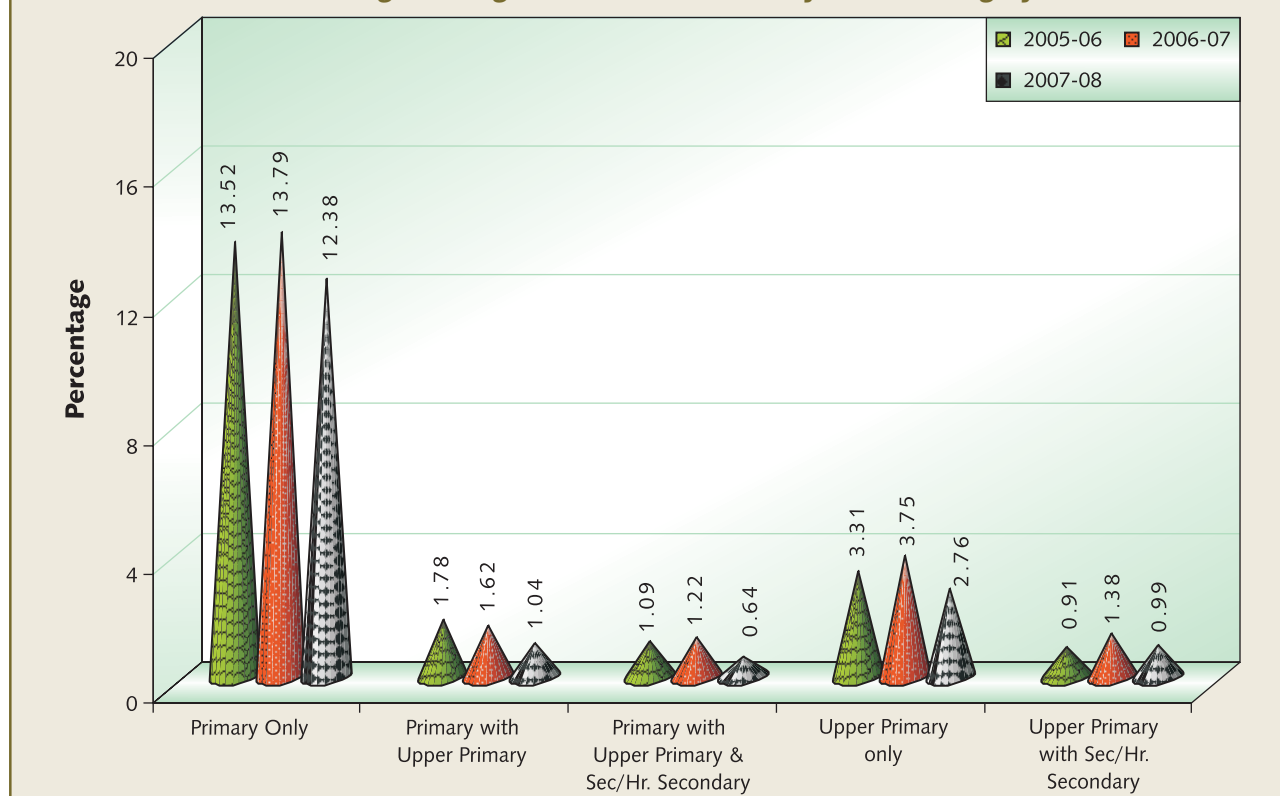
Higher Secondary schools to 0.99 in the case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary

schools, 1.04 in the case of independent Elementary and 2.76 for independent Upper Primary schools. Irrespective

Table B12
Percentage of Single-Classroom Schools by Category : 2007-08

School Category	Percentage				
	All Schools/ All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Schools	All Private Schools
Primary Only	12.38	12.91	7.12	13.04	7.19
Primary with Upper Primary	1.04	1.13	0.63	1.20	0.60
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	0.64	0.83	0.35	0.85	0.54
Upper Primary Only	2.76	2.93	1.17	2.11	5.07
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	0.99	1.18	0.43	1.01	0.98
All Schools (2007-08)	8.49	9.19	3.62	9.57	3.82
All Schools (2006-07)	9.71	10.46	4.67	10.95	4.09
All Schools (2005-06)	9.54	10.37	3.99	11.04	2.43
All Schools (2004-05)	10.39	11.33	4.45	11.78	2.62

Figure 2.14
Percentage of Single-Classroom Schools by School Category



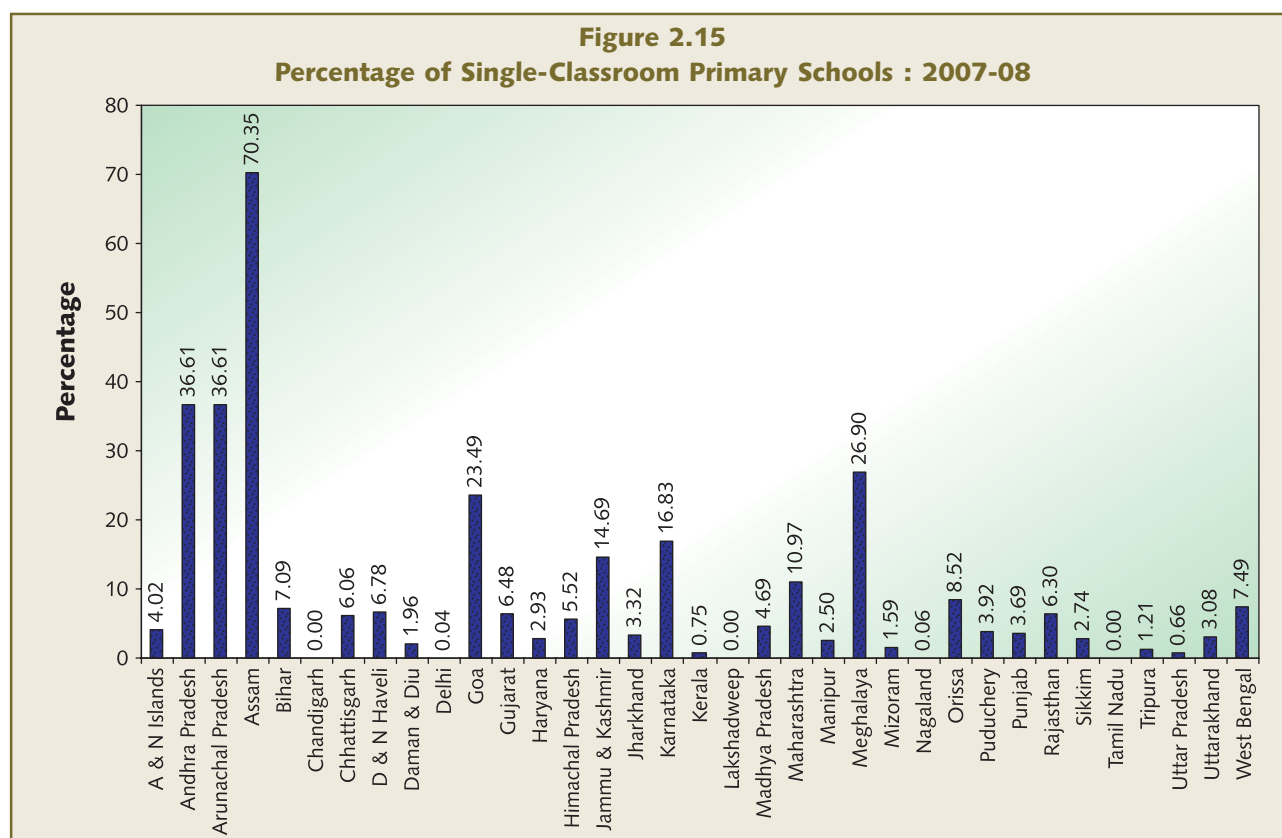
of the school type, the percentage of single-classroom schools is much lower in urban areas (3.62 percent) than in rural areas (9.19 percent). Further, a marked difference in percentage of single-classroom schools is noticed in the case of government (9.57 percent) and private managed schools (3.82 percent) (Table B-12).

Further, it may be observed that only 0.04 percent of Primary schools in Delhi and 0.75 percent in Kerala are single-classroom schools, compared to 70.35 percent Primary schools in Assam and 14.69 percent in Jammu &

especially true in the case of single-classroom single-teacher schools. Unless all schools are provided at least two classrooms, meaningful teaching-learning transaction cannot be expected to take place

Condition of Classrooms

The analysis presented above reveals that a few schools do not have adequate number of classrooms. Some of the schools that have a classroom may not be in good condition and would need repairs. This is also



Kashmir. In a few other states, like Andhra Pradesh (36.61 percent), Bihar (7.09 percent against 11.51 percent in 2006-07), Goa (23.49 percent), Gujarat (6.48 percent), Karnataka (16.83 percent), Meghalaya (26.90 percent), Maharashtra (10.97 percent) and West Bengal (7.49 percent), the number of single-classroom Primary schools is high. Assam also has comparatively a high percentage of other types of schools that have only single classroom. On the other hand, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Tamil Nadu did not report any single-classroom school in 2007-08. Teaching in single-classroom schools with all the children sitting in one room is a challenging task. It is

reflected in the DISE 2007-08 data when distribution of classrooms by condition is analysed in the case of all the 35 States and UTs. The analysis reveals that many (all types) schools need either major or minor repairs. About 74 percent classrooms (all types) in 2007-08 (73 percent in 2006-07) are in good condition and the remaining 26 percent needed either major or minor repairs. The percentage of schools that needed repairs is slightly higher in rural areas (29.22 percent) than the same in all areas together (25.99 percent) and it is true for all types of schools. About 15 percent schools in the urban areas also need major/minor repairs.

It has also been observed that the percentage of good condition classrooms has improved from 65.56 in 2003-04 to 72.96 in 2006-07 and further to 74.00 in 2007-08. Correspondingly, the percentage of schools that needed major and minor repairs declined marginally during the same period (Table B-13). In the present year,

(70.16) of good classrooms and 20.00 percent classrooms needed minor repairs and 9.84 percent major repairs. Comparatively, the percentage of classrooms that needed major and minor repairs in other school types is lower than that in the case of the Primary schools (Table B-13).

Table B13
Distribution of Classrooms by Condition and Category : 2007-08

School Category	Percentage								
	Good Condition	Need Minor Repairs	Need Major Repairs	Need Minor and Major Repairs (All Areas)			Need Minor and Major Repairs (Rural Areas)		
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Primary Only	70.16	20.00	9.84	33.93	31.57	29.84	36.21	33.66	31.75
Primary with Upper Primary	75.91	16.42	7.67	26.08	24.26	24.09	29.59	27.78	27.60
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	86.82	9.69	3.48	15.19	15.61	13.17	20.87	22.05	18.64
Upper Primary Only	77.80	14.93	7.27	26.79	22.50	22.20	29.98	25.41	23.72
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	74.82	16.32	8.86	26.52	26.30	25.18	31.26	30.60	29.24
All Schools	74.00	17.44	8.55	28.97	27.04	25.99	32.66	30.49	29.22

as many as 17.44 percent (all types) schools need minor repairs and 8.55 percent schools require major repairs, that is, as many as 25.99 percent schools imparting elementary education need either major or minor repairs. The percentage of such schools during the previous year was 27.04. The provisions made under the SSA may best be utilized in these schools. Disaggregated analysis of the DISE data would be helpful in identifying all such schools. It may also be observed that integrated Higher Secondary schools have the highest percentage (86.82) of good classrooms, followed by Upper Primary (77.80), independent Elementary (75.91) and Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary (74.82) schools. On the other hand, Primary schools have the least percentage

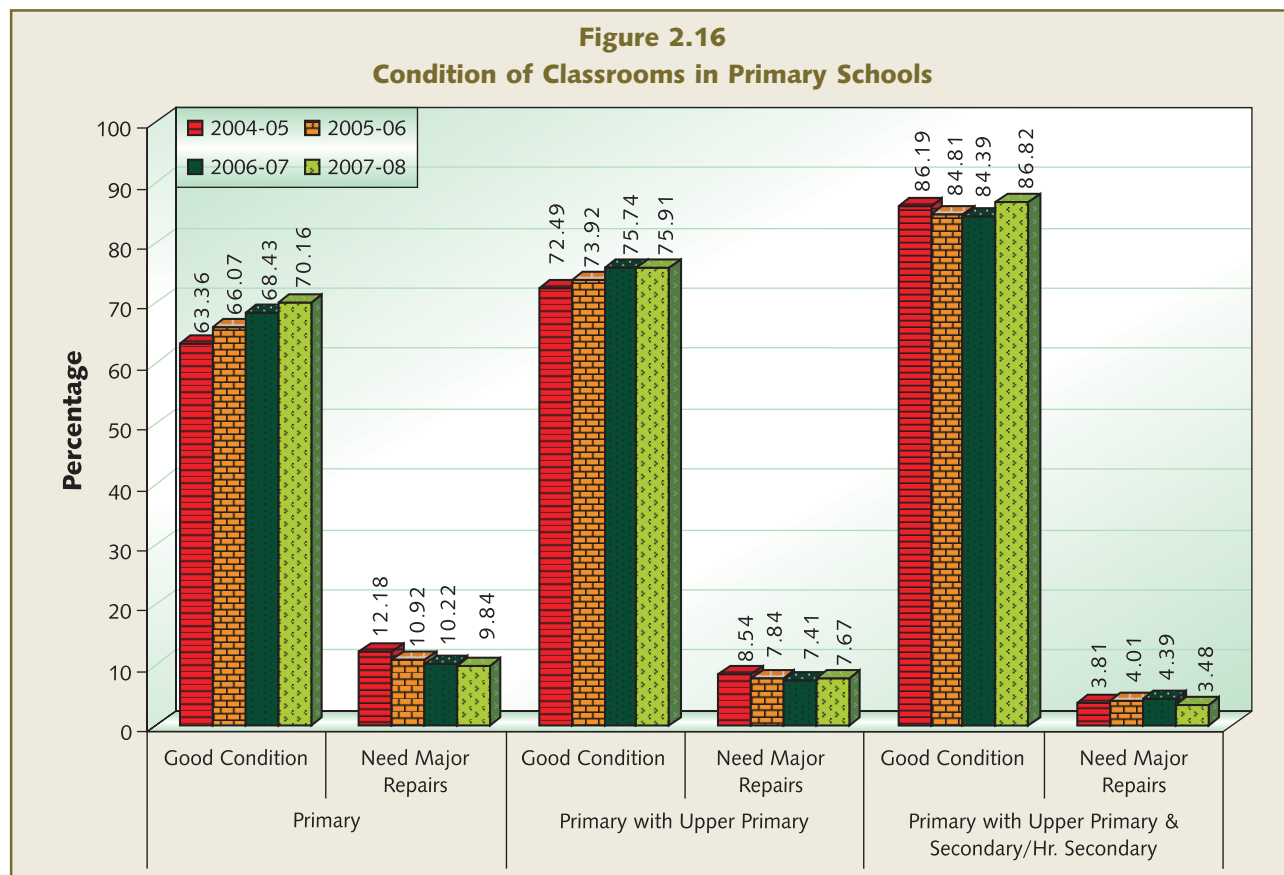
More than 75 percent of the classrooms in Primary schools in Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are of good condition as compared to only 34.55 percent classrooms in Nagaland and 30.94 percent in Meghalaya. Assam too has only 30.78 percent good condition classrooms in Primary schools. In Assam, as many as 32.16 percent classrooms in Primary schools needed minor and 37.06 percent major repairs. In Delhi, more than 17 percent of classrooms needed minor and major repairs

compared to 37 percent such schools in Kerala. The majority of Primary school classrooms in the north-eastern region needed major and minor repairs as percentage of good condition classrooms in the region

“Percentage of good condition classrooms has improved from 65.56 in 2003-04 to 72.96 in 2006-07 and further to 74.00 in 2007-08. Correspondingly, the percentage of schools that needed major and minor repairs declined marginally during the same period”

is comparatively low. Provisions available to schools on account of school repairs can be best utilized in the north-eastern states.

comparatively high ratio than the schools in urban areas. Irrespective of school type, the SCR presented in Table B-14 shows significant improvement over the previous



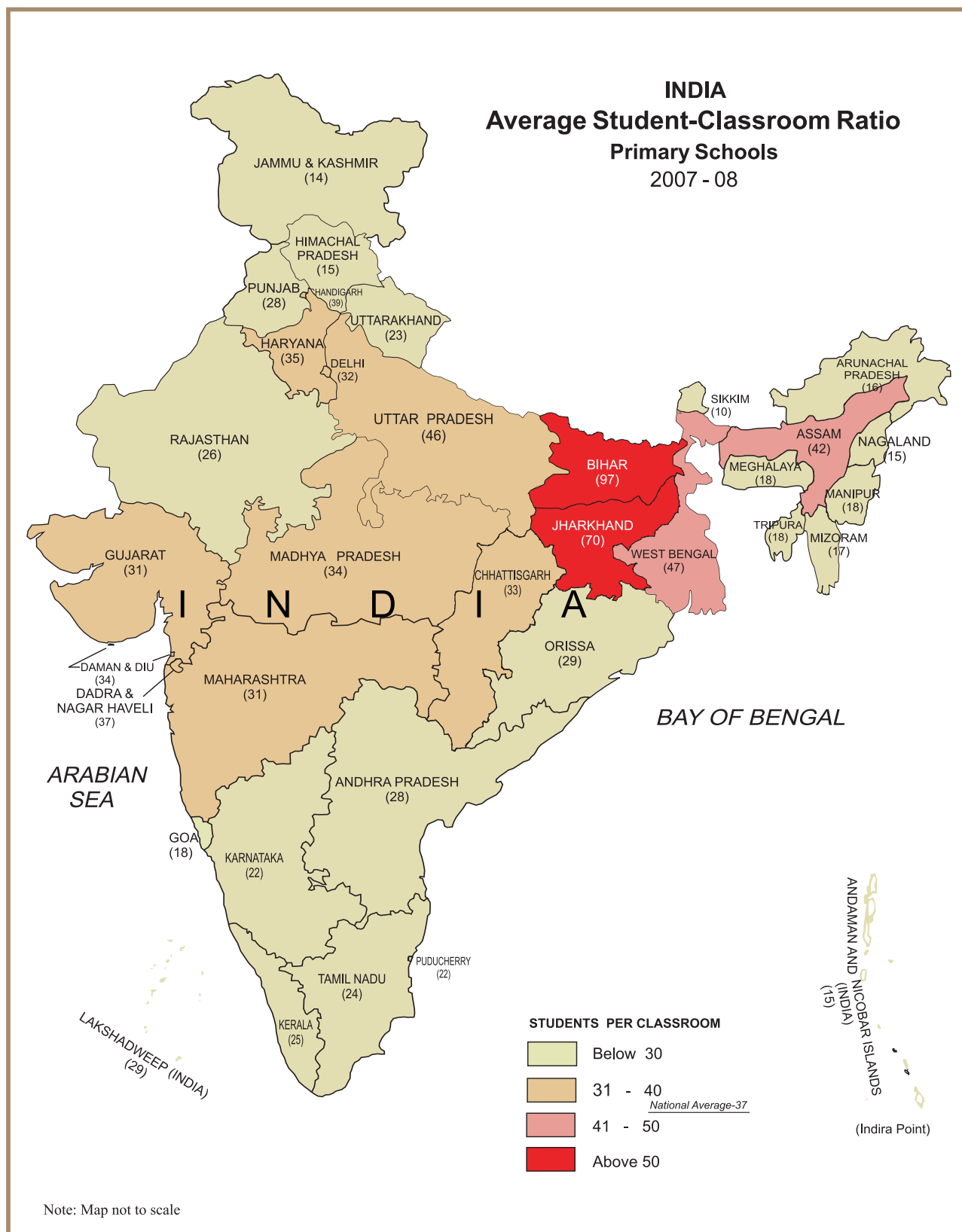
Student-Classroom Ratio

Besides, average number of classrooms and condition of classrooms, Student-Classroom Ratio (SCR) is also analysed both at the all-India and state levels. Student-classroom ratio presents average number of pupils sitting in one classroom which has shown consistent improvement over a period of time. Despite the improvement, in about 133 out of 624 districts, student-classroom ratio in 2007-08 was above 40. All the districts of Bihar and 20 out of 22 districts of Jharkhand have above 40 students per classroom. On the other hand, none of the districts in 22 states reported student-classroom above 40 which means that by and large schools are comfortable with student-classroom ratio.

The DISE data reveals that in a few states, student-classroom ratio is high and it is true for both rural and urban areas. However, schools located in rural areas have

years; thus clearly showing that more classrooms are now available which is significant in view of an increase in enrolment during the same period. All schools together have an average of 35 (compared to 36 in 2006-07) students per classroom (rural 35 and urban 32 students per class). The government schools have a classroom ratio of 37 against 29 in the case of schools under private management. Further, it has also been observed that student-classroom ratio is slightly higher in the Primary schools (37 students per classroom) compared to other school types but the same is well below the prescribed norm of 40 students per classroom. The lowest, 27 students per classroom, is observed in the integrated Higher Secondary schools. Elementary schools have a ratio of 37 students per classroom (Table B-14) compared to 29 in the case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

In the case of Primary schools, the ratio in Bihar (92 in 2006-07 against 97 in 2007-08) and Jharkhand (70) is



Map 2.3

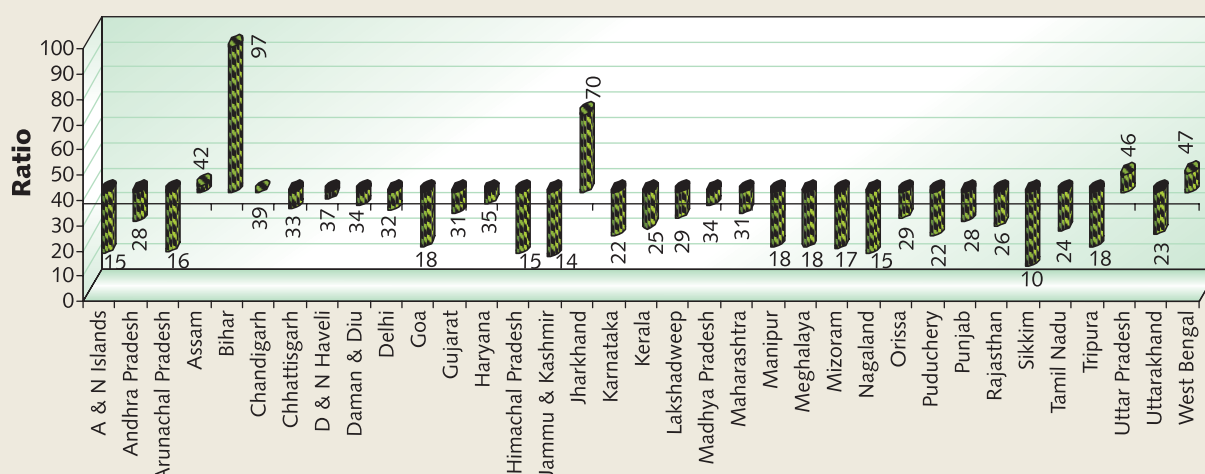
very high compared to other states. Comparatively, Assam (42 students per classroom), Uttar Pradesh (46), and West Bengal (47), too have a high ratio. These states should immediately look into the matter; otherwise, it would be difficult to retain children in the school and may also be

classroom in Sikkim compared to 18 in Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura, 16 in Arunachal Pradesh, 17 in Mizoram and 15 in Nagaland. The national capital of Delhi has an average of 32 students in a Primary school classroom.

Table B14
Student-Classroom Ratio by Category : 2007-08

School Category	Students per Classroom				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	37	37	35	38	32
Primary with Upper Primary	37	37	35	40	30
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	27	27	27	29	26
Upper Primary Only	32	32	35	32	33
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	29	30	26	32	25
All Schools (2007-08)	35	35	32	37	29
All Schools (2006-07)	36	37	33	38	29
All Schools (2005-06)	39	40	35	40	29
All Schools (2004-05)	41	43	37	42	30

Figure 2.17
Student-Classroom Ratio in Primary Schools : 2007-08



difficult for teachers to manage the children. Himachal Pradesh (with 15 students per classroom) and Jammu & Kashmir (with 14 students per classroom) and all the states from the north-eastern region have comfortable student-classroom ratio. The ratio is as low as 10 students per

Average SCR presented above gives average number of students per classroom which has shown consistent improvement over the past few years. Despite this comfortable ratio, there are still a few schools where large number of students sit in one classroom. To know

more about such schools, the percentage distribution of schools having student-classroom ratio above 60 have also been analysed. It reveals that about 13.21 percent

(all categories) schools have the student-classroom ratio of 60 and above compared to 16.45 in the previous year. The percentage of such Primary schools (13.97 percent)

Figure 2.18
Student-Classroom Ratio in Primary Schools

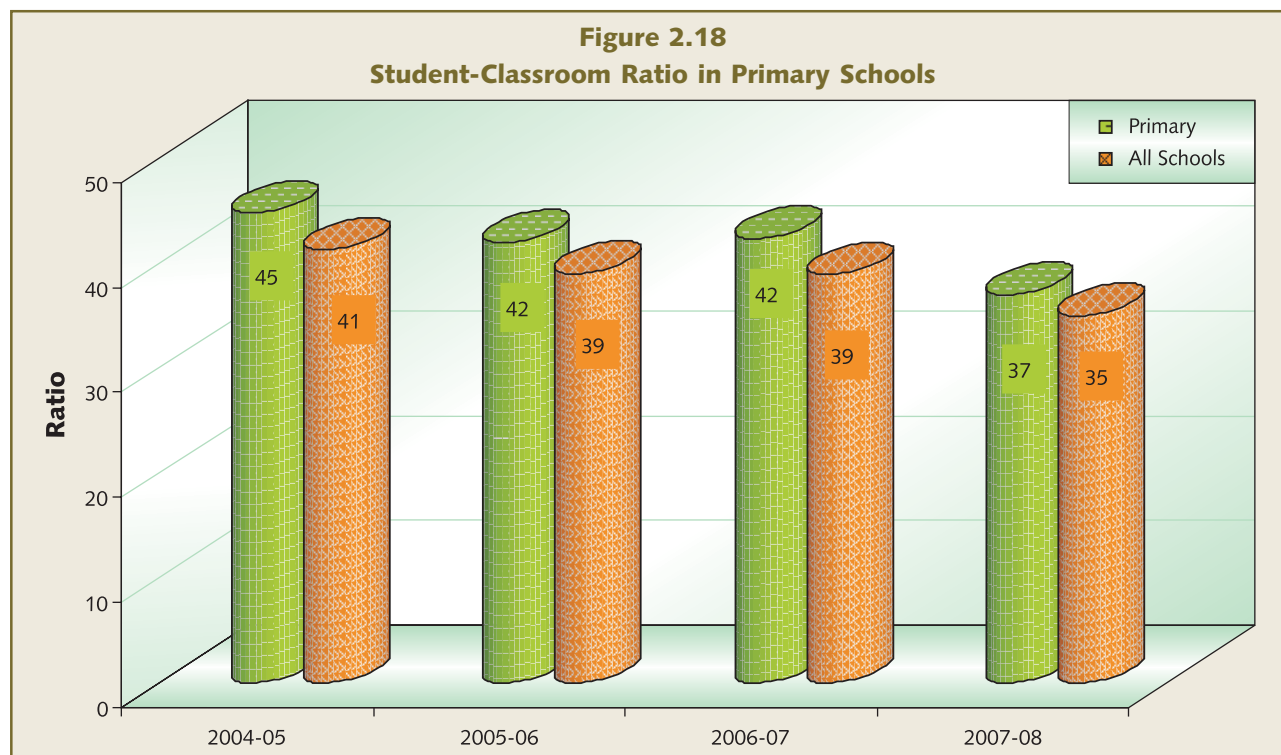
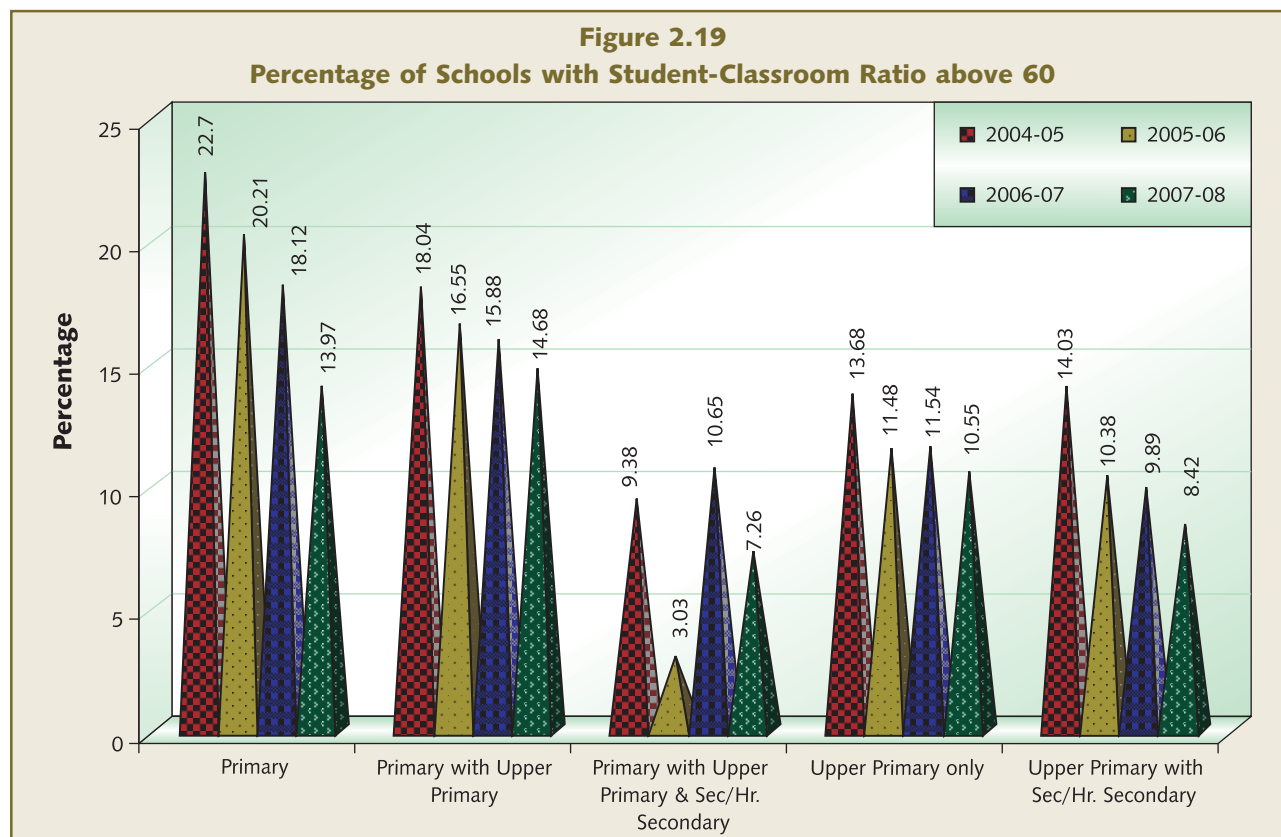
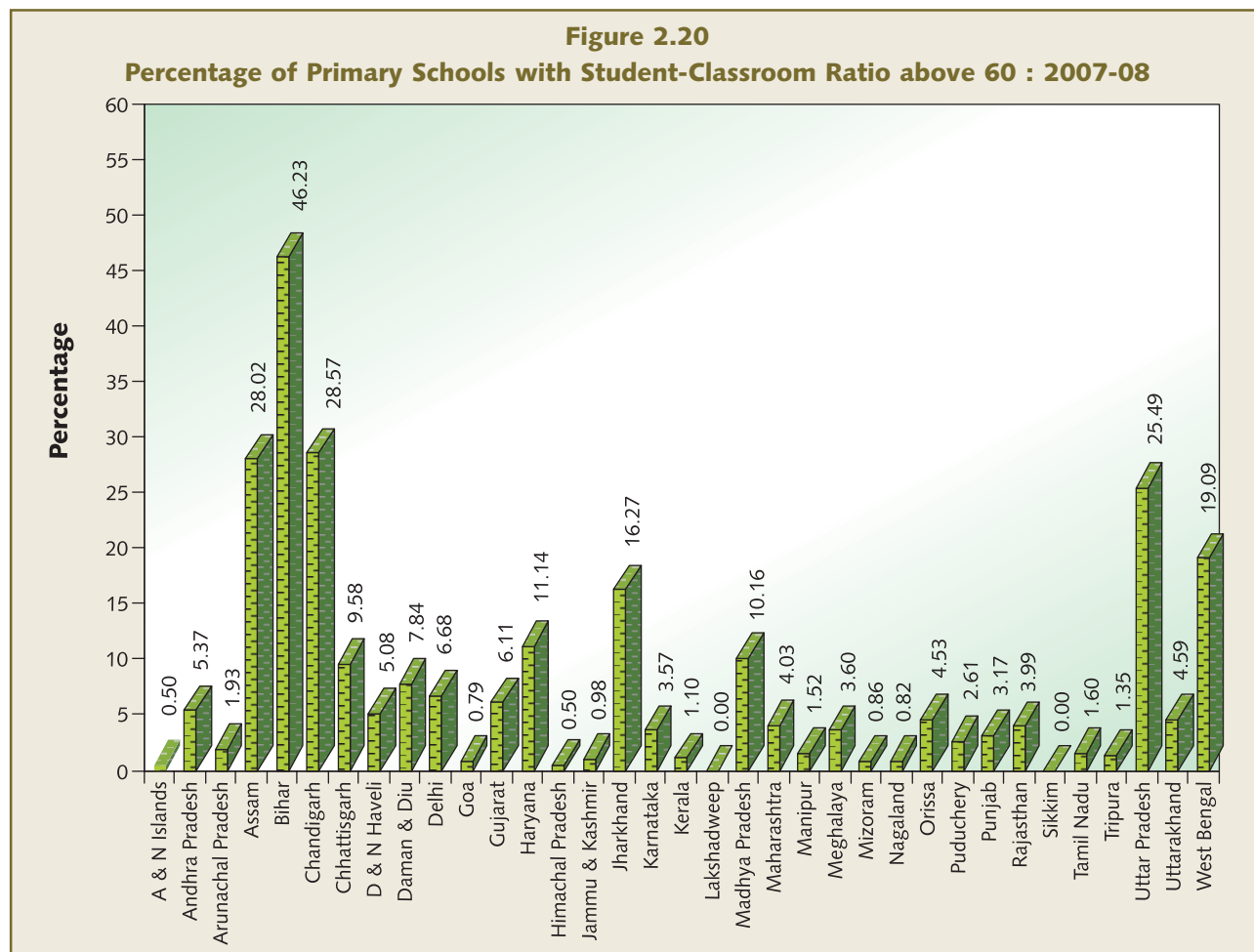


Figure 2.19
Percentage of Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio above 60



is higher than that of all categories of schools. It may also be noted that in a few states, such as Bihar (46.23 percent), Chandigarh (28.57 percent), Jharkhand (16.27

schools which respectively have enrolment between 1-25 and 26-50. On the other hand, about 24.36 percent schools in urban areas have enrolment even more than



percent), Uttar Pradesh (25.49 percent) and West Bengal (26.47 percent), the percentage of Primary schools having 60 students per classroom is much higher compared to other states, and hence need immediate interventions.

Distribution of Schools by Enrolment and Size

Despite availability of schools and facilities in schools, there is no guarantee that adequate number of children is enrolled in schools. Distribution of schools by enrolment size in different slabs has been analysed. It reveals that more than 49 percent schools (all categories) have enrolment up to 100 compared to 48 percent in the previous year. In rural areas, the percentage of such schools is 52.19 (50.96 in 2006-07). However, urban areas have only 30.34 percent such schools. There are about 7.83 percent and 16.57 percent

300 compared to only 8.65 percent such schools in the rural areas (Table B-15).

About 59.96 percent of the total Primary schools in 2007-08 (58.86 percent in 2006-07) had an average of 100 enrolment. Compared to 61.71 percent of Primary schools in rural areas (60.57 percent in 2006-07), the percentage of such schools in urban areas is only 42.37 (42.30 in 2006-07). Further, it is observed that about 10.52 percent (10.38 percent in 2006-07) Primary schools have an average enrolment of 25 students and 21.44 percent (20.74 percent in 2006-07) between 26 and 50. In contrast, 13.63 percent (13.30 percent in 2006-07) Primary schools have enrolment between 101 and 140 and 28.00 percent between 51 and 100 students. On the other hand, more than 80 percent Elementary schools have enrolment of more than 100. It may also be noted

that 1.53 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools have an average enrolment of 25 and another 3.64 percent schools have enrolment between 26 and 50. While about 22 percent Upper Primary schools have enrolment up to 50 students, 8.36 percent Upper Primary schools have enrolment of more than 300 compared to 23.28 percent Elementary schools. The percentage of schools having enrolment of more than 300 in 2007-08 is as high as 36.14 and 25.11 percent respectively in the case of the integrated Higher Secondary and Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools. Almost similar trend is observed in the case of schools located in rural areas this year and in the previous year.

The data on the state-specific distribution of schools having enrolment below 25 reveals that the percentage of such Primary schools in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (40.66), Goa (36.53), Himachal Pradesh (30.20), Jammu & Kashmir (38.28), Karnataka (28.26), Meghalaya (33.20) and Sikkim (35.32) is above 25 percent. In a few other states also, a good number of Primary schools have enrolment below 25. More than

against 67.49 percent in Himachal Pradesh. On the other hand, there are only a few such schools in Bihar (5.43 percent). This is also reflected in the student-classroom ratio presented above. It is very high compared to other states. The percentage of such schools in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh is also low, these respectively being at 2.89 and 4.63. In Mizoram, even 8.62 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools have enrolment below 50. Uttarakhand has 12.34 percent and Himachal Pradesh 8.91 percent such schools. About 58 percent of Upper Primary schools in Himachal Pradesh, 67 percent in Sikkim, 44 percent in Mizoram and 50 percent in Uttarakhand have enrolment below 50.

Analysis of data on all schools further reveals that about 65 percent schools in Meghalaya, 54 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, 55 percent in Himachal Pradesh and 51 percent in Uttarakhand have enrolment below 50. Kerala has nine percent such schools compared to eight percent in Uttar Pradesh and two percent in Delhi. Percentage of smaller schools in rural areas in many states is even higher than that reported above.

Table B15
Percentage Distribution of Schools by Enrolment : 2007-08

School Category	Enrolment Slabs						
	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-140	141-220	221-300	>300
Primary Only	10.52	21.44	28.00	13.63	14.45	6.10	5.21
Primary with Upper Primary	1.07	3.83	15.03	15.10	25.52	15.87	23.28
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	1.53	3.64	9.48	9.43	19.49	16.35	36.14
Upper Primary Only	7.27	15.12	31.10	15.88	15.39	6.14	8.36
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	2.49	7.81	17.96	14.40	20.27	10.80	25.11
All Schools, 2007-08	7.83	16.57	25.02	14.00	16.88	8.32	10.61
All Schools, 2006-07	7.91	16.01	24.35	13.62	17.22	8.74	11.08
All Schools, 2005-06	6.17	15.20	24.25	13.81	17.62	9.02	11.01
All Schools, 2004-05	5.80	14.95	23.62	13.85	18.13	9.24	11.23

Note: Totals may not add to hundred because of missing values and rounding of figures. The percentages are calculated with regard to total schools in a category.

half of the Primary schools in such states have an enrolment size of up to 50. For example, the percentage of such schools in Jammu & Kashmir is as high as 80.72

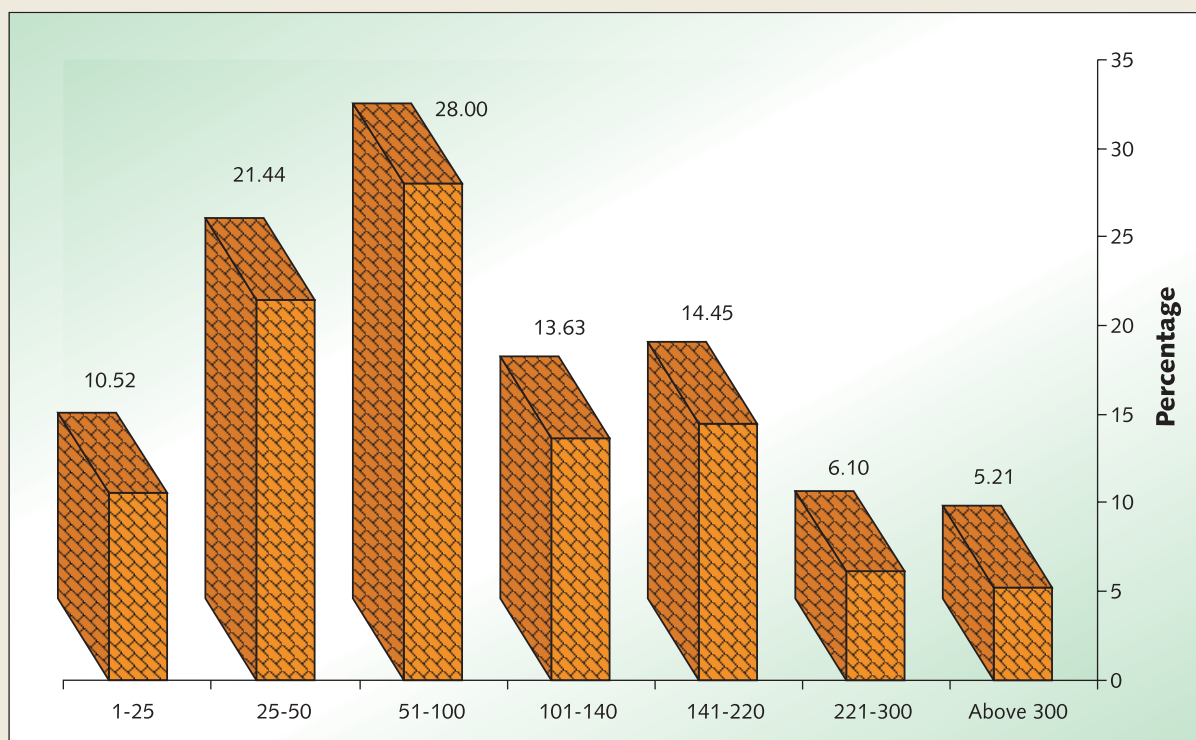
In addition to distribution of schools in different enrolment slabs, the average size of school in different categories has also been analysed which reveals not

much change over the previous year. All schools together have an average enrolment of 148, which is almost the same as in the previous year. Schools located in urban areas have higher average of 241 compared to only 135 in rural areas which is also true for all other school types (Table B-16). Private schools have higher average enrolment (209) than the government schools (133) which is quite similar to all other type of schools. Further, it is observed that the average size of a Primary school is 110, the corresponding figure in rural areas is 105 and in urban areas 167. The

158 students per Primary school. The highest 509 average across school types in Kerala is observed in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools, followed by 479 in the case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools and 424 in the case of Elementary schools. It is interesting to note that the average size of an integrated Higher Secondary school in Delhi is 803 and 592 in the case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and

“DISE data clearly reveals that a large number of schools have enrolment up to 25 which can be termed as small schools. In view of there being a large number of small schools, there is a need to have separate programmes for these schools. There is also need to evolve planning methodology for small schools”

Figure 2.21
Percentage Distribution of Primary Schools by Enrolment : 2007-08



north-eastern region states have a low enrolment (all categories of schools). It varies from 34 in Arunachal Pradesh to 80 in Tripura. The highest average enrolment of 510 in Primary schools is observed in Chandigarh, followed by 415 in Delhi, Lakshadweep (267), 186 in Bihar, 185 in Uttar Pradesh. Kerala has an average of

The DISE 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 may be different from those of the large schools. In view of there being a large number of small schools (in terms of enrolment), 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

Figure 2.22
Percentage of Primary Schools with ≤ 50 Students : 2007-08

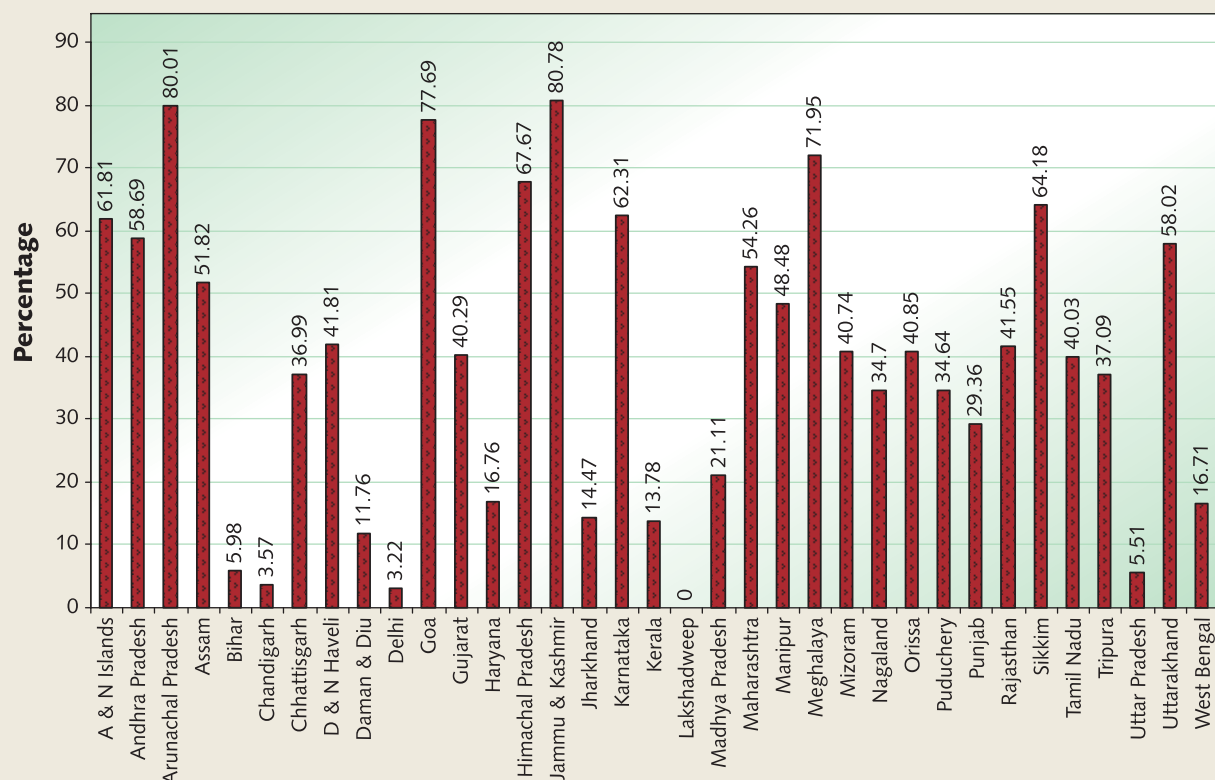


Table B16
Average Enrolment by Category : 2007-08

School Category	Enrolment				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	110	105	167	105	152
Primary with Upper Primary	237	225	289	233	249
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	308	257	390	281	321
Upper Primary Only	136	124	248	117	202
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	251	231	3138	253	250
All Schools (2007-08)	148	135	241	133	209
All Schools (2006-07)	150	137	239	133	222
All Schools (2005-06)	150	138	237	135	225
All Schools (2004-05)	150	140	239	137	223

Figure 2.23
Percentage of Primary Schools with ≤ 50 Students

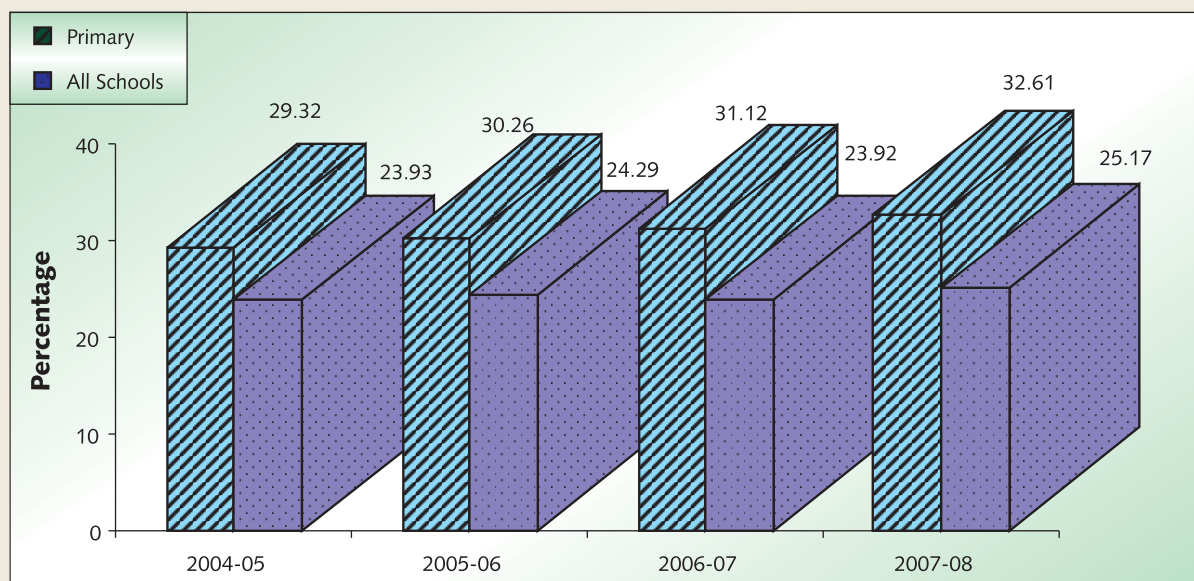
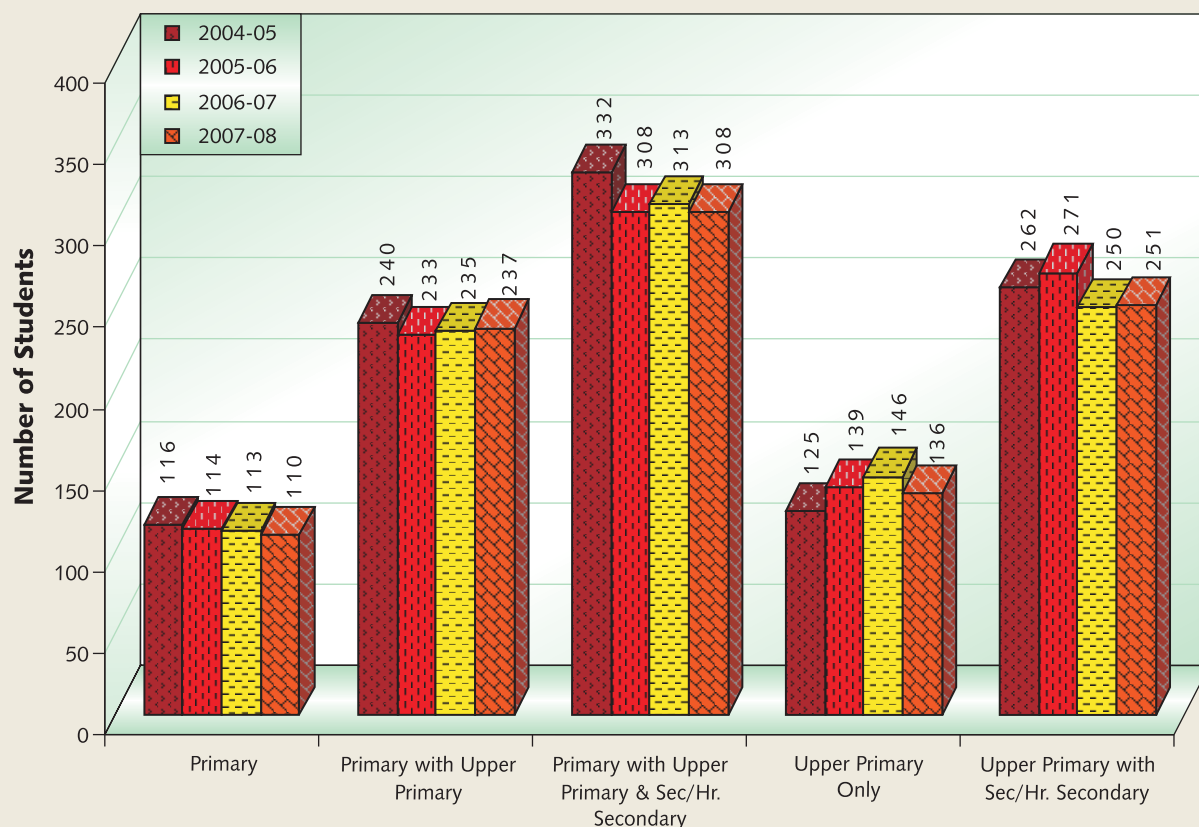


Figure 2.24
Average Enrolment in Schools



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. The data can be further probed to know more about small schools and their problems in view of which the NUEPA has recently undertaken a study of small schools; the findings of which would help in knowing more about all such schools.

Single Teacher Schools

The percentage of single-teacher schools over a period of time has declined significantly. However, a fairly good number of schools, both in rural (11.04 percent in 2007-08 against 11.76 percent in 2006-07) and urban areas (3.84 percent in 2007-08 against 5.22 percent in 2006-07), had only one teacher (Table B-17). Of the total single-teacher schools (all categories), 95 percent are located in rural areas; urban areas have only a few such schools. All areas together have about 10.13 percent single-teacher schools (11.76 percent in 2006-07). Though in percentage terms, there is a decline in single-teacher schools, in absolute terms it has slightly increased over the previous year i.e. 2006-07. Of the total enrolment at Primary level, the share of single-teacher primary schools is around seven percent. Schools managed by government have much higher percentage of single-teacher schools (11.75 percent compared to 13.61 percent in 2006-07) compared to private managed schools (2.70 percent). It has also been observed that of the total single-teacher (all categories) schools, 8.97 percent schools have at least 15 or more students compared to 12.13 percent in Primary schools.

Further, it has been observed that among the major states, Assam (26.88 percent), Chhattisgarh (14.74 percent), Jharkhand (8.24 against 17.30 percent in 2006-07), Karnataka (10.84 percent), Madhya Pradesh (15.42 percent), Rajasthan (21.74 percent) and Uttarakhand (14.46 percent), have a high percentage of single-teacher schools. Arunachal Pradesh (54.41 percent) and Goa (23.82 percent) also have a large number of such schools. Practically, every second school in Arunachal Pradesh and fourth school in Assam is a

single-teacher school. Andhra Pradesh (7.34 percent), Bihar (6.37 percent), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (22.70 percent), Himachal Pradesh (7.28 percent), Manipur (11.42 percent), Meghalaya (13.86 percent), Orissa (11.12 percent) and Punjab (8.14 percent) also have a large percentage of single-teacher schools. Incidentally, many of these states are DPEP states. The capital city of Delhi, Daman and Diu and Chandigarh did not report any such school but in Puducherry it is 1.85 percent.

It has also been observed that the percentage of single-teacher Primary schools is higher than that of other school types. About 14 percent Primary schools have only one teacher, of which 87 percent are located in rural areas. However, in the case of other school types (except Upper Primary schools) there are only a few single-teacher schools. About 9.88 percent of the total Upper Primary schools are single-teacher schools (Table B-17). The percentage of such schools in urban areas is only 2.11 percent. It is also interesting to observe that a few (1.47 percent) integrated Higher Secondary schools in 2007-08 had only one teacher which is also true for a few Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary (0.76 percent) and Primary attached to Upper Primary schools (1.55 percent).

A 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 few of these schools are yet to be provided adequate number of teachers. However, it has been observed that majority of such schools have a school building. Chandigarh, Delhi and Lakshadweep have reported no single-teacher Primary school and Kerala had only 33 such schools in 2007-08. Similarly, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Puducherry, Sikkim, and Tripura, have a few or no such schools. The percentage of single-teacher Primary schools is as high as 66.96 in Arunachal Pradesh and 37.07 in Rajasthan, followed by Assam with a percentage of 35.06, Madhya Pradesh 18.94, Karnataka

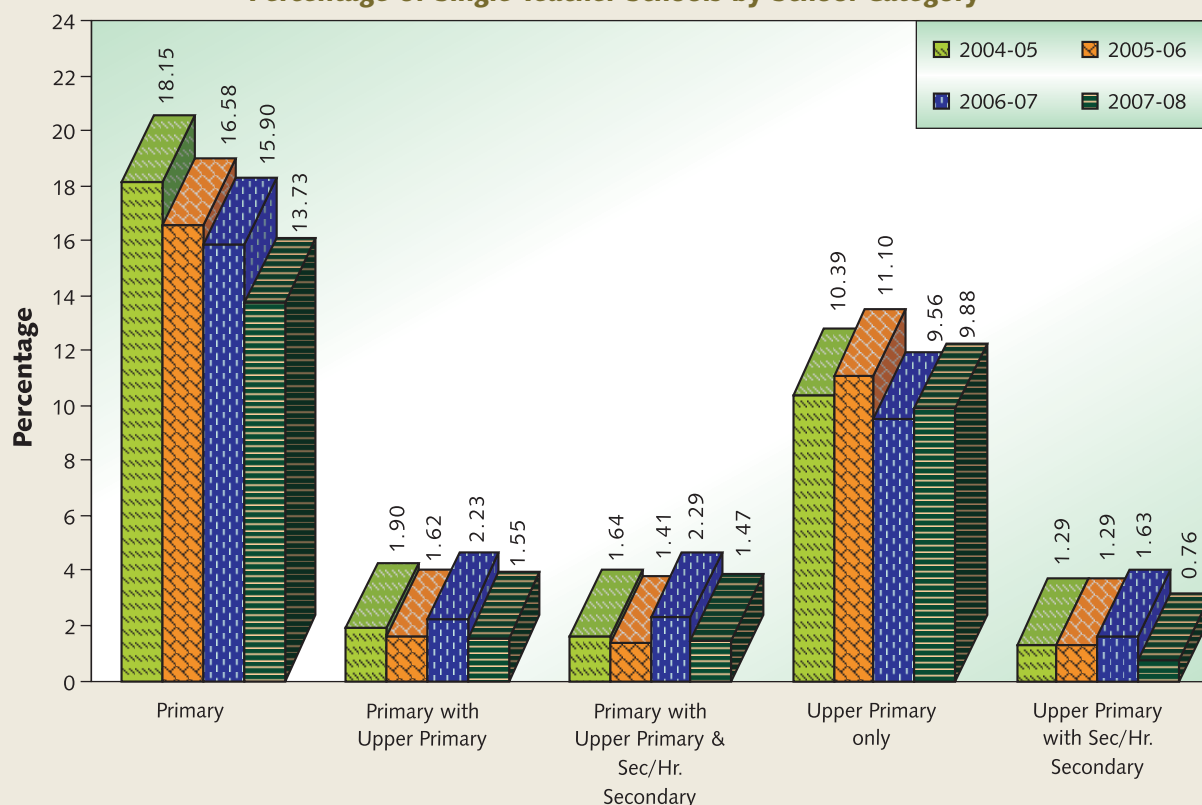
“Schools located in urban areas have higher average of 241 compared to only 135 in rural areas which is also true for all other school types. Private schools have higher average enrolment (209) than the government schools (133) which is quite similar to all other type of schools”

Table B17
Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools by Category : 2007-08

School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	13.73	14.43	6.74	14.80	4.69
Primary with Upper Primary	1.55	1.56	1.49	1.33	1.51
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	1.47	1.74	1.05	2.04	1.19
Upper Primary Only	9.88	10.69	2.11	12.22	1.57
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	0.76	0.82	0.56	0.87	0.60
All Schools (2007-08)	10.13	11.04	3.84	11.75	2.70
All Schools (2006-07)	11.76	12.74	5.22	13.61	3.10
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.

Figure 2.25
Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools by School Category

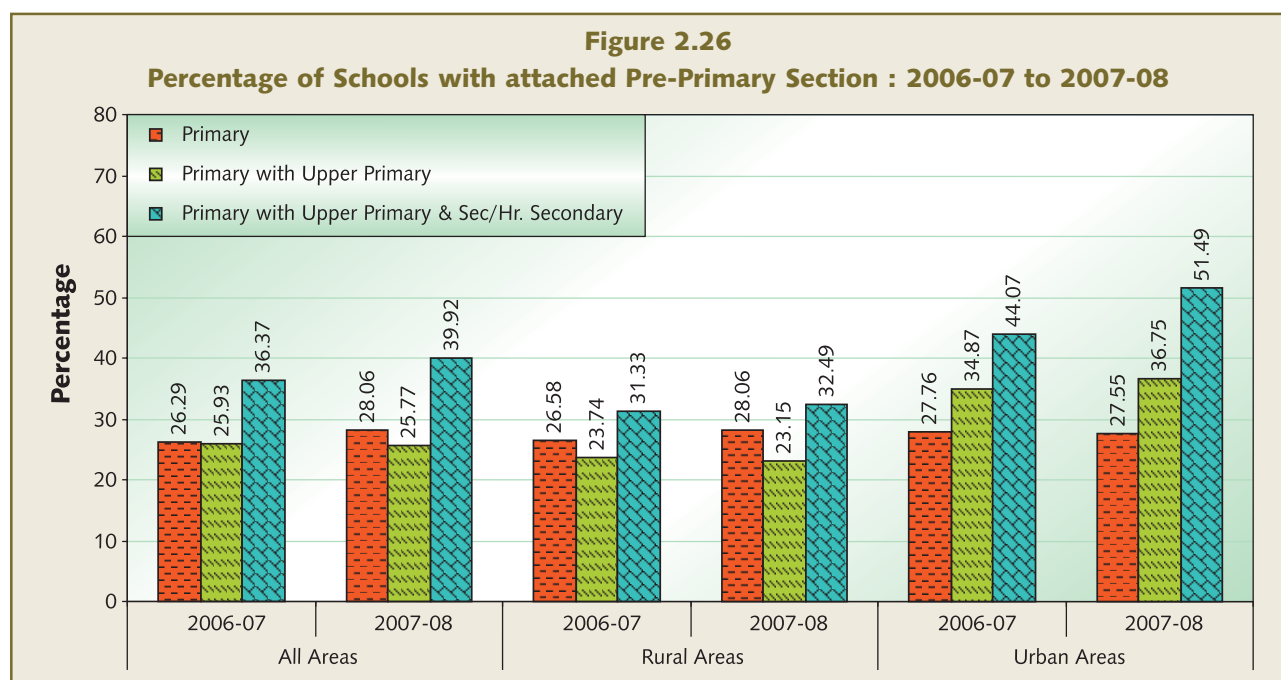


18.77, Uttarakhand 18.47, Jharkhand 11.24, and Andhra Pradesh 11.22. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Bihar (7.86) and Uttar Pradesh (2.96) is comparatively low but in view of the large number of schools in these states, in absolute terms they may be having higher number of single-teacher Primary schools than in other states. Few states from the north-eastern region have a low percentage of single-teacher Primary schools but other smaller states, such as Dadra and Nagar Haveli (37.29 percent), and Goa (34.75 percent), have sizable number of such schools. West Bengal too has 3.79 percent single-teacher schools.

“Rationalization of teachers across states may help improve the number of teachers in single-teacher schools which is also reflected in average number of teachers per school which is found to be well above two”

Pre-Primary Sections

The percentage of Primary schools having attached pre-primary sections increased from 26.69 in 2006-07 to 28.06 percent in 2007-08. It is observed that schools located in rural areas (28.06 percent) have slightly more such sections than those located in urban areas (27.55 percent). It is also observed that a pre-primary section is also attached to a large number of Elementary schools (25.77 percent) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (39.92 percent). A wide deviation is noticed in the percentages of these types of schools located in rural and urban areas.

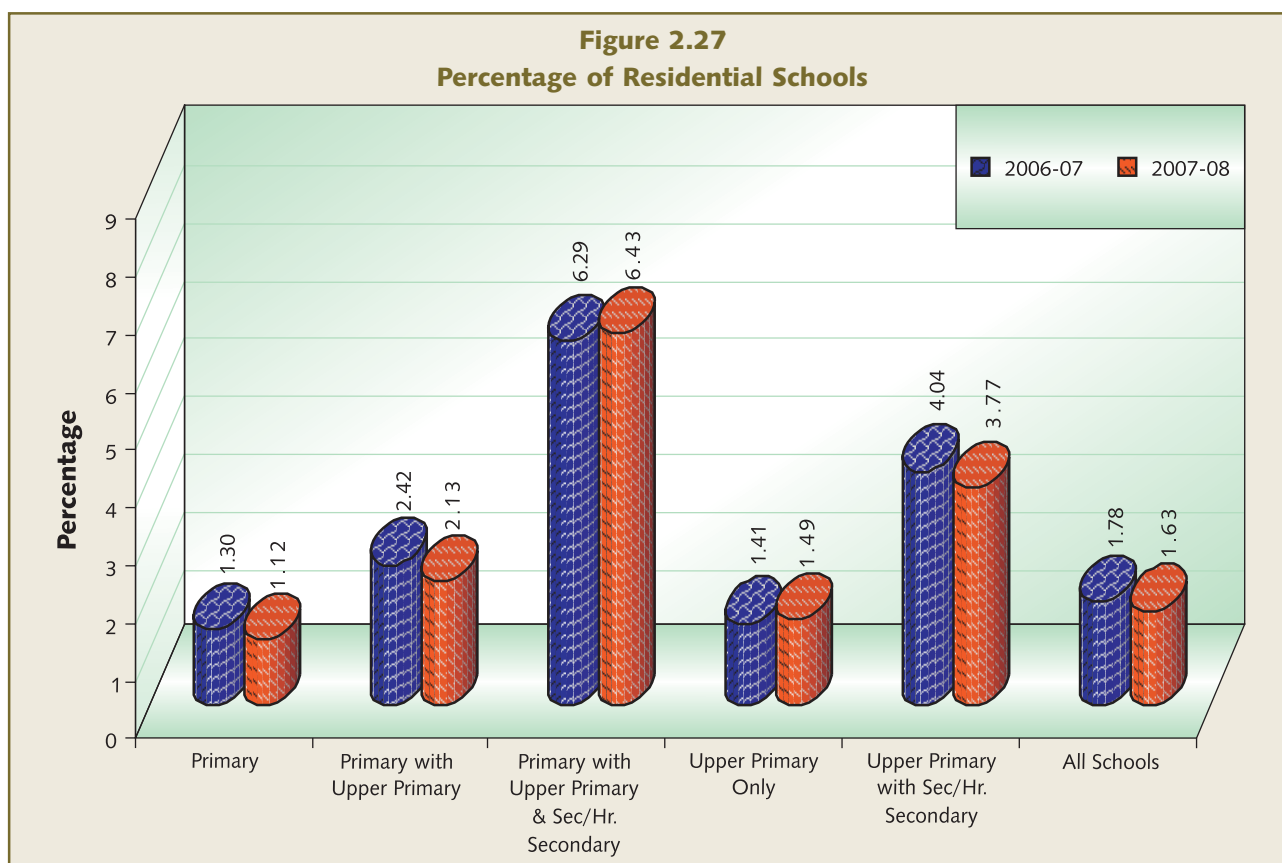


Rationalization of teachers across states may help improve the number of teachers in single-teacher schools which is also reflected in average number of teachers per school which is found to be well above two. This should be supported by filling-up of all the existing vacant teachers' position across the country. Like additional classrooms, a large number of teacher's positions have also been sanctioned under the SSA which would also help in further ensuring at least two teachers in each Primary school.

As compared to 51.49 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools with attached pre-primary sections in urban areas, the percentage of such schools in rural areas in 2007-08 is only 32.49. This is also true in the case of independent Elementary schools (rural areas, 36.75 percent; and urban areas, 23.15 percent). The percentage of Primary schools with attached pre-primary sections is much higher in schools under Private management (33.31) than in schools under Government management (22.70).

The states of Arunachal Pradesh (63.23 percent), Assam (66.13 percent), Haryana (73.18 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (79.56 percent), Karnataka (32.46 percent), Madhya Pradesh (43.67 percent), Maharashtra (38.18

Not only Primary schools have attached pre-primary sections but as mentioned above a good number of independent Elementary schools in a number of states also have attached pre-primary sections. The percentage



percent) and Uttar Pradesh (36.64 percent), have a large number of pre-primary sections attached to Primary schools. Incidentally, all these states, except Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, are DPEP states. In Chandigarh too, the majority of Primary schools have attached pre-primary sections (89.29 percent). The capital city of Delhi has 36.63 percent such Primary schools. The majority of Primary schools in the north-eastern region also have attached pre-primary sections. The percentage of such schools is as high as 87.84 in Meghalaya, 98.99 in Nagaland and 95.40 in Sikkim.

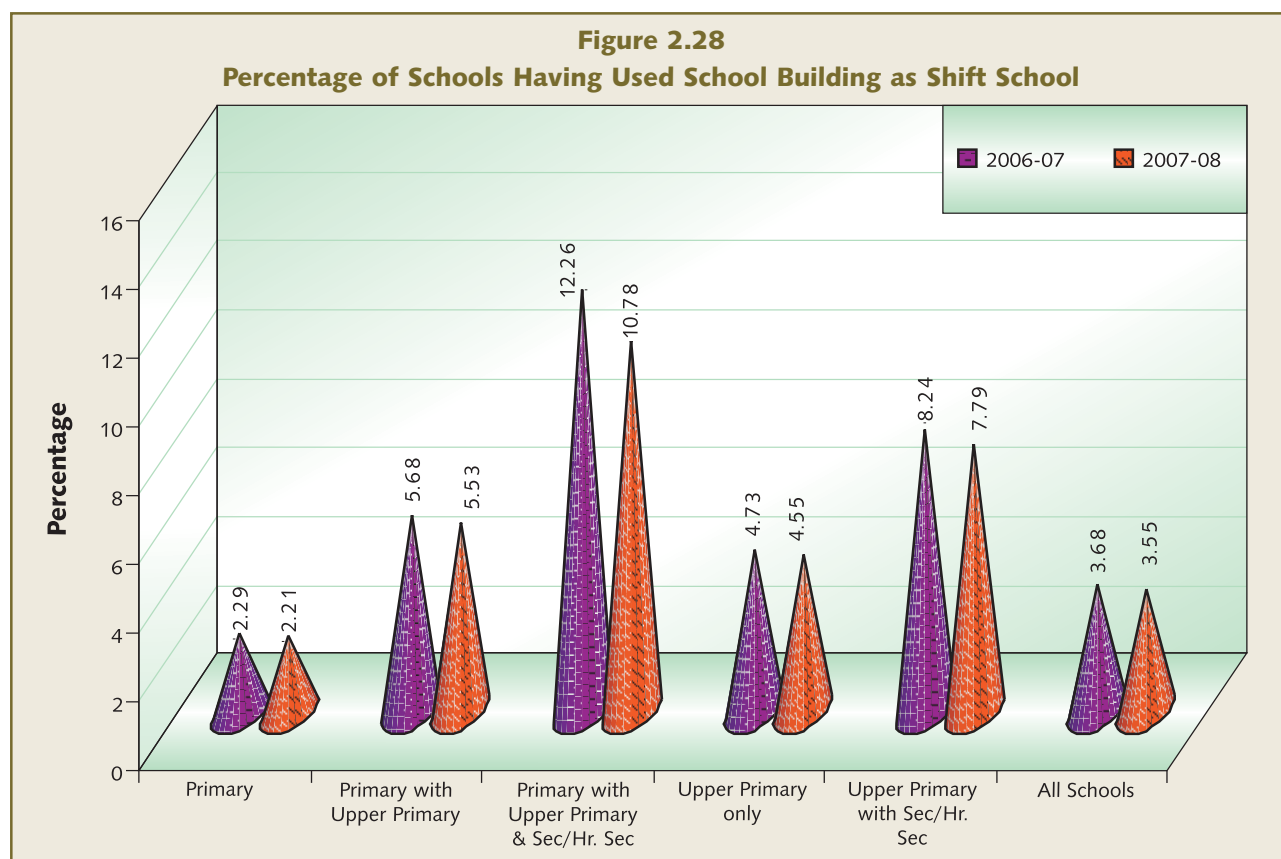
“Percentage of single-teacher schools over a period of time has declined significantly. However, a fairly good number of schools, both in rural and urban areas, had only one teacher. Of the total single-teacher schools, 95 percent are located in rural areas; urban areas have only a few such schools”

of such schools, as in 2007-08, has been as high as 25.77. More than 36 percent of the Elementary schools located in urban areas have attached pre-primary sections compared to 23 percent in rural areas. The percentage of such schools is as high as 90.91 in Chandigarh compared to 82.67 percent in the state of Himachal Pradesh, and 81.22 percent in Jammu & Kashmir. The states in the north-eastern region, namely Meghalaya (74 percent), Mizoram (87 percent), Nagaland (90 percent) and Sikkim (100 percent) too have a good number of such schools.

Part-Time Shift Schools

The percentage distribution of schools operating as shift schools has shown an increasing trend. The

percent) and Tripura (3.81 percent) had a good number of Primary schools in 2007-08 that used school building as a shift school. In the rest of the states, the percentage of such Primary schools is very low.



analysis reveals that 3.55 percent of the total schools (all categories) use a school building as a shift school. In urban areas, the percentage of such schools is much higher (12.83 percent) than the same in rural areas (2.22). About 2.71 percent government schools used school buildings as shift schools compared to 7.03 percent in private managed schools. The percentage of Primary schools in 2007-08 is as low as 2.21 (rural 1.60 and urban 8.36). In absolute terms, the number of such Primary schools in 2007-08 was 17,767.

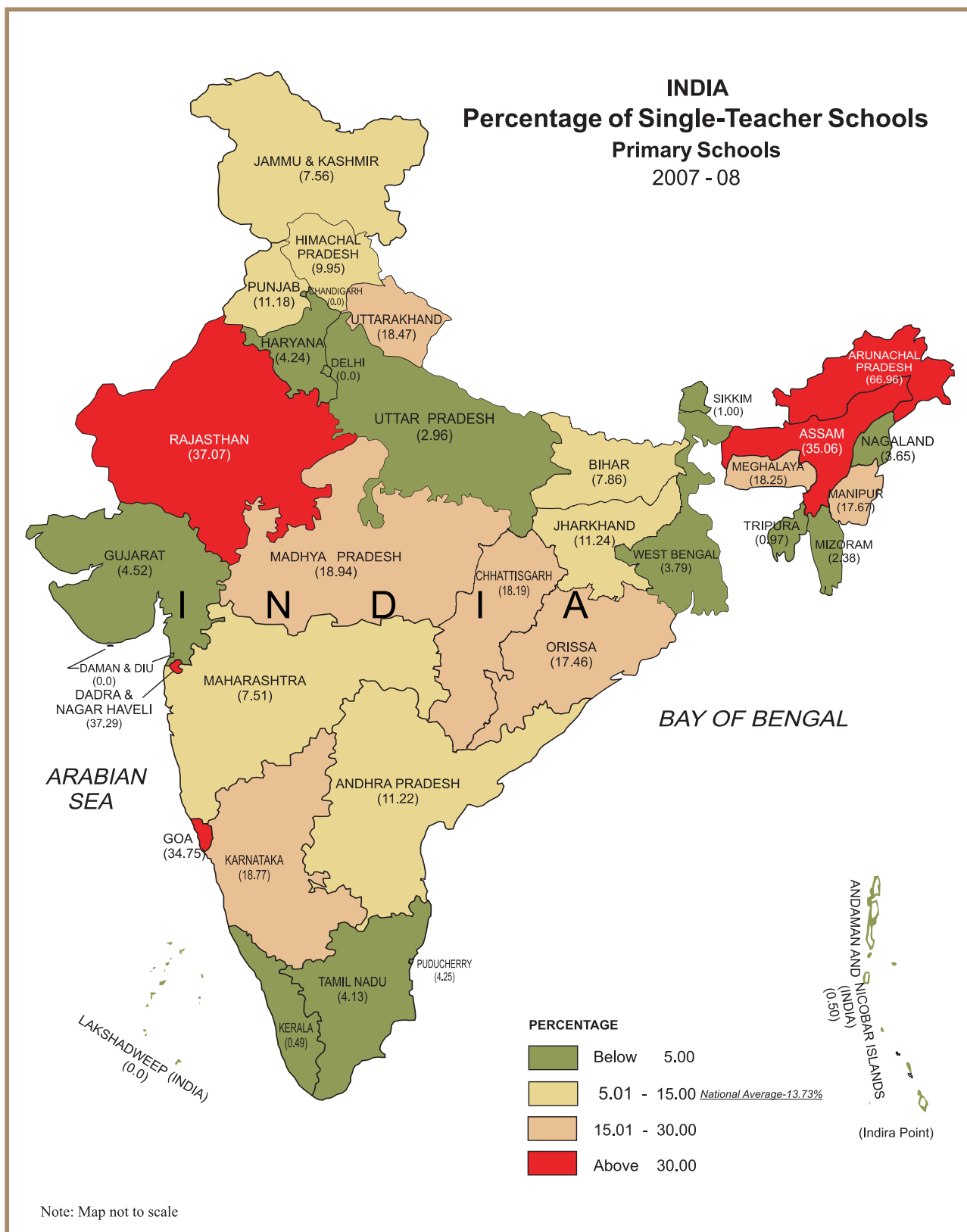
Chandigarh (14.29 percent), Daman and Diu (60.68 percent), Delhi (41.40 percent), Goa (6.71 percent), Madhya Pradesh (7.19 percent), Maharashtra (7.46

It is further revealed that there are a number of other types of schools that are also using school buildings as shift schools. Compared to the Primary schools (2.21

“More than 36 percent of the Elementary schools located in urban areas have attached pre-primary sections compared to 23 percent in rural areas. The percentage of such schools is as high as 90.91 in Chandigarh”

percent), the percentage of other types of schools using school building as a shift school is comparatively high. About 5.53 percent Elementary schools used school building as a shift school, and 10.78 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools, 4.55 percent Upper Primary schools, and 7.79 percent Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher

Secondary schools used school building as a shift school which is similar to the share in the previous year. In Delhi, Chandigarh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and



Map 2.4

Gujarat, in most of the school types the percentage of schools using building as a shift school is comparatively high. This is also true for Tripura, a state in the north-eastern region.

Residential Schools

The percentage distribution of schools which are residential in nature has been low across the school categories. There were only 1.63 percent schools in 2007-08 that were residential in nature. Not much difference is noticed between rural (1.56 percent) and urban areas (2.16 percent). The highest number of such schools was in Maharashtra (3,076 schools) and the lowest (3) in the Daman and Diu. Andhra Pradesh (2,767 schools) and Madhya Pradesh (2,915 schools) also had a good number of residential schools. The national capital of Delhi has 57 such schools compared to only 7 in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Further, all types of schools imparting Elementary education have a few residential schools though their percentage varies from type to type. The percentage of Primary schools, which are residential in nature, is only 1.12, as compared to 1.49 of Upper Primary, 2.13 of Elementary schools, 3.77 of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools, and 6.43 integrated Higher Secondary schools. As already indicated, the percentage of residential schools

in urban areas is a bit higher than the same in rural areas (except in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools). As against 1.48 percent Primary residential schools in urban areas, the percentage of such schools in rural areas is only 1.08. The highest percentage of residential schools is observed in integrated Higher Secondary schools in rural areas (7.80), compared to only 4.29 in urban areas.

The highest percentage of Primary schools which are residential in nature, is noticed to be in Sikkim (5.97),

followed by Daman and Diu (5.88 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (3.78), Chhattisgarh (3.40), Meghalaya (3.03), Madhya Pradesh (2.36) and Tripura (2.27 percent). Only 0.32 percent Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh and 0.82 percent in Kerala are residential in nature. Tamil Nadu has 1.00 percent residential schools.

FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS

Drinking Water Facility

Availability of drinking water in the school is the most essential facility that every school should have. It has consistently improved over a period of time. The DISE data reveals that more schools in 2007-08 had drinking water facility than in 2006-07. The distribution of schools, however, further shows that this basic facility is not yet made available in all the schools that the DISE data revealed in 2007-08. About 87 percent schools (all categories) are having drinking water facility available

as in 2007-08, compared to 85 percent in the previous year. A significant difference is noticed in the number of such schools located in rural (86.12 percent in 2007-08 against 84.28 percent in 2006-07) and urban areas (91.76 percent in 2007-08 and 90.07 percent in 2006-07). As compared to 86.30 percent (81.46 percent in 2006-07) schools under government management, about 89 percent schools under private management had drinking water facilities in schools.

“About 5.53 percent Elementary schools used school building as a shift school, and 10.78 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools, 4.55 percent Upper Primary schools, and 7.79 percent Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools used school building as a shift school”

Further, it is observed that drinking water facility is not available cent percent in any category of the schools. This facility is not yet available even in all the integrated Higher Secondary schools. Only 95.20 percent Higher Secondary schools have got drinking water facility. Altogether, of the 1.25 million schools, 13.25 percent schools are yet to be provided drinking water facility. The corresponding percentage in the case of Primary schools is about 19 percent. Nonetheless, it is observed that Chandigarh (100.00 percent), Delhi (99.54 percent), Lakshadweep (100.00 percent),

Puducherry (98.29 percent), Punjab (97.66 percent) and Tamil Nadu (100.00 percent) have more than 95 percent schools with the drinking water facility. It is heartening to know that among the major states, Tamil Nadu is the only state which has provided drinking water facility to its all schools across school types. Barring Chandigarh and Tamil Nadu, not a single state has provided this facility as yet to all of its schools though percentage of such schools in a number of states is very high. On the other hand, the percentage of schools (all categories) where drinking water is available is low in states such as Arunachal

“It is heartening to know that among the major states, Tamil Nadu is the only state which has provided drinking water facility to its all schools across school types. Barring Chandigarh and Tamil Nadu, not a single state has provided this facility as yet to all of its schools though percentage of such schools in a number of states is very high”

compared to 91.81 percent Primary with Upper Primary schools. All other types of schools having this facility have higher percentage than the Primary schools, which is true for rural as well as urban areas. Like other school types, the percentage of Primary schools with drinking water facility in urban areas (87.04 percent) is higher than that in rural areas (83.96 percent). Such schools under private management (82.50 percent) have slightly lower percentage than the schools under the government management (84.50 percent). However, it is observed that many states have provided drinking water facility

Table B18
Schools Having Drinking Water Facility : 2007-08

School Category	Percentage							
	All Areas				Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08				
Primary Only	78.80	81.12	82.37	84.18	83.96	87.04	84.50	82.50
Primary with Upper Primary	86.68	82.78	89.95	91.81	91.00	95.35	90.32	95.71
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	92.75	93.22	93.60	95.20	94.10	97.19	93.65	95.95
Upper Primary Only	79.87	83.22	87.00	87.96	87.36	93.85	88.86	84.75
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	91.82	92.31	93.47	95.09	94.29	97.60	94.44	96.96
All Schools	80.60	83.07	84.89	86.75	86.12	91.76	86.30	88.97

Pradesh (65.76 percent), Assam (65.25 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (75.93 percent), Meghalaya (50.64 percent), Nagaland (72.06 percent) and Tripura (76.88 percent). Kerala has also provided water facility to more than 98 percent of its schools (all categories), compared to 80 percent such schools in Karnataka.

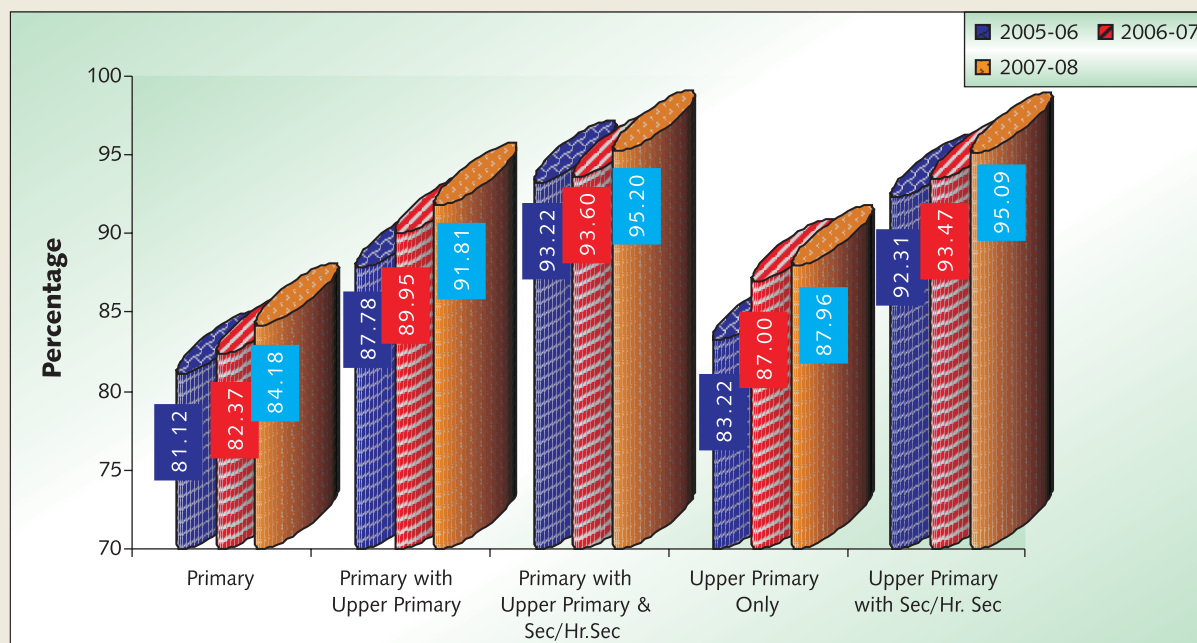
Table B-18 further reveals that 84.18 percent Primary schools have drinking water facility in school,

to almost all the Primary schools. For instance, Chandigarh (100.00 percent), Delhi (99.35 percent), Kerala (96.69 percent), Lakshadweep (100.00 percent), Puducherry (97.71 percent), Punjab (97.24 percent), Tamil Nadu (100.00 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (98.67 percent), are such states that have drinking water facility in most of their Primary schools. At the same time, a good number of Primary schools in Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and a few states from the north-

eastern region are yet to be provided with drinking water facility. It is hoped that the DISE data would be used in identifying schools without drinking water facility to help make provisions under the SSA in extending drinking water facility to all schools.

difference in rural (5.03 percent) and urban (6.12 percent) areas. It is observed that all integrated Higher Secondary schools do not have tap water facility. The percentage of Elementary schools with tap water is 40.21 compared to only 12.54 percent of independent Upper

Figure 2.29
Percentage of Schools with Drinking Water Facility



Type of Drinking Water

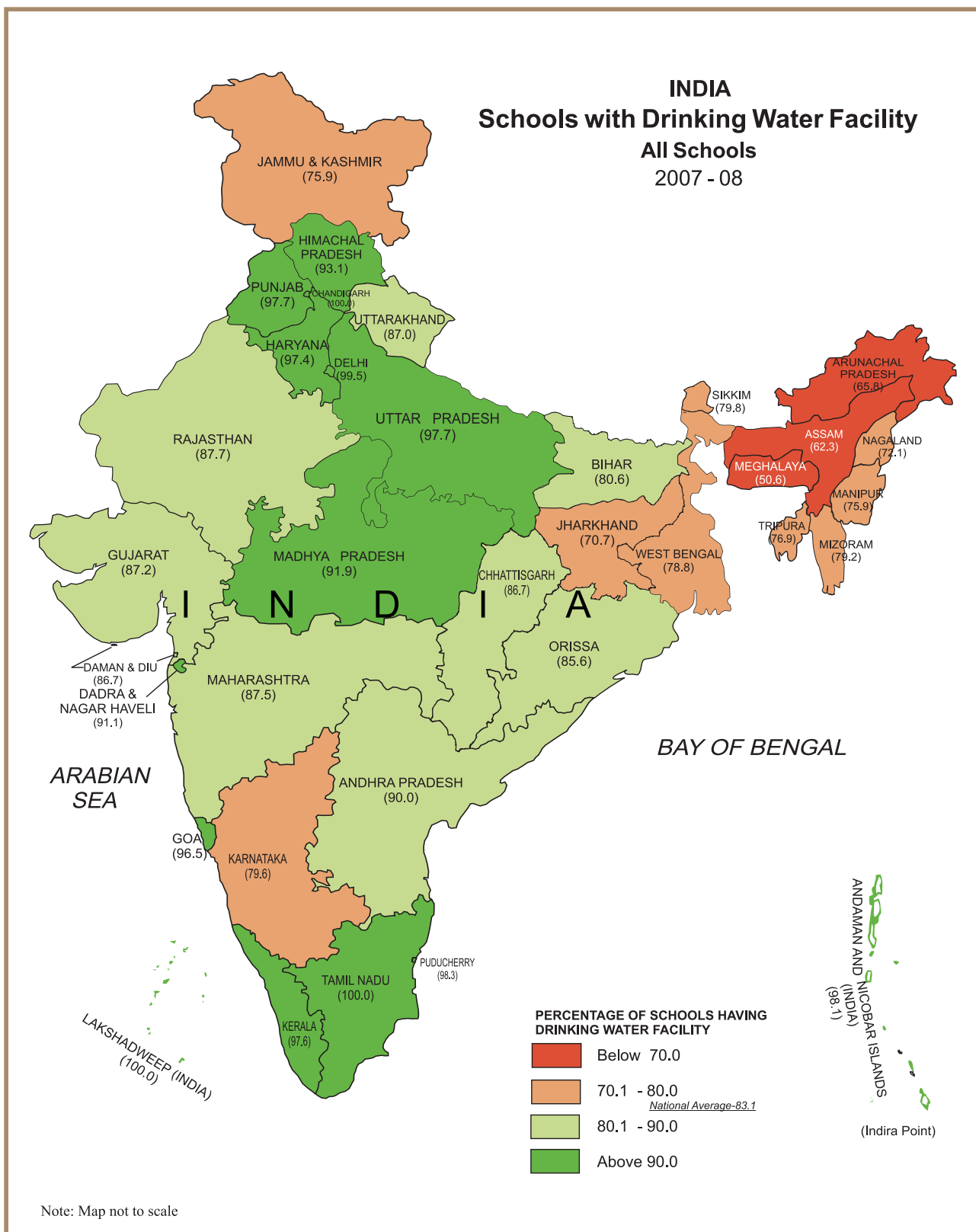
The type of drinking water facility reveals that majority of schools (all categories) do not have tap water facility in their premises. Much difference is noticed in this regard in schools located in rural (19.82 percent) and urban areas (52.68 percent). This is quite similar to the same in the previous years. Only 23.91 percent schools had tap water in 2007-08 compared to 22.82 percent in the previous year. The percentage of rural area schools that had hand-pump installed in the school was 53.41, while this figure in the urban areas was 25.76 percent. Interestingly, about 5.17 percent schools had a well in the school premises with not much

Primary schools. On the other hand, a good number of independent Elementary schools (37.72 percent) draw water from hand-pump. In the case of independent Upper Primary schools, the percentage of such schools is as high as 66.41.

“Type of drinking water facility reveals that majority of schools do not have tap water facility in their premises. Much difference is noticed in this regard in schools located in rural (19.82 percent) and urban areas (52.68 percent). This is quite similar to the same in the previous years”

Amongst the major states, Uttar Pradesh (95.83 percent), Chhattisgarh (77.77 percent), Jharkhand (40.49 percent), Madhya Pradesh (74.72 percent) and Bihar (70.95 percent), had majority of Primary schools with hand-pump facility in the school, whereas only 5.26 percent Primary schools in Delhi, 2.89 percent in Kerala, 0.39 percent in Goa, 3.06 percent in Himachal

Pradesh, 3.86 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, 0.40 percent in Mizoram, 2.52 percent in Meghalaya, 1.00



Map 2.5

percent in Sikkim and 4.97 percent in Nagaland had such a facility. Comparatively, the percentage of tap water in north-eastern states is much higher than the same in other states.

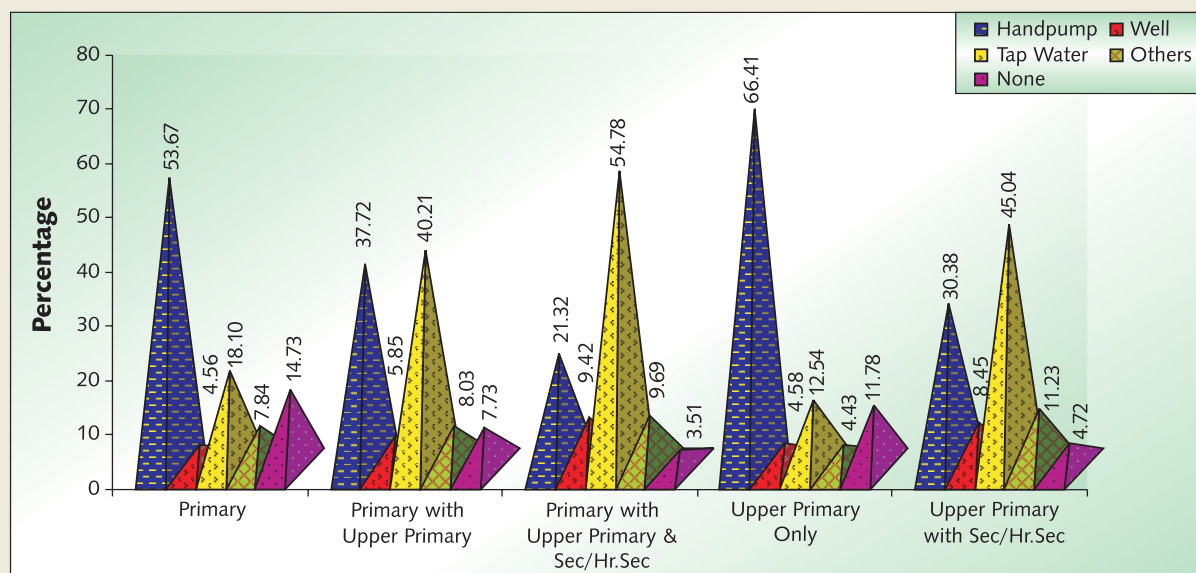
08 over 2006-07, irrespective of the school types and location (rural or urban). Put together, about 63 percent schools (all categories) across 624 districts had common toilets in schools; while 50.55 percent schools had

Table B19
Schools by Type of Drinking Water Facility : 2007-08

Type of Drinking Water Facility	Percentage					
	All Areas				Rural Areas	Urban Areas
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08		
Hand-Pump	46.85	49.12	49.25	49.90	53.41	25.76
Well	5.43	5.63	5.55	5.17	5.03	6.12
Tap Water	21.46	22.97	22.82	23.91	19.82	52.68
Others	6.84	5.87	7.26	7.77	7.86	7.20
None	15.60	14.87	14.23	12.35	13.20	6.53
No Responses	3.79	1.55	0.90	0.90	0.68	1.71

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

Figure 2.30
Percentage Distribution of Schools by Type of Drinking Water Facility : 2007-08



Common and Separate Toilets for Girls

Like drinking water facilities, toilet facilities in schools have also improved impressively since the inception of the SSA. Data reveals that providing facilities to schools got further momentum in 2007-08 (Table B-20). Percentage of schools with common toilets and separate toilets for girls increased in 2007-

separate toilets for girls in 2007-08. The corresponding figures in 2006-07 were 58.13 percent common toilets and 42.58 percent separate toilets for girls. There are more schools with common toilets in urban areas (70.93 percent against 68.89 percent in 2006-07) than in rural areas (61.56 percent against 56.66 percent in 2006-07); this is true for all types of schools. Urban areas also have girls' toilets in 69.19 percent (64.96

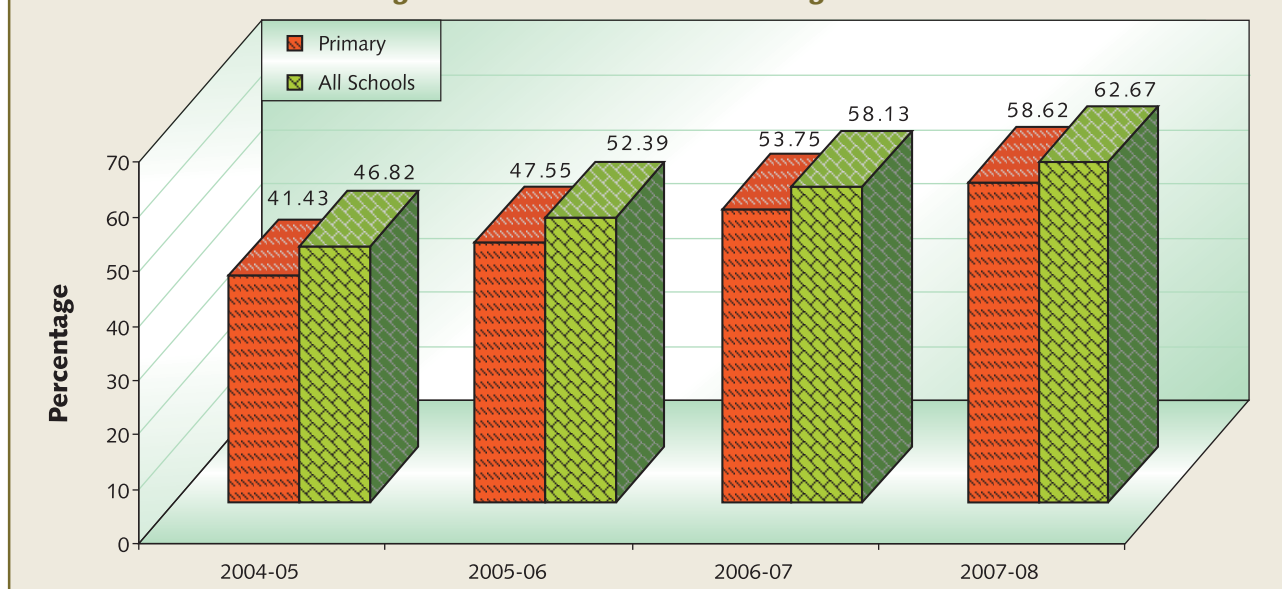
percent in 2006-07) schools, whereas 47.94 percent (39.52 percent in 2006-07) such schools are located in rural areas. A significant difference in percentage in the availability of toilets is also noticed in schools under government and private managements.

the government management is as low as 61.54 percent (55.75 percent in 2006-07). This is also true for schools with girls' toilets. As against 70.55 percent such schools under private management, the percentage in the case of government schools is low at 45.75 percent (36.64

Table B20
Percentage of Schools Having Common Toilet : 2007-08

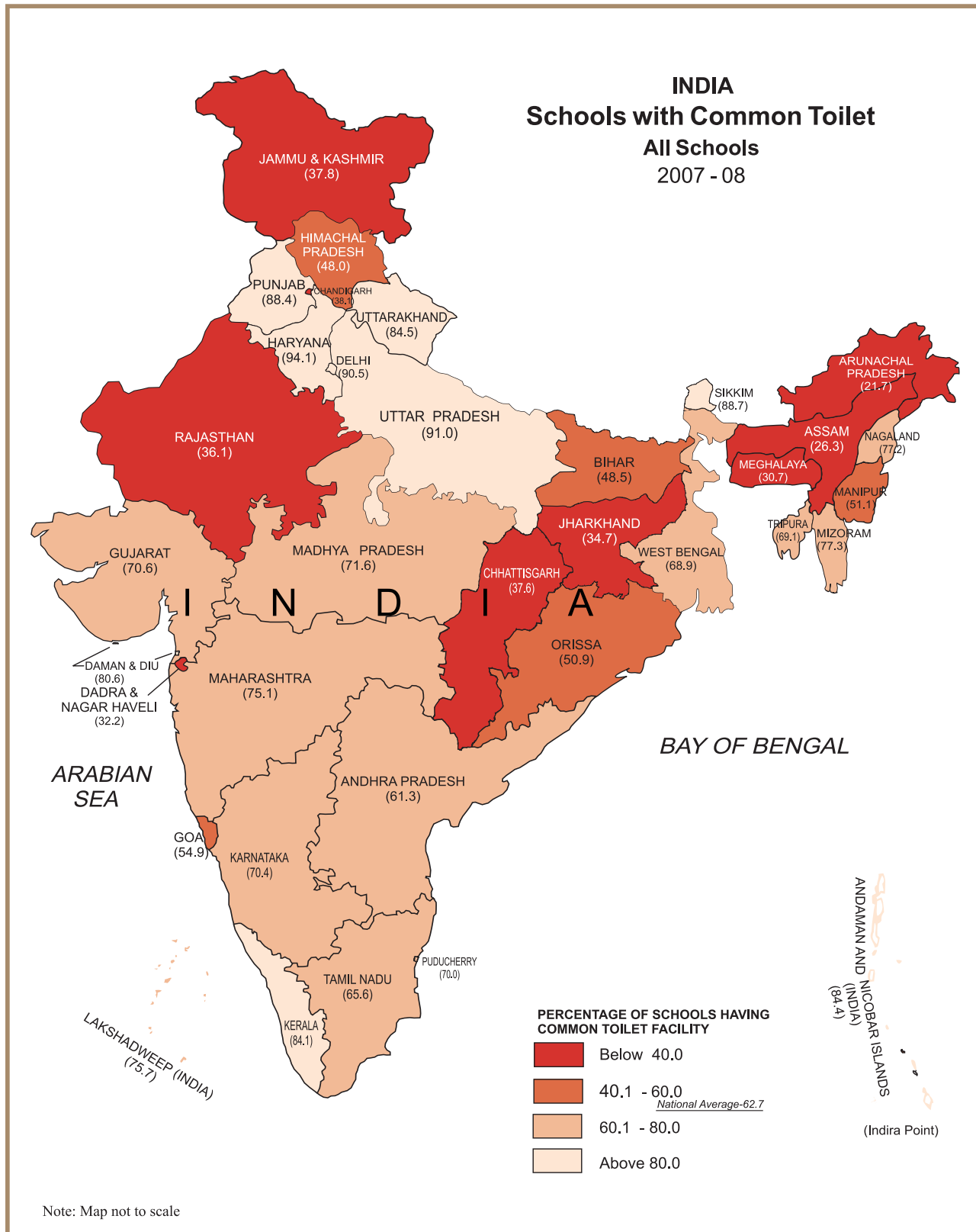
School Category	Percentage							
	All Areas				Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08				
Primary Only	41.43	47.55	53.75	58.62	57.90	66.38	58.19	62.86
Primary with Upper Primary	61.61	63.86	69.01	69.66	68.47	74.79	68.63	72.95
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	69.88	66.25	71.78	70.76	68.00	75.30	63.52	74.26
Upper Primary Only	48.52	56.25	60.33	71.43	71.10	74.71	73.52	64.03
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	60.49	64.39	66.91	70.63	69.08	75.38	65.80	77.17
All Schools	46.82	52.39	58.13	62.67	61.56	70.93	61.54	68.11

Figure 2.31
Percentage Distribution of Schools Having Common Toilet



As against 68.11 percent private schools with common toilets, the percentage of such schools under

per cent in 2006-07). Tables B-20 and B-21 further reveal that a good percentage of schools are yet to be provided



Map 2.6

toilets. It is true for all types of schools. About 70 percent independent Elementary and more than 71 percent Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary

schools are yet to provide common toilets. The percentage of such independent Upper Primary schools is also 29. Despite significant improvement, the analysis suggests a

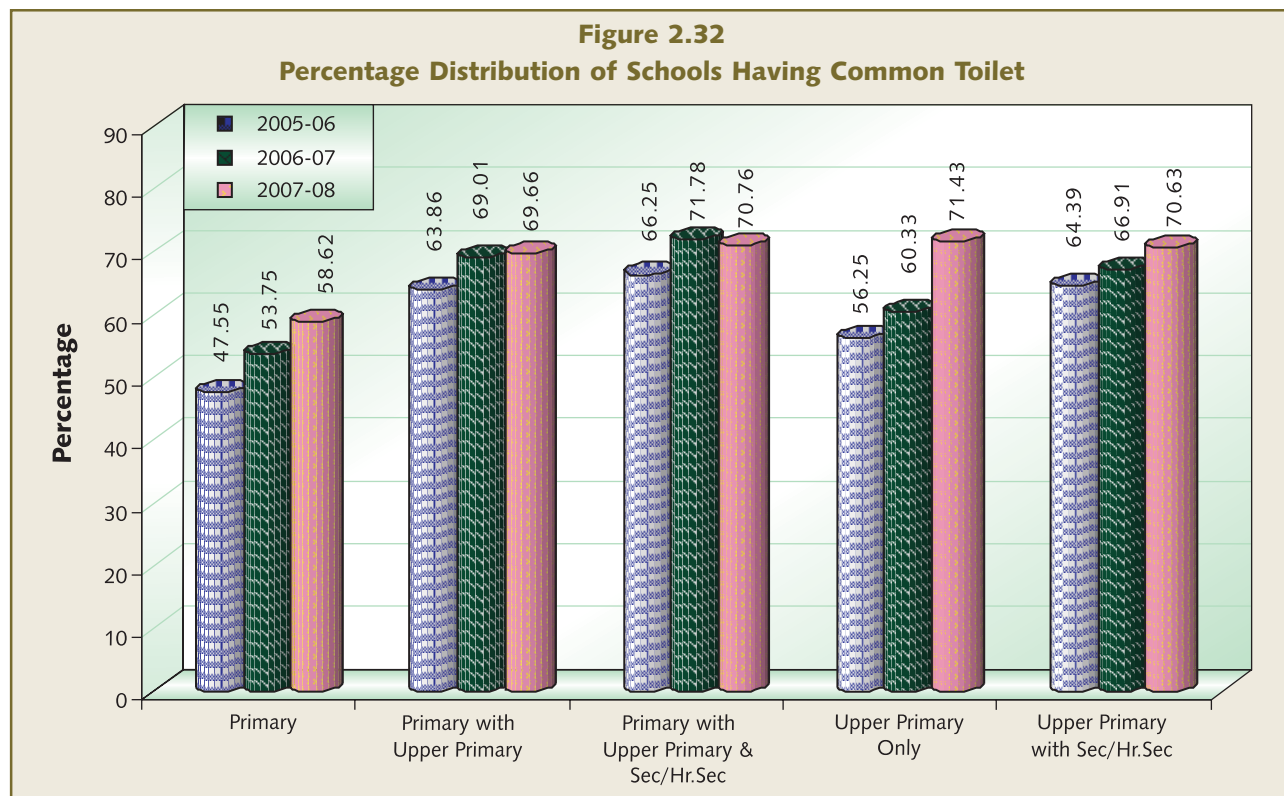
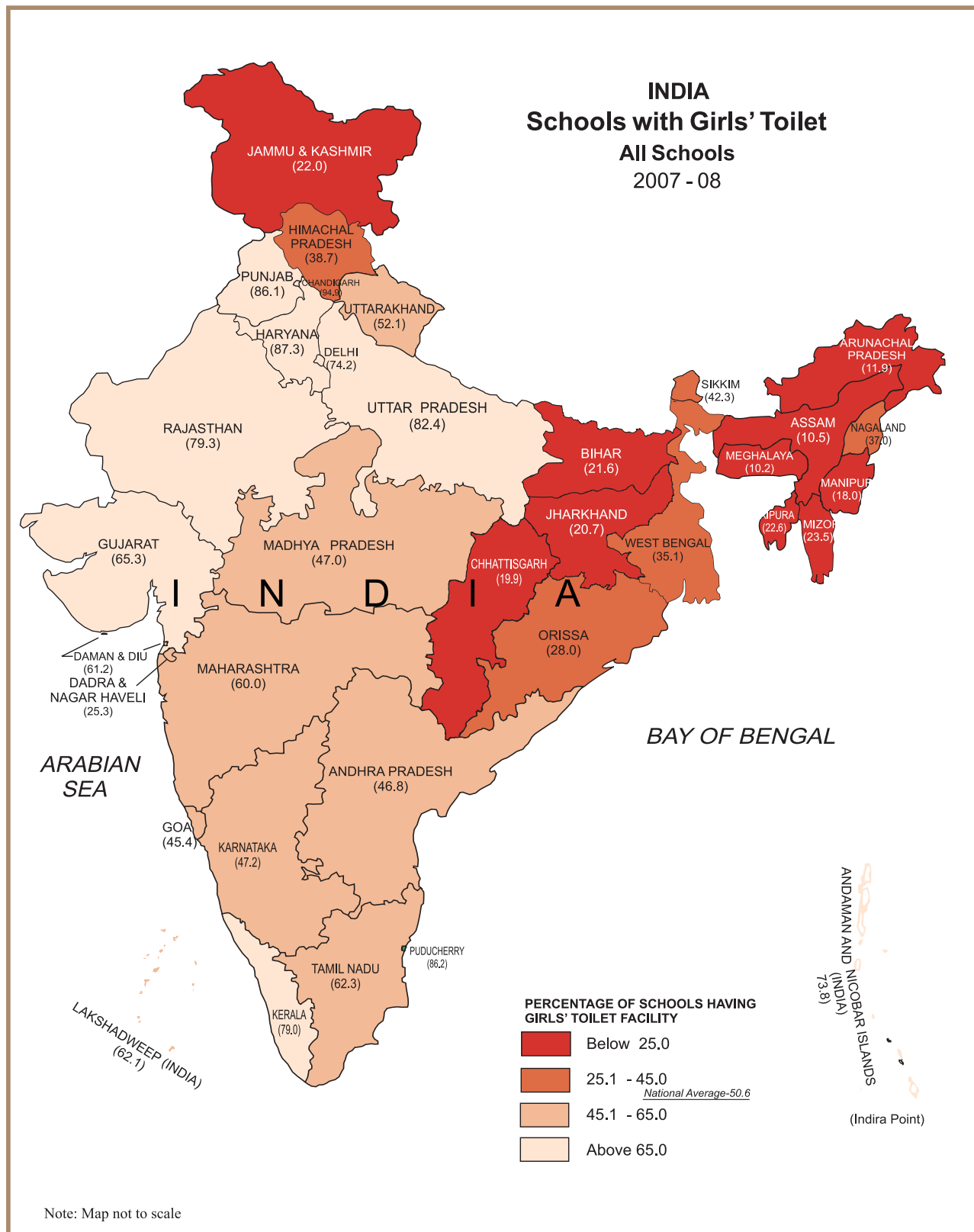


Table B21
Percentage of Schools Having Girls' Toilet : 2007-08

School Category	Percentage							
	All Areas				Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08				
Primary Only	24.27	28.85	34.06	41.95	40.64	55.56	39.63	58.83
Primary with Upper Primary	46.76	49.09	55.37	63.95	60.57	78.28	57.55	79.81
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	76.55	76.28	74.49	82.06	77.14	90.03	68.25	88.72
Upper Primary Only	36.91	46.58	52.62	59.43	58.00	73.18	58.42	62.92
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	70.47	72.42	72.32	78.65	76.26	85.97	72.85	86.35
All Schools	32.70	37.42	42.58	50.55	47.94	69.19	45.75	70.55

schools across 624 districts have provided common toilets. However, about 29 percent integrated Higher Secondary

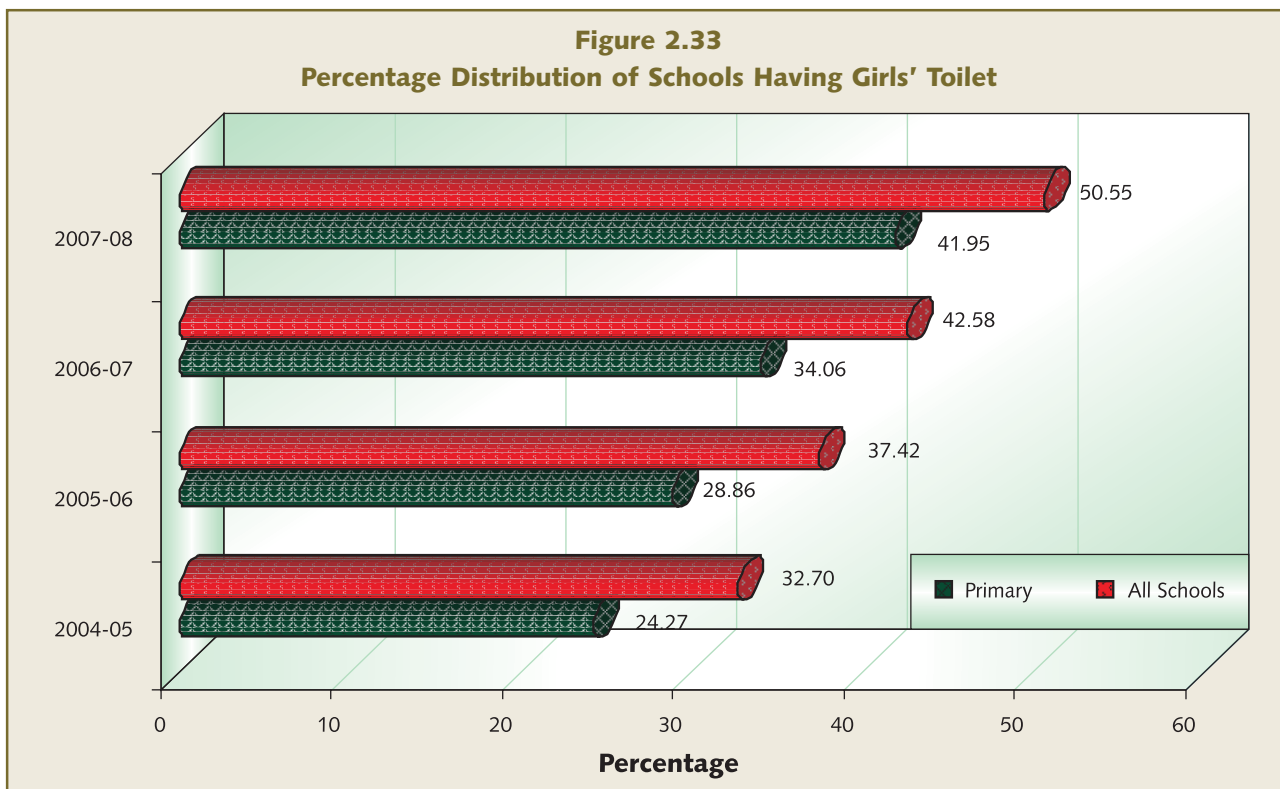
good scope for further expansion of toilet facilities in schools under the SSA.



Map 2.7

The percentage of Primary schools with common toilets in 2007-08 increased in comparison to the previous year, 2006-07; however, still a good number of Primary schools are yet to be provided with the facility. About 59 percent Primary schools have common toilet

schools. The data reveals that not a single state has provided common toilets and toilets for girls to all of its schools. It is hoped that in the remaining period of the SSA, while formulating annual plans, all such schools will be identified and provided with a toilet. Listing of



facilities and 41.95 percent schools have separate toilets for girls (Tables B-20 and B-21). The respective percentage of such Primary schools for Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand is only 39.69, 32.69 and 23.61 (common toilets) and 15.30, 14.66 and 11.99 (separate girls' toilets). In Kerala, as many as 85.95 percent Primary schools have common toilets in school, compared to 69.75 percent schools with separate toilets for girls. More than 90 percent Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh had common toilets compared to 81 percent schools with separate girls' toilets. The national capital of Delhi had provided common toilets to 93.85 percent and girls' toilets to 76.73 percent of its Primary schools.

Further, it is observed that except in the case of Mizoram (74.40 percent) and Sikkim (90.80 percent), the percentage of schools having common toilets in the other north-eastern states is much lower. Sikkim too has a low percentage of schools with girls' toilets (31.47 percent), and Mizoram has only 18.45 percent such

all such schools can be generated by using the DISE software at any desired level.

Computers in Schools

The percentage distribution of schools having computers reveals that all types of schools have computers in school. During the period from 2004-05 to 2007-08, the number of schools with computers increased substantially, both in percentage and absolute terms. Though the percentage of Primary schools having computer facility (6.01 percent) is much lower than percentage of other types of schools, more than 1,78,300 (14.25 percent) schools imparting elementary education in the country in 2007-08 had computers in place in school. The number of schools that provided computers during the year 2006-07 was 1,60,700 (13.43 percent), during 2005-06, 1,20,600 (10.73 percent) and in 2004-05, 93,200 (8.99 percent) (Table B-22). A significant difference is noticed in the percentage of

schools having computer in rural areas (10.87 percent against 10.33 percent in 2006-07) and urban areas (37.96 percent against 34.94 percent in 2006-07).

and 56 percent Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools under the private management have got computers.

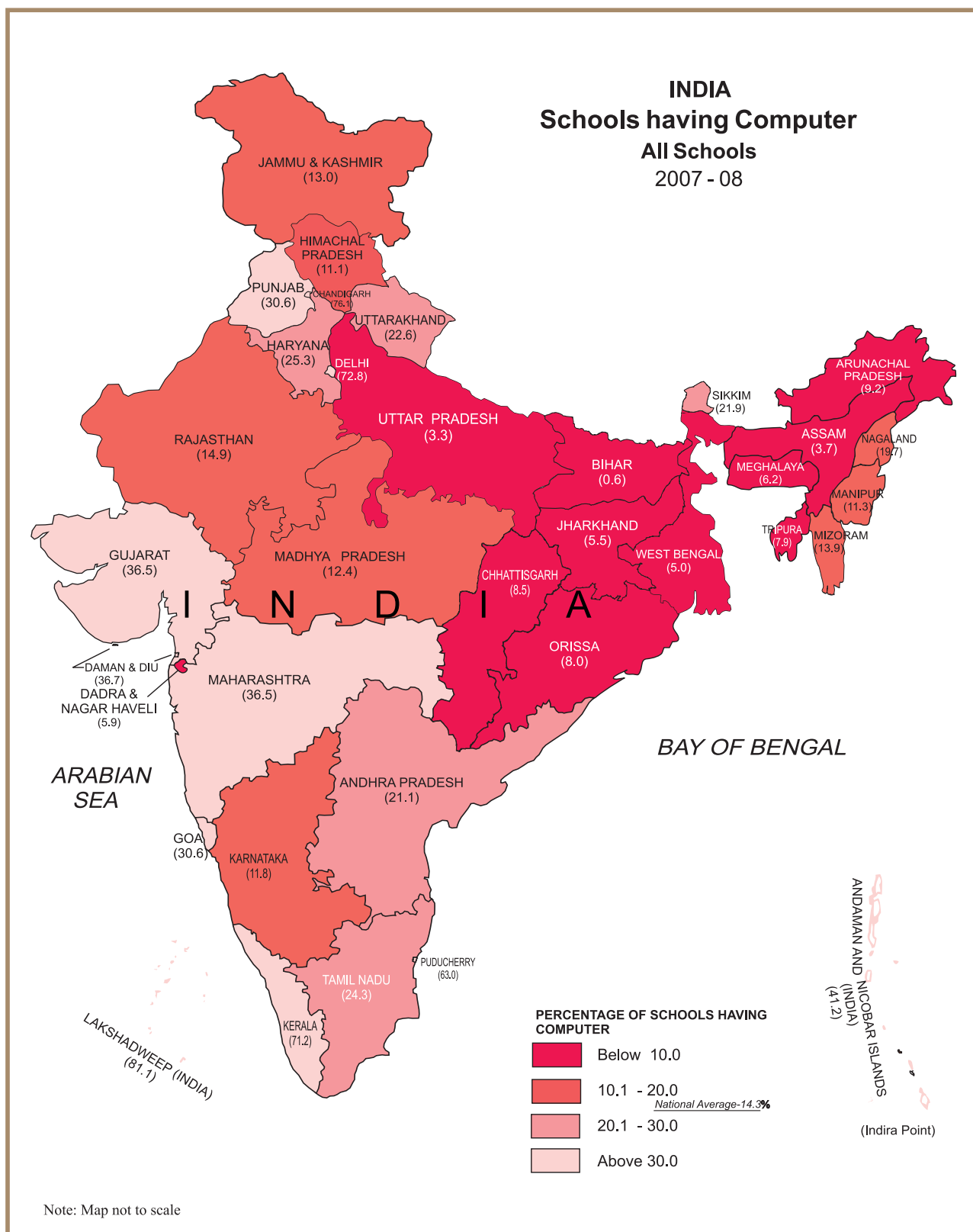
Table B22
Percentage of Schools Having Computer : 2007-08

School Category	Percentage							
	All Areas				Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08				
Primary Only	4.50	5.42	6.51	6.01	4.71	19.24	3.81	21.45
Primary with Upper Primary	12.68	15.65	21.31	24.01	19.20	44.35	17.66	40.42
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	52.06	46.57	52.33	60.21	50.03	76.37	42.18	68.90
Upper Primary Only	7.50	11.05	14.61	14.05	11.70	36.58	11.68	22.43
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	35.64	41.18	50.36	56.10	51.04	71.56	48.22	68.68
All Schools	8.99	10.73	13.43	14.25	10.87	37.96	8.90	36.41
Number of Schools with Computers	93,249	1,20,591	1,60,749	1,78,253	118,849	59,402	89,234	88,800

The data clearly shows that both in rural and urban areas, the percentage of schools with computers have increased considerably during the period from 2004-05 to 2007-08. Of the total (1,78,300) schools that have computers, 67 percent are located in rural areas and only 33 percent in urban areas (Table B-22). The percentage of government schools with computers has shown improvement over the previous year (8.57 percent in 2006-07 to 8.90 percent in 2007-08). Compared to 8.90 percent government schools having computers, the percentage in case of schools under private management is much higher at 36.41 percent (34.43 percent in 2006-07). This is also true for all other types of schools. About 60 percent integrated Higher Secondary

In absolute terms, Maharashtra has the highest number of schools (31,845 all category schools; 36.49 percent) that have computers in schools, followed by 21,207 schools in Andhra Pradesh (21.11 percent), 15,942 schools in Madhya Pradesh (12.36 percent), 15,368 schools in Rajasthan (14.88 percent), 12,941 schools in Tamil Nadu (24.28 percent), 14,250 schools in Gujarat (36.50 percent) and 8,847 schools in Kerala (71.20 percent). About 72.80 percent schools in Delhi in 2007-08 had computers. The lowest numbers, 18 schools, with computer facility is in the Dadra and Nagar Haveli, followed by 36 schools in Daman and Diu, 30 schools in Lakshadweep (81.08 percent), and 148 schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (41.23 percent).

“Put together, about 63 percent schools across 624 districts had common toilets in schools; while 50.55 percent schools had separate toilets for girls in 2007-08. The corresponding figures in 2006-07 were 58.13 percent common toilets and 42.58 percent separate toilets for girls”



Map 2.8

In Bihar too, the percentage of schools with computers was found to be low.

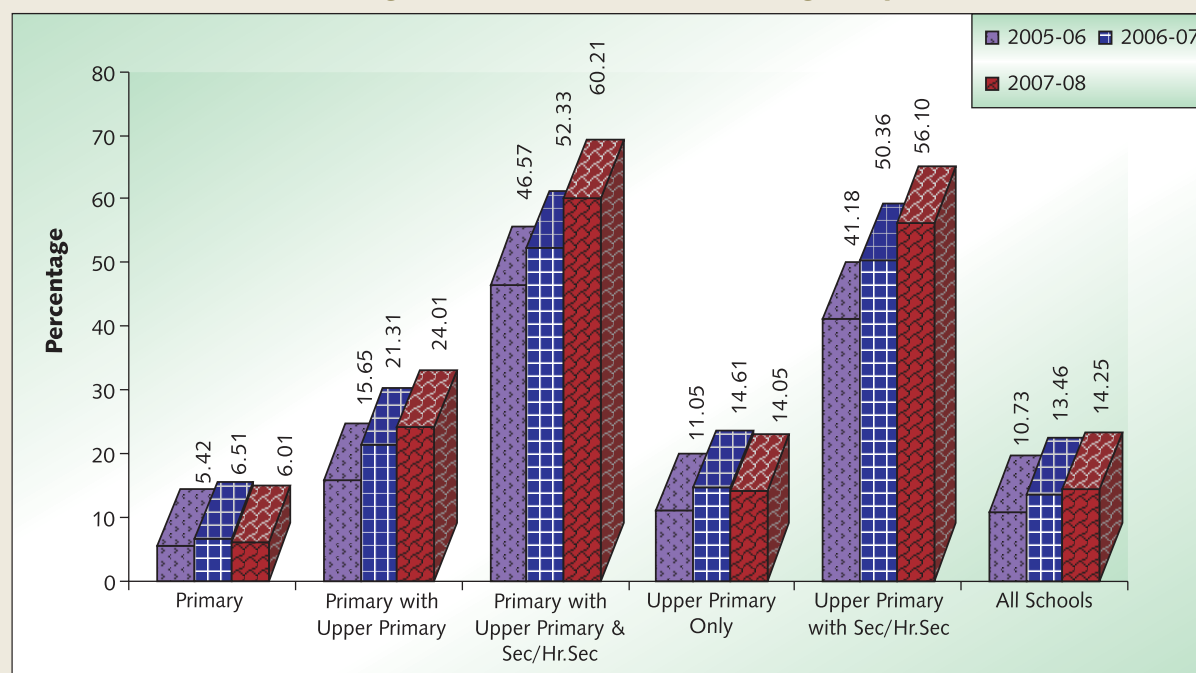
As mentioned above, the percentage of Primary schools having computers is much lower (6.01 percent) than that of the other school types. It is high at 19.24 percent in urban areas and low at 4.71 percent in rural areas. As many as 48,415 Primary schools in 2007-08 were provided with computers, of which 71 percent schools

percent) had the highest number of Primary schools with computers followed by Andhra Pradesh (6,615 schools, 10.12). The percentage of such schools was low in Bihar, West Bengal and a number of other states.

Ramp in Schools

Every third school that imparts elementary education in the country has a ramp. The percentage of

Figure 2.34
Percentage Distribution of Schools Having Computer



are in rural areas and only 29 percent in urban areas. The percentage of Primary schools with computers, has been lower than two digits in most of the states, except in the states of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (34.17 percent), Andhra Pradesh (10.12 percent), Chandigarh (35.71 percent), Daman and Diu (19.61 percent), Delhi (63.94 percent), Gujarat (18.47 percent), Kerala (54.45 percent), Lakshadweep (68.75 percent), Maharashtra (11.77 percent), Puducherry (27.45 percent), Sikkim (12.06 percent) and Tamil Nadu (13.43 percent). In absolute number, Madhya Pradesh (6,619 schools; 7.35

such schools, irrespective of school type, has increased significantly in 2007-08 from its previous level. The

“About 58.96 percent Primary schools in Delhi, 78.30 percent in Maharashtra, 53.28 percent in Haryana, 69.82 percent in Gujarat, 58.19 percent in Kerala, 30.71 percent in Chhattisgarh, and 42.16 percent in Puducherry, had a ramp in school in 2007-08”

percentage of such schools is still as low as 34.19 (25.82 percent in 2006-07) in the case of Primary schools, compared to 39.93 (34.12 percent in 2006-07) in the case of independent Elementary schools (Table B-23). On the other hand, about 26 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools had ramp in school. The percentage of such schools in urban areas (25.51 percent) is slightly lower than the same in rural areas (26.10 percent). Upper Primary attached to Secondary

and Higher Secondary schools had the least percentage of 25.03 (21.44 in 2006-07) with ramp in school. It is interesting to note that the percentage of Primary schools with ramp under Government management is much higher (37.26) than the same in schools under Private managements (13.33) that is similar to the figure

percent), Andhra Pradesh (8.45 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (7.08 percent), Karnataka (13.84 percent) etc. Significant difference is noticed in schools located in rural (35.13 percent) and urban (24.92 percent) areas. The analysis also reveals that the majority of schools that impart elementary education across all the States and

Table B23
Percentage of Schools Having Ramp : 2007-08

School Category	Percentage							
	All Areas				Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08				
Primary Only	11.21	15.65	25.82	34.19	35.13	24.92	37.26	13.33
Primary with Upper Primary	14.48	26.19	34.12	39.93	42.99	27.13	49.39	16.15
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	12.85	18.05	21.97	25.84	26.10	25.51	38.09	19.99
Upper Primary Only	8.33	12.78	22.74	35.89	36.58	29.38	42.33	13.06
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	10.87	13.32	21.44	25.03	25.72	22.94	32.92	14.64
All Schools	11.49	17.14	26.61	34.43	35.74	25.60	39.31	14.71

during the previous year. This is also true for all other school types. This clearly shows that government managed schools are more concerned about physically challenged children than private managed schools.

It is further revealed that about 58.96 percent Primary schools in Delhi, 78.30 percent in Maharashtra, 53.28 percent in Haryana, 69.82 percent in Gujarat, 58.19 percent in Kerala, 30.71 percent in Chhattisgarh, and 42.16 percent in Puducherry, had a ramp in school in 2007-08. Among major states, Maharashtra, with 78.30 percent Primary schools, has the highest number of such schools in the country; the lowest percentage of such schools is in Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1.69 percent). The percentage of such schools is also low in the states of Jharkhand (3.31

UTs are yet to be provided with ramp; it is also true for all school types both in rural and urban areas.

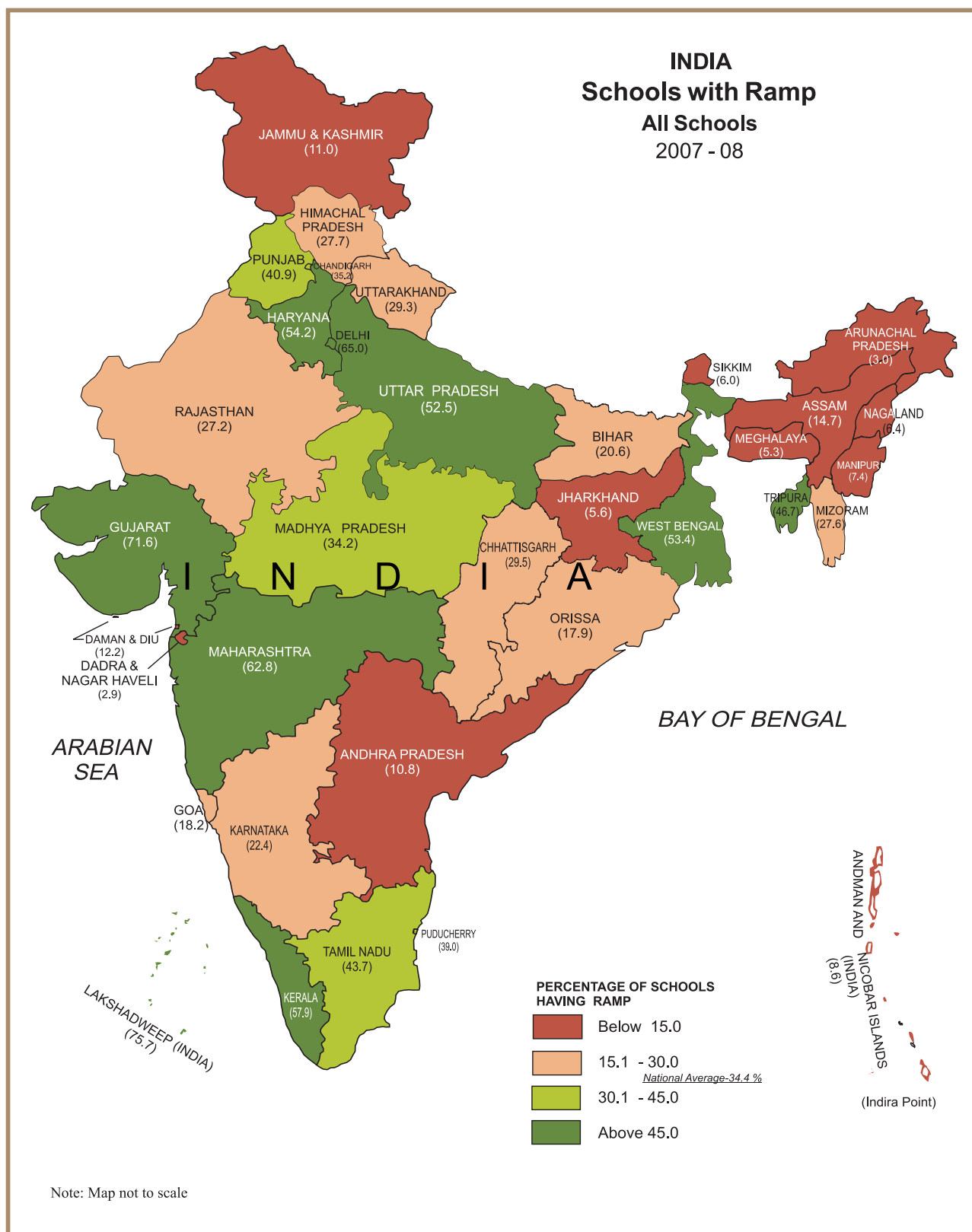
Kitchen-Shed in School

Providing nutritious food (cooked) to all children under the noon-meal (mid-day meal scheme)

“Management of a scheme of this scale in itself is a challenging task for which each and every school covered under the scheme is supposed to have necessary infrastructure, the most essential being as the availability of a kitchen-shed in the school”

programme is one of the ambitious programmes of the Government. The scheme is under implementation in all the states and UTs of the country. Perhaps it is one of the largest programmes of its kind in the world. The scheme has recently been extended to Upper Primary level of education. With this, more than 190 million children in Grades I to VIII are supposed

to be covered under the scheme. The management of a scheme of this scale in itself is a challenging task for



Map 2.9

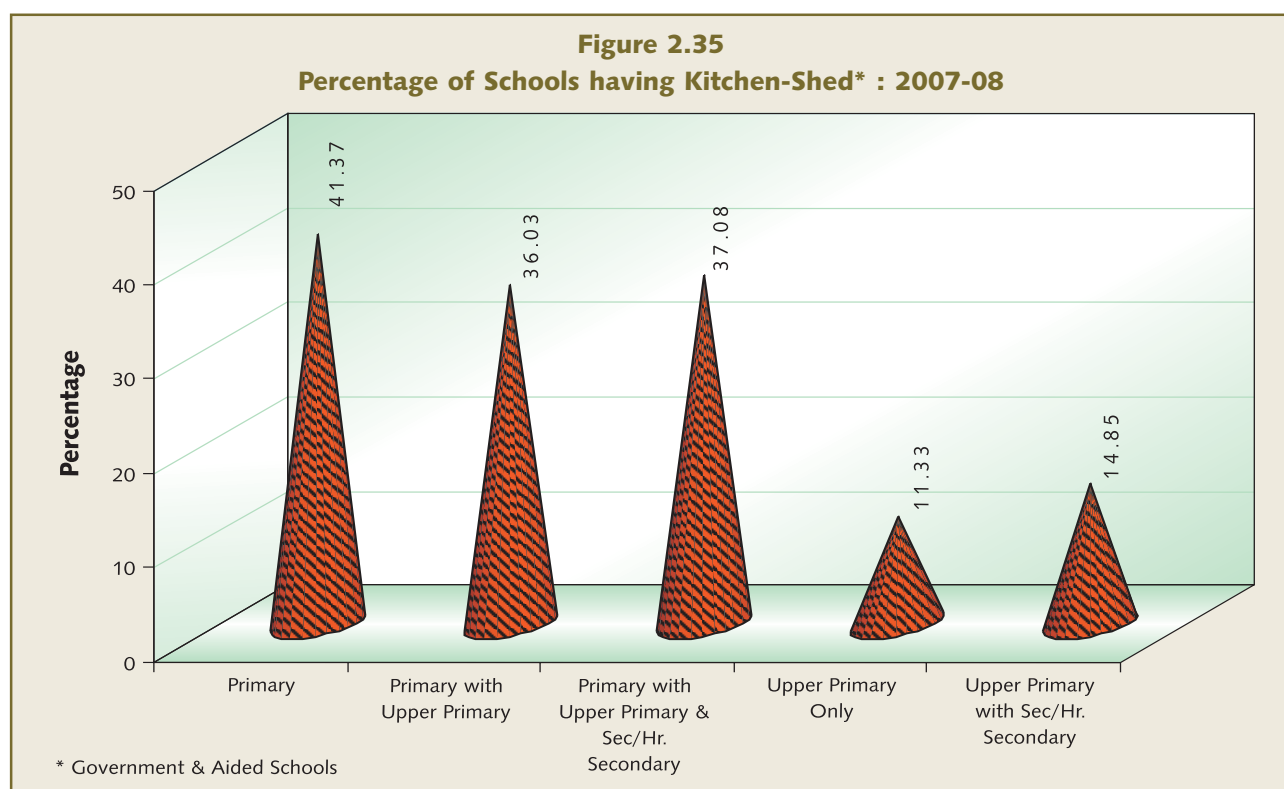
which each and every school covered under the scheme is supposed to have necessary infrastructure, the most essential being as the availability of a kitchen-shed in the school. Different states have evolved different

The NUEPA has also undertaken a nation-wide study of best practices concerning mid-day meal scheme. Percentage of schools with kitchen-shed by category for the year 2007-08 is presented in Table B-24.

Table B24
Percentage of Schools having Kitchen-Shed : 2007-08
(Government and Aided Schools)

School Category	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	41.37	33.33	23.19
Primary with Upper Primary	36.03	32.81	25.14
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	37.08	21.99	21.40
Upper Primary Only	11.33	10.00	23.30
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	14.85	13.55	15.32
All Schools, 2007-08	36.06	37.06	25.61
All Schools, 2006-07	29.36	30.03	22.59

Figure 2.35
Percentage of Schools having Kitchen-Shed* : 2007-08



arrangements to ensure the daily supply of nutritious food to all of its children in Grades I to VIII. The full monitoring information system is yet to be developed but for the first time, a variable on availability of kitchen-shed in school was added to the DISE during 2006-07.

Table B-24 reveals that 36.06 percent of schools managed by the Government and Aided schools (all categories) have kitchen-shed in school in 2007-08 compared to 29.36 percent in the previous year. The percentage of such schools is 37.06 and 25.61

respectively in the rural and urban areas. The percentage of schools with kitchen-shed varies from 86.96 in Tamil Nadu and 51.35 percent in Lakshadweep to only 1.81 percent in Jammu & Kashmir. The percentage of schools with kitchen in Kerala is 48.62, compared to 11.00 percent in the national capital of Delhi. Except Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura, other states from the north-eastern region have low percentage of schools with kitchen-shed in school.

A look at the percentage of Primary schools with kitchen-shed suggests that the majority of Primary schools are yet to be provided with kitchen-shed (41.37

basis may be difficult. It is hoped that all the single-teacher schools will not only be provided with additional teacher but also the necessary infrastructure to ensure smooth implementation of the mid-day meal scheme.

Furniture for Students and Teachers

For the first time during 2007-08, a new variable regarding availability of furniture for students as well as teachers were added to the DISE data Capture Format. Barring Manipur and Sikkim, all other states reported data on this aspect which is presented in Table

Table B25
Percentage of Schools having Furniture for Students and Teachers : 2007-08

School Category	Furniture	
	For Students	For Teachers
Primary Only	46.68	82.77
Primary with Upper Primary	57.62	84.10
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	71.82	77.94
Upper Primary Only	60.58	86.61
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	76.89	86.84
All Schools	52.46	83.47

percent in 2007-08). However, like in the previous year, a number of states have much higher percentage than the national average of 41.37 percent. The percentage is as high as 85.43 in Tamil Nadu, 62.73 in Uttar Pradesh, 72.03 in West Bengal, 49.73 percent in Assam, etc. On the other hand, only 9.59 percent Primary schools in Bihar, 11.23 percent in Maharashtra and 5.93 percent in Punjab had kitchen-shed in their Primary schools. A few states from the north-eastern region, such as Mizoram (71.50 percent), also have kitchen-sheds in good number of its Primary schools.

A few schools without kitchen-sheds may have only one teacher and managing cooked meal on a daily

B-25 which reveals that Lakshadweep is the only state/UT in the country which has provided furniture to its students and teachers that is true for different school types.

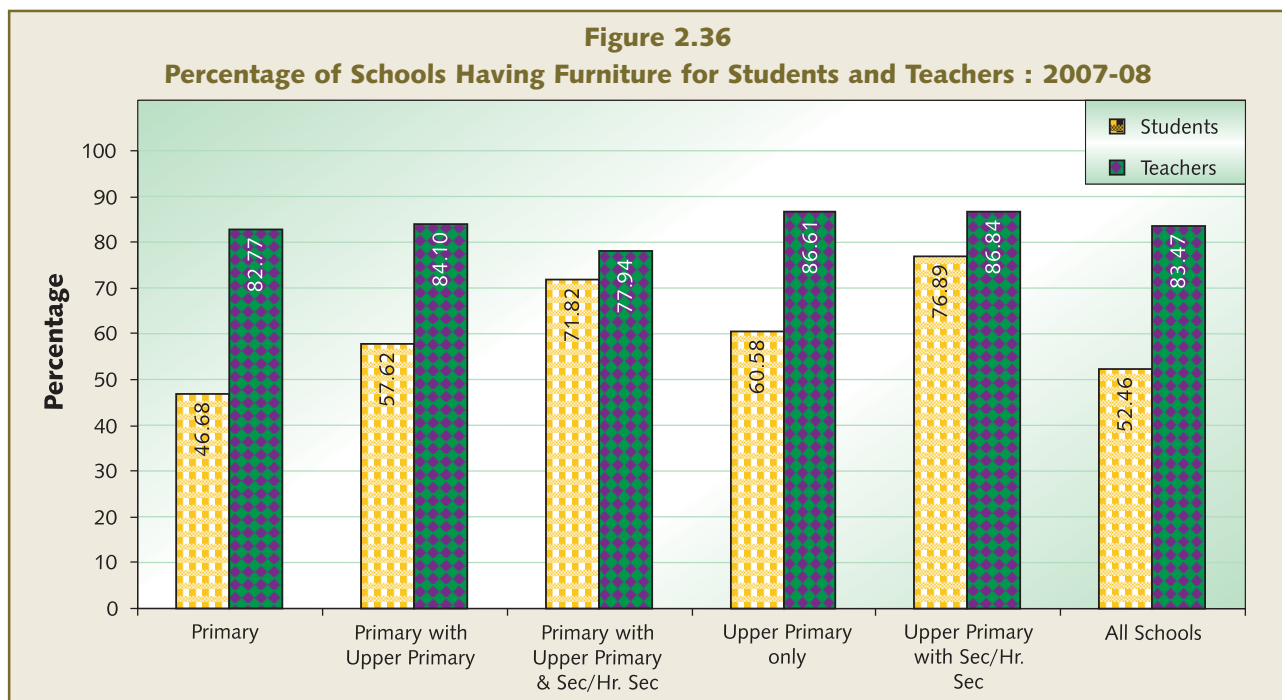
“Percentage of schools with furniture for students is far below than the figures for schools with furniture for teachers. This is true for all school categories”

Comparatively, the percentage of schools with furniture for teachers is high in a few states such as Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. These states have reported above 90 percent schools with furniture for

teachers, in comparison, the figures for such schools was as low as 54.35 percent in Kerala, 35.85 percent in

Rajasthan and 36.73 percent in Daman and Diu. Since it was for the first time the data being collected, a few schools might not have reported data on this aspect.

It has also been observed that the percentage of schools with furniture for students (all categories) (52.46 percent) is far below than the figures for schools with



Further it has also been observed that the percentage of schools with furniture for teachers vary from one school type to another with the highest 86.84 percent in the case of Upper Primary with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools followed by 86.61 percent in the case of independent Upper Primary schools. It is integrated Higher Secondary schools which have reported the lowest 77.94 percent with furniture for teachers. So far as Primary schools are concerned, it is Chandigarh and Lakshadweep which have arranged furniture for teachers in all the schools. The percentage of Primary schools with furniture for teachers in Kerala is low at 53.62, which is quite similar across all the school categories. Further, no significant difference is observed in schools with furniture for teachers located in the rural and urban areas. However, the privately managed schools have a slightly lower percentage (78.54 percent) compared to the same in the government managed schools (84.83 percent).

furniture for teachers (83.47 percent). This is true for all school categories. But more such schools are located in urban areas (70.03 percent) than in rural areas (50.00 percent). Percentage of schools with furniture for students is also low in privately managed schools (50.54 percent) compared to 68.55 percent in the case of

schools managed by the government.

Except Lakshadweep, none of the other states/UTs has provided furniture to students in all schools. However, the percentage in the case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Mizoram, Puducherry and Tripura is above 90 percent (all categories schools). On the other hand, the percentage of schools with furniture for students is as

low as 54.68 in Kerala, 56.37 percent in Andhra Pradesh, 36.30 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 45.81 percent in Gujarat. So far as Primary schools are concerned, five out of 10 schools have got furniture for students and the percentage of such schools is as low as 13.43 percent

“The highest percentage of schools having boundary wall is noticed in Chandigarh followed by the national capital Delhi and the lowest in Tripura. The majority of Primary schools in Daman and Diu, Haryana and Punjab also had boundary wall in 2007-08”

in Orissa and 21.49 percent in Jharkhand. A large number of schools across school types are yet to provide furniture to both students and teachers.

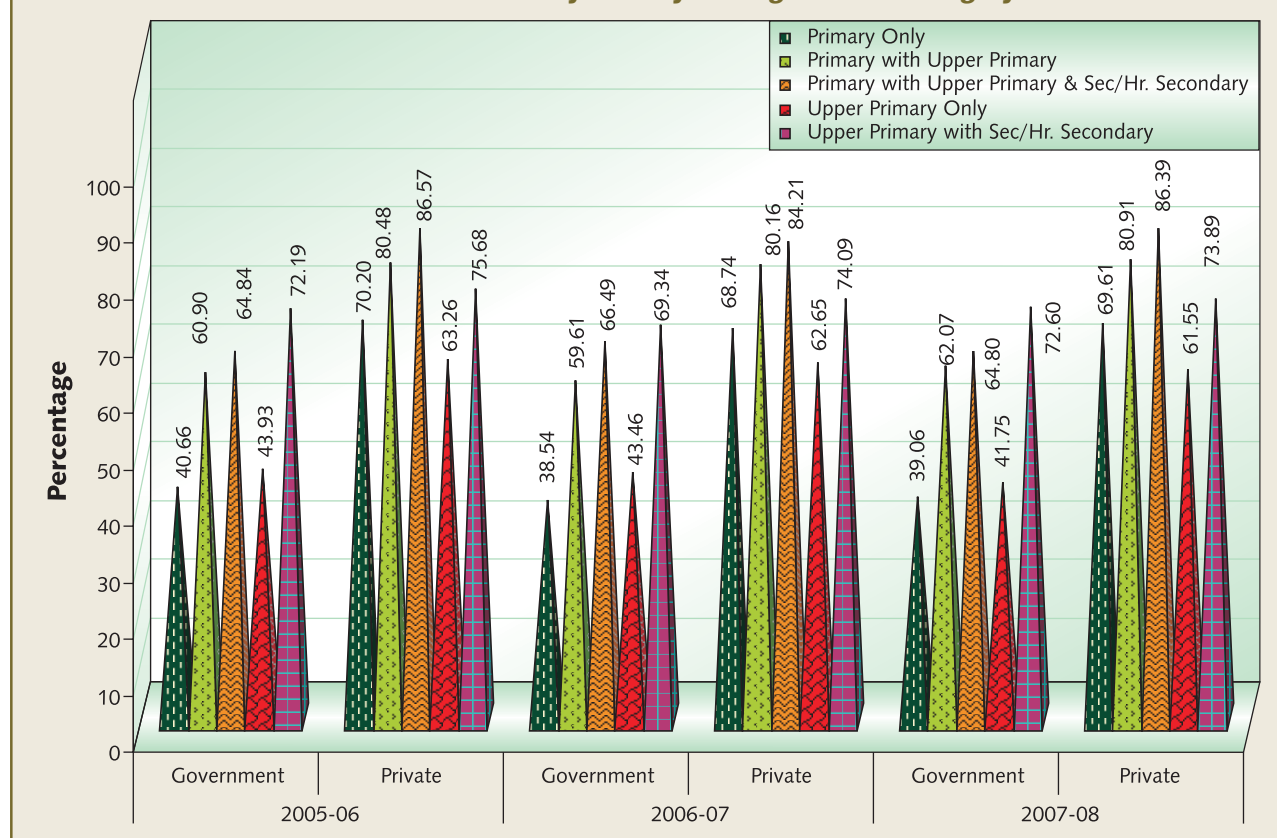
Miscellaneous Facilities in Schools

Apart from the facility indicators presented above, a number of other provisions such as availability of boundary wall, playground facility, electricity connection, book-bank and medical check-up have also been briefly analysed.

boundary walls is also observed in schools under government management and under private management. The percentage in the case of private managed schools is much higher at 73.62 than the government managed schools at 44.57.

On the other hand, it is observed that a good number of Primary schools are yet to provide boundary walls and their percentage is low (42.81 percent). Quite a good number of the integrated Higher Secondary schools (79.39 percent) and Upper Primary integrated

Figure 2.37
Schools with Boundary Wall by Management & Category



Boundary Wall

About half of the total 1.25 million schools (50.22 percent) in the country had boundary walls in 2007-08. There is a significant difference in the number of schools with boundary walls located in rural areas (46.37 percent) and in urban areas (76.71 percent). It means that eight out of 10 schools located in urban areas and five out of 10 schools in rural areas have boundary walls. A significant percentage difference in schools with

with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (73.17 percent) have boundary walls. The percentage of schools with boundary walls in urban areas is much higher than the same in rural areas; it is true for all schools types. More than 91 percent of integrated Higher Secondary schools located in urban areas have boundary walls against 72 percent schools in rural areas. On the other hand, 86.39 percent private managed Higher Secondary schools in urban areas have boundary walls compared to 64.80 percent for government managed schools.

So far as Primary schools are concerned, the highest percentage of schools having boundary walls is noticed in Chandigarh (100.00 percent) followed by the national capital Delhi (98.33 percent) and the lowest in Tripura (11.84 percent). The majority of Primary schools in Daman and Diu (86.27 percent), Haryana and Punjab also had boundary walls in 2007-08. However, the situation is not similar in a number of other states. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Jharkhand, are a few states which are yet to provide boundary walls to a sizeable majority of their Primary schools. Barring Nagaland, the percentage of Primary schools without boundary walls is also high in all the states in the north-eastern region.

Playground in Schools

About 53 percent schools (all categories) had playground in school. The percentage of such schools in rural areas was 51 compared to 64 in urban areas.

Distribution of schools having playground in 2007-08 further reveals that 45.79 percent Primary schools had playground in the school that is quite similar to the percentage in 2006-07. The corresponding figures for Upper Primary schools and Elementary schools were 60.25 percent and 60.75 percent, respectively. Almost an equal percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools (80.96 percent) and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (80.98 percent) had playground in the school. While 79 percent schools (all categories) in Delhi and 94 percent schools in Chandigarh had playground in school, only 28 percent schools in Orissa, 29 percent schools in Bihar, and 25 percent schools in Jharkhand had this facility. Tamil Nadu has a high percentage (77 percent) of such schools among the rest of the states. It is further observed that about 79 percent Primary schools in Haryana and 74 percent in Tamil Nadu had playgrounds as compared to

only 17 percent in Orissa. About 64 percent schools in Uttar Pradesh and 74 percent schools in Delhi also had playground in 2007-08. In north-eastern states, the percentage of such Primary schools varies from 6.81 percent in Mizoram to 51.39 percent in Tripura.

Electricity Connection

The percentage of schools with electricity connection has shown an increasing trend over a period of time. Even then, only 33.31 percent schools (all types) had electricity connection in 2007-08. The majority of such schools, 72 percent, in urban areas had electricity connection compared to only 28 percent schools located in rural areas. Chandigarh and Lakshadweep could provide electricity connection to all the schools. Almost all the schools (98.63 percent) that impart Elementary education in Delhi and about 89 percent in Kerala had the electricity connection. The majority of this type of schools in Daman and Diu, Goa, and Puducherry also

had electricity connection in school. The percentage of such schools was low at 3.02 percent in Bihar, 6.51 percent in Jharkhand and 7.42 percent in Assam. Only 16 states had electricity connection in more than 50 percent of their total number of schools.

The lowest percentage of schools having electricity connection across all school categories in 2007-08 was in Primary schools (21.44 percent). On the other hand, 28 percent

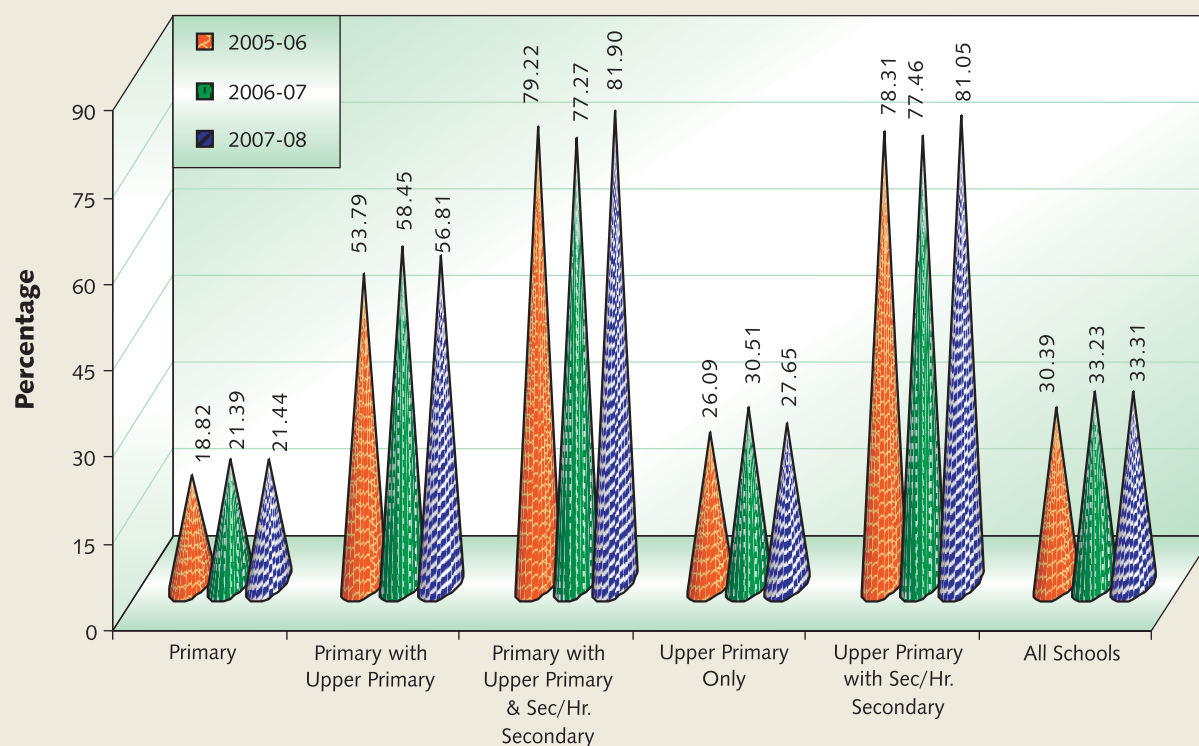
Upper Primary schools had electricity connection. Among other types of schools, Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools (81 percent) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (82 percent) have electricity connection in much higher numbers than in Primary and Upper Primary schools. More than 86 percent private integrated Higher Secondary schools had electricity connection while only 73 percent such schools under government management had this facility. The percentage of such schools in urban areas is about 94 compared to 74 in rural areas. Further, about 82 percent

“Percentage of schools with electricity connection has shown an increasing trend over a period of time. Even then, only 33.31 percent schools had electricity connection in 2007-08. The majority of such schools, 72 percent, in urban areas had electricity connection compared to only 28 percent schools located in rural areas”

Primary schools in Kerala had electricity connection in 2007-08. Chandigarh and Lakshadweep has electricity connection in all of its Primary schools, while 93 percent such schools in Goa have electricity connection. The percentage of such schools was also high in Delhi (98.21 percent) and Puducherry (95.10 percent). The percentage of schools with electricity connection in other types of schools in these states was also comparatively higher. In Tamil Nadu, more than 67 percent Primary schools had electricity connection in 2007-08. The percentage of Primary schools having electricity

About 76 percent of Upper Primary schools attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools in urban areas have Book-Banks, against 74 percent in rural areas. About 87 percent schools (all categories) in Haryana and 86 percent in Maharashtra have Book-Bank in their premises. In Delhi, the percentage of schools with Book-Bank is 59 compared to 43 percent in Tamil Nadu. Further, about 61.6 percent Elementary schools had the provision of Book-Bank in school in 2007-08. About 73 percent of this category of schools in Delhi, 87 percent in Maharashtra, 79 percent in Haryana and 69 percent

Figure 2.38
Percentage Distribution of Schools having Electricity Connection



connection remained as low as 1.33 percent in Bihar, 10.13 percent in Jammu & Kashmir and 2.20 percent in Jharkhand. Maharashtra too has a fairly high percentage (56.97 percent) of such Primary schools. The states from the north-eastern region too had a low percentage of such schools.

Book-Bank in Schools

Much difference is noticed in the availability of Book-Bank in schools located in rural (48 percent) and urban areas (58 percent); it is true for all school types.

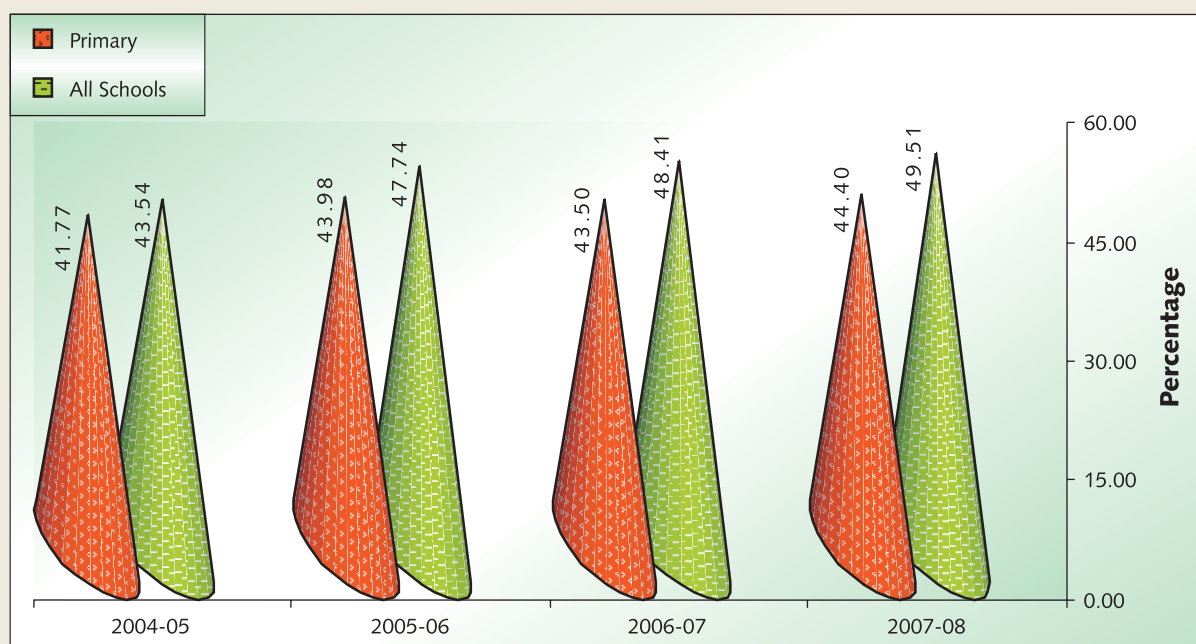
in Uttar Pradesh had such facility. The percentage in all the north-eastern states is much lower than in other states.

The lowest percentage of schools with Book-Bank is observed in the case of Primary schools (44 percent). About 80 percent Primary schools in Kerala and 89 percent in Haryana had a Book-Bank in school in 2007-08. The percentage of such schools is also high in the state of Maharashtra (84.49 percent). Comparatively, the percentage of Primary schools with Book-Bank in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (8.97 percent), Assam (16.81

percent), Bihar (19.43 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (38.74 percent), was found to be much lower than in other states. It is also low at 3.17 percent in Mizoram, 17.71 percent in Meghalaya, 7.20 percent in Tripura, and 14.93 percent

majority of their schools (all categories). About 50 percent schools in Uttarakhand and about 57 percent schools in Andhra Pradesh also arranged medical check-up. On the other hand, majority of schools in Arunachal Pradesh,

Figure 2.39
Percentage Distribution of Schools Having Book Bank



in Sikkim. Incidentally, all these states are from the north-eastern region of the country.

Medical Check-up in Schools

Altogether, about 52 percent (all categories) schools arranged medical check-up in 2006-07. More schools in urban areas (57 percent) arranged medical check-up than schools in rural areas (51 percent) which is same as during 2005-06. The percentage in the case of private managed schools that arranged medical check-up was found slightly lower (51 percent) than the government managed schools (52 percent). About 50 percent Primary schools arranged medical check-up in 2006-07. The percentage of such schools was higher in the case of Elementary schools (63 percent), integrated Higher Secondary schools (67 percent), and Upper Primary with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (55 percent). Only 44 percent of Upper Primary schools arranged medical check-up. The states, such as Delhi (84 percent), Gujarat (92 percent), Maharashtra (88 percent), Rajasthan (79 percent) and Tamil Nadu (89 percent) arranged medical check-up in

Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and West Bengal did not arrange medical check-up for their children. About 85 percent Primary schools in Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Delhi, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu carried out medical check-up in schools as compared to 6.07 percent schools in Assam and 6.44 percent in Manipur. In Kerala also, more than 66 percent of Primary schools provided for medical check-up in school. More than 83 percent schools in Rajasthan also arranged medical check-up during the year.

School Development Grant

One of the important components of the SSA is to provide school development and TLM grants to all Government and Aided schools. To examine the extent of schools that have received and utilized these grants, the number of schools covered as well as percentage to total schools is presented both at the state and all-India level. Provisions have been made, under the SSA, to provide a lump sum grant of Rs 2000/- per annum (now

increased to Rs 5000/-) for school development to all schools that impart elementary education. Similarly, a provision of Rs 500/- per teacher per annum has also been made as TLM grant. A large number of schools received both these grants during 2006-07. The utilization pattern suggests that the states have utilized about 90 percent of the funds allotted, both under the school development and TLM grants.

rural areas (72.71 percent) than that in urban areas (43.17 percent). More than 81 percent schools (all categories) under government management received school development grants in 2006-07 compared to 82 percent Government Primary schools. Further, it has been observed that barring, Lakshadweep, none of the other States/UTs could provide school development grant to all schools. However, the percentage of such

Table B26
Schools that Received and Utilized School Development Grant : 2007-08*

School Category	Grant Received			Grant Utilized		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	73.72	75.96	51.63	86.64	86.59	87.33
Primary with Upper Primary	67.44	74.16	39.19	84.63	84.47	85.61
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	26.82	34.87	14.28	91.94	90.75	93.98
Upper Primary Only	65.01	66.98	46.31	89.56	90.01	84.58
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	53.12	57.54	39.64	88.65	89.29	85.13
All Schools (2006-07)	68.95	72.71	43.17	87.07	87.10	86.73
All Schools (2005-06)	71.27	75.28	44.60	87.83	87.96	86.73
All Schools (2004-05)	66.19	69.69	43.69	88.73	88.78	88.32
All Schools (2003-04)	69.83	73.84	46.00	88.77	88.73	89.13
Number of Schools Covered in 2006-07	8,62,385	7,94,813	67,561	—	—	—
Number of Schools Covered in 2005-06	8,52,920	7,85,160	67,672	—	—	—
Number of Schools Covered in 2004-05	6,88,634	6,31,914	56,399	—	—	—
Number of Schools Covered in 2003-04	7,24,682	6,65,872	57,287	—	—	—

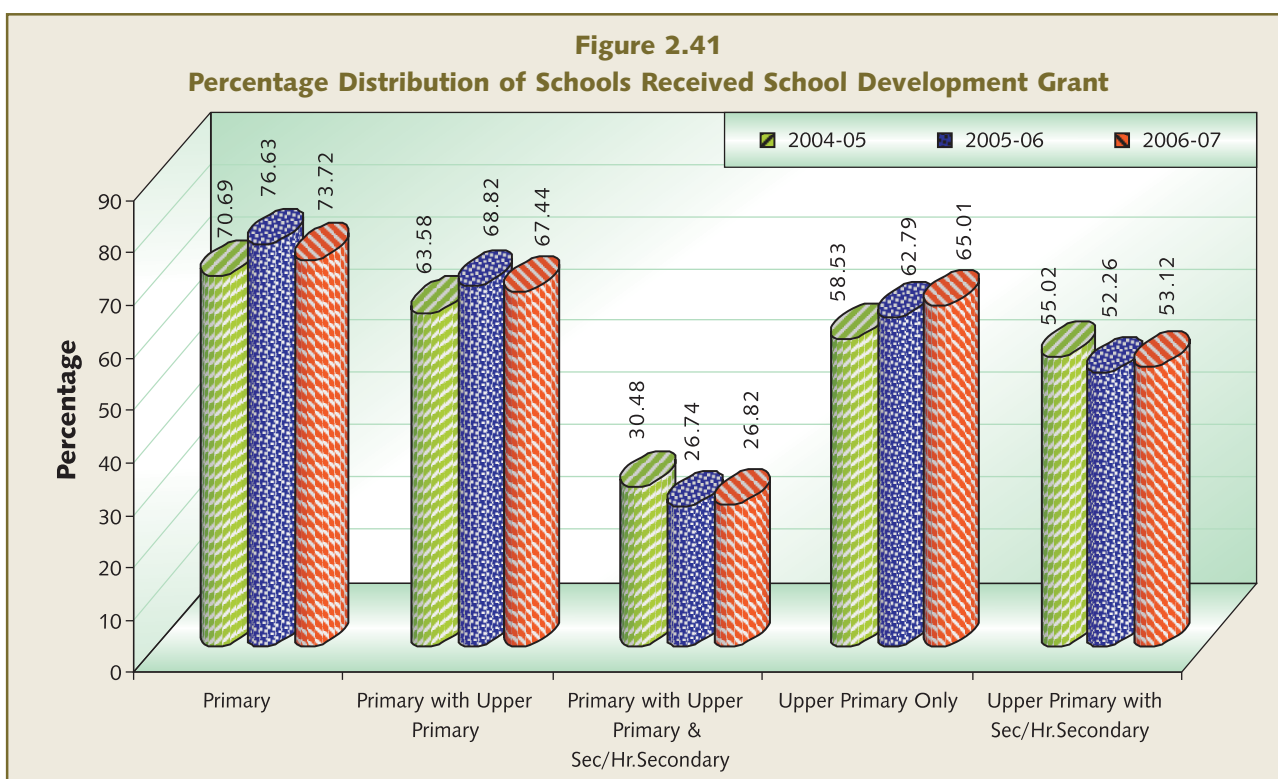
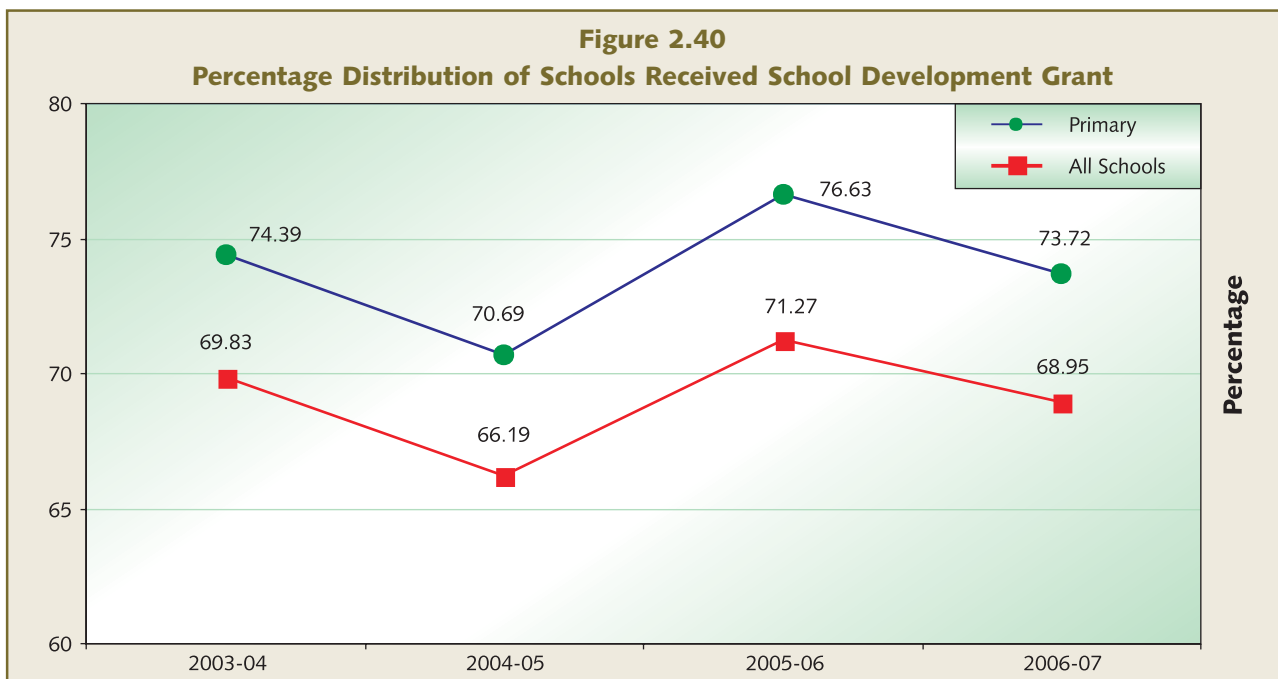
* In the previous academic year. Schools in rural and urban areas may not add to total schools because of no-responses.

A marked increase in the number of schools that received school development grant may be noticed during the period from 2003-04 to 2006-07. Compared to 7,24,682 schools that received development grant in 2003-04, the corresponding figure in 2006-07 was as high as 8,62,385 schools (Table B-25). Of the total schools that received school development grant, more than 92 percent are located in rural areas. Indeed, the percentage of such schools has been much higher in

schools in Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tripura was above 80 percent in 2006-07. Besides Primary schools, all other school types have also received development grant during the previous year but percentage of such schools varied from one type of school to another. About 67 percent of the total independent Elementary schools received development grant compared to 27 percent integrated Higher Secondary, 65 percent independent Upper Primary and

53 percent Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. These figures are almost same as in the previous year. Further, it is observed that the

a number of states, the percentage of such schools was found to be well above the all-India average (73.72 percent). In Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala,



percentage of Primary schools that received school development grant has been much higher in rural areas (75.96 percent) than in urban areas (51.63 percent). In

Maharashtra, Orissa and Tripura, the percentage of Primary schools that received development grant was above 80 percent.

Teaching-Learning Material (TLM) Grant

Like the school development grant, the number of schools that received TLM grant from 2003-04 to 2006-07 also increased significantly. However, the number of schools that received TLM grant has been a bit lower than the number of schools that received development grant (Table B-26). The number of schools that received TLM grant was 8,32,934, that is, 66.59 percent of all types of schools that impart Elementary education in the country. Further, the percentage of schools that received TLM grant in 2006-07 has been much lower in urban areas (41.30 percent) than in rural areas (70.29 percent). About 97 percent schools in Lakshadweep received TLM grant which is also the highest amongst all the States/UTs, the lowest being 8.87 percent in Sikkim. The percentage of such schools is also high at 88 percent in Kerala and Tripura (84 percent). On the other hand, it has been observed that about 77 percent schools (all

About 5,74,123 Primary schools, that is, 71.26 percent of the total schools, received TLM grant in 2006-07. Against 73.44 percent Primary schools in rural areas, the percentage of schools that received TLM grant in urban areas was only 49.72. About 65.60 percent Elementary schools also received TLM grant. Not only Primary and Upper Primary schools received the school development and TLM grants, but a few Secondary and Higher Secondary schools also received the grant during the year 2006-07. Further, it is observed that the percentage of schools that received TLM grant has been lower than the schools that received school development grant. The utilization pattern suggests that, barring a few states, 94 percent or more of the grant received under school development and TLM was utilized. It is expected that both the allocation and utilization under school development and TLM grants are expected to further improve in the remaining years of the SSA.

Table B27
Schools that Received and Utilized TLM Grant : 2007-08*

School Category	Grant Received			Grant Utilized		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	71.26	73.44	49.72	93.57	93.49	94.24
Primary with Upper Primary	65.60	72.21	37.85	92.41	91.97	94.53
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	25.83	34.52	12.28	95.22	97.36	91.36
Upper Primary Only	61.45	63.28	44.12	93.13	93.49	90.29
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	51.49	56.26	36.94	96.08	95.80	96.86
All Schools (2006-07)	66.59	70.29	41.30	93.52	93.39	94.26
All Schools (2005-06)	67.88	71.61	43.14	88.63	88.36	90.15
All Schools (2004-05)	61.26	64.45	40.89	87.30	87.18	87.95
All Schools (2003-04)	61.81	65.11	42.50	93.00	92.94	93.39
Number of Schools Covered in 2006-07	8,32,934	7,68,293	6,46,34	—	—	—
Number of Schools Covered in 2005-06	8,52,920	7,85,160	67,672	—	—	—
Number of Schools Covered in 2004-05	6,88,634	6,31,914	56,399	—	—	—
Number of Schools Covered in 2003-04	7,24,682	6,65,872	57,287	—	—	—

* In the previous academic year. Schools in rural and urban areas may not add to total schools because of no-responses.

categories) under government management received TLM grant in 2006-07.

Apart from school and facility indicators presented above, the average number of instructional days and

Figure 2.42
Percentage Distribution of Schools Received TLM Grant

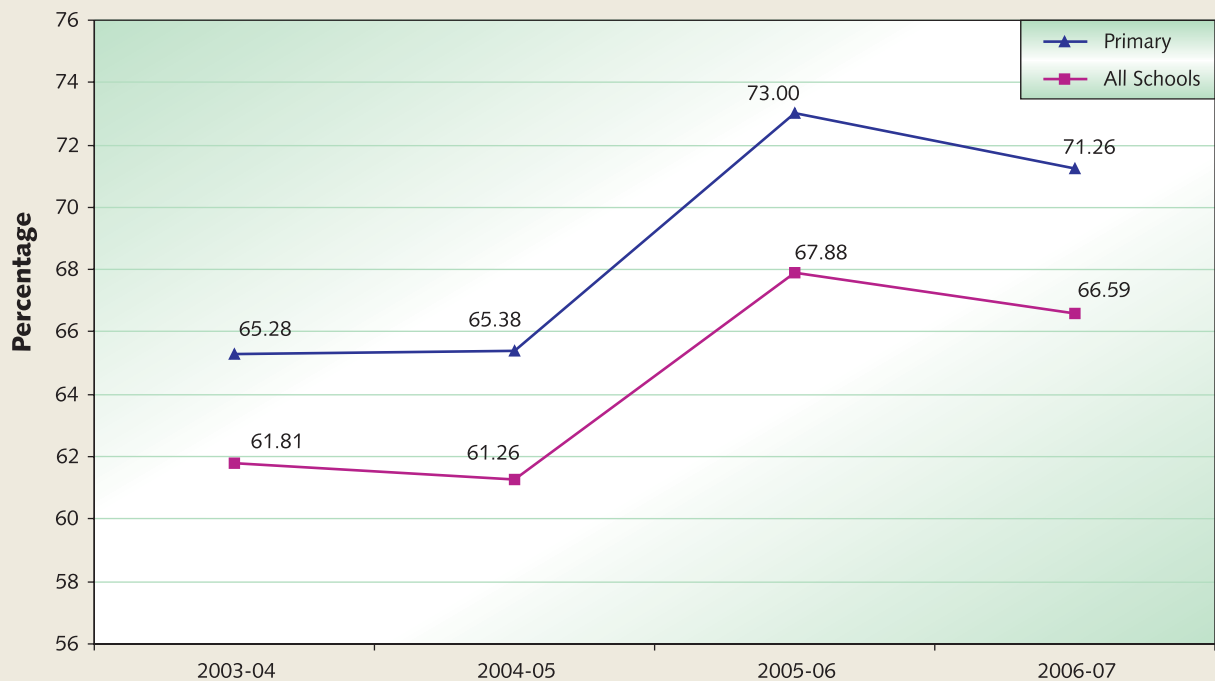
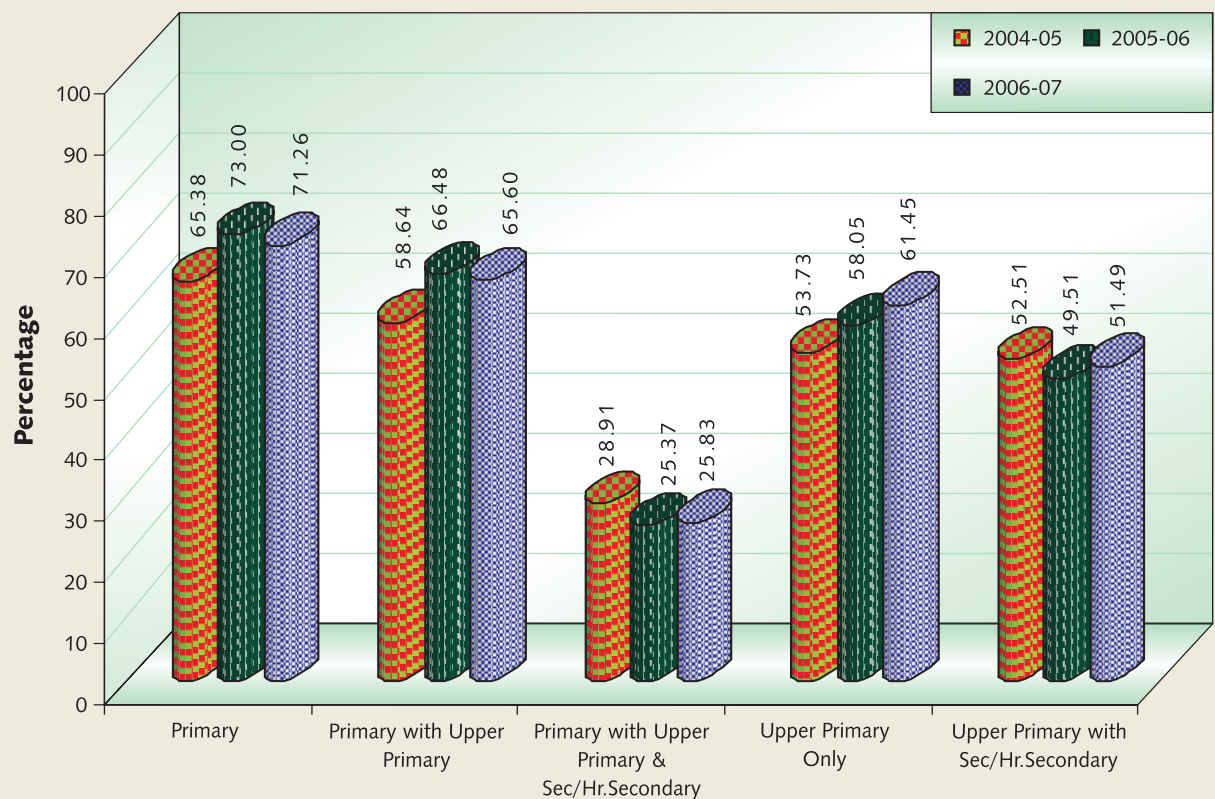


Figure 2.43
Percentage Distribution of Schools Received TLM Grant



distribution of schools by number of instructional days have also been analysed (Table B-27 and Table B-28).

Number of Instructional Days

It has been observed that on an average a school imparting elementary education in 2006-07 functioned for about 211 days compared to 208 days in the previous year. Not much difference is noticed in the

The lowest number of instructional days a school (all schools) functioned was 166 days in Kerala; the highest number of 231 days in Chandigarh, Jharkhand and Tripura. State-specific analysis reveals that in a few states, the average number of instructional days was a bit lower than the national average of 624 districts, i.e. 211 days (Table B-28). Bihar (172 days), Puducherry (190 days), Sikkim (173 days), Meghalaya (193 days)

Table B28
Number of Instructional Days : 2007-08*

School Category	Number of days				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Schools	All Private Schools
Primary Only	210	211	203	214	180
Primary with Upper Primary	215	216	207	218	205
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	204	207	200	206	203
Upper Primary Only	207	208	205	211	195
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	216	216	213	215	217
All Schools	211	212	205	215	195

* In previous academic year.

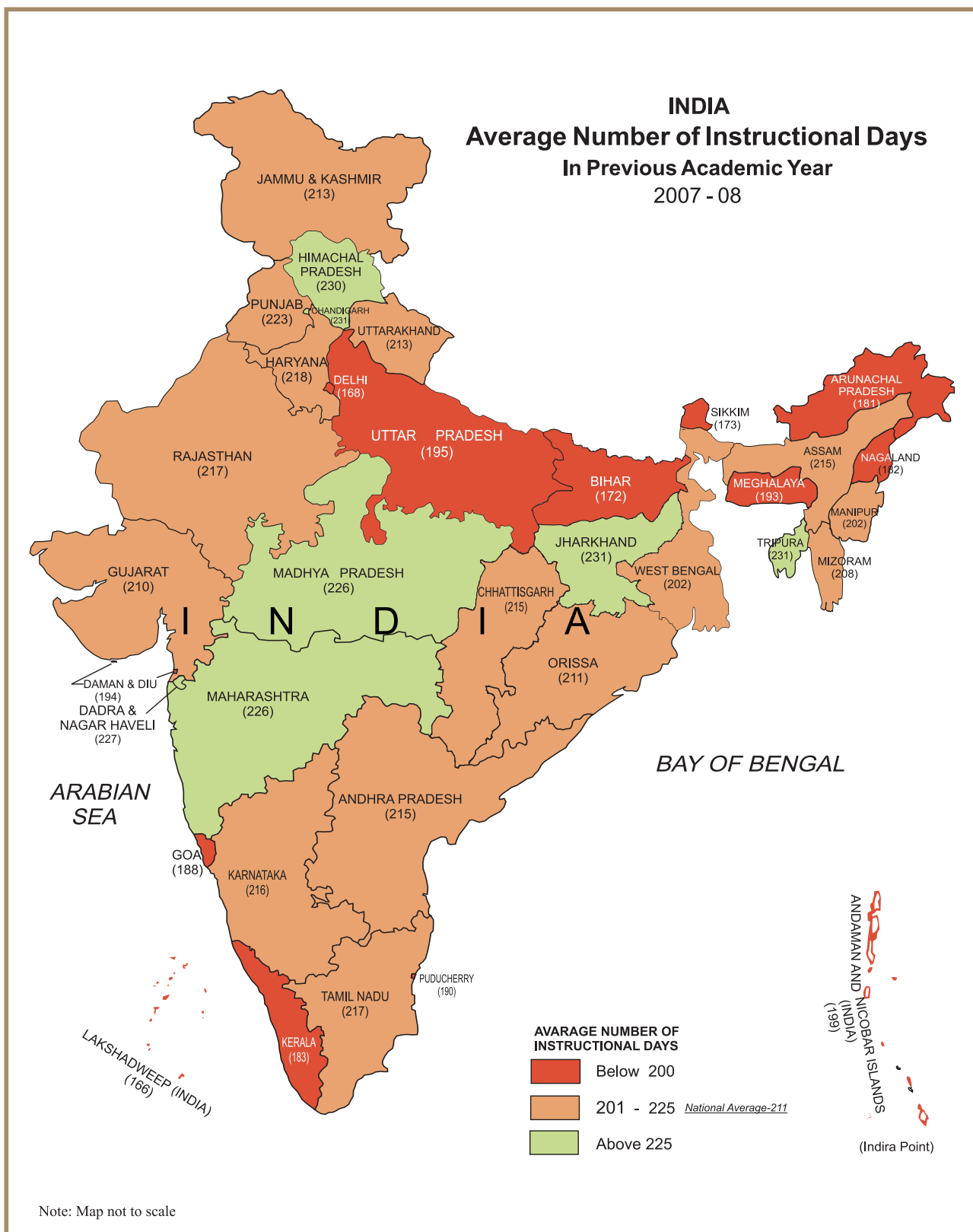
Table B29
Distribution of Schools by Number of Instructional Days : 2007-08*

Number of Days	School Category					
	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	Upper Primary Only	Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	All Schools
Less than 125 Days	8.87	5.52	3.93	7.23	3.36	8.62
126 to 150 Days	0.31	0.16	0.08	0.17	0.09	0.28
151 to 175	0.35	0.15	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.33
176 to 200	3.04	2.26	2.95	1.82	2.90	3.22
201 to 225	31.08	29.43	13.95	17.75	18.23	32.00
226 to 250	49.70	41.76	17.92	40.05	30.44	51.20
250 Days & Above	6.64	4.94	1.99	3.74	2.66	6.30

* In previous academic year

number of instructional days in schools located in the rural (212 days) and urban areas (205 days). All government schools functioned for 215 days compared to 195 days working in schools run by private management.

and Nagaland (182 days) are a few such states. In the case of a few states, the average instructional days are significantly lower in private managed schools and the difference is significant. Bihar (134 days), Delhi (164 days) and Sikkim (147 days) are a few such states.



Map 2.10

The majority of schools (64.41 per cent) from where the DISE data has been received in 2007-08 are the Primary schools which functioned for about 210 days. However, the same was low at 183 days in Kerala, 181 days in Nagaland, 173 days in Sikkim and 194 days in Meghalaya. Primary schools under Private management could function only for 180 days compared to 195 days in the case of independent Upper Primary schools. The highest number of days for which a Primary school functioned was 241 days in Dadra and Nagar Haveli but the it is not true for other type of schools. The lowest number of days a school functioned across 35 States/UTs and school types was 204 days in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools. This is true for both the rural (207 days) and urban (200 days).

In addition to the average number of instructional days, distribution of schools by number of instructional days has also been analysed and it reveals that 8.62 percent of schools (all categories) functioned for 125 or less number of days during the academic year 2006-07; the percentage being 8.87, the highest across the school categories. But on the other hand, a little less than 50 percent (49.70 percent) of total schools functioned for 226 to 250 days compared to 6.64 percent for 250 and more days which is quite similar to the same in the case of all categories schools.

Concluding Observations

School-related indicators presented above clearly show that the number of schools imparting Elementary education has increased significantly over a period of time. More Primary and Upper Primary school facilities are

available now. However, it does not necessarily mean that every school has the minimum essential facilities. This is reflected in a variety of indicators presented above. Though majority of schools have the essential facilities, there are still a few schools without adequate number of instructional rooms and teachers. In addition, there are a good number of single-

“Though majority of schools have the essential facilities, there are still a few schools without adequate number of instructional rooms and teachers. In addition, there are a good number of single-classroom and single-teacher schools”

classroom and single-teacher schools. Even though student-classroom ratio has improved, in many schools, more than 60 pupils sit in one classroom and a few others do not have a regular Head Master. The majority of schools are located beyond one kilometre. All these schools were not visited by the CRC Coordinator, and many of these were even not inspected. Despite significant improvements in schools (drinking water, toilets etc.), a good number of schools are to be provided with minimum essential physical, ancillary and teaching-learning facilities. It is hoped that provisions made available under the SSA will be optimally utilized in the years that follow and all schools imparting Elementary education across the country will be provided both developmental as well as TLM grants.

