

# School and Facility Indicators

## Introduction

Free and compulsory education to all children up to the age fourteen is a constitutional commitment in India. Also through the *Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009*, all children of the age of six to fourteen years have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighborhood school till completion of elementary education<sup>1</sup>. Universalisation of education in India is viewed in terms of universal access, universal enrolment, universal retention and universal quality of education all of which play 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 access to both Primary and Upper Primary schooling facilities is assessed. Universal access in India is measured in terms of availability of Primary and Upper Primary schools/sections within a distance of one and three kilometers, respectively, from the habitation. Apart from distance, opening of school is also linked to the habitation's size of the population, which is at least 300 and 500, respectively, in the 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. Availability of schools can also be assessed through a number of other indicators, among which the ratio of Primary to

Upper Primary schools/sections is the most important one. Efforts made towards creating schooling facilities can also be viewed in terms of number of new schools opened; especially after the nation-wide programme, such as the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* was launched.

Since Independence 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 2002-03, 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

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reflected in the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections. In addition, the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) has recently conducted a special survey on education (*Education in India: Participation and Expenditure Series, 64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08*<sup>2</sup>) through which it has also collected information about households having access to Primary and Upper Primary schooling facilities within a distance of two kilometres. About 98 percent of rural households and

<sup>1</sup> The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, No. 35 of 2009, Ministry of Law and Justice, The Gazette of India, August 27, 2009, New Delhi.

<sup>2</sup> Education in India: 2007-08: Participation and Expenditure, NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2007 to June 2008), NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, New Delhi, May 2010.

99 percent of urban households have had access to Primary schools/classes within a distance of two km against 79 percent rural and 97 percent urban households in 2007-08. The improvement in schooling facilities is also visible in number of new schools opened since the inception of the SSA. Of the total schools that impart elementary education in the country in 2008-09, a total of 17.31 percent (15.13 percent in 2007-08) were opened since 2002-03; thus clearly showing the

opened in rural areas of which 75.67 percent under government managements.

In this section, a variety of school-based and facility-related indicators in respect of five school categories, that is, (i) Primary; (ii) 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

**Table B1**  
**Distribution of Schools by School Category: 2002-03 to 2008-09\***

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			
<b>Number of Schools</b>									
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
<b>2008-09</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>809108</b>	<b>234345</b>	<b>39440</b>	<b>125169</b>	<b>77225</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1285576</b>	<b>1122334</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
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
<b>2008-09</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>62.94</b>	<b>18.23</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>9.74</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>87.30</b>

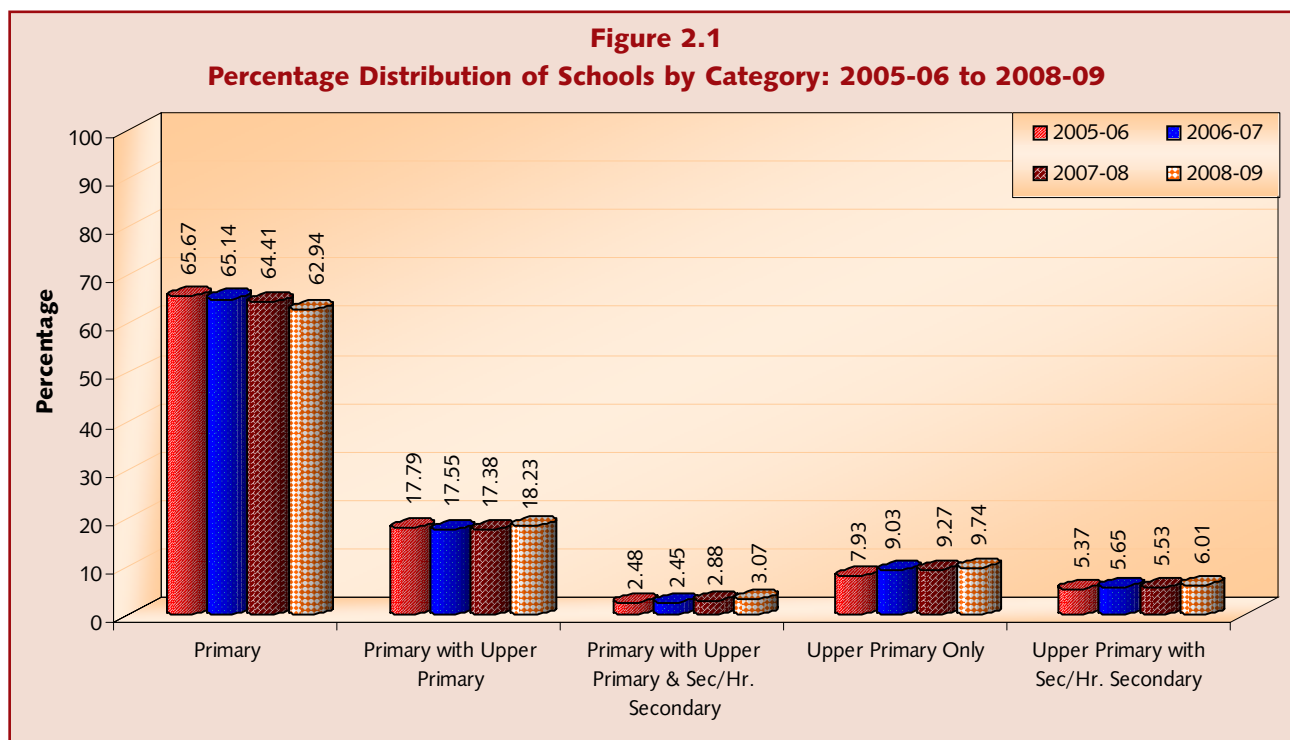
\* Complete coverage from 2005-06 onwards

impact of the SSA in creating schooling facilities across the country. In absolute terms, the number of such schools is as high as 2,22,534 (1,89,249 in 2007-08) of which about 90 percent of schools have buildings. Of the total new schools opened, 89.80 percent were

covered under the DISE in 2008-09, 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 *recognised 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 (iv) Private Aided, (v) Private Unaided, and (vi) Other Government

Distance from the Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) is the next indicator that has been analyzed 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 students-classroom ratio above 60, all of which reveal useful information on different aspects of universalisation of elementary education at the national as well at the state levels.



Managements. In addition to recognised schools, un-recognised schools have also been noticed but the same is not covered under the DISE. However, 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.

First, the total number of schools over a period of time is presented, 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 number of schools/sections imparting Upper Primary education. This is followed by the percentage distribution of schools by management and schools located in rural areas.

Needless to mention that presence of schools does not necessarily mean that all of them have got minimum essential facilities required for smooth functioning and also for effective teaching-learning transaction. Therefore, the following set of facility indicators have also been analyzed: availability and type of drinking water facility in schools, common toilet and girls' toilet facility in schools, and availability of kitchen-shed, ramps and functional 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 2008-09) by school category is briefly analysed below:

## Number of Schools

The total number of schools covered under the DISE has increased from 8,53,601 in 2002-03 to 12,85,576 in 2008-09; thus showing an increase of 4,31,975 schools which is 50.61 percent of the total schools in 2002-03 (Table B1). It may be observed that it was during 2005-06 that all the states got covered under the DISE, for the first time. During the period 2005-06 to 2008-09, the number of schools covered under the DISE increased from 11,24,033 in 2005-06 to 12,50,775 in 2007-08 and further to 12,85,576 schools in 2008-09; thus showing an increase of 1,61,543 schools, many of them were schools under private managements. During 2007-08 to 2008-09, an additional 35,000 schools were covered under the DISE (for School Directory, visit [www.dise.in](http://www.dise.in)).

Table B1 further reveals that the percentage share of schools in rural areas during the period 2002-03 to 2008-09 has remained almost stagnant. Of as many as 12,85,576 schools covered from 635 districts across 35 States and UTs in 2008-09, nearly 87.30 percent schools are located in rural areas. During the previous year 2007-08, information from 12,50,775 schools covering 624 districts across 35 States and UTs was received. Of these 87.39 percent of the schools were located in 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 rural areas. All the 39 schools imparting elementary education in Lakshadweep are located in rural areas.

Obviously because of its size, Uttar Pradesh with the highest number of districts (70), has the highest number of schools (1,86,741) in 2008-09, which is 14.26 percent of the total number of schools imparting elementary education across 35 States and UTs. Uttar Pradesh is followed by Madhya Pradesh (1,32,746), Rajasthan (1,05,085), Andhra Pradesh (1,01,303), Maharashtra (92,053), West Bengal (70,771), Assam

(68,542), Karnataka (57,517), Bihar (67,749), Tamil Nadu (53,890), Orissa (62,162), Chhattisgarh (49,907), etc. On the other hand, because of its size, Lakshadweep has the lowest number of schools (39). There are 99 schools in Daman and Diu, 177 in Chandigarh and 360 in Andaman and Nicobar Islands all of them had almost the same number of schools in the previous year, i.e. 2007-08. The other states with comparatively less number of Elementary schools/sections are Kerala (12,352), Haryana (18,947), Himachal Pradesh (17,360), Uttarakhand (21,583), etc. The national capital, Delhi has 4,930 schools majority of which 2,563 schools, (51.99 percent) are Primary only schools. It also has

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1,160 integrated Higher Secondary schools (45.26 percent) in 2008-09. Six of the seven north-eastern states, namely Arunachal Pradesh (4,583), Meghalaya (14,467), Mizoram (2,826), Nagaland (2,575), Sikkim (1,1440), and Tripura (3,905), too have smaller number of schools imparting elementary education,

compared to other states; this is because of their small size and less population. As has already been reported, Assam has a total of 68,542 schools imparting elementary education of which 50,756 (74.06 percent) are Primary only schools. The significant increase in number of schools in Arunachal Pradesh over the last few years is attributed to EGS which have been covered under the DISE for the first time during 2007-08.

The number of schools distributed by category further reveals that majority of the schools (62.94 percent against 64.41 percent in 2007-08) 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, 65.14 percent in 2006-07 and 64.41 percent in 2007-08. A little more than five out of every ten schools imparting elementary education across 633 districts that reported data in 2008-09, are independent elementary schools. The percentages of other category schools are: Upper Primary only, 9.74 percent (against 9.27 percent in 2007-08); Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary, 6.01 percent (against 5.53

percent in 2007-08); and Primary integrated with Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary, 3.07 percent (against 2.88 percent in 2007-08).

It is further observed that both in terms of percentage and absolute terms, Upper Primary schools have significantly improved from 2002-03 (5.96 percent) to 2008-09 (9.74 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 percentage has increased from 7.93 to 9.03 and from 9.27 percent in 2007-08 to 9.74 percent in 2008-09. 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 2007-08, information from as many as 1,15,961 Upper Primary schools has been received under the DISE operations compared to 1,25,169 such schools in 2008-09. This shows an impressive increase of 74,291 schools which

is more than 100 percent of total Upper Primary schools in 2002-03 (Table B1). During 2007-08 and 2008-09, the number of Upper Primary schools increased by 9,208 which is 7.94 percent of the total number of Upper Primary schools in 2007-08. During the same period, the number of Upper Primary and Secondary/Higher Secondary schools increased from 35,330 in 2002-03 to 77,225 in 2008-09 an increase of 41,895 schools (119 percent). This shows that not only the number of Elementary schools increased from 1,31,558 in 2002-03 to 2,34,345 schools in 2008-09 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 Secondary/Higher Secondary schools during the same period.

Amongst the major states, West Bengal has the highest percentage of Primary schools and Gujarat, the lowest. It may be observed that different states have different shares of Primary schools in the total number of schools that is also true for other school types. For

example, in 2008-09 West Bengal had as many as 83.98 percent (against 84.21 percent in 2007-08) Primary schools, while Gujarat had 29.05 percent (against 32.72 percent in 2007-08), Karnataka 46.32 percent (against 51.15 percent in 2007-08), Uttar Pradesh 69.36 percent (against 71.15 percent in 2007-08), Bihar 70.37 percent (against 73.47 percent in 2007-08), Jharkhand 66.29 percent (against 68.67 percent in 2007-08), Mizoram 53.22 percent (against 54.33 percent in 2007-08), and Kerala 53.89 percent (against 53.95 percent in 2007-08). Further, it has been observed that the percentage of Primary schools in Delhi in 2008-09 is around 52 percent, compared to 76.33 percent in Arunachal Pradesh.

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Chandigarh UT, on the other hand, has only 13.56 percent (against 15.91 percent in 2007-08) independent Primary schools as majority of its Primary schools are integrated with Upper Primary and Secondary/Higher Secondary schools (74.01 percent). In Manipur, of the total 3,954 schools, 63.63 percent are independent Primary schools compared to 42.77 percent in Puducherry.

The distribution of schools further reveals that the percentage of Primary schools integrated with Upper Primary schools is only 18.23 (17.38 percent in 2007-08) and the other types of schools have a very low percentage to the total number of schools. However, in states like Dadra & Nagar Haveli (56.49 percent), Gujarat (68.59 percent), Karnataka (49.34 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (28.05 percent), Bihar (28.38 percent), Maharashtra (29.18 percent), and Tripura (27.48 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 1.75 percent in West Bengal, followed by 3.62 in Punjab, 2.11 percent in Assam, 3.60 percent in Himachal Pradesh, 3.36 percent in Uttarakhand and 4.04 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Chhattisgarh (4.64 percent), Madhya Pradesh (8.32 percent), Delhi (10.81 percent), Haryana (9.87 percent), etc. too have a small number of Primary schools integrated with the Upper Primary

schools. In the North-Eastern region, the percentage of such schools varies from 4.61 in Meghalaya to 27.48 percent in Tripura. On the other hand smaller states, such as Andaman and Nicobar Islands, have 18.61 percent, Dadra and Nagar Haveli 36.36 percent, Daman and Diu 8.08 percent and Goa 5.89 percent such schools.

As has already been mentioned the percentage of independent Upper Primary schools in 2008-09 is reported to be 9.74 compared to 9.27 percent in 2007-08. Across the states, the percentage of such type of schools is low. However, in a few states like Mizoram (32.48 percent), Assam (15.43 percent), Chhattisgarh (26.55 percent), Meghalaya (15.20 percent), Himachal Pradesh (13.40 percent), Madhya Pradesh (21.54 percent), Uttar Pradesh (25.13 percent) and Uttarakhand (16.86 percent), the percentage of such schools is comparatively higher than the national average (9.74 percent). The percentage of independent Upper Primary schools in Delhi is only 1.70 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 2008-09 which is also true for 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 also very low.

In 2008-09, the percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools, (Classes I to XII), that impart elementary education in the country is only 3.07 of the total schools/sections; this percentage was 2.88 in the previous year. Except the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (19.44 percent), Haryana (11.57 percent), Goa (12.73 percent), Manipur (14.26 percent), Chandigarh (74.01 percent), Delhi (23.53 percent), Tripura (16.70 percent), Puducherry (25.58 percent) and Sikkim (14.60 percent), most of the other States and UTs have below 10 percent

integrated Higher Secondary schools. In absolute terms, the country had a total of 39,440 integrated Higher Secondary schools in 2008-09.

The percentage of Upper Primary schools attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools is low at 6.01 (77,225 schools); it was 5.53 in the previous year. States, such as Andhra Pradesh (16.68 percent), Delhi (11.97 percent), Goa (11.39 percent), Haryana (19.15 percent), Himachal Pradesh (11.58 percent), Kerala (11.91 percent), Lakshadweep (17.95 percent), Maharashtra (17.32 percent), Punjab (15.26 percent) and West Bengal (10.78 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.

**“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 that needs to be updated regularly”**

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 2009-10.

The States and UTs are advised to prepare a fresh list of all recognised 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 that needs to be updated regularly. School Directory based on the DISE was recently uploaded on to [www.dise.in](http://www.dise.in) which may become the basis of preparing a complete School Directory across the country. Over a period of time, it has also been observed that a few states have covered the EGS under the DISE and a few others have upgraded the EGS to Primary schools. A few have covered AES under the DISE and a few others, such as Andhra Pradesh and Punjab have extended coverage of the DISE even to unrecognised schools.

## Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections

**Table B2**  
Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/  
Sections: 2002-03 to 2008-09

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
2008-09	633 districts/35 states	2.27

this ratio in 2007-08, was 2.41 and in 2006-07, it was 2.45 (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.

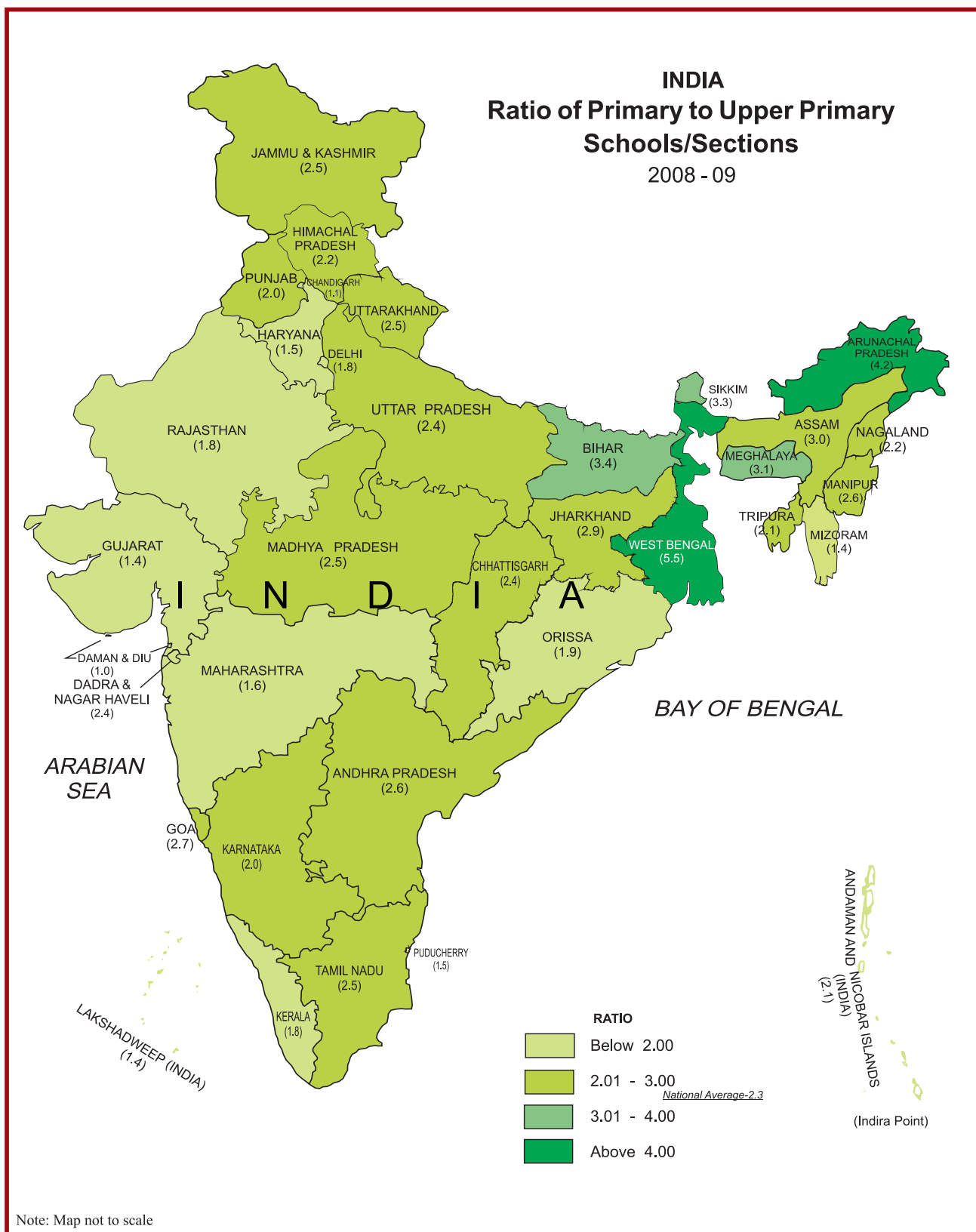
For the current year, i.e. 2008-09, the average pertains to all the 633 districts across 35 states from which data under the DISE was obtained. Despite an increase in the number of Primary schools by 29,626 during the period between 2006-07 and 2008-09, the improved ratio reflects the impact of interventions being made in extending schooling facilities in general and Upper Primary in particular. Significant number of schools have been opened since 2002-03 (about 17.31 percent of total 1.29 million schools in 2008-09 are new schools); the year in which the SSA got momentum and the majority of new schools opened also have school

**Table B3**  
Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections  
by Management: 2005-06 to 2008-09

Management	Rural Areas			Urban Areas			All Areas			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Department of Education	3.07	2.94	2.65	2.35	2.22	2.12	3.14	3.00	2.87	2.60
Tribal/Social Welfare Department	2.61	2.39	2.63	1.65	1.62	1.60	2.96	2.55	2.34	2.56
Local Body	3.34	3.45	3.50	1.99	1.97	2.02	3.11	3.19	3.28	3.34
<b>All Government Managements</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>2.77</b>
Private Aided	0.78	0.84	0.78	0.88	0.95	0.92	0.89	0.81	0.88	0.82
Private Unaided	1.63	1.69	1.56	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.47	1.49	1.53	1.44
<b>All Private Managements</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.24</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>2.27</b>

The Programme of Action (1992) envisaged an Upper Primary school/section for every set of two Primary schools/sections. The ratio calculated for 2008-09 comes to one Upper Primary school/section for every set of 2.27 Primary schools/sections at the national level;

building (89.56 percent), [see Table B-3(A) and B-3(B)]. On the other hand, as has already been mentioned, the number of Upper Primary only schools has also significantly increased from 89,164 in 2005-06 to 1,25,169 schools in 2008-09.



Map 2.1

Further, it has been observed that the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is still high at 2.46 (2.62 in 2007-08) in rural areas compared to only 1.49 in urban areas (1.53 in 2007-08). Irrespective of area, a declining trend is noticed in the ratio during the period 2006-07 to 2008-09. In rural areas, it declined

from 2.67 in 2006-07 to 2.62 in 2007-08 and to 2.46 in 2008-09. Similarly, in urban areas the ratio declined from 1.54 in 2006-07 to 1.53 in 2007-08 and further to 1.49 in 2008-09. All areas together have also shown a declining trend in ratio during the period 2002-03 to 2008-09. From a high of 3.18 in 2002-03, it declined to

**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	146691	86.41	85.84	81.40	86.76
Primary with Upper Primary	22158	98.10	197.93	25.51	95.47
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	4583	98.32	98.35	27.95	97.42
Upper Primary Only	41675	93.87	93.86	91.46	93.53
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	7398	96.69	96.22	53.35	95.69
<b>All Schools*</b>	<b>222534</b>	<b>89.56</b>	<b>88.93</b>	<b>75.67</b>	<b>86.75</b>

\* Including 29 not-responded schools. Total number of Primary and Upper Primary schools/sections opened under Government managements were 1,26,335 and 48,946 respectively.

**Table B3(B)**  
**Percentage of Schools Established Since 2002-03 to Total Schools by Category: 2008-09**

School Category	Percentage		
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas
Primary Only	18.29	16.55	18.13
Primary with Upper Primary	8.42	13.80	9.46
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	13.39	8.73	11.62
Upper Primary Only	35.39	12.60	33.29
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	9.88	8.60	9.58
<b>All Schools (%)</b>	<b>17.81</b>	<b>13.91</b>	<b>17.31</b>
Total Number of New Schools Established*	199832	22672	222534

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

2.87 in 2003-04 and further to 2.68 in 2004-05, to 2.57 in 2005-06, to 2.45 in 2006-07, to 2.42 in 2007-08 and to 2.27 in 2008-09.

The improved ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections clearly shows the 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

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 2.77 (2.94 in 2007-08) compared to 1.24 in private managed schools (Table B-3). However, no significant difference is noticed in the ratio in private managed schools in rural (1.27) and urban (1.19) areas. All the three types of Government managements, namely Department of Education, Tribal and Social Welfare Department, and

**Table B4**  
**Location of Schools from the Cluster Resource Centre: 2008-09** (Percentage)

School Category	Distance		
	Less than 1 km	1 to 5 km	Beyond 5 km
Primary Only	22.28	48.92	28.79
Primary with Upper Primary	30.90	42.81	26.29
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	32.28	48.90	18.82
Upper Primary Only	28.94	48.66	22.40
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	43.06	37.55	19.40
<b>All Schools (All Areas)</b>	<b>26.08</b>	<b>47.09</b>	<b>26.83</b>
All Schools (Rural Areas)	23.35	46.97	29.68
All Schools (Urban Areas)	44.72	47.99	7.29
All Schools (2007-08)	25.14	48.17	26.70
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.

period of the SSA and also because of the RTE Act, attention would be paid to un-served locations, which need careful analysis of the available data. This 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 through the all-India education survey 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.

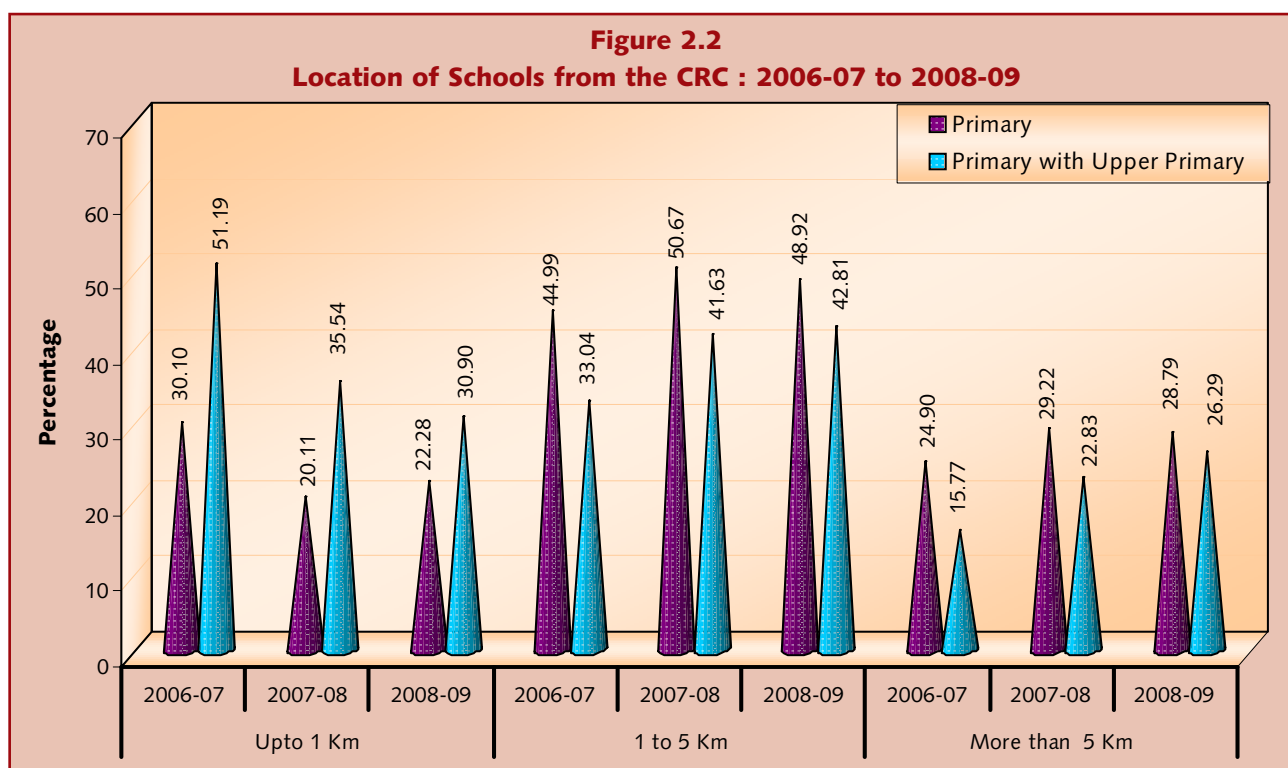
Local Body, have higher ratio in rural areas than in urban areas and the difference between the two is significant. Further, in urban areas, it has been observed that the ratio in the case of both the Local Body and Social and Tribal Welfare Department is around two, but the same is not true in the case of rural areas. Both in rural (2.65) and urban (2.12) areas, the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is slightly above two in the case of schools run by the Department of Education.

It is noticed that in about 17 states, the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is better than

the national average of 2.27. Many of these states have the ratio around two. Among the major states, Punjab (2.04), have almost one Upper Primary school/section for every two Primary schools/sections. On the other hand, in a few states, such as Karnataka (1.84), Kerala (1.78), Haryana (1.52), Maharashtra (1.61), Chandigarh (1.12), Delhi (1.80), Gujarat (1.39), Mizoram (1.43) and Puducherry (1.51), the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections is below two. Daman and Diu has exactly one Upper Primary school/section for every Primary school/section in 2008-09.

It is observed that barring a few states, all the others have shown improvement in the ratio over the previous year. But in a few states, the ratio is a bit above

(3.35), Jharkhand (2.88), Meghalaya (3.13) and Sikkim (3.27) is still high, as average number of Primary schools/sections per Upper Primary school/section in these states is well above two. All these states need careful analysis of block and district-specific data available so that additional Upper Primary schools/sections can be provided or even a few existing Primary schools can also be upgraded to Upper Primary schools. While doing so they are also advised to analyse the size of population of habitations and distance from the nearby school. This has become more important in view of the Right to Education Act which has specifically mentioned that for children in Classes I to V, a school shall be established within a walking distance of 1km and for children in



two. At least, five States and UTs have reported a ratio of three and above compared to seven such states in the previous year. Arunachal Pradesh (4.16) and West Bengal (5.48) are the only states in the country that have reported a ratio of above 4; meaning availability of one Upper Primary school/section for every four Primary schools/sections. It is hoped that recent initiative by West Bengal by sanctioning a number of Upper Primary schools/sections would help in improving the ratio in the coming year. The ratio in Assam (2.99), Bihar

Classes VI to VIII, within a walking distance of 3 km of the neighborhood.

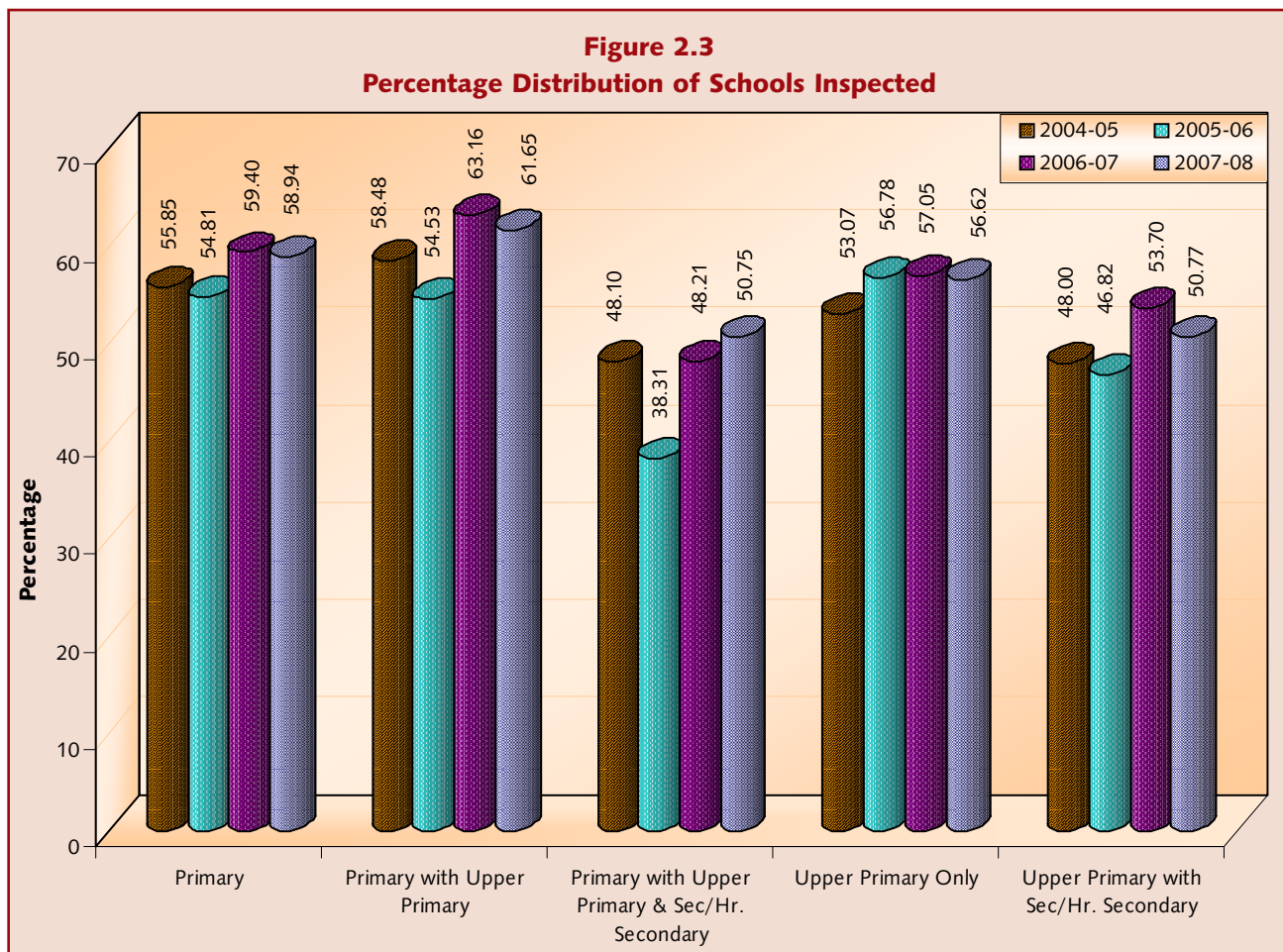
### Location of Schools

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 is more specifically true for Primary schools. Keeping this in view, a school is identified as the Cluster Resource Centre

**Table B5**  
**Schools Visited by CRC Coordinators and Schools Inspected : 2007-08**

School Category	Percentage Schools					
	Visited by CRC Coordinator			Inspected		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	73.87	75.63	56.31	58.94	59.45	53.92
Primary with Upper Primary	71.90	76.58	52.24	61.65	64.48	49.73
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	49.24	56.32	37.69	50.75	56.22	41.86
Upper Primary Only	67.47	68.89	53.54	56.62	57.09	52.00
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	46.87	49.38	38.65	50.77	50.16	52.79
<b>All Schools (2007-08)</b>	<b>70.49</b>	<b>73.29</b>	<b>51.32</b>	<b>58.45</b>	<b>59.49</b>	<b>51.40</b>
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**



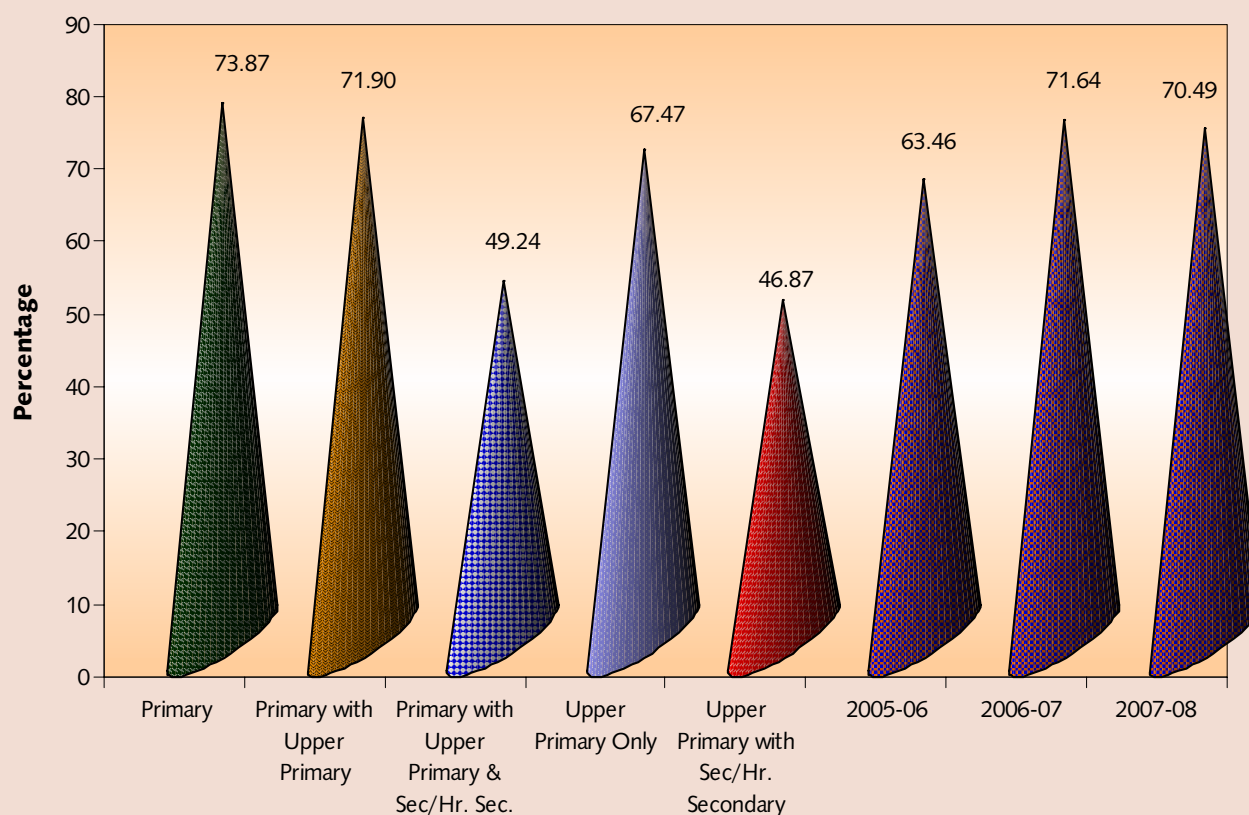
and in most of the cases, the Headmaster of such a school is designated as the CRC Coordinator. To examine this aspect, the location of schools from the CRC is analysed and is presented by school category (Table B-4). Schools are distributed in the distance slabs of up to 1 km, 1 to 5 km and beyond 5 km, based on the data collected under the DISE during the year 2008-09.

The average of all states reveals that only 22.28 percent Primary schools are located within one km from the CRC, and that 48.92 percent schools are located 1 to 5 km from CRC (Table B-4). Comparatively, more

be observed that every third independent elementary school (30.90 percent) is located within one kilometre from the CRC; it is also true for integrated Higher Secondary schools (32.28 percent). On the other hand, more than 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 location of Primary schools from the CRC shows that 100 percent schools in Chandigarh, 27.31 percent in Haryana, 30.32 percent in Himachal Pradesh, 40.09 percent in Mizoram, 75.41

**Figure 2.4**  
**Percentage Distribution of Schools Visited by CRC Coordinator : 2007-08**



schools in 2008-09 are located within one kilometre from the CRC than during the previous year (Table B4). On the other hand, of the total 12,85,576 schools/sections imparting elementary education in the country, 26.83 percent are located even more than five kilometre from the CRC. Much difference is noticed in the percentage of such schools located in rural (29.68 percent) and urban (7.29 percent) areas. Further, it may

percent in Nagaland, 85.81 percent in Puducherry and 43.33 percent Primary schools in Tripura are located within one kilometre from the CRC. On the other hand, more than half of the Primary schools in Arunachal Pradesh (51.60 percent), Rajasthan (51.64 percent) and West Bengal (53.26 percent) are located beyond five kilometre from the CRC; compared to which no such school is reported in the case of Lakshadweep. Even in

**Table B6 (A)**  
**Distribution of Schools by Management : 2008-09**

Management Category	All Government Managements		All Private Managements		Total Schools
	Number %	10,35,178 80.56*	Number %	2,49,920 19.44	12,85,576* 100.00
Department of Education		70.15	Private aided	29.16	72,886
Tribal/Social Welfare Department		4.61	Private unaided	70.84	1,77,034
Local Body		24.18	All Private Schools	100.00	2,49,920
Other Managements		1.06	<b>Increase over Previous Year</b>	<b>6,025</b>	<b>34,801</b>
<b>All Government</b>		<b>100.00</b>			

\*Including 0.04 percent non-responding schools.

**Table B6 (B)**  
**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	<b>Increase over Previous Year</b>	<b>18,260</b>	<b>54,112</b>
<b>All Government</b>		<b>100.00</b>			

\*Including 0.32 percent non-responding schools.

Delhi, 18.22 percent of Primary schools are located at a distance of 1 to 5 km from the CRC. In West Bengal, only 20.22 percent Primary schools are located within one kilometer from the CRC against the national average of 26.52 percent schools within one kilometer and 32.69 percent within a distance of five kilometer from the CRC.

It is felt that if the office of the Block Education Officer/Block Resource Centre (BRC) Coordinator is located near the schools, it helps in providing better guidance to school Headmaster/Head Teacher. To examine it, the location of schools from the

Block HQ is analysed by school category. The data reveals that more than 73 percent of Primary schools are located beyond five kilometres from the Block HQ against 25.87 percent schools within a distance of five kilometres. About 31 percent schools imparting elementary education are located within a distance of five kilometres from the Block HQ against 22 percent between 5 and 10 km. Of the total schools located in rural areas, about 22 percent are located within a distance of less than 5 km, another 25 percent schools between 5 and 10 km and the remaining 53 percent schools even beyond a distance of 10 km.

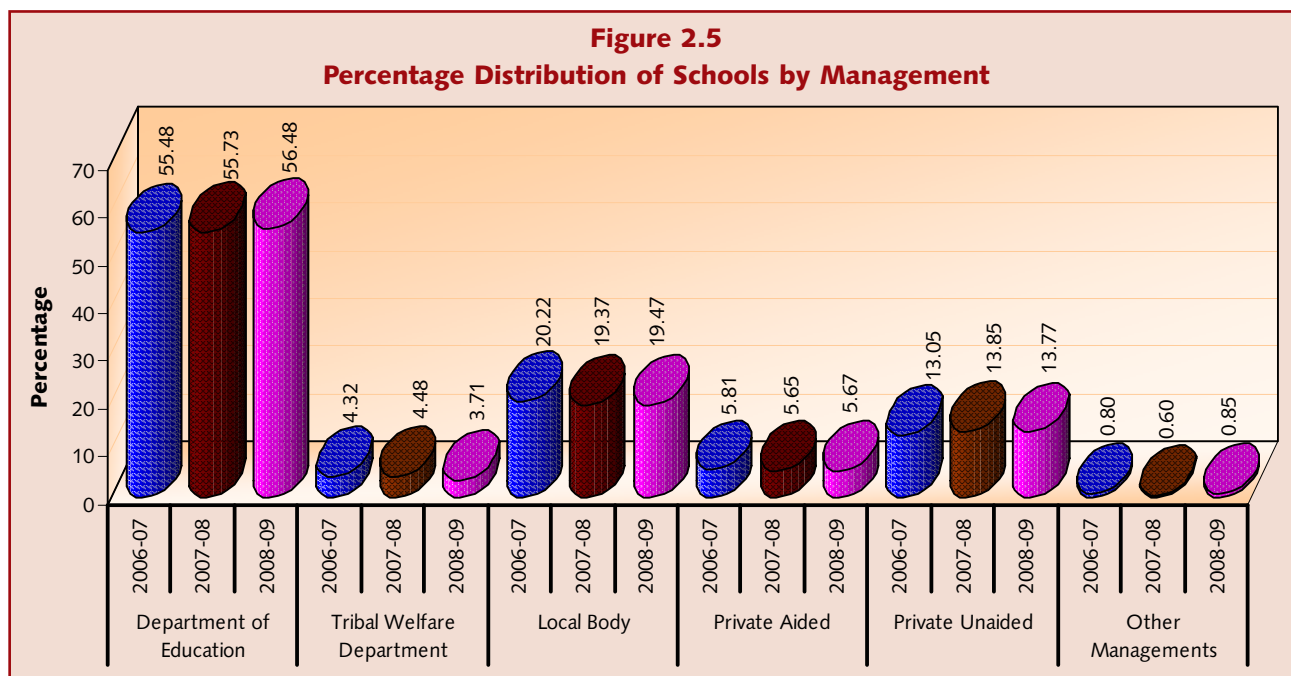
**“Of the total schools located in rural areas, about 22 percent are located within a distance of less than 5 km, another 25 percent schools between 5 and 10 km and the remaining 53 percent schools even beyond a distance of 10 km”**

### School Inspection

Besides the CRC Coordinators, the school inspectors are also supposed to visit schools. Table B5 shows the schools visited by the CRC Coordinators and inspected by the officers during the previous academic year. Nearly 70.49 percent of the total schools (all categories) were visited by the CRC Coordinators during the previous academic year, i.e. 2007-08, against 71.64 percent schools in 2006-07. However, the percentage of schools visited by school inspectors (58.45 percent) was a bit lower than the schools visited by the CRC Coordinators (70.49 percent).

It is also observed that the number of schools

percent integrated Higher Secondary schools were visited by the CRC Coordinators against 41.86 percent of such schools inspected in 2007-08. The Primary schools visited were about 73.87 percent (against 75.23 percent in 2006-07), and those inspected were 58.94 percent (against 59.40 percent in 2006-07). In about 19 states, the CRC Coordinators visited more than 75 percent Primary schools. A few of such states are: Dadra and Nagar Haveli (96.55 percent), Chhattisgarh (90.50 percent), Gujarat (83.38 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (88.24 percent), Jharkhand (83.65 percent), Karnataka (89.95 percent), Madhya Pradesh (88.35 percent), Maharashtra (88.10 percent), Manipur (98.57 percent), Mizoram (91.36 percent), Orissa (81.92 percent), and



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 seven 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, 2007-08 which is quite similar to the pattern in 2006-07.

The percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools visited and inspected was much lower than the other types of schools. In urban areas, only 36.69

Uttarakhand (80.03 percent). The percentage of such schools was as low as 56.07 percent in Delhi, 6.42 percent in Puducherry, 45.24 percent in Punjab and 57.30 percent in West Bengal.

### Headmaster in School

There are also a few schools that 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 Headmaster. The DISE 2008-09 data reveals that a little more than half of the total (all categories) schools are yet to be provided with regular Headmasters. In rural areas the number of schools having

Headmasters, (44.40 percent), compared to schools in urban areas (53.58 percent) is much low. It has also been observed that the percentage of Headmasters in the private managed schools (60.91) is much higher than the same in the government managed schools (41.85), which is quite similar to the percentage in the previous year. The highest percentage of schools with Headmasters is in Integrated Higher Secondary schools (56.65). The percentage of such schools in urban areas

Headmasters; the figure is the highest amongst all 35 States and UTs. The majority of Primary schools in Kerala (93 percent), Delhi (89.97 percent), Meghalaya (85.39 percent), Tamil Nadu (91.45 percent), Uttar Pradesh (72.88 percent), West Bengal (65.61 percent) and Sikkim (73.96 percent), had Headmasters in 2008-09. In the remaining states, the percentage of Primary schools with Headmasters is much lower than the states presented above. A few of such states are Andhra Pradesh (10.12

**Table B7**  
**Percentage of Schools by Management and Category : 2008-09**

School Category	School Management					
	Department of Education	Tribal/Social Welfare Department	Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Other Government Managements
Primary Only	60.94	4.10	22.10	3.01	9.01	0.82
Primary with Upper Primary	44.35	1.23	25.16	4.68	23.57	0.98
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	25.49	3.22	2.54	11.67	54.57	2.47
Upper Primary Only	70.29	7.25	0.87	10.27	11.03	0.29
Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary	40.29	1.76	13.62	26.06	17.39	0.85
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>56.48</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>19.47</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>13.77</b>	<b>0.85</b>
All Schools (Rural Areas)	60.03	4.05	20.73	4.69	9.76	0.70
All Schools (Urban Areas)	32.15	1.36	10.83	12.39	41.38	1.87
All Schools, 2007-08	55.73	4.48	19.37	5.65	13.85	0.60
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: Total may not add to hundred because of no-responses and rounding of figures.

is 56.54 compared to 56.76 in rural areas. The lowest 41.95 percentage of schools with Headmaster is observed in the case of Primary schools followed by 43.59 percent such Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary, 50.10 percent Upper Primary only, and 54.40 percent Elementary schools. The schools without regular Headmaster might have Head Teachers in-charge of the school.

Further, it has been observed that more than 94 percent of the Primary schools in Gujarat had

percent), Arunachal Pradesh (4.57 percent), Chhattisgarh (7.84 percent), Karnataka (3.00 percent), Madhya Pradesh (11.39 percent) and Tripura (23.86 percent). For effective functioning of schools, it is essential that all the schools are provided with a regular Headmaster, 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

**Table B7(A)**  
**Percentage of Schools by Management: 2008-09**

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	90.65	65.31	86.94	9.35	34.69	12.78	0.32	2.04	0.56
Andhra Pradesh	87.35	36.45	78.53	12.65	63.55	21.47	2.24	9.31	3.46
Arunachal Pradesh	96.25	67.47	94.44	3.75	32.53	5.56	1.26	10.03	1.81
Assam	87.76	87.61	87.75	12.24	12.39	12.25	9.78	6.16	9.56
Bihar	99.92	98.92	99.85	0.08	1.08	0.14	0.00	0.08	0.01
Chandigarh	90.00	57.82	63.28	10.00	42.18	36.72	3.33	4.08	3.95
Chhattisgarh	94.40	61.63	91.78	5.58	38.37	8.14	0.69	2.49	0.83
D & N Haveli	94.12	78.26	88.96	5.88	21.74	6.82	4.41	0.00	3.90
Daman & Diu	93.65	77.78	87.88	6.35	22.22	12.12	1.59	11.11	5.05
Delhi	61.09	54.37	56.15	38.91	45.63	43.85	1.15	6.75	5.27
Goa	76.08	51.72	71.91	23.85	48.28	27.90	22.77	43.68	26.23
Gujarat	91.53	49.28	84.85	8.47	50.72	15.15	1.52	5.52	2.16
Haryana	86.74	50.11	81.60	13.26	49.89	18.37	0.99	10.47	2.31
Himachal Pradesh	88.51	49.87	86.81	11.49	50.13	13.19	0.10	2.10	0.18
Jammu & Kashmir	86.19	49.43	82.10	13.81	50.57	17.90	0.01	0.11	0.02
Jharkhand	95.42	73.45	94.29	3.84	25.90	4.97	1.85	9.73	2.26
Karnataka	89.18	44.36	80.32	10.82	55.64	19.68	2.09	13.05	4.26
Kerala	40.83	40.91	40.82	59.17	59.09	59.12	55.78	53.56	55.42
Lakshadweep	100.00	38.26	100.00	0.00	61.74	0.00	0.00	3.79	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	89.41	32.51	82.68	10.59	67.49	17.32	0.85	40.43	1.23
Maharashtra	81.51	52.29	71.68	18.49	47.71	28.32	14.43	14.18	19.65
Manipur	67.43	28.65	64.82	32.57	71.35	35.18	14.29	61.62	14.29
Meghalaya	33.03	68.18	32.68	66.94	31.82	67.09	59.52	2.58	59.53
Mizoram	89.69	36.44	83.37	10.31	63.56	16.49	0.80	0.00	1.31
Nagaland	79.54	78.14	73.24	20.46	21.86	26.76	0.00	4.88	0.00
Orissa	90.45	57.19	89.63	9.55	42.81	10.37	5.13	6.29	5.11
Puducherry	68.16	58.17	62.86	31.84	41.83	37.14	3.35	12.47	4.77
Punjab	93.32	40.81	88.35	6.68	59.19	11.65	0.59	3.36	2.27
Rajasthan	82.82	36.96	77.14	17.18	63.04	22.86	0.30	21.74	0.71
Sikkim	76.39	29.52	74.74	23.61	70.48	25.17	3.74	26.99	4.46
Tamil Nadu	73.45	74.30	65.76	26.55	25.70	34.24	13.14	15.26	15.57
Tripura	97.29	36.13	95.83	2.71	63.87	4.17	0.71	6.92	1.64
Uttar Pradesh	79.23	35.98	75.09	20.77	64.02	24.89	3.86	9.17	4.15
Uttarakhand	83.87	69.17	80.09	16.13	30.83	19.90	2.20	6.30	2.75
West Bengal	83.55	65.31	81.03	16.45	34.69	18.97	1.45	2.04	2.27
<b>All States</b>	<b>85.52</b>	<b>46.22</b>	<b>80.52</b>	<b>14.45</b>	<b>53.77</b>	<b>19.44</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>12.39</b>	<b>5.67</b>

Note: \* Including private aided managements.

period of time, though in percentage terms, they have shown a declining trend during the period 2002-03 to 2007-08. However, the same during the year 2008-09 (80.56 percent) has shown a slight increase over the previous year (80.50 percent). Correspondingly, the share of private managed schools (aided and unaided), during the same period, has increased significantly. About 81 percent (10,35,178 schools) of the total 12,85,576 schools in 2008-09 are government run schools; this percentage was 80.50 (10,02,915 schools) during the previous year. In 2002-03, the percentage of schools run by government managements was as high as 87.30. The government-run schools in 2008-09 include schools run by the Department of Education (70.15 percent), Local Bodies (24.18 percent) and the Tribal Welfare Department (4.61 percent). It also includes 1.06 percent other management schools which do not come under the above three management categories. Only about 0.04 percent schools did not report management type compared to 0.32 percent schools in the previous year. The balance of 2,49,920 schools (19.44 percent, all category schools) in 2008-09 has private management. There were 2,43,895 (19.50 percent) such schools during the previous year. Within the private managed schools, 29.16 percent (72,886 schools) are private aided schools and the remaining 70.84 percent (1,77,034 schools) are private unaided schools. The corresponding figures in 2007-08 were 28.95 percent (70,613 schools) private aided and 71.05 percent (1,73,282 schools) private unaided schools. This shows 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 (11,08,064 schools) is as high

**“It may be of interest to know that the percentage of government and government aided schools is as high as 86.19 which shows that nine out of every ten schools imparting elementary education in the country are funded by the government”**

as 86.19 (85.83 in 2007-08); which shows that nine out of every ten schools imparting elementary education in the country are funded by the government. It may also be observed that on the one hand, percentage of government run schools that impart elementary education has declined, and on the other, majority of the new schools that have been opened after the launch of the SSA in 2001 are opened under the government management.

### **Department of Education Management**

It may be observed that about 81 percent of the total schools are being run by the government management, among them 70.15 percent are being run by the Department of Education alone. Further, it is observed that between government managements, the share of the Department of Education has declined from 57.64 percent in 2005-06 to 55.73 percent in 2007-08 but slightly increased to 56.48 percent in 2008-09. The Department of Education runs 60.03 and 32.15 percent (all categories) schools in rural and urban areas, respectively. Their respective percentages during the previous year were 59.07 and 32.78. It is further observed that a number of states in 2008-09 have a much higher percentage of schools (all categories) run by the Department of Education than the national average of 56.48 percent which is quite similar to the pattern in the previous year. For instance, states like Arunachal Pradesh (93.13 percent), Bihar (99.79 percent), Jharkhand (93.49 percent) and Tripura (95.65 percent) have more than 90 percent such schools. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Andhra Pradesh is only 2.47, in Maharashtra 0.22, in Delhi 18.68, in Gujarat 5.25, in Kerala 36.58 and in Tamil Nadu 7.98. 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 60.94 percent (against 60.66 percent in 2007-08) of the total Primary schools in the country are being run by the Department of Education itself. About 88 percent of the total Primary schools are being run by the government management. A cursory look, however, reveals that in many states, percentage of such schools is above 95. In Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, 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. Goa (90.51 percent), Haryana (94.93 percent), Himachal Pradesh (93.08 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (91.98 percent), Karnataka (89.02 percent) and Orissa (97.10 percent) too have majority of Primary schools being run by the Department of Education. But in states like Andhra Pradesh (2.47 percent), Delhi (0.23 percent), Maharashtra (0.29 percent) and Tamil Nadu (0.93 percent), the percentage of Primary schools run by the Department of Education is much lower than the national average of 60.94 percent.

About 79 percent of the total Upper Primary schools are being run by the Government management; the majority of them being run by the Department of Education. The percentage share of such schools run by the Department of Education alone in 2008-09 is 70.29 against 66.58 percent in 2007-08. In Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Sikkim and Tripura all Upper Primary schools are being run under the management of Department of Education. In states like Arunachal Pradesh (93.75 percent), Bihar (99.42 percent), Haryana (90.83 percent), Himachal Pradesh (99.87 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (98.41 percent), Nagaland (98.59 percent), Punjab (98.44 percent) and Rajasthan (94.04 percent), majority of the independent Upper Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. The states like Kerala (17.01 percent) and Tamil Nadu (42.1246 percent) had only a few such schools in 2008-09.

Further, Table B7 shows that only 44.35 percent schools of Primary integrated with Upper Primary and 40.29 percent Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools are managed by the

Department of Education. In states like Bihar (99.85 percent), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (95.54 percent), Jharkhand (92.47 percent), Lakshadweep (100.00 percent), Orissa (91.81 percent) and Tripura (96.92 percent), above 90 percent of Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education. On the other hand, Andhra Pradesh (1.04 percent), Gujarat (6.41 percent), Maharashtra (0.17 percent) and Tamil Nadu (1.20 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.

**“In states like Bihar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Orissa and Tripura, above 90 percent of Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools are being run by the Department of Education”**

### **Tribal/Social Welfare Department**

The percentage of schools (all) being run by the Tribal/Social Welfare Department in 2008-09 is only 3.71, against 4.48 in the previous year. Except in the states of Chhattisgarh (27.82 percent), Madhya Pradesh (15.28 percent) and Manipur (21.85 percent), in all the other states the percentage of schools being run by the respective state Tribal/Social Welfare Department is much lower than the all-India average of 3.71 percent. Almost similar percentage share is observed in the case of individual types of schools under the management of Tribal/Social Welfare Department. However, the highest percentage is noticed in the case of independent Upper Primary schools (7.25 percent) followed by Primary schools (4.10 percent). Further, it is observed that of the total integrated Higher Secondary schools, about 3.22 percent schools are being run under the Tribal/Social Welfare Departments compared to 1.76 percent such Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools and 1.23 percent Primary with Upper Primary schools.

### **Local Body Management**

The percentage of schools under the Local Body management in 2008-09 (19.47 percent) shows slight improvement over the previous year (19.37 percent).

However, in a few states, the percentage of such schools is higher than the all-India average. This percentage is as high as 68.27 in Andhra Pradesh, 77.92 in Gujarat, 68.89 in Maharashtra, 37.80 in Rajasthan and 54.37 in Tamil Nadu. The national capital territory of Delhi too has 36.43 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 have the highest

percentage under the management of the Local Bodies. Similarly, the percentage of independent Primary schools is 22.10 (against 21.29 in 2007-08), and in the case of Upper Primary integrated with the Secondary and Higher

**“About 19.44 percent of the total 1.29 million schools are being managed by the Private-aided and Unaided management. However, in a few states the percentage of such schools is higher than the national average”**

### Private Management

As has already mentioned above that 19.44 percent of the total 1.29 million schools are being managed by the Private-aided and Unaided management. However, in a few states the percentage of such schools is higher than the national average (19.44 percent). Within the Private management, the share of aided management is 5.67 and that of unaided management, 13.77. The highest percentage of private management schools is observed in Kerala (59.12) and the lowest (0.14) in Bihar. As mentioned earlier, Lakshadweep does not have any school under Private management; which is true for across school types. More

**Table B8**  
**Percentage of Schools in Rural Areas : 2005-06 to 2008-09**

School Category	Year			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Primary Only	91.09	90.85	90.94	90.91
Primary with Upper Primary	81.44	80.39	80.80	80.82
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	61.67	60.62	60.96	62.08
Upper Primary Only	90.00	89.59	90.51	90.79
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	74.50	75.59	75.33	76.60
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>87.23</b>	<b>87.15</b>	<b>87.39</b>	<b>87.30</b>

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

Secondary schools, the percentage is 13.62 (against 14.53 in 2007-08). In the other school categories, it varies from 0.87 percent in the case of independent Upper Primary schools to 25.16 percent in the case of the Primary integrated with the Upper Primary schools. Majority of the Primary schools in Andhra Pradesh (75.69 percent), Delhi (68.67 percent), Gujarat (89.24 percent), Maharashtra (89.04 percent), Rajasthan (77.98 percent) and Tamil Nadu (63.92 percent) were under Local Body management in 2008-09. Quite similar pattern was also observed in the previous year.

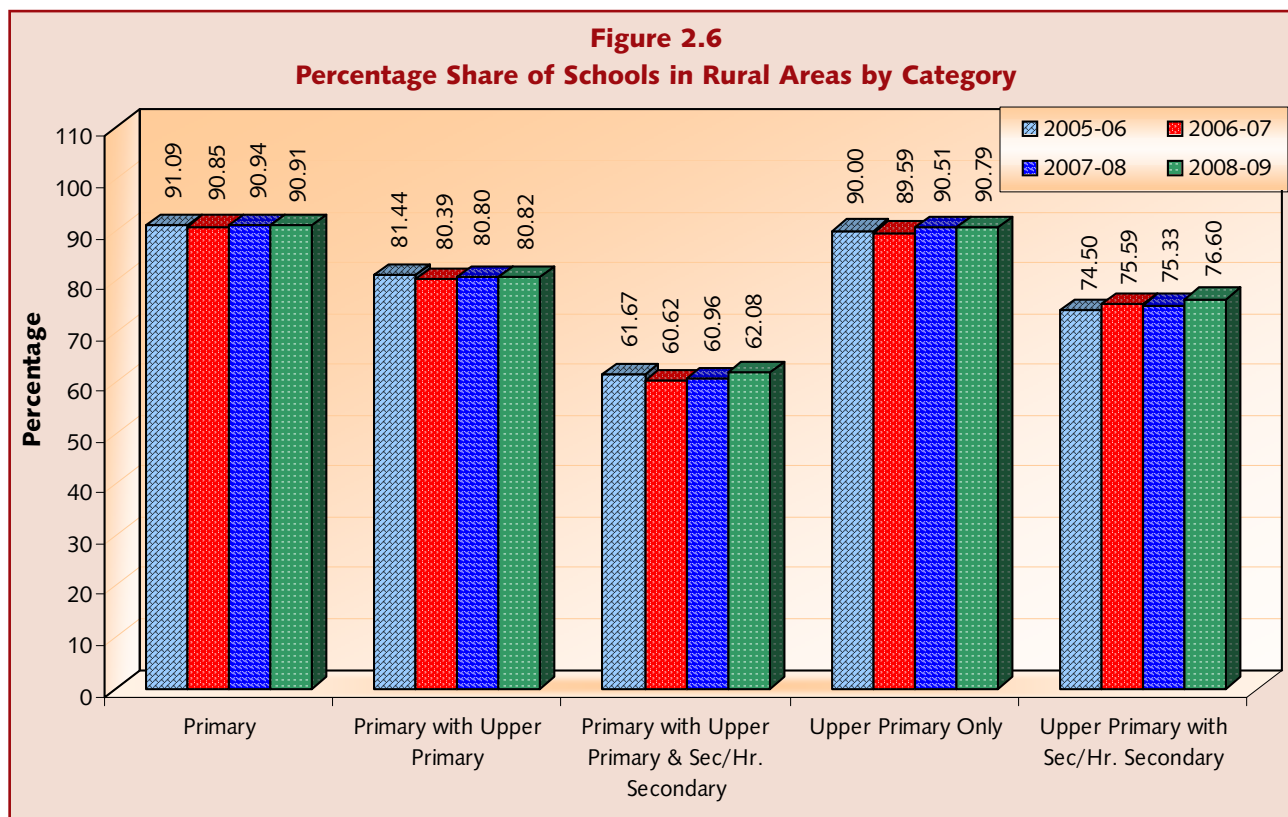
than 99 percent schools in Bihar are being managed by the Department of Education alone.

The aided and unaided private management together also have high percentage in a few other states, such as Delhi (43.85), Jammu & Kashmir (17.90 percent), Karnataka (19.68), Maharashtra (28.32), Meghalaya (67.09), Puducherry (37.14), Rajasthan (22.86) and Uttar Pradesh (24.89). In most of these cases, schools run by the Private Unaided management is more than those run by Private Aided management. Of the 59.12 percent schools under Private management

in Kerala, the share of Aided management is 55.42 and that of Unaided management, only 3.70.

The state-wise distribution of schools having Private Aided management [Table B7(A)] further shows that their number is as high as 19.65 percent in Maharashtra, 26.23 percent in Goa, and 15.57 percent

It has also been observed that barring Primary integrated with Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (34.99 percent), the majority of other types of schools in Kerala has Private Aided management. Their percentage is as high as 55.47 in the case of Primary and 53.95 in the case of Primary



in Tamil Nadu. Delhi too has 5.27 percent schools under Private Aided management and Chandigarh 3.95 percent. Meghalaya, a north-eastern state, has a high percentage (59.53) of such schools as in 2008-09. The rest of the major states, except Andhra Pradesh (3.46 percent), Assam (9.56 percent), Karnataka (4.26 percent), Uttar Pradesh (4.15 percent), and Uttarakhand (2.75 percent), have only a few Private Aided schools. Bihar too has a negligible percentage of such schools. Further, it has also been noticed that 26.06 percent of Upper Primary integrated with the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have Private Aided management. In the rest of the school categories, the percentage varies from 3.01 percent in the case of Primary to 11.67 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.

with Upper Primary. Upper Primary only schools constitute 78.98 percent, and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools are 61.11 percent. In addition to the aided schools (55.42 percent), a good number of schools in Kerala have Private Unaided management (3.70 percent). Six out of every ten schools in Kerala has Private management.

Further, it has been observed that Meghalaya also has a good number of schools under Private Aided management (59.53 percent). Similarly, Tamil Nadu has a number of schools across school types that have Private Aided management (15.57 percent). The states such as, Kerala (34.99 percent), Meghalaya (68.15 percent), Uttar Pradesh (31.40 percent) and Uttarakhand (17.41 percent) also have a good number of integrated Higher Secondary schools that have Private Aided management. Delhi too has 9.05 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 B9**  
**Status of School Buildings by Category : 2008-09**

(Percentage)

School Category	Building Status				
	Private	Rented	Government	Government School in Rent-Free Building	Total*
Primary Only	9.29	4.44	77.34	2.40	100.00
Primary with Upper Primary	20.43	9.99	66.78	1.82	100.00
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	54.39	13.57	27.70	2.19	100.00
Upper Primary Only	15.98	2.25	73.36	2.82	100.00
Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary	23.71	17.16	51.08	5.08	100.00
<b>All Schools (2008-09)</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>71.91</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>
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.

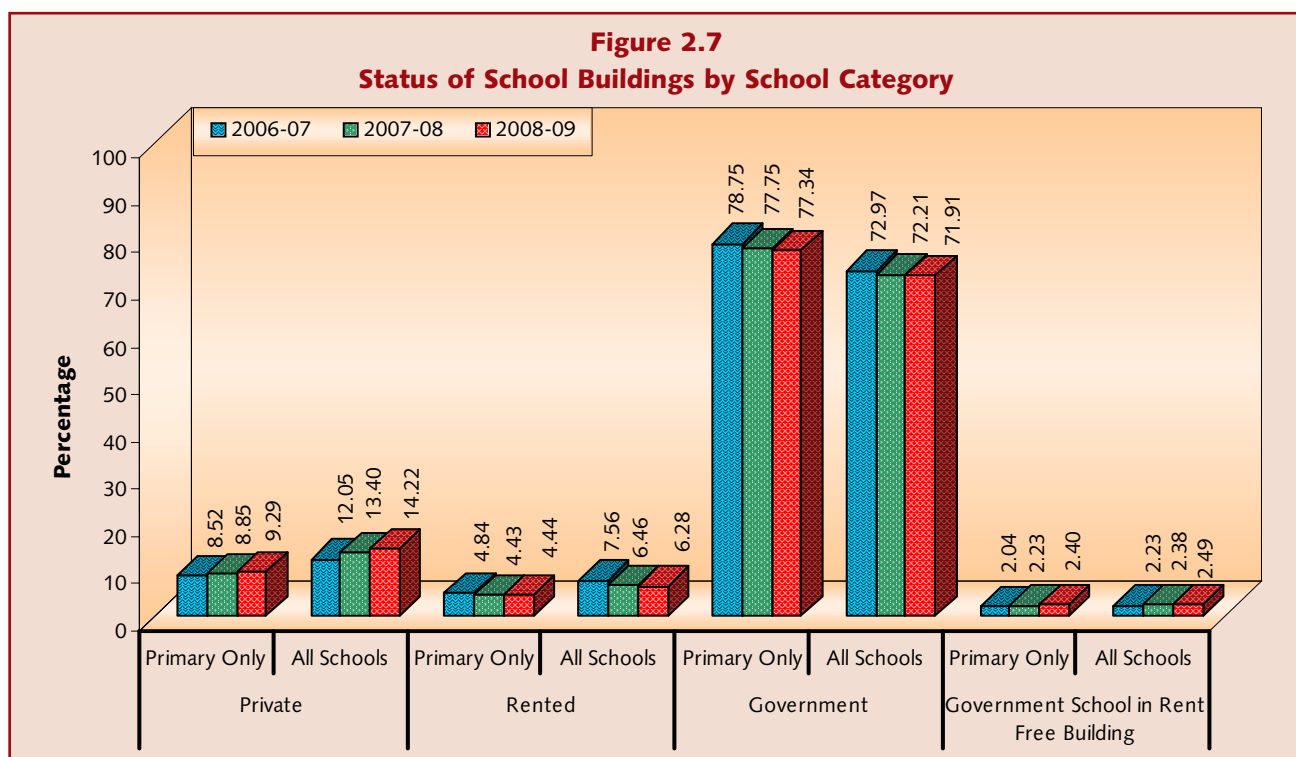


Table B7 also presents the number of schools with Private Unaided management. It may also be noted that overall 23.57 percent (23.15 percent in 2007-08) Primary integrated with Upper Primary schools have Private Unaided management, compared to 4.68 percent under Private Aided management. A few states have a higher percentage than the all-India average. On the other hand, in about 15 states, the percentage

(87.75 percent), Madhya Pradesh (90.17 percent), Mizoram (81.48 percent) and Nagaland (95.42 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 12.66. It may be noted that more than 59.80 percent of the total schools in Kerala are being managed by the Private management and percentage of such Primary schools

**Table B10**  
**Percentage of Schools by Type of Building : 2008-09**

School Category	Type of Building				
	<i>Pucca</i>	Partially <i>Pucca</i>	<i>Kuchcha</i>	Tent	Multiple Type
Primary Only	71.94	6.76	3.44	0.20	9.59
Primary with Upper Primary	74.02	3.96	0.79	0.03	18.25
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	80.41	4.16	1.15	0.01	11.64
Upper Primary Only	82.15	5.73	2.83	0.03	6.38
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	69.31	6.89	2.21	0.04	16.25
<b>All Schools (All Areas)</b>	<b>73.44</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>11.30</b>
All Schools (Rural Areas)	72.55	6.20	2.99	0.15	11.82
All Schools (Urban Areas)	79.84	5.17	1.09	0.04	7.73
All Schools (2007-08)	72.98	6.86	2.83	0.20	10.89
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 schools not having building and no responses.

is lower than the national average of 23.57. Kerala has only 4.28 percent Primary integrated with Upper Primary schools under Private Unaided management, compared to 52.94 percent such schools in Chandigarh.

It is further observed that 54.57 percent (54.52 percent in 2007-08) 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 (75.70 percent), Himachal Pradesh (94.45 percent), Karnataka

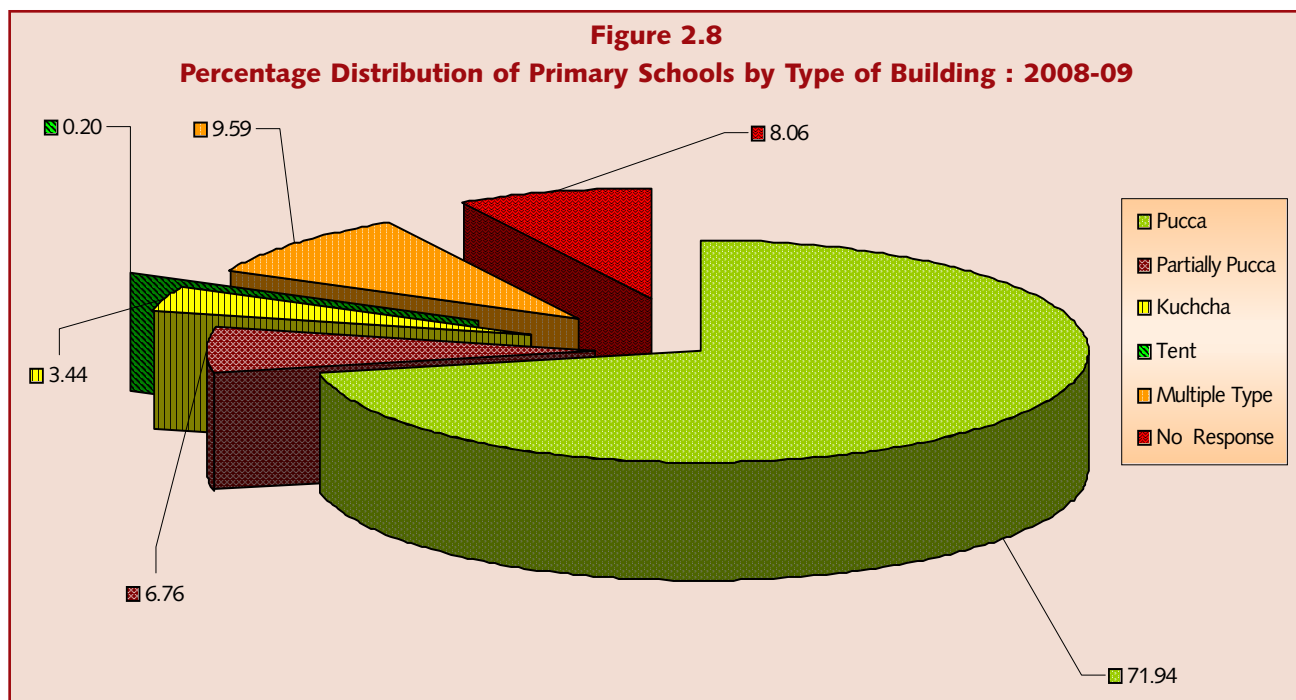
is as high as 57.56. In Gujarat, 68.60 percent of the Upper Primary attached with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have private unaided management compared to 26.02 percent in Uttar Pradesh.

### Schools Located in Rural Areas

It may be recalled that the rural population of the country is about 72 percent. Against this, 87.30 percent of the total 12,85,576 schools that impart elementary education in 2008-09 are located in rural areas. This percentage was 87.39 percent during the previous year. Further, it is observed that barring the states of

Chandigarh (16.95 percent), Delhi (26.43 percent), Mizoram (71.05 percent) and Puducherry (51.73 percent), the percentage of schools in rural areas in the states is above 80. In Maharashtra, of the total schools that impart elementary education, almost 80 percent are located in rural areas whereas in Lakshadweep, all the schools, irrespective of school types, are located in

located in rural areas, which is much lower than the other types of schools located in these areas. The distribution of schools by management in rural areas does not show any significant deviation from the distribution of schools by management in all areas which is quite similar to the situation in the previous year i.e. 2007-08.



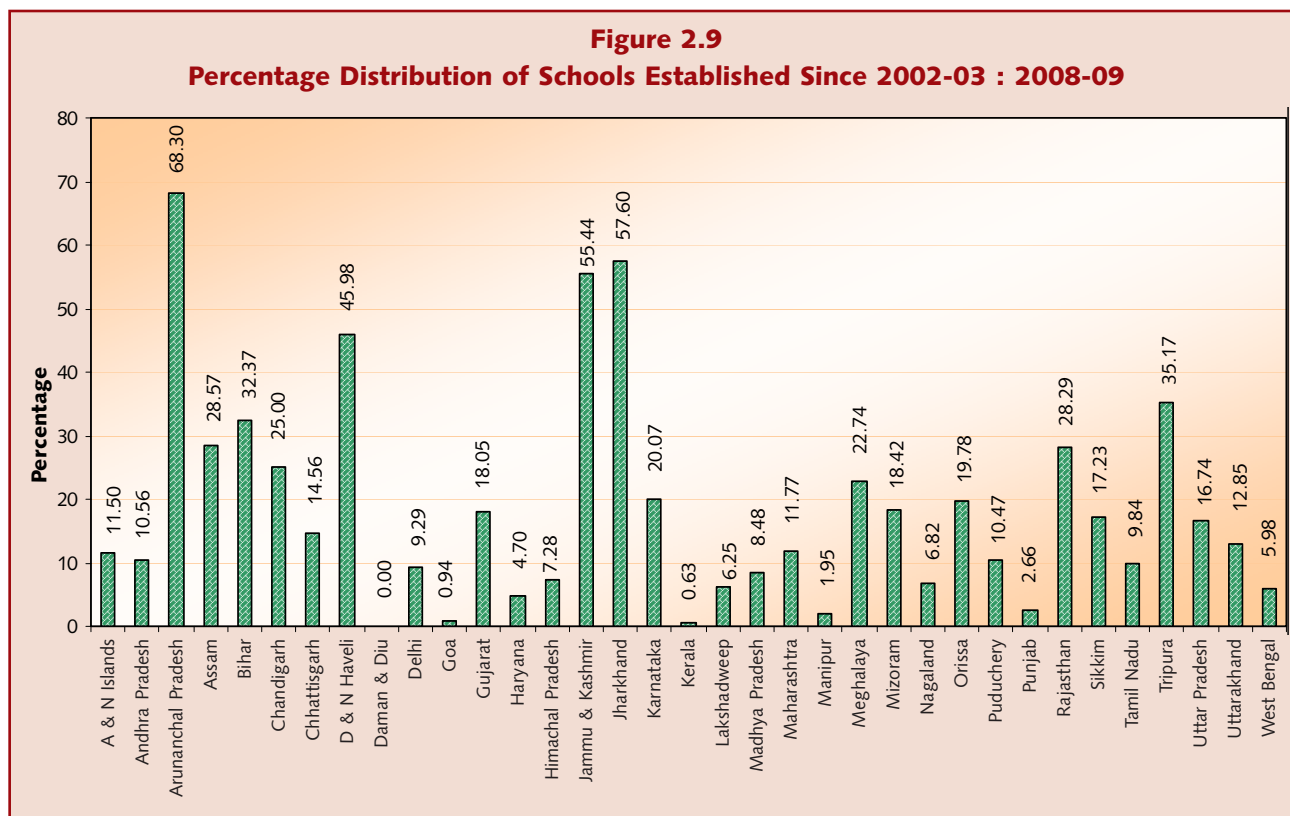
rural areas. In 2008-09, a few states, such as Arunachal Pradesh (93.69 percent), Assam (93.96 percent), Bihar (94.50 percent), Chhattisgarh (92.09 percent), Himachal Pradesh (95.61 percent), Jharkhand (94.84 percent), Meghalaya (93.34 percent), Orissa (93.34 percent), Sikkim (95.89 percent), Tripura (93.62 percent), Uttar Pradesh (90.41 percent) and Uttarakhand (92.10 percent) have above 90 percent of the schools located in rural areas.

Further, it has also been noticed that the majority of schools, except integrated Higher Secondary schools (62.08 percent), are located in rural areas. The percentage is as high as 90.91 for independent Primary schools, 90.79 for independent Upper Primary schools, 80.82 for Primary integrated with Upper Primary, and 76.60 in the case of Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. On the other hand, out of a total of 39,440 integrated Higher Secondary schools, only 62.08 percent schools are

As far as Primary schools are concerned, 90.91 percent of the total 8,09,108 Primary schools are located in rural areas (Table B8). However, the percentage of such schools in 19 states is well above the average of all the 35 states. In the States and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands (92.50 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (96.08 percent), Assam (94.63 percent), Bihar (95.29 percent), Chhattisgarh (94.43 percent), Himachal Pradesh (97.39 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (93.49 percent), Jharkhand (96.64 percent), Lakshadweep (100.00 percent), Madhya Pradesh (92.10 percent), Meghalaya (95.62 percent), Nagaland (92.80 percent), Orissa (94.27 percent), Punjab (89.98 percent), Rajasthan (92.47 percent), Sikkim (97.61 percent), Tripura (96.15 percent), Uttar Pradesh (91.15 percent) and Uttarakhand (93.65 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 27.39 and in Chandigarh 25.00. In all other states, the percentage is well above 80. All the

independent Upper Primary schools in Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Tripura, and 94.73 percent schools in Himachal Pradesh, 91.16 percent in Orissa and 90.61 percent in Uttarakhand are located in rural areas. Assam, Chhattisgarh and Punjab too have above 90 percent Upper Primary schools located in rural areas which is similar to their share in 2007-08.

and 13.57 percent of such schools have rented buildings. About 17 percent of Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools also have rented buildings, compared to 9.99 percent Primary with Upper Primary schools. Altogether 2.49 percent of government schools are run in rent-free buildings and 6.28 percent in rented buildings. Recently, a good number of such government schools across the county



### 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 71.91 percent of the total 12,85,576 schools have government buildings and 14.22 percent (against 13.40 percent in 2007-08) schools have private buildings. Another 6.28 percent schools have rented buildings (Table B9). Compared to 9.29 percent Primary schools that have private buildings, the percentage of other types of schools which have private building is high. More than 54 percent of integrated Higher Secondary schools have private buildings, 27.70 percent have government buildings,

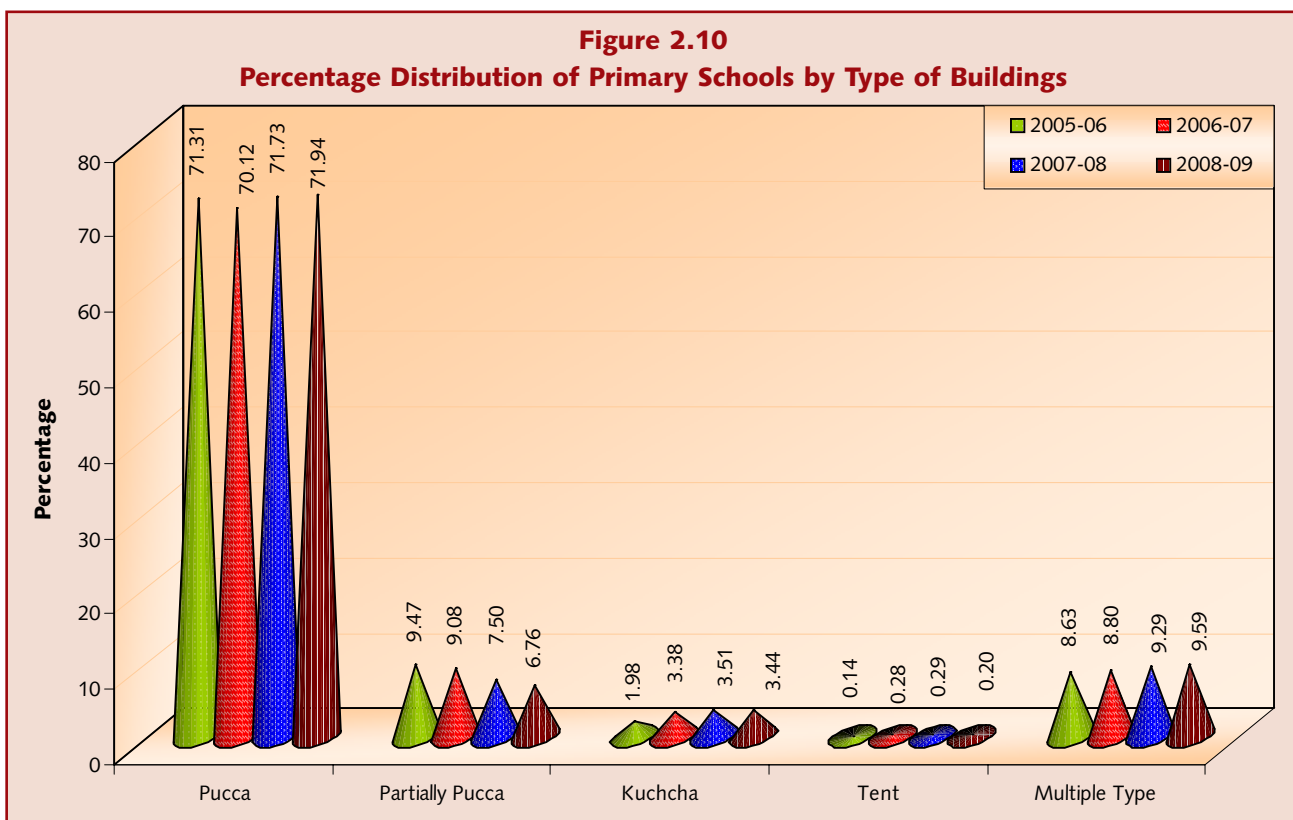
have been sanctioned buildings under the SSA, many of which are under construction.

### Type of School Buildings

Information on the type of building in the case of each of the 1.29 million schools imparting elementary 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 buildings are termed as having a multiple-type building.

The percentage of schools with *pucca* buildings across school types has shown improvement in 2008-09 in comparison to the previous year; correspondingly percentage of other building types such as schools with *partially pucca* and *kuchcha* building has marginally 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. In rural areas, all types of schools having *pucca* buildings constitute 72.55 percent (72.20 percent in 2007-08) against 79.84 percent (79.11 percent in 2007-08) in urban areas. About 6.07 percent

compared to 6.76 percent (7.50 percent in 2007-08) with *partially pucca* buildings and 3.44 percent (3.51 percent in 2007-08) with *kuchcha* (temporary) buildings. Only a negligible number of Primary schools (0.20 percent) were reported to be functioning in tents in 2008-09. In addition, about 9.59 percent of Primary schools had multiple-type school buildings in 2008-09. This indicates that a good number of Primary schools are yet to be provided with a *pucca* school building, irrespective of whether it is Government or Private management schools. A good number of such



(6.86 percent in 2007-08) of schools have *partially pucca* buildings, 6.20 percent are in rural areas and 5.17 percent in urban areas. About 2.99 percent and 1.09 percent schools in rural and urban areas, respectively have *kuchcha* buildings. A large number of schools, both in rural (11.82 percent) and urban areas (7.73 percent), have multiple-type buildings (Table B 10). Irrespective of the school type and area, only a few schools (0.14 percent out of 1.29 million schools) are functioning in tents.

The distribution of schools by a type of building shows that 71.94 percent (71.73 percent in 2007-08) Primary schools have *pucca* (permanent) buildings as

Government schools were recently sanctioned permanent building under the ongoing SSA.

### Primary Schools

A cursory look at the state-specific percentages of schools having *pucca* buildings reveals that none of the states, except Daman and Diu, has provided *pucca* building to all of its Primary schools. The provision of *pucca* buildings varies from 100 percent in Daman & Diu to 4.12 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 9.42 percent in Manipur to 53.34 percent in Tripura. The percentage of such schools is 73.11 in Kerala, 57.65 in Tamil Nadu, and 63.36 in Delhi. About 60 percent of Primary schools in Bihar and 93 percent in Rajasthan also have *pucca* school buildings compared to 67 percent in Jharkhand. Further, it may be observed that states having more than 95 percent of Primary schools with *pucca* buildings are Chandigarh (95.83 percent), Goa (96.71 percent), Haryana (97.85 percent), Punjab (95.90 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (95.78 percent). However, Orissa (39.72 percent) perhaps has the lowest percentage of Primary schools that have

high. The percentage is as high as 78.13 in Mizoram, 55.54 in Nagaland, 50.85 in Meghalaya, 16.77 in Assam, 39.83 in Manipur, 24.09 in Sikkim, 22.03 in Arunachal Pradesh and 13.11 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 (41.91 percent), Assam (30.79 percent), Manipur (40.58 percent), Meghalaya (15.91 percent), Mizoram (10.31 percent), Nagaland (11.27 percent), Sikkim (7.31 percent) and Tripura (5.82 percent). The condition of classrooms also reveals that the majority of classrooms

**Table B11**  
**Average Number of Classrooms by School Category : 2008-09**

School Category	Number of Classrooms				
	All Schools/ All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Schools	All Private Schools
Primary Only	3.1	2.9	4.8	2.8	5.0
Primary with Upper Primary	6.5	6.0	8.3	5.7	8.4
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	11.6	9.8	14.7	9.5	12.7
Upper Primary Only	4.3	4.0	7.3	3.8	6.3
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	8.3	7.3	11.4	7.4	9.5
<b>All Schools (2008-09)</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>
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

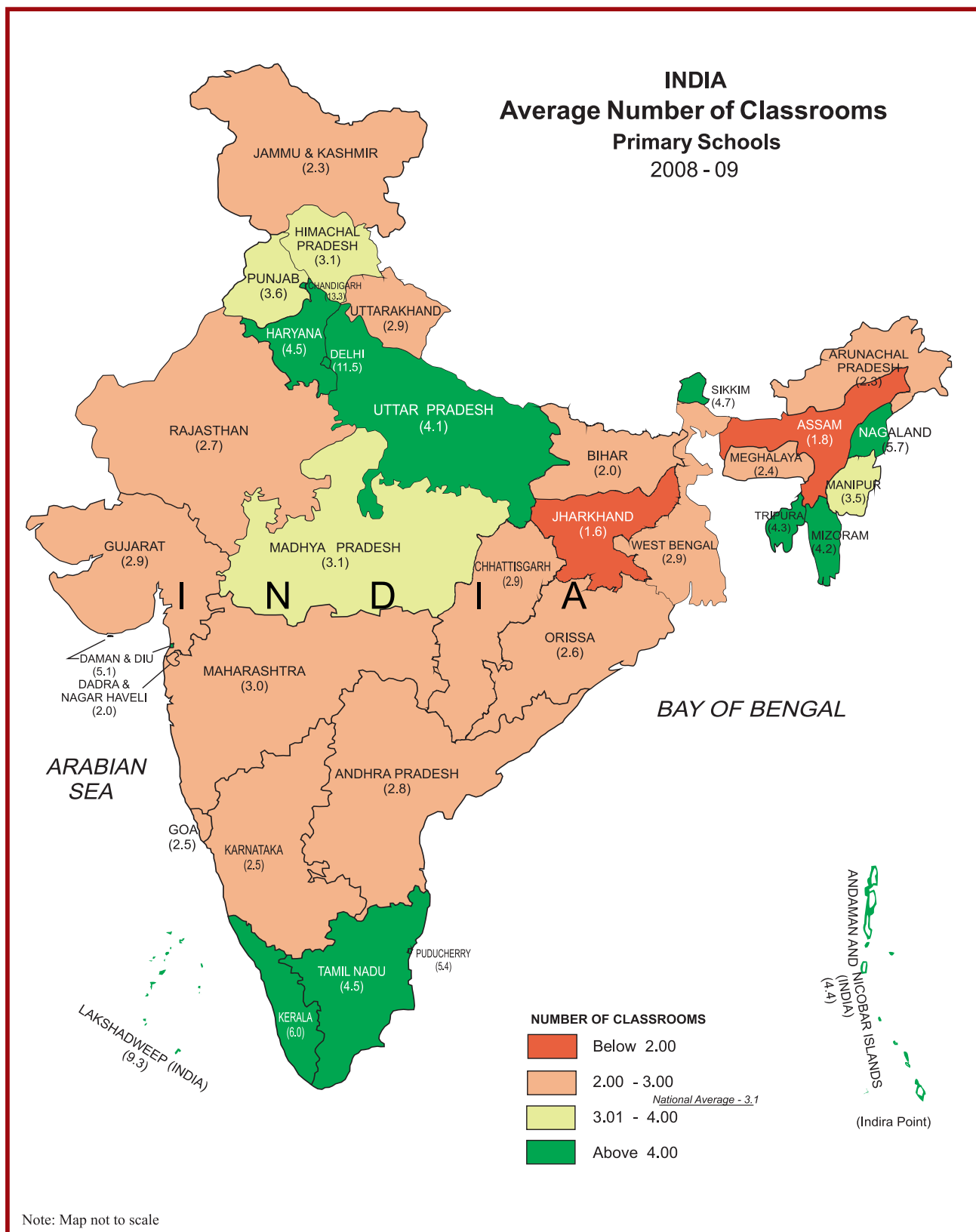
*pucca* buildings amongst the larger states. The same in West Bengal is also low at 60.52 percent. The percentage of Primary schools having *partially pucca* buildings (6.76 percent) is lower than the schools having *pucca* buildings (71.94 percent). However, Andaman & Nicobar Islands (21.50 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (23.58 percent), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (55.75 percent), Orissa (13.58 percent) and Tamil Nadu (17.65 percent) are a few states which have higher percentage of Primary schools with *partially pucca* buildings than the other states.

In the north-eastern states, the percentage of Primary schools having *partially pucca* buildings is very

in the north-eastern states need either minor or major repairs. In the capital city of Delhi, 6.50 percent Primary schools have *partially pucca* school buildings compared to 63.36 *pucca* and 17.52 percent multiple type buildings.

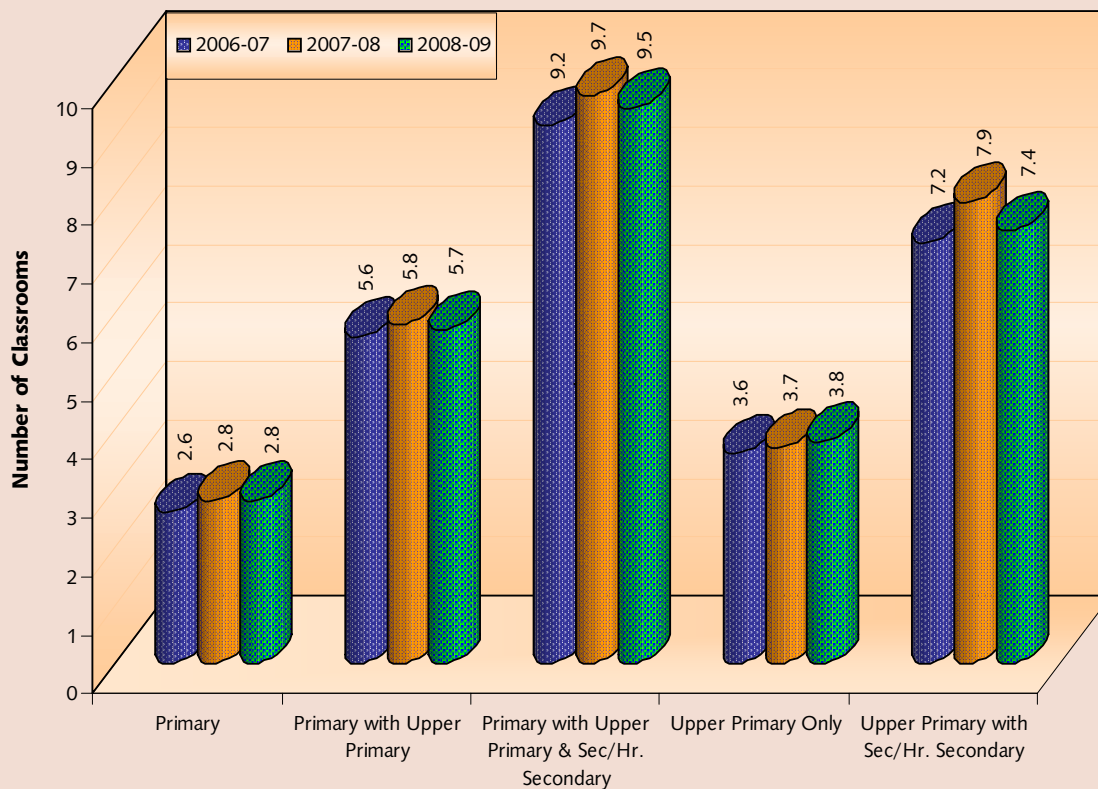
### Elementary Schools

Percentage of Elementary schools with *pucca* building has shown improvement over a period of time. About 74.02 percent Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings compared to 3.96 percent schools having *partially pucca* buildings and another 0.79 percent

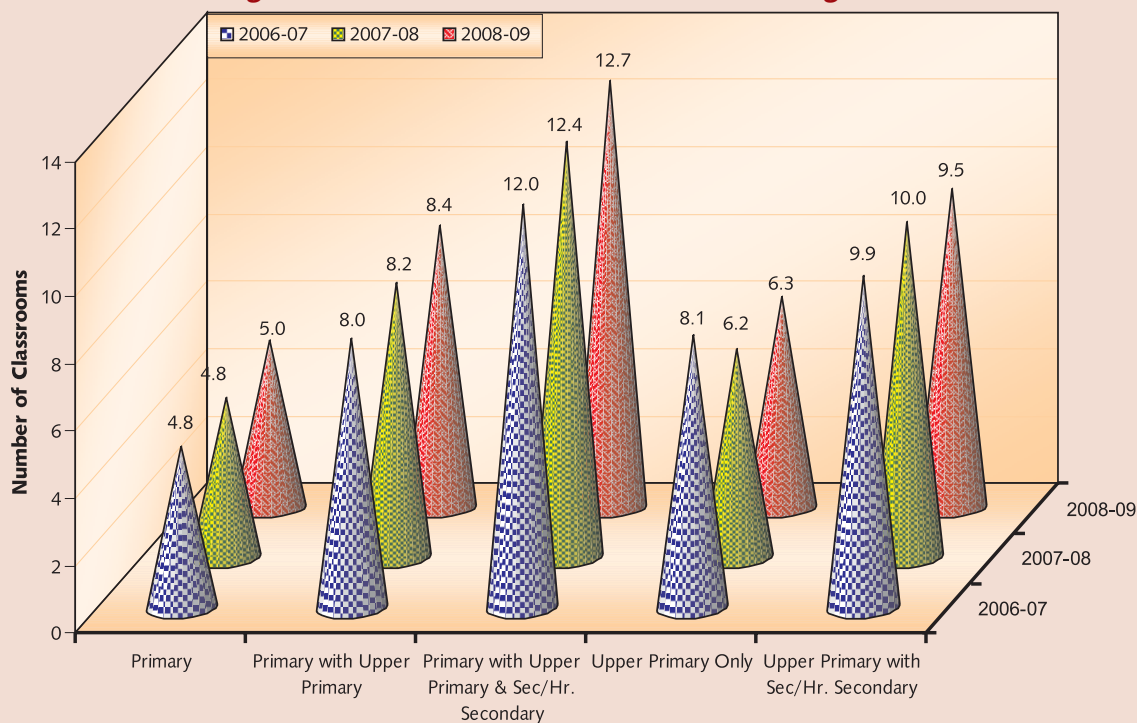


Map 2.2

**Figure 2.11**  
Average Number of Classrooms : All Government Managed Schools

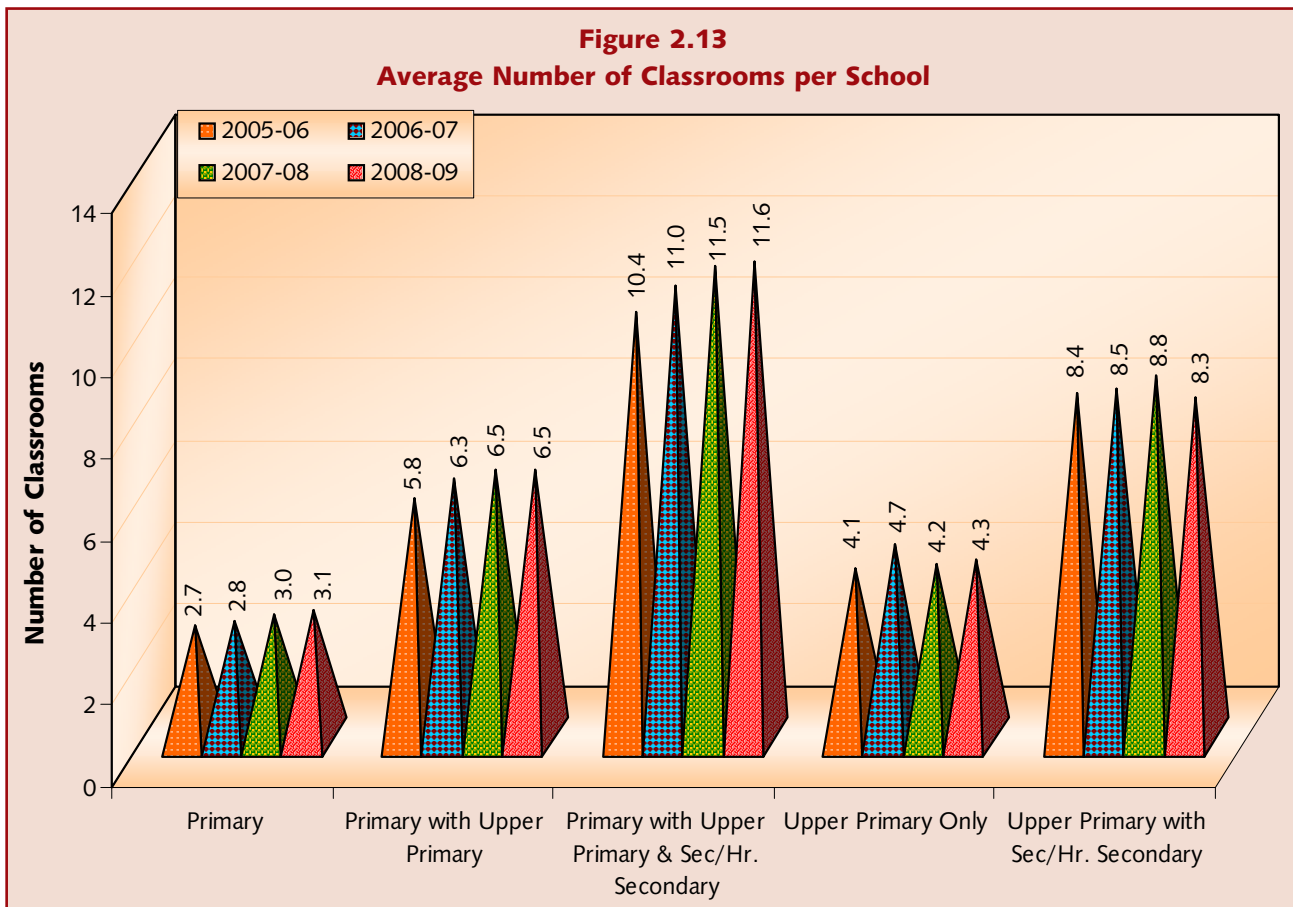


**Figure 2.12**  
Average Number of Classrooms : All Private Managed Schools



having *kuchcha* buildings. About 18 percent (17 percent in 2007-08) such schools have multiple-type of school buildings. In 16 States and UTs, more than 80 percent of Elementary schools have *pucca* buildings. Further, it is observed that in Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab,

schools in Manipur have either *kuchcha* or *partially pucca* school buildings. On the other hand, most of such schools in Gujarat (96.25 percent), Haryana (98.11 percent), Karnataka (86.08 percent), Punjab (91.86 percent), Rajasthan (88.74 percent), Uttar Pradesh



Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, more than 90 percent of all such schools have *pucca* buildings. All such schools in Chandigarh and Daman and Diu have been provided *pucca* buildings. Gujarat (82.59 percent) and Maharashtra (81.77 percent), are a few other states where more than 80 percent of Elementary schools with *pucca* buildings. There are only 0.03 percent Elementary schools in the country functioning in tents; the figure was 0.05 percent in the previous year.

### Upper Primary Schools

It may be observed that only 82.15 percent (79.93 percent in 2007-08) independent Upper Primary schools have *pucca* buildings. In Chandigarh and Daman and Diu all independent Upper Primary schools have *pucca* school buildings. About 77 percent Upper Primary

(95.87 percent) and Uttarakhand (89.52 percent) have *pucca* buildings. About 67.10 percent of such schools in Delhi had either *pucca* or *partially pucca* buildings in 2008-09. Amongst the larger states, Assam has a low percentage of such schools (28.22). Mizoram has only 4.47 percent of such schools. Madhya Pradesh and Kerala respectively have 91.61 and 69.49 percent of Upper Primary schools with *pucca* buildings. Percentage of independent Upper Primary schools having *partially pucca* buildings is 5.73 percent (6.92 percent in 2007-08), compared to 2.83 percent (2.89 percent in 2007-08) schools having *kuchcha* buildings in 2008-09.

### Higher Secondary Schools

It may be noticed that not all the integrated Higher Secondary schools have *pucca* buildings.

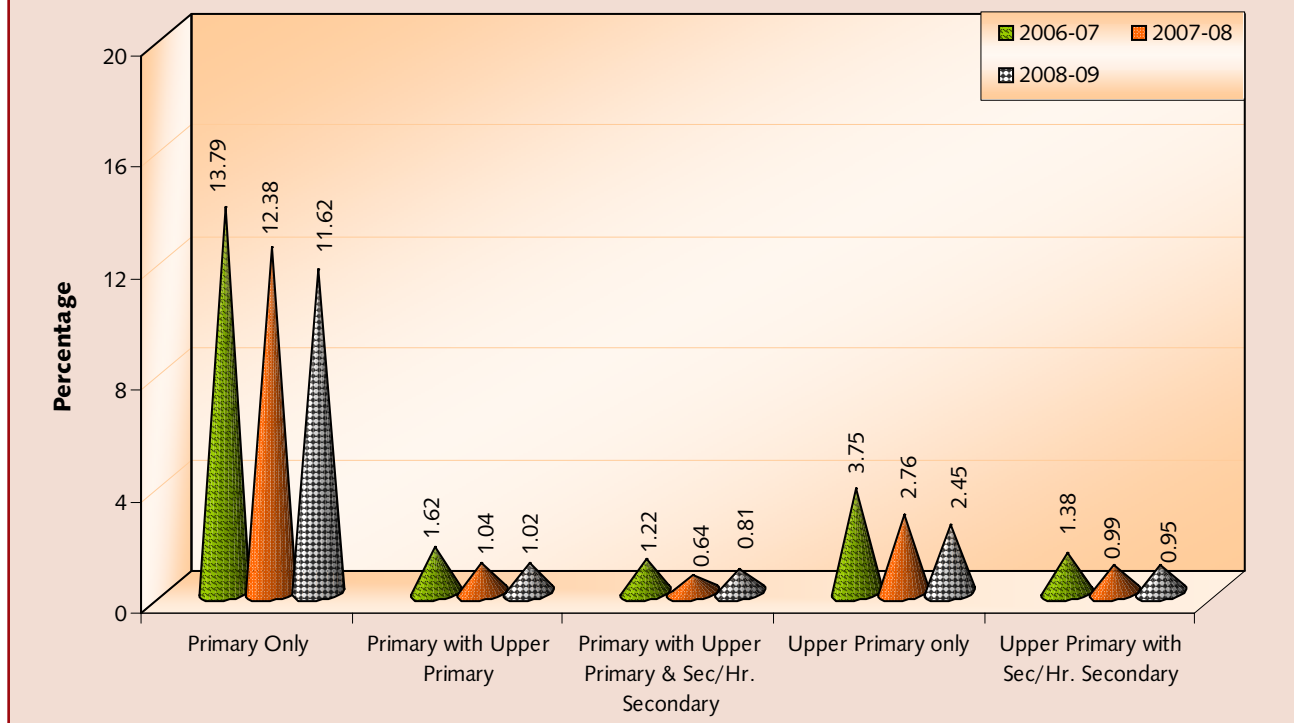
Only 80.41 percent (78.23 percent in 2007-08) integrated Higher Secondary schools have *pucca* buildings, 4.16 percent have *partially pucca*, and

1.15 percent only *kuchcha* buildings. About 12 percent of such schools have multiple-type of school buildings.

**Table B12**  
**Percentage of Single-Classroom Schools by Category : 2008-09**

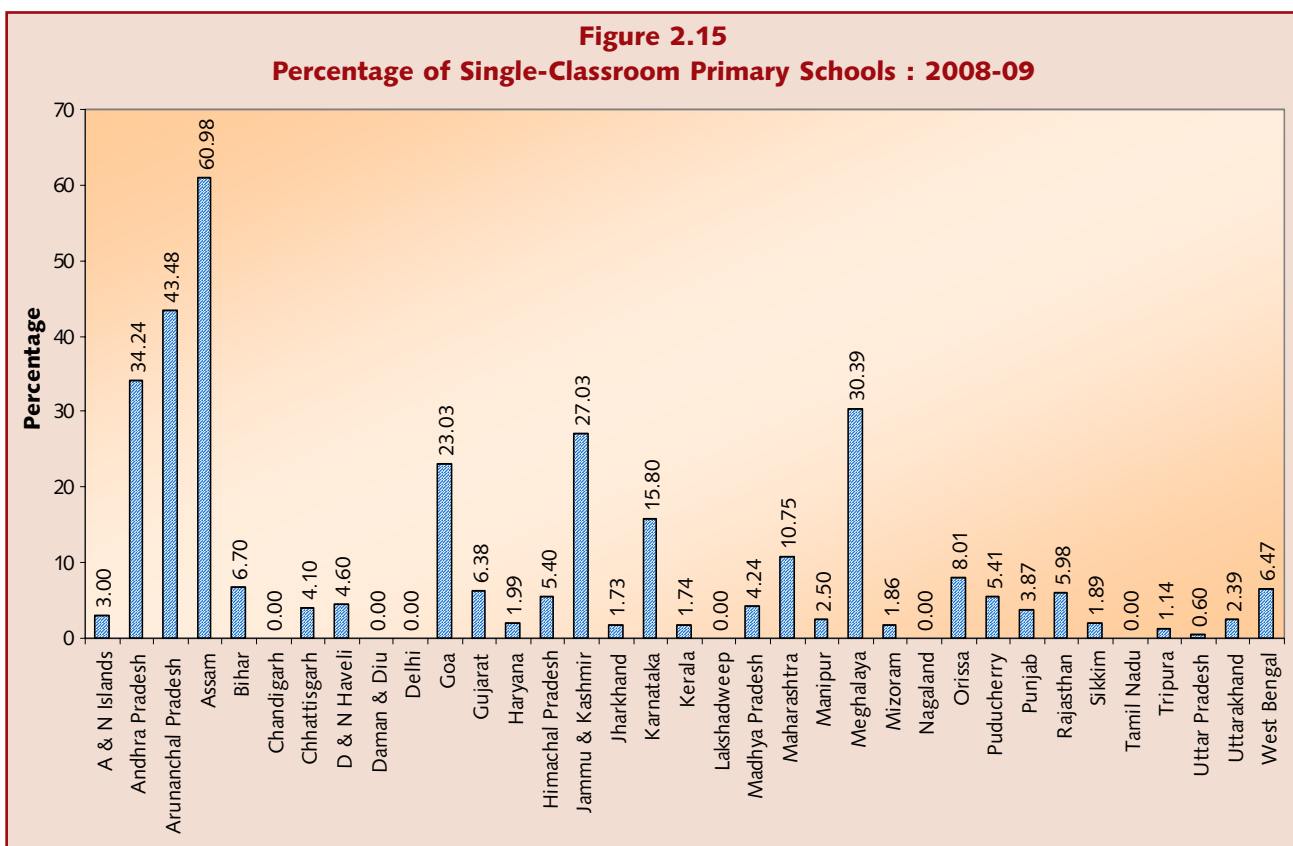
School Category	Percentage				
	All Schools/ All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Schools	All Private Schools
Primary Only	11.62	12.05	7.26	12.65	4.09
Primary with Upper Primary	1.02	1.12	0.64	1.15	0.72
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	0.81	1.09	0.36	1.20	0.61
Upper Primary Only	2.45	2.58	1.15	1.91	4.46
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	0.95	1.11	0.42	1.03	0.85
<b>All Schools (2008-09)</b>	<b>7.82</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>9.12</b>	<b>2.43</b>
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**



Further, it is observed that more than 80 percent of integrated Higher Secondary schools in Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, have *pucca* buildings. More than 21 percent of integrated Higher Secondary schools in Assam, 28.16 percent in Manipur, 20.38 percent in Meghalaya, 35.19 percent in Mizoram, 29.39 percent in Nagaland and 9.68 percent in Tripura have *partially pucca* buildings. Only 71.03

1994-95, also provided additional classrooms to a number of schools but only to Primary schools/sections in about 272 districts across 18 DPEP states. In 2001, the remaining districts were covered under the SSA and coverage was also extended from Primary to entire Elementary education because of which a number of new schools were opened (with buildings) which is reflected in the analysis presented above. In addition, a good number of existing schools were also provided with additional classrooms. Table B11 presents the



percent of integrated Higher Secondary schools in the national capital territory of Delhi had *pucca* buildings in 2008-09 and another 3.36 percent schools had *partially pucca* and 22 percent multiple type of buildings.

### Average Number of Classrooms

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 was to be provided with two classrooms and a verandah. The DPEP, launched in

average number of instructional rooms by school category which shows consistent improvements over the previous years.

Irrespective of the type of school, there were on an average 4.4 classrooms per school imparting elementary education across 35 States and UTs in 2008-09. Significant change is noticed over the year 2005-06, as the average number of classrooms then was only 3.8 per school which means that during 2005-06 to 2008-09, a good number of schools were provided with additional classrooms. However, a significant difference is noticed in the case of schools located in rural (3.9

classrooms) and urban areas (7.6 classrooms). Irrespective of the type of school, those schools managed by Private management are much comfortable in terms of number of classrooms compared to schools managed by the government. The government managed schools have an average of 3.6 classrooms

(4.9 classrooms), Punjab (3.5 classrooms) and Himachal Pradesh (3.1 classrooms), have average number of classrooms well above the national average of 2.9 classrooms. It is further revealed that on an average, an Elementary school has 6.0 classrooms compared to 4.0 classrooms in an independent Upper Primary school.

**Table B13**  
**Distribution of Classrooms by Condition and Category : 2008-09**

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)		
				2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Primary Only	72.00	18.49	9.51	31.57	29.84	<b>28.00</b>	33.66	31.75	<b>29.72</b>
Primary with Upper Primary	77.30	15.11	7.59	24.26	24.09	<b>22.70</b>	27.78	27.60	<b>26.13</b>
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	87.16	9.29	3.56	15.61	13.17	<b>12.85</b>	22.05	18.64	<b>18.17</b>
Upper Primary Only	80.35	13.00	6.65	22.50	22.20	<b>19.65</b>	25.41	23.72	<b>21.06</b>
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	74.00	16.25	9.75	26.30	25.18	<b>26.00</b>	30.60	29.24	<b>30.74</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>75.69</b>	<b>16.05</b>	<b>8.26</b>	<b>27.04</b>	<b>25.99</b>	<b>24.31</b>	<b>30.49</b>	<b>29.22</b>	<b>27.36</b>

per school (same as in 2007-08), compared to 7.5 classrooms in a Private school (7.2 in 2007-08). Further, it may be observed that Primary schools have an average of 3.1 instructional rooms (Government schools, 2.8 and Private schools, 5.0). A significant difference is also noticed in the average number of instructional rooms in Primary schools located in rural (2.9 classrooms) and urban (4.8 classrooms) areas.

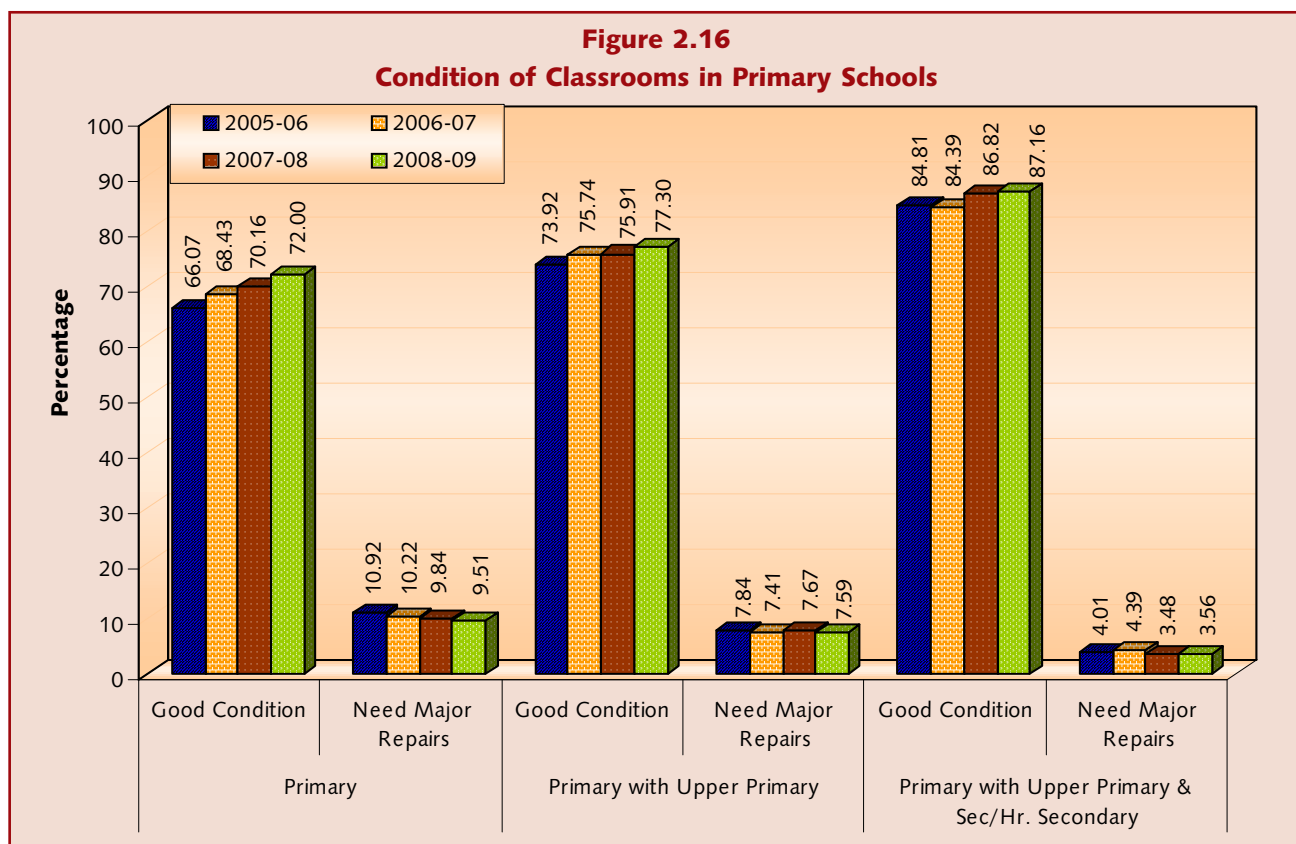
Except in Assam, Bihar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Jharkhand, Primary schools in all the other States and UTs have an average of more than two instructional rooms. Assam, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Jharkhand, respectively, have only 1.8, 1.9 and 1.6 classrooms per school compared to 2.0 in Bihar. Chandigarh (9.0 classrooms), Kerala (5.9 classrooms), Lakshadweep (9.3 classrooms), Nagaland (5.6 classrooms), Mizoram (4.0 classrooms), Puducherry

**“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”**

Both the integrated Higher Secondary schools and Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools have an average of 9.8 and 7.3 classrooms, 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 27.0 classrooms in Upper Primary only schools to 9.0 classrooms in Primary schools, and in Kerala, it varies from 5.9 classrooms in Primary schools to 20.8 classrooms in Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. In Delhi, Primary schools have an average of 12.1 classrooms compared to 12.3 in Elementary, 19.9 in integrated Higher Secondary, 16.4 in independent Upper Primary, and 15.5 in Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. In view of the significant improvement in

average number of classrooms across type of schools, both the single-teacher as well as schools without classroom has declined significantly.

are Primary schools, a good number of other types of schools also are also in the single classroom category. In other types of schools, the percentage varies from 0.81



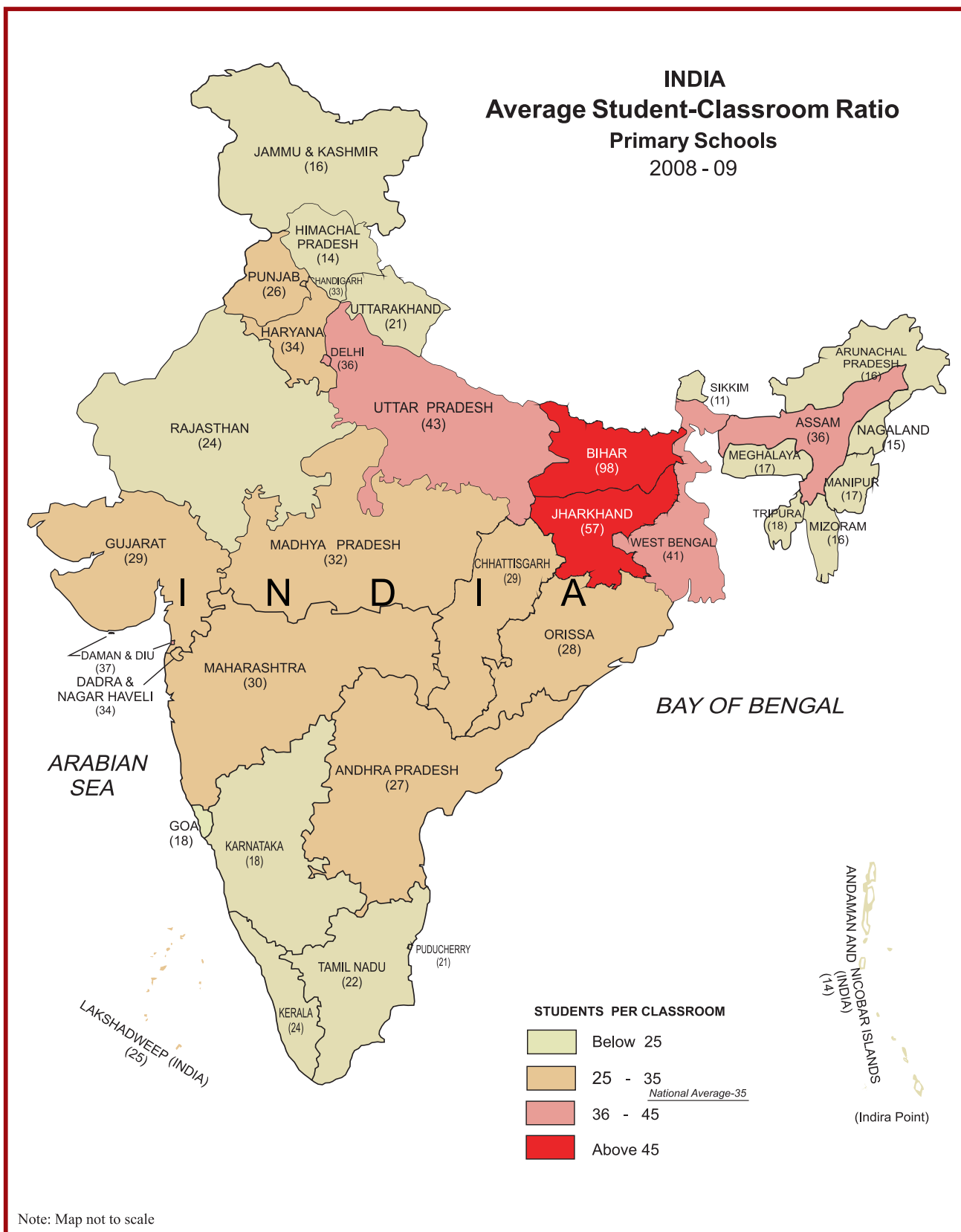
### Single-Classroom Schools

The data on instructional rooms presented reveals that on an average all schools in general and Primary schools in particular, have an average of more than two classrooms. Despite significant achievements, a few schools still may not have adequate number of classrooms that is not reflected in the average number of rooms presented above (Table B11). Therefore, in addition to the average number of classrooms, single-classroom schools have also been analysed.

Despite a decline in the percentage of single-classroom schools during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 (Table B12), the DISE data reveals that a good number 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 and 7.82 percent in 2008-09. Though the majority of single-classroom schools (11.62 percent in 2008-09)

in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools to 0.95 in the case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools, 1.02 in the case of independent Elementary and 2.45 for independent Upper Primary schools. Irrespective of the school type, the percentage of single-classroom schools is much lower in urban areas (3.61 percent) than in rural areas (8.43 percent). Further, a marked difference in percentage of single-classroom schools is noticed in the case of government (9.12 percent) and private managed schools (2.43 percent) (Table B12).

Further, it may be observed that no Primary school in Delhi and 1.74 percent in Kerala are single-classroom schools, compared to 60.98 percent Primary schools in Assam and 27.03 percent in Jammu & Kashmir. In a few other states, like Andhra Pradesh (34.24 percent), Bihar (6.70 percent against 7.09 percent in 2007-08), Goa (23.03 percent), Gujarat (6.38 percent), Karnataka (15.80 percent), Meghalaya (30.39 percent),



Map 2.3

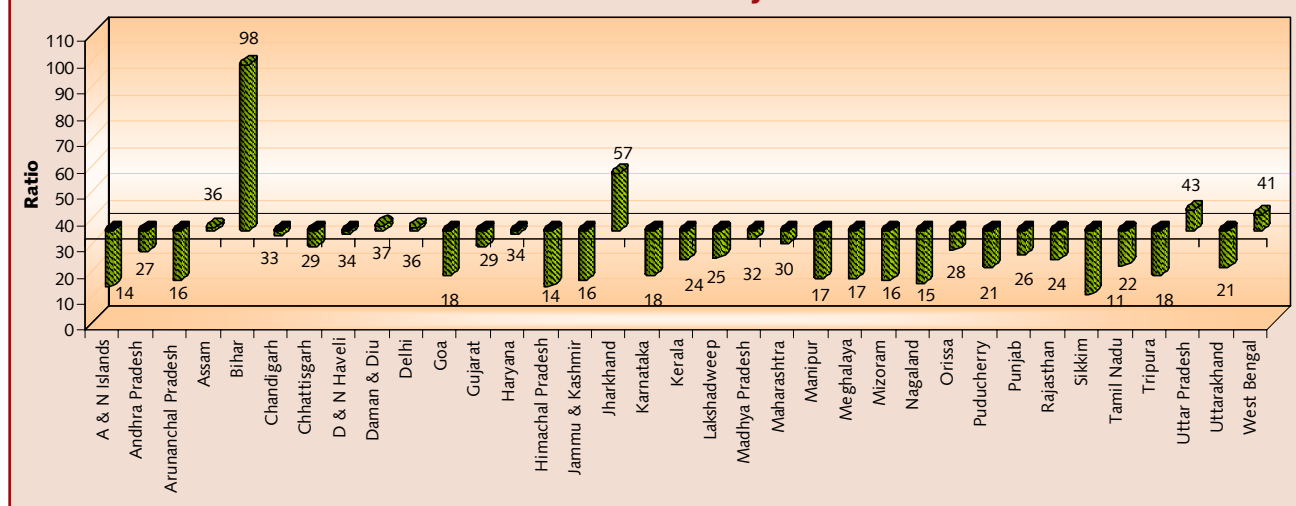
Maharashtra (10.75 percent) and West Bengal (6.47 percent), the number of single-classroom Primary schools is high. Assam also has comparatively a high percentage of other types of schools that have only

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.

**Table B14**  
**Student-Classroom Ratio by Category : 2008-09**

School Category	Students per Classroom				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	35	35	34	35	32
Primary with Upper Primary	36	36	34	39	30
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	28	27	28	31	26
Upper Primary Only	30	30	33	29	33
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	29	29	27	32	25
<b>All Schools (2008-09)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>
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 : 2008-09**



single classroom. On the other hand, Chandigarh, Delhi, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Tamil Nadu did not report any single-classroom school in 2008-09. Teaching in single-classroom schools with all the children sitting in one room is a challenging task. It is especially true in

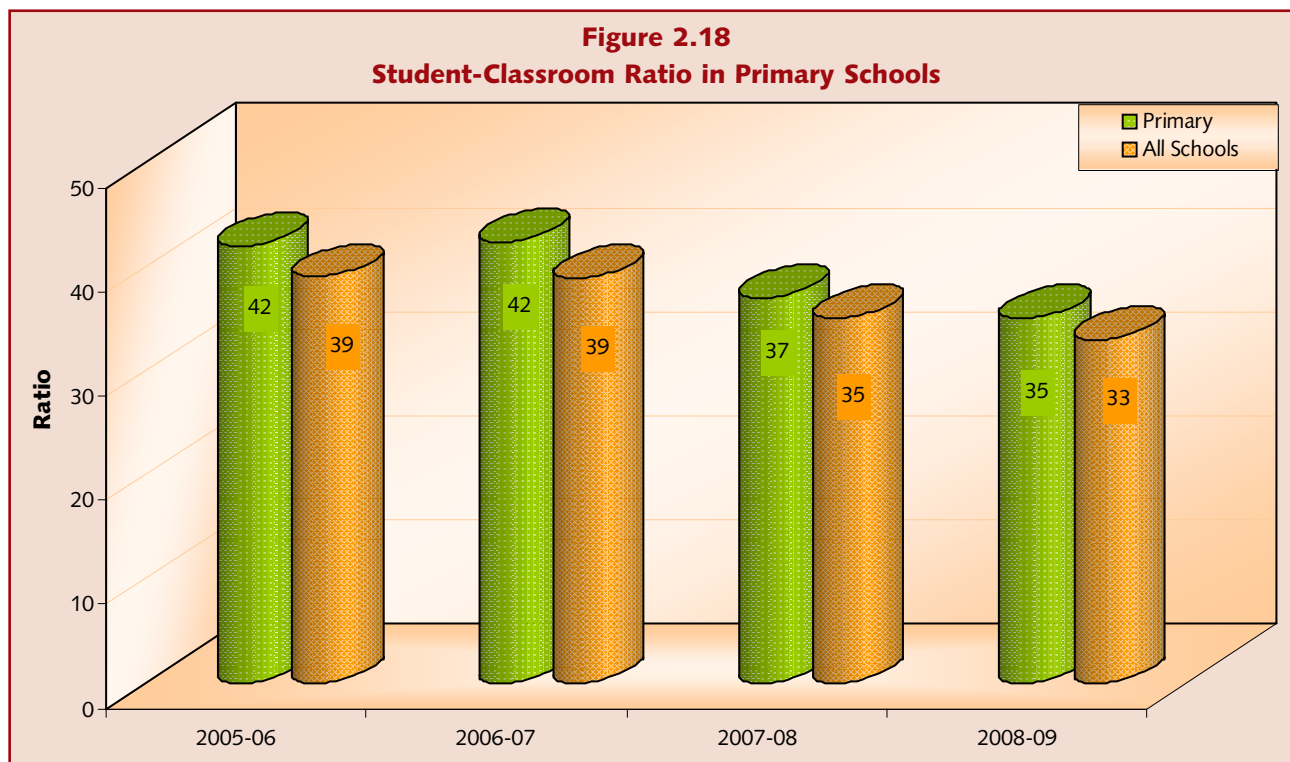
**Condition of Classrooms**

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

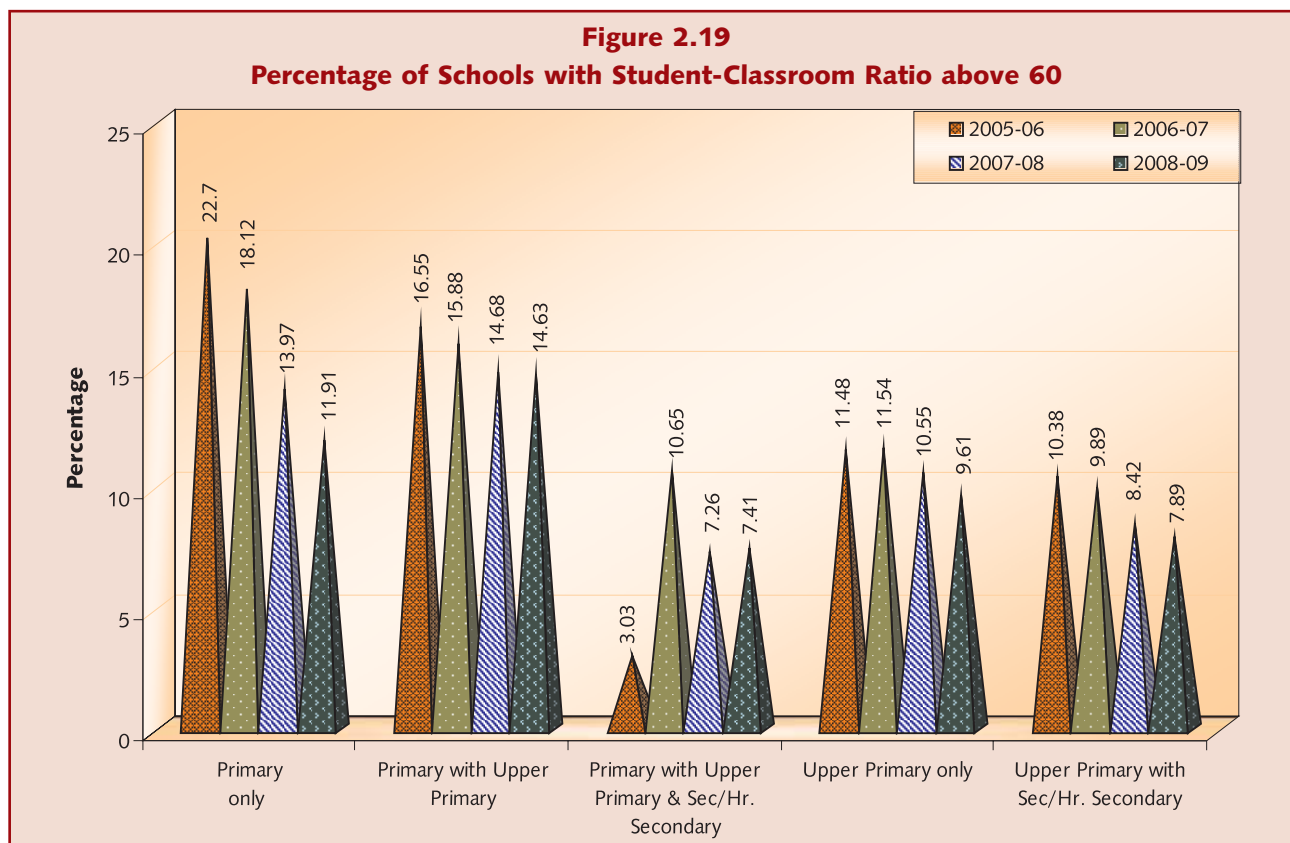
in good condition and would need repairs which may be classified as minor or major repairs. This is also reflected in the DISE 2008-09 data when distribution

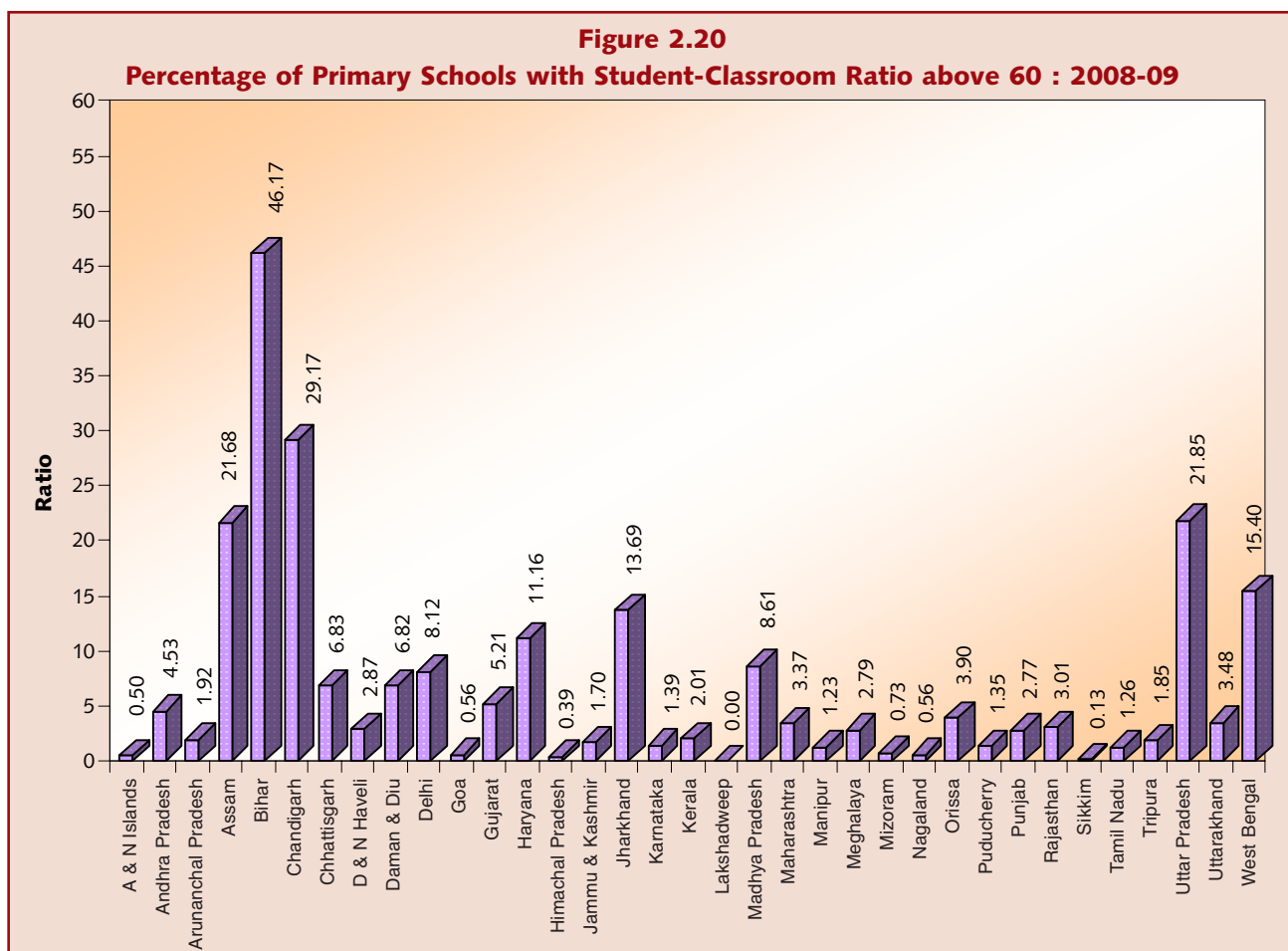
of classrooms by condition is analysed in the case of all the 35 States and UTs. The analysis reveals that many (all types) schools need either major or minor repairs.

**Figure 2.18**  
**Student-Classroom Ratio in Primary Schools**



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





About 76 percent of the classrooms (all types) in 2008-09 (74 percent in 2007-08) are in good condition and the remaining 24 percent needed either major or minor repairs. The percentage of schools that needed repairs is slightly higher in rural areas (27.36 percent) than the same in all areas together (24.31 percent) and it is true for all types of schools. About 13 percent schools in urban areas also need major (9.60 percent)/minor (3.84 percent) 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 and 75.69 in 2008-09. Correspondingly, the percentage of schools that needed major and minor repairs declined marginally during the same period (Table B13). In the current year, as many as 16.05 percent (all types) of schools need minor repairs and 8.26 percent schools require major repairs, that is, as many as 24.31 percent of schools imparting elementary education need either major or minor repairs. The percentage of such

schools during the previous year was 25.99. 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 (87.16) of good classrooms, followed by Upper Primary (80.35), independent Elementary (77.30) and Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary (74.00) schools. On the other hand, Primary schools have the least percentage (72.00) of good classrooms and 18.49 percent of classrooms needed minor repairs and major repairs for 9.51 percent. Comparatively, the percentage of classrooms that needed major and minor repairs in other school types is lower than that in the case of Primary schools (Table B13).

State-specific percentage of schools by condition of classrooms further reveals that 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 41.36 percent classrooms in Nagaland and 30.83 percent in Meghalaya. Assam too has only 39.64 percent of good condition classrooms in Primary schools. In Assam, as many as 26.67 percent of classrooms in Primary schools needed minor repairs and major repairs in 33.69 percent. In Delhi, about 19 percent of classrooms needed minor and major repairs compared to 39 percent of 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 is comparatively low. Provisions available to schools on account of school repairs can be best utilized in the north-eastern states.

### 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 consistent improvement of average number of pupils sitting in one

classroom over a period of time. Despite the improvement, in about 113 out of 635 districts, student-classroom ratio in 2008-09 was above 40 compared to 133 such districts in 2007-08. All the districts of Bihar and 19 out of 22 districts of Jharkhand have above 40 students per classroom. On the other hand, none of the districts in 24 states reported student-classroom ratio above 40 which means that by and large schools are comfortable with student-classroom ratio; number of such states in 2007-08 was 22.

The DISE data also 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 comparatively high ratio than the schools in urban areas. Irrespective of school type, the SCR presented in Table B14 shows significant improvement over the previous years; thus clearly showing the availability of more classrooms now. This is significant in view of an increase in enrolment during the same period.

All schools together have an average of 33 (compared to 35 in 2007-08) students per classroom (rural 34 and urban 32 students per class). The

**Table B15**  
**Percentage Distribution of Schools by Enrolment : 2008-09**

School Category	Enrolment Slabs						
	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-140	141-220	221-300	>300
Primary Only	11.98	22.40	27.10	13.10	14.00	5.69	4.80
Primary with Upper Primary	1.12	4.18	16.33	15.63	24.75	14.71	22.98
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	1.41	3.38	9.15	10.13	20.80	17.15	37.10
Upper Primary Only	8.10	15.73	30.94	15.86	15.11	5.90	7.49
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	2.81	10.22	21.58	13.87	18.27	9.67	23.14
<b>All Schools, 2008-09</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>17.11</b>	<b>24.62</b>	<b>13.78</b>	<b>16.53</b>	<b>7.94</b>	<b>10.47</b>
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

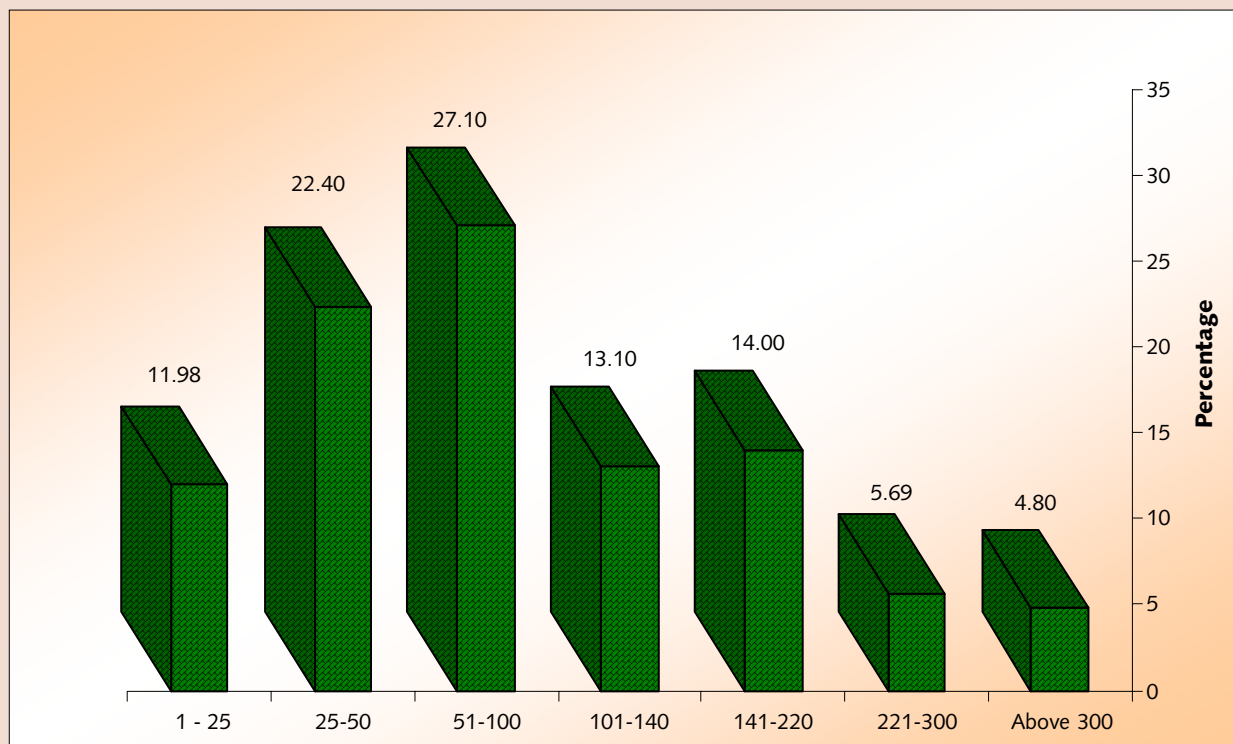
Note: Totals may not add to hundred because of missing values and rounding of figures. The percentages are calculated with regard to total schools in a category.

government schools have a classroom ratio of 35 against 29 in the case of schools under private management. Further, it has also been observed that student-classroom ratio is slightly higher in Primary schools (35 students per classroom) compared to other school types but the same is well below the prescribed norm of 40 students per classroom. The lowest, 28 students per classroom, is observed in the integrated Higher Secondary schools. Elementary schools have a ratio of 36 students per classroom (Table B14) compared to 29 in the case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

as 66.89 percent compared to 85.98 percent of such Upper Primary schools. Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh are a few other states that have a higher SCR at Primary level of more than 40 and the percentage of such schools is quite high. All such states need to initiate construction of additional classrooms in such schools but it depends upon the availability of land. However, information on the same under the DISE is not available; it may be added during 2010-11 data collection.

*“Despite an overall improvement in SCR, a good number of schools across the country (27 percent at Primary and 26 percent at Upper Primary level) have a SCR above 40 which means one in every four schools that impart Elementary education has a SCR of above 40”*

**Figure 2.21**  
**Percentage Distribution of Primary Schools by Enrolment : 2008-09**

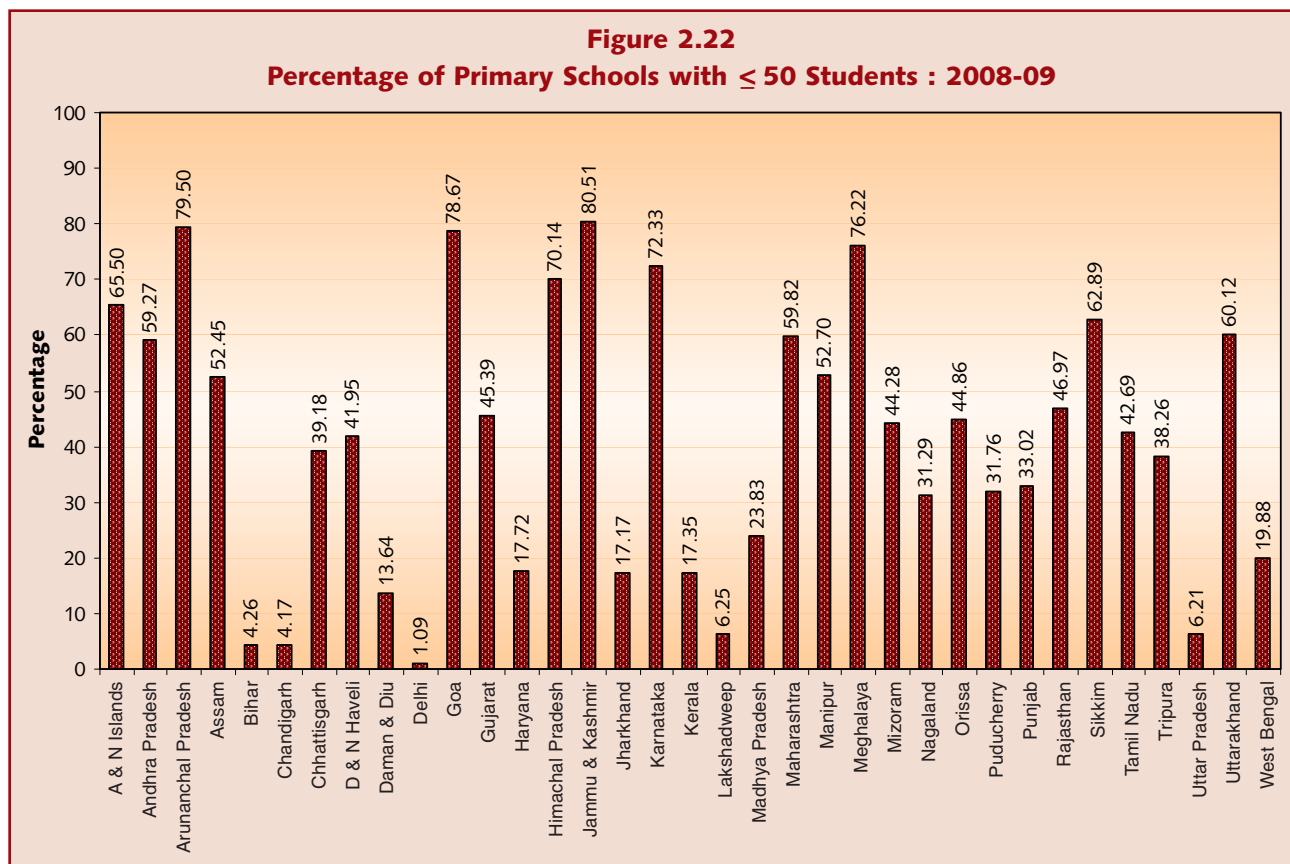


Despite an overall improvement in SCR, a good number of schools across the country (27 percent at Primary and 26 percent at Upper Primary level) have a SCR above 40 which means one in every four schools that impart Elementary education has a SCR of above 40. Percentage of such Primary schools in Assam is as high

In the case of Primary schools, the ratio in Bihar (98) and Jharkhand (57) is very high compared to other states. Comparatively, Uttar Pradesh (43), and West Bengal (41), too have a high ratio. Himachal Pradesh (with 14 students per classroom) and Jammu & Kashmir (with 16 students per classroom)

and all the states from the north-eastern region have comfortable student-classroom ratio. The ratio is as low as 11 students per classroom in Sikkim compared to 17 in Meghalaya and Manipur,

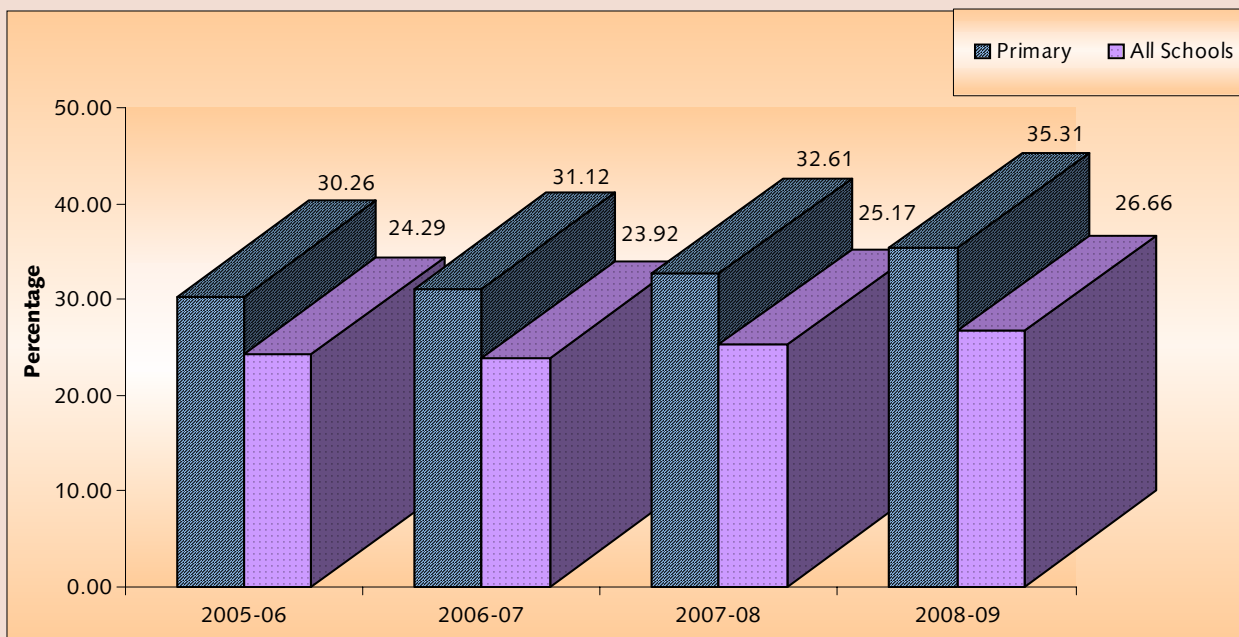
18 in Tripura, 16 in Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram and 15 in Nagaland. The national capital of Delhi has an average of 36 students in a Primary school classroom.



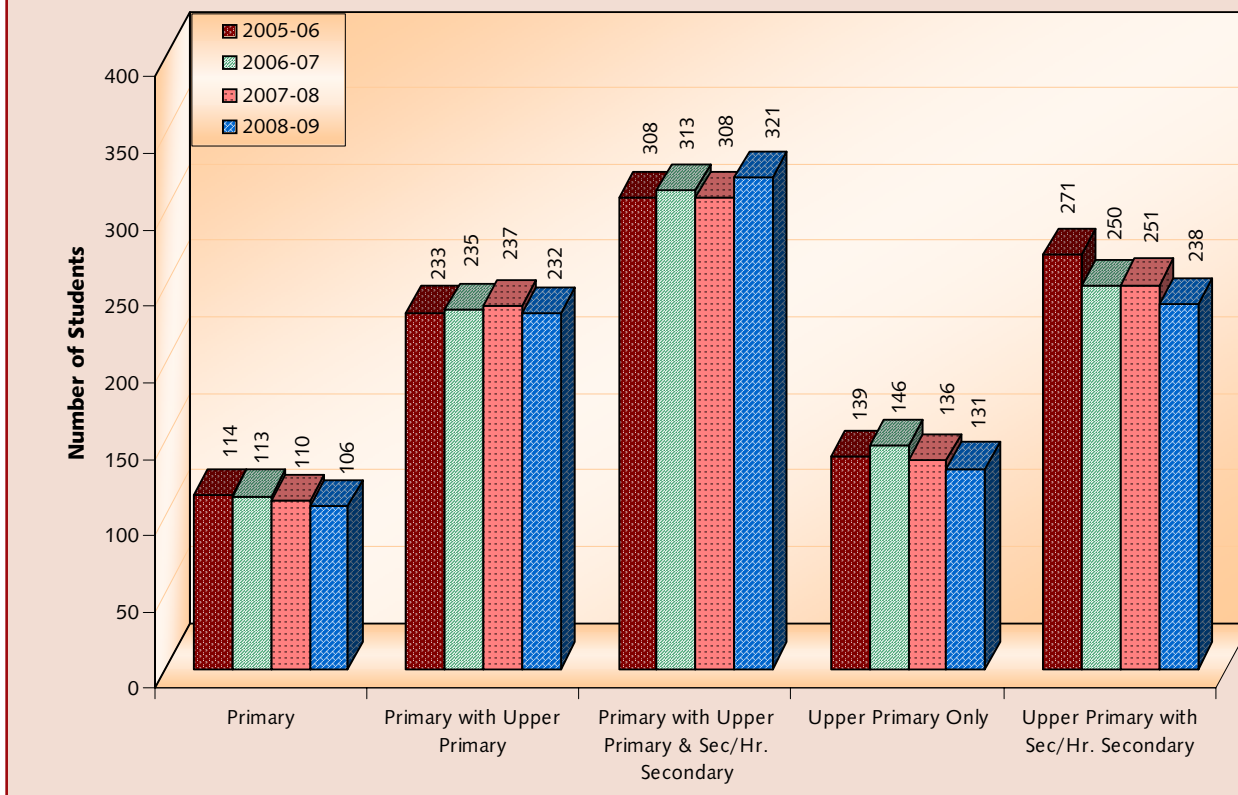
**Table B16**  
**Average Enrolment by Category : 2008-09**

School Category	Enrolment				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	106	100	164	99	160
Primary with Upper Primary	232	219	286	224	253
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary	321	269	406	296	334
Upper Primary Only	131	120	243	111	205
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	238	215	311	237	238
<b>All Schools (2008-09)</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>218</b>
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



Further analysis of SCR data reveals that about 11.80 percent (all categories) schools have the student-

classroom ratio of 60 and above compared to 13.21 in the previous year; the percentage of such Primary

schools is about 12 percent. It may also be noted that in a few states, such as Bihar (46.17 percent), Chandigarh (29.17 percent), Jharkhand (13.69 percent), Uttar Pradesh (21.85 percent) and West Bengal (15.40 percent), the percentage of Primary schools having 60 students per classroom is much higher compared to other states, and hence need immediate interventions. On the other hand, there were about 15 percent of Elementary schools and 10 percent of independent upper Primary schools had a SCR of 60 and above, compared to more than seven percent of such integrated higher Secondary schools and upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

### Distribution of Schools by Enrolment Size

Despite availability of schools with all facilities, there is no guarantee that adequate number of children is enrolled in schools. To know more about it, distribution of schools by enrolment size in different slabs is analysed. It reveals that more than 50 percent of schools (all categories) have enrolment up to 100 percent compared to 49 percent in the previous year. In rural areas, the percentage of such schools is 53.40 (52.19 in 2007-08). However, urban areas have only 30.45 percent of such schools. About 8.74 and 17.11 percent schools, respectively, have enrolment between 1-25 and 26-50. On the other hand, about 24.61 percent of schools in urban areas have enrolment even more than 300 compared to only 8.42 percent of such schools in rural areas (Table B15).

The distribution of Primary schools by enrolment reveals that percentage in different slabs is almost the same as in the previous year. However, Primary schools having enrolment up to 25 has slightly gone up over the previous year which indirectly means that many of the new Primary schools covered under the DISE in 2008-09 has enrolment up to 25. Further it has been observed that 61.48 percent of the total Primary schools in 2008-09 (59.96 percent in 2007-08) had an

enrolment up to 100. Compared to 63.32 percent of Primary schools in rural areas (61.71 percent in 2007-08), the percentage of such schools in urban areas is only 43.05 (42.37 in 2007-08). Further, it is observed that about 11.98 percent (10.52 percent in 2007-08) of Primary schools have an average enrolment of 25 students and 22.40 percent (21.44 percent in 2007-08) between 26 and 50. In contrast, 13.10 percent (13.63 percent in 2007-08) of Primary schools have enrolment between 101 and 140 and 27.10 percent between 51 and 100 students.

On the other hand, more than 78 percent of Elementary schools have enrolment of more than 100. It may also be noted that 1.41 percent of integrated Higher Secondary schools have an average enrolment

*“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”*

of 25 and another 3.38 percent schools have enrolment between 26 and 50. While about 24 percent of Upper Primary schools have enrolment up to 50 students, 7.49 percent of Upper Primary schools have enrolment of more than 300 compared to 22.98 percent of Elementary schools. The percentage of schools having enrolment of more than 300 in 2008-09 is as high as 37.10 and 23.14 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.

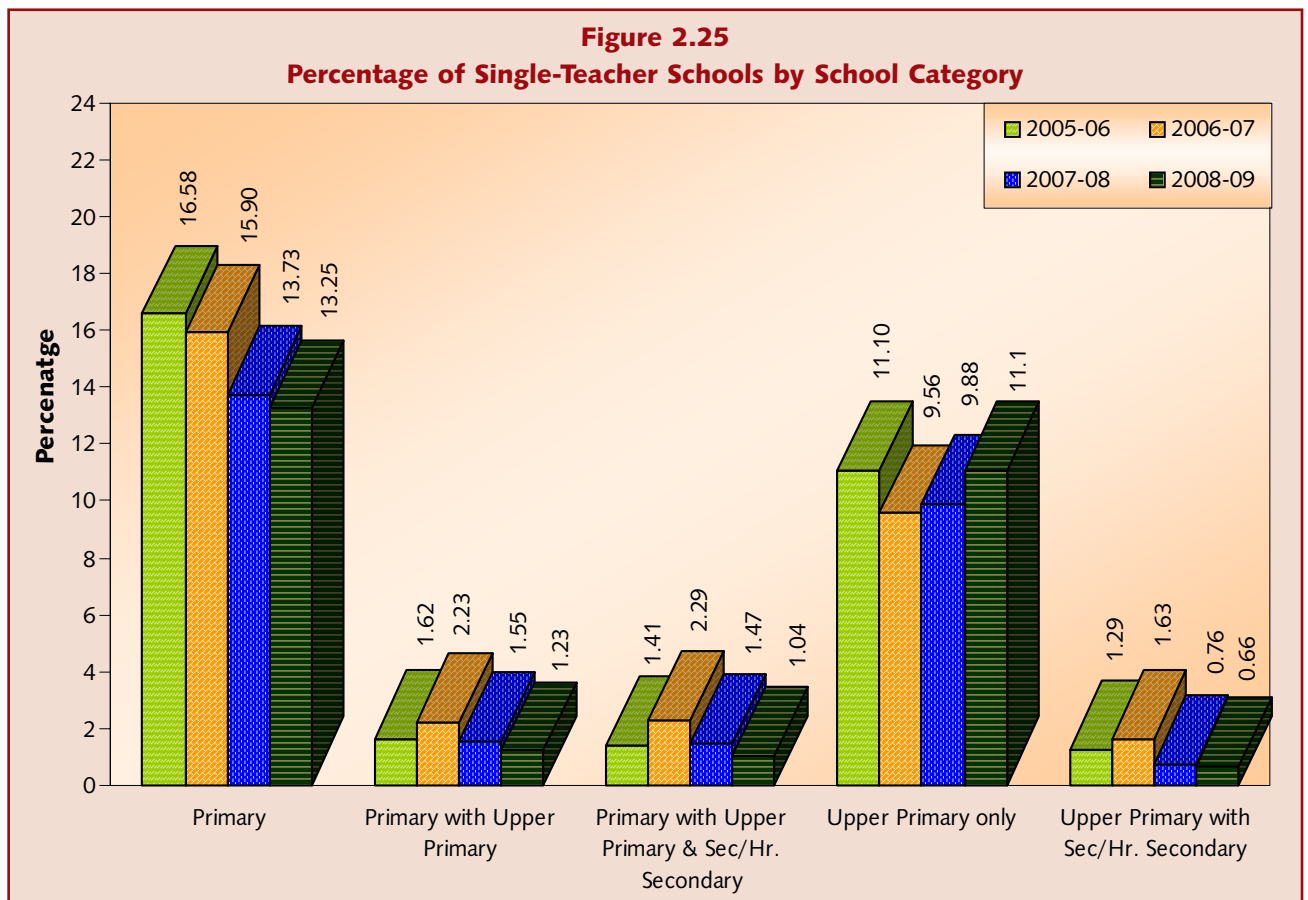
The data on the state-specific distribution of schools having enrolment below 25 reveals that the percentage of such Primary schools in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (37.16), Goa (40.32), Himachal Pradesh (33.04), Jammu & Kashmir (36.82), Karnataka (36.06), Meghalaya (35.88) and Sikkim (31.32) is above 25 percent. In a few other states also, a good number of Primary schools have enrolment below 25. More than 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 80.41 against 70.12 percent in Himachal Pradesh. On the

**Table B17**  
**Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools by Category : 2008-09**

School Category	Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	13.25	13.89	6.78	14.50	4.03
Primary with Upper Primary	1.23	1.27	1.06	1.32	0.98
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	1.04	1.31	0.62	2.08	0.52
Upper Primary Only	11.10	11.97	2.59	13.72	1.43
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	0.66	0.70	0.54	0.86	0.41
<b>All Schools (2008-09)</b>	<b>9.71</b>	<b>10.60</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>11.55</b>	<b>2.09</b>
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.

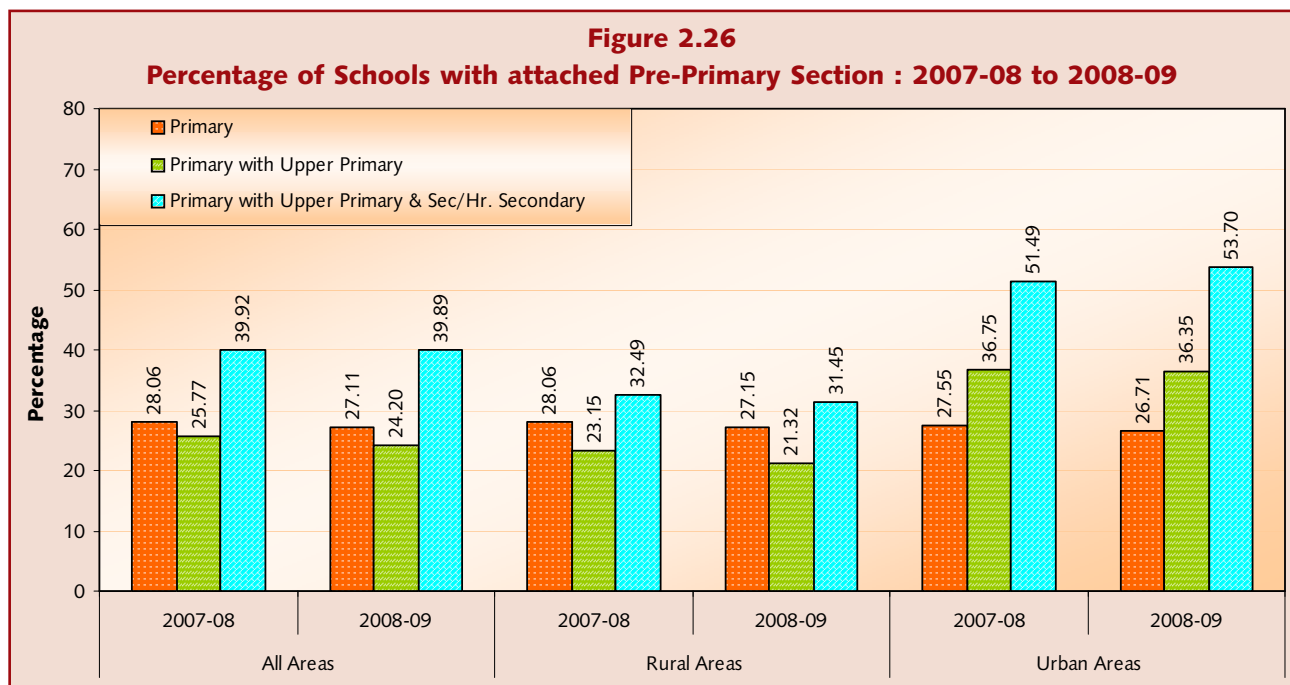
**Figure 2.25**  
**Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools by School Category**



other hand, there are only a few such schools in Bihar (4.15 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 1.05 and 5.49. In Mizoram, even 11.11 percent of integrated Higher Secondary schools have enrolment below 50. Uttarakhand has 5.26 percent and Himachal Pradesh 9.29 percent such schools. About 61 percent of Upper Primary schools in Himachal Pradesh, 39 percent in Mizoram and 49 percent in Uttarakhand have enrolment below 50.

**“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”**

categories has also been analysed, and it reveals not much change over the previous year. All schools together have an average enrolment of 146, which is almost the same (146 students) as in the previous year. Schools located in urban areas have higher average of 242 compared to only 132 in rural areas, which is also true for all other school types (Table B16). Private schools have higher average enrolment (218) than the government schools (129) which is quite similar to all other type of schools. Further, it is observed that the average size of a Primary school is 106 (110 in previous year), the corresponding figure in rural areas is 100 and in urban areas 164. The



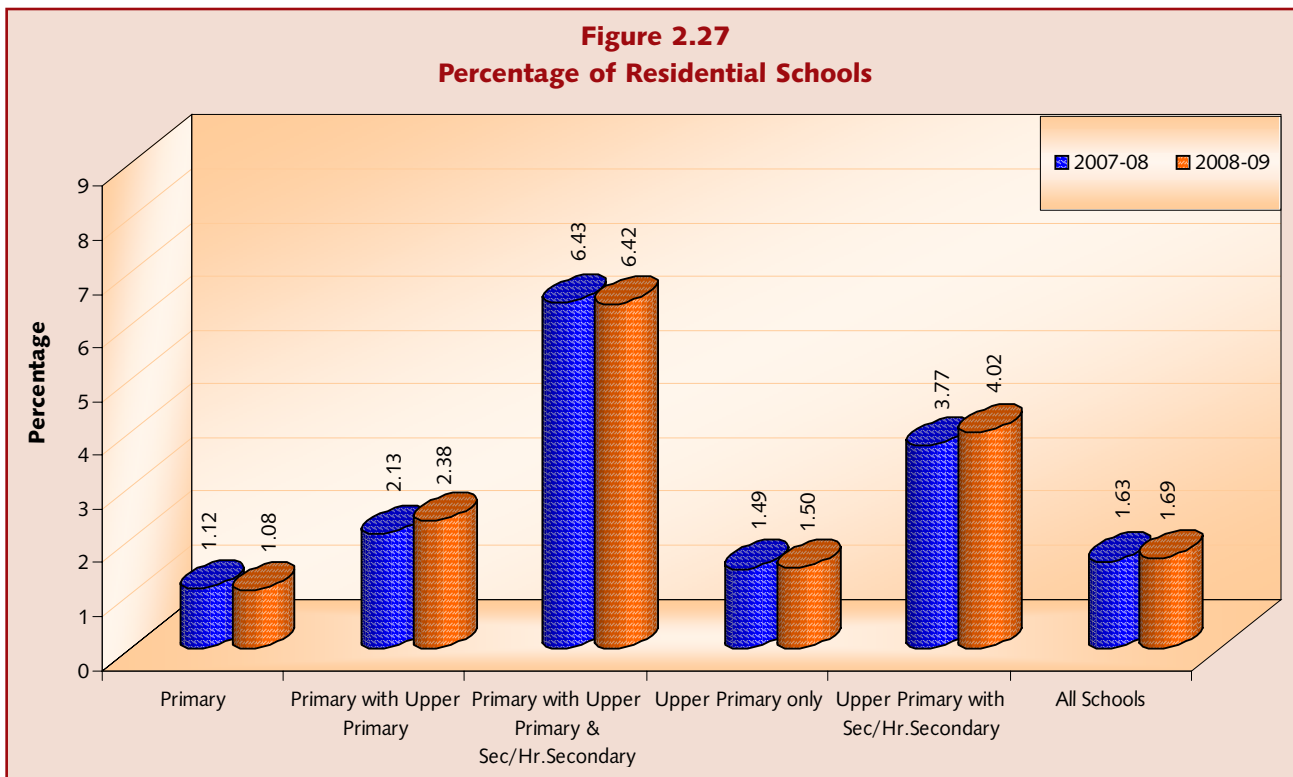
Analysis of data on all schools further reveals that about 67 percent of schools in Meghalaya, 54 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, 57 percent in Himachal Pradesh and 52 percent in Uttarakhand have enrolment below 50. Kerala has ten percent such schools compared to about ten percent in Uttar Pradesh and one percent in Delhi. Percentage of smaller schools in rural areas in many states is even higher than that reported above.

In addition to distribution of schools in different enrolment slabs, the average size of school in different

north-eastern region states have a low enrolment (all categories of schools). It varies from 71 in Arunachal Pradesh to 175 in Tripura. The highest average enrolment of 437 in Primary schools is observed in Chandigarh, followed by 419 in Delhi, Lakshadweep (233), 195 in Bihar, 179 in Uttar Pradesh. Kerala has an average of 147 students per Primary school. The highest 474 average across school types in Kerala is observed in the case of Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools, followed by 471 in the case of integrated Higher

Secondary schools and 416 in the case of Elementary schools. It is interesting to note that the average size of an integrated Higher Secondary school in Delhi is 853 (lowest 185 in Assam) and 592 in the case of Upper

itself needs to be evolved. Schools with fewer enrolment as well as single-classroom and single-teacher schools can be treated as small schools. Enrolment alone cannot be the only criterion of small schools. If that is the case,



Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Dadra and Nagar Haveli had even an average enrolment of 595 in its Upper Primary schools in 2008-09. Across the school types, it is Upper Primary only schools in Chandigarh which has the highest average of 2,075 students across the country.

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 are 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

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

*“DISE Data can be further probed to know more about small schools and their problems in view of which the NUEPA has undertaken a study of small schools; the findings of which would help in understanding more about such schools”*

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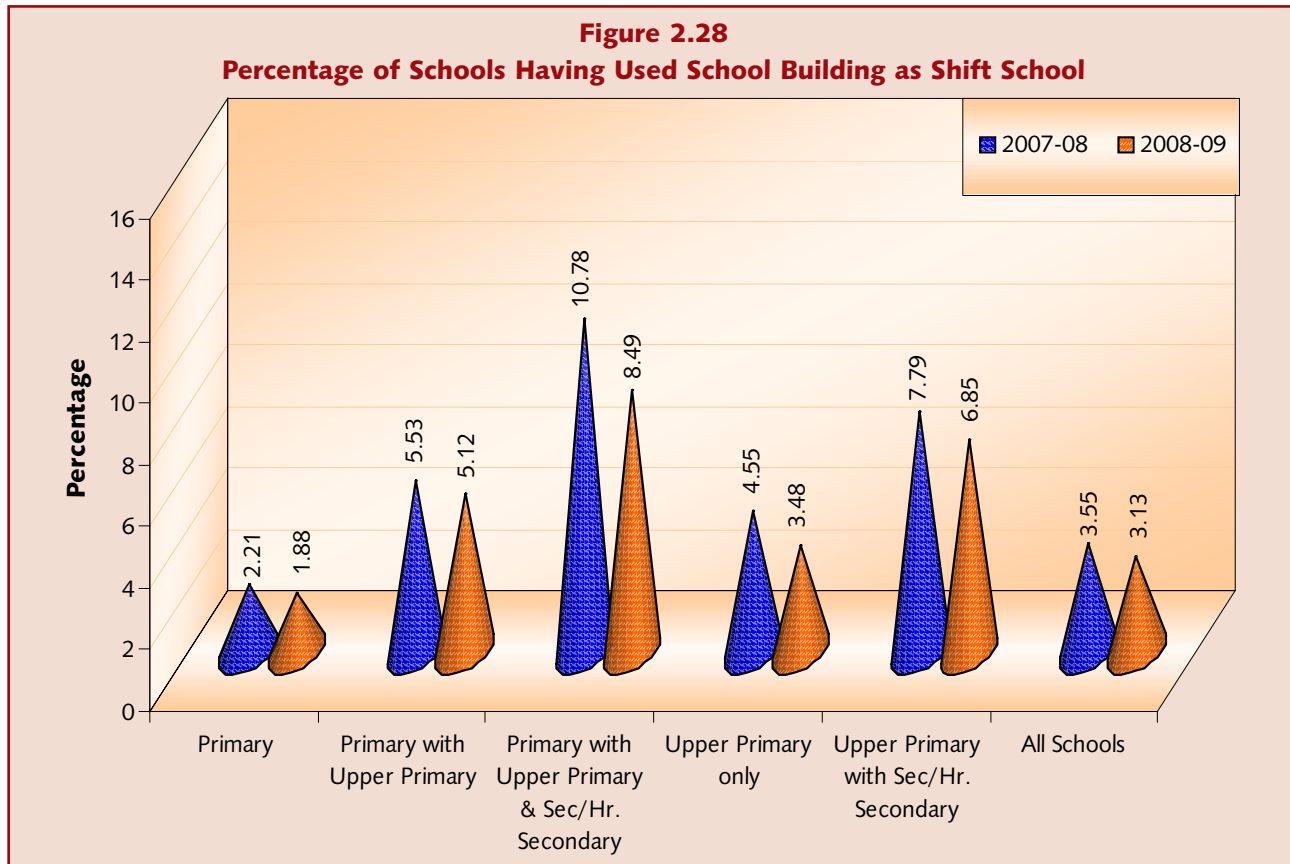
### Single-Teacher Schools

The percentage of single-teacher schools over a period of time has declined significantly. However, a fairly good number of schools, both in rural (10.60

percent in 2008-09 against 11.04 percent in 2007-08) and urban areas (3.365 percent in 2008-09 against 3.84 percent in 2007-08), had only one teacher (Table B17).

Of the total single-teacher schools (all categories), 95.24 percent are located in rural areas; urban areas have only a few such schools. All areas together have about 9.71 percent single-teacher schools (10.13 percent in 2007-

Of the total enrolment at Primary level, the share of single-teacher primary schools is a little above six percent compared to only 3.72 percent enrolment, if all categories of schools together are considered.



08). Though in percentage terms, there has been a decline in single-teacher schools, in absolute terms it has slightly increased over the previous year. As per the DISE data, there were as many as 1,24,874 single-teacher schools out of a total of 12,85,576 schools that were imparting elementary education across the country in 2008-09. Of the total single-teacher schools, there are 17,049 (13.65 percent of all single-teacher schools) such schools in Assam, 19,419 schools (15.55 percent) in Madhya Pradesh, 17,102 schools (13.70 percent) in Rajasthan and 13,993 schools (11.21 percent) in Uttar Pradesh; all of them need immediate attention, all the more because of the provisions made in the RTE Act.

*“As per the DISE data, there were as many as 1,24,874 single-teacher schools out of a total of 12,85,576 schools that were imparting elementary education across the country in 2008-09”*

Schools managed by government have much higher percentage of single-teacher schools (11.55 percent compared to 11.75 percent in 2007-08) compared to private managed schools (2.09 percent). It has also been

observed that of the total single-teacher (all categories) schools, 8.44 percent schools have at least 15 or more students compared to 11.43 percent in Primary schools.

Further, it has been observed that among the major states, Assam (24.87 percent), Chhattisgarh (12.22 percent),

Jharkhand (7.41 against 8.24 percent in 2007-08), Karnataka (8.09 percent), Madhya Pradesh (14.63 percent), Rajasthan (16.27 percent) and Uttarakhand (14.95 percent), have a high percentage of single-



teacher schools. Arunachal Pradesh (50.23 percent) and Goa (21.37 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 (9.02 against 7.34 percent in 2007-08), Bihar (4.93 against 6.37 percent in 2007-08), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (22.08 percent), Himachal Pradesh (9.45 percent), Manipur (11.58 percent), Meghalaya (13.46 percent), Orissa (7.41 percent) and Punjab (5.50 percent) also have a large percentage of single-teacher schools. The National Capital Territory of Delhi, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh and Puducherry did not report any such school in 2008-09.

It has also been observed that the percentage of single-teacher Primary schools is higher than that of other school types. More than 13 percent of Primary schools have only one teacher, of which 95 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 11.10 percent of the total Upper Primary schools are single-teacher schools (Table B17). The percentage of such schools in urban areas is only 2.59 percent. It is also interesting to observe that a few (1.04 percent) integrated Higher Secondary schools in 2008-09 had only one teacher which is also true for a few Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary (0.66 percent) and Primary attached to Upper Primary schools (1.23 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 with adequate number of teachers. However, it has been observed that a majority of such schools have a school building. Rationalization of teachers across states may help improve the number of teachers in single-teacher schools. This will also reflect in average number of teachers per school found to be well above two. This should be supported by filling-up

of all the existing vacancies of teachers' posts across the country. Like additional classrooms, a large number of teacher's posts have also been sanctioned under the SSA that would also help in further ensuring at least two teachers in each Primary school.

The data on single-teacher schools further reveals that Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have reported no single-teacher Primary school and Kerala had only 43 such schools in 2008-09 and Delhi 3 schools. Similarly, Haryana, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura, have a few or no such schools. The percentage of single-teacher Primary schools is as high as 63.98 in Arunachal Pradesh and 33.31 percent in Assam which is, followed by Rajasthan with a percentage of 31.42, Uttarakhand 19.85, Madhya Pradesh 17.44, Karnataka 16.31, Andhra Pradesh 13.28 and Jharkhand 10.24 percent. On the other hand, the percentage of such schools in Bihar (6.22) and Uttar

Pradesh (3.65) is comparatively low but in view of the large number of schools in these states, in absolute terms they may be having a higher number of single-teacher Primary schools than in other states. As has been presented above a 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 (38.51 percent), and Goa (31.20 percent), have sizable number of such schools. West Bengal too has 4.75 percent single-teacher schools.

**“Data on single-teacher schools further reveals that Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have reported no single-teacher Primary school and Kerala had only 43 such schools and Delhi 3 schools”**

### Pre-Primary Sections

The percentage of Primary schools having attached pre-primary sections increased from 26.69 in 2006-07 to 27.11 percent in 2008-09 (Table B-18). It is observed that schools located in rural areas (27.15 percent) have slightly more such sections than those located in urban areas (26.71 percent). It is also observed that a pre-primary section is also attached to a large number of Elementary schools (24.20 percent) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (39.89 percent). A wide deviation is noticed in the percentages of these types

of schools located in rural and urban areas. As compared to 53.70 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools with attached pre-primary sections in urban areas, the percentage of such schools in rural areas in 2008-09 is only 31.45. This is also true in the case of independent Elementary schools (rural areas, 21.32 percent; and urban areas, 36.35 percent). The percentage of Primary schools with attached pre-primary sections is much higher in schools under Private management (35.93) than in schools under Government management (25.91).

The states of Arunachal Pradesh (63.87 percent), Assam (70.76 percent), Haryana (70.15 percent), Jammu

of such schools is as high as 91.62 in Meghalaya, 99.56 in Nagaland and 95.72 in Sikkim.

**“The percentage of Primary schools with attached pre-primary sections is much higher in schools under Private management than in schools under Government management”**

Apart from Primary schools that have attached pre-primary sections, a good number of independent Elementary schools in a number of states have attached pre-primary sections. The percentage of such schools, as in 2008-09, has been as high as 24.20. More than 36 percent of the Elementary schools located in urban areas have

attached pre-primary sections compared to 21 percent in rural areas. The percentage of such schools is as high as 94.12 in Chandigarh compared to 83.04 percent in the state of Himachal Pradesh, and 80.88 percent in

**Table B18**  
**Percentage of Schools with Pre-Primary Sections, Building Used as Shift School and Residential Schools by Category: 2008-09**

School Category	Percentage		
	%age of Schools having Pre-Primary Section	%age of Schools Using School Building as Shift School	%age of Residential Schools
Primary Only	27.11	1.88	1.08
Primary with Upper Primary	24.20	5.12	2.38
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary	39.89	8.49	6.42
Upper Primary Only	7.04	3.48	1.50
Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary	3.95	6.85	4.02
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>23.63</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>1.69</b>

& Kashmir (69.11 percent), Madhya Pradesh (33.86 percent), Maharashtra (34.92 percent), Uttarakhand (37.17 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (35.70 percent), have a large number of Primary schools that have pre-primary sections attached to them. In Chandigarh too, the majority of Primary schools have attached pre-primary sections (91.67 percent). The National Capital Territory of Delhi has 35.74 percent such Primary schools. The majority of Primary schools in the north-eastern region also have attached pre-primary sections. The percentage

Jammu and Kashmir. The states in the north-eastern region, namely Meghalaya (73.16 percent), Mizoram (87.01 percent), Nagaland (96.94 percent) and Sikkim (100 percent) too have a good number of such schools.

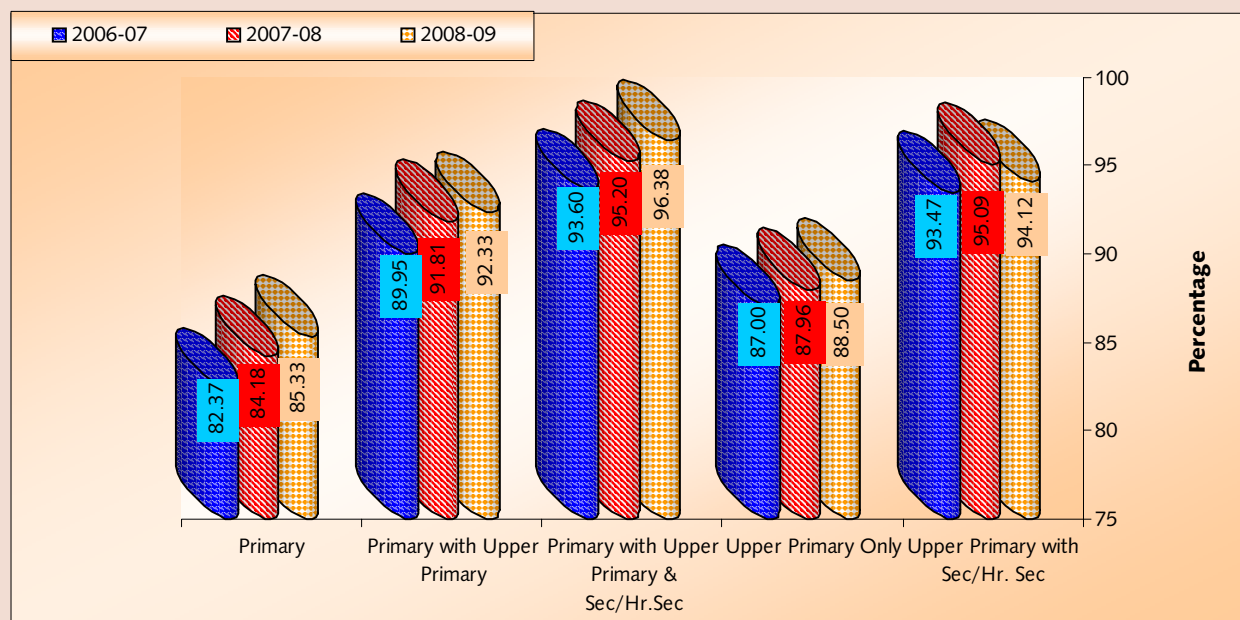
### Part-Time Shift Schools

The percentage distribution of schools operating as shift schools has shown an increasing trend. The analysis reveals that 3.13 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 (11.60 percent) than the same in rural areas (1.90). About 2.26 percent of government schools are using school buildings as shift schools compared to 6.72 percent in private managed schools. The percentage of

Elementary schools used a school building as a shift school, and 8.49 percent integrated Higher Secondary schools, 3.48 percent Upper Primary schools, and 6.85 percent Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools use school buildings as shift

**Figure 2.29**  
**Percentage of Schools with Drinking Water Facility**



such Primary schools in 2008-09 is as low as 1.88 (rural 1.34 and urban 7.28). In absolute terms, the number of such Primary schools in 2008-09 was 15,206. Chandigarh (16.67 percent), Daman and Diu (40.91 percent), Delhi (34.80 percent), Goa (6.48 percent), Madhya Pradesh (5.31 percent), Maharashtra (6.37 percent) and Tripura (3.71 percent) had a good number of Primary schools in 2008-09 that used school building as a shift school. In the rest of the states, the percentage of such Primary schools is very low.

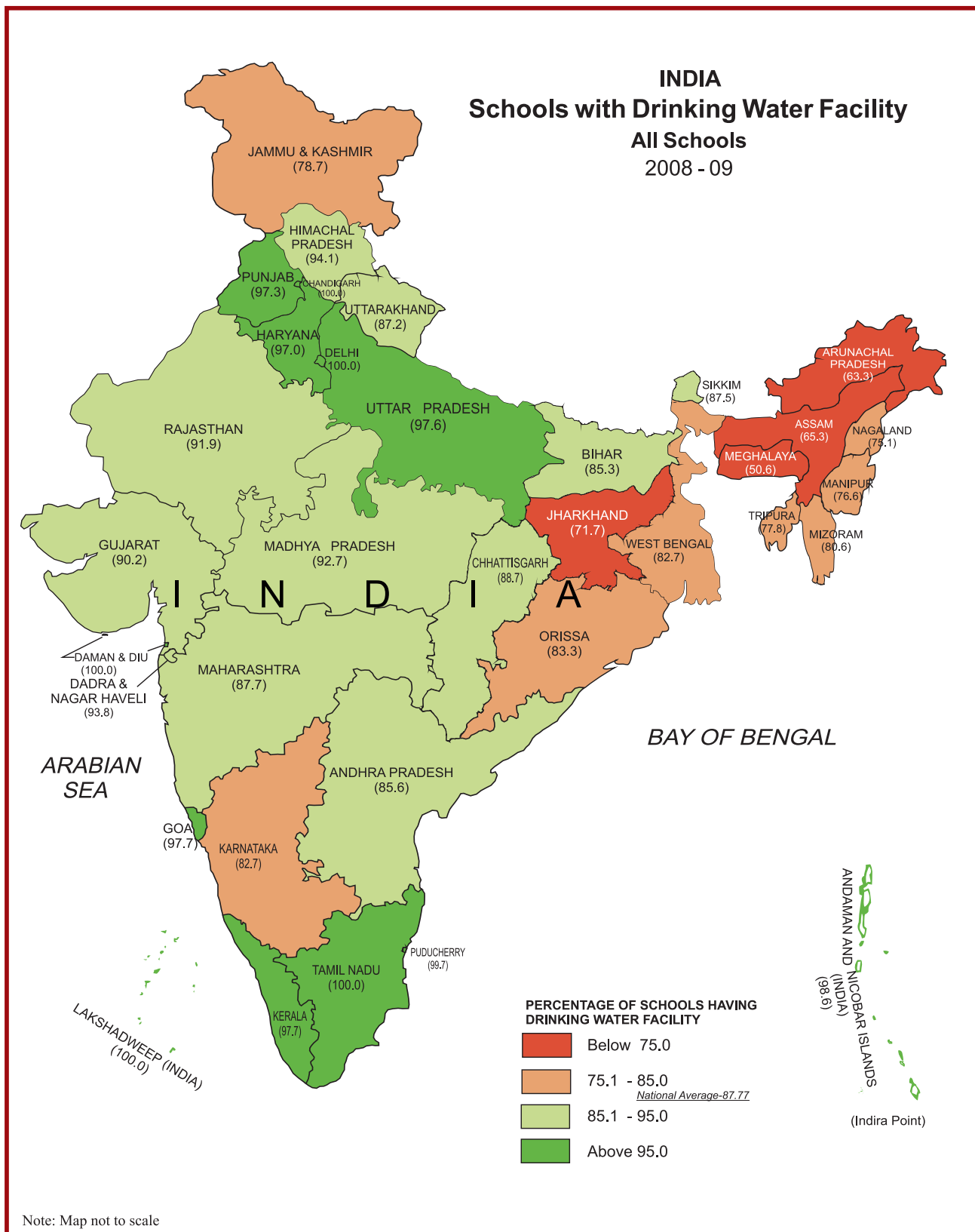
It is further revealed that there are a number of other types of schools that are also using school buildings as shift schools. Compared to the Primary schools (1.88 percent), the percentage of other types of schools using school building as a shift school is comparatively high. About 5.12 percent

schools, the number remaining the same as in the previous year. In Delhi (except Elementary schools), Chandigarh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat, in most of the school types the percentage of schools using school buildings as shift schools is comparatively high. This is also true for Tripura, in the north-eastern region.

**“Analysis reveals that 3.13 percent of the total schools (all categories) use school building as a shift school. In urban areas, the percentage of such schools is much higher than the same in rural areas”**

**Residential Schools**

The percentage distribution of schools, which are residential in nature, has been low across the school categories. There were only 1.69 percent schools in 2008-09 that were residential in nature. Not much difference is noticed between rural (1.61 percent) and urban areas (2.32 percent). The highest number of such schools was in Maharashtra (3,205 schools) and the lowest (5) in the Daman and Diu and Dadra and

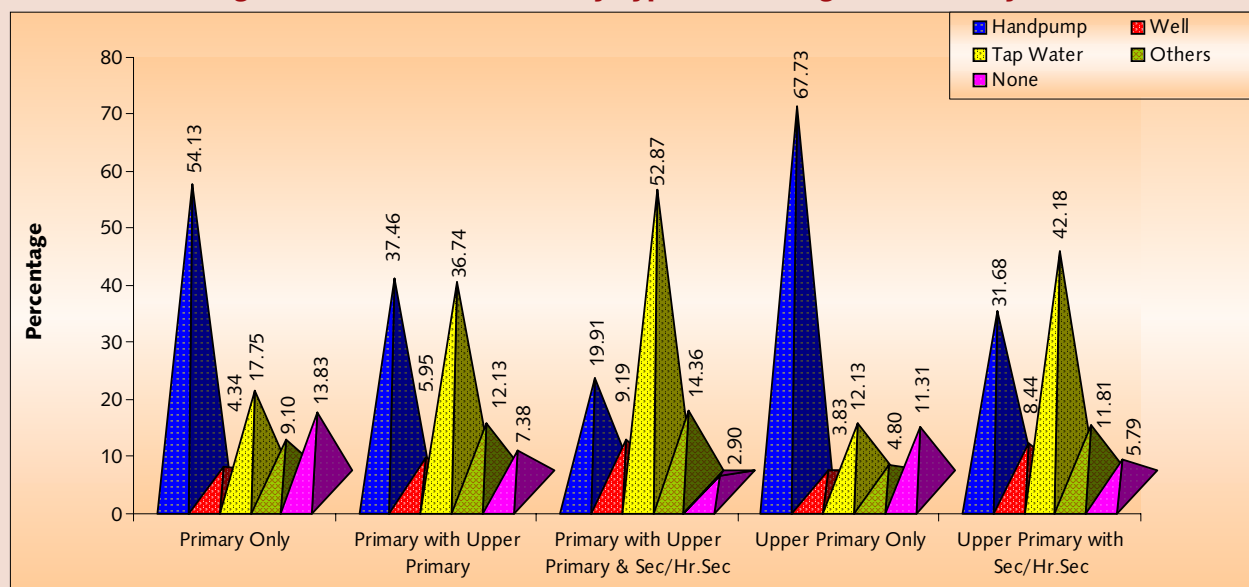


Map 2.5

**Table B19**  
**Schools Having Drinking Water Facility : 2008-09**

School Category	Percentage							
	All Areas				Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09				
Primary Only	81.12	82.37	84.18	<b>85.33</b>	85.01	88.66	85.17	86.62
Primary with Upper Primary	82.78	89.95	91.81	<b>92.33</b>	91.53	95.73	90.87	96.05
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	93.22	93.60	95.20	<b>96.39</b>	95.67	97.68	95.70	96.74
Upper Primary Only	83.22	87.00	87.96	<b>88.50</b>	87.87	94.77	89.44	85.05
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	92.31	93.47	95.09	<b>94.12</b>	93.11	97.45	93.21	95.32
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>83.07</b>	<b>84.89</b>	<b>86.75</b>	<b>87.77</b>	<b>87.05</b>	<b>92.83</b>	<b>86.97</b>	<b>91.13</b>

**Figure 2.30**  
**Percentage Distribution of Schools by Type of Drinking Water Facility : 2008-09**



Nagar Haveli. Andhra Pradesh (3,036 schools) and Madhya Pradesh (2,422 schools) also had a good number of residential schools. Delhi has 128 such schools compared to only six 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 1.08, as compared to 1.50 of Upper Primary, 2.38 of Elementary schools, 4.02 of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools, and 6.42 integrated Higher Secondary schools. The highest percentage of Primary schools which are residential in nature, is noticed to be in Sikkim (5.79), followed by

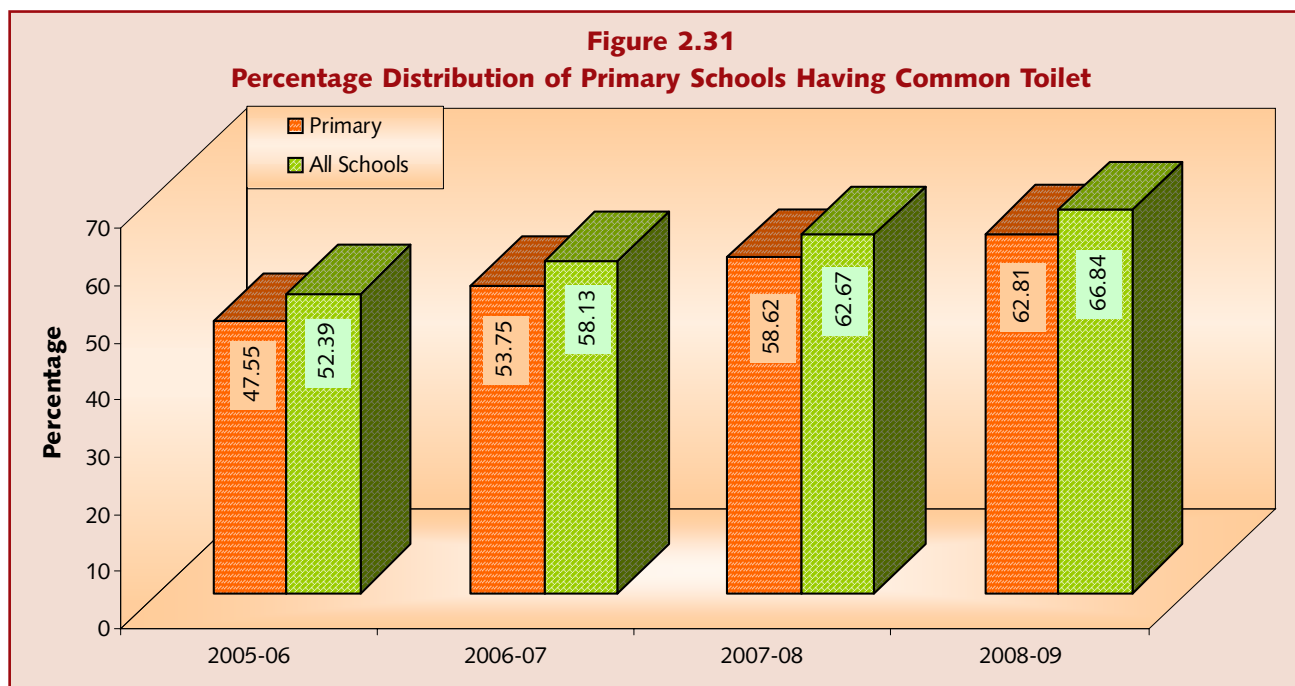
Daman and Diu (4.55 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (4.55), Chhattisgarh (3.78), Meghalaya (4.55), Madhya Pradesh (1.91) and Tripura (2.28 percent). Only 0.30 percent Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh and 0.86 percent in Kerala are residential in nature. Tamil Nadu has only 1.00 percent residential schools.

1.53 percent Primary residential schools in urban areas, the percentage of such schools in rural areas is only 1.03 which is quite similar to the same in the previous year. The highest percentage of residential schools is observed in integrated Higher Secondary schools in rural areas (7.80), compared to only 6.42 in urban areas.

**Table B20**  
**Schools by Type of Drinking Water Facility : 2008-09**

Type of Drinking Water Facility	Percentage					
	All Areas				Rural Areas	Urban Areas
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09		
Hand-Pump	49.12	49.25	49.90	<b>50.00</b>	53.51	25.92
Well	5.63	5.55	5.17	<b>4.97</b>	4.83	5.08
Tap Water	22.97	22.82	23.91	<b>23.21</b>	19.03	52.02
Others	5.87	7.26	7.77	<b>9.56</b>	9.66	8.90
None	14.87	14.23	12.35	<b>11.59</b>	12.41	5.97
No Responses	1.55	0.90	0.90	<b>0.67</b>	0.57	1.21

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



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

### FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS

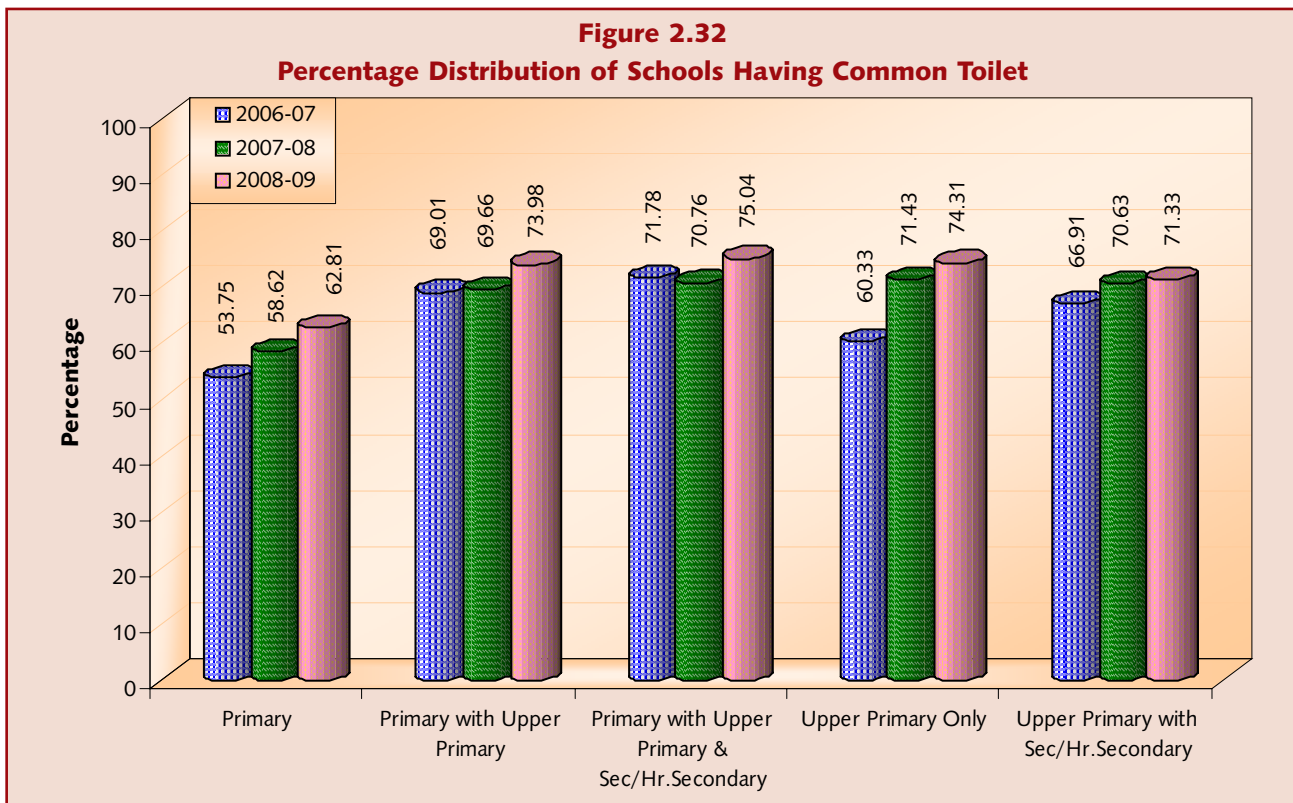
#### Drinking Water Facility

Availability of drinking water in the school is the



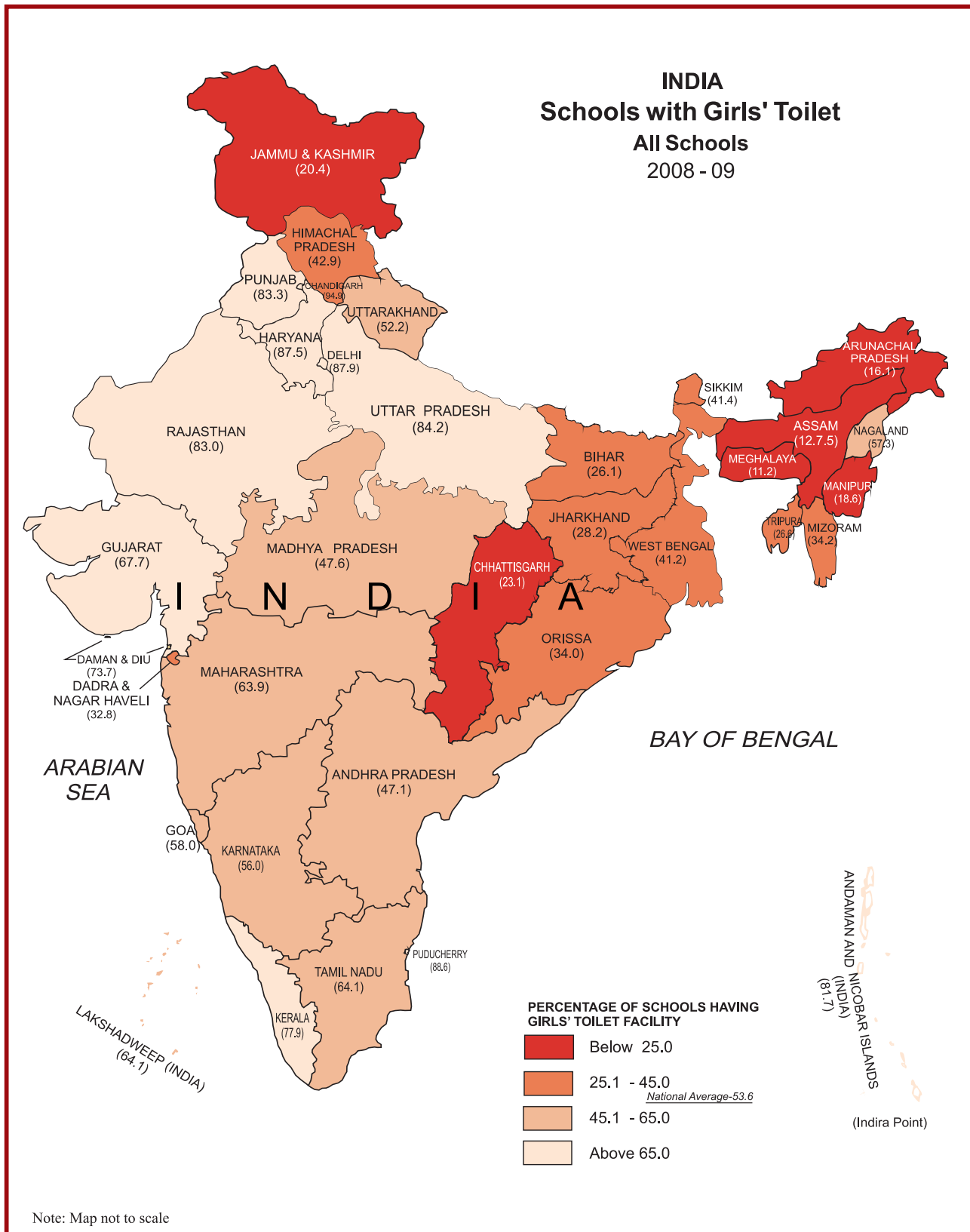
most essential facility that every school should have. This has consistently improved over a period of time. The DISE data reveals that more schools in 2008-09 had drinking water facility than in 2007-08. The

distribution of schools, however, shows that this basic facility is not yet made available in all the schools according to the DISE data revealed in 2008-09. About 88 percent of schools (all categories) are having drinking



**Table B21**  
**Percentage of Schools Having Common Toilet : 2008-09**

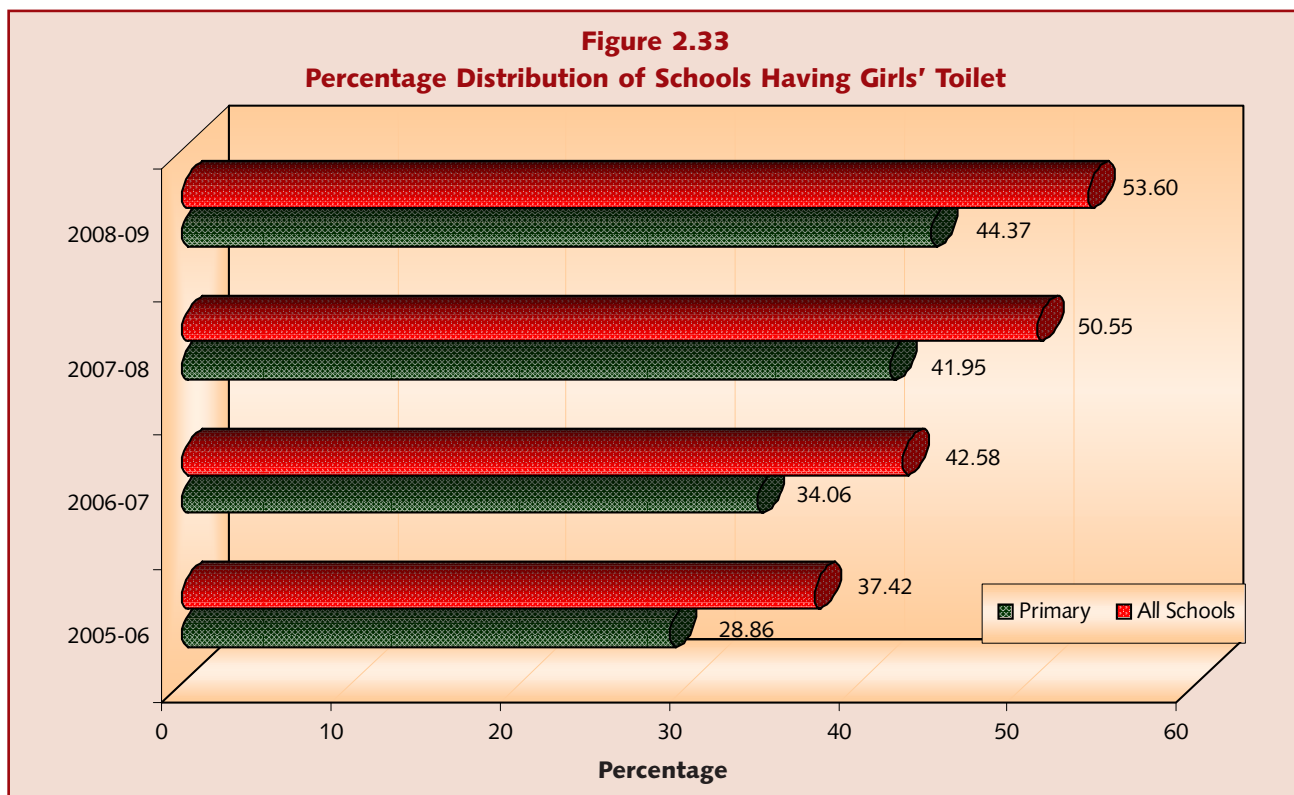
School Category	Percentage							
	All Areas				Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09				
Primary Only	47.55	53.75	58.62	<b>62.81</b>	62.26	68.36	61.97	69.10
Primary with Upper Primary	63.86	69.01	69.66	<b>73.98</b>	72.75	79.19	72.45	77.93
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	66.25	71.78	70.76	<b>75.04</b>	73.42	77.80	67.31	78.99
Upper Primary Only	56.25	60.33	71.43	<b>74.31</b>	74.03	77.03	76.62	65.76
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	64.39	66.91	70.63	<b>71.33</b>	69.61	76.96	67.25	76.63
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>52.39</b>	<b>58.13</b>	<b>62.67</b>	<b>66.84</b>	<b>65.85</b>	<b>73.77</b>	<b>65.35</b>	<b>73.10</b>



Map 2.7

water facility available as in 2008-09, compared to 87 percent in the previous year. A significant difference is noticed in the number of such schools located in rural (87.05 percent in 2007-08 against 86.12 percent in 2007-08) and urban areas (92.83 percent in 2007-08 against 91.76 percent in 2007-08). As compared to

Tamil Nadu is the only state which has provided drinking water facility to its schools across school types. Barring Chandigarh, Delhi, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Tamil Nadu, not a single state has provided this facility as yet to all of its primary schools though percentage of such schools in a number of states has gone up.



86.97 percent (86.30 percent in 2007-08) schools under government management, about 91 percent schools under private management had drinking water facilities in schools (Table B19).

Further, it is observed that drinking water facility is not available in all schools across school categories. This facility is not yet available even in all the integrated Higher Secondary schools. Only 95.70 percent Higher Secondary schools have got drinking water facility. Altogether, of the 1.29 million schools, 13.03 percent schools are yet to be provided drinking water facility. The corresponding percentage in the case of Primary schools is about 15 percent. Nonetheless, it is observed that Haryana (95.72 percent), Puducherry (99.19 percent), Punjab (96.96 percent), Uttar Pradesh (98.67 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,

On the other hand, the percentage of schools (all categories) where drinking water is available is low in states such as Arunachal Pradesh (61.25 percent), Assam (66.22 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (74.75 percent), Meghalaya (54.10 percent), Nagaland (74.39 percent) and Tripura (77.28 percent). Kerala has also provided water facility to more than 98 percent of its schools (all categories), compared to 81 percent such schools in Karnataka.

Table B19 further reveals that 85.33 percent of Primary schools have drinking water facility in school, compared to 92.33 percent Primary with Upper Primary schools. All other types of schools with this facility are in higher percentage than the Primary schools, which is true for rural as well as urban areas. Like other types of schools, the percentage of Primary schools with drinking water facility in urban areas (88.66 percent) is higher than that in rural areas (85.01 percent). Such schools

under private management (86.62 percent) have slightly lower percentage than the schools under the government management (85.17 percent). However, it

percentage of rural area schools that had hand-pump installed in the school was 53.51, while this figure in urban areas was 25.92 percent. Interestingly, about

**Table B22**  
**Percentage of Schools Having Girls' Toilet : 2008-09**

School Category	Percentage							
	All Areas				Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09				
Primary Only	28.85	34.06	41.95	<b>44.37</b>	43.05	57.66	41.79	63.34
Primary with Upper Primary	49.09	55.37	63.95	<b>68.09</b>	65.13	80.61	62.55	82.25
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary	76.28	74.49	82.06	<b>86.42</b>	82.52	92.94	76.26	91.63
Upper Primary Only	46.58	52.62	59.43	<b>61.44</b>	60.12	74.39	61.72	61.10
Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary	72.42	72.32	78.65	<b>77.08</b>	74.25	86.33	72.02	83.66
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>37.42</b>	<b>42.58</b>	<b>50.55</b>	<b>53.60</b>	<b>51.01</b>	<b>71.58</b>	<b>48.68</b>	<b>74.08</b>

is observed that many states have provided drinking water facility to almost all the Primary schools. At the same time, a good number of Primary schools in 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 and extend drinking water facility to all those schools.

### **Type of Drinking Water Facility**

The data on 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

(19.03 percent) and urban areas (52.02 percent). This is quite similar to the same in the previous years. Only 23.21 percent of schools had tap water in 2008-09 compared to 23.91 percent in the previous year. The

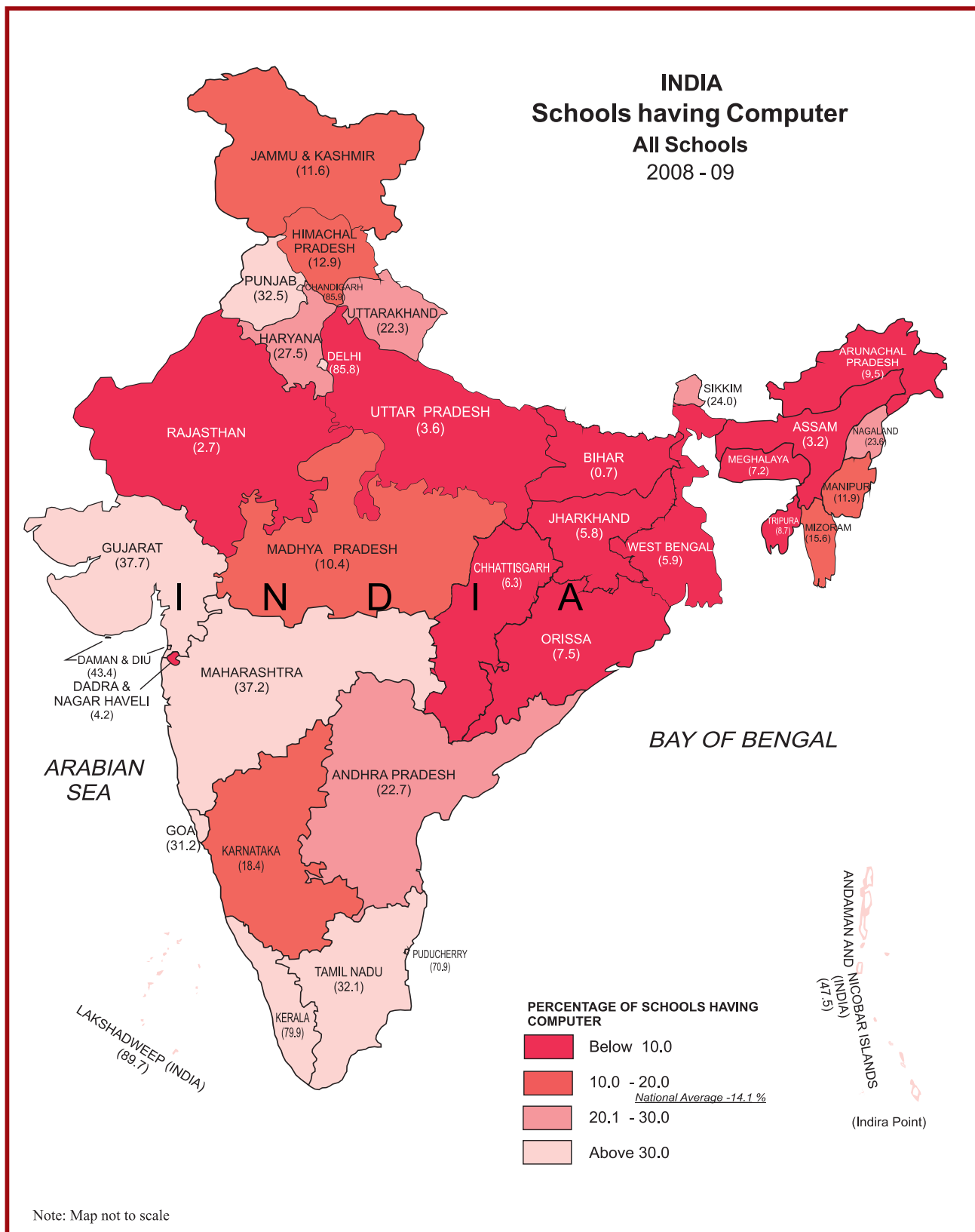
4.97 percent of schools had a well in the school premises with not much difference in rural (4.83 percent) and urban (5.96 percent) areas. It is observed that all integrated Higher Secondary schools do not have tap water facility; percentage of such schools with tap water is 52.87 compared to only 12.13 percent of independent

Upper Primary schools. On the other hand, a good number of independent Elementary schools (36.74 percent) draw water from hand-pump. In the case of Primary schools, the percentage of such schools is only 17.75.

Amongst the major states, Uttar Pradesh (96.06 percent), Chhattisgarh (79.90 percent), Jharkhand (42.76 percent), Madhya Pradesh (77.12 percent) and Bihar (76.70 percent), had

majority of Primary schools with hand-pump facility in the school, whereas only 3.04 percent Primary schools in Delhi, 4.84 percent in Kerala, 0.85 percent in Goa, 3.01 percent in Himachal Pradesh, 2.20 percent in

*“Data on 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 (19.03 percent) and urban areas (52.02 percent)”*

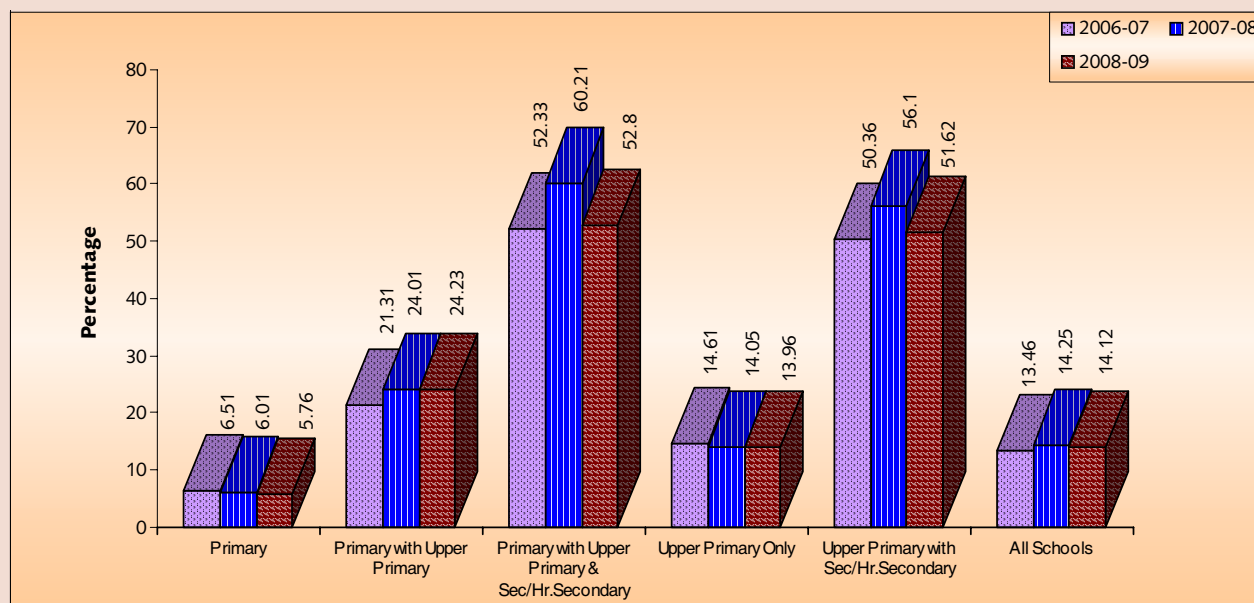


Map 2.8

Arunachal Pradesh, 0.27 percent in Mizoram, 2.77 percent in Meghalaya, 0.25 percent in Sikkim and 5.02 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. It may also be observed that a few of the schools provided with drinking water facility but is not functional. However, because of absence of data on this aspect, it is not

in 2008-09 over 2007-08, irrespective of the school types and location (rural or urban). Put together, about 67 percent of schools (all categories) across 633 districts had common toilets in schools; while 53.60 percent schools had separate toilets for girls in 2008-09. The corresponding figures in 2007-08 were 62.67 percent for common toilets and 50.55 percent for separate toilets for girls. There are more schools with common toilets

**Figure 2.34**  
**Percentage Distribution of Schools Having Computer**



possible to assess the status of functional drinking water facility in such schools. In view of the limitation, there is a proposal to add this and a few other such variables (toilet, computers, etc.) in the DISE Data Capture Format during 2009-10 DISE data collection.

### Common and Separate Toilets for Girls

Like drinking water facilities, toilet facilities in schools have also improved impressively since the inception of the SSA (Table B20). Percentage of schools with common toilets and separate toilets for girls increased

in urban areas (73.77 percent against 70.93 percent in 2007-08) than in rural areas (65.85 percent against

61.56 percent in 2007-08); this is true for all types of schools. Urban areas also have girls' toilets in 71.58 percent (69.19 percent in 2007-08) schools, whereas 51.01 percent (47.94 percent in 2007-08) of 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.

As against 73.10 percent private schools with common toilets, the percentage of

**“Put together, about 67 percent of schools across 633 districts had common toilets in schools; while 53.60 percent schools had separate toilets for girls in 2008-09. The corresponding figures in 2007-08 were 62.67 percent for common toilets and 50.55 percent for separate toilets for girls”**

such schools under the government management is as low as 65.35 percent (61.54 percent in 2007-08). This is also true for schools with toilets for girls. As against 74.08 percent of such schools under private management, the percentage in the case of government

the analysis suggests a good scope for further expansion of toilet facilities in schools across the country.

The percentage of Primary schools with common toilets in 2008-09 increased in comparison to the

**Table B23**  
**Percentage of Schools Having Computer : 2008-09**

School Category	Percentage							
	All Areas				Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09				
Primary Only	5.42	6.51	6.01	<b>5.76</b>	4.40	19.33	3.37	23.23
Primary with Upper Primary	15.65	21.31	24.01	<b>24.23</b>	19.69	43.38	19.04	37.42
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary	46.57	52.33	60.21	<b>52.80</b>	44.99	65.68	41.74	58.46
Upper Primary Only	11.05	14.61	14.05	<b>13.96</b>	11.67	36.56	11.58	22.74
Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary	41.18	50.36	56.10	<b>51.62</b>	46.11	69.65	43.00	62.83
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>10.73</b>	<b>13.43</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>14.12</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>37.01</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>35.92</b>
Number of Schools with Computers	1,20,591	1,60,749	1,78,253	1,81,528	1,21,225	60,302	91,718	89,782

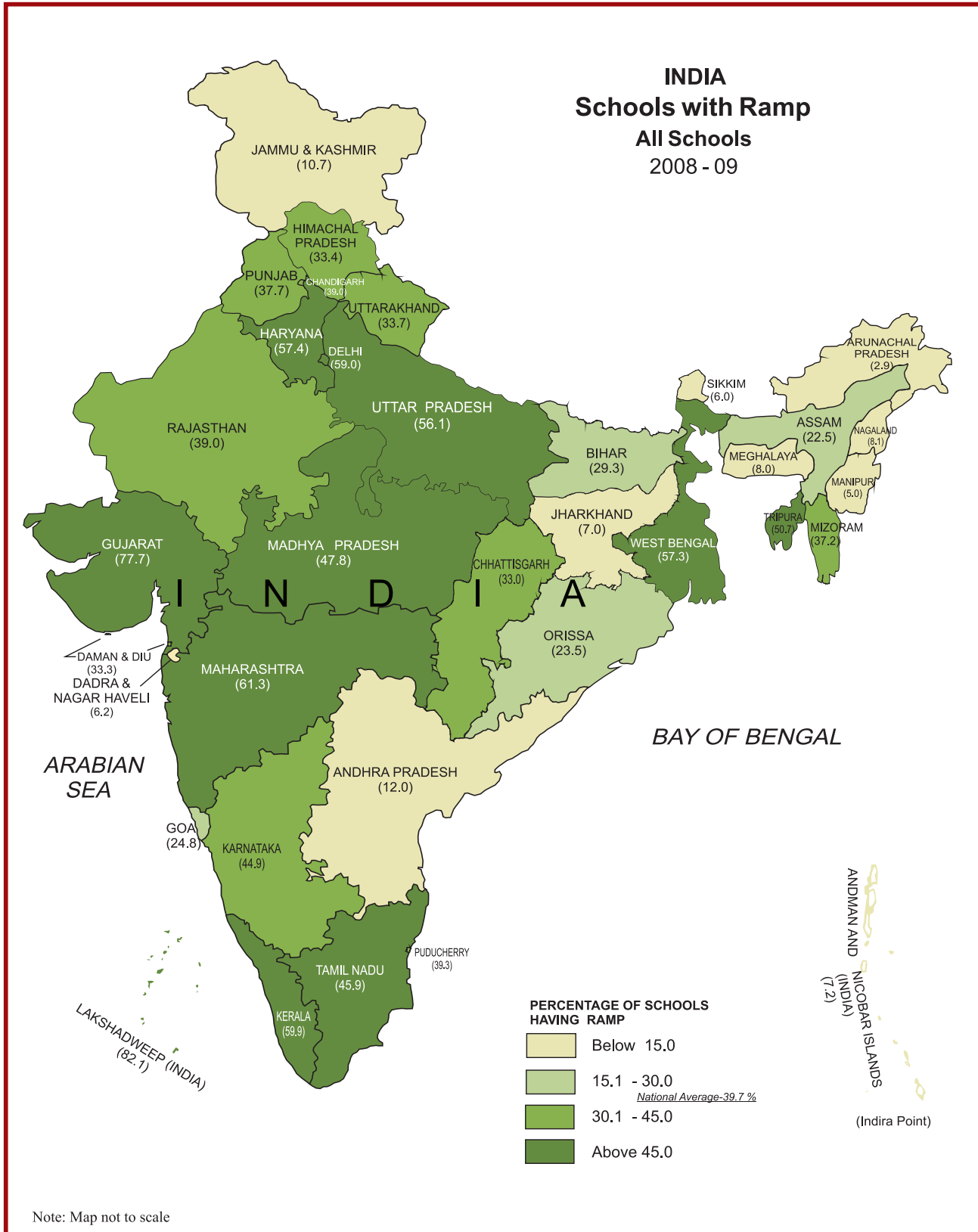
schools is low at 48.68 percent (45.75 per cent in 2007-08). Tables B21 and B22 further reveal that a good percentage of schools are yet to be provided with toilets. It is true for all types of schools.

About 74 percent of independent Elementary and more than 71 percent of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools across 633 districts have common toilets. However, about 25 percent of integrated Higher Secondary schools are yet to be provided with common toilets. The percentage of such independent Upper Primary schools is also around 26. Despite significant improvement,

previous year, 2007-08; however, a good number of Primary schools are yet to be provided with the facility. About 63 percent of Primary schools have common toilet

facilities and 44 percent schools have separate toilets for girls (Tables B21 and B22). The respective percentage of such Primary schools for Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand is only 48.13, 39.67 and 29.52 (common toilets) and 17.62, 17.34 and 19.28 (separate girls' toilets). In Kerala, as many as 85.05 percent of Primary schools have common toilets in school, compared to 69.07 percent schools with separate toilets for girls which is quite

*“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”*

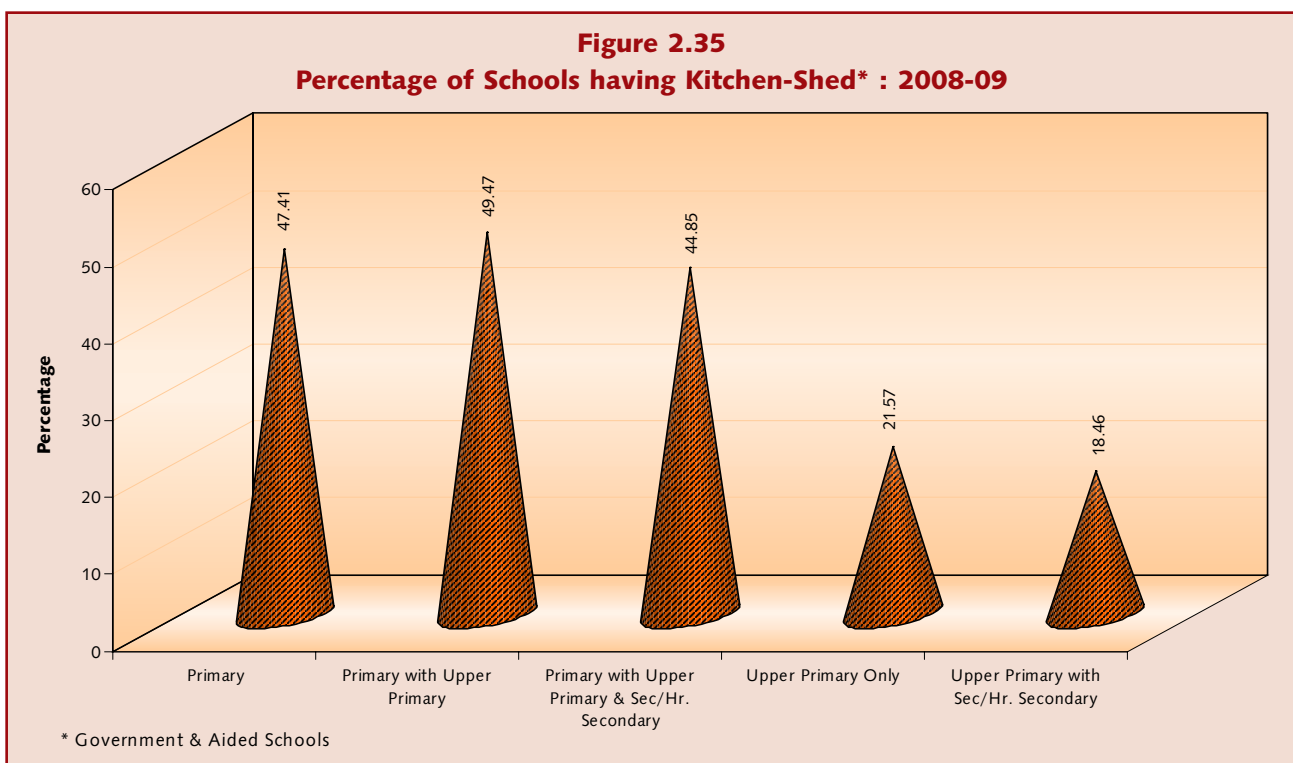


Map 2.9

**Table B24**  
**Percentage of Schools Having Ramp in School : 2008-09**

School Category	Percentage							
	All Areas				Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09				
Primary Only	15.65	25.82	34.19	<b>39.69</b>	40.87	27.85	43.04	15.21
Primary with Upper Primary	26.19	34.12	39.93	<b>47.45</b>	50.98	32.59	58.84	18.60
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	18.05	21.97	25.84	<b>30.18</b>	31.44	28.14	46.73	21.77
Upper Primary Only	12.78	22.74	35.89	<b>43.80</b>	44.68	35.12	51.68	14.70
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	13.32	21.44	25.03	<b>26.14</b>	26.82	23.92	34.55	15.20
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>17.14</b>	<b>26.61</b>	<b>34.43</b>	<b>40.39</b>	<b>42.01</b>	<b>29.26</b>	<b>46.12</b>	<b>16.73</b>

**Figure 2.35**  
**Percentage of Schools having Kitchen-Shed\* : 2008-09**



similar to the figures in the previous year. More than 92 percent of Primary schools in Uttar Pradesh have common toilets compared to 83 percent schools with separate toilets for girls. Delhi had provided common toilets to 84.63 percent of its Primary schools.

Further, it is observed that except in the case of Mizoram (82.51 percent) and Sikkim (98.99 percent), the percentage of schools with common toilets in the other north-eastern states is much lower. Sikkim too has a low percentage of schools with toilets for girls

(28.18 percent), and Mizoram has only 28.99 percent such schools. The data further reveals that not a single state has provided common toilet and toilet for girls to all of its schools. Listing of all such schools can be generated by using the DISE software at any desired level. It is hoped that while formulating annual plans under the SSA, all such schools will be identified and provided with a toilet; this has also become essential in the light of the RTE provisions.

1,60,749 (13.43 percent) and 2005-06 a total of 1,20,591 (10.73 percent) schools (Table B23). A significant difference is noticed in the percentage of schools having computer in rural areas (10.80 percent against 10.87 percent in 2007-08) and urban areas (37.01 percent against 37.96 percent in 2007-08). The data clearly shows that both in rural and urban areas, the percentage of schools with computers have increased considerably during the period from 2005-

**Table B25**  
**Percentage of Schools having Kitchen-Shed : 2008-09**  
**(Government and Aided Schools)**

School Category	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	47.41	33.33	23.19
Primary with Upper Primary	49.47	32.81	25.14
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	44.85	21.99	21.40
Upper Primary Only	21.57	10.00	23.30
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	18.46	13.55	15.32
<b>All Schools, 2008-09</b>	<b>43.44</b>	<b>37.06</b>	<b>25.61</b>
All Schools, 2007-08	36.06	37.06	25.61
All Schools, 2006-07	29.36	30.03	22.59

### Computers in Schools

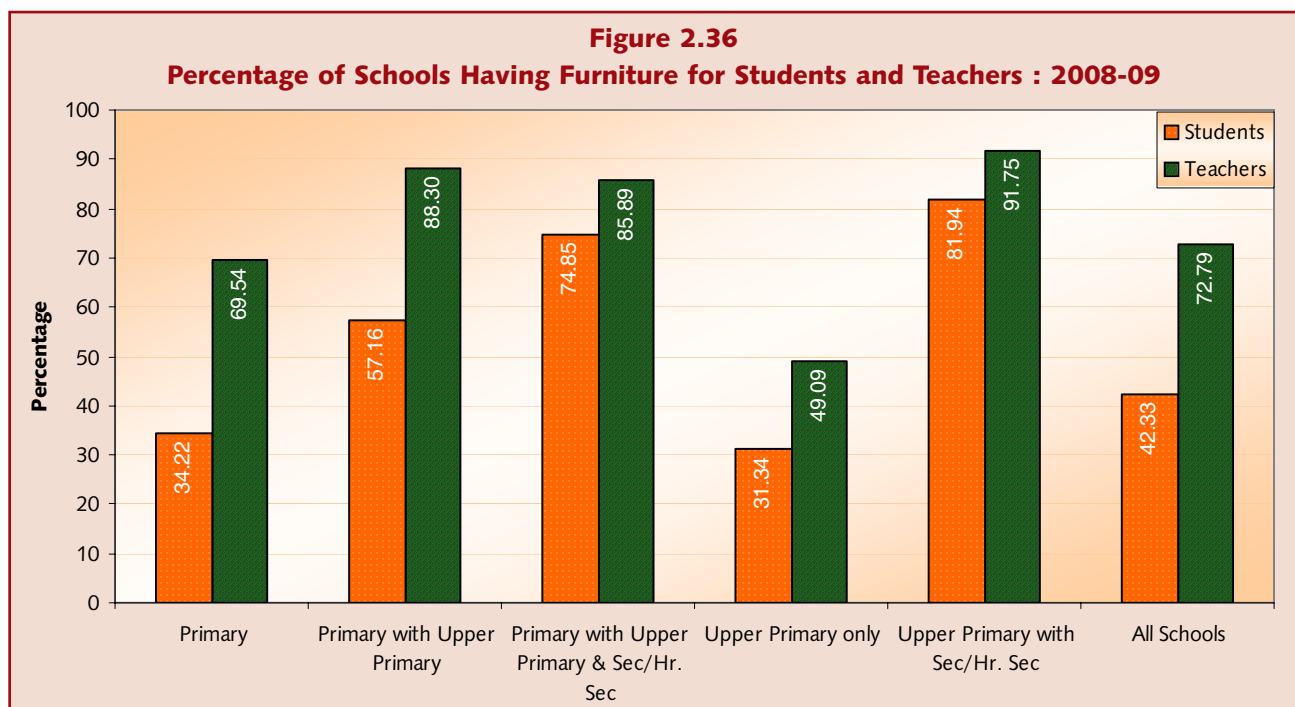
The percentage distribution of schools having computers reveals that all types of schools have computers in school. During the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09, the number of schools with computers increased substantially, both in percentage and absolute terms. Though the percentage of Primary schools having computer facility (5.76 percent) is much lower than percentage of other types of schools, more than 1,81,528 (14.12 percent) schools imparting elementary education in the country in 2008-09 had computers in place in school. The number of schools that provided computers during the year 2007-08 was 1,78,253 (14.25 percent) and during 2006-07 it was

06 to 2007-08 but declined slightly during 2007-08 to 2008-09. However, of the total (1,81,528) schools that have computers, 67 percent are located in rural areas and only 33 percent in urban areas (Table B23). The percentage of government schools with computers has shown improvement over the previous year (8.86 percent in 2008-09). Compared to 8.86 percent government schools having computers, the percentage in the case of schools under private management is much higher at 35.92 percent. This is also true for all other types of schools. About 58 percent integrated Higher Secondary and 63 percent Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools under the private management have provided computers.

*“Data further reveals that not a single state has provided common toilet and toilet for girls to all of its schools. Listing of all such schools can be generated by using the DISE software at any desired level”*

In absolute terms, Maharashtra has the highest number of schools (34,220 all category schools; 37.17 percent) that have computers in schools, followed by

were provided with computers, of which 70 percent schools are in rural areas and only 30 percent in urban areas. The percentage of Primary schools with



23,007 schools in Andhra Pradesh (22.71 percent), 13,780 schools in Madhya Pradesh (10.38 percent), 10,553 schools in Karnataka (18.35 percent), 17,311 schools in Tamil Nadu (32.12 percent), 14,741 schools in Gujarat (37.69 percent) and 9,873 schools in Kerala (79.93 percent). About 85.84 percent schools in Delhi in 2008-09 had computers. The lowest numbers, 13 schools, with computer facility is in the Dadra and Nagar Haveli, followed by 43 schools in Daman and Diu, 35 schools in Lakshadweep (89.74 percent), and 171 schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (47.50 percent). In Bihar too, the percentage of schools with computers was found to be low (463 schools, 0.68 percent).

As mentioned above, the percentage of Primary schools having computers is much lower (5.76 percent) than that of the other school types. It is high at 19.33 percent in urban areas and low at 4.40 percent in rural areas. As many as 46,588 Primary schools in 2008-09

computers, has been lower than two digits in most of the states, except in the states of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (37.50 percent), Andhra Pradesh (11.10 percent), Chandigarh (62.50 percent), Delhi (78.66 percent), Gujarat (13.71 percent), Kerala (68.95 percent), Lakshadweep (93.75 percent), Maharashtra (11.30 percent), Puducherry (38.515 percent), Sikkim (12.33 percent) and Tamil Nadu (18.15 percent). In absolute number, Andhra Pradesh (7,570 schools, 11.10) had the highest number of Primary schools with computers, followed by Tamil Nadu (6,215 schools, 18.15 percent), Kerala (4,589 schools) Madhya Pradesh (4,522 schools; 4.97 percent), etc. The percentage of such schools was low in Bihar, West Bengal and a number of other states.

**“Percentage of Primary schools having computers is much lower (5.76 percent) than that of the other school types. It is high at 19.33 percent in urban areas and low at 4.40 percent in rural areas”**

### Ramp in Schools

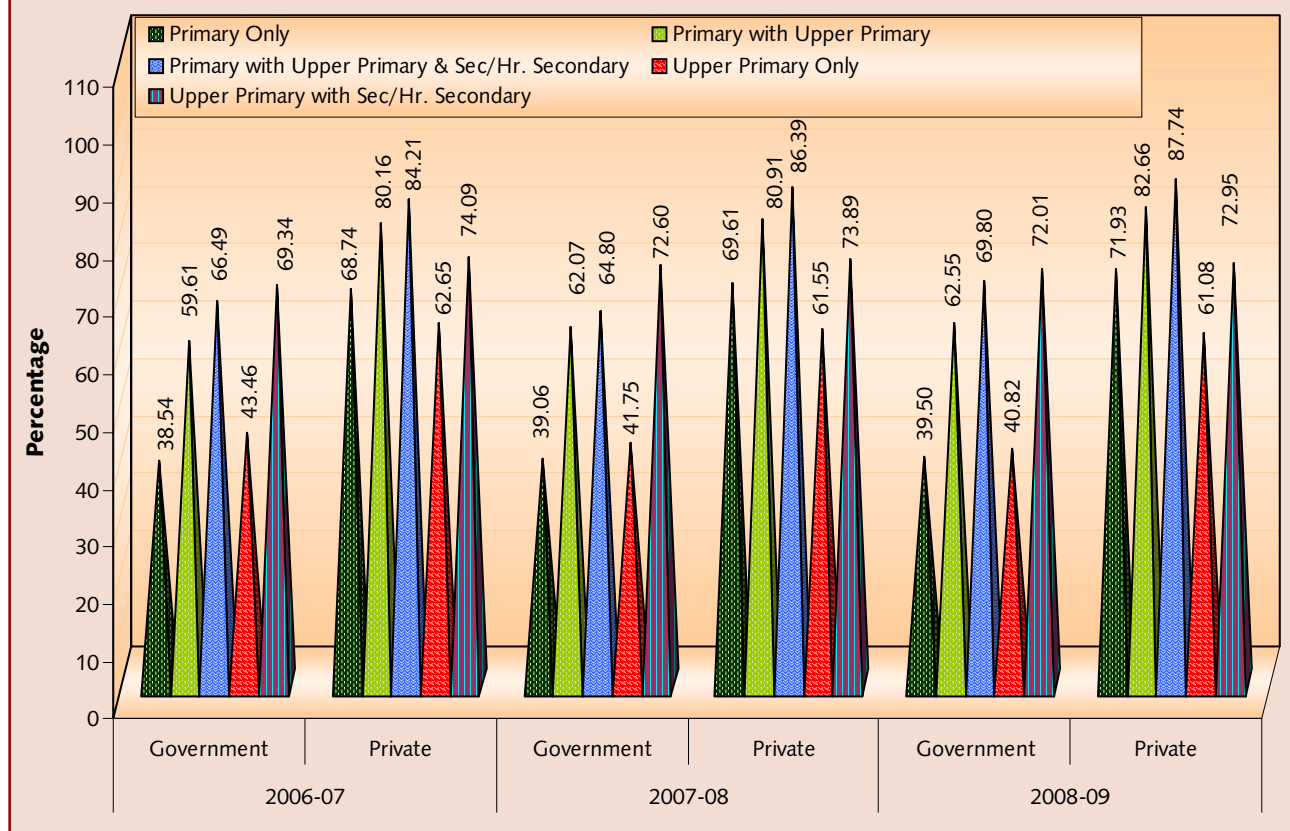
Every third school that imparts elementary education in the country has a ramp. The percentage of

such schools, irrespective of school type, has increased significantly in 2008-09 from its previous level. The percentage of such schools is still as low as 39.69 percent in 2007-08) in the case of Primary schools, compared to 47.45 (39.93 percent in 2007-08) in the case of independent Elementary schools (Table B24). On the other hand, about 30 percent of integrated Higher Secondary schools had ramp in school. The percentage of such schools in urban areas (28.14 percent) is lower than the same in rural areas (31.44

and more concerned about physically challenged children.

It is further revealed that about 49.16 percent Primary schools in Delhi, 73.77 percent in Maharashtra, 56.58 percent in Haryana, 77.61 percent in Gujarat, 59.71 percent in Kerala, 32.54 percent in Chhattisgarh, and 43.92 percent in Puducherry, had provided ramp in school in 2008-09. Among major states, Gujarat with 77.61 percent followed by Maharashtra, with 73.77

**Figure 2.37**  
**Schools with Boundary Wall by Management & Category**



percent). Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools had the least percentage of 26.82 (25.03 in 2007-08) with ramp in school. It is interesting to note that the percentage of Primary schools with ramp under Government management is much higher (43.04) than the same in schools under Private managements (15.21) and is similar to the figure during the previous year. This is also true for all other school types. This clearly shows that government managed schools are better placed

percent of Primary schools, had the highest number of such schools in the country; the lowest percentage of such schools is in Dadra and Nagar Haveli (0.57 percent). The percentage of such schools is also low in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (1.77 percent) followed by Andhra Pradesh (9.68 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (5.96 percent), Jharkhand (4.88 percent), etc. Significant difference is noticed in schools located in rural (40.87 percent) and urban (27.85 percent) areas. The analysis also reveals that the majority of schools that impart

elementary education across all the States and UTs are yet to be provided with ramp; it is also true for all school types, both in rural and urban areas. It is hoped that schools with ramp will increase in the year that follows because of the Election Commission's directive to provide ramp in each school across the country.

### **Kitchen-Sheds in School**

Providing nutritious food (cooked) to all children under the noon-meal (mid-day meal scheme) 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, about 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 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 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. The NUEPA has also undertaken a nation-wide study of best practices of mid-day meal scheme. Percentage of schools with kitchen-shed by category for the year 2008-09 is presented in Table B25. In view of the significance of the scheme, a number of variables of noon-meal scheme are being added to the DISE format. However, in view of the size of the scheme, there is a need to have a separate monitoring mechanism for noon-meal scheme so that different components of the scheme can be monitored on continuous basis for which information on a number of variables would be required to be collected more than once in a year.

*“Analysis also reveals that the majority of schools that impart elementary education across all the States and UTs are yet to be provided with ramp; it is also true for all school types, both in rural and urban areas”*

Table B25 reveals that 43.44 percent of schools managed by the Government and Aided schools (all categories) have kitchen-shed in school in 2008-09 compared to 36.06 percent in the previous year. The percentage of such schools is 37.06 and 25.61 respectively, in rural and urban areas. The percentage of schools with kitchen-shed varies from 87.84 in Tamil Nadu and 82.04 percent in Lakshadweep to only 1.78 percent in Jammu & Kashmir. The percentage of schools with kitchen-shed in Kerala is 77.47, compared to 6.84 percent in the National Capital Territory 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 (under Government and Aided Managements) are yet to be provided with kitchen-shed (47.41 percent in 2008-09 against 41.37 percent in 2007-08). However,

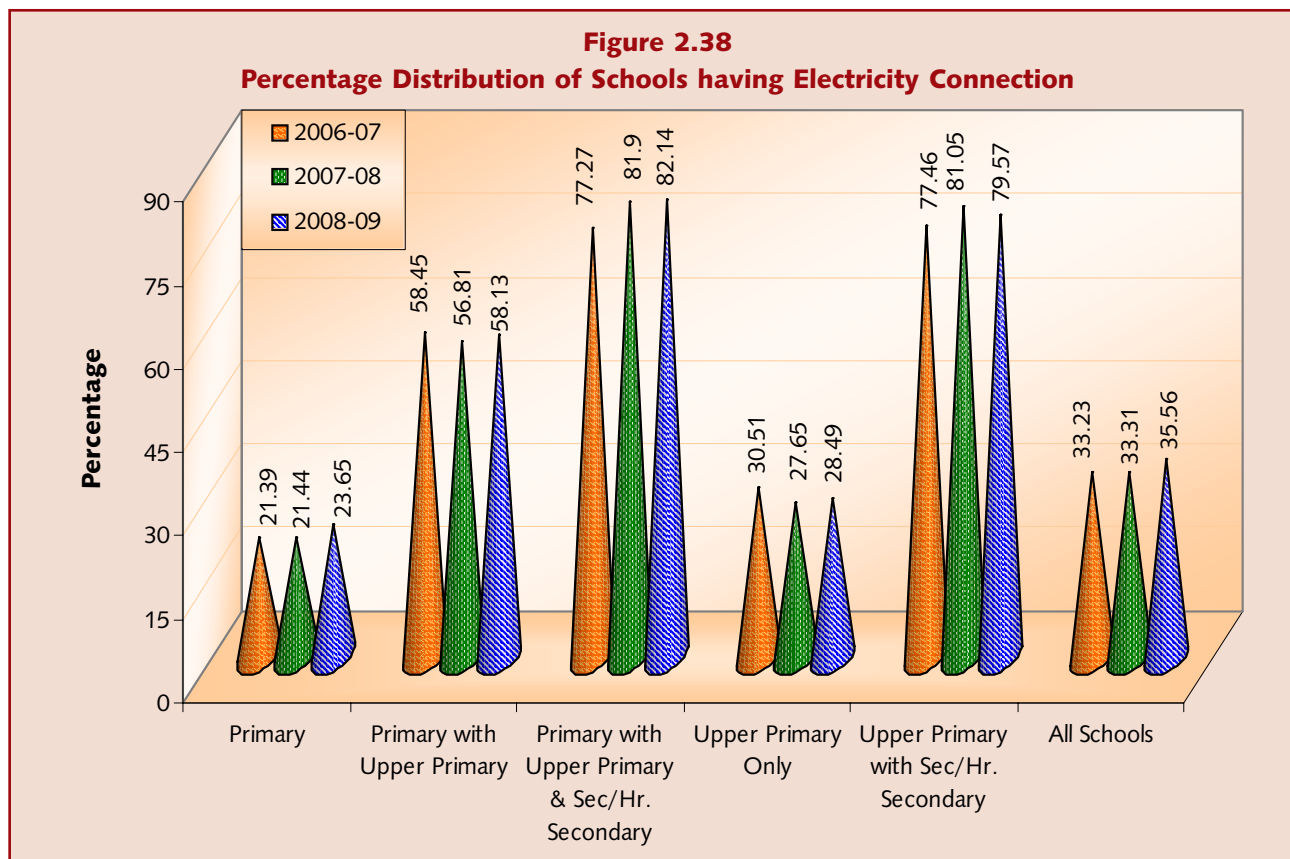
like in the previous year, a number of states have much higher percentage than the national average of 47.41 percent. The percentage is as high as 87.57 in Tamil Nadu, 71.75 in Uttar Pradesh, 74.84 in West Bengal, 47.74 percent in Assam, etc. On the other hand, only 11.85 percent of Primary schools in Bihar, 29.17 percent in Maharashtra and 28.67 percent in Punjab had kitchen-shed in their Primary schools. A few states from the north-eastern region, such as Mizoram (87.17 percent), also have kitchen-sheds in a good number of their Primary schools. Government and Aided Primary schools with a very low percentage of kitchen-sheds are in states like Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Goa, etc. May be in states like Delhi, many schools have a tie-up with outside agency and they get cooked food from outside the school.

A few schools without kitchen-shed may have only one teacher and managing cooked meal on a daily basis may be difficult. In view of the large number, it is hoped that all the single-teacher schools will not only be provided with additional teachers 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. Data on this aspect, which is presented in Table B26, reveals that in 2008-09 Lakshadweep was the only State/UT in the country which has provided furniture to both its students and teachers that is true for different school types. Comparatively, the percentage of schools with furniture for teachers is high in a few states such

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 91.75 percent in the case of Upper Primary with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools followed by 88.30 percent in the case of independent Elementary schools and 85.89 percent in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools. It is Upper Primary schools which have reported the lowest 49.09 percent with furniture for teachers. So far as Primary schools are concerned, it is Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and



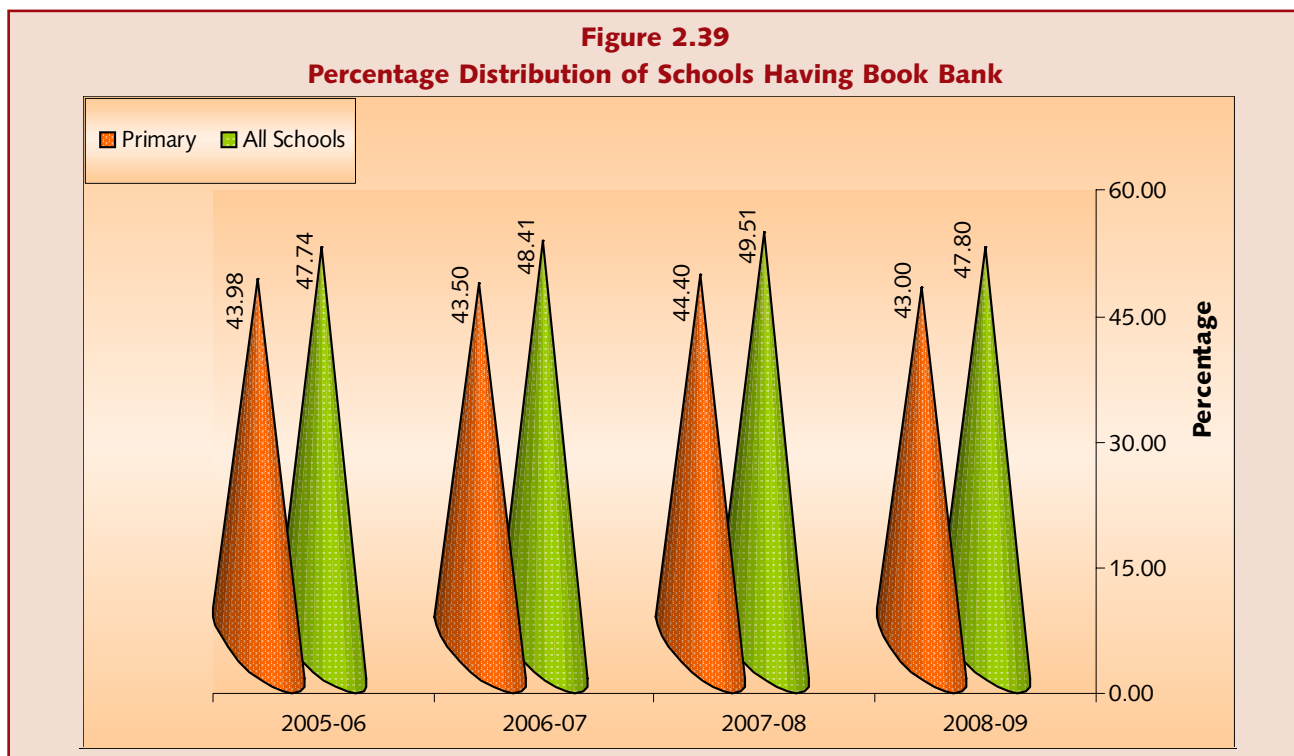
as Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand. These states have reported above 90 percent of schools with furniture for teachers, in comparison, the figures for such schools was as low as 75.94 percent in Rajasthan and 53.15 percent in Sikkim. Since it was a new variable added to the DISE format, a few schools might not have reported complete data on this aspect.

Lakshadweep that have arranged furniture for teachers in all the schools in these two States/UTs. The percentage of Primary schools with furniture for teachers in Kerala is also high at 84.51, which is quite similar across all the school categories. Further, no significant difference is observed in schools with furniture for teachers located in rural (69.26 percent) and urban (72.42 percent) areas. However, the privately managed schools have a slightly lower percentage (56.95 percent) compared to the same in the government managed schools (71.26 percent).

It has also been observed that the percentage of schools with furniture for students (all categories) (42.23 percent) is far below the figures for schools with furniture for teachers (72.79 percent). This is true for

## Miscellaneous Facilities in Schools

Apart from the facility indicators presented above, a number of other provisions such as availability of



all school categories. But more such schools are located in urban areas (63.74 percent) than in rural areas (39.12 percent). Percentage of schools with furniture for students is high in privately managed schools (59.85 percent) compared to 37.98 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 the schools. However, the percentage in the case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Haryana, Kerala, Mizoram and Tripura is above 90 percent (all categories of schools). On the other hand, the percentage of schools with furniture for students is as low as 56.93 percent in Andhra Pradesh, 32.41 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 50.56 percent in Gujarat. So far as Primary schools are concerned, three out of 10 schools have got furniture for students and the percentage of such schools is as low as 11.72 percent in Orissa and 19.40 percent in Jharkhand. A large number of schools across school types are yet to provide furniture to both students and teachers.

boundary walls, playground facility, electricity connection, book-bank and arrangement for medical check-up have also been briefly analysed.

## Boundary Wall

About half of the total 1.29 million schools (51.02 percent) in the country had boundary wall in 2008-09. There is a significant difference in the number of schools with boundary walls located in rural areas (47.09 percent) and in urban areas (78.01 percent). It means that eight out of 10 schools located in urban areas and about five out of 10 schools in rural areas have boundary walls. A significant percentage difference in schools with 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 75.42 than the government managed schools at 45.13.

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 at 43.39 percent. Quite a good number of the integrated Higher Secondary schools (81.68 percent) and Upper Primary integrated with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (72.42 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 school types.

playground in school. The percentage of such schools in rural areas was 42 compared to 57 in urban areas. Distribution of schools having playground in 2008-09 further reveals that 35.86 percent of Primary is quite similar to the percentage in 2006-07. The corresponding figures for Upper Primary schools and Elementary schools were 35.92 percent and 57.93 percent,

**Table B26**  
**Percentage of Schools having Furniture for Students and Teachers : 2008-09**

School Category	Furniture	
	For Students	For Teachers
Primary Only	34.22	69.54
Primary with Upper Primary	57.16	88.30
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	74.85	85.89
Upper Primary Only	31.34	49.09
Upper Primary & Secondary/Higher Secondary	81.94	91.75
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>52.46</b>	<b>72.79</b>

More than 92 percent of integrated Higher Secondary schools located in urban areas have boundary walls against 75 percent schools in rural areas. On the other hand, 87.74 percent private managed Higher Secondary schools in urban areas have boundary walls compared to 69.80 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 Delhi (97.39 percent) and the lowest in Tripura (10.17 percent). The majority of Primary schools in Daman and Diu (88.64 percent), Haryana and Punjab also had boundary wall in 2008-09. 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 wall to a sizeable number of their Primary schools. Barring Nagaland, the percentage of Primary schools without boundary wall is also low in all the states in the north-eastern region.

### Playground in Schools

About 44 percent of schools (all categories) had

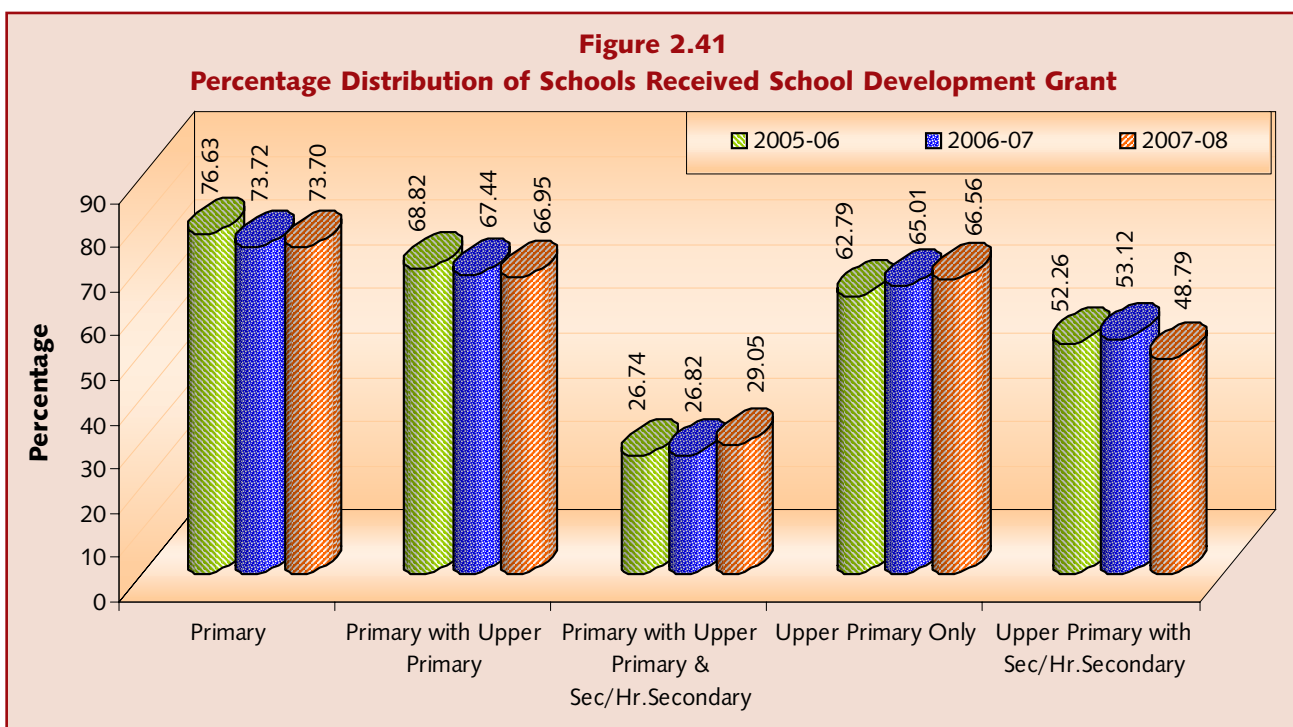
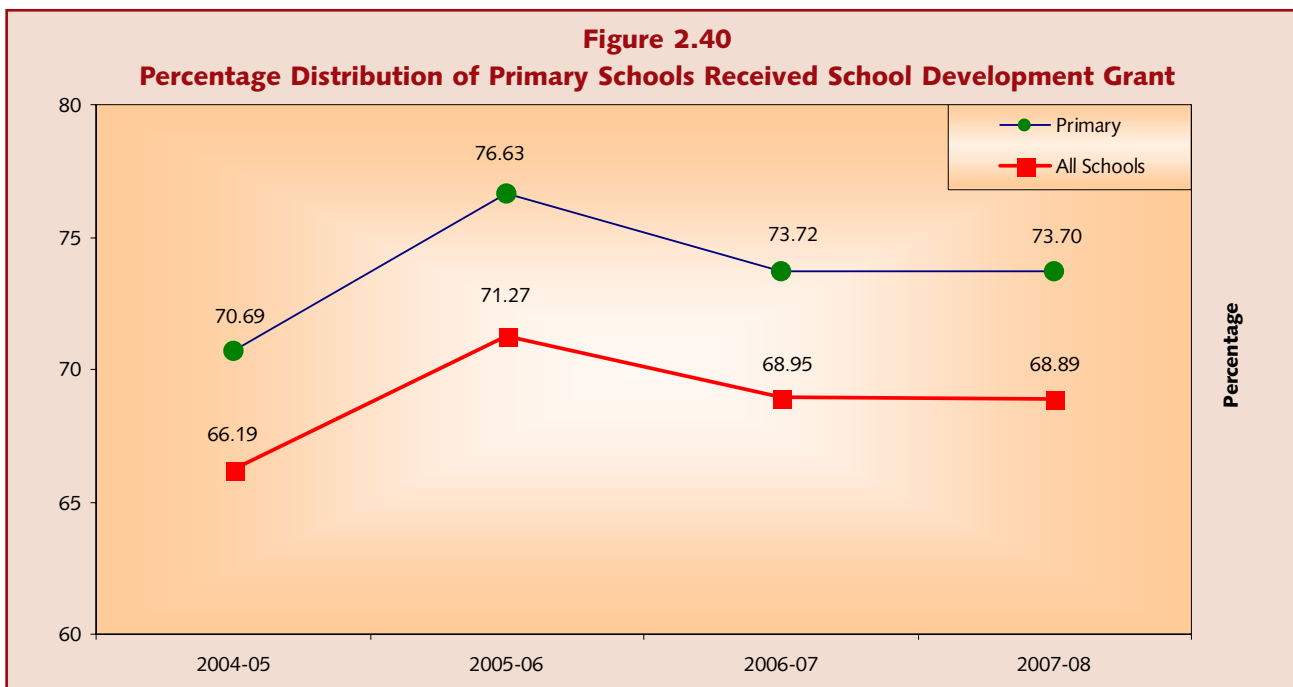
respectively. Almost an equal percentage of integrated Higher Secondary schools (80.00 percent) and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (78.04 percent) had playground in the school. While 79 percent schools (all categories) in Delhi and 96 percent schools in Chandigarh had playground in school, only 28 percent schools in Orissa, 30 percent schools in Bihar, and 27 percent schools in Jharkhand had this facility. Tamil Nadu has a high percentage (87 percent) of such schools among the rest of the states. It is further observed that about 80 percent of Primary schools in Haryana and 75 percent in Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand and 73 percent schools in Delhi also had playground in 2008-09. In north-eastern states, the percentage of such Primary schools varies from 8.71 percent in Mizoram to 52.85 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 35.43 percent of schools (all types) had electricity connection in 2008-09. The majority of such schools, 73 percent, in urban areas had

electricity connection compared to only 30 percent schools located in rural areas. Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry could provide

of schools in, Goa, and Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka, etc., also had electricity connection in school. The percentage of such schools was low at 3.45 percent



electricity connection to all the schools. Almost all the schools (98.50 percent) that impart Elementary education in Delhi and about 90 percent in Kerala had electricity connection. The majority of this type

in Bihar, 6.81 percent in Jharkhand and 8.78 percent in Assam. Only 17 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 2008-09 was in Primary schools (23.57 percent). On the other hand, 28.20 percent of Upper Primary schools had electricity connection. Among other types of schools, Upper Primary attached to Higher Secondary schools (79 percent) and integrated Higher Secondary schools (82 percent) have electricity connection in much higher numbers than in Primary and Upper Primary school. More than 87 percent private integrated Higher Secondary schools had electricity connection while only 69 percent such schools under government management had this facility. The percentage of such schools in urban areas is about 95 compared to 74 in rural areas. Further, about 85 percent Primary schools in Kerala had electricity connection in 2008-09. Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and

electricity connection remained as low as 1.62 percent in Bihar, 8.44 percent in Jammu & Kashmir and 2.32 percent in Jharkhand. Maharashtra too has a fairly high percentage (57.16 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 (47 percent) and urban areas (56 percent); it is true for all school types. About 73 percent of Upper Primary schools attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools in urban areas have Book-Bank, against 67 percent in rural areas. About 88 percent schools (all categories) in Haryana and 82 percent in Maharashtra have Book-Bank in their

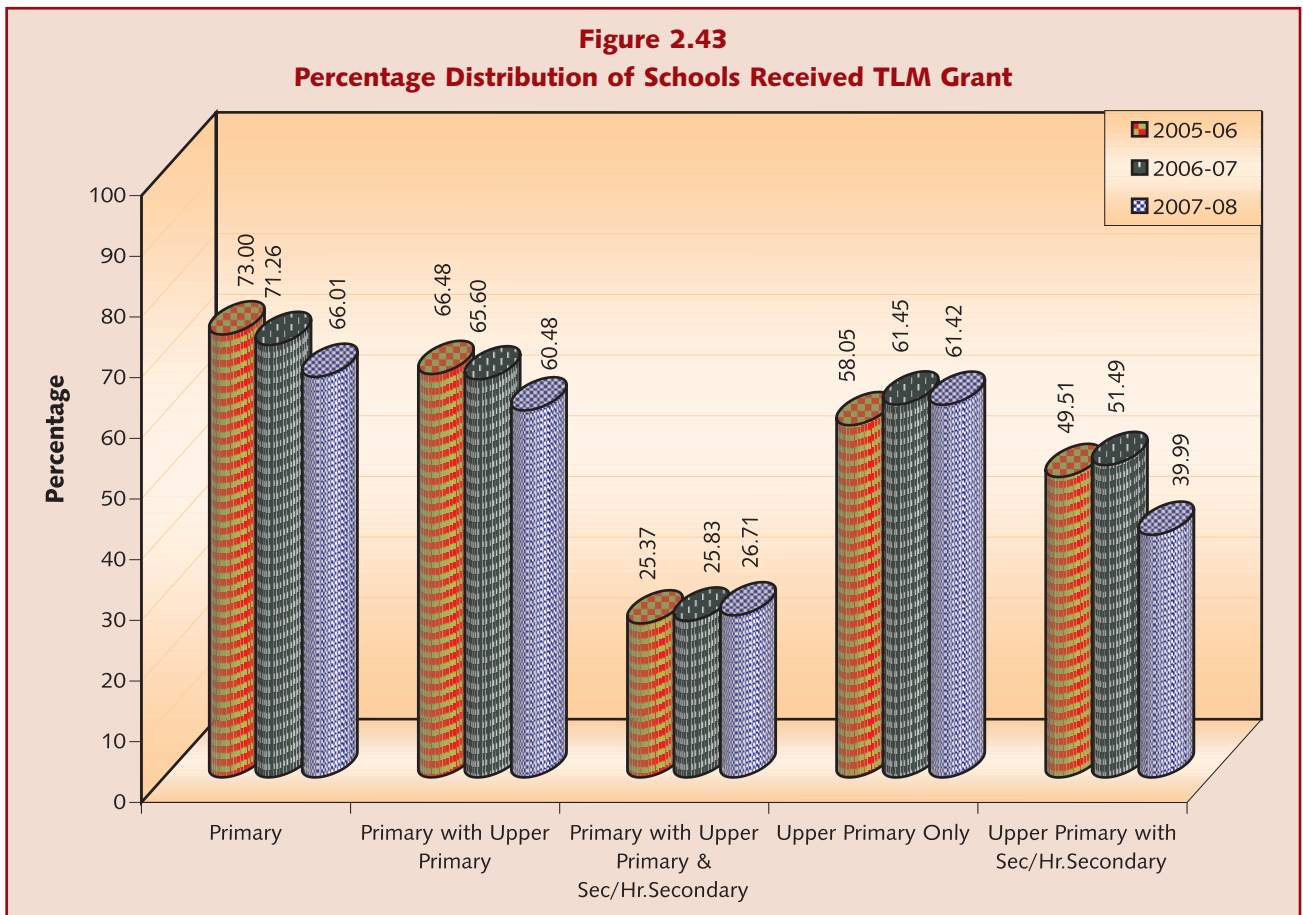
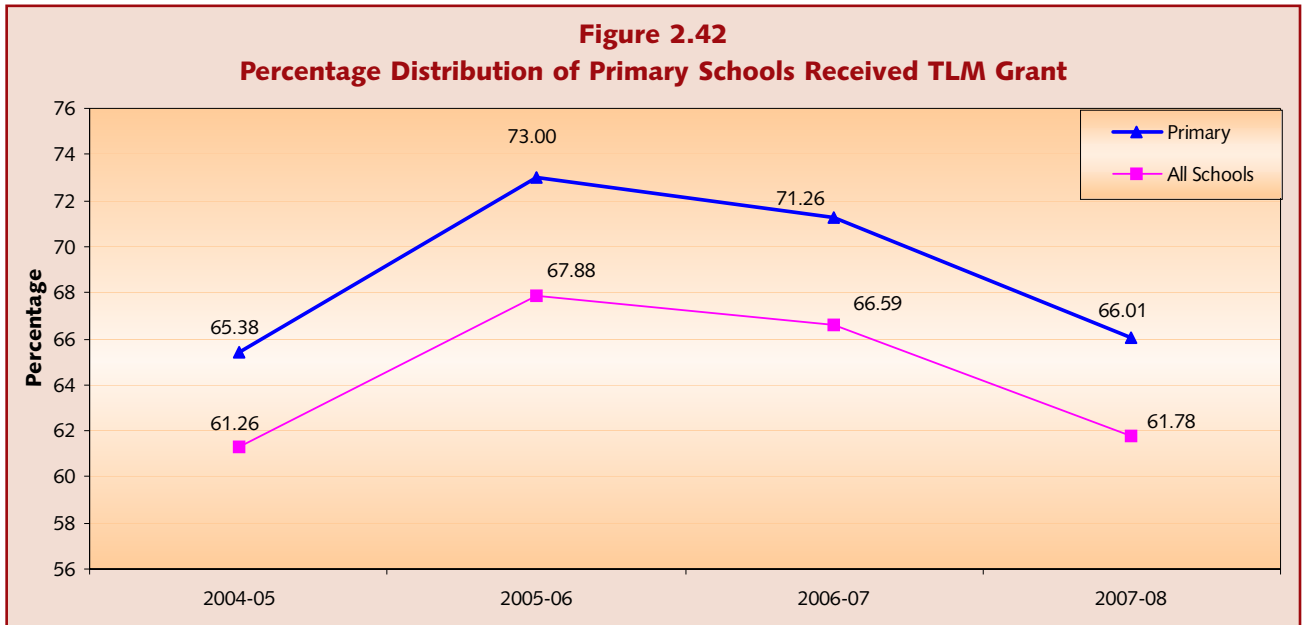
**Table B27**  
**Schools that Received and Utilized School Development Grant : 2008-09\***

School Category	Grant Received			Grant Utilized		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	80.86	81.36	74.22	86.35	77.46	69.34
Primary with Upper Primary	87.13	88.61	76.09	89.06	84.04	71.48
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	62.69	68.73	42.73	98.62	66.61	40.93
Upper Primary Only	74.51	74.69	71.99	92.62	72.51	69.42
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	58.67	59.14	56.59	88.94	55.83	52.41
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>79.67</b>	<b>80.50</b>	<b>70.90</b>	<b>88.01</b>	<b>76.72</b>	<b>66.48</b>
Number of Government Aided Schools Covered in 2008-09	8,82,745	8,15,029	67,713	8,40,317	7,76,815	63,496
Number of Schools Government Aided Covered in 2007-08	8,56,386	7,90,116	66,260	-	-	-

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

Puducherry 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 (97.46 percent) and Punjab (80.35 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 73 percent Primary schools had electricity connection in 2008-09. The percentage of Primary schools having

premises. In Delhi, the percentage of schools with Book-Bank is 25 compared to 59 percent in Tamil Nadu. Further, about 57 percent of Elementary schools had the provision of Book-Bank in school in 2008-09. About 33 percent of this category of schools in Delhi, 86 percent in Maharashtra, 76 percent in Haryana and 68 percent 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-Banks is observed in the case of Primary schools (43 percent). About 93 percent Primary schools in Daman and Diu and 91 percent in Haryana had Book-Bank in their

schools in 2008-09. The percentage of such schools is also high in the state of Maharashtra (77.46 percent). Comparatively, the percentage of Primary schools with Book-Banks in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (9.09

percent), Assam (17.01 percent), Bihar (20.14 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (39.82 percent), was found to be much lower than in other states. It is also low at 5.19 percent in Mizoram, 16.33 percent in Meghalaya, 6.75 percent in Tripura, and 14.59 percent in Sikkim. Incidentally, all these states are from the north-eastern region of the country.

schools arranged medical check-up in 2007-08. More schools in urban areas (58 percent) arranged medical check-up than schools in rural areas (52 percent). The percentage in the case of private managed schools that arranged medical check-up was found slightly lower (52) than the government managed schools (53 percent). About 50 percent of Primary schools arranged medical

**Table B28**  
**Schools that Received and Utilized TLM Grant : 2008-09\***

School Category	Grant Received			Grant Utilized		
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Primary Only	72.48	73.05	64.90	93.19	69.71	60.81
Primary with Upper Primary	78.92	80.06	70.46	94.18	76.59	67.31
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	58.31	65.00	36.22	96.29	63.36	34.61
Upper Primary Only	68.85	69.06	65.97	93.13	66.72	62.79
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	48.15	47.68	50.19	94.45	45.39	46.61
<b>All Schools (2008-09)</b>	<b>71.53</b>	<b>72.32</b>	<b>63.14</b>	<b>93.69</b>	<b>69.15</b>	<b>59.51</b>
All Schools (2007-08)	66.59	70.29	41.30	93.52	93.39	94.26
Number of Govt. Aided Schools Covered in 2008-09	7,92,585	7,32,277	60,305	-	-	-
Number of Govt. Aided Schools Covered in 2007-08	8,28,262	7,64,463	63,792	-	-	-

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

**Table B29**  
**Number of Instructional Days\***

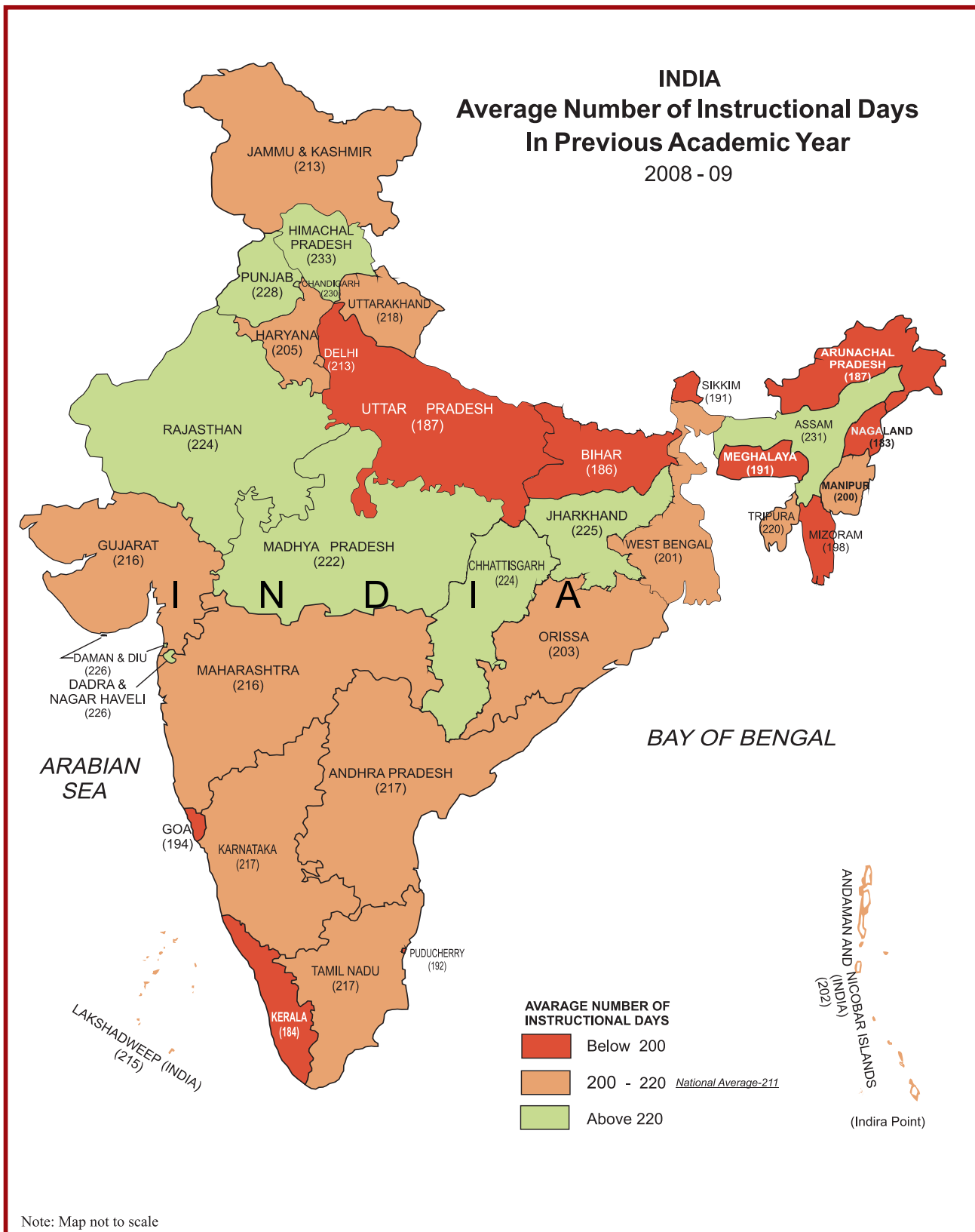
School Category	Number of Days				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Schools	All Private Schools
Primary Only	211	212	202	216	174
Primary with Upper Primary	212	214	204	216	202
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary	207	209	204	209	206
Upper Primary Only	205	205	202	208	194
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	216	217	211	218	212
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>192</b>

\* In previous academic year.

## Medical Check-up in Schools

Altogether, about 53 percent (all categories) of

check-up in 2007-08. The percentage of such schools was higher in the case of Elementary schools (65 percent), integrated Higher Secondary schools (66



Map 2.10

percent), and Upper Primary with Secondary and Higher Secondary schools (51 percent). Only 44 percent of Upper Primary schools arranged medical check-up.

The states, such as Delhi (84 percent), Gujarat (92 percent), Maharashtra (85 percent), Rajasthan (77 percent) and Tamil Nadu (89 percent) arranged medical check-up in majority of their schools (all categories). About 51 percent of schools in Uttarakhand and 53 percent in Andhra Pradesh also arranged medical check-up. On the other hand, majority of schools in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and West Bengal did not arrange medical check-up for their children. About 85 percent of Primary schools in Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu carried out medical check-up in schools as compared to 6.32 percent of schools in Assam and 4.05 percent in Manipur. In Kerala also, more than 62 percent of Primary schools provided for medical check-up in schools. More than 83 percent of 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,

**“About 85 percent of Primary schools in Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu carried out medical check-up in schools as compared to 6.32 percent of schools in Assam and 4.05 percent in Manipur”**

the number of Government and Aided 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 Government and Aided 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 2007-08. The utilization pattern suggests that the states have utilized about 90 percent of the funds allotted, both under the school development and TLM grants.

A marked increase in the number of schools that received school development grant may be noticed during the previous year. Compared to 8,56,386 schools that received development grant in 2006-07, the corresponding figure in 2007-08 was as high as 8,82,745

**Table B30**  
**Distribution of Schools by Number of Instructional Days\***

School Category	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	8.51	6.77	3.75	7.64	3.44	8.73
126 to 150 Days	0.27	0.15	0.08	0.18	0.09	0.25
151 to 175	0.34	0.13	0.15	0.25	0.17	0.31
176 to 200	3.16	2.35	2.91	2.10	3.00	3.39
201 to 225	30.74	26.07	13.47	18.90	18.50	31.23
226 to 250	49.65	43.03	17.78	37.60	30.06	51.36
250 Days & Above	7.34	6.31	2.94	3.60	2.92	7.17

\* In previous academic year.

Government and Aided schools (Table B27). 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 rural areas (80.50 percent) than that in urban areas (70.90 percent). More than 79 percent of schools (all categories) under government and aided management received school development grants in 2007-08 compared to 81 percent of Government and Aided Primary schools. Further, it has been observed that barring Tamil Nadu, none of the other States/UTs could provide school development grant to 98 percent of schools. However, the percentage of such schools in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Lakshadweep was above 90 percent in 2007-08. About 88 percent of schools in Haryana also received school development grant.

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 87 percent of the total independent Elementary schools received development grant compared to 63 percent of integrated Higher Secondary, 75 percent of independent Upper Primary and 59 percent of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Further, it is observed that the percentage of Primary schools that received school development grant has been much higher in rural areas (81.36 percent) than in urban areas (74.22 percent). In a number of states, the percentage of such schools was found to be well above the all-India average (80.86 percent). In Daman and Diu all (100 percent) schools received development grant. However, in Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Andaman and Nicobar and Gujarat, the percentage of Primary schools that received development grant was above 90 percent.

### **Teaching-Learning Material (TLM) Grant**

Unlike the school development grant, the number of schools that received TLM grant decreased over the previous year. However, the number of schools that received TLM grant has been a much lower than the number of schools that received development grant (Table B27 and B28). The number of schools that

received TLM grant was 7,92,585, that is, 71.53 percent of all types of schools that impart Elementary education in the country. Further, the percentage of schools that received TLM grant in 2007-08 has been much lower in urban areas (63.14 percent) than in rural areas (72.32 percent). About 95 percent of schools in Dadra and Nagar Haveli received TLM grant which is also the highest amongst all the States/UTs, the lowest being 5.91 percent in Andhra Pradesh. The percentage of such schools is also high at above 92 percent in Kerala, Nagaland, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh.

About 5,33,476 Primary schools, that is, 72.48 percent of the total schools, received TLM grant in 2007-08. Against 73.05 percent of Primary schools in rural areas, the percentage of schools that received TLM grant in urban areas was only 64.90. About 78.92 percent of Elementary schools also received TLM grant. Not only Primary and Upper Primary schools, but a few Secondary and Higher Secondary schools also received the grant during the year 2007-08. 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, about 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.

Apart from school and facility indicators presented above, the average number of instructional days and distribution of schools by number of instructional days have also been analysed (Table B29 and Table B30).

### **Number of Instructional Days**

It has been observed that on an average a school imparting elementary education in 2007-08 functioned for about 211 days which is exactly the same as was in the previous year. Not much difference is noticed in the number of instructional days in schools located in the rural (212 days) and urban areas (203 days). All government schools functioned for 216 days compared to 195 days working in schools run by private management.

The lowest number of instructional days a school (all schools) functioned was 83 days in Nagaland, followed by 184 days in Kerala; the highest number of 233 days in Himachal Pradesh followed by 230 days in Chandigarh and 231 days in Assam. State-specific analysis reveals that in a few states, the average number of instructional days was a bit lower than the national average of 211 days (633 districts). (Table B29). Bihar (186 days), Puducherry (192 days), Sikkim (191 days), Meghalaya (191 days) and Nagaland (183 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.

The majority of schools (62.94 percent) from where the DISE data has been received in 2008-09 are the Primary schools which functioned for about 211 days. However, the figures were low at 185 days in Bihar, 186 days in Kerala, 182 days in Nagaland, 191 days in Sikkim and 192 days in Meghalaya. Primary schools under Private management could function only for 174 days compared to 194 days in the case of independent Upper Primary schools. The highest number of days for which a Primary school functioned was 239 days in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, which is also true for other type of schools. The lowest number of days a school functioned across 35 States/UTs and school types was 205 days in the case of Upper Primary only schools. This is true for both rural (205 days) and urban (202 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 8.73 percent of schools (all categories) functioned for 125 or less number of days during the academic year 2007-08; the percentage being 8.51, the highest across the school categories was in the case of Primary. On the

other hand, above 50 percent (51.36 percent) of total schools functioned for 226 to 250 days compared to 7.17 percent for 250 and more days which is quite similar to the same in the case of all categories of schools. So far as Primary schools are concerned more than 80 percent schools functioned for more than 200 days in a year, on the other hand about nine percent of such schools functioned for less than 125 days and another 0.27 percent between 126 and 150 days. Almost 50 percent of Primary schools functioned between 226 and 250 days during the academic year 2007-08.

### 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 a 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. Even though student-classroom ratio has improved, in many schools, more than 40 pupils sit in one classroom and a few others do not have a regular Headmaster. 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, as the same has gained significance in view of the RTE provisions.