

ASSESSMENT OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR PRIMARY & UPPER PRIMARY EDUCATION IN MUSLIM PRE-DOMINANT AREAS

*Conducted for the Ministry of Human Resource Development with the
support of Educational Consultants India Ltd*



**Department of Social Work,
Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
2013**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development had commissioned the national study on “*Assessment of Facilities available for Primary and Upper Primary Education in Muslim Predominant Areas*” to be conducted in 28 districts of 13 States. The terms of reference including the objectives of the study were framed by the Department of School Education and Literacy and Department of Social Work, Jamia Millia Islamia was asked to coordinate the above study.

An Advisory Committee consisting of Profs (Ms) Snehlata Shukla, Prof M Z Khan, Prof S M I A Zaidi and Prof A B L Srivastava was constituted to advise on various aspects of the study. In addition, Prof R R Saxena, Prof Satveer Singh, Prof J K Gupta and others have helped in the various stages of the study. I sincerely thank them for their constant support and encouragement. The Advisory Committee along with partners helped in the development of the sampling plan, the various tools, template for the data entry, analysis plan and report template. Agencies were hired for the translation of the tools, collection of data, data entry and analysis and submission of state reports.

This report presents the situation in respect of 25 districts of 12 states as data from West Bengal could not be received in the proper format. The report is presented in eight chapters alongwith an executive summary. Tables etc have been appended in the end to facilitate reading.

I am thankful to the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development for providing me an opportunity to coordinate this critical study. I would especially like to thank the Secretary, Ms Anita Kaul, the Director, Mr Ariz Ahmed and Mr A K Tiwari, Under Secretary for facilitating the study. The Study was coordinated by the TSG, Ed CIL. I am indebted to Prof A B L Srivastava , Chief Consultant for his constant guidance and support and to Shri M L Goel, Project Manager , Ed CIL for his facilitation of the various aspects of the study. I am also thankful to the various agencies that have facilitated the study. Doubtless, without their hard work, this study would not have been possible.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Context and background of the study; States selected for the study; Role of Jamia Millia Islamia; Selection of district(s) for the study

1.1.1 Context and background of the study

To achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education (UEE), the Government of India launched from time to time several programmes such as Operation Blackboard, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, launched in 2001, covered the entire country and extended its scope from primary to upper primary level, that is, up to class 8. It aimed at providing educational facilities to all children of the age group 6 to below 14, with removal of all kinds of disparities and impediments to education. It also targeted for retention of all children in school up to class 8 and provided various inputs for improving the quality of education. SSA and subsequently implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act in 2009, made provision for giving priority to incentives for education of girls and socially deprived groups. One such group is that of Muslims who have, for various reasons, remained largely educationally backward. The districts with high concentration of Muslim population were identified and labeled as Special Focus Districts (SFD) for providing additional incentives for Muslim children. It was felt that a separate study in Muslim concentration Special Focus districts should be conducted to find out the present status of primary and upper primary education for Muslims in these districts. The proposed study has been conducted on a sample basis. The task of planning and coordinating this study at national level, was entrusted to Jamia Millia Islamia, a renowned University in Delhi by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), which had to get this study conducted in 13 states having large percentage of Muslims in some of the districts. The Technical Support Group for SSA set up under EdCIL by MHRD collaborated with Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) in developing the research design and tools for this study. Some agencies were identified by JMI for conducting this study at state level in each state. The Department of Social Work at the University with the help of an

Advisory Committee provided necessary guidance to the agencies selected for conducting the study in different states.

1.1.2 States and districts selected for the study

In the country, 88 minority concentration districts in 19 states were identified under SSA as Special Focus Districts having 20% or more Muslim population. Of these, four districts (two districts of Delhi, Hyderabad and Kolkata) are completely urban districts and known to have good access to elementary education. Therefore, these districts were excluded from the purview of the study. In addition smaller states/ UTs, namely Lakshadweep, Manipur and Pudducherry, each having one Muslim SFD were also excluded. Thus, from the remaining 81 districts belonging to 13 states, a sample of 28 districts (listed in Table 1.1) was drawn for conducting the study. The districts were selected from SFDs in different parts of each state. For selecting the sample of villages and towns, the sampling frame consisted of all the Muslim concentration villages and towns/cities of these districts.

The number of districts selected from different states varied between 1 and 3, except in Uttar Pradesh where 5 districts were selected. Table 1.1 gives the total number of special focus districts (Muslim concentration) along with number of districts selected in the sample in different states.

Table 1.1: Number of Selected Districts in different States

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of special focus districts	No. of selected districts	Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of special focus districts	No. of selected districts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Assam	13	3	8	Kerala	6	3
2	Bihar	7	3	9	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
3	Gujarat	2	1	10	Rajasthan	1	1
4	Haryana	1	1	11	Uttarakhand	2	1
5	Jammu & Kashmir	11	3	12	Uttar Pradesh	20	5
6	Jharkhand	5	2	13	West Bengal	11	3
7	Karnataka	1	1		Total	81	28

1.1.3 Role of Jamia Millia Islamia

Jamia Millia Islamia provided necessary help to the state agencies in the following ways:

- (i) Developed schedules for data collection in collaboration with Research Evaluation and Studies Unit (RESU) of the Technical Support Group for SSA and in consultation with the participating agencies and made the same available to them.
- (ii) Provided an official letter to help the agencies in getting access to schools
- (iii) Provided guidelines for data collection and data analysis plan to the agencies.
- (iv) Sampling of the villages, towns, schools and Madrasahs within each selected district was done centrally and the list of selected units was provided to the agencies.
- (v) Provided data entry template to the agencies.
- (vi) Provided structure of the report to each agency.

1.2 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- (i) To assess availability of schooling facility including Maktabas, Madrasahs, EGS (special training centres) & AIE centres in Muslim concentration areas for primary and upper stages within the rural habitations and wards of selected towns/cities in different population slabs.
- (ii) To find out whether there has been significant improvement in enrolment and retention of Muslim girls at primary and upper primary level during the last 3 years.
- (iii) To assess whether and to what extent SSA inputs have been made available to Madrasahs and Maktabas
- (iv) To find out perception of parents about schooling facilities for Muslim children, especially girls.
- (v) To assess whether and to what extent SSA inputs provided specially for Muslim community are utilized at the village level and in schools.

1.3 Demographic features; literacy rate with focus on Muslim population; Out-of-school children (total & Muslim)

1.3.1 Demographic features

Table 1.2 gives population, sex ratio and literacy rate in the sampled districts of selected states. It may be observed from the table that as per 2011 Census, India had a population of 1,210,193,422 with 623,724,248 males and 586,469,174 (48.5%) females. The corresponding population figures for the sampled districts together were 56,872,283 (total population), 29,332,034 (males) and 27,540,249 (females) respectively. The sex ratio for these districts was 939 as against 940 for the country. Further, sampled districts of Kerala had the highest sex-ratio of 1099 while it was the lowest in Rajasthan (852).

Table 1.2: Population, Sex Ratio and Literacy Rate in Sampled Districts

State	Persons	Males	Females	% of females	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
India	1,210,193,422	623,724,248	586,469,174	48.5	940	74.0
Assam	5,991,640	3,059,375	2,932,265	48.9	958	70.3
Bihar	9,817,640	5,124,873	4,692,767	47.8	916	54.0
Gujarat	1,551,019	805,707	745,312	48.1	925	81.5
Haryana	1,089,406	571,480	517,926	47.5	906	56.1
Jammu & Kashmir	1,367,018	725,453	641,565	46.9	884	64.8
Jharkhand	1,612,357	822,020	790,337	49.0	961	56.5
Karnataka	2,089,649	1,034,714	1,054,935	50.5	1020	88.6
Kerala	8,419,230	4,011,601	4,407,629	52.4	1099	93.2
Madhya Pradesh	2,371,061	1,236,130	1,134,931	47.9	918	80.4
Rajasthan	669,919	361,708	308,211	46.0	852	57.2
Uttar Pradesh	20,002,922	10,573,678	9,429,244	47.1	892	71.6
Uttarakhand	1,890,422	1,005,295	885,127	46.8	880	73.4
Total	56,872,283	29,332,034	27,540,249	48.4	939	71.9

1.3.2 Literacy rate with focus on Muslim population

Literacy rate is an important indicator which is worked out in every census. According to population census, a person is considered literate if she or he can read and write with understanding in any language. It is seen from Table 1.2 that the literacy rate in the country was 74.0. The corresponding figure for the total of sampled districts was only 71.9. Among the sampled districts, the highest literacy rate was recorded for the districts of Kerala (93.2) and the lowest for the districts of Bihar (54.0).

1.3.3 Out-of-school children (total & Muslim)

Distribution of out-of-school children by gender and social group in different age-groups for sampled districts (combined) according to the latest household survey conducted by the respective states is presented in Table 1.3. Every state conducts such survey every year usually with the help of teachers to find out the children for whom schooling facility is required. It may be mentioned that the data in respect of Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Uttarakhand was found either incomplete or inconsistent and therefore, not included in this table. It is seen from the table that the total number of out-of-school children in the age-group 6 to below 14 years for the sampled districts together was 107078 of which 53.4% were girls. The corresponding percentage for Muslim girls was 53.2% which was almost the same as that for non-Muslim girls (53.5%). Further, the percentage of girls among the out-of-school children belonging to Muslim community in the age-group 6 to below 11 years (47.4%) was lower compared to that among non-Muslim children (52.9%). But the position is reversed in the case of out-of school children in the age-group 11 to below 14 years where the percentage of girls among the out-of-school Muslim children (57.3%) was higher than that among non-Muslim children (54.2%).

The table further reveals that the percentage of girls among the out-of-school Muslim children was higher than the corresponding percentage among the non-Muslim out-of-school children in the age-group 6 to below 14 years in Assam, Haryana, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh but the position is reversed in the case of remaining states where the percentage of girls among the out-of-school Muslim children was lower than the corresponding percentage among the non-Muslim out-of-school children.

Table 1.3: Number of out of school children identified through the latest household survey

State	Category	6 to below 11 years			11 to below 14 years			6 to below 14 years		
		Total	Girls	% of Girls	Total	Girls	% of Girls	Total	Girls	% of Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Assam	Total	8169	3756	46.0	6389	2876	45.0	14558	6632	45.6
	Muslims	5152	2494	48.4	4123	1803	43.7	9275	4297	46.3
	Non-Muslims	3017	1262	41.8	2266	1073	47.4	5283	2335	44.2
Bihar	Total	16957	8332	49.1	14467	6821	47.1	31424	15153	48.2
	Muslims	10508	4902	46.7	9398	3995	42.5	19906	8897	44.7
	Non-Muslims	6449	3430	53.2	5069	2826	55.8	11518	6256	54.3
Gujarat	Total	407	198	48.6	957	513	53.6	1364	711	52.1
	Muslims	45	17	37.8	122	63	51.6	167	80	47.9
	Non-Muslims	362	181	50.0	835	450	53.9	1197	631	52.7
Haryana	Total	771	462	59.9	19496	13567	69.6	20267	14029	69.2
	Muslims	650	371	57.1	16420	11561	70.4	17070	11932	69.9
	Non-Muslims	121	91	75.2	3076	2006	65.2	3197	2097	65.6
Jharkhand	Total	2499	1242	49.7	1624	784	48.3	4123	2026	49.1
	Muslims	669	323	48.3	500	223	44.6	1169	546	46.7
	Non-Muslims	1830	919	50.2	1124	561	49.9	2954	1480	50.1
Karnataka	Total	68	29	42.6	69	19	27.5	137	48	35.0
	Muslims	9	4	44.4	7	2	28.6	16	6	37.5
	Non-Muslims	59	25	42.4	62	17	27.4	121	42	34.7
Madhya Pradesh	Total	908	434	47.8	656	443	67.5	1564	877	56.1
	Muslims	219	135	61.6	184	102	55.4	403	237	58.8
	Non-Muslims	689	299	43.4	472	341	72.2	1161	640	55.1
Rajasthan	Total	12137	6764	55.7	4450	2051	46.1	16587	8815	53.1
	Muslims	3776	1802	47.7	569	220	38.7	4345	2022	46.5
	Non-Muslims	8361	4962	59.3	3881	1831	47.2	12242	6793	55.5
Uttar Pradesh	Total	8631	4253	49.3	8423	4590	54.5	17054	8843	51.9
	Muslims	2081	909	43.7	1767	997	56.4	3848	1906	49.5
	Non-Muslims	6550	3344	51.1	6656	3593	54.0	13206	6937	52.5
Total	Total	50547	25470	50.4	56531	31664	56.0	107078	57134	53.4
	Muslims	23109	10957	47.4	33090	18966	57.3	56199	29923	53.2
	Non-	27438	14513	52.9	23441	12698	54.2	50879	27211	53.5

Note: Data about out-of-school Muslim and non-Muslim children in Ghaziabad district and out-of-school Muslim children in Bareilly district was not available and therefore, not included. The source of data is the Annual Work Plan and Budget submitted by the states every year.

Data in respect of Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Uttarakhand was found either incomplete or inconsistent and therefore, not included in this table.

1.4 Educational Scenario in the sampled districts particularly with reference to Muslims; State level and district-wise information on total enrolment and percentage of Muslims in the enrolment by gender for all districts of the state.

This section deals with the existing position of primary and upper schools, teachers posted in these schools and enrolment at primary and upper primary levels in the year 2010-11 in the entire sampled districts. This information has been provided by the concerned states.

1.4.1 Primary and Upper primary schools and teachers in schools

Table 1.4 shows that the total number of primary and upper primary schools in the 25 sampled districts together was 29396, and 14723 respectively. Of the total primary schools, 71.7% were government schools. The corresponding percentage for upper primary schools was 67.1%.

Table 1.4 also gives management-wise distribution of teachers in position, along with percentage of Muslim teachers, in entire primary and upper primary schools of sampled districts. It is observed from the table that the teachers working in government primary schools constituted 71.3% of the total number of teachers in primary schools of the sampled districts whereas in upper primary schools the corresponding percentage was only 63.9%. The table further reveals that the percentage of Muslim teachers in government primary schools of the sampled districts was 19% as against only 16.4% in private primary schools. The corresponding percentages of Muslim teachers in government and private upper primary schools were 19.3% and 9% respectively. In Gujarat, Kerala and Rajasthan not a single Muslim teacher was reported to be working in any sampled primary or upper primary school while there was no Muslim teacher in sampled upper primary schools in Uttarakhand.

1.4.2 Enrolment of Muslim and Non-Muslim children by gender in sampled districts

Enrolment at primary stage in the year 2011-12 for the sampled districts of every selected state is presented in Table 1.5. The table shows that the total enrolment in primary classes in government schools of the 25 sampled districts put together was 4,109,764 of which 38% were Muslims. The corresponding figures for private schools were 2,313,926 and 14.7% respectively.

**Table 1.4: Number of Schools according to School Category and Management
as on 30th September 2011**

State	Item	Primary schools		Upper Primary schools	
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam	No. of schools	5412	198	1023	112
	Total No. of teachers	10408	1081	6344	701
	% of Muslim teachers	35.9	51.9	39.6	50.2
Bihar	No. of schools	3677	4	2412	266
	Total No. of teachers	20081	12	12851	1999
	% of Muslim teachers	34.8	25.0	51.3	33.6
Gujarat	No. of schools	241	29	708	204
	Total No. of teachers	688	151	4890	2050
	% of Muslim teachers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haryana	No. of schools	548	10	346	120
	Total No. of teachers	2072	66	1106	1293
	% of Muslim teachers	34.7	22.7	20.9	27.5
Jammu & Kashmir	No. of schools	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total No. of teachers	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	% of Muslim teachers	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Jharkhand	No. of schools	1365	55	695	36
	Total No. of teachers	2530	224	2859	369
	% of Muslim teachers	20.2	16.5	17.8	18.4
Karnataka	No. of schools	280	17	653	212
	Total No. of teachers	550	53	3952	1254
	% of Muslim teachers	2.7	5.7	2.4	1.7
Kerala	No. of schools	199	347	134	238
	Total No. of teachers	9309	8426	10128	8593
	% of Muslim teachers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	No. of schools	839	269	372	923
	Total No. of teachers	3497	2158	1444	7653
	% of Muslim teachers	8.0	8.2	9.5	7.7
Rajasthan	No. of schools	911	77	467	137
	Total No. of teachers	1274	291	2057	985
	% of Muslim teachers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	No. of schools	6938	6681	2887	2240
	Total No. of teachers	15249	12744	6655	2561
	% of Muslim teachers	2.3	29.0	0.7	24.2
Uttarakhand	No. of schools	676	623	180	358
	Total No. of teachers	2187	2139	618	2373
	% of Muslim teachers	11.8	0.0	9.4	0.0
Total	No. of schools	21086	8310	9877	4846
	Total No. of teachers	67845	27345	52904	29831
	% of Muslim teachers	19.0	16.4	19.3	9.0

Source: Information provided by the state against Item 5 of Sch. 2.

**Table 1.5: Enrolment at Primary Stage by Management and type of Schools
as on 30th September 2011 in Sampled Districts**

State	School/ Madrasah	Total enrolment	% of Muslims	% of girls	% of girls among Muslim students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam (3)	Govt. school	783710	73.1	50.1	50.1
	Private school	50138	53.8	44.3	43.5
	Madrasah	7689	99.5	44.7	44.7
Bihar (3)	Govt. school	1505364	27.8	49.2	48.3
	Private school	4168	6.8	54.0	31.2
	Madrasah	59408	86.6	52.2	51.4
Gujarat (1)	Govt. school	97408	18.5	49.5	51.1
	Private school	52152	29.5	43.9	46.1
	Madrasah	-	-	-	-
Haryana (1)	Govt. school	156761	76.2	46.7	46.1
	Private school	24198	55.8	30.7	26.4
	Madrasah	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jammu & Kashmir (3)	Govt. school	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Private school	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Madrasah	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jharkhand (2)	Govt. school	210976	33.7	48.9	49.4
	Private school	21392	12.7	41.6	45.0
	Madrasah	9877	100.0	53.5	53.5
Karnataka (1)	Govt. school	72681	35.7	49.3	49.8
	Private school	35793	26.7	48.3	49.2
	Madrasah	-	-	-	-
Kerala (3)	Govt. school	121612	36.0	50.2	49.3
	Private school	319486	31.2	49.6	49.5
	Madrasah	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh (1)	Govt. school	91709	13.3	52.4	50.6
	Private school	124439	14.6	44.6	48.0
	Madrasah	36607	100.0	51.7	51.7
Rajasthan (1)	Govt. school	83386	37.6	48.3	57.5
	Private school	23934	8.4	32.5	22.6
	Madrasah	4442	92.3	44.9	46.3
Uttar Pradesh (5)	Govt. school	893918	22.6	51.2	51.1
	Private school	1551912	7.8	46.0	41.7
	Madrasah	20035	94.4	43.3	43.5
Uttarakhand (1)	Govt. school	92239	47.9	51.2	51.2
	Private school	106314	29.0	40.9	38.6
	Madrasah	18936	93.4	44.7	45.5
Total (25)	Govt. school	4109764	38.0	49.8	49.6
	Private school	2313926	14.7	45.8	43.9
	Madrasah	156994	93.2	49.5	49.4

Source: Information provided by the state on Item 4 of Sch. 2.

Girls constituted 49.8% of the total enrolment in primary classes in government schools as against 45.8% in private schools. Further, the percentage of girls among the total Muslim students in primary classes studying in government schools was 49.6% while the corresponding percentage in the case of Muslim students studying in private schools was only 43.9%. This indicates that the majority of parents of Muslim as well as non-Muslim children prefer to send their male child to a private school and the female child to a government school.

Table 1.5 further reveals that the total number of children studying in primary classes in recognized Madrasahs in 2011-12 was 156,994 of which 93.2% were Muslims. The percentage of girls among the Muslim students was 49.4%.

Table 1.6 gives enrolment at upper primary stage in the year 2011-12 for the sampled districts of the selected states. It is observed from the table that the total enrolment in upper primary classes in government schools of the sampled districts was 1,418,320 of which 36.3% were Muslims. The corresponding figures in private schools were 959,784 and 22.5% respectively. Girls constituted 51% of the total enrolment in upper primary classes in government schools as against 45.3% in private schools. Further, the percentage of girls among the total Muslim students in upper primary classes studying in government schools was 51.6% as against the corresponding percentage of only 45.5% in the case of private schools.

From the above discussion it can be concluded that the majority of parents of Muslim as well as non-Muslim children prefer to send their male child to a private school and the female child to a government school.

Table 1.6 further reveals that the total enrolment in upper primary classes in recognized Madrasahs in 2011-12 was 91,622 of which 92.7% were Muslims. The percentage of girls among the Muslim students was 52.9%.

**Table 1.6: Enrolment at Upper Primary Stage by Management and type of Schools
as on 30th September 2011 in Sampled Districts**

State	School/ Madrasah	Total enrolment	% of Muslims	% of girls	% of girls among Muslim students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Assam (3)	Govt. school	404411	64.8	54.3	55.7
	Private school	19516	51.9	44.7	44.4
	Madrasah	42888	93.0	56.6	57.0
Bihar (3)	Govt. school	355703	24.9	47.8	46.2
	Private school	4164	23.1	50.6	52.5
	Madrasah	25579	86.4	51.7	51.1
Gujarat (1)	Govt. school	44989	19.8	49.9	53.5
	Private school	24309	28.9	43.6	45.7
	Madrasah	-	-	-	-
Haryana (1)	Govt. school	39129	66.9	38.5	33.1
	Private school	10662	62.3	23.8	22.8
	Madrasah	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jammu & Kashmir (3)	Govt. school	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Private school	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Madrasah	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jharkhand (2)	Govt. school	72262	29.6	50.1	53.3
	Private school	6727	12.9	44.2	64.8
	Madrasah	3977	100.0	55.5	55.5
Karnataka (1)	Govt. school	48248	38.3	48.4	48.5
	Private school	31982	24.6	47.7	47.1
	Madrasah	-	-	-	-
Kerala (3)	Govt. school	109361	32.7	48.6	48.5
	Private school	245293	23.5	47.4	49.4
	Madrasah	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh (1)	Govt. school	46741	10.4	56.2	55.9
	Private school	107790	7.9	45.7	44.9
	Madrasah	11715	100.0	48.3	48.3
Rajasthan (1)	Govt. school	23054	15.4	41.0	30.4
	Private school	7596	7.2	28.8	19.1
	Madrasah	185	100.0	17.3	17.3
Uttar Pradesh (5)	Govt. school	248251	14.2	54.1	51.9
	Private school	467694	23.3	45.2	45.3
	Madrasah	6064	98.2	41.3	41.3
Uttarakhand (1)	Govt. school	26171	37.1	54.3	53.1
	Private school	34051	20.6	39.7	36.6
	Madrasah	1214	91.0	46.7	45.8
Total (25)	Govt. school	1418320	36.3	51.0	51.6
	Private school	959784	22.5	45.3	45.5
	Madrasah	91622	92.7	52.9	52.9

Source: Information provided by the state on Item 4 of Sch. 2.

1.5 Review of earlier Studies/ Reports

(a) Baseline Survey of Minority Concentration Districts: An Overview of the Findings by Shri D. Narasimha Reddy for Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India (GOI) had identified 90 Minority concentrated districts (MCDs) using eight indicators of socio-economic development and amenities based on 2001 census data. A baseline survey of all the MCDs in the country had been conducted in 2008 to explore development deficits in the availability of basic amenities and infrastructural facilities. The survey was sponsored by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) had been assigned the task of coordinating the entire project. On the basis of the findings of these surveys an overview paper was written by Shri D. Narasimha Reddy for ICSSR. In fact, this overview paper does not summarize the findings of the MCD survey reports. Its main objective was “to examine whether these district level assessments help in discerning any pattern across the districts in terms of the indicators analyzed in the individual MCDs”. Some important observations in respect of MCDs of individual states put together are given below.

1. The survey results confirm that in MCDs as a whole, the sex ratio of the Muslim community was higher than that of the Hindu in all the selected states except in Jammu & Kashmir where it was compared with Buddhists and was reported to be lower among the Muslims.
2. For the six and above age group, the average literacy levels for all the MCDs of individual states put together shows that it was higher for the Hindus than the Muslim community in all the selected states except Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh.
3. According to the survey, dropout rate in the age-group 5-15 years was marginally higher for Muslims than for the Hindus in most of the states.
4. The percentage of ‘never enrolled’ children in the age-group 5-15 years was higher among Muslims compared to among Hindus.
5. The MCDs in most of the states show that average size of the family of the minority community is larger compared to that of Hindus.

(b) The Government of India constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Sachar in 2005 for preparation of a Report on the Social, Economic and Educational Status of Muslim Community of India and to suggest various welfare measures for Minorities. The Committee submitted its report in November 2006. **Mohamed Shafi Qureshi** compiled various observations and recommendations made in this report in 2010. The major points covered in the report are:

1. The literacy rate among Muslims (59.1%) in 2001 was far below the National average (65.1%) and other SRCs (70.8%).
2. State level estimates suggest that the literacy gap between Muslims and the general average is greater in urban areas and for women.
3. As many as 25% of Muslim children in the 6-14 year age group have either never attended school or have dropped out. Muslims have the highest dropout rate in the country.
4. Since artisanship is a dominant activity among Muslims, therefore technical training needs to be imparted to even those who may not have completed schooling.
5. While some progress has been made over a period of time, disparities exist and the current generation of Muslims is lagging behind in the field of education.
6. The gap between Muslims and other Socio-Religion Categories (SRCs) increases as the level of education increases.
7. Muslims are at a greater disadvantage at the higher secondary level education in both rural and urban areas and for both males and females.
8. Only 3% of Muslim children among the school going age go to Madrasahs.
9. The State must fulfill its obligation to provide affordable high quality school education through the formal education system.
10. Despite the positive recommendations of various Committees, in many States, there is dearth of facilities for teaching Urdu.

11. In view of a large number of children with Urdu as their mother tongue Urdu should be taught, as an elective subject, up-till graduation.

12. The gaps across all levels of education between Muslims and other Socio-Religion Categories (SRCs) are higher in urban areas and for women. Muslim parents are not averse to modern or mainstream education and sending their children to the affordable Government schools. Therefore, the notion that Muslims prefer only Madrasah education is wrong.

1.6 Facilities and Incentive schemes (SSA and of state govt, if any); beneficiaries of these schemes (total and Muslims); mention of SPQEM and IDMI schemes of GOI for Madrasahs and coverage of Madrasahs if the state has these schemes; Teaching of Urdu.

1.6.1 Facilities and Incentive schemes

Table 1.7 gives the number of beneficiaries of different incentives/ facilities provided to children in primary classes of sampled districts in the selected states. The table shows that free textbooks in primary classes were given to 2,416,734 boys and 2,003,469 girls. Amongst boys 28.2% were Muslims while the corresponding figure amongst girls was 32.4%. Among the states, the percentage of Muslim children among those who received free textbooks was highest in Assam (65.3% among boys and 68.2% among girls) and Haryana (67.3% among boys and 61.4% among girls).

Free uniforms were supplied to 843,178 boys and 1,107,061 girls. The percentage of Muslim beneficiaries amongst boys was 35.4% as against only 29.4% amongst girls. In the states of Jharkhand and Kerala, scholarship was not given to any student in the sampled districts.

Scholarships were provided to 401,179 boys and 309,197 girls of whom 12.6% amongst boys and 17.2% amongst girls belonged to Muslim community. Among the states, the scholarship was given to the students in the sampled districts of only 5 states, namely, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

The facilities of free transport was given to 1115 boys (1.3% Muslim) and 1058 girls (0.6% Muslim); escorting children to school to 1148 boys (1.1% Muslim) and 1112 girls (0.4% Muslim) and hostels to 426 boys (0.9% Muslim) and 563 girls (0.5% Muslim).

Table 1.7: Beneficiaries of different incentives/facilities at primary stage in sampled districts in 2010-11

State	Beneficiaries	Free Textbooks		Free Uniform		Scholarship	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Assam	Total	365243	366413	156265	177527	0	0
	% of Muslims	65.3	68.2	78.7	74.6	-	-
Bihar	Total	732667	713422	420596	412601	0	0
	% of Muslims	29.2	28.9	32.5	32.8	-	-
Gujarat	Total	49164	48244	38853	38319	38853	38319
	% of Muslims	17.9	19.1	9.1	14.4	9.1	14.4
Haryana	Total	73435	58998	70681	52731	0	0
	% of Muslims	67.3	61.4	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	Total	84173	77821	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	29.6	30.8	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	Total	5963	5735	5084	4853	420	442
	% of Muslims	24.9	21.6	22.9	19.6	1.2	3.6
Kerala	Total	372570	184125	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	16.3	16.5	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	Total	43697	48012	43697	48012	0	0
	% of Muslims	13.8	12.9	13.8	12.9	-	-
Rajasthan	Total	43101	40285	13	255	241	193
	% of Muslims	30.9	44.8	100	76.5	99.6	98.4
Uttar Pradesh	Total	587319	398549	82530	323306	326464	233027
	% of Muslims	7.5	11.5	5.9	6.6	9.7	13.6
Uttarakhand	Total	59402	61865	25459	49457	35201	37216
	% of Muslims	35.6	35.3	90.7	48.4	42.3	41.9
Total	Total	2416734	2003469	843178	1107061	401179	309197
	% of Muslims	28.2	32.4	35.4	29.4	12.6	17.2

Source: Information given by the state against Item 7 of Sch. 2.

Table 1.7 (Contd.): Beneficiaries of different incentives/facilities at primary stage in sampled districts in 2010-11

State	Beneficiaries	Free Transport		Escorts		Hostels	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Assam	Total	1071	1029	1115	1085	0	0
	% of Muslims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Bihar	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Total	35	24	22	25	0	0
	% of Muslims	28.6	16.7	27.3	16.0	-	-
Haryana	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	Total	0	0	0	0	166	0
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Karnataka	Total	0	0	0	0	231	392
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	Total	0	0	0	0	0	144
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
Rajasthan	Total	0	0	0	0	29	27
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	13.8	7.4
Uttar Pradesh	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	Total	9	5	11	2	0	0
	% of Muslims	44.4	40.0	63.6	50.0	-	-
Total	Total	1115	1058	1148	1112	426	563
	% of Muslims	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.5

Source: Information given by the state against Item 7 of Sch. 2.

It is seen from Table 1.8 that out of 946,434 boys getting free textbooks at upper primary stage 20.9% were Muslims while 24.9% of the total 728,390 girls belonged to Muslim community. The total number of boys and girls who got free uniform was 288,996 and 320,293 respectively of whom about one-third boys as well as girls were Muslim. Out of 130,918 boys who received scholarship, 9.2% were Muslim. The corresponding percentage for Muslim girls was 11.2%.

Free transport facility to children was not available in any sampled district. Escort facility also was not available in the sampled districts except in Haridwar of Uttarakhand state where this facility was provided to only two Muslim girls. Hostel facility to students was available only in 5 states, namely, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand.

Table 1.8: Beneficiaries of different incentives/facilities at upper primary stage in sampled districts in 2010-11

State	Beneficiaries	Free Textbooks		Free Uniform		Scholarship	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Assam	Total	84118	103909	69425	72286	0	0
	% of Muslims	56.7	61.9	60.1	67.3	-	-
Bihar	Total	194883	177428	110357	105313	0	0
	% of Muslims	26.9	26.2	28.8	29.9	-	-
Gujarat	Total	22526	22463	10526	10463	10526	10463
	% of Muslims	18.4	21.2	23.6	27.4	23.6	27.4
Haryana	Total	16861	8194	15307	6400	0	0
	% of Muslims	51.8	33.9	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	Total	25282	22974	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	24.3	25.2	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	Total	52287	50316	33944	32854	2439	2675
	% of Muslims	33.1	34.2	36.8	38.3	10.2	12.2
Kerala	Total	312171	151087	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	13.4	14.2	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	Total	20460	26281	20460	26281	1569	2107
	% of Muslims	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.3	18.4	21.2
Rajasthan	Total	13612	9442	94	425	736	503
	% of Muslims	18.1	11.4	16	23.1	25.4	13.9
Uttar Pradesh	Total	192481	143290	17306	52640	109817	89913
	% of Muslims	5.9	7.5	4.8	2.4	6.4	7.4
Uttarakhand	Total	11753	13006	11577	13631	5831	7039
	% of Muslims	30.2	30.1	42.3	36	31	31.4
Total	Total	946434	728390	288996	320293	130918	112700
	% of Muslims	20.9	24.9	33.4	32.6	9.2	11.2

Source: Information given by the state against Item 7 of Sch. 2.

Table 1.8 (Contd.): Beneficiaries of different incentives/facilities at upper primary stage in sampled districts in 2010-11

State	Beneficiaries	Free Transport		Escorts		Hostels	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Assam	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	Total	0	0	0	0	122	133
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	15.0
Karnataka	Total	0	0	0	0	103	81
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	1.9	0
Kerala	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	Total	0	0	0	0	0	455
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	10.5
Rajasthan	Total	0	0	0	0	336	248
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	1.8	2.8
Uttar Pradesh	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	Total	0	0	0	2	0	340
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	100	-	5
Total	Total	0	0	0	2	561	1257
	% of Muslims	-	-	-	100	1.4	7.3

Source: Information given by the state against Item 7 of Sch. 2.

1.6.2 SPQEM and IDMI Schemes for Madrasahs

Scheme for providing quality education in Madrasahs (SPQEM), Infrastructure development for minority institutions (IDMI) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are centrally sponsored schemes which seek to bring about qualitative improvement in Madrasahs and schools to enable Muslim children attain standards of the national education system in formal education subjects. Table 1.9 gives the number of Madrasahs, in the sampled districts of selected states, which benefitted under these schemes. As mentioned earlier, there was no recognized Madrasah in Gujarat.

Information on this item was not given by the district level officers in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala. The table shows that the percentage of Madrasahs benefitted under SPQEM scheme was highest in Uttarakhand (65.2%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (14.5%) and Assam (9%). Under the scheme of Infrastructure development for minority institutions (IDMI), only 52 (2.4%) Madrasahs in the sampled districts were reported to be benefitted. Of these, 40 Madrasahs (9%) existed in Assam, 9 Madrasahs in Rajasthan, 2 Madrasahs in Bihar and only one Madrasah in Jharkhand. Further, the percentage of Madrasahs which benefitted under SSA was highest in Jharkhand (93.2%) followed by Bihar (74.8%), Uttar Pradesh (74.4%) and Assam (61.8%).

Table 1.9: Number and Percentage of Madrasahs benefitted from scheme for providing Quality Education in Madrasahs (SPQEM), Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI) and SarvaShiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

State	Total No. of recognized Madrasahs	SPQEM		IDMI		SSA	
		No	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Assam	445	40	9.0	40	9.0	275	61.8
Bihar	404	0	0.0	2	0.5	302	74.8
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jharkhand	44	1	2.3	1	2.3	41	93.2
Karnataka	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	852	-	-	-	-	335	39.3
Rajasthan	134	8	6.0	9	6.7	74	55.2
Uttar Pradesh	227	33	14.5	-	-	169	74.4
Uttarakhand	66	43	65.2	-	-	-	-
Total	2172	125	5.8	52	2.4	1196	55.1

Source: Item 6 of District Schedule 2.

1.6.3 Teaching of Urdu

Table 1.10 shows that there was a demand from Muslim parents for teaching of Urdu as a second language in 10 of the 22 sampled districts which had supplied information on this item by the

District Project Coordinators. These districts existed in Assam (1), Bihar (3), Haryana (1), Karnataka (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Rajasthan (1) and Uttar Pradesh (2). Urdu was being taught in 1947 schools at primary level and 1366 schools at upper primary level. The total number of teachers trained for teaching Urdu was 5822. Of these, 4655 (80%) teachers were teaching in Bihar.

Table 1.10: Information about demand for teaching of Urdu as second language, number of schools actually teaching Urdu and number of teachers trained for teaching Urdu

State	No. of sampled districts	Muslim parents demanded for teaching Urdu as 2nd language	Schools actually teaching Urdu		No. of teachers trained for teaching Urdu
			Primary level	Upper Primary level	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam	3	1	359	102	0
Bihar	3	3	971	562	4655
Gujarat	1	0	0	0	0
Haryana	1	1	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	3	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
Jharkhand	2	0	20	45	16
Karnataka	1	1	2	18	38
Kerala	3	0	0	488	488
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	56	16
Rajasthan	1	1	128	6	120
Uttar Pradesh	5	2	378	77	395
Uttarakhand	1	0	89	12	94
Total	25	10	1947	1366	5822

Source: item 12 of Sch. 2

1.7 Structure of the report

The report comprises 8 chapters. The first chapter contains background information about the study, objectives of the study, review of earlier studies, availability of facilities and incentive schemes including beneficiaries of these schemes and structure of the report. The second chapter deals with the methodology including sampling design used for selection of villages, towns and schools, tools used for data collection, procedure of data collection and data analysis plan. The third Chapter covers such aspects as availability of schooling facilities in Muslim concentrated

areas, availability of ancillary facilities and incentives offered to students under SSA. The fourth chapter is devoted to teachers, their educational and professional qualifications, their attitude and behavior, absence of teachers, relaxation (if any) given to Muslim teachers. The fifth chapter focuses on such issues as enrolment in primary and upper primary schools, school leavers, dropouts, absenteeism, support provided to school by the community, parity of Muslim and non-Muslim students in respect of certain educational parameters. The sixth chapter presents detailed information about sampled Madrasahs in the selected districts on such aspects as number of classrooms, enrolment, teachers posted, availability of facilities/ incentives, etc. The seventh chapter discusses parents' opinion about school and teachers in relation to education of their wards, availability of facilities in the schools and incentives provided to their children. The last chapter (eighth) summarizes the findings.

Chapter 2

Methodology

This chapter deals with the sampling procedure followed for selection of schools, villages and towns; tools used for data collection; organization of data collection and analysis of data.

2.1 Sampling Procedure

This study has been conducted in a few selected districts of 13 states having more than 20% Muslim population. In every state, first of all a list of minority concentration districts (MCDs), which have over 20% Muslim population, was prepared. From this list, requisite number of districts (1 to 5) was selected randomly. In all 28 districts were selected from these states. List of selected districts is given in Table 2.1. Since the data from West Bengal could not be available at the time of writing this report, the findings for West Bengal are not being reported. All the findings are based only on the data of 25 districts of 12 states.

Two stage sampling design has been used for the selection of villages/ towns and schools. At the first stage, 2 to 4 blocks and 1 to 3 towns from each selected district were chosen.

In all, 30 villages have been selected from the sampled blocks in each district to represent rural areas. For selection of villages, 30 schools were sampled from the list of schools of the selected blocks. The villages in which these schools existed were automatically selected for collecting village level data through Village questionnaire. While selecting the schools it was ensured that they were located in different villages and about two-thirds were primary and one-third upper primary schools. Selection of schools was done by following circular systematic sampling procedure from the list of schools in each block, ensuring that there was only one school sampled from a village.

Table 2.1: List of Selected Districts

Sl. No.	State	Selected districts
1	Assam	Dhubri, Karimganj, Nagaon (3)
2	Bihar	Araria, Katihar, Pashchim Champaran (3)
3	Gujarat	Bharuch (1)
4	Haryana	Mewat (1)
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Doda, Rajauri, Reasi (3)
6	Jharkhand	Lohardaga, Sahibganj (2)
7	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada (1)
8	Kerala	Kannur, Kozhikode, Palakkad (3)
9	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal (1)
10	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer (1)
11	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Muzaffar Nagar (5)
12	Uttarakhand	Hardwar (1)
13	West Bengal	Birbhum, Koch Bihar, North 24 Pargana (3)

For selection of schools in urban areas, it was proposed to select 2 primary and 2 upper primary schools from the list of schools of each selected town, ensuring that the two primary schools were from different wards. The two wards then were automatically selected for collecting ward level data.

As regards selection of recognised Madrasahs imparting general education to children, it was decided to select 3 Madrasahs from the selected blocks and 2 Madrasahs from the selected towns of the district.

Distribution of selected schools is given in Table 2.2. The total number of schools chosen from 25 selected districts was 1054 of which 783 (74.3%) schools were located in rural areas. Of the 783 schools in rural areas, 631 schools (405 primary and 226 with upper primary classes) were run by the government and 152 schools (83 primary and 69 with upper primary classes) were managed by private agencies. Out of 271 schools in urban areas, 175 (95 primary and 80 with upper primary classes) were government schools while the remaining 96 schools (45 primary and 51 upper primary) were private schools.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Sampled Schools/Madrasahs according to Area and Management

State	School Category	Rural			Urban			Total			
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	% of Govt schools
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assam	Primary	58	2	60	15	1	16	73	3	76	96.1
	U. Primary	26	4	30	12	1	13	38	5	43	88.4
	Sec./Hr. Sec.	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	100.0
	Total	84	6	90	30	2	32	114	8	122	93.4
Bihar	Primary	57	3	60	13	1	14	70	4	74	94.6
	U. Primary	30	0	30	13	1	14	43	1	44	97.7
	Sec./Hr. Sec.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	87	3	90	26	2	28	113	5	118	95.8
Gujarat	Primary	20	0	20	6	0	6	26	0	26	100.0
	U. Primary	10	0	10	5	1	6	15	1	16	93.8
	Sec./Hr. Sec.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	30	0	30	11	1	12	41	1	42	97.6
Haryana	Primary	19	0	19	5	1	6	24	1	25	96.0
	U. Primary	10	1	11	1	3	4	11	4	15	73.3
	Sec./Hr. Sec.	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	100.0
	Total	29	1	30	8	4	12	37	5	42	88.1
Jammu & Kashmir	Primary	43	3	46	9	2	11	52	5	57	91.2
	U. Primary	38	3	41	6	4	10	44	7	51	86.3
	Sec./Hr. Sec.	1	0	1	0	3	3	1	3	4	25.0
	Total	82	6	88	15	9	24	97	15	112	86.6
Jharkhand	Primary	40	0	40	2	4	6	42	4	46	91.3
	U. Primary	20	0	20	2	2	4	22	2	24	91.7
	Sec./Hr. Sec.	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0.0
	Total	60	0	60	4	8	12	64	8	72	88.9
Karnataka	Primary	8	2	10	5	3	8	13	5	18	72.2
	U. Primary	18	6	24	3	8	11	21	14	35	60.0
	Sec./Hr. Sec.	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.0
	Total	26	10	36	8	11	19	34	21	55	61.8
Kerala	Primary	25	51	76	9	16	25	34	67	101	33.7
	U. Primary	11	33	44	6	11	17	17	44	61	27.9
	Sec./Hr. Sec.	0	0	0	4	2	6	4	2	6	66.7
	Total	36	84	120	19	29	48	55	113	168	32.7

Table 2.2 (Contd.): Distribution of Sampled Schools/Madrasahs according to Area and Management

State	School Category	Rural			Urban			Total			
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt	Private	Total	% of Govt schools
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Madhya Pradesh	Primary	20	0	20	4	0	4	24	0	24	100.0
	U. Primary	9	1	10	2	2	4	11	3	14	78.6
	Sec./Hr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	29	1	30	6	2	8	35	3	38	92.1
Rajasthan	Primary	19	1	20	3	1	4	22	2	24	91.7
	U. Primary	10	0	10	3	1	4	13	1	14	92.9
	Sec./Hr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	29	1	30	6	2	8	35	3	38	92.1
Uttar Pradesh	Primary	84	14	98	18	14	32	102	28	130	78.5
	U. Primary	39	12	51	14	8	22	53	20	73	72.6
	Sec./Hr.	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3	100.0
	Total	124	26	150	34	22	56	158	48	206	76.7
Uttarakhand	Primary	12	7	19	6	2	8	18	9	27	66.7
	U. Primary	3	5	8	2	2	4	5	7	12	41.7
	Sec./Hr.	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.0
	Total	15	14	29	8	4	12	23	18	41	56.1
Total	Primary	405	83	488	95	45	140	500	128	628	79.6
	U. Primary	224	65	289	69	44	113	293	109	402	72.9
	Sec./Hr.	2	4	6	11	7	18	13	11	24	54.2
	Total	631	152	783	175	96	271	806	248	1054	76.5

Source: Items 2, 8, 9 & 10 of Sch. 4; Items 9 & 10 of Sch. 5.

Table 2.2 further reveals that 79.6% of the total sampled primary schools were run by the government or local body. This figure is very close to the percentage of government schools (79.9%) covered under DISE for the entire district (see Table 2.3). Further, the percentage of sampled government upper primary schools was 72.9% as against 60.9% such schools covered under DISE.

**Table 2.3: Primary and Upper primary schools according to Management
in sampled districts in the year 2011**

State	Number of schools in 2011					
	Primary			Upper primary		
	Total	Govt	%	Total	Govt	%
Assam	5644	5446	96.5	2516	1224	48.6
Bihar	3789	3789	100.0	2220	2210	99.5
Gujarat	269	240	89.2	913	709	77.7
Haryana	556	548	98.6	463	352	76.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2524	2327	92.2	1910	1608	84.2
Jharkhand	1393	1373	98.6	837	765	91.4
Karnataka	354	290	81.9	1586	841	53.0
Kerala	1341	408	30.4	1053	318	30.2
Madhya Pradesh	932	822	88.2	1500	370	24.7
Rajasthan	1002	919	91.7	608	470	77.3
Uttar Pradesh	11295	7260	64.3	5805	3083	53.1
Uttarakhand	1198	774	64.6	608	240	39.5
Total	30297	24196	79.9	20019	12190	60.9

Source: DISE

2.2 Schedules for data collection

The following schedules were used for collection of data. These schedules were prepared at Jamia Millia Islamia in collaboration with RESU and in consultation with the participating Agencies and made available to the State agency conducting the study. Guidelines for data collection and data analysis plan were also provided to the agencies.

- (i) **State schedule:** Information on policy for education of Muslim children and facilities provided for them; status of special interventions and incentives for such children.
- (ii) **District Schedule:** Education facilities including Madarasas & Maktabas in the district; gender-wise and total Muslim population (6 to 10 years and 11 to 13 years) according to 2001 census, and information about SSA interventions and facilities provided to Muslim children.

- (iii) **Village/Town Fact Sheet:** Habitation-wise/Ward-wise information was to be collected on the following aspects.
- Estimated population (Total & Muslims) – Total and gender-wise in the age group 6 to 10 years and 11 to 13 years.
 - Access and its quality so far as Muslim Children are concerned in recognized primary and upper primary schools, Maktabs, Madarsahs, EGS and AIE centers and unrecognized primary and upper primary schools.
 - Enrolment - gender-wise, total and Muslims, in recognized and unrecognized schools, AIE centers, EGS, Maktabs and Madarsahs and other educational facilities.
 - Status of special SSA interventions for Muslim children in the village/ward.
- (iv) **School Schedule:** Status of special SSA interventions at school level; class-wise enrolment during last 3 years; number of repeaters during last 2 years; teachers engaged; availability of incentive schemes; support from community.
- (v) **Recognised Madrasah and Maktab schedule:** Status of special SSA interventions at Madrasah level; class-wise enrolment during last 3 years; number of repeaters during last 2 years; teachers engaged; availability of incentive schemes; relaxation to teachers and students during Ramzan month and for Friday prayer; support from community.
- (vi) **Parents Schedule:** Information about age, gender, education, etc. for the children in the age-group 6 to below 14 years.
- (vii) **Investigator's Observation Schedule:** Investigator's own observations on certain points such as maintenance of school building, cleanliness in the school and its surroundings, activities during morning assembly, behavior of teachers and students during school hours.

2.3 Data Collection

The schedules provided by Jamia Millia Islamia were translated in regional language by the agencies and got printed at their level in required quantity. Sufficient number of investigators and supervisors were employed for data collection. They were provided two days training and field experience before sending them for field work. The training of the field staff was arranged in each district separately. Manual scrutiny checks for ensuring the completeness and consistency of data were also explained during the training programme. The FGDs were conducted by the senior staff following the guidelines provided by the coordinating institution, Jamia Millia Islamia. Suitable arrangements were made for checking of data to ensure that all the schedules were filled properly without any omissions.

2.4 Data Analysis Plan

After completion of scrutiny of data, the questionnaires were handed over for transcription on magnetic media. Validation checks were also applied to check internal consistency of data. Data analysis plan was developed centrally and made available to the state agencies. Analysis of data was done on computers by the agencies themselves according to the guidance provided from the central institution. Certain indicators such as Pupil-teacher ratio, percentage of school leavers and percentage of school dropouts, etc. were developed. Some charts and diagrams were also prepared.

Chapter 3

Schooling Facilities in Muslim concentrated Areas in the Selected Districts

3.1 Schooling facilities in Sampled Villages

This chapter deals with availability of schooling facilities at primary and upper primary stages in the sampled villages of Muslim predominant districts in terms of percentage of population served by (a) schools with primary section within the habitation or within a convenient walking distance of 1 km and (b) schools with upper primary section within the habitation or within a convenient walking distance of 3 km.

3.1.1 Sampled Villages, their Population, BPL households

Table 3.1 gives the distribution of sampled villages along with the population data; number of BPL households and percentage of Muslim population in the villages. The table shows that a sample of 735 villages with a total population of 4209647 was drawn from the 25 selected districts of 12 selected states for collection of data on availability of educational facilities in rural areas. Of the 735 villages, 349 (47.5%) villages were in the population slab '3000 and above' while each one of the remaining 386 (52.5%) villages had a population of less than 3000. The number of households in the 735 villages was 339711. The average number of BPL households per village was 462.2; ranging from 54.9 BPL households in Rajasthan to 2393 BPL households in Kerala. Muslims constituted 60.3% of the total population in these villages.

Table 3.1: Number of Sampled Villages, their population, Number of BPL (Below Poverty Line) households, BPL Households per village and percentage of Muslim Population in different population slabs

State	Population slab	No. of villages	Total Population	% of Muslim Population	No. of BPL households	BPL households per village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	Below 3000	41	69502	65.0	12631	308.1
	3000 & above	49	347376	81.2	25284	516.0
	Total	90	416878	73.8	37915	421.3
Bihar	Below 3000	56	82627	56.8	12352	220.6
	3000 & above	34	288021	45.6	27805	817.8
	Total	90	370648	52.6	40157	446.2
Gujarat	Below 3000	17	22878	49.2	1337	78.6
	3000 & above	13	70824	68.3	3024	232.6
	Total	30	93702	57.5	4361	145.4
Haryana	Below 3000	17	31014	94.4	1585	93.2
	3000 & above	13	100500	89.6	3560	273.8
	Total	30	131514	92.3	5145	171.5
Jammu & Kashmir	Below 3000	67	62302	79.5	7581	113.1
	3000 & above	16	112185	83.5	35665	2229.1
	Total	83	174487	80.2	43246	521.0
Jharkhand	Below 3000	51	58678	66.1	6710	131.6
	3000 & above	9	76048	32.2	9655	1072.8
	Total	60	134726	61.0	16365	272.7
Karnataka	Below 3000	23	6272	35.3	581	193.7
	3000 & above	9	79567	30.6	17260	595.2
	Total	32	85839	31.0	17841	557.5
Kerala	Below 3000	0	0	0	0	0
	3000 & above	58	1585237	30.6	138811	2393.3
	Total	58	1585237	30.6	138811	2393.3
Madhya Pradesh	Below 3000	31	31347	51.7	2686	86.6
	3000 & above	2	11700	69.3	645	322.5
	Total	33	49047	52.8	3331	100.9
Rajasthan	Below 3000	28	24151	77.6	1333	47.6
	3000 & above	5	27450	38.9	479	95.8
	Total	33	51601	71.7	1812	54.9
Uttar Pradesh	Below 3000	70	113602	51.7	4335	61.9
	3000 & above	95	812357	59.6	20492	215.7
	Total	165	925959	56.2	24827	150.5
Uttarakhand	Below 3000	5	10904	55.8	660	132.0
	3000 & above	26	179105	65.7	5240	201.5
	Total	31	190009	64.1	5900	190.3
Total	Below 3000	386	513277	64.1	51791	134.2
	3000 & above	349	3696370	56.1	287920	825.0
	Total	735	4209647	60.3	339711	462.2

3.1.2 Availability of schools having primary classes in (or within 1 km of) the habitations of sampled villages

Table 3.2 gives the number of habitations and their population served by primary sections. The table shows that the total number of habitations in the sampled villages of the selected districts of the 12 states was ~~1532~~1497. Their total population was ~~32,28,071~~31,57,942 of which ~~58.4~~59.5% were Muslims. Of the ~~1532~~1497 habitations, ~~1079~~1054 (70.4%) habitations covering about ~~84.1~~85.7% of the total Muslim population had primary schooling facility within the habitation; ~~257~~251 (16.8%) habitations constituting about 10% Muslim population had these facilities in the neighbouring habitation up to 1 km. There were ~~196~~192 (12.8%) habitations, accounting for ~~64.4~~% of the total Muslim population, which did not have access to primary education within a walking distance of 1 km. It can be seen from Table A3.2 in Appendix that about one-half of these habitations had a population of below 300 each. Another 9.4% habitations fall under population slab '301 to 500'; 21.9% such habitations belong to population slab '501 to 1000' while the remaining 18.3% habitations had a population of above 1000 each. Provision of schooling facility within 1 km for the children in these habitations needs special attention. Criteria laid down by respective states for opening a new primary school is given in Table 3.3.

Table 3.2: Availability of Schools/Madrasahs having Primary Classes in the Habitation of Sampled Villages

<u>Item</u>	<u>Habitations having primary classes</u>			
	<u>All Habitations</u>	<u>Within the habitation</u>	<u>Up to 1 km from the habitation</u>	<u>Beyond 1 km from the habitation</u>
<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
<u>No. of Habitations</u>	<u>1497</u>	<u>1054</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>192</u>
<u>Their total population</u>	<u>3157942</u>	<u>2701031</u>	<u>346175</u>	<u>110736</u>
<u>Muslim Population</u>	<u>1878628</u>	<u>1609745</u>	<u>186617</u>	<u>82266</u>
<u>% of Muslim Population served</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>85.7</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>4.4</u>

Table 3.3: Neighbourhood Norms for opening a new Primary School

<u>State</u>	<u>Distance</u> (in km)	<u>Children</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Remark</u>
<u>Assam</u>	<u>1</u>			
<u>Bihar</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>40</u>		<u>Minimum of 40 children in age-group 6-14</u>
<u>Gujarat</u>	<u>1</u>			
<u>Haryana</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>30</u>		
<u>Jammu & Kashmir</u>	<u>1</u>			
<u>Jharkhand</u>	<u>1</u>			
<u>Karnataka</u>	<u>1</u>			
<u>Kerala</u>	<u>1</u>			
<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>40</u>		
<u>Rajasthan</u>	<u>1</u>			
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>300</u>	<u>Population of at least 300</u>
<u>Uttarakhand</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25/40</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>25 children in rural areas and 40 children in urban areas.</u>

Table A3.1 (in the Appendix) reveals that all the habitations of the selected villages in the states of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand had access to primary school education within 1 km. Bihar, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh are other ~~two-three~~ states in which almost all the habitations had these facilities within 1 km. On the other hand, Jharkhand (19.7%), Kerala (15.3%), Jammu & Kashmir (12.3%) and Rajasthan (11.6%) are the states where primary schooling facilities were not available within 1 km for more than 10% of the Muslim population of the selected villages. (See also Figure 3.1).

3.1.3 Availability of schools/ Madrasahs having upper primary classes in (or within 3 km of) the habitations of sampled villages

The number of habitations and their population served by schools having upper primary classes is presented in Table 3.4. It is observed from the table that out of a total of ~~1532-1497~~ habitations in the sampled villages, ~~706-687 (46.145.9%)~~ habitations catering to 66.40% of the total Muslim population had access to upper primary schooling facility within the habitation; ~~636-621 (41.5%)~~ habitations covering 29.34% of the total Muslim population had upper primary schooling facility within a walking distance of 3 km while ~~190-189 (12.46%)~~ habitations accounting for 4.56% of the total Muslim population had schools with upper primary sections beyond 3 km. In such habitations the needed facilities for upper primary education will have to be provided to meet the

requirements of RTE- 2009. Criteria laid down by respective states for opening a new upper primary school is given in Table 3.5.

Table 3.4: Availability of Schools/Madrasahs having Upper Primary Classes in the Habitation of Sampled Villages

<u>Item</u>	<u>Habitations having upper primary classes</u>			
	<u>All Habitations</u>	<u>Within the habitation</u>	<u>Up to 3 km from the habitation</u>	<u>Beyond 3 km from the habitation</u>
<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
<u>No. of Habitations</u>	<u>1497</u>	<u>687</u>	<u>621</u>	<u>189</u>
<u>Their total population</u>	<u>3157942</u>	<u>2131316</u>	<u>917781</u>	<u>108845</u>
<u>Muslim Population</u>	<u>1878628</u>	<u>1239675</u>	<u>553238</u>	<u>85715</u>
<u>% of Muslim Population served</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>66.0</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>4.6</u>

Table 3.5: Neighbourhood Norms for opening a new Upper Primary School

<u>State</u>	<u>Distance (in km)</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Remark</u>
<u>Assam</u>	<u>3</u>			
<u>Bihar</u>	<u>3</u>			
<u>Gujarat</u>	<u>3</u>			
<u>Harvana</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>30</u>		<u>At least 150 children in primary school and minimum 30 children in class 5.</u>
<u>Jammu & Kashmir</u>	<u>3</u>			<u>Having two feeding primary schools.</u>
<u>Jharkhand</u>	<u>2</u>			
<u>Karnataka</u>	<u>3</u>			<u>Class VIII – 5 km.</u>
<u>Kerala</u>	<u>3</u>			
<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>		
<u>Rajasthan</u>	<u>2</u>			
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>800</u>	<u>Population of at least 800.</u>
<u>Uttarakhand</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>25/40</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>25 children in rural areas and 40 children in urban areas.</u>

Figure 3.1: Percentage of Muslim Population served by Schools/Madrasahs having Primary Classes

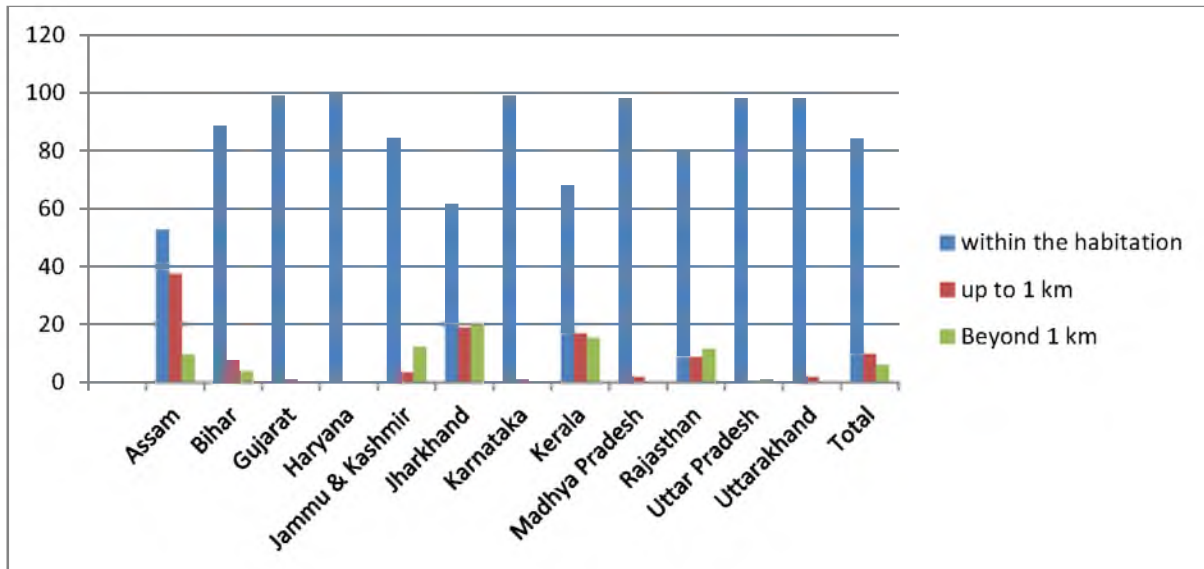
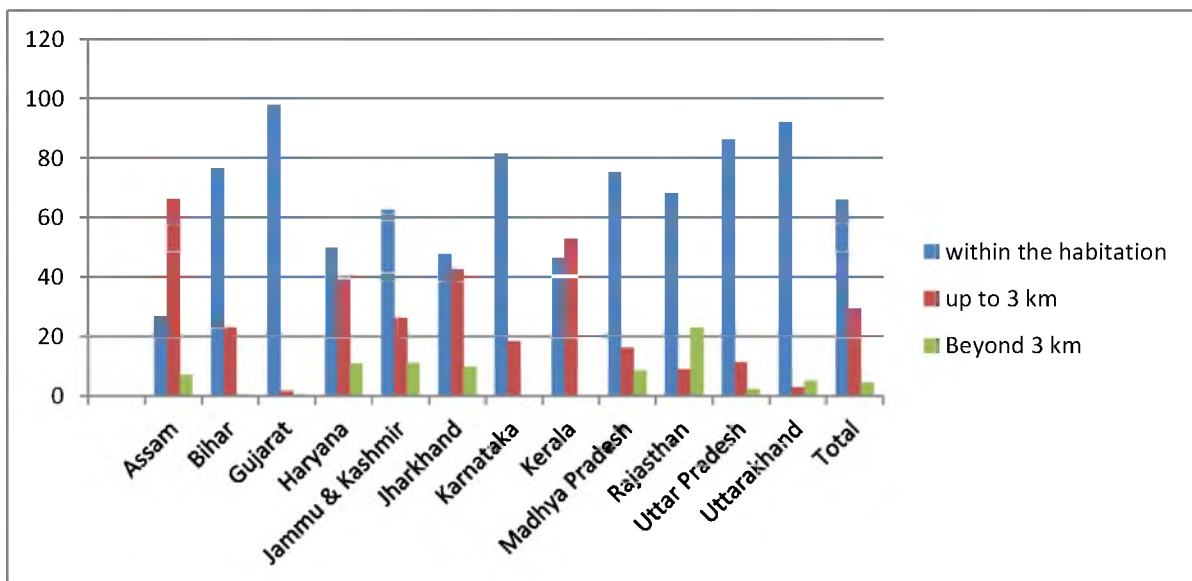


Figure 3.2: Percentage of Muslim Population served by Schools/Madrasahs having Upper Primary Classes



It is further observed from Table A3.3 (in Appendix) and Figure 3.2 that almost the entire Muslim population of the selected villages in the states of Bihar (99.5%), Gujarat (99.5%), Karnataka (100.0%), Kerala (99.6%) and Uttar Pradesh (97.7%) had access to upper primary schooling facility within a walking distance of 3 km. Rajasthan is the only state where 44.2% of

the total 52 habitations constituting 22.9% of the Muslim population of these villages did not have this facility even up to 3 km. This is so mainly because of low population density in certain parts of Rajasthan. Further, out of 189 habitations where upper primary schooling facilities were not available within a walking distance of 3 km 45.5% habitations fall in population slab 'up to 300'; another 17.5% in population slab '301 to 500'. It means majority of such habitations had population up to 500 only (see Table A3.4 in Appendix).

3.1.4 Primary and Upper Primary schools existing in sampled villages

Table 3.6 gives the number of schools and recognized Madrasahs existing in the sampled villages of the 12 states. It is observed from the table that there were 1593 primary, 729 upper primary and 74 secondary/ higher secondary schools having upper primary classes in these villages. In addition to these schools, 36 Madrasahs at primary level and 23 Madrasahs at upper primary level also existed in these villages. However, there were no EGS centers as they all have been upgraded to regular schools.

Table 3.6: Number of Schools/Madrasahs in the Village according to Level, Type and Management

Management	Level of school						Recognized Madrasahs			
	Primary		Upper Primary		Sec./Hr. Sec having UP Classes		with Primary Classes		with Upper Primary Classes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Govt/ Local Body	1097	68.9	473	64.9	34	45.9	7	19.4	14	60.9
Private Aided	348	21.8	196	26.9	13	17.6	11	30.6	8	34.8
Private Unaided	124	7.8	56	7.7	21	28.4	18	50.0	1	4.3
Unrecognized	24	1.5	4	0.5	6	8.1	-	-	-	-
Total	1593	100.0	729	100.0	74	100.0	36	100.0	23	100.0

Management-wise, 68.9% primary schools were run by government or Local Body, 29.6% were managed by private agencies including 7.8% private schools not receiving any aid from the government. In addition to these, 24 (1.5%) unrecognized primary schools were also functioning in these villages. Among the states, most of the primary schools in Gujarat (92.9%), Haryana (100.0%), Jammu & Kashmir (96.1%) and Jharkhand (95.8%) were government schools. On comparing these percentages with DISE data of 2011 no discernible difference was found in the

percentages in these states. On the other hand, Kerala (31.5%) and Uttarakhand (47.1%) are the states where the percentage of government primary schools was less than 50% (See Table A3.5 and A3.6 in Appendix).

As regards upper primary schools, the percentage of government run schools was 64.9% which was lower than that among primary schools. On the other hand, the percentage of private upper primary schools was higher compared to that of private primary schools. Among the states, in Gujarat (92.5%), Jammu & Kashmir (97.7%) and Jharkhand (95.5%) most of the upper primary schools were run by government while the percentage of government schools was below 50% in Kerala (35.1%) and Madhya Pradesh (48.0%).

Among the secondary/ higher secondary schools having upper primary classes, 34 (45.9%) of them were government, 13 (17.6%) were private aided, 21 (28.4%) private unaided and 6 (8.1%) were unrecognised schools.

As regards Madrasahs, out of 36 Madrasahs at primary level, 7 were government, 11 private aided and 18 private unaided. At upper primary level, majority (60.9%) of the 23 Madrasahs were run by the government.

Table 3.7: Number of Children and Schools/Madrasahs in the habitations of Sampled Villages

State	No. of children (in years)		No. of schools/ Madrasahs		No. of children per school/ Madrasah	
	6 to below 11	11 to below 14	Primary	Upper Primary/ Hr. Sec. with UP classes	Primary	Upper Primary/ Hr. Sec. with UP classes
Assam	55507	29941	289	101	192	296
Bihar	61113	28117	189	55	323	511
Gujarat	9018	5810	14	47	644	124
Haryana	21770	11205	33	23	660	487
Jammu & Kashmir	21517	13391	152	93	142	144
Jharkhand	20106	10243	72	30	279	341
Karnataka	6770	4421	13	19	521	233
Kerala	128056	82586	306	174	418	475
Madhya Pradesh	6443	3647	46	27	140	135
Rajasthan	7845	3998	73	23	107	174
Uttar Pradesh	127403	70424	357	204	357	345
Uttarakhand	24752	13864	85	30	291	462
Total	490301	277646	1629	826	301	336

Source: Census 2011 for child population.

It is observed from Table 3.7 that the total number of children in age-group 6 to below 11 years in the sampled villages as per Census 2011 was 490301 and the total number of primary schools/ Madrasahs in these villages was 1629 in the year 2011 which gives on an average one primary school per 301 children. Further, the total number of children in age-group 11 to below 14 years in these villages was 277 646 and number of upper primary schools/ Madrasahs or secondary schools with upper primary sections was 826 providing an average of 336 children per school having upper primary classes. It may be mentioned that some upper primary schools had primary classes also.

3.1.5 Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary classes

Table 3.8 shows that a total of 287,583 children were enrolled in primary classes in all the existing schools of selected villages. Of these, 173,768 (60.4%) were Muslim. Muslim girls constituted half of the Muslim children while the percentage of girls among non-Muslim children was 48.0%. Further, the total enrolment in upper primary classes was 111,610 of which 55.3% were Muslims. The percentage of girls among the Muslim students was 50.1% which was slightly higher than the percentage of girls among the non- Muslim children (48.7%).

Among the states, a discernible difference in percentage of girls among Muslim and non-Muslim students in primary classes was noticed in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. In both the states, the percentage of girls among Muslim students at primary level was much higher than that among non-Muslim children. In upper primary classes, a discernible difference in these percentages was found in Jharkhand and Rajasthan where the percentage of girls among non-Muslim students was higher than that among Muslim students (See Table A3.7 in the Appendix).

Table 3.8: Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Classes in Schools of Sampled Villages

Classes	Total		Muslim		% of Muslim students	% of girls among	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls		Muslim	Non-Muslim
I - IV/V	287583	141484	173768	86852	60.4	50.0	48.0
V/VI - VII/VIII	111610	55247	61765	30960	55.3	50.1	48.7
1 - VII/VIII	399193	196731	235533	117812	59.0	50.0	48.2

3.1.6 Recognized Madrasahs and Enrolment

It is observed from Table 3.9 that a total of 6030 children were enrolled in primary classes in all the existing recognized Madrasahs of selected villages. Almost all children (96.1%) in these classes belonged to Muslim community. Muslim girls constituted about half of the Muslim children while the percentage of girls among non-Muslim children was 63.2%. Further, the total enrolment in upper primary classes was 2239 of which 95.8% were Muslims. The percentage of girls among the Muslim students was 57.0% which was much lower than the percentage of girls among the non-Muslim children (73.7%). No recognized Madrasahs were reported to in existence in the villages selected for this study in Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka.

Table 3.9: Percentage of Girls in Primary and Upper primary Classes in Recognised Madrasahs in sampled Villages

Classes	Total		Muslim		% of Muslim students	% of girls among	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls		Muslim	Non-Muslim
I - IV/V	6030	3080	5796	2932	96.1	50.6	63.2
V/VI - VII/VIII	2239	1293	2144	1223	95.8	57.0	73.7
1 - VII/VIII	8269	4373	7940	4155	77.3	52.3	67.8

3.1.7 KGBV in the Blocks and girls of selected villages enrolled in KGBVs

Table 3.10 presents the number of villages having KGBVs in the block to which the selected village belonged and the number of girls from those villages enrolled in them. The table shows that out of a total of 735 sampled villages of the 12 selected states, 477 (64.9%) villages had the facility of KGBV within the block in which the selected village was. Among the states while all the sampled villages of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh had this facility within the block, there was no KGBV within the block of any selected village in Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala. In Madhya Pradesh, although 14 villages had the facility of KGBV within the block but no girl from these villages was studying in them. In all 1800 girls from these villages were enrolled in KGBVs. Of these, 919 (51.1%) were Muslim girls. On comparing the values of percentage of Muslim girls among the total girls enrolled in KGBVs obtained from this survey with the corresponding state level DISE data (2011-12), a discernible difference between the two was noticed in all the states.

Table 3.10: Number of Villages having KGBV in the Block

State	No. of villages having KGBV in the Block	No. of Girls from these villages enrolled in KGBVs			% Muslim girls enrolled in KGBVs (State level DISE data of 2011-12)
		Total	Muslim	% of Muslim girls among the total girls	
Assam	39	27	24	88.9	34.35
Bihar	82	1401	729	52.0	12.93
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	1.91
Haryana	30	46	34	73.9	52.49
Jammu & Kashmir	37	87	26	29.9	68.19
Jharkhand	58	95	46	48.4	5.49
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	8.11
Kerala	-	-	-	-	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	14	-	-	-	2.94
Rajasthan	23	2	0	0.0	7.02
Uttar Pradesh	165	127	58	45.7	9.58
Uttarakhand	29	15	2	13.3	3.57
Total	477	1800	919	51.1	N.A.

3.2 Facilities in Sampled Schools

3.2.1 Classrooms and space for children in classrooms

Table 3.11 gives the number of classrooms and average enrolment-perstudent classroom ratio (SCR) in selected primary schools. The table also gives the distribution of these schools according to number of classrooms in them. Similar table A3.9 (state-wise) is given in the Appendix. The table shows that the total number of classrooms in the 487 primary schools in the sampled villages was 1968 which means, on an average, there were 4 classrooms per school. Among the states, the average number of classrooms per school was highest in Kerala (6.2) followed by Uttarakhand (5.4), Haryana (5.3) and Uttar Pradesh (5.0) while it was less than 3 in Assam (2.2), Bihar (2.9) and Jammu & Kashmir (2.3). Now looking at the distribution of schools according to number of classrooms in them, it was found that more than one-half of schools had 3 to 5 classrooms in them. Another 17.7% schools had more than 5 classrooms while 29% schools had only 1 or 2 classrooms. In urban areas, there were 709 classrooms in 140 primary schools with an average of

5.1 classrooms per school. State-wise analysis shows that the average number of classrooms per school was highest in Jammu & Kashmir (9.1) followed by Kerala (6.8), Gujarat (6.2) and Jharkhand (6.0); it was less than 4 in Assam (3.0), Bihar (3.4), Rajasthan (2.3) and Uttarakhand (2.8). Further, majority of schools (54.3%) had 3 to 5 classrooms in them.

It is observed from the table that 80% of 627 primary schools were run by the government with an average of 3.7 classrooms per school. The remaining 20% primary schools were managed by private agencies. These schools, on an average, had 6.6 classrooms per school. Further, more than 50% of government as well as private schools had 3 to 5 classrooms in them. The percentage of government schools having only 1 or 2 classrooms was 32.7% as against 7.8% in private schools.

Table 3.11 further reveals that the average enrolment per student classroom ratio (SCR) was 34. The corresponding figure in rural and urban primary schools was 34 and 35 respectively. Management-wise, the average enrolment per classroom SCR in government schools was 39 as against only 24 in private schools. Among the states, the average enrolment per classroom SCR was highest in Bihar (75) followed by Haryana (59) and Assam (58). On the other hand, in the states of Jammu & Kashmir (14), Karnataka (10), Kerala (19) and Rajasthan (18), on average, less than 20 students sit in a classroom.

Table 3.11: Number of Classrooms in Primary Schools

Area	Total No. of schools	% of schools with classrooms			No. of classrooms		Total enrolment in all schools	Average <u>SCR</u> <u>enrolment per class-room</u>
		1 - 2	3 - 5	> 5	Total	Average		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	627	27.6	53.6	18.8	2677	4.3	90451	34
Rural	487	29.0	53.4	17.7	1968	4.0	65916	34
Urban	140	22.9	54.3	22.9	709	5.1	24535	35
Govt.	499	32.7	54.1	13.2	1837	3.7	71041	39
Private	128	7.8	51.6	40.6	840	6.6	19410	24

Table A3.10 in Appendix shows that a large percentage of primary schools (46.9%) had an average SCR of more than 30 including 26.7% schools with an average SCR of more than 50.

The states which had over 50% of the selected primary schools with SCR of more than 30 are Bihar (95.9%), Assam (81.6%), Haryana (75%), Uttarakhand (74.1%), Gujarat (61.5%) and Jharkhand (56.5%). It is alarming to note that in a large percentage of primary schools in Bihar (70.3%), Assam (57.9%) and Haryana (50%) average SCR was more than 50.

Distribution of upper primary schools according to number of classrooms in the school is presented in Table 3.12. Similar table (state-wise) A3.10-8 is given in the Appendix. It is observed from the table that the total number of classrooms in 426 sampled upper primary schools was 3203 averaging 7.5 classrooms per school. The average number of classrooms per school in urban areas (8.9) was two percentage points higher than that in rural areas (6.9). Among the states, the average number of classrooms per school was highest in Kerala (14.9) followed by Haryana (10.4) and Karnataka (9.1) while it was the lowest in Assam (3.8). Further, majority of schools, both in rural and urban areas, had more than 5 classrooms in them. The average enrolment per student classroom ratio (SCR) was 33 in rural upper primary schools as against 26 in urban schools. The corresponding figures for government and private schools were 33 and 26 respectively. Further, average enrolment per SCR in upper primary schools in rural areas was 222 as against 228 in urban areas. The corresponding figures for government and private schools were 197 and 292 respectively.

Table 3.12: Number of Classrooms in Upper Primary Schools

Area	Total No. of schools	% of schools with classrooms			No. of classrooms		Total enrolment in all schools	Average <u>enrolment per classroom SCR</u>
		1 - 2	3 - 5	> 5	Total	Average		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	426	8.2	37.8	54.0	3203	7.5	95298	30
Rural	295	9.2	40.0	50.8	2033	6.9	65458	33
Urban	131	6.1	32.8	61.1	1170	8.9	29840	26
Govt.	306	9.8	46.1	44.1	1835	6.0	60277	33
Private	120	4.2	16.7	79.2	1368	11.4	35021	26

Table A3.12 in Appendix shows that 36.6% of the selected upper primary schools had an average SCR of more than 35 including 19.8% schools with an average SCR of more than 50.

The table further reveals that 50% or more upper primary schools in Bihar (86.4%), Jharkhand (65.4%), Assam (54.3%), Gujarat (50%) and Madhya Pradesh (50%) had average SCR of more than 35.

Table 3.13 gives information about number of primary schools and number of classrooms having insufficient seating space for children adverse SCR. It is seen from the table that 35.7% schools in rural areas and 40.7% in urban areas did not have sufficient seating space to accommodate all children in their respective classrooms. The corresponding figures for schools managed by government and private agencies were 40.8% and 21.1% respectively. Further, looking at this problem from another angle, i.e., lack of seating space for the students in classroom, it is observed that the percentage of classrooms which had insufficient seating space adverse SCR in rural schools was 18.0% as against 16.9% in urban schools. The corresponding figures for government and private schools were 21.9% and 8.6% respectively. The above results indicate that the problem of accommodating students either in schools or classrooms was more acute in government schools than in private schools.

Table 3.13: Primary Schools with Number of Classrooms having adverse SCR

Area	Total No. of schools	No. and % of Schools having <u>insufficient seating space adverse SCR</u>		Total No. of classrooms	No. of classrooms having <u>insufficient seating space adverse SCR</u>	% of Col. 6 to Col. 5
		Insufficient	% of Col 3 to Col 2			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	628	231	36.8	2677	474	17.7
Rural	488	174	35.7	1968	354	18.0
Urban	140	57	40.7	709	120	16.9
Govt.	500	204	40.8	1837	402	21.9
Private	128	27	21.1	840	72	8.6

Table 3.14 shows that the percentage of upper primary schools having insufficient seating space for the students in classrooms adverse SCR was 31.9% in rural areas against 33.6% such schools in urban areas. The corresponding figures for government and private schools were 35.9% and 23.3% respectively. As regards availability of seating space in classrooms, 14.0% in rural areas and 12.6% classrooms in urban areas lacked sufficient seating space. The percentage of such classrooms was 16.5% in government schools and 9.5% in private schools. The above results

clearly show that, like in primary schools, the problem of accommodating students in schools and their classrooms is more acute in government schools than in private schools.

Table 3.14: Upper Primary Schools with Number of Classrooms having ~~insufficient seating space~~adverse SCR

Area	Total No. of schools	No. and % of Schools having insufficient seating space adverse SCR		Total No. of classrooms	No. of classrooms having insufficient seating space adverse SCR	% of Col. 6 to Col. 5
		Insufficient	% of Col 3 to Col 2			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	426	138	32.4	3203	432	13.5
Rural	295	94	31.9	2033	284	14.0
Urban	131	44	33.6	1170	148	12.6
Govt.	306	110	35.9	1835	302	16.5
Private	120	28	23.3	1368	130	9.5

3.2.2 Drinking Water

Availability of facilities like drinking water, functional toilets particularly for girls are presented in Table 3.15. Similar table (state-wise) A3.15 is given in the Appendix. It is seen from the table that the drinking water facility in rural areas was available in 79.5% primary schools and 82.7% upper primary schools. The corresponding percentages for urban schools were 88.6% and 96.2% respectively. In government schools, drinking water facility was available in 78.6% primary and 83.3% upper primary schools while much higher percentage of private schools, 93% primary and 95.8% upper primary schools, had drinking water facility. Among the states, drinking water facility was not available in quite a large proportion of sampled rural primary schools of Assam (36.7%), Jammu & Kashmir (58.7%), Haryana (36.8%) and Rajasthan (35.0%) while no such situation was observed in urban primary schools. **According to DISE data (2011-12), except Assam (76.26%), Bihar (88.73%), Jammu & Kashmir (76.76%) and Jharkhand (87.03%) all other selected states had drinking water facility in almost all primary schools. As regards upper primary schools, over 90% of them had drinking water facility in Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Uttarakhand while Assam (63.0) and Jammu & Kashmir (61.8%) are two states where this facility was available in less than 70% schools.**

3.2.3 Toilets – total and for girls

Table 3.15 shows that in rural areas, 71.9% primary schools and 78.6% upper primary schools had functional toilets in them. The corresponding percentages for urban schools were 83.6% and 89.3% respectively. Management-wise analysis shows that in government schools, this facility was available in 70.8% primary schools and 77.5% upper primary schools. The corresponding percentages for private schools were 89.1% and 93.3% respectively. Among the states, it was noticed that while more than 90% of the sampled primary schools in Gujarat, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand had toilets, this facility was not available in a large proportion of primary schools in Assam (46.1%), Bihar (47.3%) and Jammu & Kashmir (71.2%). The percentage of upper primary schools having this facility was higher than that in primary schools in almost all states (also see Table A3.15 in Appendix). **According to DISE data (state average for 2011-12) the states in which more than 90% primary schools had toilets for boys were Haryana (92.04), Karnataka (97.86), Madhya Pradesh (90.59) and Uttarakhand (93.46%) (see Table 3.16).**

It is further seen from the table that 58.0% primary and 65.4% upper primary schools in rural areas had separate functional toilets for girls while in urban areas such toilet facility was available in 57.1% primary and 77.9% upper primary schools. Management-wise, 56.8% primary and 62.7% government upper primary schools had separate functional toilets for girls while the corresponding percentages for private schools were 61.7% and 85.8% respectively. Across states, over 70% primary as well as upper primary schools in Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand had separate functional toilets in them while in Assam and Jammu & Kashmir this facility was not satisfactory in both category of schools. **As per DISE data (2011-12), over 90% primary schools in Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka and Rajasthan had separate toilet for girls while the position was miserable in Jammu & Kashmir where only 15.02% primary schools had this facility.**

Table 3.15: Availability of Drinking Water and Toilet Facilities in Schools

Area	Total No. of primary schools	% of primary schools having			Total No. of upper primary schools	% of upper primary schools having		
		Drinking Water	Functional Toilets	Separate functional toilet for girls		Drinking Water	Functional Toilets	Separate functional toilet for girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Total	628	81.5	74.5	57.8	426	86.9	81.9	69.2
Rural	488	79.5	71.9	58.0	295	82.7	78.6	65.4
Urban	140	88.6	83.6	57.1	131	96.2	89.3	77.9
Govt.	500	78.6	70.8	56.8	306	83.3	77.5	62.7
Private	128	93.0	89.1	61.7	120	95.8	93.3	85.8

Table 3.16: Availability of Drinking Water and Toilet Facilities in Schools

State	% of primary schools having		
	Drinking water	Boys' toilet	Girls' toilet
Assam	76.26	56.17	49.02
Bihar	88.73	59.05	41.31
Gujarat	99.97	54.27	99.55
Haryana	99.34	92.04	91.78
Jammu & Kashmir	76.76	32.50	15.02
Jharkhand	87.03	71.38	63.64
Karnataka	99.29	97.86	96.56
Kerala	96.89	87.83	72.14
Madhya Pradesh	97.89	90.59	75.60
Rajasthan	92.38	67.72	93.18
Uttar Pradesh	99.34	87.85	80.63
Uttarakhand	95.70	93.46	75.03

Source: DISE, 2011-12.

3.2.4 Electricity

Table 3.17 gives the number of primary schools having facilities of electricity, library books and sports material. Similar table (state-wise) A3.16 is given in the Appendix. It is observed from the table that out of 488 primary schools in rural areas electricity was available in 56.3% of them including 21.5% schools where supply of electricity was there but it was not regular. In urban areas, this facility was available in 75.1% schools including 9.4% schools having irregular supply of electricity. It is unfortunate that a large number of primary schools both in rural (43.6%) and urban areas (25.7%) had no electricity connection in them. Management-wise, while electricity was mostly available in 75.8% private schools, only one-third of government schools had this facility. Among the states, a large percentage of primary schools did not have an electricity connection in Assam (55.3%), Bihar (60.8%), Jammu & Kashmir (52.6%), Jharkhand (67.4%), Madhya Pradesh (62.5%) and Rajasthan (83.3%). On the other hand, electricity was available and its supply was also regular in more than 90% primary schools in Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala. **According to DISE data (2011-12) electricity connection was available**

in more than 90% primary schools in Gujarat, Haryana and Karnataka while this facility was available only in less than 10% schools in Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Jharkhand.

As regards availability of electricity in upper primary schools, it is observed from Table 3.17 that 63.8% schools in rural areas had electricity connection in them but its supply was not regular in 19.7% schools. There were 36.3% upper primary schools in rural areas which did not have electricity connection. In urban areas, situation regarding availability of electricity was somewhat better than that in rural areas as this facility was available in 80% of sampled urban upper primary schools and irregularity in its supply was reported in only fewer than 10% schools. However, one-fifth of the sampled schools were without electricity facility. Management-wise, electricity was available only in 39.9% upper primary schools run by government while another 19.3% had irregular supply of electricity. A large proportion of schools (40.8%) did not have electricity connection in them. Among the private upper primary schools, 93.4% had electricity connection in them but there was no regular supply in 9.2% schools. Further, there were four states, namely, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh where more than one-half of sampled upper primary schools did not have electricity connection. Since computer education is being introduced at the upper primary stage in a large number of schools, it is unfortunate that a large number of schools still do not have electricity connection and even if they have, the supply is irregular (see Table A3.17 in Appendix).

3.2.5 Library Books

Out of 488 sampled primary schools in rural areas, 56.1% schools had library books which were also used by the students; 17.8% schools had library books but mostly these were not used. The remaining 26% rural schools did not have any library books. In urban areas, library books were available and also used by the students in 62.9% schools. Another 12.1% schools had library books but mostly not used by the students. The remaining 25% urban schools did not have library books. Management-wise, library books were available in 53% government schools as against 75.8 % private schools.

As regards availability of library books in rural upper primary schools it is seen that 64.1% of them had library books which were also used by students. In 20.7% schools, library books were not available. On the other hand, in urban areas, library books were available and mostly used by the students in 75.6% of the sampled schools. There were only 13.7% urban upper primary schools in which library books were not available. Management-wise, 81.7% upper primary schools managed by private agencies had library books while library books were available only in 62.1% government schools. Apparently private primary schools were better equipped with library books than private upper primary schools whereas in the case of government schools the opposite was true (See Table 3.18).

3.2.6 Sports Material

It is observed from Table 3.17 that sports material was available in 61.1% primary schools in rural areas but was used only in 44.9% schools. There were 38.9% schools which did not have any sports material or equipment. As regards availability of sports material in urban primary schools 51.4% of them had sports equipment/ material, which was also used by the students. Another 14.3% schools had sports material but mostly not used. About one-third schools were without any sports material or equipment. Management-wise, sports material was available in 59.4% private primary schools as against only 43% government schools.

Table 3.18 also reveals that in 62.4% rural upper primary schools, sports material was available and used while 13.2 % schools had sports material but it was not used. In urban areas, sports material was available in 78.6% upper primary schools but it was used only in 67.9% schools. Management-wise, sports material or equipment was available and used in only 57.2% government upper primary schools whereas it was available in 81.7% private schools.

Table 3.17: Number of Primary Schools having Electricity, Library Books and Sports material Facilities

Area/ Management	Total No. of primary schools	Electricity			Library Books			Sports Material		
		Avail- able	Irre- gular	Not avail- able	Avail- able	Available but mostly not used	Not avail- able	Avail- able	Available but mostly not used	Not avail- able

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	628	41.7	18.6	39.6	57.6	16.6	25.8	46.3	15.8	37.9
Rural	488	34.8	21.5	43.6	56.1	17.8	26.0	44.9	16.2	38.9
Urban	140	65.7	8.6	25.7	62.9	12.1	25.0	51.4	14.3	34.3
Govt.	500	33.0	20.8	46.2	53.0	19.2	27.8	43.0	17.6	39.4
Private	128	75.8	10.2	14.1	75.8	6.3	18.0	59.4	8.6	32.0

Table 3.18: Number of Upper Primary Schools having Electricity, Library Books and Sports material Facilities

Area/ Manage- ment	Total No. of upper primary schools	Electricity			Library Books			Sports Material		
		Avail- able	Irre- gular	Not avail- able	Avail- able	Available but mostly not used	Not avail- able	Avail- able	Available but mostly not used	Not avail- able
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	426	52.3	16.4	31.2	67.6	13.8	18.5	64.1	12.4	23.5
Rural	295	44.1	19.7	36.3	64.1	15.3	20.7	62.4	13.2	24.4
Urban	131	71.0	9.2	19.8	75.6	10.7	13.7	67.9	10.7	21.4
Govt.	306	39.9	19.3	40.8	62.1	17.0	20.9	57.2	16.0	26.8
Private	120	84.2	9.2	6.7	81.7	5.8	12.5	81.7	3.3	15.0

3.3 Incentive Schemes

3.3.1. Free Uniform

After implementation of RTE Act, all SC, ST and BPL category children have to be provided not one but two sets of free school uniform every year. But it is found that out of a total of 806 sampled government schools in the selected states, free uniform was given to all students only in 45.3% schools. Another 8.9% schools gave this incentive only to girls while 3.6% schools provided it only to 'SC/ST/BPL category students' and 2.9% schools to only 'girls of SC/ST/BPL category'. There were two schools in the sample which gave this incentive to

Muslim students; in all other schools religion was not the basis for decision about giving free uniforms to children. Free uniform was not distributed to any student in 39.1% schools which is quite a large percentage, considering that it was obligatory for the government to provide it to all students. In most of the 248 (88.7%) private schools free uniform was not given to any student. Free uniform were supplied to all students in 6.5% private schools; to only girls in 2.8% schools; to other category of students in very few schools (See Table 3.19).

3.3.2 Free Textbooks

Table 3.19 shows that out of 806 sampled government schools in the selected states, 95.5% schools had given free textbooks to all students. Another 4 schools (0.5%) provided free textbooks to only girls while this incentive was given to Muslim students in two schools and to all SC/ST/BPL category students in one school. There were 3.6% schools in which no student got free textbooks. Further, of the 248 sampled private schools free textbooks were given to all students only in 55.2% schools. The percentage of private schools which did not give free textbooks to any student was 41.9%.

Table 3.19: Special Incentives being provided to students in all sampled schools

Management	Incentive	% of Schools provided incentives						
		Not provided to any student	Provided to all students	Provided to only girls	Provided to all Muslim Students	Provided to only Muslim Girls	Provided to all SC/ST/BPL category students	Provided to only girls of SC/ST/BPL category
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Govt.	Free Text books	3.6	95.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Free School Uniform	39.1	45.3	8.9	0.1	0.1	3.6	2.9
	Scholarship	29.9	29.2	2.4	3.0	2.7	26.1	6.8
	Cycles (in upper primary classes)	92.6	2.6	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6
	Some other	64.9	26.3	6.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.2
Private	Free Text books	41.9	55.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
	Free School Uniform	88.7	6.5	2.8	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.0
	Scholarship	30.2	21.0	6.0	14.1	7.7	19.0	2.0
	Cycles (in upper primary classes)	95.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0
	Some other	87.1	8.5	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.2

Total	Free Text books	12.6	86.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
	Free School Uniform	50.8	36.1	7.5	0.2	0.2	3.0	2.2
	Scholarship	30.0	27.2	3.2	5.6	3.9	24.4	5.7
	Cycles (in upper primary classes)	93.2	2.0	3.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5
	Some other	70.1	22.1	5.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5

3.3.3 Scholarship

It is observed from Table 3.19 that in 29.2% sampled government schools, scholarship was provided to all students while this incentive was given only to all students belonging to 'SC or ST or BPL category' in 26.1% schools; to only girls of 'SC or ST or BPL category' in 6.8% schools; to 'all Muslim students' in 3% schools; to only 'Muslim girls' in 2.7% schools and to 'only girls' in 2.4% schools. However, this incentive was not given to any student in 30% of schools. Among the private sampled schools, only 21% schools had given scholarship to all students. Another 19% schools gave this incentive to all students belonging to 'SC or ST or BPL category'; 14.1% schools to 'all Muslim students'; 7.7% schools to only 'Muslim girls'; 6% to only girls and 2% schools to only girls of 'SC or ST or BPL category'.

3.3.4 Providing cycles (in upper primary classes)

Table 3.19 shows that in 92.6% of the sampled government upper primary schools no cycle was given to any student. The corresponding percentage for sampled private schools was 95.2%. Cycles were given to girls at upper primary stage, who resided beyond 2 to 3 km from the school, in few schools in the selected states except Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand in 2011. Preference was given to those girls who belonged to SC or ST or BPL category. Generally, cycles were supplied to only girls but in a few government schools cycles were also given to all students, to 'all Muslim students' and to all students belonging to 'SC or ST or BPL category'.

3.4 Other Issues

3.4.1 Attached Pre-primary classes

Out of a total of 488 sampled primary schools in rural areas 32.4% had attached pre-primary classes while this facility was available in 34.3% of 140 primary schools in urban areas. Management-wise, 53.9% private primary schools had attached pre-primary classes as against only 27.5% government schools. As regards upper primary schools 22.4% of the 295 schools in rural areas and 30.5% of the 131 schools in urban areas had attached pre-primary classes. Management-wise, this facility was available in 48.3% private schools as against only 15.7% government schools.

Table 3.20: Number of Schools having Nursery/Pre-Primary Classes

State	School Category	Schools having nursery/pre-primary classes									
		Total		Rural		Urban		Govt.		Private	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assam	Primary Schools	58	76.3	46	76.7	12	75.0	55	75.3	3	100.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	2	4.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	20.0
Bihar	Primary Schools	17	23.0	15	25.0	2	14.3	14	20.0	3	75.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	14	31.8	10	33.3	4	28.6	14	32.6	0	0.0
Gujarat	Primary Schools	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Haryana	Primary Schools	6	24.0	3	15.8	3	50.0	6	25.0	0	0.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	3	17.6	0	0.0	3	50.0	2	15.4	1	25.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Primary Schools	23	41.1	19	42.2	4	36.4	18	35.3	5	100.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	25	45.5	18	42.9	7	53.8	15	33.3	10	100.0
Jharkhand	Primary Schools	5	10.9	2	5.0	3	50.0	2	4.8	3	75.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	5	19.2	1	5.0	4	66.7	1	4.5	4	100.0
Karnataka	Primary Schools	7	38.9	2	20.0	5	62.5	2	15.4	5	100.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	12	32.4	8	30.8	4	36.4	3	14.3	9	56.3
Kerala	Primary Schools	44	43.6	34	44.7	10	40.0	14	41.2	30	44.8
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	22	32.8	12	27.3	10	43.5	6	28.6	16	34.8
Madhya Pradesh	Primary Schools	1	4.2	1	5.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	2	14.3	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	66.7
Rajasthan	Primary Schools	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	Primary Schools	37	28.5	30	30.6	7	21.9	24	23.5	13	46.4
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	14	18.4	9	17.3	5	20.8	6	10.7	8	40.0
Uttarakhand	Primary Schools	8	29.6	6	31.6	2	25.0	1	5.6	7	77.8
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	6	42.9	6	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	66.7
Total	Primary Schools	206	32.8	158	32.4	48	34.3	137	27.5	69	53.9
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	106	24.9	66	22.4	40	30.5	48	15.7	58	48.3

3.4.2 Multi-grade teaching

Table 3.21 gives the number of primary schools and schools with upper primary classes having multi-grade teaching in them. It is observed from the table that 68.6% rural primary schools and 59.3% urban primary schools had multi-grade teaching. Management-wise, about two-thirds of both government and private primary schools had classes in which multi-grade teaching was done. Amongst upper primary schools, 56.9% in rural areas and 45.8% in urban areas were practicing multi-grade teaching. Management-wise, the percentage of such upper primary private schools was slightly higher (55.8%) than the percentage of such government schools (52.6%).

Table 3.21: Number of Schools with Multi-grade Teaching

State	School Category	Schools having multi-grade teaching									
		Total		Rural		Urban		Govt.		Private	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assam	Primary Schools	64	84.2	55	91.7	9	56.3	61	83.6	3	100.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	7	15.2	6	20.0	1	6.3	7	17.1	0	0.0
Bihar	Primary Schools	31	41.9	26	43.3	5	35.7	30	42.9	1	25.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	17	38.6	13	43.3	4	28.6	17	39.5	0	0.0
Gujarat	Primary Schools	10	38.5	9	45.0	1	16.7	10	38.5	0	0.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	5	31.3	3	30.0	2	33.3	5	33.3	0	0.0
Haryana	Primary Schools	9	36.0	6	31.6	3	50.0	9	37.5	0	0.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	2	11.8	2	18.2	0	0.0	2	15.4	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Primary Schools	57	101.8	46	102.2	11	100.0	52	102.0	5	100.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	55	100.0	42	100.0	13	100.0	45	100.0	10	100.0

Jharkhand	Primary Schools	28	60.9	27	67.5	1	16.7	28	66.7	0	0.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	15	57.7	12	60.0	3	50.0	14	63.6	1	25.0
Karnataka	Primary Schools	11	61.1	7	70.0	4	50.0	10	76.9	1	20.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	24	64.9	21	80.8	3	27.3	20	95.2	4	25.0
Kerala	Primary Schools	101	100.0	76	100.0	25	100.0	34	100.0	67	100.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	67	100.0	44	100.0	23	100.0	21	100.0	46	100.0

Table 3.21 (Contd.): Number of Schools with Multi-grade Teaching

State	School Category	Schools having multi-grade teaching									
		Total		Rural		Urban		Govt.		Private	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Madhya Pradesh	Primary Schools	18	75.0	17	85.0	1	25.0	18	75.0	0	0.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	4	28.6	2	20.0	2	50.0	1	9.1	3	100.0
Rajasthan	Primary Schools	22	91.7	20	100.0	2	50.0	21	95.5	1	50.0
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	13	92.9	10	100.0	3	75.0	13	100.0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Primary Schools	55	42.3	39	39.8	16	50.0	51	50.0	4	14.3
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	17	22.4	11	21.2	6	25.0	15	26.8	2	10.0
Uttarakhand	Primary Schools	11	40.7	6	31.6	5	62.5	9	50.0	2	22.2
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	2	14.3	2	20.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	11.1
Total	Primary Schools	417	66.5	334	68.6	83	59.3	333	66.7	84	65.6
	Schools with Upper Primary Classes	228	53.5	168	56.9	60	45.8	161	52.6	67	55.8

3.4.3 Problems being faced by schools

The head teachers of the sampled schools were asked whether the school had faced any problem in respect of certain educational activities such as new admission of students, dropping out of students from school, irregularity in students' attendance and poor achievement level of students and whether the school had faced the problem in the case of all children or only Muslim children? Table 3.22 shows that about 54% sampled government schools and about 27% private schools in the selected states had faced problems in respect of irregularity in students' attendance for both Muslim and non-Muslim boys and girls. The problem of poor achievement level of students was reported by about 51% government schools and about 31% private schools. The

problem related to ‘dropping out of students from school’ was faced by about 38% government and 22% private schools. The percentage of government schools which had faced problem related to ‘new admission of students’ was between 18% for all boys and 20% for Muslim girls. The proportion of private schools facing this problem was higher (27% for all children and 25% for Muslim children) compared to government schools.

Table 3.22: Number of Schools which faced Problems in respect of different activities

Management	Problem	No. of sampled schools	% of schools which faced problem			
			For all boys	For all girls	For Muslim boys	For Muslim girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Government	Getting New Students Admitted	806	17.9	19.4	18.2	20.1
	Dropping out of students from school	806	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.7
	Irregularity in students attendance	806	53.6	54.3	54.7	54.6
	Poor achievement level of students	806	50.4	50.6	51.5	50.7
Private	Getting New Students Admitted	248	27.4	27.4	25.0	25.4
	Dropping out of students from school	248	22.2	22.2	21.4	22.2
	Irregularity in students attendance	248	26.6	28.2	27.4	27.4
	Poor achievement level of students	248	30.6	30.2	31.9	30.2
Total	Getting New Students Admitted	1054	20.1	21.3	19.8	21.3
	Dropping out of students from school	1054	34.4	34.6	34.4	34.8
	Irregularity in students attendance	1054	47.2	48.2	48.3	48.2
	Poor achievement level of students	1054	45.7	45.8	46.9	45.9

Chapter 4

Teachers

4.1 Regular and contract teachers – total & Muslims by gender in primary and upper primary schools

Here we are going to present the information about the teachers working in primary schools and schools having upper primary classes selected for this study in both rural and urban areas.

Table 4.1 presents the distribution of teachers according to school category in rural and urban areas. The table shows that the total number of teachers in the sampled primary schools was 2788 of whom 1997 (71.6%) were posted in rural areas. Out of total teachers working in primary schools, 1090 (39.1%) were Muslim. The corresponding figures in rural and urban areas were 42.0% and 31.9% respectively. Among the states, as per Table A4.5 in Appendix, the percentage of Muslim teachers was more than 50% in Assam (56.0%), Gujarat (57.3%), Jammu & Kashmir (56.8%) and Jharkhand (54.6%) while this percentage was less than 25 % in Haryana (24.1%), Karnataka (17.7%) and Madhya Pradesh (14.8%). Further, 1482 (53.2%) of the total teachers were female. It is seen from the table that the proportion of female teachers was much higher in urban areas (69.8%) than in rural areas (46.6%). Among the total female teachers 469 (31.6%) were Muslim. The percentage of females among the Muslim teachers was 43.0%. The corresponding figures in rural and urban areas were 37.0% and 63.1% respectively. Further, 29.0% teachers were contract teachers or community paid teachers in primary schools while the percentage of such teachers among the Muslim teachers was 34.2%. The percentage of contract/community paid teachers in rural areas was 32.4% as against 20.5% in urban areas. Among the states, the highest percentage of contract or community paid teachers was in Jharkhand (74.1%) followed by Bihar (63.8%), Uttar Pradesh (44.7%) and Rajasthan (33.3%). On the other hand, there were some states in which such teachers constituted less than 10% of the total teachers. These states are Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh (also see Figure 4.1 and Table A4.5 in Appendix).

Table 4.1: Number of Teachers in the Sampled Schools in Rural and Urban Areas

Area	Category of teachers	No. of teachers in Primary schools				No. of teachers in schools with upper primary classes			
		Total		Muslim		Total		Muslim	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural	Total	1997	930	838 (42.0)	310 (33.3)	2272	1127	765 (33.7)	240 (21.3)
	Regular	1350	675	519 (38.4)	199 (29.5)	1871	946	568 (30.4)	155 (16.4)
	Contract & Community Paid	647	255	319 (49.3)	111 (43.5)	401	181	197 (49.1)	85 (47.0)
Urban	Total	791	552	252 (31.9)	159 (28.8)	1478	960	442 (30.0)	262 (27.3)
	Regular	629	437	198 (31.5)	128 (29.3)	1240	809	353 (28.5)	215 (27.3)
	Contract & Community Paid	162	115	54 (33.3)	31 (27.0)	238	151	89 (37.4)	47 (31.1)
Total	Total	2788	1482	1090 (39.1)	469 (31.6)	3750	2087	1207 (32.2)	502 (24.1)
	Regular	1979	1112	717 (36.2)	327 (29.4)	3111	1755	921 (29.6)	370 (21.1)
	Contract & Community Paid	809	370	373 (46.1)	142 (38.4)	639	332	286 (44.8)	132 (39.8)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages of Muslim teachers among total teachers.

Management-wise distribution of teachers posted in primary schools and schools with upper primary classes is given in Tables 4.2. The table shows that out of a total of 2788 teachers teaching in primary schools 1941 (69.6%) were in government schools and the remaining 847 (30.4%) in private schools. The percentage of Muslim teachers in government schools was 41.7% as against 33.1% in private schools. Female teachers constituted 46.9% of the total teachers posted in government primary schools while their proportion was much higher in private schools (67.4%). Among the Muslim teachers also the proportion of females in government schools was 39.9% as against 52.1% in privately managed schools. As regards the proportion of contractual teachers, it was much higher in government schools (33.1%) than in private schools (19.7%). The corresponding percentages of such teachers among Muslim teachers were 32.8% and 24.7% respectively.

Figure 4.1: Number of Teachers in the Sampled Primary Schools

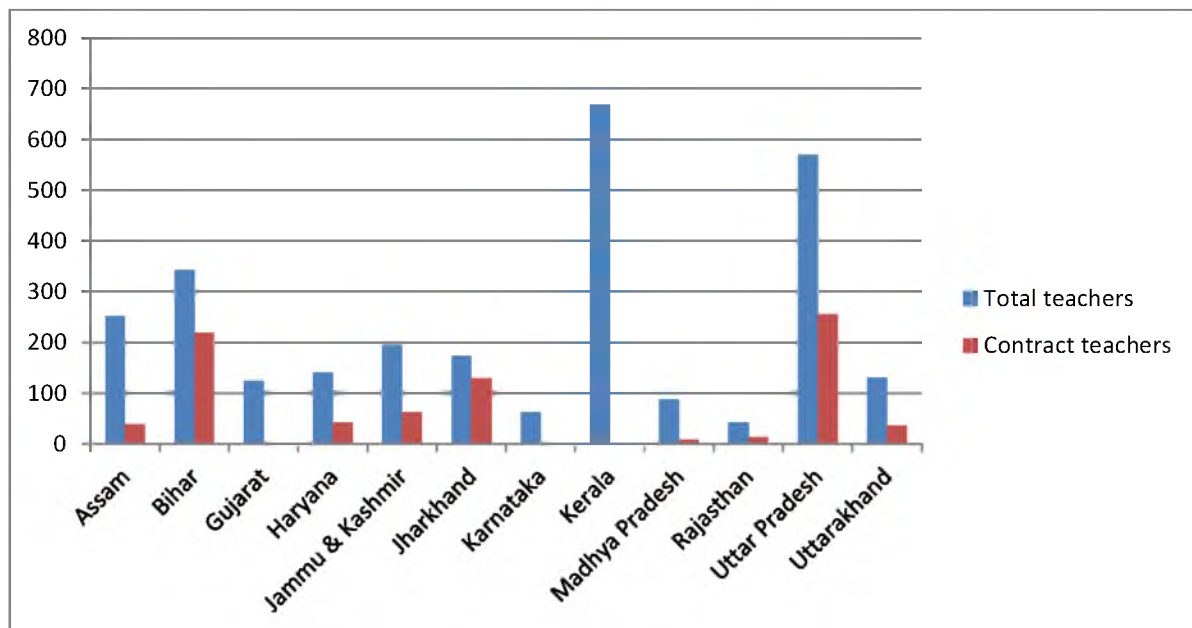


Figure 4.2: Number of Teachers in the Sampled Upper Primary Schools

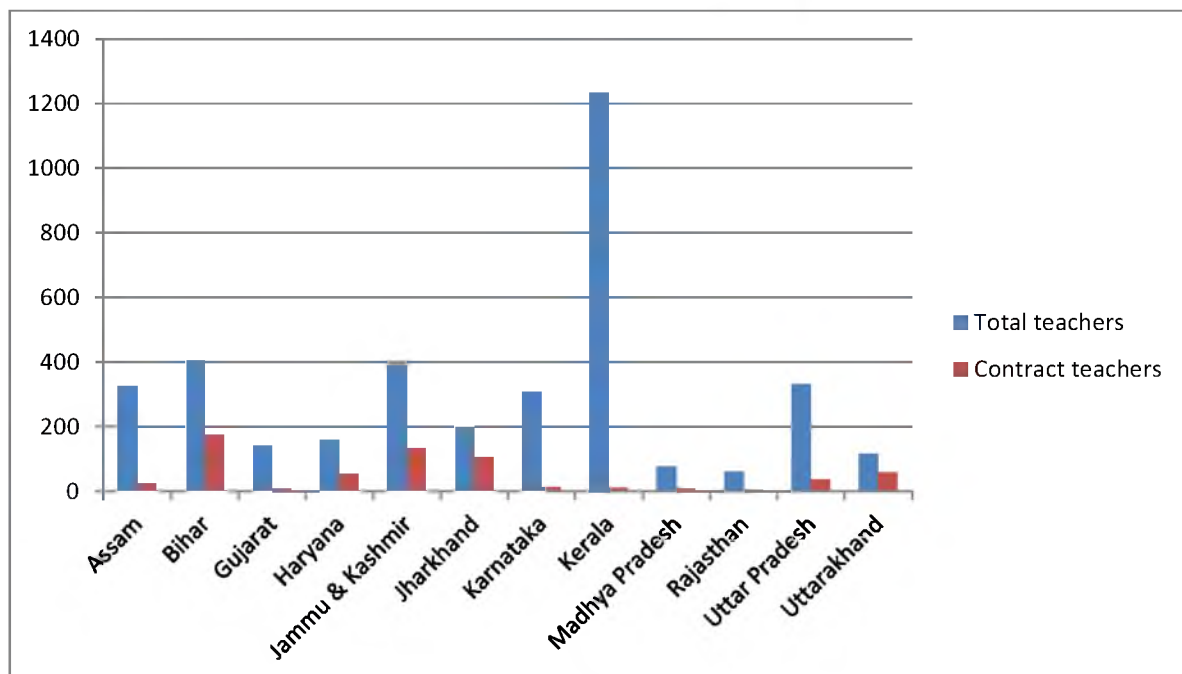


Table 4.1 further reveals that half of the total 3750 teachers teaching in upper primary schools were posted in rural areas. Female teachers constituted 55.7% of the total teachers in these schools. Of the total teachers, 32.2% belonged to Muslim community. The corresponding figures in rural and urban areas were 33.7% and 30.0% respectively. It may be seen from Table A4.5 that the highest percentage of Muslim teachers existed in Jammu & Kashmir (62.1%) followed by Assam (47.9%), Gujarat (47.9%), Haryana (46.6%) and Bihar (44.9%). However in one state namely Karnataka, the percentage of Muslim teachers was less than 10%. Further, the percentage of contract or community paid teachers in upper primary schools was 17.0% which was much lower than that in the case of primary schools. Among the states, Jharkhand had the highest percentage of contract or community paid teachers (54.1%) followed by Uttarakhand (50.9%), Bihar (43.2%), Jammu & Kashmir (34.0%) and Haryana (33.1%). The percentage of such teachers was less than 10% in Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Rajasthan. (Also see Figure 4.2).

Table 4.2: Number of Teachers in Government and Private Schools in the total Sample of Schools of the 12 selected States

Manage-ment	Category of teachers	No. of teachers in Primary schools				No. of teachers in schools with upper primary classes			
		Total		Muslim		Total		Muslim	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Govt.	Total	1941	911	810 (41.7)	323 (35.5)	2065	976	774 (37.5)	288 (29.5)
	Regular	1299	642	509 (39.2)	217 (33.8)	1665	800	586 (35.2)	208 (26.0)
	Contract & Community Paid	642	269	301 (46.9)	106 (39.4)	400	176	188 (47.0)	80 (45.5)
Private	Total	847	571	280 (33.1)	146 (25.6)	1685	1111	433 (25.7)	214 (19.3)
	Regular	680	470	208 (30.6)	110 (23.4)	1446	955	335 (23.2)	162 (17.0)
	Contract & Community Paid	167	101	72 (43.1)	36 (35.6)	239	156	98 (41.0)	52 (33.3)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages of Muslim teachers among total teachers.

Out of a total of 3750 teachers in sampled schools with upper primary classes, 2065 (55.1%) were posted in government schools and the remaining 1690 (44.9%) were in private schools. The proportion of females among the total teachers in government schools was 47.3% as against 37.2% among the Muslim teachers. The corresponding figures in private schools were 65.9% and 49.4% respectively. It shows that the representation of females among the total as well as Muslim teachers was much higher in private schools than in government schools. The proportion of contractual teachers in sampled government schools was 19.4% as against 14.2% in private schools. The corresponding figures of contractual teachers among Muslim teachers were 24.3% and 22.6% respectively.

4.2 Educational and Professional Qualification of Teachers

4.2.1 Primary Schools

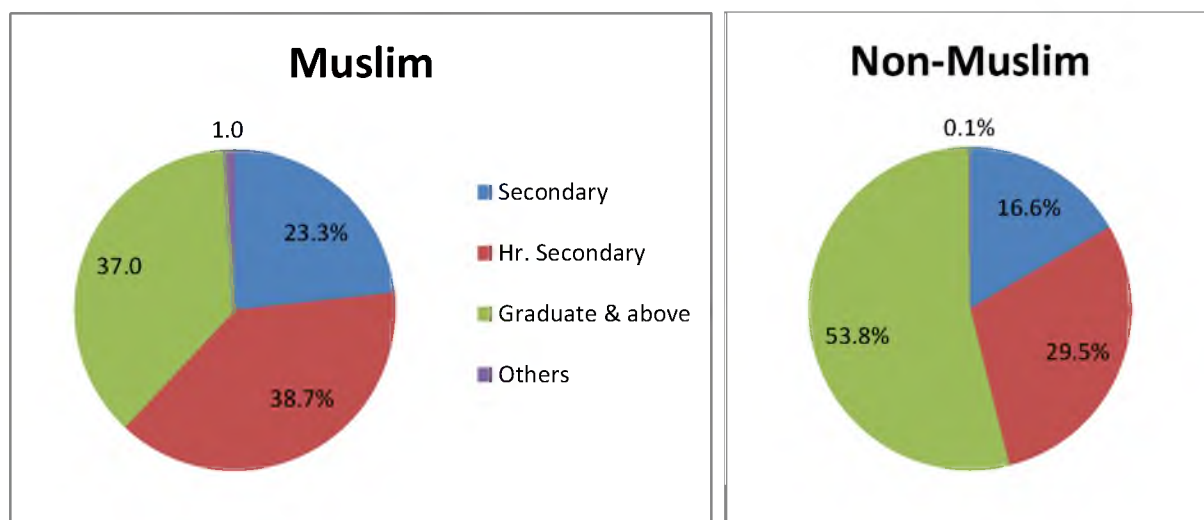
Distribution of teachers teaching in rural and urban primary schools as per their educational and professional qualifications is presented in Tables 4.3 and 4.4 respectively while similar tables giving state-wise figures are given in the Appendix (Tables A4.6 to A4.15). Out of a total of 2788 teachers teaching in the sampled schools, 47.2% were either graduates or post graduates. The percentage of teachers having minimum graduate degree was much higher among non-Muslim teachers (53.8%) compared to Muslim teachers (37.0%). In rural areas, the percentage of graduate teachers was 46.6% as against 48.8% teachers in schools located in urban areas. About one-third of the total teachers had higher secondary certificate while 19.2% teachers had passed secondary examination only. The percentage of teachers who had passed only secondary examination was comparatively higher among Muslim teachers (23.3%) than among non-Muslim teachers (16.6%). The percentage of such teachers in rural and urban schools was 18.0% and 22.3% respectively (Also see Figure 4.3). State-wise analysis of data reveals a large variation among states with regard to proportion of teachers teaching in primary schools with only a secondary pass qualification. The highest percentage of teachers with such qualification were found in Gujarat (73.4%) followed by Assam (40.9%), Karnataka (35.5%) and Kerala (28.3%).

Table 4.3: Educational Qualification of Primary School Teachers working in Rural and Urban Areas

Educational Qualification	No. of teachers working in rural areas			No. of teachers working in urban areas			Total (Rural + Urban)		
	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Secondary	192 (22.9)	168 (14.5)	360 (18.0)	62 (24.6)	114 (21.2)	176 (22.3)	254 (23.3)	282 (16.6)	536 (19.2)
Hr. Secondary	340 (40.6)	360 (31.1)	700 (35.1)	82 (32.5)	141 (26.2)	223 (28.2)	422 (38.7)	501 (29.5)	923 (33.1)
Graduate & above	300 (35.8)	631 (54.4)	931 (46.6)	103 (40.9)	283 (52.5)	386 (48.8)	403 (37.0)	914 (53.8)	1317 (47.2)
Others	6 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	6 (0.3)	5 (2.0)	1 (0.2)	6 (0.8)	11 (1.0)	1 (0.1)	12 (0.4)
Total	838 (100.0)	1159 (100.0)	1997 (100.0)	252 (100.0)	539 (100.0)	791 (100.0)	1090 (100.0)	1698 (100.0)	2788 (100.0)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

Figure 4.3: Educational Qualification of Primary School Teachers



Regarding professional qualification of teachers working in primary schools, majority of teachers (45.2%) had a certificate in primary education. Another 17.2% of teachers had a B.Ed. degree. The percentage of Muslim teachers with B.Ed. degree was 12.7% as against 20.1% non-Muslim

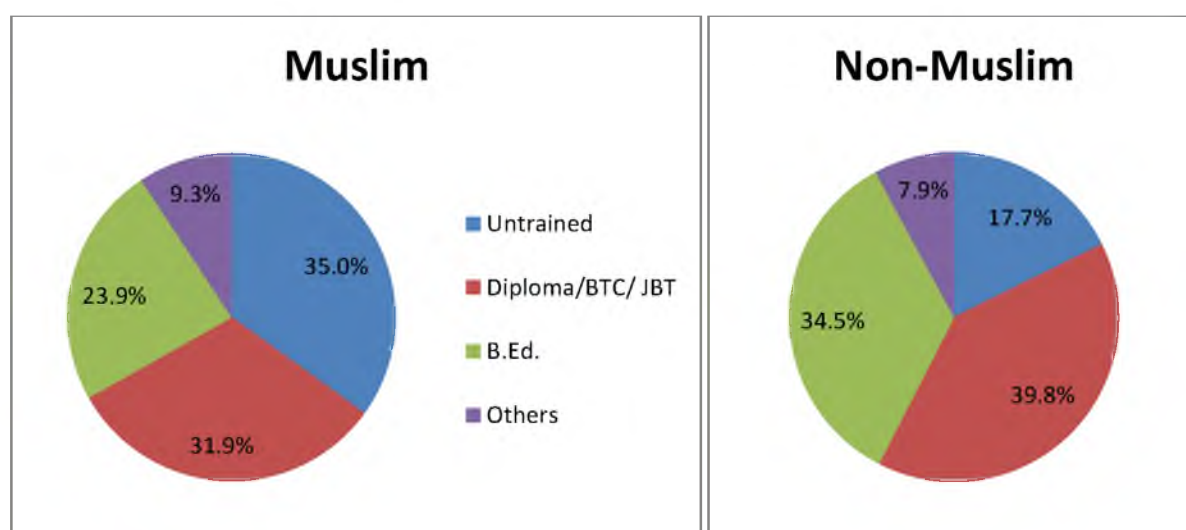
teachers. Untrained teachers accounted for 27.4% of the total teachers. The percentage of untrained teachers was comparatively higher among Muslim teachers (35.0%) than among non-Muslim teachers (22.6%) (Also see Figure 4.4). Among the states, the highest percentage of untrained teachers was in Jharkhand (52.3%) followed by Bihar (46.1%), Jammu & Kashmir (45.8%), Assam (44.0%) and Uttar Pradesh (41.4%).

Table 4.4: Professional Qualification of Primary School Teachers working in Rural and Urban Areas

Professional Qualification	No. of teachers working in rural areas			No. of teachers working in urban areas			Total (Rural + Urban)		
	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Untrained	301 (35.9)	266 (23.0)	567 (28.4)	81 (32.1)	117 (21.7)	198 (25.0)	382 (35.0)	383 (22.6)	765 (27.4)
Diploma/BTC/JBT	373 (44.5)	541 (46.7)	914 (45.8)	96 (38.1)	251 (46.6)	347 (43.9)	469 (43.0)	792 (46.6)	1261 (45.2)
B.Ed.	104 (12.4)	206 (17.8)	310 (15.5)	34 (13.5)	135 (25.0)	169 (21.4)	138 (12.7)	341 (20.1)	479 (17.2)
Others	60 (7.2)	146 (12.6)	206 (10.3)	41 (16.3)	36 (6.7)	77 (9.7)	101 (9.3)	182 (10.7)	283 (10.2)
Total	838 (100.0)	1159 (100.0)	1997 (100.0)	252 (100.0)	539 (100.0)	791 (100.0)	1090 (100.0)	1698 (100.0)	2788 (100.0)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

Figure 4.4: Professional Qualification of Primary School Teachers



Distribution of government and private school teachers as per their educational and professional qualifications is given in Tables 4.5 and 4.6. It is observed from Table 4.5 that majority of teachers in government (46.6%) as well as in private schools (48.6%) had a B.Ed. degree. The percentage of teachers with B.Ed. degree was lower among the Muslim teachers than among the non-Muslim teachers working either in government or private schools. Further, of the total teachers working in primary schools managed by either government or private agencies about one-third had higher secondary certificate while about one-fifth teachers had passed secondary examination only.

Table 4.5: Educational Qualification of Teachers working in Government and Private Primary Schools

Educational Qualification	No. of teachers working in government schools			No. of teachers working in private schools			Total		
	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Secondary	183 (22.6)	196 (17.3)	379 (19.5)	71 (25.4)	86 (15.2)	157 (18.5)	254 (23.3)	282 (16.6)	536 (19.2)
Hr. Secondary	327 (40.4)	324 (28.6)	651 (33.5)	95 (33.9)	177 (31.2)	272 (32.1)	422 (38.7)	501 (29.5)	923 (33.1)
Graduate & above	295 (36.4)	610 (53.9)	905 (46.6)	108 (38.6)	304 (53.6)	412 (48.6)	403 (37.0)	914 (53.8)	1317 (47.2)
Others	5 (0.6)	1 (0.1)	6 (0.3)	6 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	6 (0.7)	11 (1.0)	1 (0.1)	12 (0.4)
Total	810 (100.0)	1131 (100.0)	1941 (100.0)	280 (100.0)	567 (100.0)	847 (100.0)	1090 (100.0)	1698 (100.0)	2788 (100.0)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

Table 4.6 reveals that 15.5% teachers in government schools and 21.1% teachers in private schools had B.Ed. degree. The corresponding figures for Muslim teachers were 13.2% and 11.1% respectively. The percentages of teachers who had either a diploma or undergone BTC/JBT training was 47.0% in government schools and 41.1% in private schools; the percentage of such teachers was the highest among the non-Muslim teachers in government

schools (49.5%). The percentage of untrained teachers was more or less same in both government (27.8%) and private schools (26.6%).

Table 4.6: Professional Qualification of Teachers working in Government and Private Primary Schools

Professional Qualification	No. of teachers working in Govt. schools			No. of teachers working in Private schools			Total		
	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Untrained	292 (36.0)	248 (21.9)	540 (27.8)	90 (32.1)	135 (23.8)	225 (26.6)	382 (35.0)	383 (22.6)	765 (27.4)
Diploma/BTC/JBT	353 (43.6)	560 (49.5)	913 (47.0)	116 (41.4)	232 (40.9)	348 (41.1)	469 (43.0)	792 (46.6)	1261 (45.2)
B.Ed.	107 (13.2)	193 (17.1)	300 (15.5)	31 (11.1)	148 (26.1)	179 (21.1)	138 (12.7)	341 (20.1)	479 (17.2)
Any Other	58 (7.2)	130 (11.5)	188 (9.7)	43 (15.4)	52 (9.2)	95 (11.2)	101 (9.3)	182 (10.7)	283 (10.2)
Total	810 (100.0)	1131 (100.0)	1941 (100.0)	280 (100.0)	567 (100.0)	847 (100.0)	1090 (100.0)	1698 (100.0)	2788 (100.0)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

4.2.2 Upper Primary Schools

Table 4.7 gives the distribution of teachers posted in schools with upper primary classes according to area and their educational qualification. It is seen from the table that out of a total of 3750 teachers, 2043 (54.5%) teachers possessed a minimum graduate degree. The corresponding percentages for Muslim and non-Muslim teachers were 49.0% and 57.1% respectively. Also see Figure 4.5). Among the states, more than 70% teachers were either graduates or post-graduates in Haryana (97.5%), Madhya Pradesh (93.4%), Rajasthan (73.8%), Uttar Pradesh (89.8%) and Uttarakhand (73.3%). Another 28.2% teachers had higher secondary certificate while 16.1% teachers had passed only secondary school examination (Also see Figure 4.5). It was disappointing to note that 57.7% teachers in upper primary schools in Gujarat state possessed only secondary school qualification. The other states where more than 15% teachers had such qualification are Bihar (16.8%), Jharkhand (16.8%), Karnataka (20.1%) and Kerala (23.8%).

Figure 4.5: Educational Qualification of Upper Primary School Teachers

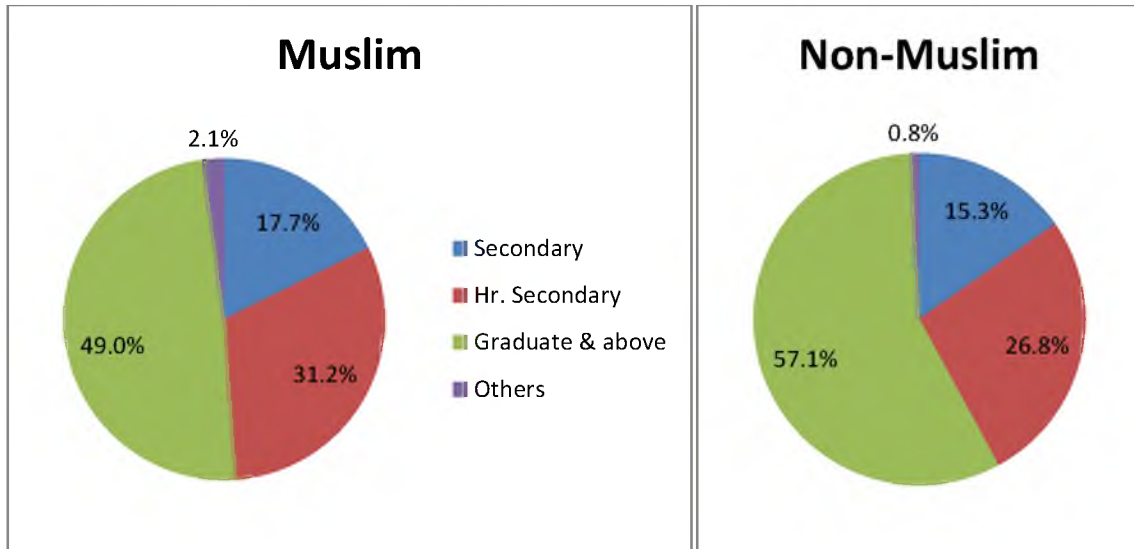
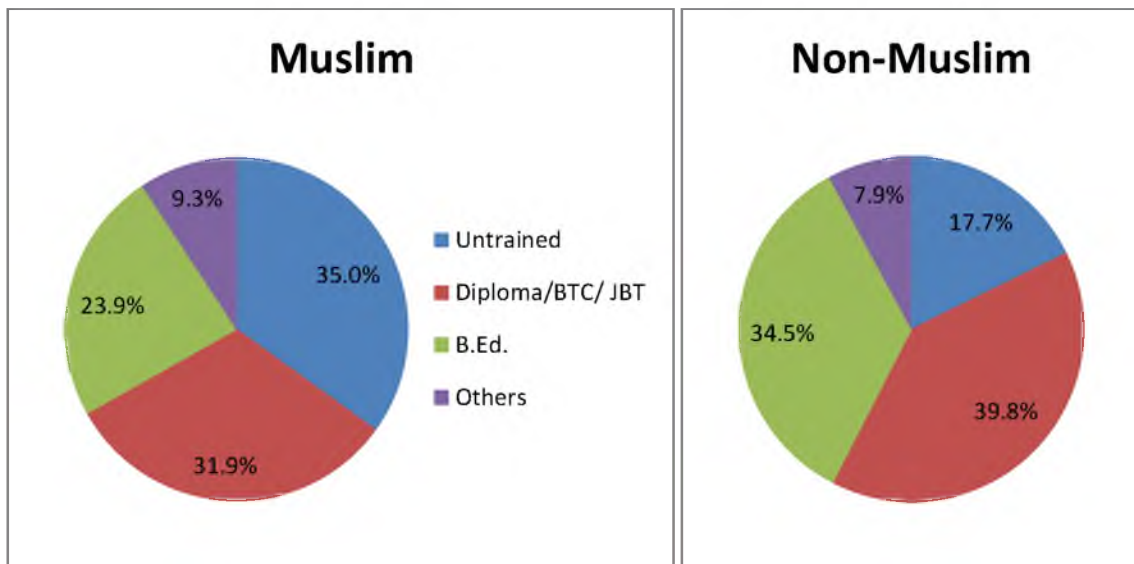


Figure 4.6: Professional Qualification of Upper Primary School Teachers



**Table 4.7: Educational Qualification of Teachers working in Schools having
Upper Primary classes in Rural and Urban Areas**

Educational Qualification	No. of teachers working in rural areas			No. of teachers working in urban areas			Total (Rural + Urban)		
	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Secondary	146 (19.1)	227 (15.1)	373 (16.4)	68 (15.4)	163 (15.7)	231 (15.6)	214 (17.7)	390 (15.3)	604 (16.1)
Hr. Secondary	259 (33.9)	411 (27.3)	670 (29.5)	117 (26.5)	271 (26.2)	388 (26.3)	376 (31.2)	682 (26.8)	1058 (28.2)
Graduate & above	339 (44.3)	851 (56.5)	1190 (52.4)	253 (57.2)	600 (57.9)	853 (57.7)	592 (49.0)	1451 (57.1)	2043 (54.5)
Others	21 (2.7)	18 (1.2)	39 (1.7)	4 (0.9)	2 (0.2)	6 (0.4)	25 (2.1)	20 (0.8)	45 (1.2)
Total	765 (100.0)	1507 (100.0)	2272 (100.0)	442 (100.0)	1036 (100.0)	1478 (100.0)	1207 (100.0)	2543 (100.0)	3750 (100.0)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

Table 4.8 gives information about professional qualification of teachers working in rural and urban areas. The table shows that the proportion of teachers having different level of teaching training was more or less same in both rural and urban schools. The percentage of total upper primary school teachers possessing a B.Ed. degree was 31.1%. The corresponding figures for Muslim and non-Muslim teachers were 23.9% and 34.5% respectively. Further, 37.3% of teachers had undergone JBT/BTC training. Untrained teachers accounted for 23.3% of the total teachers teaching in these schools. The percentage of untrained Muslim teachers was 35% which was twice the percentage of the untrained among the non-Muslim teachers (Also see Figure 4.6). Among the states, the percentage of untrained teachers was the highest in Assam (60.6%) followed by Uttarakhand (50.9%), Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand (35.7%) and Bihar (31.1%).

Table 4.8: Professional Qualification of Teachers working in Schools having Upper Primary classes in Rural and Urban Areas

Professional Qualification	No. of teachers working in rural areas			No. of teachers working in urban areas			Total (Rural + Urban)		
	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Untrained	284 (37.1)	254 (16.9)	538 (23.7)	138 (31.2)	197 (19.0)	335 (22.7)	422 (35.0)	451 (17.7)	873 (23.3)
Diploma/BTC/JBT	248 (32.4)	584 (38.8)	832 (36.6)	137 (31.0)	429 (41.4)	566 (38.3)	385 (31.9)	1013 (39.8)	1398 (37.3)
B.Ed.	157 (20.5)	525 (34.8)	682 (30.0)	131 (29.6)	353 (34.1)	484 (32.7)	288 (23.9)	878 (34.5)	1166 (31.1)
Any Other	76 (9.9)	144 (9.6)	220 (9.7)	36 (8.1)	57 (5.5)	93 (6.3)	112 (9.3)	201 (7.9)	313 (8.3)
Total	765 (100.0)	1507 (100.0)	2272 (100.0)	442 (100.0)	1036 (100.0)	1478 (100.0)	1207 (100.0)	2543 (100.0)	3750 (100.0)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

Tables 4.9 and 4.10 give distribution of upper primary school teachers teaching in government and private schools according to their educational and professional qualification. It is seen from Table 4.9 that the percentage of graduate teachers in government schools was 50.8% as against 59.1% in private schools. About one-third of government school teachers had higher secondary pass certificate while the corresponding percentage in private schools was 22.6%. There were 15.4% teachers in government schools who had passed only secondary school examination as against 17% such teachers in private schools.

In government schools 22.8% of teachers had a B.Ed. degree as against 38.8% teachers in private schools. The percentage of teachers who possessed a diploma or BTC/JBT certificate in government and private schools were 45.2% and 27.5% respectively. The proportion of untrained teachers was more or less same in government schools (22.8%) and private schools (23.9%) (see Table 4.10).

Table 4.9: Educational Qualification of Teachers working in Government and Private Schools having Upper Primary classes

Educational Qualification	No. of teachers working in government schools			No. of teachers working in private schools			Total		
	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Secondary	133 (17.2)	185 (14.3)	318 (15.4)	81 (18.7)	205 (16.4)	286 (17.0)	214 (17.7)	390 (15.3)	604 (16.1)
Hr. Secondary	286 (37.0)	391 (30.3)	677 (32.8)	90 (20.8)	291 (23.2)	381 (22.6)	376 (31.2)	682 (26.8)	1058 (28.2)
Graduate & above	337 (43.5)	711 (55.1)	1048 (50.8)	255 (58.9)	740 (59.1)	995 (59.1)	592 (49.0)	1451 (57.1)	2043 (54.5)
Others	18 (2.3)	4 (0.3)	22 (1.1)	7 (1.6)	16 (1.3)	23 (1.4)	25 (2.1)	20 (0.8)	45 (1.2)
Total	774 (100.0)	1291 (100.0)	2065 (100.0)	433 (100.0)	1252 (100.0)	1685 (100.0)	1207 (100.0)	2543 (100.0)	3750 (100.0)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

Table 4.10: Professional Qualification of Teachers working in Government and Private Schools having Upper Primary classes

Professional Qualification	No. of teachers working in Govt. schools			No. of teachers working in Private schools			Total		
	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Untrained	248 (32.0)	223 (17.3)	471 (22.8)	174 (40.2)	228 (18.2)	402 (23.9)	422 (35.0)	451 (17.7)	873 (23.3)
Diploma/BTC/JBT	290 (37.5)	644 (49.9)	934 (45.2)	95 (21.9)	369 (29.5)	464 (27.5)	385 (31.9)	1013 (39.8)	1398 (37.3)
B.Ed.	173 (22.4)	340 (26.3)	513 (24.8)	115 (26.6)	538 (43.0)	653 (38.8)	288 (23.9)	878 (34.5)	1166 (31.1)
Any Other	63 (8.1)	84 (6.5)	147 (7.1)	49 (11.3)	117 (9.3)	166 (9.9)	112 (9.3)	201 (7.9)	313 (8.3)
Total	774 (100.0)	1291 (100.0)	2065 (100.0)	433 (100.0)	1252 (100.0)	1685 (100.0)	1207 (100.0)	2543 (100.0)	3750 (100.0)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

In government schools 24.8% of teachers had a B.Ed. degree as against 38.8% teachers in private schools. The percentage of teachers who possessed a diploma or BTC/JBT certificate in government and private schools were 45.2% and 27.5% respectively. The proportion of untrained teachers was more or less same in government (22.8%) and private schools (23.9%) (see Table 4.10).

4.3 Schools according to Number of Teachers in them

Table 4.11 presents the distribution of teachers according to number of teachers posted in them. The table shows that out of a total of 628 sampled primary schools 34 (5.4%) were single teacher schools. Among the states, Rajasthan had more than 50% schools with only one teacher each. Next was Uttarakhand state which had 14.8% such schools followed by Assam (10.5%) and Jammu & Kashmir (10.5%). Table 4.11 further reveals that out of 426 upper primary schools, 22 (5.2%) were single teacher schools. Of these 22 schools, 21 existed in Uttar Pradesh.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Sampled Schools according to Number of Teachers in them

State	School category	Total No. of schools	Schools with no. of teachers					
			1		2		More than 2	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Assam	Primary	76	8	10.5	29	38.2	39	51.3
	Upper Primary	46	1	2.2	0	0.0	45	97.8
Bihar	Primary	74	0	0.0	8	10.8	66	89.2
	Upper Primary	44	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	100.0
Gujarat	Primary	26	0	0.0	5	19.2	21	80.8
	Upper Primary	16	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	100.0
Haryana	Primary	25	1	4.0	4	16.0	20	80.0
	Upper Primary	17	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Primary	57	6	10.5	31	54.4	20	35.1
	Upper Primary	55	0	0.0	3	5.5	52	94.5
Jharkhand	Primary	46	0	0.0	18	39.1	28	60.9
	Upper Primary	26	0	0.0	1	3.8	25	96.2
Karnataka	Primary	18	1	5.6	6	33.3	11	61.1
	Upper Primary	37	0	0.0	1	2.7	36	97.3
Kerala	Primary	101	0	0.0	0	0.0	101	100.0
	Upper Primary	67	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	Primary	24	0	0.0	9	37.5	15	62.5
	Upper Primary	14	0	0.0	1	7.1	13	92.9
Rajasthan	Primary	24	14	58.3	6	25.0	4	16.7
	Upper Primary	14	0	0.0	1	7.1	13	92.9

Table 4.11 (Contd.): Distribution of Sampled Schools according to Number of Teachers in them

State	School category	Total No. of schools	Schools with no. of teachers					
			1		2		More than 2	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Uttar Pradesh	Primary	130	0	0.0	14	10.8	116	89.2
	Upper Primary	76	21	27.6	8	10.5	47	61.8
Uttarakhand	Primary	27	4	14.8	3	11.1	20	74.1
	Upper Primary	14	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	100.0
Total	Primary	628	34	5.4	133	21.2	461	73.4
	Upper Primary	426	22	5.2	15	3.5	389	91.3

4.4 Absence of teachers (on day of visit)

Percentage of teachers who were present on the date of investigator's visit to school is presented in Table 4.12. The table giving state-wise figures is Table A4.16 in the Appendix. Table 4.12 shows that the percentage of teachers who were found present in rural primary schools (78.3%) was slightly higher than that in urban schools (74.6%). Management-wise, percentage of teachers who were found present in private schools (77.1%) was a little higher than that in government schools (75.2%).

In upper primary schools, the percentage of teachers who were present in school was higher in urban areas (77.1%) than in rural areas (73.2%). Management-wise, such percentage was much higher in private schools (82.1%) than in government schools (71.5%).

Table 4.12: Percentage of Teachers present in School on the day of visit

Area/ Management	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools			No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes		
	Total	Present on day of visit	% of teachers present	Total	Present on day of visit	% of teachers present
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	2788	2018	77.1	3755	2359	75.2
Rural	1997	1479	78.3	2276	1436	73.2
Urban	791	539	74.6	1479	923	77.1
Govt.	1941	1479	75.2	2065	1425	71.5
Private	847	539	77.1	1690	934	82.1

Comparison of Present Survey Data with Data of recently conducted study by EdCIL on Attendance of Teachers in Primary and Upper Primary Schools

It is seen from Table 4.13 that in the difference in attendance rate of primary school teachers between the two surveys was found to be less than 5 percentage points in the states of Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Further, there were only four states namely Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh in which such difference between the two surveys was noticed as less than 5 percentage points.

Table 4.13: Percentage of Teachers present in the School on the day of visit

State	School category	% of teachers found present on day of visit					
		Present survey			Earlier survey		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Assam	Primary	74.2	67.0	71.4	77.3	74.0	77.0
	Upper primary	57.4	69.4	62.7	71.1	88.6	72.7
Bihar	Primary	78.0	77.2	77.8	81.4	81.6	81.4
	Upper primary	76.2	75.8	76.0	78.0	80.5	78.1
Gujarat	Primary	92.1	97.1	93.5	94.0	94.4	94.1
	Upper primary	88.0	89.8	88.7	94.5	93.8	94.4
Haryana	Primary	100.0	77.1	94.3	87.0	89.0	87.3
	Upper primary	80.5	95.3	88.3	85.5	77.7	85.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Primary	87.9	81.6	85.4	85.1	89.9	85.4
	Upper primary	79.2	90.9	84.1	82.4	92.0	83.6
Jharkhand	Primary	78.9	82.9	79.9	91.0	94.8	91.1
	Upper primary	81.9	86.3	83.7	91.6	81.9	90.8
Karnataka	Primary	40.0	37.0	38.7	80.4	80.8	80.4
	Upper primary	29.1	45.5	35.1	77.5	86.5	79.4
Kerala	Primary	50.3	30.9	45.1	83.5	83.5	83.5
	Upper primary	48.1	18.3	37.7	79.8	80.3	79.9
Madhya Pradesh	Primary	87.9	86.7	87.5	84.0	84.7	84.1
	Upper primary	77.5	94.4	85.5	79.5	84.0	80.0
Rajasthan	Primary	94.1	87.5	92.9	86.4	69.7	85.3
	Upper primary	91.7	84.0	88.5	77.1	72.8	76.7
Uttar Pradesh	Primary	83.5	85.5	84.0	83.3	90.1	83.8
	Upper primary	83.6	94.2	88.0	85.1	86.2	85.2
Uttara-khand	Primary	73.0	85.0	74.8	78.7	69.5	78.1
	Upper primary	85.3	81.0	84.5	76.7	83.7	77.5
Total	Primary	78.3	74.6	77.1	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Upper primary	73.2	77.1	75.2	N.A	N.A	N.A

Source: Study on Students and Teachers Attendance in Primary and Upper Primary Schools, EdCIL, New Delhi, 2013.

4.5 Relaxation in time, if any, given to Muslim Teachers and Students during Ramzan and on Fridays

4.5.1 Relaxation during Ramzan month

Table 4.14 gives information about type of relaxation, if any, given to Muslim teachers and students in the month of Ramzan in rural and urban schools. The state-wise figures are given in Tables A4.17 and A4.18 in the Appendix. It is seen from Table 4.14 that in rural areas, no relaxation was allowed to teachers in 65.8% schools and to students in 76% schools. Permission to leave the school early was given to teachers and students in 12.4% and 20.3% schools respectively. There were only about 4% schools in which both teachers and students were allowed to come to school late. School hours were changed in 10.6% schools during Ramzan period.

In urban areas, 64.2% schools did not provide any relaxation to teachers while such percentage in the case of students was 77.1%. The percentage of schools in which teachers and students were permitted to leave the school early was 14% and 21% respectively. There were 11.8% schools which changed school hours during Ramzan month.

Table 4.14: Type of relaxation given to Muslim teachers and students in School Hours during Ramzan Month

Area	Relaxation to teachers/ Students	Total No. of schools	% of schools providing Relaxation to teachers/ students in school hours during Ramazan				
			No Relaxation	Leaving school early	Coming late to school	Changing school hours	Some other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rural	Teachers	783	65.8	12.4	3.8	10.6	7.4
	Students	783	76.0	20.3	3.7	0.0	0.0
Urban	Teachers	271	64.2	14.0	1.1	11.8	8.9
	Students	271	77.1	21.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Total	Teachers	1054	65.4	12.8	3.1	10.9	7.8
	Students	1054	76.3	20.5	3.2	0.0	0.0

4.5.2 Relaxation for the Friday Prayers

Information regarding type of relaxation given to Muslim teachers and students to attend Friday prayers during school hours is presented in Table 4.15. The table shows that in majority of schools in rural areas, one hour break was provided for teachers (45.3%) and students (52.9%). The practice of closing the school early on Friday was followed in about 12% of schools. However, no relaxation was given to Muslim teachers and students in 43.2% and 34.6% of schools respectively. In urban areas, one hour break was allowed in 43.2% and 50.2% schools for teachers and students respectively. A little over 10% schools were closed early for Friday prayers. However, no relaxation was provided to teachers and students in 46.5% and 38.7% schools respectively.

Table 4.15: Type of relaxation given to Muslim teachers and students in School Hours for the Friday Prayer

Area	Relaxation to teachers/ Students	Relaxation given to teachers in school hours for Friday Prayer							
		No relaxation		Break for about 1 hour		School closed early		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural	Teachers	338	43.2	355	45.3	90	11.5	783	100.0
	Students	271	34.6	414	52.9	98	12.5	783	100.0
Urban	Teachers	126	46.5	117	43.2	28	10.3	271	100.0
	Students	105	38.7	136	50.2	30	11.1	271	100.0
Total	Teachers	464	44.0	472	44.8	118	11.2	1054	100.0
	Students	376	35.7	550	52.2	128	12.1	1054	100.0

Chapter 5

Enrolment and Retention

5.1 Enrolment (Total & Muslims) in Rural and Urban Primary Schools; trend over last 3 years; PTR

This chapter discusses such issues as enrolment in sampled primary and upper primary schools, school leavers, retention, dropout, absenteeism, support provided to school by the community, parity of Muslim and non-Muslim students in respect of certain educational parameters.

5.1.1 Enrolment in Primary Classes (I-V)

Enrolment of all children as well as of Muslim children (as on 30th September) in primary classes in rural and urban areas in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 is given in Table 5.1. State-wise data is given in Tables A5.1, A5.2 and A5.3 of the Appendix. It is seen from Table 5.1 that the total enrolment in primary classes in the year 2009 was 148,169 which had decreased to 147,266 in 2010 and further decreased to 144,144 in 2011. There is an overall decrease of 2.7% between 2009 and 2011. Further, the percentage of Muslim children among the total children enrolled in primary classes was more or less same during the last three years. It varied from 62.4% in 2009 to 62.8% in 2010. In rural and urban areas also, it was more or less same during the last three years. However, the percentage of Muslim children was much lower in urban areas than in rural areas; it was 66.4% in rural areas as against 53.9% in urban areas in the year 2011. Among the states, the percentage of Muslim children in the year 2011 was the highest in Assam (79.9%) closely followed by Haryana (76.2%), Jammu & Kashmir (73.4%) and Uttarakhand (71.3%). On the other hand, this percentage was less than 60% in Bihar (54.9%), Gujarat (57.5%), Karnataka (58.0%) and Madhya Pradesh (38.8%) (see Table A5.3 in Appendix).

As regards enrolment of girls, it may be noticed that the proportion of girls among the total enrolment in the last three years was more or less same in both rural and urban areas. It varied from 48.0% in rural schools in 2009 to 49.3% in urban schools in the years 2010 and 2011. Further, no discernible variation was noticed in the proportion of girls among total Muslim

children during these three years. It varied from 48.0% in rural schools in 2009 to 50.3% in urban schools in 2011. Further, girls constituted less than 50% of the total as well as Muslim children enrolled in primary classes in the year 2011 in all the selected states except Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. But the proportion of Muslim girls in the total girls' enrolment was found more than 50% in all the states except Madhya Pradesh (41.3%). Among the remaining states, this proportion was the highest in Haryana (81.8%). The next was Assam (80.5%) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (73.1%) and Uttarakhand (71.2%) (see Table A5.3 in Appendix).

Table 5.1: Enrolment as on 30th September in Primary Classes of Sampled Schools in Rural and Urban Areas in 2009, 2010 and 2011

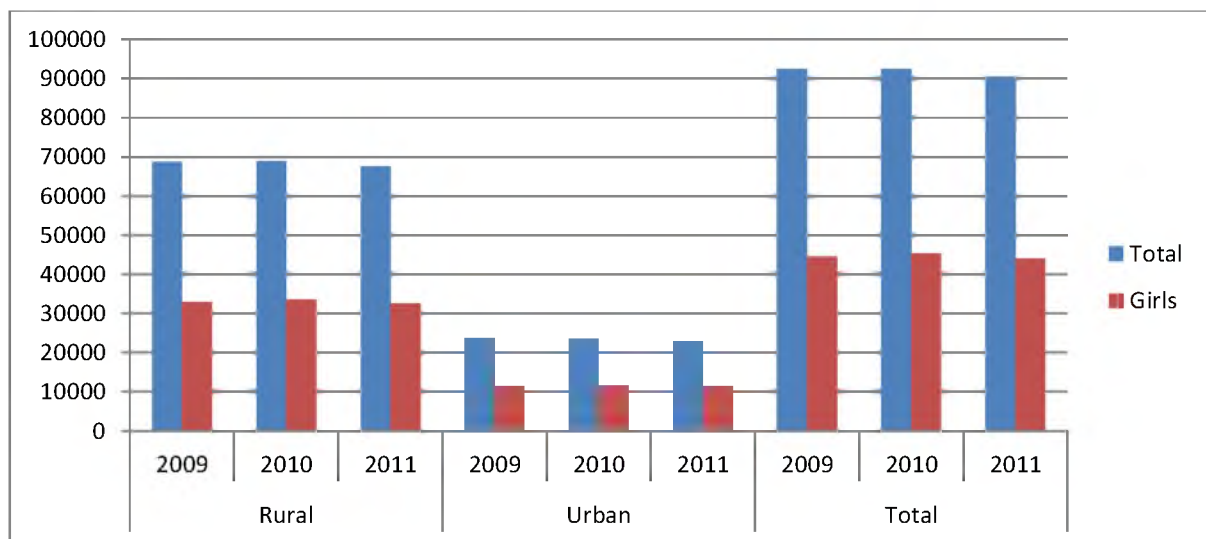
Area	Year	Enrolment in primary classes							
		Total			Muslim			% of Muslims	
		Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural	2009	103749	49772	48.0	68674	32930	48.0	66.2	66.2
	2010	104090	51136	49.1	68914	33586	48.7	66.2	65.7
	2011	101651	49098	48.3	67546	32520	48.1	66.4	66.2
Urban	2009	44420	21558	48.5	23759	11546	48.6	53.5	53.6
	2010	43176	21285	49.3	23583	11675	49.5	54.6	54.9
	2011	42493	20944	49.3	22892	11509	50.3	53.9	55.0
Total	2009	148169	71330	48.1	92433	44476	48.1	62.4	62.4
	2010	147266	72421	49.2	92497	45261	48.9	62.8	62.5
	2011	144144	70042	48.6	90438	44029	48.7	62.7	62.9

5.1.2 Comparison of Enrolment figures of 2009, 2010 and 2011

Table 5.2 gives percentage increase in enrolment at primary level between 2009 & 2010 and between 2010 & 2011. It is observed from the table that in the aggregate of all the selected states the enrolment of Muslim children had shown an increase of only 0.07% between 2009 and 2010

while the enrolment of non-Muslim children witnessed a decrease of 1.73% during this period. Further, a decrease of 2.23% was observed in the enrolment of Muslim children from 2010 to 2011 as against a decrease of 1.94% in the enrolment of non-Muslim children (Also see Figure 5.1). But the trend was not the same in all the states, in some the enrolment had increased while in others it had decreased. Among the states, the highest increase in total enrolment from 2009 to 2010 was noticed in Haryana (6.03%). The other states which showed an increase were Uttar Pradesh (2.74%) and Uttarakhand (0.64%). In the remaining states there was a decrease in enrolment during the period 2009 - 2011, ranging between 0.29% in Assam to 8.51% in Rajasthan. Further, Bihar (4.16%), Haryana (8.10%), Rajasthan (14.0%) and Uttarakhand (1.38%) were the only states which showed an increase in total enrolment between 2010 and 2011 while the remaining states witnessed a decrease ranging between 0.14% in Gujarat and 20.47% in Assam.

Figure 5.1: Comparison of Enrolment of Muslim Children of 2009, 2010 and 2011 in Primary Classes of Sampled Schools



**Table 5.2: Percentage Increase in Enrolment at Primary Level
between 2009 & 2010 and between 2010 & 2011**

State	Category	Between 2009 & 2010			Between 2010 & 2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Assam	Total	- 0.12	- 0.71	- 0.29	- 20.21	- 21.06	- 20.47
	Muslim	0.21	2.41	0.74	- 19.01	- 20.05	- 19.27
	Non-Muslim	- 1.86	- 6.09	- 3.94	- 26.65	- 22.97	- 24.88
Bihar	Total	2.33	- 7.35	- 0.71	2.20	8.88	4.16
	Muslim	2.44	- 1.16	1.53	- 2.06	4.92	- 0.34
	Non-Muslim	2.16	- 12.43	- 3.57	8.93	12.55	10.22
Gujarat	Total	- 1.98	- 5.62	- 3.22	- 2.25	4.12	- 0.14
	Muslim	- 3.62	- 6.41	- 4.56	- 4.41	2.69	- 2.06
	Non-Muslim	0.46	- 4.49	- 1.24	0.82	6.13	2.59
Haryana	Total	8.93	0.24	6.03	15.97	-8.96	8.10
	Muslim	0.19	0.00	0.14	16.96	-13.30	9.52
	Non-Muslim	88.62	0.58	29.11	11.15	-2.79	3.81
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	-3.42	1.24	-1.81	- 0.71	-2.55	-1.37
	Muslim	-4.10	6.90	-1.08	- 0.52	-3.23	-1.32
	Non-Muslim	- 0.59	-6.51	-3.77	-1.49	-1.50	-1.50
Jharkhand	Total	-2.50	11.89	- 0.37	-8.12	-2.90	-7.25
	Muslim	0.00	14.68	1.44	-8.51	10.08	-6.45
	Non-Muslim	-7.45	9.90	-3.42	-7.29	-12.54	-8.68
Karnataka	Total	-2.42	-2.62	-2.50	-2.60	3.02	- 0.31
	Muslim	0.52	-1.74	- 0.41	- 0.69	3.16	0.87
	Non-Muslim	-6.15	-3.75	-5.17	-5.21	2.82	-1.89
Kerala	Total	-3.70	-5.38	-4.25	-4.46	-2.00	-3.67
	Muslim	-3.53	-4.54	-3.84	2.15	-6.48	- 0.49
	Non-Muslim	-3.97	-6.48	-4.86	-15.15	4.06	-8.51
Madhya Pradesh	Total	- 0.66	-1.86	-1.17	-9.55	-7.84	-8.83
	Muslim	- 0.66	-1.24	- 0.80	-5.14	-10.66	-6.43
	Non-Muslim	- 0.67	-2.02	-1.40	-13.98	-7.10	-10.28
Rajasthan	Total	-3.16	-20.18	-8.51	13.74	14.70	14.00
	Muslim	-2.65	-13.06	-4.88	15.07	-1.91	11.75
	Non-Muslim	-4.94	-26.27	-16.13	8.98	31.49	19.36
Uttar Pradesh	Total	2.93	2.28	2.74	-4.18	-5.86	-4.66
	Muslim	2.03	-2.02	0.88	-3.88	3.21	-1.93
	Non-Muslim	4.41	8.81	5.72	-4.66	-18.24	-8.83
Uttara-khand	Total	0.57	0.64	0.58	2.60	-5.94	1.38
	Muslim	6.82	16.01	8.19	4.30	-25.00	- 0.40
	Non-Muslim	-12.08	-36.36	-15.21	-1.59	77.71	6.07
Total	Total	0.33	-2.80	- 0.61	-2.34	-1.58	-2.12
	Muslim	0.35	- 0.74	. 007	-1.99	-2.93	-2.23
	Non-Muslim	0.29	-5.17	-1.73	-3.04	0.04	-1.94

5.1.3 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

It is seen from Table 5.3 that the pupil-teacher ratio in all sampled primary schools, on average, was 33.3. The corresponding figures for rural and urban primary schools were 34.2 and 31.0 respectively. Among the states it was the highest in Bihar (57.4) closely followed by Haryana (55.9). Pupil-teacher ratio was found to be less than 20 in Jammu & Kashmir (13.2), Karnataka (13.0) and Kerala (17.9). On comparing PTR of sampled schools with that of state level DISE figures it is noticed that there was no discernible difference between the survey figures and the state level DISE data in the states of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

Table 5.3: Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Sampled Primary Schools in the year 2011

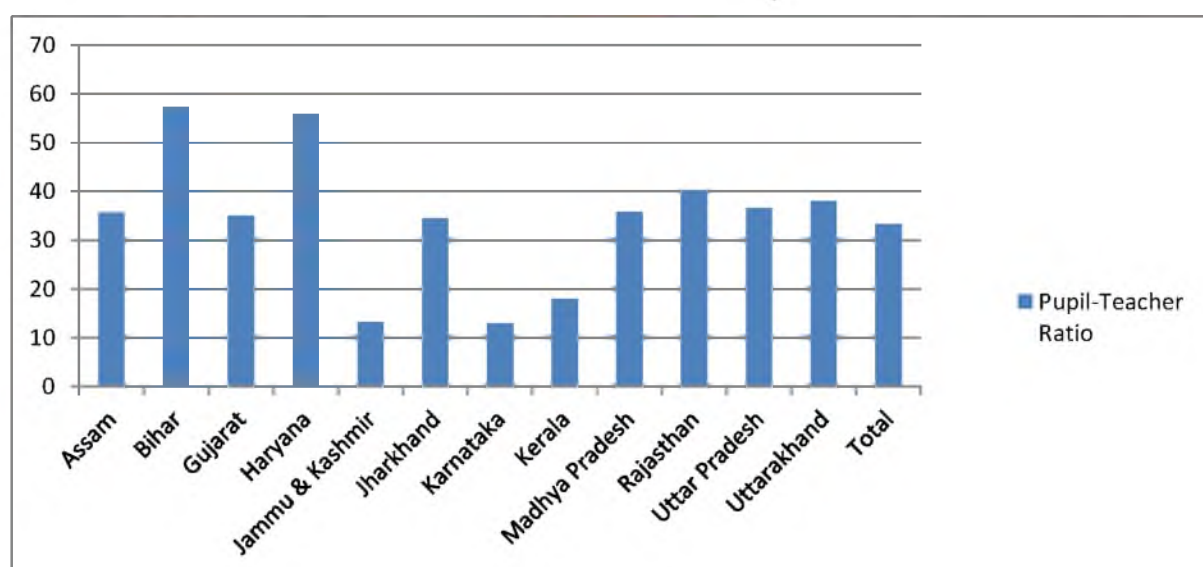
State	Rural	Urban	Total	<u>State level DISE data</u>
Assam	40.5	28.1	35.7	<u>30</u>
Bihar	57.4	57.2	57.4	<u>59</u>
Gujarat	35.2	34.5	35.0	<u>31</u>
Haryana	58.9	46.7	55.9	<u>29</u>
Jammu & Kashmir	12.3	14.5	13.2	<u>14</u>
Jharkhand	39.1	19.9	34.5	<u>41</u>
Karnataka	11.0	15.7	13.0	<u>26</u>
Kerala	17.1	19.9	17.9	<u>21</u>
Madhya Pradesh	30.9	45.3	35.8	<u>33</u>
Rajasthan	39.8	41.4	40.1	<u>27</u>
Uttar Pradesh	36.7	36.4	36.6	<u>46</u>
Uttarakhand	36.8	44.4	38.0	<u>25</u>
Total	34.2	31.0	33.3	<u>N.A.</u>

Table 5.4 presents the distribution of primary schools according to pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) in them. The table shows that 60.2% of the sampled primary schools had PTR up to 35 (as per RTE norms); varying from only 16% such schools in Haryana to 100% schools in Karnataka. Another 9.1% schools had PTR between 36 and 40. Thus the percentage of schools having PTR up to 40 was 69.3%. There were 19.1% primary schools which had PTR of more than 50. The percentage of such schools was highest in Haryana (68%) followed by Bihar (39.2%) and Assam (38.2%).

Table 5.4: Distribution of Sampled Primary Schools according to Pupil-Teacher Ratio

State	Total No. of schools	Schools with pupil-teacher ratio							
		Up to 35		36 to 40		41 to 50		More than 50	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Assam</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>38.2</u>
<u>Bihar</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>35.1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>39.2</u>
<u>Gujarat</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>53.8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>34.6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7.7</u>
<u>Haryana</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>68.0</u>
<u>Jammu & Kashmir</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>96.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.8</u>
<u>Jharkhand</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>52.2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8.7</u>
<u>Karnataka</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
<u>Kerala</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>99.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>62.5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8.3</u>
<u>Rajasthan</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>54.2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>25.0</u>
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>56.2</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>18.5</u>
<u>Uttarakhand</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>22.2</u>
Total	628	378	60.2	57	9.1	73	11.6	120	19.1

Figure 5.2: Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Sampled Primary Schools in the year 2011



5.2 Enrolment (Total & Muslims) in Upper Primary Classes; trend over last 3 years; PTR

5.2.1 Enrolment (Total & Muslims) in Upper Primary Classes

Table 5.5 presents total enrolment as well as of Muslim children (as on 30th September) in upper primary classes in rural and urban areas in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011. State-wise information about enrolment is given in Tables A5.4, A5.5 and A5.6 in Appendix. Table 5.5 shows that there was an increase in enrolment during successive years. The total enrolment in upper primary classes was 53489 in 2009 which became 58803 in 2011, registering an increase of 9.9%. Further, the percentage of Muslims among the total enrolment was 52.5% in 2009 which increased to 53.9% next year but again decreased to 53.1% in 2011. While this percentage was more or less same in rural areas during these three years, there was a variation among them in urban areas. However, the percentage of Muslim children was lower in urban areas than in rural areas; it was 56.1% in rural areas as against 48.2% in urban areas in the year 2011. Table A5.6 of the Appendix shows a large variation among states in the proportion of Muslim children in the total enrolment. It ranged from 74.2% in Assam to 45.8% in Bihar in the year 2011; Jammu & Kashmir was another state where such proportion was more than 70%.

Table 5.5: Enrolment as on 30th September in Upper Primary Classes in Rural and Urban Areas in 2009, 2010 and 2011

Area	Year	Enrolment in upper primary classes							
		Total			Muslim			% of Muslims	
		Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural	2009	32054	15281	47.7	18039	8603	47.7	56.3	56.3
	2010	33507	16242	48.5	18830	9173	48.7	56.2	56.5
	2011	36901	17742	48.1	20699	10180	49.2	56.1	57.4
Urban	2009	21435	10267	47.9	10022	4913	49.0	46.8	47.9
	2010	21539	10543	48.9	10830	5307	49.0	50.3	50.3
	2011	21902	10495	47.9	10546	5142	48.8	48.2	49.0
Total	2009	53489	25548	47.8	28061	13516	48.2	52.5	52.9
	2010	55046	26785	48.7	29660	14480	48.8	53.9	54.1
	2011	58803	28237	48.0	31245	15322	49.0	53.1	54.3

Table 5.5 further reveals that the proportion of girls among the total enrolment in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 was more or less same in both rural and urban areas. It varied from 47.7% in rural areas in 2009 to 48.9% in urban areas in 2010. Further, almost no variation was found in the proportion of girls among total Muslim students during these three years; it varied between 48.2% in 2009 and 49.0% in 2011. Among the states, such proportion was more than 50% in 4 states, namely, Assam (55.9%), Gujarat (52.2%), Madhya Pradesh (57.8%) and Uttarakhand (58.6%) in 2011. On the other hand, the corresponding proportion was found to be less than 40% in Haryana (39.7%) and Rajasthan (33.5%).

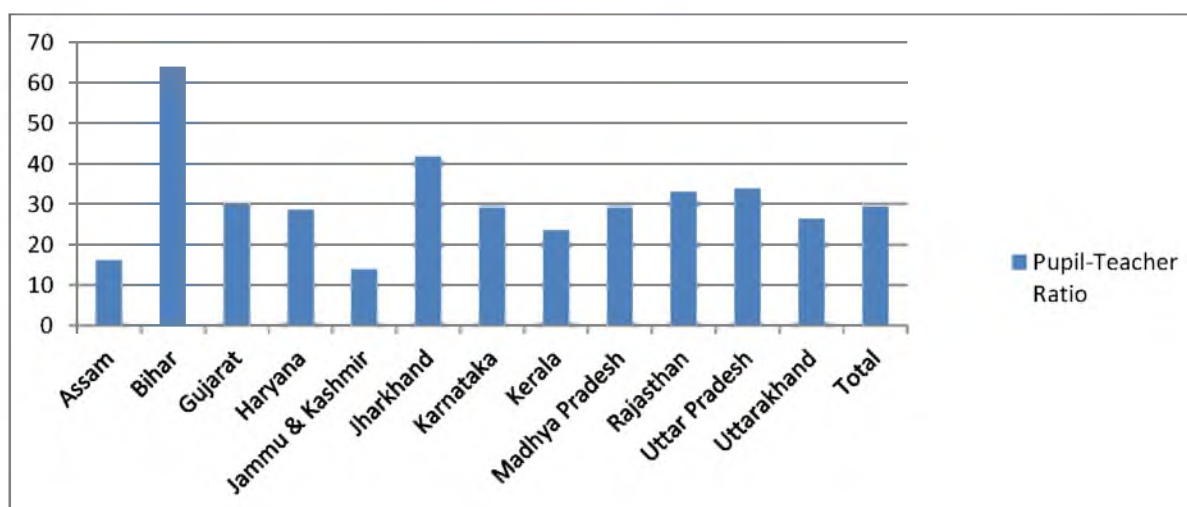
5.2.2 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio in sampled upper primary schools in the year 2011, on average, was 29.4. The corresponding figure for rural areas was 30.9 as against 27.0 in urban areas. Among the states, Bihar had the highest pupil-teacher ratio of 63.9. Next was Jharkhand (41.7) followed by Uttar Pradesh (33.9), Rajasthan (33.0) and Gujarat (29.9). Pupil-teacher ratio was less than 20 in the states of Assam (16.0) and Jammu & Kashmir (13.9). Further, no discernible difference is found between PTR based on survey data and state level PTR of DISE in almost all the selected states.

Table 5.6: Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Sampled Upper primary Schools in the year 2011

<u>State</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>State level DISE data</u>
<u>Assam</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Bihar</u>	<u>59.3</u>	<u>69.8</u>	<u>63.9</u>	<u>63</u>
<u>Gujarat</u>	<u>27.7</u>	<u>32.9</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Haryana</u>	<u>34.6</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Jammu & Kashmir</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>Jharkhand</u>	<u>56.1</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Karnataka</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>31.4</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Kerala</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>23.5</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>	<u>41.9</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>Rajasthan</u>	<u>35.4</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>	<u>36.9</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>33.9</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>Uttarakhand</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>N.A.</u>

Figure 5.3: Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Sampled Upper Primary Schools in the year 2011



It is seen from Table 5.7 that out of 426 upper primary schools 295 (69.2%) had PTR up to 35 (as per RTE norms). States which had percentage of such schools more than 80% were Gujarat (87.5%), Jammu & Kashmir (96.4%), Kerala (95.5%) and Uttarakhand (92.9%). There were 15.3% upper primary schools with above 50 PTR. Bihar had highest percentage (56.8%) of such schools. Next was Jharkhand with 26.9% schools had PTR of more than 50.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Upper Primary Schools according to Pupil-Teacher Ratio

State	Total No. of schools	Schools with pupil-teacher ratio							
		Up to 35		36 to 40		41 to 50		More than 50	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Assam	46	35	76.1	2	4.3	4	8.7	5	10.9
Bihar	44	6	13.6	5	11.4	8	18.2	25	56.8
Gujarat	16	14	87.5	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	6.3
Haryana	17	11	64.7	1	5.9	1	5.9	4	23.5
Jammu & Kashmir	55	53	96.4	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	1.8
Jharkhand	26	7	26.9	4	15.4	8	30.8	7	26.9
Karnataka	37	28	75.7	6	16.2	2	5.4	1	2.7
Kerala	67	64	95.5	2	3.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Madhya Pradesh	14	9	64.3	0	0.0	3	21.4	2	14.3
Rajasthan	14	8	57.1	2	14.3	3	21.4	1	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	76	47	61.8	4	5.3	8	10.5	17	22.4
Uttarakhand	14	13	92.9	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	426	295	69.2	29	6.8	37	8.7	65	15.3

5.3 Schools leavers and drop outs (Muslims, non Muslims) at primary stage

5.3.1 School Leavers at Primary Stage

Table 5.8 gives percentage of school leavers and dropouts at primary stage in rural and urban areas for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. Some of the school leavers join other schools but some become dropouts. It is seen from the table that the percentage of school leavers in the case of Muslim and non-Muslim children during the year 2009-10 was 4.6% and 3.8% respectively. The corresponding figures for girl students were 4.5% and 3.4% respectively. The table further reveals that there was a small increase in the percentage of school leavers from 2009-10 to 2010-11. The percentage of school leavers among the Muslim students was 4.8% as against 3.9% among non-Muslim students in the year 2010-11. The corresponding figures for girls were 4.8% and 3.6% respectively. The above discussion shows that the incidence of school leaving was more common among Muslim students compared to non-Muslim students. On comparing the data pertaining to school leavers in rural and urban areas it is found that the proportion of school leavers was slightly higher among the Muslim students than the non-Muslim students in rural areas but there was no such trend in urban areas. An exception was the year 2009-10 in which it seems that more non-Muslim boys left school compared to Muslim boys.

It is seen from Table A5.7 of the Appendix that the percentage of school leavers at the primary stage was about 10% or more in the states of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand. On the other hand, such percentage was less than 3% in Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Kerala.

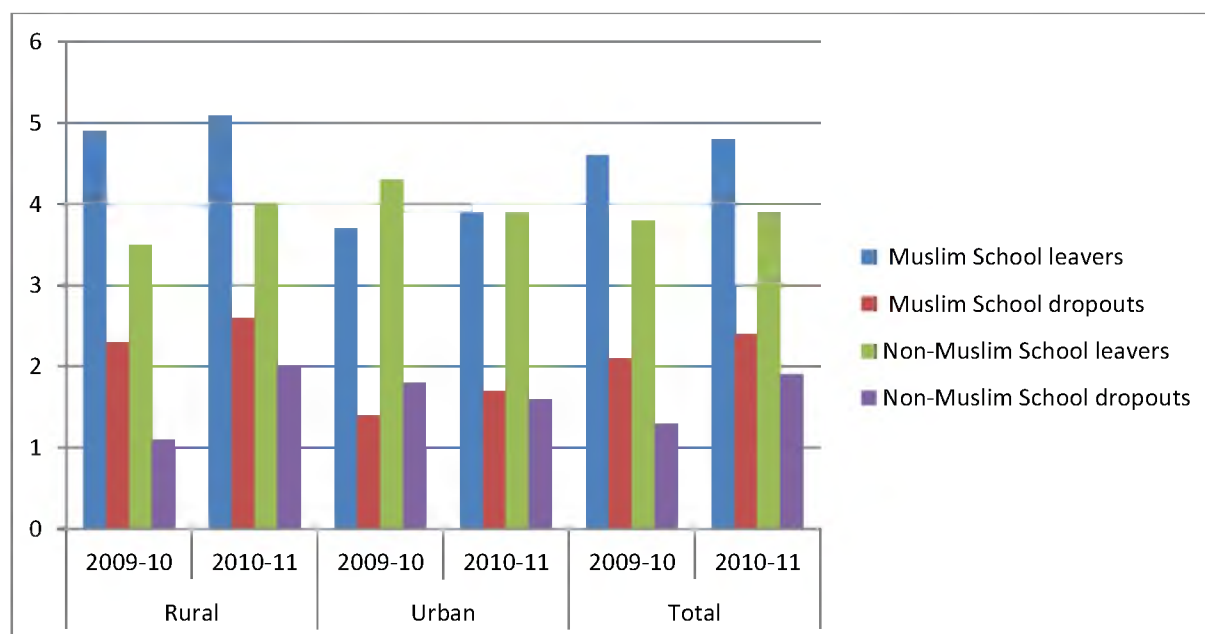
5.3.2 Dropouts at Primary Stage

It is observed from Table 5.8 and Figure 5.4 that the dropout rate among Muslim and non-Muslim children was less than 3% in both rural and urban areas during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. However, it was comparatively higher among Muslim children than among non-Muslim children. Among the states, this was the situation in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in both the years while opposite was the case in the states of Gujarat and Haryana. Rajasthan state had witnessed the highest dropout rate of 17.4% among Muslim girls in the year 2009-10 while there was no dropout in the state of Karnataka in both the years.

Table 5.8: Percentage of School leavers and dropouts at Primary Stage in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11

Area	Year	% of School leavers				% of School dropouts			
		Muslim		Non-Muslim		Muslim		Non-Muslim	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural	2009-10	4.9	4.7	3.5	3.3	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.1
	2010-11	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.0	1.5
Urban	2009-10	3.7	3.9	4.3	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.1
	2010-11	3.9	4.5	3.9	3.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4
Total	2009-10	4.6	4.5	3.8	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.1
	2010-11	4.8	4.8	3.9	3.6	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.5

Figure 5.4: Percentage of School leavers and dropouts at Primary Stage in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11



5.4 Schools leavers and drop outs (Muslims, non Muslims) at upper primary stage

5.4.1 School Leavers at Upper Primary Stage

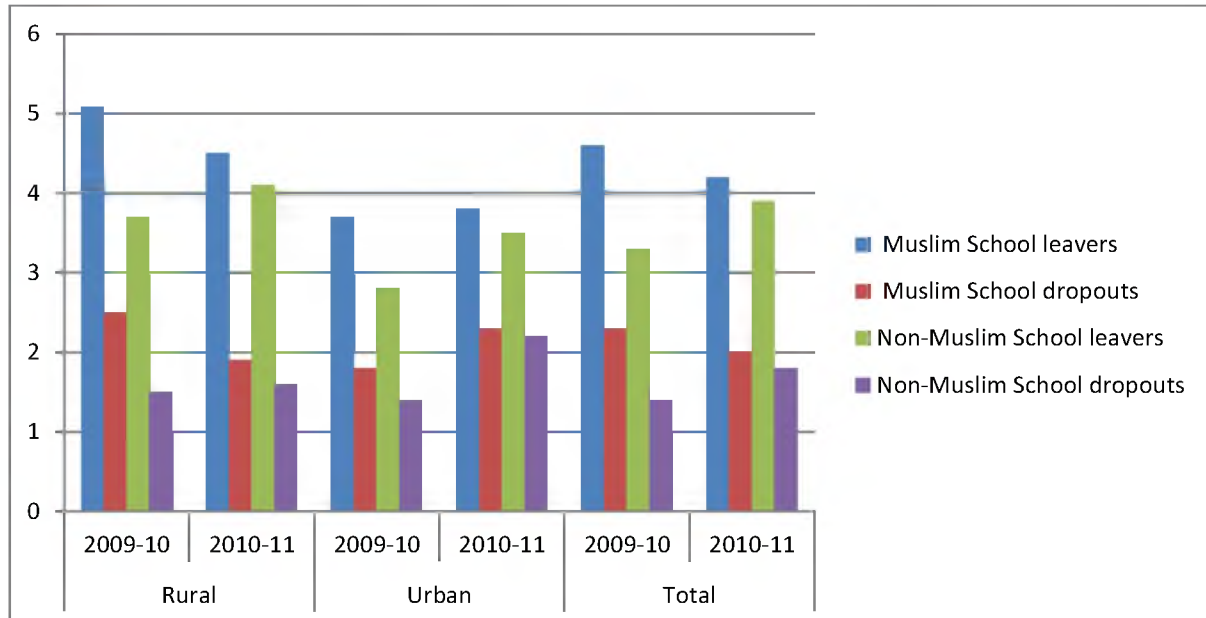
Percentage of school leavers and dropouts at upper primary stage in sampled schools during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 is presented in Table 5.9 and Figure 5.5. State-wise analysis of data is presented in Table A5.8 in Appendix. It is seen from Table 5.9 that the percentage of Muslim and non-Muslim children who left school during the year 2009-10 was 4.6% and 3.3% respectively. The corresponding percentages for girls were slightly lower than that of total children. In the year 2010-11 about 4% Muslim as well as non-Muslim children had left school while the percentage of school leavers among Muslim and non-Muslim girls were 3.8% and 2.7% respectively. Further, the percentage of school leavers among Muslim and non-Muslim children was comparatively higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

It is observed from Table A5.8 of the Appendix that the percentage of children who had left school at upper primary stage in 2010-11 was 10% or more in Assam, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand while this percentage was less than 3% in Bihar, Karnataka and Kerala.

Table 5.9: Percentage of School leavers and dropout at Upper Primary Stage in 2009-10 and 2010-11

Area	Year	% of School leavers				% of School dropouts			
		Muslim		Non-Muslim		Muslim		Non-Muslim	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural	2009-10	5.1	4.6	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.0
	2010-11	4.5	3.8	4.1	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.0
Urban	2009-10	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2
	2010-11	3.8	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.2
Total	2009-10	4.6	4.4	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.1
	2010-11	4.2	3.8	3.9	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.1

Figure 5.5: Percentage of School leavers and dropouts at Upper Primary Stage in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11



5.4.2 Dropouts at Upper Primary Stage

Table 5.9 shows that the percentage of dropouts among Muslim and non-Muslim students was less than 3% in both rural and urban areas in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. It varied from 1.0% among non-Muslim girls in rural areas in both the years to 2.8% among Muslim girls in rural areas in 2009-10. However, the dropout rate was comparatively higher among Muslim children than among non-Muslim children.

Among the states, the dropout rate at upper primary stage was the highest in Rajasthan (16.9%) among non-Muslim girls in 2009-10. There was no dropout in sampled schools in Karnataka during these two years.

5.5 Reasons for dropping out

The head teacher of every school was asked to give two main reasons of dropping out along with the number of students who had discontinued their studies during 2010-11. The responses of head teachers are given in Table 5.10. The table shows that both in primary and upper primary schools, 'engaging children for domestic help or taking care of siblings', 'child needed to help parents in their occupation or income generating activity' and 'lack of parental interest in

studies' emerged as the main reasons for both Muslim and non-Muslim children dropping out from school. 'Early marriage' was another reason for dropping out in the case of both Muslim and non-Muslim girls given by a large proportion of head teachers. The table further reveals that 'engaging children for domestic help or taking care of siblings' emerged as the main reason for both Muslim and non-Muslim girls for dropping out from primary school as well as upper primary school.

Table 5.10: Main Reasons of Students dropping out from schools during 2010-11

School category		Gender	No. of dropouts	% of children dropping out due to						
				R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Primary	All	Boys	1871	65.7	42.9	61.1	2.1	0.9	5.5	14.5
		Girls	1483	20.1	55.1	44.8	18.3	1.2	5.1	10.6
	Muslim	Boys	1368	62.5	46.2	66.3	2.2	2.9	2.2	13.7
		Girls	1109	18.3	71.9	54.5	28.2	3.7	2.2	13.6
Schools having Upper primary classes	All	Boys	1118	76.0	39.4	48.1	3.7	0.2	3.8	17.9
		Girls	745	28.3	64.0	51.9	28.6	0.0	2.7	14.0
	Muslim	Boys	651	70.5	38.4	59.0	6.3	2.6	1.2	8.1
		Girls	475	26.3	68.4	39.8	45.7	1.7	1.3	8.8

R1: Child needed to help parents in their occupation or income generating activity

R2: Child needed to help in domestic work and care of siblings

R3: Lack of parental interest in studies

R4: Early Marriage

R5: No facility for teaching Urdu

R6: School being far from Home

R7: Some Other

5.6 Absence rate; reasons for long absence

5.6.1 Absence rate

Enrolment and percentage of students who were present on the day of visit to school by the investigator in primary and upper primary schools are given in Table 5.11. The table shows that about 68% of Muslim and non-Muslim students were present on the day of visit in primary schools. The attendance percentage of all students as well as of Muslim students was comparatively higher in urban schools than in rural schools. Table A5.9 of the Appendix reveals that more than 80% Muslim and non-Muslim students were present on the day of visit in Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala while presence percentage of students was found to be

less than 60% in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. It may be mentioned here that all the data was collected during holidays in most of the schools in Karnataka and Kerala and hence it was not considered proper to collect data related to the attendance of children in such schools.

In the total sample of upper primary schools about 70% of the total students were present on the day of visit. The presence percentage was slightly higher for total students compared to girl students. Presence percentage of students in upper primary schools was more than 80% in Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Uttarakhand while less than 60% students in the schools of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

Table 5.11: Enrolment and Number of Students found present on the day of visit

Area	Category	Primary schools				Schools having upper primary classes			
		All students		Muslim students		All students		Muslim students	
		Enrolment	% present	Enrolment	% present	Enrolment	% present	Enrolment	% present
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural	Total	59501	67.4	41996	68.4	49200	68.6	29688	70.5
	Girls	29376	67.5	20530	68.8	24051	64.9	15163	67.5
Urban	Total	20160	69.0	11233	69.0	24203	72.3	12373	74.4
	Girls	9825	69.2	5749	66.5	13285	71.5	6906	73.4
Total	Total	79661	67.8	53229	68.5	73403	69.8	42061	71.6
	Girls	39201	67.9	26279	68.3	37336	67.2	22069	69.4

5.6.2 Comparison of Present Survey Data with Data of a Study conducted by EdCIL on Attendance of Students in Primary and Upper Primary Schools

It is seen from Table 5.12 that in primary schools, the attendance data of present survey was close to that of recently conducted survey by EdCIL in 7 of the 12 states namely Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand while a difference of more than 10 percentage points was noticed in the remaining 5 states. In upper primary schools, no discernible difference was noticed in the attendance data of the two surveys in Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand.

Table 5.12: Percentage of Students found present on the day of visit

State	Primary				Upper primary			
	Present Survey		Earlier survey		Present Survey		Earlier survey	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Assam	64.3	64.7	84.6	87.7	62.9	64.1	85.4	86.9
Bihar	58.3	54.6	63.6	65.2	58.0	58.7	59.7	62.1
Gujarat	88.4	89.4	87.0	86.7	83.6	80.1	86.8	86.1
Haryana	77.8	82.0	89.8	90.2	79.2	81.2	89.6	88.6
Jammu & Kashmir	83.3	82.8	84.8	84.6	81.2	80.7	85.5	86.9
Jharkhand	62.8	63.1	66.7	67.1	61.3	58.9	65.1	68.1
Karnataka	100.0	100.0	89.1	89.4	99.1	98.7	89.1	88.9
Kerala	91.2	94.2	96.2	96.4	81.8	75.2	96.6	97.4
Madhya Pradesh	55.1	52.2	76.1	74.7	46.7	42.6	73.2	74.9
Rajasthan	51.7	50.3	71.3	69.7	60.6	57.0	73.7	74.6
Uttar Pradesh	64.6	65.2	65.4	63.9	80.1	76.7	63.4	59.4
Uttarakhand	70.2	71.9	76.5	76.6	83.1	82.6	81.3	83.6
Total	67.8	67.9	N.A.	N.A.	69.8	67.2	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Study on Students and Teachers Attendance in Primary and Upper Primary Schools, EdCIL, New Delhi, 2013.

5.6.2-3 Reasons for long absence

The head teachers of sampled schools were asked to indicate two main reasons which in their opinion were responsible for long or frequent absence of children from school. They had to show long absence cases separately for all students, Muslim boys and Muslim girls. Their consolidated responses are given in Table 5.10~~13~~. The table shows that 'lack of interest of parents in children's school attendance' was the main reason given by 55.9% of head teachers for the absence of children from school. This was also the main reason for absence of Muslim boys (48.4%). 'Helping parents in their occupation' was the next important reason given for all students (42.5%) as well as Muslim boys (48.1%). In the case of Muslim girls 'involvement in household work or looking after younger brothers and sisters' and 'lack of parents' interest in children's school attendance' were considered as the two main reason by 48.1% and 43.1% of head teachers respectively. Some other reasons for absence of children such as 'participation in religious and social activities' and 'migration of family to other place' were not considered as main reasons and so were given low rating by the head teachers. It will be worthwhile to mention that the percentages given for different reasons don't add to 100 as most of the respondents had mentioned two reasons for long or frequent absence of children from school.

Table 5.1013: Main reasons for long or frequent absence of children from school based on the data of all sampled schools

Main reasons for long absence	For all Students		Particularly for Muslim boys		Particularly for Muslim Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Parents lack of interest in the children school attendance	589	55.9	510	48.4	454	43.1
Students engagement in wage earning activities or helping parents in their occupation	451	42.8	507	48.1	288	27.3
Students involvement in household work/taking care of younger brother/sister	269	25.5	238	22.6	507	48.1
Participation in religious and social functions	36	3.4	68	6.5	71	6.7
Family migrating to other place in search of work	67	6.4	55	5.2	47	4.5
Some Other	379	36.0	388	36.8	395	37.5

5.7 Support from community; SMC

5.7.1 School Management Committee

Table 5.11-14 gives the total number of School Management Committee (SMC) members and the number of those who attended the last meeting in the sampled schools while similar table giving state-wise figures are given in the Appendix (A5.10). It is seen from Table 5.14 that the total number of members in SMCs of all sampled schools was 12309. Of these, 6448 (52.4%) were from Muslim community. Among the states, Haryana had the highest percentage (71.1%) of Muslim members followed by Jammu & Kashmir (68.2%), Assam (67.9%) and Rajasthan (65.4%) while the percentage of Muslim members was found to be less than 40% in Madhya Pradesh (33.8%) and Uttar Pradesh (38.8%). Females constituted 45.4% of the total SMC members and 44.2% of the Muslim members. Further, 74.2% of the total members were reported to have attended the last SMC meeting as against 76.1% Muslim members. The corresponding figures for female members were 74.0% and 74.6% respectively. The table further reveals that the percentage of members who attended the last meeting was comparatively higher in urban schools than in rural schools. Among the states, the percentage of Muslim as well as non-Muslim members who attended the last meeting was found to be more than 90% in Bihar and Haryana whereas in Madhya Pradesh the percentage of such members was less than 50%.

Table 5.14: Number of Members in School Management Committee (SMC) and Number of those who had attended the last meeting

Area	Item	Total members			Muslim members		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rural	Total number of members	5163	4191	9354	2880	2226	5106
	% of those who attended the last meeting	73.5	72.5	73.1	76.6	73.1	75.1
Urban	Total number of members	1561	1394	2955	721	621	1342
	% of those who attended the last meeting	77.5	78.5	77.9	80.0	79.7	79.9
Total	Total number of members	6724	5585	12309	3601	2847	6448
	% of those who attended the last meeting	74.4	74.0	74.2	77.3	74.6	76.1

5.7.2 Support from Community

Community support is essential for the success of educational programmes in schools particularly in rural areas. The support can be given by way of donations or providing any other help needed by the school. Information on community support for facilitating education of children particularly of Muslim children is given in Table 5.15. State-wise figures are presented in Table A5.11 in the Appendix. Table 5.15 shows that the majority of sampled schools (53.9%) had received support from the community in admission process and ensuring children's retention and attendance. The percentage of schools receiving such support from the community was found to be more than 70% in the states of Gujarat (80%), Jharkhand (71.7%), Karnataka (72.2%) and Kerala (85%) and less than 40% in Assam (34.4%), Jammu & Kashmir (36.4%) and Uttar Pradesh (34%). Again as reported, about one-third of schools were provided academic help in studies by the community. Among the states, the percentage of such schools was more than 50% in Karnataka (58.3%) and Kerala (70.8%) and less than 20% in Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The community also supported schools in teaching some skills to children (29.9%), organizing religious or moral education programmes (29.5%) and getting donations for improvement of facilities in school (25.5). However, any contribution or support from the community was meant for all children and not specifically for Muslim children.

Table 5.1215: Support received by schools from the community in facilitating Education of all children and Muslim students in particular in Rural Areas

Item	% of schools received support					
	For all children			Particularly for Muslim children		
	No	Partial	Adequate	No	Partial	Adequate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Enrolling children and ensuring their retention and attendance	46.1	35.8	18.1	47.0	34.9	18.1
(ii) Getting donations in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	74.5	18.6	6.9	75.0	18.3	6.8
(iii) Providing help in studies	66.9	24.5	8.6	67.0	24.6	8.3
(iv) Organising religious or moral education programmes	70.5	23.0	6.5	67.8	24.6	7.5
(v) Teaching some skills to children.	70.1	21.6	8.3	70.0	21.6	8.4

5.8 Comparison of Muslim and Non-Muslim students in respect to certain educational indicators

Head teacher of every selected school was asked to rate Muslim and non-Muslim students studying in the school separately in respect of certain educational parameters on a 5-point scale. The head teacher was required to write a code number in the blank columns against each parameter. These code numbers were converted into numerical values by assigning 5 for very good, 4 for good, 3 for average, 2 for poor and 1 for very poor. It may be mentioned here that those schools in which the percentage of non-Muslim students was less than 10% were not considered for comparison purposes. The mean value for each cell, based on the ratings in the remaining schools, was computed. Thereafter, paired t-test was applied to test whether there was any significant difference between the average ratings of students belonging to two different communities. For every selected state, mean values of the head teachers' rating, mean difference scores and t-values for all the 13 parameters are given in Table A5.12 in Appendix.

Table A5.13-12 reveals that the t-values are significant at 1% level of significance, along with higher mean values in the case of Muslim students compared to non-Muslim students, in respect

of all the 13 parameters in the states of Assam and Jharkhand. On the other hand, mean difference scores were not found to be significant even at 5% level of significance on any parameter in Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand. In the remaining states, the mean difference scores were found to be significant on certain parameters only.

On the basis of t-values which were significant in respect of certain parameters in some states, the following conclusions are drawn. According to the head teachers of schools

1. Muslim students were more regular than non-Muslim students in attending the school in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala and Rajasthan whereas non-Muslim students were reported to be more regular than Muslim students in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.
2. Muslim students were more punctual than non-Muslim students in coming to school, in Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan whereas reverse is the case in the states of Harvana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
3. Muslim students were participating more in classroom activities and doing slightly better in EVS/ Science in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Kerala.
4. Muslim students were doing slightly better on 'achievement in language' in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Rajasthan while on 'achievement in Mathematics' their performance was slightly better in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala and Rajasthan. On the other hand, the performance of non-muslim students was better than Muslim students on 'achievement of language' in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh while they were doing better in 'achievement in Mathematics' in Uttar Pradesh.
5. Muslim students had interacted slightly more with teachers than non-Muslim students in Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala and Rajasthan.
6. Muslim students had shown a little higher level of self confidence than their counterparts (non-Muslim students) in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
7. Parents of Muslim students showed more interest in their studies than the parents of non-Muslim students in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Jharkhand whereas the situation is reversed in Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Chapter 6

Recognised Madrasahs

This chapter contains detailed information about sampled Madrasahs in the selected districts and discusses on such aspects as number of classrooms, enrolment, teachers posted, availability of facilities/ incentives, etc. in the Madrasahs.

6.1 Facilities in sampled Madrasahs

6.1.1 Sampled Madrasahs

State-wise distribution of sampled Madrasahs according to area and management is presented in Table 6.1. It may be observed that total 97 Madrasahs were selected from the sampled districts of 12 states covered in the study. Of these, 34 Madrasahs were imparting education to children at primary level while 63 Madrasahs had classes up to upper primary stage. Out of a total of 34 primary Madrasahs, 24 (70.6%) were located in rural areas and 10 (29.4%) in urban areas; 9 (26.5%) were run by the government while 25 (73.5%) were managed by private agencies. Further, out of 63 upper primary Madrasahs, 46 (73%) were located in rural areas and 17 (27%) in urban areas; 17 (27%) were government/ Local Body Madrasahs and 46 (73%) private Madrasahs.

It is seen from Table 6.2 that 49 (50.5%) of the 97 Madrasahs were recognized by the respective State Governments; 10 (10.3%) Madrasahs by Waqf Board while 38 (39.2%) Madrasahs had received recognition from other agencies. For example, National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) had provided recognition to 4 of the 5 sampled Madrasahs in Haryana state. The table further reveals that the percentage of State Madrasahs was higher in the case of Government Madrasahs (57.7%) as compared to private Madrasahs (47.9%). On the other hand, the percentage of private Madrasahs which had been recognized by 'Other agencies' was higher (42.3%) as compared to Government Madrasahs (30.8%).

Table 6.1: Distribution of Madrasahs according to Area and Management

State	Madrasah Category	Total No. of Madrasahs	Area		Management	
			Rural	Urban	Government	Private
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	Primary	6	5	1	4	2
	Upper Primary	6	4	2	4	2
	Total	12	9	3	8	4
Bihar	Primary	3	1	2	1	2
	Upper Primary	10	8	2	8	2
	Total	13	9	4	9	4
Gujarat	Primary	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper Primary	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	Primary	1	1	0	0	1
	Upper Primary	4	4	0	0	4
	Total	5	5	0	0	5
Jammu & Kashmir	Primary	1	1	0	0	1
	Upper Primary	4	4	0	0	4
	Total	5	5	0	0	5
Jharkhand	Primary	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper Primary	3	3	0	3	0
	Total	3	3	0	3	0
Karnataka	Primary	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper Primary	5	3	2	0	5
	Total	5	3	2	0	5
Kerala	Primary	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper Primary	14	10	4	0	14
	Total	14	10	4	0	14
Madhya Pradesh	Primary	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper Primary	5	3	2	0	5
	Total	5	3	2	0	5
Rajasthan	Primary	2	2	0	1	1
	Upper Primary	3	1	2	1	2
	Total	5	3	2	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	Primary	16	9	7	3	13
	Upper Primary	9	6	3	1	8
	Total	25	15	10	4	21
Uttarakhand	Primary	5	5	0	0	5
	Upper Primary	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5	5	0	0	5
Total	Primary	34	24	10	9	25
	Upper Primary	63	46	17	17	46
	Total	97	70	27	26	71

Table 6.2: Management-wise distribution of Madrasahs according to the agency which provided recognition to them

Category	Management	No. of Madrasahs	Board which provided the recognition					
			Waqf Board		State Madrasahs		Some Other	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary	Govt/ Local Body	9	2	22.2	2	22.2	5	55.6
	Private	25	1	4.0	12	48.0	12	48.0
	Total	34	3	8.8	14	41.2	17	50.0
Upper Primary	Govt/ Local Body	17	1	5.9	13	76.5	3	17.6
	Private	46	6	13.0	22	47.8	18	39.1
	Total	63	7	11.1	35	55.6	21	33.3
Total	Govt/ Local Body	26	3	11.5	15	57.7	8	30.8
	Private	71	7	9.9	34	47.9	30	42.3
	Total	97	10	10.3	49	50.5	38	39.2

Table 6.3 gives the distribution of sampled Madrasahs according to type and residential status. The table shows that 41.2% of the total Madrasahs at primary level were non-residential, another 38.2% Madrasahs were both residential and non-residential while the remaining 20.6% Madrasahs were only residential. The corresponding percentages for upper primary Madrasahs were 60.3%, 27.0% and 12.7% respectively. Further, out of a total of 97 Madrasahs, 63 (64.9%) were co-educational while 15 (15.5%) were co-educational up to primary level only. Besides, there were 12 Madrasahs for boys only and 7 Madrasahs for girls only.

6.1.2 Classrooms; space for children in classrooms

Table 6.4 shows that there were 190 classrooms in 34 primary Madrasahs with an average of 5.6 classrooms per Madrasah. While 14 (41.2%) of them had more than 5 classrooms, 12 (35.3%) had 3 to 5 classrooms and the remaining 8 (23.5%) Madrasahs had only one or two classrooms. The average student classroom ratio (SCR) in primary Madrasahs was 33. The corresponding figure for government and private Madrasahs was 35 and 32 respectively.

Further, the total number of classrooms in 63 upper primary Madrasahs was 469 averaging 7.4 classrooms per Madrasah. The average student classroom ratio was 24 in upper primary Madrasahs. The corresponding figure for government and private Madrasahs was 25 and 24 respectively.

Table 6.3: Distribution of Madrasahs according to Type and Residential status

Category	Management	Residential Status of Madrasahs				Type of Madrasahs			
		Total	Residential	Non-residential	Both	For Boys only	For Girls only	Co-educational	Co-ed. up to primary only
Primary	Govt	9	2	4	3	1	1	4	3
	Private	25	5	10	10	4	2	12	7
	Total	34 (100.0)	7 (20.6)	14 (41.2)	13 (38.2)	5 (14.7)	3 (8.8)	16 (47.1)	10 (29.4)
Upper Primary	Govt	17	2	13	2	2	3	11	1
	Private	46	6	25	15	5	1	36	4
	Total	63 (100.0)	8 (12.7)	38 (60.3)	17 (27.0)	7 (11.1)	4 (6.3)	47 (74.6)	5 (7.9)
Total	Govt	26	4	17	5	3	4	15	4
	Private	71	11	35	25	9	3	48	11
	Total	97 (100.0)	15 (15.5)	52 (53.6)	30 (30.9)	12 (12.4)	7 (7.2)	63 (64.9)	15 (15.5)

Table 6.4: Number of Classrooms in Madrasahs

Category	Management	No. of Madrasahs with Classrooms				No. of classrooms		Total Enrolment in all Madrasahs	Average SCR
		1-2	3-5	> 5	Total	Total	Average		
Primary	Govt	2	5	2	9	34	3.8	1177	35
	Private	6	7	12	25	156	6.2	5001	32
	Total	8	12	14	34	190	5.6	6178	33
Upper Primary	Govt	2	6	9	17	113	6.6	2848	25
	Private	5	11	30	46	356	7.7	8568	24
	Total	7	17	39	63	469	7.4	11416	24

It is seen from Table 6.5 that 20 (58.8%) of 34 primary Madrasahs had adverse classroom student ratio (CSR). The percentage of classrooms having adverse CSR was 33.2%. The corresponding percentage in government Madrasahs was 26.5% as against 34.6% in private Madrasahs. Further, 26 (41.3%) of 63 upper primary Madrasahs did not have sufficient seating space to accommodate all children in classrooms. As regards seating space in classrooms, 19.4% classrooms in sampled upper primary Madrasahs lacked sufficient seating space. The percentage

of such government Madrasahs was 29.2% as against only 16.3% Madrasahs managed by private agencies.

Table 6.5: Number of Classrooms having adverse Classroom Student Ratio (CSR) in Madrasahs

Madrasah Category	Management	Total No. of Madrasahs	Madrasahs having adverse CSR		Total No. of Class-rooms	Classrooms having adverse CSR	
			Number	%		Number	%
Primary	Govt	9	5	55.6	34	9	26.5
	Private	25	15	60.0	156	54	34.6
	Total	34	20	58.8	190	63	33.2
Upper Primary	Govt	17	12	70.6	113	33	29.2
	Private	46	14	30.4	356	58	16.3
	Total	63	26	41.3	469	91	19.4

6.1.3 Availability of Drinking water and Toilet facilities

6.1.3.1 Drinking Water

Table 6.6 gives information about availability of drinking water and toilet facilities in sampled primary and upper primary Madrasahs. It is observed from the table that the drinking water facility was available in 82.4% primary and 88.9% upper primary Madrasahs. In government Madrasahs, drinking water facility was available in 88.9% primary and 70.6% upper primary Madrasahs. The corresponding percentages for private Madrasahs were 80% and 95.7% respectively.

6.1.3.2 Toilets – total and for girls

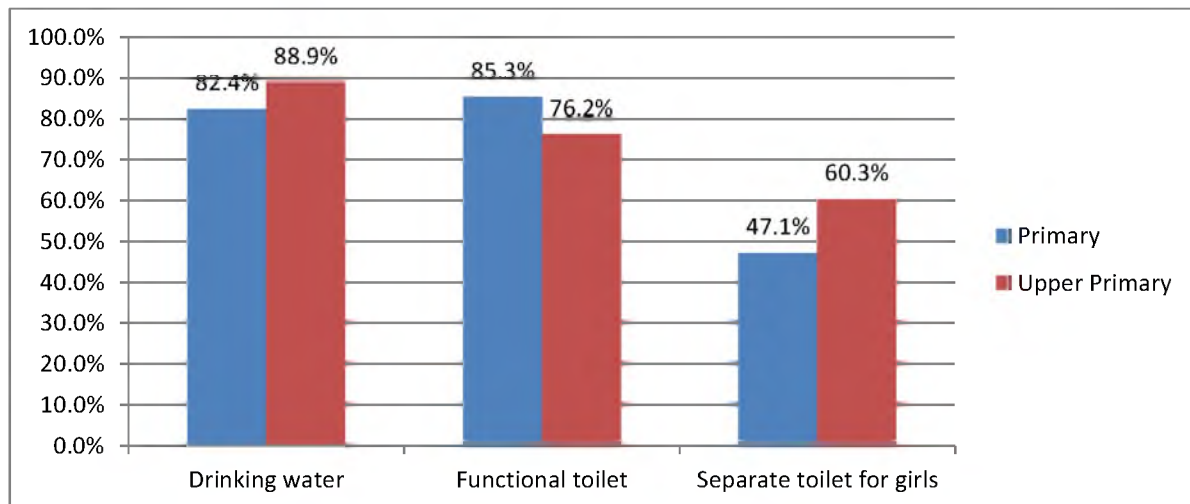
It is further observed from Table 6.6 that 85.3% of primary Madrasahs and 76.2% of upper primary Madrasahs had functional toilets in them. Management-wise analysis shows that in government Madrasahs, this facility was available in 88.9% primary Madrasahs and 35.3% upper primary Madrasahs. The corresponding percentages for private Madrasahs were 84% and 91.3% respectively.

Separate functional toilets for girls were available in only 47.1% of primary and 60.3% of upper primary Madrasahs. Management-wise, 55.6% primary and 35.3% government upper primary Madrasahs had separate functional toilets for girls while the corresponding percentages for private Madrasahs were 44% and 69.6% respectively.

Table 6.6: Availability of Drinking water and Toilet facilities in Sampled Madrasahs

Category	Management	Total No. of Madrasahs	Madrasahs having facility					
			Drinking Water		Functional Toilets		Separate Functional Toilet for Girls	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary	Government	9	8	88.9	8	88.9	5	55.6
	Private	25	20	80.0	21	84.0	11	44.0
	Total	34	28	82.4	29	85.3	16	47.1
Upper Primary	Government	17	12	70.6	6	35.3	6	35.3
	Private	46	44	95.7	42	91.3	32	69.6
	Total	63	56	88.9	48	76.2	38	60.3

Figure 6.1: Availability of Drinking water and Toilet facilities in Sampled Madrasahs



6.1.4 Electricity, Library books and Sports material facilities

6.1.4.1 Electricity

It is seen from Table 6.7 that the electricity was available in 26 (76.5%) of the 34 primary Madrasahs but in 7 (20.6%) Madrasahs, the supply of electricity was irregular. There were 8 (23.5%) primary Madrasahs which did not have electricity connection in them. Management-wise, electricity was available in 80% of the 25 private Madrasahs, only two-thirds of government Madrasahs had this facility.

Further, out of 63 upper primary Madrasahs, 53 (84.1%) had electricity but in 11 (17.5%) Madrasah its supply was not regular. Management-wise, electricity was available only in 4 upper primary Madrasahs run by government while another 5 had irregular supply of electricity. A large proportion of Madrasahs (47.1%) did not have electricity connection in them. Among the private upper primary Madrasahs, 95.7% had electricity connection in them but there was no regular supply in 13% Madrasahs.

6.1.4.2 Library Books

Table 6.7 reveals that library books were available and used by the students in only 13 (38.2%) primary level Madrasahs; 7 (20.6%) Madrasahs had library books but mostly these were not used. In the remaining 14 (41.2%) Madrasahs library books were not available. Management-wise, library books were available in 44.4% government Madrasahs as against 64 % private Madrasahs.

As regards availability of library books in upper primary level Madrasahs, it is observed that 31 (49.2%) of them had library books which were also used by the students; 10 (15.9%) Madrasahs had library books but mostly not used. In the remaining 22 (34.9%) Madrasahs, library books were not available. Management-wise, 14 (82.3%) government upper primary Madrasahs had library books while library books were available only in 27 (58.7%) private upper primary Madrasahs.

Table 6.7: Number of Madrasahs having Electricity, Library books and Sports material Facilities

Category	Management	Availability of Electricity in			Availability of Library books			Availability of Sports Material		
		Available	Irregular	Not available	Available	Available but mostly not used	Not available	Available	Available but mostly not used	Not available
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Primary	Govt	5	1	3	2	2	5	2	1	6
	Private	14	6	5	11	5	9	8	4	13
	Total	19	7	8	13	7	14	10	5	19
Upper Primary	Govt	4	5	8	8	6	3	5	7	5
	Private	38	6	2	23	4	19	14	3	29
	Total	42	11	10	31	10	22	19	10	34

6.1.4.3 Sports Material

It is observed from Table 6.7 that sports material was available in 15 of the 34 primary Madrasahs including 10 Madrasahs where it was mostly used. There were 19 Madrasahs which did not have this facility. Management-wise, sports material was available in 48% private primary Madrasahs as against only 33% government Madrasahs.

In upper primary Madrasahs, sports material was available and used in 19 (30.2%) Madrasahs whereas this facility was also available in 10 (15.9%) Madrasahs but mostly not utilised by the students. In the remaining 34(54%) Madrasahs sports material was not available. Management-wise, sports material or equipment was available and used in 70.6% government upper primary Madrasahs whereas it was available in only 37% private Madrasahs.

6.1.5 Pre-primary classes

Table 6.8 gives the number of sampled Madrasahs having nursery/pre-primary classes. The table shows that 18 (52.9%) primary Madrasahs had attached pre-primary classes. The percentage for such Madrasahs was slightly higher in the case of government Madrasahs compared to private Madrasahs.. At upper primary level, this facility was available in only 15 (23.8%) upper primary Madrasahs. The corresponding percentage for government and private Madrasahs was 11.8% and 28.3% respectively.

Table 6.8: Number of Sampled Madrasahs having Nursery/Pre-Primary Classes

Category	Madrasahs having Nursery/Pre-Primary Classes					
	Government		Private		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	5	55.6	13	52.0	18	52.9
Upper Primary	2	11.8	13	28.3	15	23.8
Total	7	26.9	26	36.6	33	34.0

6.1.6 Multi-grade teaching

The number of Madrasahs in which multi-grade teaching takes place are shown in Table 6.9. It is seen from the table that 41.2% of the 34 primary Madrasahs had multi-grade teaching in them. At upper primary level, there were 24 (38.1%) out of 63 Madrasahs which had multi-grade teaching. Management-wise, the percentage of Madrasahs having Multi-grade teaching was much higher in government Madrasahs than in private Madrasahs for both at primary and upper primary level.

Table 6.9: Madrasahs in the sample with Multi-grade Teaching

Category	Madrasahs having Multi-grade Teaching					
	Government		Private		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	5	55.6	9	36.0	14	41.2
Upper Primary	9	52.9	15	32.6	24	38.1
Total	14	53.8	24	33.8	38	39.2

6.2 Incentive schemes

6.2.1 Free School Uniform

Table 6.10 shows that in 92.8% of the 97 sampled Madrasahs, free uniform was not provided to any student. Apparently Madrasahs are not covered in the scheme of providing free uniform to children.

6.2.2 Free Textbooks

It is observed from Table 6.10 that only 17.5% of the 97 sampled Madrasahs had provided free textbooks to all students while in 76.3% of Madrasahs, no student got free textbooks. Again it appears that very few Madrasahs are covered in distribution of free textbooks.

6.2.3 Scholarship

It is seen from Table 6.10 that no scholarship was given to any student in 84.5% of the 97 sampled Madrasahs. In only 12.4% of Madrasahs, scholarship was provided to all students, perhaps from other than government funds.

Table 6.10: Special Incentives being provided to students in Sampled Madrasahs

Incentives	% of Madrasahs which provide incentives						
	Not provided to any student	To all students	To only girls	To all Muslim students	To only Muslim girls	To all SC or ST or BPL category students	To only girls of SC/ST/ BPL category
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Free text books	76.3	17.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.1	2.1
Free school uniform	92.8	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1
Scholarship	84.5	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0
Cycles (in upper primary classes)	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Science kit	59.8	17.5	8.2	13.4	0.0	1.0	0.0
Books for school/ class library	73.2	20.6	4.1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Computers for upper primary sections	84.5	13.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vocational training	92.8	4.1	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
Others	86.6	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0

6.2.4 Providing Cycles (in upper primary classes)

Table 6.10 shows that in 96.8% of 63 upper primary Madrasahs, no cycle was given to any student in the current session. This incentive is not available for girls in many states.

6.2.5 Agencies providing incentives to Students

Table 6.11 gives information about various agencies which provided special incentives to students in Madrasahs. It is seen from the table that most of the sampled Madrasahs had not received any incentive from any non-government agency. However, Education Department had given some incentives to more than 10% Madrasahs. These incentives are free textbooks (18.6%), Science kit (23.7%), books for library (17.5%), computers for upper primary classes (17.5%) and facility for vocational training (12.4%). Ministry of Minority Affairs had provided free textbooks, free school uniform, scholarship, Science kit, books for library and computers for upper primary classes in a few (2 to 12) Madrasahs. Besides, NGOs and local community had also given some incentives, such as free textbboks, free school uniform, scholarship, Science kit and books for library, to a few Madrasahs.

Table 6.11: Agencies providing Special Incentives to students in Sampled Madrasahs

Incentives	Total No. of Madrasahs	% of agencies providing special incentives to students					
		Not getting incentives from any agency	Educa-tion Dept.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	NGOs	Local Commu-nity	Other agency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Free text books	97	68.0	18.6	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.1
Free school uniform	97	89.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.0	3.1
Scholarship	97	83.5	5.2	8.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cycles	63	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Science kit and other pedagogical equipment	97	58.8	23.7	12.4	5.2	0.0	0.0
Books for school/class library	97	73.2	17.5	5.2	1.0	2.1	1.0
Computers for upper primary sections	63	69.8	17.5	9.5	0.0	1.6	1.6
Facility for Vocational training	97	81.4	12.4	1.0	2.1	1.0	2.1
Other facility	97	82.5	13.4	2.1	0.0	1.0	1.0

6.3 Teachers

6.3.1 Regular and Contract Teachers – total & Muslim Teachers in Primary and Upper primary Madrasahs

Table 6.12 gives the distribution of teachers working in sampled primary and upper primary Madrasahs according to category of teachers. State-wise number of teachers is also given in Table 6.13. It is seen from Table 6.12 that the total number of teachers in primary Madrasahs was 228; except 6 teachers all were Muslim. Assam and Haryana are the only states where

Table 6.12: Number of Teachers in Sampled Madrasahs

Madrasah Category	Management	Category of teachers	Total				Muslim			
			Total		Female		Total		Female	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	Total	Regular	81	35.5	12	54.5	76	34.2	9	50.0
		Contract & Community Paid	147	64.5	10	45.5	146	65.8	9	50.0
		Total	228	100.0	22	100.0	222	100.0	18	100.0
	Government	Regular	37	80.4	8	80.0	33	78.6	5	71.4
		Contract & Community Paid	9	19.6	2	20.0	9	21.4	2	28.6
		Total	46	100.0	10	100.0	42	100.0	7	100.0
	Private	Regular	44	24.2	4	33.3	43	23.9	4	36.4
		Contract & Community Paid	138	75.8	8	66.7	137	76.1	7	63.6
		Total	182	100.0	12	100.0	180	100.0	11	100.0
Upper Primary	Total	Regular	393	75.6	48	60.8	377	77.1	43	62.3
		Contract & Community Paid	127	24.4	31	39.2	112	22.9	26	37.7
		Total	520	100.0	79	100.0	489	100.0	69	100.0
	Government	Regular	111	76.0	14	70.0	104	78.2	10	62.5
		Contract & Community Paid	35	24.0	6	30.0	29	21.8	6	37.5
		Total	146	100.0	20	100.0	133	100.0	16	100.0
	Private	Regular	282	75.4	34	57.6	273	76.7	33	62.3
		Contract & Community Paid	92	24.6	25	42.4	83	23.3	20	37.7
		Total	374	100.0	59	100.0	356	100.0	53	100.0

non-Muslim teachers were working in primary Madrasahs. There were only 22 female teachers posted in these Madrasahs. Further, 35.5% of the total teachers in primary Madrasahs were recruited on regular basis while the remaining 64.5% teachers were contractual. Management-wise, the percentage of regular teachers in government primary Madrasahs was 80.4% as against only 24.2% in private primary Madrasahs. As regards 520 teachers working in upper primary Madrasahs, 94% of them were Muslim and only 15% were females. About three-fourths of the total teachers in these Madrasahs were regular and the rest were contractual. Management-wise, no difference was observed in the percentages of regular or contractual teachers between government and private Madrasahs, Among the states, in Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh all the teachers in upper primary Madrasahs were Muslim.

Table 6.13: State-wise Number of Teachers in Sampled Madrasahs

State	Primary				Upper Primary			
	Total		Muslim		Total		Muslim	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Assam	19	7	15	4	80	13	68	9
Bihar	17	1	17	1	56	4	55	2
Gujarat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Haryana	8	2	6	1	47	17	42	16
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	1	0	53	12	53	12
Jharkhand	.	.	.	.	17	1	17	1
Karnataka	.	.	.	.	32	0	32	0
Kerala	.	.	.	.	69	0	69	0
Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	.	20	16	20	16
Rajasthan	3	0	3	0	16	3	10	2
Uttar Pradesh	128	12	128	12	130	13	123	11
Uttarakhand	52	0	52	0	.	.	.	.
Total	228	22	222	18	520	79	489	69

6.3.2 Qualifications – Educational & Professional

6.3.2.1 Educational Qualification

Distribution of teachers according to their educational qualification is given in Tables 6.14 and Figure 6.2. It may be seen that most of the teachers working in primary level Madrasahs had either Hafiz (29.8%) or Aalim (21.5%) qualification. Another 21.5% teachers had a minimum graduation degree while the percentage of those who had passed only higher secondary was 14.5%. There were 9.2% teachers who had qualification up to secondary level only. The percentage of graduate or post-graduate teachers was higher in private Madrasahs (23.6%) compared to government Madrasahs (13%).

About one-third of the 520 teachers working in upper primary Madrasahs were either graduate or post-graduate while 30.8% teachers had passed either higher secondary or secondary examination. Besides, nearly one-third of teachers had either Aalim (19.4%) or Hafiz (13.5%) qualification. The percentage of graduate or post-graduate teachers in government Madrasahs was 49.3% as against only 27.8% in private Madrasahs.

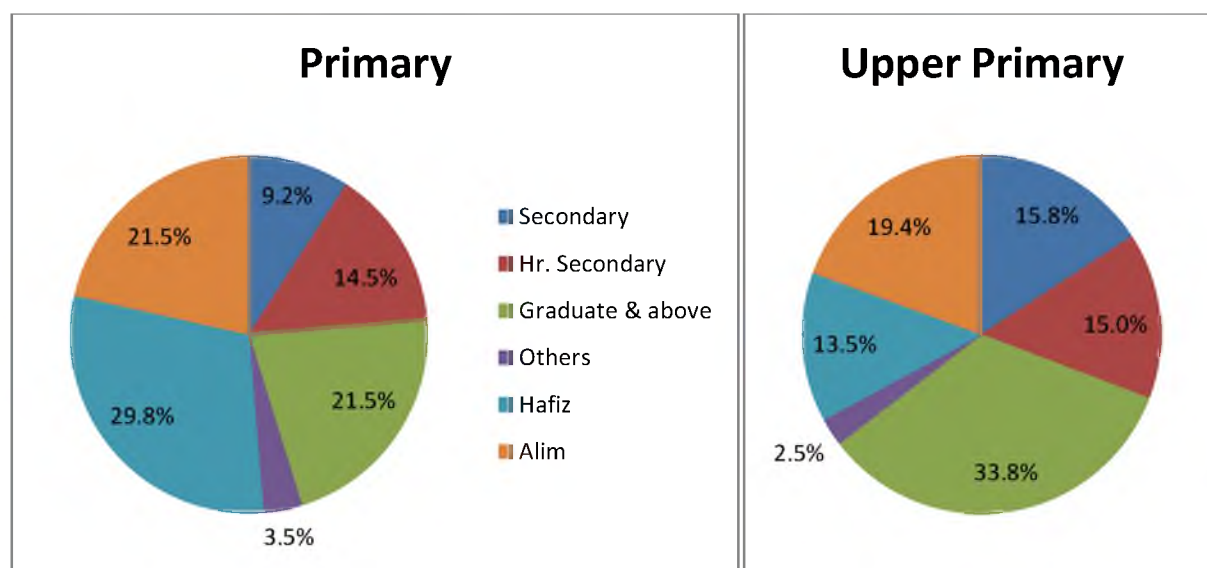
Table 6.14: Educational Qualification of Teachers in Primary Madrasahs

Category	Educational Qualification	Teachers in primary Madrasahs					
		Total		Government		Private	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Secondary	21	9.2	5	10.9	16	8.8
	Hr. Secondary	33	14.5	13	28.3	20	11.0
	Graduate & above	49	21.5	6	13.0	43	23.6
	Others	8	3.5	0	0.0	8	4.4
	Hafiz	68	29.8	16	34.8	52	28.6
	Aalim	49	21.5	6	13.0	43	23.6
	Total	228	100.0	46	100.0	182	100.0
Muslim	Secondary	19	8.6	3	7.1	16	8.9
	Hr. Secondary	31	14.0	12	28.6	19	10.6
	Graduate & above	47	21.2	5	11.9	42	23.3
	Others	8	3.6	0	0.0	8	4.4
	Hafiz	68	30.6	16	38.1	52	28.9
	Aalim	49	22.1	6	14.3	43	23.9
	Total	222	100.0	42	100.0	180	100.0

Table 6.14 (Contd.): Educational Qualification of Teachers in Upper Primary Madrasahs

Category	Educational Qualification	Teachers in upper primary Madrasahs					
		Total		Government		Private	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Secondary	82	15.8	8	5.5	74	19.8
	Hr. Secondary	78	15.0	22	15.1	56	15.0
	Graduate & above	176	33.8	72	49.3	104	27.8
	Others	13	2.5	2	1.4	11	2.9
	Hafiz	70	13.5	16	11.0	54	14.4
	Aalim	101	19.4	26	17.8	75	20.1
	Total	520	100.0	146	100.0	374	100.0
Muslim	Secondary	77	15.7	8	6.0	69	19.4
	Hr. Secondary	69	14.1	19	14.3	50	14.0
	Graduate & above	161	32.9	63	47.4	98	27.5
	Others	13	2.7	2	1.5	11	3.1
	Hafiz	69	14.1	16	12.0	53	14.9
	Aalim	100	20.4	25	18.8	75	21.1
	Total	489	100.0	133	100.0	356	100.0

Figure 6.2: Educational Qualification of Teachers



6.3.2.2 Professional Qualification

It is seen from Tables 6.15 and Figure 6.3 that about one-half the teachers working in primary Madrasahs were untrained and another 19.3% had 'other' qualification; 8.3% teachers had diploma/ certificate in primary education and 7.9% teachers had B.Ed. degree. 'Other qualification' includes UTC, Aalim, Faazil, Kaari etc. The remaining teachers had either Mufti (11%) or Maullim (1.8%) qualification. The percentage of untrained teachers was much higher in private primary Madrasahs (55.5%) than in government primary Madrasahs (37%).

In upper primary Madrasahs also, majority of teachers were either untrained (59.4%) or had 'other' (12.3%) qualification; 6.9 % teachers were either Mufti or Maullim. 'Other qualification' includes Ph.D., UTC, Aalim, Faazil, Kaari etc. Another 11.3% teachers had B.Ed. degree while 10% teachers had undergone BTC/JBT training. The percentage of untrained teachers in government upper primary Madrasahs was 56.8% as against 60.4% in private upper primary Madrasahs.

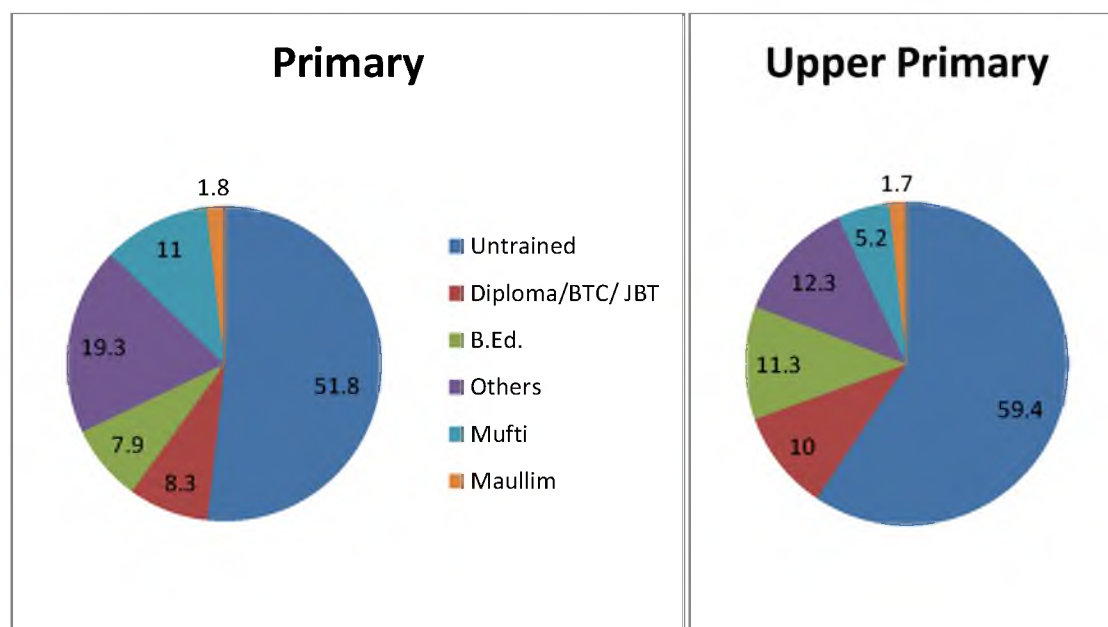
Table 6.15: Professional Qualification of Teachers in Madrasahs

Madrasah Category	Category	Professional Qualification	Teachers in Madrasahs					
			Total		Government		Private	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	Total	Untrained	118	51.8	17	37.0	101	55.5
		Diploma/ BTC/ JBT	19	8.3	2	4.3	17	9.3
		B.Ed.	18	7.9	0	0.0	18	9.9
		Others	44	19.3	15	32.6	29	15.9
		Mufti	25	11.0	12	26.1	13	7.1
		Maullim	4	1.8	0	0.0	4	2.2
		Total	228	100.0	46	100.0	182	100.0
	Muslim	Untrained	114	51.4	14	33.3	100	55.6
		Diploma/ BTC/ JBT	18	8.1	1	2.4	17	9.4
		B.Ed.	17	7.7	0	0.0	17	9.4
		Others	44	19.8	15	35.7	29	16.1
		Mufti	25	11.3	12	28.6	13	7.2
		Maullim	4	1.8	0	0.0	4	2.2
		Total	222	100.0	42	100.0	180	100.0

Table 6.15 (Contd.): Professional Qualification of Teachers in Madrasahs

Madrasah Category	Category	Professional Qualification	Teachers in Madrasahs					
			Total		Government		Private	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Upper Primary	Total	Untrained	309	59.4	83	56.8	226	60.4
		Diploma/BTC/ JBT	52	10.0	24	16.4	28	7.5
		B.Ed.	59	11.3	24	16.4	35	9.4
		Others	64	12.3	0	0.0	64	17.1
		Mufti	27	5.2	15	10.3	12	3.2
		Maullim	9	1.7	0	0.0	9	2.4
		Total	520	100.0	146	100.0	374	100.0
	Muslim	Untrained	297	60.7	79	59.4	218	61.2
		Diploma/BTC/ JBT	46	9.4	22	16.5	24	6.7
		B.Ed.	47	9.6	17	12.8	30	8.4
		Others	63	12.9	0	0.0	63	17.7
		Mufti	27	5.5	15	11.3	12	3.4
		Maullim	9	1.8	0	0.0	9	2.5
		Total	489	100.0	133	100.0	356	100.0

Figure 6.3: Professional Qualification of Teachers



6.3.3 Absence of teachers (on day of visit)

Table 6.16 gives the percentage of teachers who were present in Madrasah on the day of visit of the investigator. It is seen from the table that 89% of teachers in primary level Madrasahs were found present on the day of visit. The corresponding percentage in government primary Madrasahs was 93.5% which was higher than that in private primary Madrasahs (87.9%). On the other hand, the percentage of teachers who were reported to be present in upper primary level Madrasahs was 94.4% which was comparatively higher than that in primary Madrasahs. Further, the percentage of teachers who were present in government upper primary Madrasah was 89.7% as against 96.3% teachers present in private upper primary Madrasahs.

Table 6.16: Number and Percentage of Teachers present in Madrasah on day of visit

Management	No. of teachers in Primary Madrasahs			No. of teachers in Upper Primary Madrasahs		
	Total	Present on day of visit	% teachers present on day of visit	Total	Present on day of visit	% teachers present on day of visit
Total	228	203	89.0	520	491	94.4
Govt.	46	43	93.5	146	131	89.7
Private	182	160	87.9	374	360	96.3

6.3.4 Relaxation; if any, given to Muslim Teachers and Students

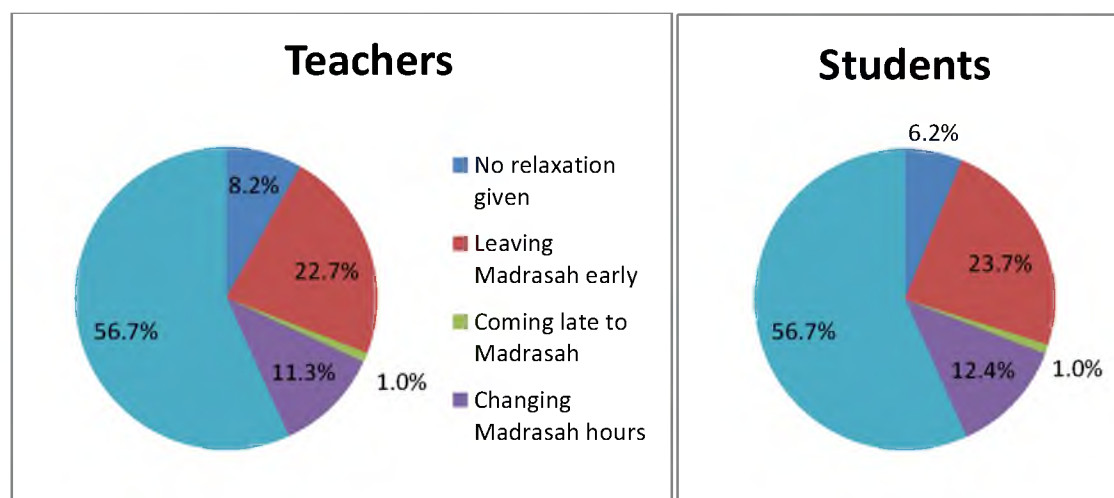
6.3.4.1 Relaxation during Ramzan month

Table 6.17 gives the distribution of Madrasahs according to type of relaxation provided to Muslim teachers and students in school hours during Ramzan month. The table shows that out of 97 sampled Madrasahs, in 56.7% of them one month vacation was declared for the month of Ramzan while no relaxation was given to teachers in 8.2% Madrasahs. There were 22.7% Madrasahs in which teachers were permitted to leave the Madrasah early while working hours were changed in 11.3% Madrasahs. Further, more or less same rules as mentioned above for teachers were followed for students also.

Table 6.17: Type of relaxation given to Muslim teachers and students in School Hours during Ramzan Month

Mange-ment	Relaxation to teachers/ Students	Relaxation given to teachers/students in school hours during Ramazan										
		No relaxation given		Leaving Maktab/ Madrasah early		Coming late to Maktab/ Madrasah		Changing Maktab/ Madrasah hours		Any Other (One Month Vacation)		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	Teachers	8	8.2	22	22.7	1	1.0	11	11.3	55	56.7	97
	Students	6	6.2	23	23.7	1	1.0	12	12.4	55	56.7	97
Govt	Teachers	0	0.0	3	11.5	1	3.8	2	7.7	20	76.9	26
	Students	0	0.0	3	11.5	1	3.8	2	7.7	20	76.9	26
Private	Teachers	8	11.3	19	26.8	0	0.0	9	12.7	35	49.3	71
	Students	6	8.5	20	28.2	0	0.0	10	14.1	35	49.3	71

Figure 6.4: Type of relaxation given to Muslim teachers and students in School Hours during Ramzan Month



6.3.4.2 Relaxation for the Friday prayers

Table 6.18 gives the distribution of Madrasahs according to type of relaxation provided to Muslim teachers and students during working hours for the Friday prayers. It is seen from the table that no relaxation was given to teachers in 28.9% of Madrasahs. Break for one hour was given in 11.3% Madrasahs for teachers while the practice of closing the Madrasah early on

Friday was followed in 39.2% Madrasahs. There were 20.6% Madrasahs in which weekly off was kept for offering prayers on Friday. As regards relaxation given to students for offering Friday Prayer in these Madrasahs, it is observed that more or less same rules as mentioned above for teachers were followed for students also.

Table 6.18: Type of relaxation given to Muslim teachers and students in School Hours for the Friday Prayer

Mange- ment	Relaxation to teachers/ Students	Relaxation given to teachers in school hours for Friday Prayer								
		No relaxation		Break for about 1 hour		Maktab/Madrasah closed early		Any Other (Weekly Off)		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	Teachers	28	28.9	11	11.3	38	39.2	20	20.6	97
	Students	27	27.8	12	12.4	39	40.2	19	19.6	97
Govt	Teachers	18	69.2	2	7.7	5	19.2	1	3.8	26
	Students	18	69.2	2	7.7	6	23.1	0	0.0	26
Private	Teachers	10	14.1	9	12.7	33	46.5	19	26.8	71
	Students	9	12.7	10	14.1	33	46.5	19	26.8	71

6.4 Enrolment and Retention

6.4.1 Enrolment in Primary Classes

Table 6.19 gives enrolment (as on 30th September) in primary classes of sampled Madrasahs in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011. The table shows that in each year more than 99% children enrolled in Madrasahs were Muslim. The total enrolment of Muslim children in primary classes in the year 2009 was 14354 which had increased in successive years 2010 and 2011 by 1.2%; showing an increase of 2.4% between 2009 and 2011. In the case of girls' enrolment, however, it had decreased between 2009 and 2010 by 3.5% and then increased between 2010 and 2011 by 4.1% which means that there was a nominal increase of 0.5% between 2009 and 2011 (also see Table 6.20). As regards enrolment of non-Muslim children in Madrasahs, it is observed that there were 114 children (including 55 girls) enrolled in 2009 but their number had decreased to only 68 (including 33 girls) in 2011.

**Table 6.19: Enrolment as on 30th September in Sampled Madrasahs in Primary Classes
in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011**

State	Category	2009			2010			2011		
		Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls	% of girls
Assam	Total	1124	490	43.6	1227	487	39.7	1099	479	43.6
	Muslim	1113	487	43.8	1217	486	39.9	1091	477	43.7
	Non-Muslim	11	3	27.3	10	1	10.0	8	2	25.0
Bihar	Total	2095	1199	57.2	2091	1115	53.3	1940	963	49.6
	Muslim	2088	1195	57.2	2083	1110	53.3	1933	959	49.6
	Non-Muslim	7	4	57.1	8	5	62.5	7	4	57.1
Gujarat	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-Muslim									
Haryana	Total	1184	399	33.7	1277	426	33.4	1366	492	36.0
	Muslim	1146	378	33.0	1246	407	32.7	1337	477	35.7
	Non-Muslim	38	21	55.3	31	19	61.3	29	15	51.7
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	337	155	46.0	392	176	44.9	403	198	49.1
	Muslim	337	155	46.0	392	176	44.9	403	198	49.1
	Non-Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Jharkhand	Total	581	346	59.6	606	367	60.6	560	323	57.7
	Muslim	576	342	59.4	601	363	60.4	560	323	57.7
	Non-Muslim	5	4	80.0	5	4	80.0	-	-	-
Karnataka	Total	713	372	52.2	776	406	52.3	800	386	48.3
	Muslim	713	372	52.2	776	406	52.3	800	386	48.3
	Non-Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Kerala	Total	1038	508	48.9	1041	504	48.4	1065	531	49.9
	Muslim	1038	508	48.9	1041	504	48.4	1065	531	49.9
	Non-Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	Total	333	169	50.8	315	169	53.7	315	177	56.2
	Muslim	333	169	50.8	315	169	53.7	315	177	56.2
	Non-Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Rajasthan	Total	449	79	17.6	480	102	21.3	452	89	19.7
	Muslim	449	79	17.6	480	102	21.3	452	89	19.7
	Non-Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Uttar Pradesh	Total	5229	2327	44.5	5060	2154	42.6	5144	2386	46.4
	Muslim	5176	2304	44.5	5023	2137	42.5	5120	2374	46.4
	Non-Muslim	53	23	43.4	37	27	73.0	24	12	50.0
Uttarakhand	Total	1385	641	46.3	1356	541	39.9	1628	672	41.3
	Muslim	1385	641	46.3	1356	541	39.9	1628	672	41.3
	Non-Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Total	Total	14468	6685	46.2	14621	6447	44.1	14772	6696	45.3
	Muslim	14354	6630	46.2	14530	6401	44.1	14704	6663	45.3
	Non-Muslim	114	55	48.2	91	46	50.5	68	33	48.5
	% Muslims	99.2	99.2	-	99.4	99.3	-	99.5	99.5	-

Among the states, an increase of more than 10% in the enrolment of Muslim girls between 2009 and 2011 was witnessed in Haryana (26.2%), Jammu & Kashmir (27.7) and Rajasthan (12.7%) while in Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand the increase was less than 5%. On the other hand the enrolment of Muslim girls had declined in Assam (2.1%), Bihar (19.7%) and Jharkhand (5.6%) during that period (see Table 6.20).

**Table 6.20: Percentage increase in Enrolment at Primary level
between 2009 & 2010 and between 2010 & 2011**

State	Category	% increase in enrolment					
		Between 2009 & 2010		Between 2010 & 2011		Between 2009 & 2011	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Assam	Total	9.2	-0.6	-10.4	-1.6	-2.2	-2.2
	Muslim	9.3	-0.2	-10.4	-1.9	-2.0	-2.1
Bihar	Total	-0.2	-7.0	-7.2	-13.6	-7.4	-19.7
	Muslim	-0.2	-7.1	-7.2	-13.6	-7.4	-19.7
Gujarat	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	Total	7.9	6.8	7.0	15.5	15.4	23.3
	Muslim	8.7	7.7	7.3	17.2	16.7	26.2
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	16.3	13.5	2.8	12.5	19.6	27.7
	Muslim	16.3	13.5	2.8	12.5	19.6	27.7
Jharkhand	Total	4.3	6.1	-7.6	-12.0	-3.6	-6.6
	Muslim	4.3	6.1	-6.8	-11.0	-2.8	-5.6
Karnataka	Total	8.8	9.1	3.1	-4.9	12.2	3.8
	Muslim	8.8	9.1	3.1	-4.9	12.2	3.8
Kerala	Total	0.3	-0.8	2.3	5.4	2.6	4.5
	Muslim	0.3	-0.8	2.3	5.4	2.6	4.5
Madhya Pradesh	Total	-5.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	-5.4	4.7
	Muslim	-5.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	-5.4	4.7
Rajasthan	Total	6.9	29.1	-5.8	-12.7	0.7	12.7
	Muslim	6.9	29.1	-5.8	-12.7	0.7	12.7
Uttar Pradesh	Total	-3.2	-7.4	1.7	10.8	-1.6	2.5
	Muslim	-3.0	-7.2	1.9	11.1	-1.1	3.0
Uttarakhand	Total	-2.1	-15.6	20.1	24.2	17.5	4.8
	Muslim	-2.1	-15.6	20.1	24.2	17.5	4.8
Total	Total	1.1	-3.6	1.0	3.9	2.1	0.2
	Muslim	1.2	-3.5	1.2	4.1	2.4	0.5

6.4.2 Enrolment in Upper primary Classes

Table 6.21 gives enrolment (as on 30th September) in upper primary classes of sampled Madrasahs in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011. It is seen from the table that the percentage of Muslim children in the total enrolment was more than 99%. The total enrolment of Muslim children in upper primary classes was 3835 in 2009 which became 4092 in 2010, showing an increase of 6.7%. It rose to 5948 the next year registering a sharp increase of 45.4%. Thus, there was an increase of 55.1% in the total Muslim enrolment between 2009 and 2011. As regards the enrolment of Muslim girls, an increase of only 5.7% was noticed between 2009 and 2011. Among the states, a sharp increase was seen in the enrolment of Muslim girls in Assam (48.9%), Haryana (132.3%), Jharkhand (78.3%) and Rajasthan (115.4%) between 2009 and 2011. On the other hand, there was a decline in such enrolment in the states of Bihar (7.5%), Jammu & Kashmir (21.3%) and Kerala (7.2%) during this period. The number of non-Muslim children in upper primary classes was 23 (including 11 girls) in 2009 which became 64 (including 25 girls) in 2011.

**Table 6.21: Enrolment as on 30th September in Upper Primary Classes
in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011**

State	Category	2009			2010			2011		
		Total	Girls	% of	Total	Girls	% of	Total	Girls	% of
Assam	Total	428	92	21.5	439	114	26.0	614	139	22.6
	Muslim	425	92	21.6	433	112	25.9	608	137	22.5
	Non-Muslim	3	0	0.0	6	2	33.3	6	2	33.3
Bihar	Total	769	511	66.4	769	478	62.2	1212	474	39.1
	Muslim	766	510	66.6	767	476	62.1	1208	472	39.1
	Non-Muslim	3	1	33.3	2	2	100.0	4	2	50.0
Gujarat	Total	-	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Muslim	-	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-Muslim	-	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	Total	160	36	22.5	195	66	33.8	331	87	26.3
	Muslim	150	31	20.7	170	50	29.4	291	72	24.7
	Non-Muslim	10	5	50.0	25	16	64.0	40	15	37.5

**Table 6.21 (Contd.): Enrolment as on 30th September in Upper Primary Classes
in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011**

State	Category	2009			2010			2011		
		Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls	% of girls
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	300	164	54.7	315	155	49.2	414	129	31.2
	Muslim	300	164	54.7	315	155	49.2	414	129	31.2
	Non-Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Jharkhand	Total	189	84	44.4	230	137	59.6	382	150	39.3
	Muslim	186	83	44.6	228	135	59.2	377	148	39.3
	Non-Muslim	3	1	33.3	2	2	100.0	5	2	40.0
Karnataka	Total	349	179	51.3	362	188	51.9	578	198	34.3
	Muslim	349	179	51.3	362	188	51.9	578	198	34.3
	Non-Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Kerala	Total	657	321	48.9	652	305	46.8	903	298	33.0
	Muslim	657	321	48.9	652	305	46.8	903	298	33.0
	Non-Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	Total	179	96	53.6	183	103	56.3	286	102	35.7
	Muslim	179	96	53.6	183	103	56.3	286	102	35.7
	Non-Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Rajasthan	Total	164	13	7.9	174	15	8.6	212	28	13.2
	Muslim	164	13	7.9	174	15	8.6	212	28	13.2
	Non-Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Uttar Pradesh	Total	663	263	39.7	813	284	34.9	1080	267	24.7
	Muslim	659	259	39.3	808	280	34.7	1071	263	24.6
	Non-Muslim	4	4	100.0	5	4	80.0	9	4	44.4
Uttarakhand	Total	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
	Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
	Non-Muslim	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Total	Total	3858	1759	45.6	4132	1845	44.7	6012	1872	31.1
	Muslim	3835	1748	45.6	4092	1819	44.5	5948	1847	31.1
	Non-Muslim	23	11	47.8	40	26	65.0	64	25	39.1
	% Muslims	99.4	99.4	-	99.0	98.6	-	98.9	98.7	-

**Table 6.22: Percentage increase in Enrolment at Upper Primary level
between 2009 & 2010 and between 2010 & 2011**

State	Category	% increase in enrolment					
		Between 2009 & 2010		Between 2010 & 2011		Between 2009 & 2011	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Assam	Total	2.6	23.9	39.9	21.9	43.5	51.1
	Muslim	1.9	21.7	40.4	22.3	43.1	48.9
Bihar	Total	0.0	-6.5	57.6	-0.8	57.6	-7.2
	Muslim	0.1	-6.7	57.5	-0.8	57.7	-7.5
Gujarat	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	Total	21.9	83.3	69.7	31.8	106.9	141.7
	Muslim	13.3	61.3	71.2	44.0	94.0	132.3
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	5.0	-5.5	31.4	-16.8	38.0	-21.3
	Muslim	5.0	-5.5	31.4	-16.8	38.0	-21.3
Jharkhand	Total	21.7	63.1	66.1	9.5	102.1	78.6
	Muslim	22.6	62.7	65.4	9.6	102.7	78.3
Karnataka	Total	3.7	5.0	59.7	5.3	65.6	10.6
	Muslim	3.7	5.0	59.7	5.3	65.6	10.6
Kerala	Total	-0.8	-5.0	38.5	-2.3	37.4	-7.2
	Muslim	-0.8	-5.0	38.5	-2.3	37.4	-7.2
Madhya Pradesh	Total	2.2	7.3	56.3	-1.0	59.8	6.3
	Muslim	2.2	7.3	56.3	-1.0	59.8	6.3
Rajasthan	Total	6.1	15.4	21.8	86.7	29.3	115.4
	Muslim	6.1	15.4	21.8	86.7	29.3	115.4
Uttar Pradesh	Total	22.6	8.0	32.8	-6.0	62.9	1.5
	Muslim	22.6	8.1	32.5	-6.1	62.5	1.5
Uttarakhand	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Total	7.1	4.9	45.5	1.5	55.8	6.4
	Muslim	6.7	4.1	45.4	1.5	55.1	5.7

6.4.3 Madrasah leavers and dropouts (Muslims, non-Muslims) at primary and upper primary stages

6.4.3.1 Madrasah Leavers at Primary Stage

Table 6.23 gives the percentage of Madrasah leavers and dropouts at primary stage during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. Madrasah leavers were those who were in school in a given year but no longer in the same school in the following year. Some of the Madrasah leavers joined other schools/ Madrasahs but some became dropouts. The table shows that the percentage of children who had left Madrasah during 2009-10 was 3.9% in the case of Muslim children as against 3.5% for non-Muslim children. The corresponding percentages for girls were 3.6% and 1.8% respectively. During the year 2010-11, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of Madrasah leavers for total Muslim children while an increase was noticed for non-Muslim children; the percentage of Madrasah leavers among total Muslim children was 3.6% as against 9.9% among non-Muslim children. The corresponding figures for girls were 3.8% and 8.7% respectively.

6.4.3.2 Dropouts at Primary Stage

It is seen from Table 6.23 that the percentage of dropouts among Muslim and non-Muslim children during the year 2009-10 was 2.1% and 3.5% respectively. The corresponding percentages for girls were 2.1% and 1.8% respectively. It is interesting to note that all Madrasah leavers among the non-Muslim children became dropouts. In the year 2010-11, the percentage of dropouts among Muslim children was more or less same as was in the previous year but an increase was noticed in these percentages among non-Muslim children.

6.4.3.3 Madrasah Leavers at Upper Primary Stage

It is observed from Table 6.23 that the percentage of Madrasah leavers at upper primary stage during 2009-10 was 5.3% among Muslim children as against 8.7% among non-Muslim children. The corresponding percentages for girls were 4.4% and 9.1% respectively. A mixed trend was observed in the year 2010-11, a decrease among total Muslim children and an increase among total non-Muslim children, in the percentage of Madrasah leavers.

Table 6.23: Percentage of Madrasah leavers and dropout at Primary Stage in 2009-10 and 2010-11

Stage	Year	% of Madrasah leavers				% of dropouts			
		Muslim		Non-Muslim		Muslim		Non-Muslim	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Primary	2009-10	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	3.5	1.8
	2010-11	3.6	3.8	9.9	8.7	2.1	2.3	8.8	8.7
Upper Primary	2009-10	5.3	4.4	8.7	9.1	2.1	1.7	8.7	9.1
	2010-11	4.5	3.6	20.0	3.8	2.6	2.6	17.5	0.0
Total	2009-10	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.0	2.1	2.0	4.4	3.0
	2010-11	3.8	3.7	13.0	6.9	2.2	2.3	11.5	5.6

6.4.3.4 Dropouts at Upper Primary Stage

It is further observed from Table 6.23 that the percentage of dropouts at upper primary stage among Muslim and non-Muslim children in 2009-10 was 2.1% and 8.7% respectively. It means all Madrasah leavers among non-Muslim children became dropouts. In the year 2010-11, an increase was noticed in the percentage of dropouts from the previous year among Muslim as well as non-Muslim children.

6.4.4 Reasons for dropping out

The head teacher of every Madrasah was asked to give the number of students who had discontinued their studies during the year 2010-11. He was also asked to mention two main reasons of their leaving the Madrasah separately for 'all boys', 'all girls', 'Muslim boys' and 'Muslim girls' from the list of 7 possible reasons. It is evident from Table 6.24 that three main reasons of dropping out that emerged for 'all' as well as 'Muslim children' in primary Madrasahs were 'child needed to help parents in their occupation or income generating activity', 'child

needed to help in domestic work or taking care of siblings’ and ‘lack of parental interest in studies’. Besides, the reasons like ‘Early marriage’, ‘no facility of teaching Urdu’ and ‘Madrasah being far from Home’ were also mentioned but only by a relatively small number of head teachers.

Table 6.24: Main Reasons of Students dropping out from Madrasahs according to head teachers during 2010-11

Reason of dropping out	Children in Primary Madrasahs				Children in Upper Primary Madrasahs			
	All		Muslim		All		Muslim	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Child needed to help parents in their occupation or income generating activity	82	66	78	60	81	53	73	52
Child needed to help in domestic work and care of siblings	67	68	60	60	79	57	71	56
Lack of parental interest in studies	59	36	57	34	74	63	66	60
Early Marriage	15	29	11	23	6	11	6	11
No facility for teaching Urdu	14	19	10	13	25	32	20	32
Madrasah being far from Home	11	13	11	13	24	31	19	31
Any Other	1	0	1	0	12	16	12	14

Further, in the case of children studying in upper primary classes the three main reasons for children dropping out from Madrasah were the same as mentioned above for primary school children. ‘No facility of teaching Urdu’ and ‘Madrasah being far from Home’ were two other reasons that were mentioned by quite a relatively small number of head teachers. Surprisingly, ‘Early marriage’ as a reason of students dropping out from was given by a lesser proportion of head teachers of upper primary level than by the head teachers of primary level Madrasahs.

6.4.5 Absence rate; reasons for long absence

6.4.5.1 Absence rate

Table 6.25 gives the enrolment and percentage of students found present on the day of visit in primary and upper primary Madrasahs. The table shows that almost all students enrolled in

Madrasahs belonged to Muslim community. Therefore, discussion will be only about Muslim students. Out of a total of 5375 Muslim students in primary Madrasahs, 76.9% were present on the day of visit. The corresponding percentage for girls was 73.3%.

In upper primary Madrasahs, the percentage of total Muslim students present in Madrasah was 86.8%. The corresponding percentage for Muslim girls was 83.0%.

Table 6.25: Enrolment and percentage of students found present on the day of visit

Madrasah category		All Students			Muslim Students		
		Enrolment	No. Present	% of Col. 4 to Col.3	Enrolment	No. Present	% of Col. 7 to Col.6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Primary	Total	5391	4168	77.3	5375	4133	76.9
	Girls	2309	1691	73.2	2296	1683	73.3
Upper Primary	Total	7724	6716	86.9	7689	6671	86.8
	Girls	3203	2661	83.1	3181	2639	83.0

6.4.5.2 Reasons for long absence

The head teachers of sampled Madrasahs were asked to mention two main reasons for long or frequent absence of children from Madrasah separately for (a) all students; (b) particularly Muslim boys and (c) particularly Muslim girls. It is seen from Table 6.26 that 36.1% of head teachers had given 'Lack of interest of parents in their children's school attendance' as the main reason for children's long absence from Madrasah. Next was the reason 'helping parents in their occupation' mentioned by 34.0% head teachers followed by the reason 'involvement of students in household work' (28.9%). In the case of Muslim girls the latter reason was given by over 50% head teachers. Some other reasons were also given by head teachers of fairly large percentage of Madrasahs.

Table 6.26: Main reasons for long or frequent absence of children from Madrasahs

Category of Students	Parents lack of interest in the children's school attendance		helping parents in their occupation		Students' involvement in household work/taking care of younger brother/sister		Participation in religious and social functions		Family migrating to other place in search of work		Others		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
For all Students	35	36.1	33	34.0	28	28.9	1	1.0	6	6.2	50	51.5	97
Particularly for Muslim boys	35	36.1	32	33.0	19	19.6	3	3.1	28	28.9	27	27.8	97
Particularly for Muslim Girls	28	28.9	23	23.7	57	58.8	5	5.2	4	4.1	28	28.9	97

6.4.6.1 School Management Committee

Table 6.27 gives the number of School Management Committee (SMC) members and the percentage of those members who attended the latest meeting of SMC. The table shows that the total number of members in SMCs in 97 sampled Madrasahs was 1052. Of these, 796 (75.7%) members belonged to Muslim community. Females constituted 29.8% of the total members as against only 14.7% among Muslim members in SMCs. About 80% of Muslim members as well as non-Muslim members had attended the latest meeting

Table 6.27: Number of Members in School Management Committee (SMC) and Number of those who attended the latest meeting

Category	Total Members			Muslim Members		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Number of Members	739	313	1052	679	117	796
Number of those who attended the latest meeting	591	245	836	546	89	635
% of Members who attended the latest meeting	80.0	78.3	79.5	80.4	76.1	79.8

6.4.6.2 Support from Community

Table 6.28 gives information about the kind of support (partial or adequate) the community provided to Madrasahs in facilitating education of all children and particularly of Muslim children. As mentioned earlier, almost all students (99.5%) enrolled in primary and upper primary Madrasahs belonged to Muslim community, hence the support received by Madrasahs will be discussed only about Muslim students. The table shows that for Muslim children, majority of Madrasahs had received support from the community in admission process and ensuring children's retention and attendance (66%) and in organization of religious or moral education programmes (60%). In more than one-half of the Madrasahs some support was received in the form of donations in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school (56.7%) and providing help in studies (53.6%). Nearly one-third of Madrasahs were supported by the community in the form of teaching some skills to children.

Table 6.28: Support received by Madrasah from the community in facilitating Education of all children and Muslim students in particular

Item	Total No. of Madrasahs	% of Madrasahs received support from community					
		For all children			For Muslim children		
		No support	some support	adequate support	No support	some support	adequate support
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(i) Enrolling children and ensuring their retention and attendance	97	48.5	25.8	25.8	34.0	36.1	29.9
(ii) Getting donations in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school.	97	56.7	22.7	20.6	43.3	27.8	28.9
(iii) Providing help in studies	97	57.7	25.8	16.5	46.4	35.1	18.6
(iv) Organising religious or moral education programmes	97	57.7	28.9	13.4	40.2	30.9	28.9
(v) Teaching some skills to children.	97	66.0	24.7	9.3	68.0	20.6	11.3

Chapter 7

Parents' opinion

This chapter discusses such aspects as (i) information from Muslim parents about educational status of their children of school going age (ii) their views regarding functioning of school and (iii) incentives given to Muslim children in school/ Madrasah.

7.1 Selection of parents for interviewing

From every sampled school/ Madrasah 4 Muslim children were selected in order to interview their parents. Table 7.1 presents the distribution of these parents according to area, their gender and age. The table shows that the total number of parents selected from the sampled districts of the 12 selected states was 4583. Of these, 3383 (73.8%) were from rural area and 1200 (26.2%) from urban area. Females constitute 30.6% of the total respondents. The corresponding percentage of females in the sample in rural and urban areas was 27.1% and 40.5% respectively. The percentage of female respondents was highest in Kerala (54.5%) followed by Gujarat (48.2%) and Karnataka (44.7%). On the other hand, Jharkhand had the lowest percentage (6.3%) of female respondents. The other states which had low percentage of female respondents were Jammu & Kashmir (12%) and Rajasthan (13.4%). Majority of parents (46%) belonged to age-group 36 to 45 years. A little over one-third of parents were below 36 years of age; the percentage of such parents in rural areas was 34.5% as against 38.9% in urban areas.

7.2 Parents' occupation

Table 7.2 gives the distribution of parents according to their families' primary source of income; percentage of families below poverty line (BPL) and percentage of mothers engaged in economic activity. It is seen from the table that in rural areas, the majority of parents were agriculturist (26.9%). Next were those parents who were casual labourer (25.3%). About 15% parents were agriculture labourer and another 14.4% parents were engaged in trading.

Table 7.1: Distribution of Parents according to Area, Gender and Age

State	Area	No. of respondent parents			% of parents in Age -group		
		Total	Female	% of female respondents	Up to 35 years	36 to 45 years	> 45 years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Assam	Rural	397	110	27.7	32.0	36.0	32.0
	Urban	134	63	47.0	39.6	38.8	21.6
	Total	531	173	32.6	33.9	36.7	29.4
Bihar	Rural	396	112	28.3	40.4	42.2	17.4
	Urban	128	52	40.6	39.1	46.1	14.8
	Total	524	164	31.3	40.1	43.1	16.8
Gujarat	Rural	120	51	42.5	35.8	50.0	14.2
	Urban	48	30	62.5	52.1	37.5	10.4
	Total	168	81	48.2	40.5	46.4	13.1
Haryana	Rural	120	36	30.0	26.7	55.8	17.5
	Urban	48	11	22.9	52.1	39.6	8.3
	Total	168	47	28.0	33.9	51.2	14.9
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	304	25	8.2	33.2	44.1	22.7
	Urban	80	21	26.3	28.8	52.5	18.8
	Total	384	46	12.0	32.3	45.8	21.9
Jharkhand	Rural	246	15	6.1	30.1	50.4	19.5
	Urban	54	4	7.4	18.5	66.7	14.8
	Total	300	19	6.3	28.0	53.3	18.7
Karnataka	Rural	194	88	45.4	39.2	50.5	10.3
	Urban	90	39	43.3	35.6	53.3	11.1
	Total	284	127	44.7	38.0	51.4	10.6
Kerala	Rural	552	294	53.3	49.1	43.5	7.5
	Urban	234	134	57.3	49.6	42.7	7.7
	Total	786	428	54.5	49.2	43.2	7.5
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	132	40	30.3	47.0	39.4	13.6
	Urban	40	17	42.5	50.0	35.0	15.0
	Total	172	57	33.1	47.7	38.4	14.0
Rajasthan	Rural	131	10	7.6	18.3	55.7	26.0
	Urban	41	13	31.7	41.5	41.5	17.1
	Total	172	23	13.4	23.8	52.3	23.8
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	662	107	16.2	24.2	49.5	26.3
	Urban	256	84	32.8	30.5	50.4	19.1
	Total	918	191	20.8	25.9	49.8	24.3
Uttarakhand	Rural	129	30	23.3	27.9	50.4	21.7
	Urban	47	18	38.3	38.3	46.8	14.9
	Total	176	48	27.3	30.7	49.4	19.9
Total	Rural	3383	918	27.1	34.5	45.8	19.7
	Urban	1200	486	40.5	38.9	46.3	14.8
	Total	4583	1404	30.6	35.6	46.0	18.4

Table 7.2: Percentage of Parents by their Families' primary source of income, Families belonging to BPL category and Mothers engaged in Economic activity

State	Area	Total no. of parents (N)	% of families having primary source of income as							% of families belong to BPL category	% of mothers engaged in economic activity
			Agri-culture on own land	Agri-culture on rented land	Agri-culture labour	Casual labour	Self employment/trading	Traditional handi-craft/craft work	Service		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assam	Rural	397	22.2	21.4	17.6	17.4	10.8	1.8	8.8	50.4	14.1
	Urban	134	6.0	9.0	21.6	11.2	38.8	3.0	10.4	41.0	16.4
	Total	531	18.1	18.3	18.6	15.8	17.9	2.1	9.2	48.0	14.7
Bihar	Rural	396	38.9	14.6	18.2	17.9	6.6	1.5	2.3	54.8	47.5
	Urban	128	14.1	7.8	16.4	18.8	26.6	10.9	5.5	47.7	14.8
	Total	524	32.8	13.0	17.7	18.1	11.5	3.8	3.1	53.1	39.5
Gujarat	Rural	120	12.5	5.0	15.0	11.7	28.3	5.8	21.7	25.0	23.3
	Urban	48	4.2	0.0	4.2	27.1	50.0	2.1	12.5	37.5	14.6
	Total	168	10.1	3.6	11.9	16.1	34.5	4.8	19.0	28.6	20.8
Haryana	Rural	120	40.0	8.3	18.3	18.3	6.7	3.3	5.0	50.8	15.8
	Urban	48	18.8	6.3	14.6	6.3	14.6	4.2	35.4	29.2	14.6
	Total	168	33.9	7.7	17.2	14.9	9.0	3.6	13.7	44.6	15.5
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	304	65.8	1.3	2.3	18.8	3.0	0.7	8.2	66.1	12.8
	Urban	80	13.8	5.0	1.3	27.5	18.8	1.3	32.5	33.8	16.3
	Total	384	54.9	2.1	2.1	20.6	6.3	0.8	13.3	59.4	13.5
Jharkhand	Rural	246	36.2	10.6	35.8	8.1	2.0	2.0	5.3	78.0	20.7
	Urban	54	7.4	0.0	13.0	35.2	33.3	3.7	7.4	40.7	0.0
	Total	300	31.0	8.7	31.7	13.0	7.7	2.3	5.7	71.3	17.0
Karnataka	Rural	194	8.2	1.0	17.0	28.4	22.2	10.8	12.4	44.3	46.4
	Urban	90	1.1	1.1	11.1	34.4	30.0	2.2	20.0	37.8	30.0
	Total	284	6.0	1.1	15.1	30.3	24.6	8.1	14.8	42.3	41.2
Kerala	Rural	552	8.0	5.8	6.0	37.7	31.7	1.4	9.4	39.7	14.7
	Urban	234	2.1	0.4	4.3	44.0	31.2	5.1	12.8	29.5	12.0
	Total	786	6.2	4.2	5.5	39.6	31.6	2.5	10.4	36.6	13.9
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	132	27.3	0.0	17.4	41.7	6.1	0.0	7.6	48.5	65.2
	Urban	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	20.0	7.5	20.0	65.0	30.0
	Total	172	20.9	0.0	13.4	44.2	9.3	1.7	10.5	52.3	57.0
Rajasthan	Rural	131	29.0	3.1	25.2	23.7	6.1	.8	12.2	48.9	39.7
	Urban	41	9.8	2.4	9.8	29.3	26.8	4.9	17.1	36.6	19.5
	Total	172	24.4	2.9	21.5	25.0	11.0	1.7	13.4	45.9	34.9
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	662	24.9	2.6	16.8	31.3	14.0	6.2	4.2	37.8	15.0
	Urban	256	2.7	0.8	2.3	37.1	38.3	12.5	6.3	27.7	8.6
	Total	918	18.7	2.1	12.7	32.9	20.8	8.0	4.8	35.0	13.2
Uttarakhand	Rural	129	12.4	0.8	8.5	37.2	26.4	9.3	5.4	26.4	17.1
	Urban	47	2.1	2.1	2.1	46.8	31.9	12.8	2.1	17.0	14.9
	Total	176	9.7	1.1	6.8	39.8	27.8	10.2	4.5	23.9	16.5
Total	Rural	3383	26.9	7.2	15.4	25.3	14.4	3.4	7.4	47.8	24.0
	Urban	1200	5.8	2.9	8.2	31.7	31.8	6.8	12.8	35.0	14.3
	Total	4583	21.4	6.1	13.5	27.0	18.9	4.3	8.8	44.5	21.4

In urban areas, 31.8% of parents were engaged in trading; 31.7% were casual labourer; and another 12.8% of parents were in service. In six of the 12 states, majority of parents were casual labourer. These states are Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. In three states namely Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Haryana, majority of parents were agriculturist. Further, majority of parents were agriculture labourers in Assam and Jharkand while in Gujarat the majority of parents were either self-employed or engaged in trade.

The table further reveals that 44.5% families of total selected children belonged to BPL category. The corresponding percentages in rural and urban areas were 47.8% and 35.0% respectively. Among the states, Jharkhand (71.3%) had the highest percentage of BPL families in the sample followed by Jammu & Kashmir (59.4%), Bihar (53.1%) and Madhya Pradesh (52.3%). The percentage of such families was the lowest in Uttarakhand (23.9%). As regards involvement of mothers in economic activity, the percentage of such mothers in rural areas was 24.0% as against 14.3% in urban areas.

7.3 Educational level of parents

Distribution of parents as per their educational level is presented in Table 7.3. It is seen from the table that out of a total of 3383 respondent parents, the majority of them (fathers – 24.4%; mothers – 43.5%) were illiterate in rural areas. The percentage of fathers who had passed either secondary or higher education qualification was only 23.6% but the situation in the case of female parents was even worse as only 16.9% of them had such qualification. Of the 1200 respondent parents in urban areas, 14.0% fathers and 26.5% mothers were illiterate. The percentage of fathers who had completed a minimum secondary education was 37% while the percentage of mothers having such qualification was only 26.8%. State-wise analysis shows a large variation in the educational qualification of parents. In some states, majority of parents were illiterate while in some other states the percentage of illiterate parents was small and majority of them had a minimum secondary pass certificate. The states where majority of parents (both male and female) were illiterate are Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, On the other hand, Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala are the states where majority of parents had either a secondary or higher qualification. (See Table A3.1 in Appendix).

Table 7.3: Educational level of Parents

Area	Parents	Total (N)	% of parents having educational level as						
			Illite- rate	Literate with no/ little schooling	completed primary	completed upper primary	completed Secondary (class x)	completed Sr. Secon- dary	Graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural	Father	3383	24.4	16.8	19.0	16.2	13.0	6.1	4.5
	Mother	3383	43.5	18.1	11.6	9.8	10.4	4.0	2.5
Urban	Father	1200	14.0	14.3	17.0	17.7	17.5	9.9	9.6
	Mother	1200	26.5	18.3	13.2	15.2	15.6	6.8	4.4
Total	Father	4583	21.7	16.1	18.5	16.6	14.2	7.1	5.8
	Mother	4583	39.1	18.2	12.0	11.2	11.7	4.8	3.0

7.4 Children in the age-group 6 to below 14 years in homes of sampled parents

Table 7.4 gives the total number of children in the age-group 6 to below 14 years in homes of sampled parents as per their educational status. It is observed from the table that the total number of children in the age groups 6 to below 11 years and 11 to below 14 years was 5353 (2818 boys and 2535 girls) and 3829 (1952 boys and 1877 girls) respectively. Of the total number of children in the age-group 6 to below 11 years, 95.5% were attending school or recognized Madrasah while the remaining 4.5% were out-of-school. The corresponding figures for age-group 11 to below 14 years were 93.3% and 6.7% respectively. Among the states, in the age-group 6 to below 11 years, Jharkhand had the highest percentage (14.8%) of out-of-school children in homes of sampled parents followed by Karnataka (6.2%) while the percentage of such children was found below 1% in the states of Karnataka and Uttarakhand. In the age-group 11 to below 14 years, the percentage of out-of-school children was between 9% and 10% in Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and below 2% in Gujarat, Kerala and Uttarakhand. (See Table A3.2 in Appendix). Detailed information about out-of-school children and those who were studying in school or recognized Madrasah is given in subsequent sections.

Table 7.4: Distribution of Children in the age-group 6 to below 14 years in homes of Parents according to their educational status

Area	Gender	Age-group 6 to below 11 years			Age-group 11 to below 14 years			Age-group 6 to below 14 years		
		Total no. of children	% of children		Total no. of children	% of children		Total no. of children	% of children	
			out-of-school	attending school		out-of-school	attending school		out-of-school	attending school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rural	Boys	2156	4.4	95.6	1415	7.3	92.7	3571	5.5	94.5
	Girls	1887	3.3	96.7	1325	5.7	94.3	3212	4.3	95.7
	Total	4043	3.9	96.1	2740	6.5	93.5	6783	4.9	95.1
Urban	Boys	662	6.2	93.8	537	7.3	92.7	1199	6.7	93.3
	Girls	648	6.9	93.1	552	7.4	92.6	1200	7.2	92.8
	Total	1310	6.6	93.4	1089	7.3	92.7	2399	6.9	93.1
Total	Boys	2818	4.8	95.2	1952	7.3	92.7	4770	5.8	94.2
	Girls	2535	4.2	95.8	1877	6.2	93.8	4412	5.1	94.9
	Total	5353	4.5	95.5	3829	6.7	93.3	9182	5.5	94.5

7.5 Children who were out of school

The parents were asked to give information about all their children in the age-group 6-14 years who were not studying in any recognized school or Madrasah. The distribution of such children according to area, gender and educational status is given in Table 7.4. The table shows that out of a total 243 (136 boys and 107 girls) out-of-school children (OOSC) in the age-group 6 to below 11 years, 35.0% had dropped out from school while 29.6% of them were attending Madrasah/ maktab which provides only religious education. The percentage of girls among OOSC was less, 44% against 56% boys. There were 35.4% out-of-school children who had never gone to any school. Further, the total number of out-of-school children in the age-group 11 to below 14 years was 258 (142 boys and 116 girls). It may be noted that the percentage of girls among out-of-school children in 6 to below 11 years age group was less, 45% against 55% boys. About 63% of these children were dropouts from school. The corresponding figure for boys was 65.5% as against 59.5% for girls. The percentage of those children in this age group who had never gone

to school was 18.6% (12.7% boys and 25.9% girls). State-wise analysis of out-of-school children in homes of parents indicates that more than 50% of these children in the age-group 6 to below 11 years had dropped out in Gujarat (2 out of 2), Kerala (4 out of 5) and Rajasthan (5 out of 7). The percentage of such children in the age-group 11 to below 14 years was about 75% in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Table 7.5: Number of out-of-school children in homes of parents

Area	Gender	Age-group 6 to below 11 years				Age-group 11 to below 14 years			
		Total no. of children	% of children			Total no. of children	% of children		
			never went to school	had dropped - out	attending Madrasah/ Maktab*		never went to school	had dropped - out	attending Madrasah/ Maktab*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural	Boys	95	42.1	36.8	21.1	103	15.5	66.0	18.4
	Girls	62	45.2	25.8	29.0	75	25.3	62.7	12.0
	Total	157	43.3	32.5	24.2	178	19.7	64.6	15.7
Urban	Boys	41	24.4	36.6	39.0	39	5.1	64.1	30.8
	Girls	45	17.8	42.2	40.0	41	26.8	53.7	19.5
	Total	86	20.9	39.5	39.5	80	16.3	58.8	25.0
Total	Boys	136	36.8	36.8	26.5	142	12.7	65.5	21.8
	Girls	107	33.6	32.7	33.6	116	25.9	59.5	14.7
	Total	243	35.4	35.0	29.6	258	18.6	62.8	18.6

* providing only religious education.

7.6 Children attending School/ recognized Madrasahs

The distribution of children of the sampled parents in the age-group 6 to below 14 years who were studying in school or recognized Madrasahs is presented in Table 7.6. The total number of such children in the age-group 6 to below 11 years was 5110 of whom 47.5% were girls. About 69% of the boys were enrolled in government schools as against 70% girls while the corresponding percentages in private schools were 22.6% and 22.0% respectively. Besides, 8.4% children were enrolled in recognized Madrasahs. The table further reveals that out of a total of

3571 children in the age-group 11 to below 14 years, 2580 (72.2%) were enrolled in government schools. The percentage of girls in this age-group studying in government schools was 73% while the corresponding percentage of boys was 71.5%. On the other hand, the percentage of girls enrolled in private schools was 17.9% which was a little lower than the corresponding percentage of boys (20.9%). Another 8.3% children of this age-group had joined Madrasahs. The above discussion indicates that some parents give preference to their sons over their daughters in sending them to a private school.

Table 7.6: Number of Children of the sampled Parents in the age group 6 to below 14 years who were attending School/Recognized Madrasahs in Rural and Urban areas

Area	Type of School	No. of children attending school/Madrasah								
		6 to below 11 years			11 to below 14 years			6 to below 14 years		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rural	Govt. School	1502 (72.9)	1347 (73.8)	2849 (73.3)	976 (74.4)	935 (74.8)	1911 (74.6)	2478 (73.5)	2282 (74.2)	4760 (73.8)
	Private School	382 (18.5)	335 (18.4)	717 (18.5)	238 (18.1)	190 (15.2)	428 (16.7)	620 (18.4)	525 (17.1)	1145 (17.8)
	Madrasah	177 (8.6)	143 (7.8)	320 (8.2)	98 (7.5)	125 (10.0)	223 (8.7)	275 (8.2)	268 (8.7)	543 (8.4)
	Total	2061 (100.0)	1825 (100.0)	3886 (100.0)	1312 (100.0)	1250 (100.0)	2562 (100.0)	3373 (100.0)	3075 (100.0)	6448 (100.0)
Urban	Govt. School	342 (55.1)	352 (58.4)	694 (56.7)	319 (64.1)	350 (68.5)	669 (66.3)	661 (59.1)	702 (63.0)	1363 (61.0)
	Private School	224 (36.1)	198 (32.8)	422 (34.5)	141 (28.3)	125 (24.5)	266 (26.4)	365 (32.6)	323 (29.0)	688 (30.8)
	Madrasah	55 (8.9)	53 (8.8)	108 (8.8)	38 (7.6)	36 (7.0)	74 (7.3)	93 (8.3)	89 (8.0)	182 (8.2)
	Total	621 (100.0)	603 (100.0)	1224 (100.0)	498 (100.0)	511 (100.0)	1009 (100.0)	1119 (100.0)	1114 (100.0)	2233 (100.0)
Total	Govt. School	1844 (68.8)	1699 (70.0)	3543 (69.3)	1295 (71.5)	1285 (73.0)	2580 (72.2)	3139 (69.9)	2984 (71.2)	6123 (70.5)
	Private School	606 (22.6)	533 (22.0)	1139 (22.3)	379 (20.9)	315 (17.9)	694 (19.4)	985 (21.9)	848 (20.2)	1833 (21.1)
	Madrasah	232 (8.7)	196 (8.1)	428 (8.4)	136 (7.5)	161 (9.1)	297 (8.3)	368 (8.2)	357 (8.5)	725 (8.4)
	Total	2682 (100.0)	2428 (100.0)	5110 (100.0)	1810 (100.0)	1761 (100.0)	3571 (100.0)	4492 (100.0)	4189 (100.0)	8681 (100.0)

Note: Figures within the parentheses indicate percentages.

7.7 Incentives provided to children

We shall discuss the incentives separately for the children studying at primary and upper primary levels in rural and urban areas. While the incentives are the same, the percentage of children benefitting differs from one type of school to another.

7.7.1 Children studying at Primary level in rural areas

Table 7.7 gives information about children studying at primary level getting different incentives in school. The table shows that, according to the parents, most of their children (both boys and girls) studying at primary level in rural government schools were getting free textbooks and Mid-day meal. Free uniforms were given to 51.5% boys and 62.6% girls while scholarships were given to 45.4% boys and 47.2% girls. Free school bag was given to only 20% children (13.5% boys and 27.1% girls). Among the children going to private schools, free textbooks, Mid-day meal and scholarship were received by 41.0%, 46.1% and 44.7% boys respectively. The corresponding figures for girls were 52.7%, 57.4% and 45.9% respectively. While free textbooks and mid-day meals are for every child, it is surprising that a large percentage of children in government schools remained deprived of these incentives according to their parents. Other incentives such as free school bag were given only to very few children. In Madrasahs, free textbooks, Mid-day meal and scholarship were given respectively to 51%, 41% and 18.4% children; other incentives were given to few children.

7.7.2 Children studying at Primary level in urban areas

It is seen from Table 7.7 that in urban areas, 898 children (442 boys and 456 girls) were studying at primary level in government schools. While most of the children received free textbooks and Mid-day meal, the percentage of girls getting free uniform, free school bag and scholarship was much higher than that of boys. Among the children who were enrolled in private schools, the percentage of boys receiving free textbooks, Mid-day meal and scholarship was 27.1%, 33.9% and 30.3% respectively. The corresponding percentages for girls were 29.6%, 37.3% and 35.2% respectively. Free uniform and free school bag were received by only very few students. In Madrasahs, free textbooks were given to 52.1% boys and 60.8% girls, Mid-day meal to 29.6% boys and 39.2% girls and scholarship to 22.5% boys and 21.6% girls.

Table 7.7: Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Rural and Urban areas

Area	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural	Govt. school	Boys	1890	91.6	51.5	13.5	89.7	45.4
		Girls	1702	94.4	62.6	27.1	90.8	47.2
		Total	3592	92.9	56.8	20.0	90.2	46.2
	Private school	Boys	434	41.0	6.2	4.6	46.1	44.7
		Girls	364	52.7	13.7	4.7	57.4	45.9
		Total	798	46.4	9.6	4.6	51.3	45.2
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	230	53.0	13.9	6.5	44.8	18.7
		Girls	182	48.4	9.9	5.5	36.3	18.1
		Total	412	51.0	12.1	6.1	41.0	18.4
Urban	Govt. school	Boys	442	90.5	52.7	12.0	91.9	49.3
		Girls	456	92.5	69.3	24.1	92.3	58.1
		Total	898	91.5	61.1	18.2	92.1	53.8
	Private school	Boys	251	27.1	7.6	1.6	33.9	30.3
		Girls	233	29.6	8.6	1.7	37.3	35.2
		Total	484	28.3	8.1	1.7	35.5	32.6
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	71	52.1	15.5	7.0	29.6	22.5
		Girls	74	60.8	10.8	1.4	39.2	21.6
		Total	145	56.6	13.1	4.1	34.5	22.1
Total	Govt. school	Boys	2332	91.4	51.7	13.2	90.1	46.1
		Girls	2158	94.0	64.0	26.5	91.1	49.5
		Total	4490	92.6	57.7	19.6	90.6	47.7
	Private school	Boys	685	35.9	6.7	3.5	41.6	39.4
		Girls	597	43.7	11.7	3.5	49.6	41.7
		Total	1282	39.6	9.0	3.5	45.3	40.4
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	301	52.8	14.3	6.6	41.2	19.6
		Girls	256	52.0	10.2	4.3	37.1	19.1
		Total	557	52.5	12.4	5.6	39.3	19.4

State-wise analysis of data regarding the children of sampled parents who were studying at primary level and getting different incentives in school is given in Table A7.9 in Appendix. It may be seen that more than 90% boys and girls enrolled in government primary schools had received free textbooks in all the 12 states except Bihar (89.2%), Karnataka (74.4%) and Kerala (77.3%). Mid-day meals were also provided to more than 90% children of government schools in all selected states except Assam (82.6%), Bihar (76.7%) and Jharkhand (86.8%). The percentage of children in government schools who were given free uniform was more than 90% in Gujarat, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh while this percentage was between 70% and 80% in Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Scholarships were given to most of the students studying in government schools at primary level in Uttar Pradesh (94.2%) and Uttarakhand (88.2%).

7.7.3 Children studying at Upper Primary level in rural areas

It is observed from Table 7.8 that a total of 1182 children (596 boys and 586) girls were studying at upper primary level in rural government schools. About 90% of boys and girls in these schools had received free textbooks and Mid-day meal but free uniform was given to only 49.3% boys and 63.1% girls and scholarship to about 55% boys and girls; free school bag was provided to only 15.8% boys and 28% girls. In private schools, free textbooks, Mid-day meal and scholarship were given to between 39.5% and 45% of the children but free uniform and free school bag were given to only few of them. In Madrasahs, textbooks and Mid-day meal were provided to more than half of the children but the percentage of girls getting these incentives was less than that of boys. Some other incentives were also given to some children studying in Madrasahs.

7.7.4 Children studying at Upper Primary level in urban areas

In urban areas, 451 children (211 boys and 240 girls) were enrolled in government schools. Most of them had received free textbooks and mid-day meal. Besides, free uniform and scholarship were given to 41.2% and 41.7% boys respectively. The corresponding percentages for girls were 61.3% and 54.6% respectively. In private schools, about one-third of total 202 students were provided free textbooks, mid-day meal and scholarship. Other two incentives were given to a few students. Out of 22 boys and 15 girls going to Madrasah, 16 boys and 9 girls got free textbooks while 16 boys and 10 girls were served mid-day meal. The remaining three incentives were given to less than 30% children (see Table 7.8).

Table 7.8: Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level getting different incentives in Rural and Urban areas

Area	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending upper primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural	Govt. school	Boys	596	90.6	49.3	15.8	90.3	54.4
		Girls	586	93.3	63.1	28.0	89.2	55.5
		Total	1182	92.0	56.2	21.8	89.8	54.9
	Private school	Boys	188	34.6	3.7	1.6	42.6	41.0
		Girls	161	45.3	5.6	4.3	47.8	39.8
		Total	349	39.5	4.6	2.9	45.0	40.4
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	45	60.0	17.8	13.3	62.2	26.7
		Girls	86	47.7	11.6	30.2	51.2	10.5
		Total	131	51.9	13.7	24.4	55.0	16.0
Urban	Govt. school	Boys	211	86.7	41.2	7.1	84.8	41.7
		Girls	240	86.3	61.3	17.1	89.6	54.6
		Total	451	86.5	51.9	12.4	87.4	48.6
	Private school	Boys	112	30.4	7.1	2.7	33.9	40.2
		Girls	90	34.4	12.2	2.2	38.9	23.3
		Total	202	32.2	9.4	2.5	36.1	32.7
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	22	72.7	27.3	13.6	72.7	27.3
		Girls	15	60.0	33.3	33.3	66.7	26.7
		Total	37	67.6	29.7	21.6	70.3	27.0
Total	Govt. school	Boys	808	89.6	47.2	13.5	88.9	51.0
		Girls	826	91.3	62.6	24.8	89.3	55.2
		Total	1634	90.5	55.0	19.2	89.1	53.1
	Private school	Boys	303	33.0	5.0	2.0	39.6	40.6
		Girls	251	41.4	8.0	3.6	44.6	33.9
		Total	554	36.8	6.3	2.7	41.9	37.5
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	67	64.2	20.9	13.4	65.7	26.9
		Girls	101	49.5	14.9	30.7	53.5	12.9
		Total	168	55.4	17.3	23.8	58.3	18.5

Table A7.12 of the Appendix provides state-wise information about children of sampled parents studying at upper primary level and getting different incentives in school. It is observed that free textbooks were given to more than 90% students of government schools in Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Free uniform were provided to most of the children going to government schools in Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The percentage of students studying in government schools at upper primary stage getting Mid-day meal was 90% or more in the states of Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Scholarship was received by most of the students of government schools in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

7.8 Children provided escort for going to School/ Madrasah

It is seen from Table 7.9 that out of 8697 children of sampled parents going to school or Madrasah, only 667 (7.7%) of them were provided escort for going to school in both rural and urban areas. The percentage of boys getting escort for going to government schools was 6.6% as against 7.4% girls. The corresponding figures for boys and girls in private schools were 8.8% and 11.4% respectively. Further, 6.8% boys were escorted for going to Madrasahs as against 8.4% girls.

Table 7.9: Number of Children of sampled parents who were provided escort for going to School/ Madrasah

Type of school	Gender	No. of children going to school/ Madrasah	children who were provided escort		children who were not provided escort	
			No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Govt. school	Boys	3145	207	6.6	2938	93.4
	Girls	2991	221	7.4	2770	92.6
	Total	6136	428	7.0	5708	93.0
Private school	Boys	988	87	8.8	901	91.2
	Girls	848	97	11.4	751	88.6
	Total	1836	184	10.0	1652	90.0
Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	368	25	6.8	343	93.2
	Girls	357	30	8.4	327	91.6
	Total	725	55	7.6	670	92.4
Total	Boys	4501	319	7.1	4182	92.9
	Girls	4196	348	8.3	3848	91.7
	Total	8697	667	7.7	8030	92.3

7.9 Children's long absence from School and Reasons thereof

7.9.1 Children studying in Primary Classes

The parents were asked to give the main reason for their children's long absence from school. Their responses about children studying in primary classes are summarized in Table 7.10. The table shows that out of 6341 children (3323 boys and 3018 girls) enrolled in schools or Madrasahs at primary level, 92.4% did not remain absent for over 15 days. The parents of about 4% boys and girls said that they remained absent because they helped in household work while 2.6% boys and 2.8% girls were absent because of sickness. Another 23 boys (0.7%) and 30 girls (1.1%) remained absent due to their providing help in economic activity. Among the states, more than 95% children attending primary classes did not remain absent for a long time in Gujarat (99.2%), Karnataka (95.1%), Madhya Pradesh (97.4%), Rajasthan (97.0%), Uttar Pradesh (96.8%) and Uttarakhand (95.9%).

7.9.2 Children studying in Upper Primary Classes

It is seen from Table 7.11 that there were 2356 children (1178 boys and 1178 girls) of sampled parents studying in schools or Madrasahs at upper primary classes. Of these, 4.6% boys and 4.6% girls were reported to have remained absent for a long time due to providing help in household work. Another 3.6% boys and 3.1% girls were absent due to sickness and 1.4% boys and 1.6% girls remained absent because they helped parents in income generating activities. The parents of over 90% children said that they did not remain absent for a long time. Among the states, more than 95% children attending upper primary classes were not absent from school for over 15 days in Assam (96%), Gujarat (100%), Madhya Pradesh (98.7%), Rajasthan (98.7%), Uttar Pradesh (95.2%) and Uttarakhand (95.2%).

Table 7.10: Number of children of sampled parents in Primary classes with long absence (over 15 days) and reasons thereof

State	Gender	No. of children going to school/ Madrasah	% of children who were absent because of			
			being sick	helping in household work	helping in income generating activity	Child was not absent for over 15 days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	Boys	272	5.5	1.5	0.0	93.0
	Girls	262	4.2	1.5	0.0	94.3
	Total	534	4.9	1.5	0.0	93.6
Bihar	Boys	428	4.7	6.5	0.5	88.3
	Girls	402	5.7	4.7	1.0	88.6
	Total	830	5.2	5.7	0.7	88.4
Gujarat	Boys	134	0.7	0.0	0.0	99.3
	Girls	124	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2
	Total	258	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2
Haryana	Boys	165	13.3	3.0	0.6	83.0
	Girls	121	9.9	6.6	0.0	83.5
	Total	286	11.9	4.5	0.3	83.2
Jammu & Kashmir	Boys	283	1.1	12.0	3.9	83.0
	Girls	212	3.3	9.0	3.8	84.0
	Total	495	2.0	10.7	3.8	83.4
Jharkhand	Boys	211	3.3	2.8	2.4	91.5
	Girls	190	4.2	4.7	3.2	87.9
	Total	401	3.7	3.7	2.7	89.8
Karnataka	Boys	156	0.0	3.8	0.0	96.2
	Girls	132	0.0	6.1	0.0	93.9
	Total	288	0.0	4.9	0.0	95.1
Kerala	Boys	407	1.7	6.9	0.0	91.4
	Girls	409	4.6	8.6	0.0	86.8
	Total	816	3.2	7.7	0.0	89.1
Madhya Pradesh	Boys	129	0.0	1.6	0.0	98.4
	Girls	142	1.4	2.1	0.0	96.5
	Total	271	0.7	1.8	0.0	97.4
Rajasthan	Boys	179	1.7	2.2	0.0	96.1
	Girls	119	0.0	1.7	0.0	98.3
	Total	298	1.0	2.0	0.0	97.0
Uttar Pradesh	Boys	778	0.8	1.7	0.3	97.3
	Girls	766	0.1	2.0	1.6	96.3
	Total	1544	0.5	1.8	0.9	96.8
Uttarakhand	Boys	181	1.7	3.3	1.1	93.9
	Girls	139	0.0	0.7	0.7	98.6
	Total	320	0.9	2.2	0.9	95.9
Total	Boys	3323	2.6	4.1	0.7	92.6
	Girls	3018	2.8	4.0	1.0	92.2
	Total	6341	2.7	4.1	0.9	92.4

Table 7.11: Number of children of sampled parents in Upper Primary classes with long absence (over 15 days) and reasons thereof

State	Gender	No. of children going to school/ Madrasah	% of children who were absent because of			
			being sick	helping in household work	helping in income generating activity	Child was not absent for over 15 days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	Boys	116	1.7	0.9	0.0	97.4
	Girls	133	2.3	2.3	0.8	94.7
	Total	249	2.0	1.6	0.4	96.0
Bihar	Boys	98	10.2	4.1	0.0	85.7
	Girls	147	8.8	4.8	5.4	81.0
	Total	245	9.4	4.5	3.3	82.9
Gujarat	Boys	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Girls	46	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	94	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Haryana	Boys	43	14.0	4.7	4.7	76.7
	Girls	28	7.1	7.1	0.0	85.7
	Total	71	11.3	5.6	2.8	80.3
Jammu & Kashmir	Boys	113	0.9	8.0	4.4	86.7
	Girls	97	3.1	12.4	7.2	77.3
	Total	210	1.9	10.0	5.7	82.4
Jharkhand	Boys	77	13.0	6.5	3.9	76.6
	Girls	65	4.6	9.2	1.5	84.6
	Total	142	9.2	7.7	2.8	80.3
Karnataka	Boys	110	0.9	9.1	0.9	89.1
	Girls	96	0.0	4.2	0.0	95.8
	Total	206	0.5	6.8	0.5	92.2
Kerala	Boys	176	3.4	9.7	0.0	86.9
	Girls	170	4.1	10.0	0.0	85.9
	Total	346	3.8	9.8	0.0	86.4
Madhya Pradesh	Boys	57	0.0	1.8	1.8	96.5
	Girls	92	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	149	0.0	0.7	0.7	98.7
Rajasthan	Boys	53	0.0	1.9	0.0	98.1
	Girls	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	79	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7
Uttar Pradesh	Boys	248	2.0	1.6	1.6	94.8
	Girls	233	2.1	1.3	0.9	95.7
	Total	481	2.1	1.5	1.2	95.2
Uttarakhand	Boys	39	2.6	0.0	0.0	97.4
	Girls	45	2.2	4.4	0.0	93.3
	Total	84	2.4	2.4	0.0	95.2
Total	Boys	1178	3.6	4.6	1.4	90.5
	Girls	1178	3.1	4.6	1.6	90.7
	Total	2356	3.4	4.6	1.5	90.6

7.10 Perception of parents about school and teachers

Table 7.12 gives information about perception of parents on such aspects as teaching at school, child's interest in going to school, discrimination faced by the child at school and punishment given to child by the teacher is given in. It may be mentioned here that the table gives the number of children, not the parents. It is seen from the table that the parents of almost all children studying at primary level either in a government school or a private school or a Madrasah said that they were satisfied with the teaching at school and their children enjoyed going to school. The percentage of children who had faced discrimination problem in government schools was 3.8% as against 2.3% in private schools. Punishment by teachers was given to 7.7% children in government schools as against 4.0% children in private schools. As regards children studying in Madrasahs, only 1.8% of them had faced discrimination problem while 5.4% children were reported to be given punishment.

Table A7.14 of the Appendix reveals that in all the selected states, the parents of almost all children enrolled either in government or private schools were of the view that the teaching at school was satisfactory and their wards enjoyed going to school. These views were also expressed by the parents of children studying in Madrasahs. As regards discrimination at school, about 10% children were reported to have faced discrimination in Bihar and Jharkhand. The percentage of students who were given punishment by teachers was substantial in Bihar (21.8%), Haryana (13.6%) and Jharkhand (26.9%).

Table 7.12: Perception of parents about schooling facilities for their children studying in Primary classes

Type of school attended	Total No. of parents	Perception of Parents							
		No. of Parents satisfied with teaching at school		No. of Parents saying child enjoys going to school		No. of Parents saying Child faced discrimination at school		No. of Parents saying Child gets punished by teachers	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government School	4502	4282	95.1	4191	93.1	173	3.8	347	7.7
Private School	1282	1233	96.2	1235	96.3	29	2.3	51	4.0
Madrasah/Maktab	557	529	95.0	518	93.0	10	1.8	30	5.4
Total	6341	6044	95.3	5944	93.7	212	3.3	428	6.7

Table 7.13 shows that the parents of almost all children studying in upper primary classes in government and private schools were satisfied with the teaching at school and their wards were enjoying going to school. According to parents, 34 (2.1%) children in government schools and 13 (2.3%) children in private schools had faced discrimination at school while 71 (4.3%) children in government schools and 29 (5.2%) children in private schools were punished. Further, the parents of 81% children enrolled in Madrasahs were of the view that the teaching at Madrasah was satisfactory while the parents of 74.4% children said that their wards were enjoying going to Madrasah. The parents further said that 3% of their wards had faced discrimination while 6% of them were punished in Madrasah.

Regarding discrimination at school, according to the parents, 11% children had faced discrimination problem in Bihar. The percentage of students who were given punishment by teachers was substantial in Bihar (15.5%) and Jharkhand (28.9%) (see Table A7.15 in Appendix).

Table 7.13: Perception of parents about schooling facilities for their children studying in Upper Primary Classes

Type of school attended	Total No. of parents	Perception of Parents							
		No. of Parents satisfied with teaching at school		No. of Parents saying child enjoys going to school		No. of Parents saying Child faced discrimination at school		No. of Parents saying Child gets punished by teachers	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government School	1634	1569	96.0	1537	94.1	34	2.1	71	4.3
Private School	554	530	95.7	530	95.7	13	2.3	29	5.2
Madrasah/Maktab	168	136	81.0	125	74.4	5	3.0	10	6.0
Total	2356	2235	94.9	2192	93.0	52	2.2	110	4.7

7.11 Vision for future relating to education and employment of Muslim children and suggestions for change in the system

In this section an attempt has been made to ascertain the views of community members (all Muslims), who participated in FGDs, regarding their vision for the future of their children in terms of minimum educational level to be achieved and type of employment. They were also required to suggest changes in the present education system. Five FGDs in each sampled district of the selected states were conducted. The vision for the future reported by the parents is as follows:

7.11.1 Minimum Educational Level

During different Focus group discussions in the sampled districts the members in different states gave variant views. For example, in Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh most of the participants were of the view that boys should get a minimum graduation degree; some of them said that there was no binding on boys – they can study up to the level as they wish. Few members in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh felt that the boys should go for technical education. In Rajasthan, the parents wanted their sons to get education at least up to higher secondary level.

As regards girls' education, parents had different views. In Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh majority of participants felt that the girls can study only up to the level for which educational facilities are available in the village as they were reluctant to send their daughters outside the village for education. Some of them fixed class X as the upper limit for girls. A few of them said that there was no need of educating girls as they have to do household work and not any job. In Karnataka, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh, most of the parents wanted education for girls at least up to class 12. In Gujarat, however, some parents said that the girls can study up to the level as they wish.

7.11.2 Type of Employment

As regards employment of boys the participants in almost all states said that they should either get a good job or establish their own business. Some of them felt that their wards should become either doctors or engineers or teachers. In the case of girls most of the participants did not like girls doing any job and

said the girls after marriage should take the responsibility of their families in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. In Gujarat and Rajasthan, some of them felt that teaching and nursing were the most suited jobs for girls. In Karnataka and Kerala, few Muslim parents had a preference that both boys and girls should get a good position through self-employment but some opted for any type of work for boys. Majority of the participants preferred basic education for girls as according to them it would help in preparing them for better family life. Automobile engineering, entrepreneurship development programme and computer training were some of the livelihood options for both boys and girls, suggested by the FGD respondents.

7.11.3 Suggested Changes

The FGD members gave the following suggestions for the improvement in the present education system.

1. Teachers should not be engaged in non-teaching activity.
2. The number of teachers in school should be increased.
3. As far as possible, teachers should be posted within the same district to which they belong.
4. Transport facility should be provided to female teachers to reach school on time.
5. Teachers should pay more attention on weak students in the class.
6. Both teachers and students should reach the school in time.
7. Urdu should be taught in school.
8. Incentives to children should also be provided in private schools.
9. Some participants were of the view that MDM programme should be stopped as it has become hindrance in teaching while, on the other hand, some participants said that MDM should also be served in private unaided schools.

10. Religious education should also be given along with general education to students so that they would not go to Madrasahs for this purpose.
11. There should be separate schools for boys and girls and female teachers should be posted in primary schools.
12. An open shop should be started in each school in order to develop honesty and discipline.
13. Regular medical check-up, free school dress for children and scholarships for meritorious girl-students were also suggested.
14. Interference by Madrasah Board in Madrasah's educational activities was resented by some participants.
15. The curriculum committee should ensure that the textbook not contains matters antagonistic to minority values.
16. There should be separate functional toilets for Girls in school.

Chapter 8

Summary and Main Findings

8.1 Background of the study

This study has been conducted on sample basis in a few selected districts of 13 states having more than 20% Muslim population. The responsibility of conducting the study was entrusted to Jamia Millia Islamia by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The main objective of the study was to find out to what extent the facilities and incentives for elementary education of Muslim children are available and being utilized in the states and districts that have large regions with concentration of Muslim population. Actually 88 districts in 19 states of the country were identified as Special Focus districts by the Government of India because Muslim population in these districts was 20% or more of the total population. Since Muslims have been educationally backward in general, some incentives are provided and priority is given to these districts in opening of new schools. Initially, 28 districts of the 13 selected states were covered. Since the data from West Bengal could not be available at the time of writing this report, the findings for West Bengal are not being reported. All the findings are based only on the data of 25 districts of 12 states, namely, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. The Department of Social Work of Jamia Millia Islamia, which was responsible for the study. While the objectives of the study were decided by the Ministry of HRD, the tools for data collection were developed at JMI with the help of an Advisory Committee set up for the study. These tools were used to collect data on existing facilities and incentives for Muslim children from the State headquarters, District Project Offices, Village heads, school Head teachers, Heads of recognized Madrasahs, teachers and parents of Muslim students. The tools were translated in the main language of each state before collection of data. In each state the selected agency was responsible for translation of tools, selection and training of field investigators, collection and checking of data, analysis of data according to a predetermined plan prepared at JMI and finally writing of the state report.

The data, the tables derived from the data and the state reports were eventually used for preparation of this national level synthesis report.

The main objectives of the study were to assess availability of educational facilities for children in Muslim predominant areas and to find out whether improvement had taken place in enrolment and retention of Muslim children in schools in the recent years. Attempt was also made to get the views of Muslim parents about education being provided to their children specially girls and whether the inputs being given under SSA were benefiting them. Another objective was to find out whether SSA inputs specially meant for Madrasahs providing general education and not just religious education, were reaching them or not.

8.2 Methodology

Two-stage sampling design has been used for the selection of villages/ towns and schools from the selected districts. At the first stage, 2 to 4 blocks and 1 to 3 towns from each district were chosen. In each district, 30 villages were selected from the sampled blocks to represent rural areas. For selection of villages, 30 schools were sampled from the schools of the selected blocks; the villages in which these schools functioned were automatically selected for collecting village level data. Selection of schools was done by following circular systematic sampling procedure from the list of schools in each block, ensuring that there was only one school sampled from a village; about two-thirds were primary schools and one-third upper primary schools. To cover urban areas, 2 primary and 2 upper primary schools were selected in each selected town, ensuring that the two primary schools were from different wards.

8.3 Villages and Habitations covered in Study

In all, 735 villages with a total population of 42,09,647 were covered in the 25 selected districts. Of these, 349 (47.5%) and 386 (52.5%) villages were in the population slabs '3000 and above' and 'below 3000' respectively. The average number of BPL households per village was 462.2. Muslims constituted 60.3% of the total population in the selected villages.

The total number of habitations in the sampled villages of the 25 districts was 1497. Of these, 1054 (70.4%) habitations catering to about 86% of the total Muslim population had access to primary education within the habitation. There were 192 habitations, accounting for 4.4% of the total Muslim population which did not have primary schooling facility within 1 km. Further, 687 habitations, covering 66.0% of the total Muslim population, had upper primary schooling facility within the habitation; 621 habitations, catering to 29.4% of the Muslim population, had upper primary education facility within 3 km; and only 189 habitations with 4.6% of the Muslim population had such facility beyond 3 km. About 50% of the habitations which did not have primary classes within 1 km had a population of below 300 each. Similarly, 63% of the habitations which did not have upper primary classes within 3 km had a population not more than 500 each.

8.4 Enrolment in Schools, Madrasahs and KGBVs of Sampled Villages

The total number of children enrolled in primary classes in all the existing schools of selected villages was 287,583. Of these, 173,768 (60.4%) students belonged to Muslim community and the percentage of girls among them was 50%. Further, the total enrolment in upper primary classes was 111,610 of which 55.3% were Muslims and about 50% of them were girls.

The total enrolment in primary classes in all the existing Madrasahs of selected villages was 6030. Of these, 96.1% students were Muslims. Muslim girls constituted about half of the Muslim children. Further, the total enrolment in upper primary classes was 2239 and 95.8% of them were Muslims. The percentage of girls among the Muslim students was 57%.

As regards enrolment in KGBVs in the blocks from which the villages were selected, it was found that 1800 girls from these villages were enrolled in KGBVs; among them, 919 (51.1%) were Muslim girls.

8.5 Facilities in Sampled Schools

8.5.1 Classrooms and space for Children in Classrooms

The total number of classrooms in the 487 primary schools in the sampled villages was 1968 which means, on an average, there were 4 classrooms per school. Among the states, the average number of classrooms per school was highest in Kerala (6.2) followed by Uttarakhand (5.4),

Haryana (5.3) and Uttar Pradesh (5.0) while it was less than 3 in Assam (2.2), Bihar (2.9) and Jammu & Kashmir (2.3). More than 50% schools had 3 to 5 classrooms in them. There were 29% schools which had only 1 or 2 classrooms. In urban areas, there were 709 classrooms in 140 primary schools with an average of 5.1 classrooms per school. Among the states, the average number of classrooms per school was highest in Jammu & Kashmir (9.1) followed by Kerala (6.8), Gujarat (6.2) and Jharkhand (6.0); it was less than 4 in Assam (3.0), Bihar (3.4), Rajasthan (2.3) and Uttarakhand (2.8). Majority of schools (54.3%) had 3 to 5 classrooms in them.

Management-wise, 80% of 627 primary schools were run by the government with an average of 3.7 classrooms per school. The remaining 20% primary schools were managed by private agencies with an average of 6.6 classrooms per school. Further, more than 50% government as well as private schools had 3 to 5 classrooms in them. The percentage of government schools having only 1 or 2 classrooms was 32.7% as against 7.8% in private schools.

The average student classroom ratio (SCR) in government schools was 39 as against only 24 in private schools. Among the states, the average SCR was highest in Bihar (75) followed by Haryana (59) and Assam (58). In the states of Jammu & Kashmir (14), Karnataka (10), Kerala (19) and Rajasthan (18), on average, less than 20 students sit in a classroom.

The total number of classrooms in 426 sampled upper primary schools was 3203 averaging 7.5 classrooms per school. The average number of classrooms per school in urban areas (8.9) was higher than that in rural areas (6.9). Among the states, the average number of classrooms per school was highest in Kerala (14.9) followed by Haryana (10.4) and Karnataka (9.1) while it was the lowest in Assam (3.8). Majority of schools, both in rural and urban areas, had more than 5 classrooms in them. The average SCR was 33 in rural upper primary schools as against 26 in urban schools. The corresponding figures for government and private schools were 33 and 26 respectively. Further, average enrolment per upper primary school in rural areas was 222 as against 228 in urban areas. The corresponding figures for government and private schools were 197 and 292 respectively. The states which had over 50% of the selected primary schools with SCR of more than 30 are Bihar (95.9%), Assam (81.6%), Haryana (75%), Uttarakhand (74.1%), Gujarat (61.5%) and Jharkhand (56.5%). It is alarming to note that in a large percentage of primary schools in Bihar (70.3%), Assam (57.9%) and Haryana (50%) average SCR was more than 50.

As regards classrooms having adverse SCR for children in primary schools, it was found that 35.7% schools in rural areas and 40.7% in urban areas did not have sufficient seating space to accommodate all children in their respective classrooms. The corresponding figures for government and private schools were 40.8% and 21.1% respectively. Further, the percentage of classrooms having adverse SCR in rural schools was 18.0% as against 16.9% in urban schools. The corresponding figures for government and private schools were 21.9% and 8.6% respectively. The above results indicate that the problem of accommodating students either in schools or classrooms was more acute in government schools than in private schools.

The percentage of upper primary schools having adverse SCR for the students in classrooms was 31.9% in rural areas as against 33.6% such schools in urban areas. The corresponding figures for government and private schools were 35.9% and 23.3% respectively. As regards availability of seating space in classrooms, 14.0% in rural areas and 12.6% classrooms in urban areas lacked sufficient seating space. The percentage of such classrooms was 16.5% in government schools and 9.5% in private schools. The above results clearly show that, like in primary schools, the problem of accommodating students in schools and their classrooms is more acute in government schools than in private schools.

8.6 Drinking water, Toilets and Electricity in Schools

8.6.1 Drinking Water

Drinking water facility in rural areas was available in 79.5% primary schools and 82.7% upper primary schools. The corresponding percentages for urban schools were 88.6% and 96.2% respectively. In government schools, drinking water facility was available in 78.6% primary and 83.3% upper primary schools while much higher percentage of private schools, 93% primary and 95.8% upper primary schools, had drinking water facility. Among the states, drinking water facility was not available in quite a large proportion of sampled rural primary schools of Assam (36.7%), Jammu & Kashmir (58.7%), Haryana (36.8%) and Rajasthan (35.0%) **while no such situation was observed in urban primary schools.**

8.6.2 Toilets – total and for girls

In rural areas, 71.9% primary schools and 78.6% upper primary schools had functional toilets in them. The corresponding percentages for urban schools were 83.6% and 89.3% respectively. Management-wise, in government schools, this facility was available in 70.8% primary schools and 77.5% upper primary schools. The corresponding percentages for private schools were 89.1% and 93.3% respectively. Among the states, more than 90% of the sampled primary schools in Gujarat, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand had toilets while this facility was not available in a large proportion of primary schools in Assam (46.1%), Bihar (47.3%) and Jammu & Kashmir (71.2%).

Separate functional toilets for girls were available in 58.0% primary and 65.4% upper primary schools in rural areas while in urban areas such toilet facility was available in 57.1% primary and 77.9% upper primary schools. Management-wise, 56.8% primary and 62.7% government upper primary schools had separate functional toilets for girls while the corresponding percentages for private schools were 61.7% and 85.8% respectively. **The percentage of upper primary schools having this facility was higher than that in primary schools in almost all states.**

8.6.3 Electricity

Out of 488 primary schools in rural areas electricity was available in 56.3% of them including 21.5% schools where supply of electricity was there but it was not regular. In urban areas, this facility was available in 75.1% schools including 9.4% schools having irregular supply of electricity. However, a large number of primary schools both in rural (43.6%) and urban areas (25.7%) had no electricity connection in them. Management-wise, while electricity was mostly available in 75.8% private schools, only one-third of government schools had this facility. Among the states, a large percentage of primary schools did not have an electricity connection in Assam (55.3%), Bihar (60.8%), Jammu & Kashmir (52.6%), Jharkhand (67.4%), Madhya Pradesh (62.5%) and Rajasthan (83.3%). Electricity was available and its supply was also regular in more than 90% primary schools in Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala

In rural upper primary schools, 63.8% had electricity connection in them but its supply was not regular in 19.7% schools; about 36% did not have electricity connection. In urban areas, this facility was available in 80% of sampled urban upper primary schools and irregularity in its

supply was reported in only fewer than 10% schools. However, one-fifth of the sampled schools were without electricity facility. Management-wise, electricity was available only in 39.9% government upper primary schools while another 19.3% had irregular supply of electricity. A large proportion of schools (40.8%) did not have electricity connection in them. Among the private upper primary schools, 93.4% had electricity connection in them but there was no regular supply in 9.2% schools. Among the states, more than 50% sampled upper primary schools did not have electricity connection in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. Since computer education is being introduced at the upper primary stage in a large number of schools, it is unfortunate that a large number of schools still do not have electricity connection and even if they have, the supply is irregular.

8.6.4 Library Books

Out of 488 sampled primary schools in rural areas, 56.1% schools had library books which were also used by the students; 17.8% schools had library books but mostly these were not used. The remaining 26% rural schools did not have any library books. In urban areas, library books were available and also used by the students in 62.9% schools. Another 12.1% schools had library books but mostly not used by the students. The remaining 25% urban schools did not have library books. Management-wise, library books were available in 53% government schools as against 75.8 % private schools.

In rural areas, 64.1% upper primary schools had library books which were also used by students while in 20.7% schools, library books were not available. In urban areas, library books were available and mostly used by the students in 75.6% of the sampled upper primary schools. There were only 13.7% urban upper primary schools in which library books were not available. Management-wise, 81.7% private upper primary schools had library books as against only 62.1% government schools. Apparently private primary schools were better equipped with library books than private upper primary schools whereas in the case of government schools the opposite was true.

8.6.5 Sports Material

Sports material was available and used only in 44.9% schools. There were 38.9% schools which did not have any sports material or equipment. In urban primary schools, 51.4% of them had

sports equipment/ material which were also used by the students. About one-third schools were without any sports material or equipment. Management-wise, sports material was available in 59.4% private primary schools as against only 43% government schools.

In 62.4% rural upper primary schools, sports material was available and used; 13.2 % schools had sports material but it was not used. In urban areas, sports material was available in 78.6% upper primary schools but it was used only in 67.9% schools. Management-wise, sports material or equipment was available and used in only 57.2% government upper primary schools whereas it was available in 81.7% private schools.

8.7 Incentive Schemes

8.7.1 Free Uniform

After implementation of RTE Act, all SC, ST and BPL category children have to be provided not one but two sets of free school uniform. But it is found that out of a total of 1054 sampled schools in the selected states, free uniform was given to all students only in 36.1% schools. Another 7.5% schools gave this incentive to 'only girls' while 3% schools provided it only to 'all SC/ST/BPL category students' and 2.2% schools to 'only girls of SC/ST/BPL category'. There were four schools in which this incentive was given to Muslim students. Free uniform was not distributed to any student in 50.8% schools.

8.7.2 Free Textbooks

Most of the sampled primary and upper primary schools in the selected states (86.1%) had given free textbooks to all students. Another 8 schools (0.8%) provided free textbooks to only girls while this incentive was given to Muslim students in four schools and to all SC/ST/BPL category students in two schools. There were 12.6% schools in which none of the students got free textbooks.

8.7.3 Scholarship

In 27.2% of the schools, scholarship was provided to all students while this incentive was given to all students belonging to 'SC or ST or BPL category' in 24.4% schools; to 'all Muslim students' in 5.6% schools and to 'only girls' in 5.7% schools. However, this incentive was not given to any student in 30% of schools.

8.7.4 Providing cycles (in upper primary classes)

In 93.2% of the 426 sampled upper primary schools no cycle was given to any student.

8.8 Other Issues

8.8.1 Attached Pre-primary classes

Out of a total of 488 sampled primary schools in rural areas 32.4% had attached pre-primary classes while this facility was available in 34.3% of 140 primary schools in urban areas. Management-wise, 53.9% private primary schools had attached pre-primary classes as against only 27.5% government schools. As regards upper primary schools 22.4% of the 295 schools in rural areas and 30.5% of the 131 schools in urban areas had attached pre-primary classes. Management-wise, this facility was available in 48.3% private schools as against only 15.7% government schools.

8.8.2 Multi-grade teaching

About 69% rural primary schools and 59% urban primary schools had multi-grade teaching.. Management-wise, about two-thirds of both government and private primary schools had classes in which multi-grade teaching was done. Amongst upper primary schools, 56.9% in rural areas and 45.8% in urban areas were practicing multi-grade teaching. Management-wise, the percentage of such upper primary private schools was slightly higher (55.8%) than the percentage of such government schools (52.6%).

8.8.3 Problems being faced by schools

The headmasters of the sampled schools were asked whether the school had faced any problem in respect of certain educational activities such as new admission of students, dropping out of students from school, irregularity in students' attendance and poor achievement level of students and whether the school had faced the problem in the case of all children or only Muslim children? It is found that the majority of sampled schools in the selected states had faced problems in respect of the last two issues mentioned above. The problems related to 'dropping out of students from school' and 'new admission of students' were faced by about one-third and one-fifth of schools respectively.

8.9 Teachers

8.9.1 Teachers in primary schools

There were 2788 teachers in primary schools (average 4.4 per school) and 3750 in upper primary schools (average 8.8 per school) included in our sample of schools. Of the total teachers in the sample of primary schools, 69.6% were working in government schools and the rest in private schools. Among the total teachers, 39.1% were Muslim and 60.9% non-Muslim. The percentage of Muslim teachers was less in private schools than government schools. The percentage of female teachers was 53.2% among the total teachers, while among Muslim teachers the percentage of females was less, only 43%. Of the total teachers 29% were contract teachers and the rest were regular teachers.

8.9.2 Teachers in schools with upper primary classes

In schools with upper primary classes, 55.1% were in government schools and the rest in private schools. Further, among the total teachers, 32.2% teachers were Muslim and 55.7% teachers were female teachers, the percentage of female teachers among Muslim teachers being much less, only 41.6%. The percentage of Muslims among the teachers was more in government schools (37.5%) than in private schools (25.7%). The percentage of contract teachers was less at upper primary level, only 17%.

8.9.3 Educational and Professional Qualifications of teachers

Among the 2788 teachers in primary schools 27.4% were untrained; the percentage of such teachers was higher (35%) among Muslim teachers. About one-third of the total teachers had higher secondary certificate while 19.2% teachers had passed secondary examination only. However, 47.2% teachers were either graduates or post graduates. The percentage of teachers having minimum graduate degree was much higher among non-Muslim teachers (53.8%) compared to Muslim teachers (37.0%). There was a large variation among states in teacher qualifications. The proportion of teachers with only a secondary pass qualification was highest in Gujarat (73.4%) followed by Assam (40.9%), Karnataka (35.5%) and Kerala (28.3%). As regards their professional qualification, 45.2% teachers had a certificate (JBT or equivalent) for teaching in primary schools. Another 17.2% of teachers had a B.Ed. degree. The percentage of

Muslim teachers with B.Ed. qualification was only 12.7% as against 20.1% non-Muslim teachers. Untrained teachers accounted for 27.4% of the total teachers. The percentage of untrained teachers was comparatively higher among Muslim teachers (35.0%) than among non-Muslim teachers (22.6%). Among states, the highest percentage of untrained teachers was in Jharkhand (52.3%) next in order was Bihar (46.1%) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (45.8%), Assam (44.0%) and Uttar Pradesh (41.4%).

Out of total 3750 teachers teaching at upper primary level 54.5% had at least graduate degree. The corresponding percentages for Muslim and non-Muslim teachers were 49.0% and 57.1% respectively. Among states, 90% or more teachers were either graduates or post-graduates in Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and about 74% in Rajasthan and Uttarakhand. Another 28.2% teachers had higher secondary certificate while 16.1% teachers had passed only secondary school examination. Surprisingly there were 57.7% teachers in upper primary schools in Gujarat state who possessed only secondary school qualification. As regards teacher training, 31.1% teachers had B.Ed. degree; the percentage of such teachers was much higher in private schools (38.8%) than in government schools (24.8%). Also the percentage of such teachers was more among non-Muslim teachers (34.5%) compared to Muslim teachers (23.9%).

Out of a total of 628 sampled primary schools 34 (5.4%) were single teacher schools. Among the states, Rajasthan had more than 50% such schools. Of the 426 upper primary schools, 22 (5.2%) were single teacher schools; 21 existed in Uttar Pradesh.

8.9.4 Absence rate of teachers

The investigators who visited schools to collect data noted the percentage of teachers who were present. Out of the total teachers posted in the schools, the percentage of those who were present in primary schools was 77.1%; this percentage was higher in rural primary schools (78.3%) than that in urban schools (74.6%). Management-wise, percentage of teachers who were found present in private schools (77.1%) was two percentage points higher than that in government schools (75.2%).

In upper primary schools, the percentage of teachers who were present in school was 75.2%; it was higher in urban areas (77.1%) than in rural areas (73.2%). Management-wise, the percentage of teachers who were present was much higher in private schools (82.1%) than in government

schools (71.5%). Obviously private schools are more concerned about teachers being present in school when the school is open. Some absence could be due to teachers being on duty elsewhere or on leave; absence need not be considered as irregular absence from duty

8.9.5 Relaxation in school hours during Ramzan

As the schools were located in Muslim predominant areas, information was collected on whether any relaxation in school hours was given during the holy month of Ramzan when Muslims fast. It was found that in 65.4% schools no relaxation was given to teachers. This percentage was more or less same in both rural and urban areas. Teachers were allowed to leave school early in 12.8% schools and in 3.1% schools they were permitted to come late to school. About 11% schools changed their school timings during Ramzan. However, the percentage of schools not giving any relaxation to students was higher, 76.3%, perhaps due to children not being required to fast. But the percentage of schools in which children were allowed to leave early was 20.8% which is higher than the percentage of schools in which teachers were allowed to leave early.

8.9.6 Relaxation in school hours on Fridays

Schools generally provide some relaxation for enabling Muslim teachers and students to offer their afternoon Friday prayers. It was found that 44% schools did not have any such provision for teachers while 36% schools did not have such provision for students. However, 45% schools had one-hour break for teachers and 52% schools had such break for students to enable them to offer prayers. But about 12% schools closed early on Fridays instead of continuing teaching after the prayer time.

8.10 Enrolment

8.10.1 Enrolment at Primary level

So far as enrolment is concerned, it was found that in the schools of sampled villages and towns of the 12 states, there was overall 2.1% decrease in enrolment in primary classes between 2010 and 2011. The decrease was slightly more in the case of Muslims (2.23%) than non-Muslims (1.94%). The decrease rate in the case of Muslim children was more than that of non-Muslim children in rural areas (3%) than in urban areas (2%). In urban areas, the decrease was about 3%

for Muslim children while there was hardly any increase or decrease in the case of non-Muslim children. The difference across states, however, were very sharp – in some states like Assam, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, there was significant decrease in enrolment between 2010 and 2011 while there was conspicuous increase in enrolment during this period in Haryana and Rajasthan. The percentage of girls was same (about 49%) among Muslim and non-Muslim students, and this percentage had not changed much between 2009 and 2011. The percentage of Muslims in the total enrolment was 62.9% in 2011; this percentage was higher in rural schools (66.2%) than in urban schools where it was only 55%. The high percentage of Muslims in enrolment is of course due to sampling of schools in Muslim predominant areas.

8.10.2 Enrolment at Upper primary level

The percentage of Muslims among students at upper primary level was higher in rural schools (53.1%) than in urban schools (48.8), the overall percentage being 53.1%. there was no variation over the last 3 years in this percentage. The overall percentage of girls was 48%; it was a little higher in the case of Muslim students (49%). There was no difference between rural and urban schools in respect of percentage of girls among students at the upper primary level.

8.10.3 Pupil Teacher ratio

The PTR was rather low in the sampled schools, 33.3 in primary schools and 29.4 in upper primary schools. In rural schools it was higher (34.2 in primary schools and 30.9 in upper primary schools compared to urban schools where these percentages were 31.0 and 27.0 respectively. The variation in PTR across states was very large; in primary schools it was as low as 13 in Karnataka and Jammu & Kashmir and as high as 57 in Bihar and 56 in Haryana. About 60% primary schools had PTR 35 or below; varying from only 16% such schools in Haryana to 100% schools in Karnataka. There were 19.1% primary schools which had PTR of more than 50. The percentage of such schools was highest in Haryana (68%) followed by Bihar (39.2%) and Assam (38.2%). In upper primary schools PTR was highest (64) in Bihar and lowest in Assam and Jammu & Kashmir (14). About 69% upper primary schools had PTR up to 35. The states which had **percentage of such schools more than 80% were Gujarat (87.5%), Jammu & Kashmir (96.4%), Kerala (95.5%) and Uttarakhand (92.9%). There were 15.3% upper primary schools with above 50 PTR. Bihar had highest percentage (56.8%) of such schools. Next was Jharkhand with 26.9% schools had PTR of more than 50.**

8.10.4 Dropout rate

The dropout rate was quite low for both Muslim and non-Muslim students. At the primary level, it was 2.4% for Muslim students and 1.9% for non-Muslim students; at the upper primary level, these dropout rates were 2.0% and 1.9% respectively. In the case of girls these rates were almost the same as for boys. The problem of dropping out from school does not appear to be serious. The main reason for dropping out was 'child needed to help parents in their occupational work or household work at home'. Another significant reason was parent's lack of interest in child's education. Surprisingly this was given as a more common reason in the case of boys than girls. Other reasons such as 'early marriage', 'school being far from home' and 'lack of facility for teaching of Urdu' were given by very few heads of schools.

8.10.5 Attendance rate

Average attendance of students reported in this study is based on actual observation of students found present out of those enrolled in school on the day of investigator's visit to school. The average attendance was 67.8% in primary schools and 69.8% in upper primary schools. There was not much difference between the average attendance of Muslim and non-Muslim students; actually the attendance rate of Muslim children was 1 to 2 percentage points higher. Also there was hardly any difference between attendance rate of boys and girls.

The incidence of long absence of students from school was very low. However, in the case of long absence, the reasons given by the head of school were: lack of interest of parents in sending the child to school and the child being needed to help parents in their occupational or household work. But very few boys were required to help parents in household work and very few girls were required to help parents in occupational work. Their absence because of participation in religious or social functions was rare.

8.10.6 Participation in SMC meetings

School Management Committees help in participation of the community in school affairs and improving the school with community efforts. In the schools selected for this study, the attendance of the members of SMC in its meetings was quite good; 74% members had participated in the meetings of SMC held just before the investigator's visit to school. The attendance of Muslim members was slightly better as 76.1% had attended these meetings. There

was hardly any difference between participation rate of Muslim and non-Muslim members in these meetings.

8.10.7 Community support to school

The community support to betterment of school is rather limited. About 54% schools claimed to have received some support from the community in getting children enrolled or sent to school while 46% did not get any such help. Only 25 to 30 percent schools heads said that they received support from the community in such matters as getting donation for the school, organizing religious or other functions in school, helping children in their studies and teaching them some skills. Such help from the community was in equal measure for Muslim and non-Muslim children.

8.10.8 Head teachers' opinion about children

In this study an attempt was also made to assess what the heads of schools felt about the performance of Muslim and non-Muslim children. They evaluated them on a 5- point scale (1 for very poor or low and 5 for very good or high). They gave their views on children's regularity and punctuality, their achievement in academic subjects, participation in games/ sports and co-curricular activities, their self- confidence level and extent of interaction with teachers. The code numbers were converted into numerical values by assigning 5 for very good, 4 for good, 3 for average, 2 for poor and 1 for very poor. Thereafter, paired t-test was applied to test whether there was any significant difference between the average ratings of students belonging to two different communities.

It was found that the t-values are significant at 1% level of significance, along with higher mean values in the case of Muslim students compared to non-Muslim students, in respect of all the 13 parameters in the states of Assam and Jharkhand. On the other hand, mean difference scores were not found to be significant even at 5% level of significance on any parameter in Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand. In the remaining states, the mean difference scores were found to be significant on certain parameters only. According to the head teachers of schools

1. Muslim students were more regular than non-Muslim students in attending the school in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala and Rajasthan whereas non-Muslim students were reported to be more regular than Muslim students in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh..

2. Muslim students were more punctual than non-Muslim students in coming to school, in Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan whereas reverse is the case in the states of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
3. Muslim students were participating more in classroom activities and doing slightly better in EVS/ Science in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Kerala.
4. Muslim students were doing slightly better on 'achievement in language' in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Rajasthan while on 'achievement in Mathematics' their performance was slightly better in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala and Rajasthan. The performance of non-muslim students was better than Muslim students on 'achievement of language' in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh while they were doing better in 'achievement in Mathematics' in Uttar Pradesh.
5. Muslim students had interacted slightly more with teachers than non-Muslim students in Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala and Rajasthan.
6. Muslim students had shown a little higher level of self confidence than their counterparts (non-Muslim students) in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
7. Parents of Muslim students showed more interest in their studies than the parents of non-Muslim students in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Jharkhand; the situation is reversed in Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

8.11 Madrasahs

8.11.1 Types of Madrasahs in the sample

Total 97 Madrasahs were selected from the sampled districts of 12 states covered in the study in order to study their status and how they are functioning. Of these, 34 Madrasahs had only primary level classes while 63 Madrasahs had classes up to upper primary level. There is wide variation across states – there was no Madrasah from Gujarat in the sample and no primary level Madrasah in the sample from Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala. Out of a total of 34 primary Madrasahs, 24 were located in rural areas and 10 in urban areas; 9 were government Madrasahs and 25 were operated by private agencies. About 50% of the 97 Madrasahs were recognized by the respective State Governments; 10 (10.3%) Madrasahs by Waqf Board while 38 (39.2%) Madrasahs had received recognition from other agencies like National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). Further, out of 63 upper primary Madrasahs, 46 were located in rural

areas and 17 in urban areas; 17 were government Madrasahs and 46 private Madrasahs. At the primary level, out of the 34 Madrasahs 14 did not have hostels for children, 7 had residential facility for all children and 13 admitted both day scholars and others who needed residential facility. In the case of 63 Madrasahs having upper primary classes, the number of those in these 3 categories was 38, 8 and 17 respectively. Further, some Madrasahs were coeducational and some not. Out of the 97 Madrasahs, 63 were coeducational, 15 were coeducational only up to primary level, 12 were only for boys and 7 were for only girls.

8.11.2 Facilities in Madrasahs

The average enrolment per primary level Madrasah was 182 and in Madrasahs with upper primary classes, it was 181. The average student classroom ratio (SCR) was 33 in primary level Madrasahs and 24 in upper primary Madrasahs. In 33% classrooms of primary Madrasahs and 19% classrooms of upper primary Madrasahs, sitting space for children was inadequate. The drinking water facility was available in 82% primary and 89% upper primary Madrasahs. Further, 85% of primary Madrasahs and 76% of upper primary Madrasahs had functional toilets in them. Separate functional toilets for girls were available in only 47% of primary and 60% of upper primary Madrasahs.

Of the total 97 Madrasahs, electric connection was available in 79 Madrasahs but the supply was irregular in 18 of them. Further, 63% Madrasahs had library books and 30% had sports / games material but in about one-third of them these were not being used by the children.

A few Madrasahs (34%) had attached pre-primary classes, the percentage of primary Madrasahs with pre-primary classes was higher (53%) than the percentage (24%) of such Upper primary Madrasahs. Quite a few Madrasahs like other primary schools had multi-grade teaching, the percentage of such Madrasahs being 39%.

8.11.3 Incentives to children in Madrasahs

The children in Madrasahs were not getting the incentives that the children in government schools get. The percentage of Madrasahs in which no free textbook was given, was 76%, where no free uniform was given, was 93% and where no scholarship was given, was 85%. Cycles to

girls were given in only 3% Madrasahs. Most of the incentives were provided by Education Department but some were given by the Department of Minority Affairs or NGOs too.

8.11.4 Teachers in Madrasahs

The average number of teachers per primary Madrasah was 6.7 and per upper primary Madrasah, 8.3. Among 228 teachers of primary Madrasah, 97% were Muslims and 91% were male; among 520 teachers of upper primary, 94% were Muslims and 85% were male. As regards their educational qualification, 30% of primary teachers were Hafiz and 22% were Aalim and the rest had other regular academic qualifications. In upper primary Madrasahs, about 14% were Hafiz, 19% were Aalim, 34% were graduates and the rest had other secondary education qualifications. But many of the teachers were untrained (52% in primary and 59% in upper primary Madrasahs). Some teachers had professional qualifications of *Mufti* or *Maullim* (13% in primary and 7% in upper primary Madrasahs). About 16% primary and 21% upper primary teachers had teacher training at JBT or B.Ed. level. Teachers' absence rate appears to be very low. On the day of visit of the investigator, 89% primary Madrasah teachers and 94% of upper primary Madrasah teachers were present.

8.11.5 Relaxation during Ramazan and on Fridays

During the holy month of Ramazan, Muslim teachers and some students also fast. So some Madrasahs close early, some close down for the whole month. It was found that 57% Madrasahs had declared vacation during Ramazan, 23% allowed teachers and students to leave early, 12% changed their working hours while 8% did not make any change in their routine. On Fridays when they have to offer their noon prayer, 12% Madrasahs allowed one hour break for that, 40% closed down early and 20% observed weekly off on Fridays instead of Sundays whereas 29% did not make any change in their daily routine.

8.11.6 Enrolment and Retention

The total enrolment in 2011 at primary level in 97 Madrasahs was 14,772 and at upper primary level, 6,012. The percentage of Muslims was 99.5% and 98.9% respectively at these levels. The percentage of girls was 45.3% at primary level and 31.1% at upper primary level. The total enrolment had increased by 1.1% between 2009 and 2010, and by 1.0% between 2010 and 2011;

the enrolment of girls had decreased by 3.6% between 2009 and 2010 but increased by 3.9% between 2010 and 2011. There was wide difference in the pattern of increase or decrease across states. In Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Kerala, increase had taken place while in Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh enrolment had gradually decreased.

At upper primary level, the total enrolment had increased by 7.1% between 2009 and 2010 and by 45.5% between 2010 and 2011; the corresponding increase in enrolment of girls was 4.9% and 1.5% respectively. The large increase between 2010 and 2011 was mainly in Bihar, Assam and Uttar Pradesh.

The percentage of Muslim children who left Madrasah either to join another school or Madrasah was between 3.5% and 4.5% in any year. The percentage of those who became dropouts was 2.1% at primary level and 2.6% at upper primary level. This percentage was higher among non-Muslim students but their number was so low that no generalization can be made.

The reasons of dropping out given by parents were mainly the children being required to help parents in their occupation or in household work. Some felt that children dropped out because of lack of parents' interest in child's education. Hardly anyone gave early marriage or long distance from home as the reason of dropping out.

8.11.7 Absence rate of students in Madrasahs

The percentage of children present in primary Madrasahs on the day of visit by the investigator was 77.3% while the percentage of children who were present in upper primary Madrasahs was much higher, 86.9%. Similar was the situation in the case of regular schools. The percentage of girls who were present was less in both cases than the percentage of boys who were present, 73.2% and 83.1% present in primary and upper primary Madrasahs respectively. As most children were Muslim in Madrasahs, the absence rate of Muslim children was almost same as that of all children. The reasons of long absence in the case of those who were absent for long time, were the same as in regular schools. Their long absence was due to their being needed to help parents in their occupational or household work, while in several cases it was also due to lack of interest of parents in their children's education. The reason of absence due to

involvement in household work was quite significant in the case of girls, 59% against 29% in the case of boys.

8.11.8 Madrasah Management Committees (MMCs)

Management Committees in Madrasahs functioned in the same way as in regular schools. The average number of members per MMC was 10.8. The average percentage of female members was 30%. The percentage of Muslims in these committees was 76%. The attendance rate in meetings of MMCs was quite high. When asked about attendance in the latest meeting, it was found that 80% male members and 78% female members had attended this meeting. The average attendance of Muslim members was only marginally less, 76%.

8.11.9 Support from the community to Madrasahs

There is some support from the community to Madrasahs. Let us see what kind of support (partial or adequate) the community provided to Madrasahs in facilitating education of all children and particularly of Muslim children. As mentioned earlier, almost all students (99.5%) enrolled in primary and upper primary Madrasahs belonged to Muslim community, hence the support received by Madrasahs is mainly for Muslim students. Majority of Madrasahs had received support from the community in admission process and ensuring children's retention and attendance (66%) and in organization of religious or moral education programmes (60%). In more than one-half of the Madrasahs some support was received in the form of donations in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school (56.7%) and providing help in studies (53.6%). Nearly one-third of Madrasahs were supported by the community in the form of teaching some skills to children.

8.12 Parents' Opinion about Schools and Madrasahs

Opinion of parents of children who were in school or Madrasah has been presented about what they felt about the educational facilities in school or Madrasah, incentives etc being given to children and reasons of absence from school if they had remained absent for long. They were also asked questions on schooling of other children in the family and about their own education, age and occupation. The sample of parents who were interviewed consisted of parents of 4

randomly selected students from each school; the total sample consisted of 4583 parents from the 12 states covered in the study.

8.12.1 Characteristics of the interviewed parents

Among the parents who were interviewed, 3383 were from rural area and 1200 (26.2%) from urban area. Also, 3179 were men and 1404 (30.6%) were women. Among them, 35.6% were of age 35 or less, 46% were of age between 36 and 45 and 18.4% were of age 45 years or more. Their occupational pattern varied depending on whether they were in rural area or urban area. Overall, 44.5% were below Poverty Line (44.5% in rural area and 35% in urban area). Further, the percentage of mothers who were engaged in any economic activity was 21.4% (24% in rural area and 14.3% in urban area). Majority of the parents were illiterate or had maximum primary level education. The percentage of such parents was higher in rural area. About 39% mothers were illiterate, while only 21.7% fathers were illiterate. Further, 27.1% fathers and 19.5% mothers had secondary or higher level of education.

8.12.2 Education of children in the family

Parents were asked about educational status of all the children in the age group 6 to below 14 (that is, 6 – 13) in the family - whether they were going to any school and if yes what type of school. It was found that only 4.5% children in the 6 – 10 age group and 6.7% children in the 11 – 13 age group were out of school. Among them the percentage of girls was less, 44% and 45% respectively in these two age groups. In the 6 -10 age group, the highest percentage of OOSC was in Jharkhand (14.8%) and the lowest in Karnataka and Uttarakhand (1%). In the 11 – 13 age group, the percentage of OOSC was between 2% and 10% in most of the states except Gujarat, Kerala and Uttarakhand where this percentage was less than 2%. Among the OOSC in the age group 6 – 10, 35.4% had never gone to any school; the rest were either drop outs or were attending unrecognized Madrasahs. In the age group 11 - 13, among the OOSC the percentage of those who had never gone to any school, was only 18.6%; the rest were either dropouts or were attending Madrasahs which provide only religious education.

Out of 9182 children in the 6 – 13 age group, 94.9% were attending school; among them, 70.5% were attending government schools, 21.1% were in private schools and 8.4% were attending Madrasahs. The percentage of boys attending government schools was 69.9% against 71.2% girls in government schools; the percentage of boys in private schools was slightly more (21.9%) than that of girls in private schools (20.2%). Perhaps there some preference is given to boys when it comes to sending them to a private school.

So far as preference of private schools is concerned there is considerable difference between rural and urban areas. In rural areas only 17.8% of school going children in the age group 6 – 13 went to private schools, whereas this percentage was 30.8% in urban areas. Also although there was not much difference between percentage of boys and girls going to private schools in rural areas, the percentage of school going boys who attended private schools (32.6%) was substantially higher than that of girls (29.0%) in urban areas.

8.12.3 Perception of parents about incentives

According to parents almost all children studying at primary level in government schools were served mid-day meal in school and were given free textbooks, their percentage being 92.6% and 90.6% respectively. Free uniforms were given to 57.7% children (51.7% boys and 64.0% girls) and free school bags to 19.6% children (13.2% boys and 26.6% girls), there being apparently some priority given to girls in providing these items. While under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, there is provision of free uniform for all children it appears that only about half of them are getting it. Scholarship is generally for girls, but as large number of children are from poor families 47.7% children are getting scholarship (46.1% boys and 49.5% girls). It appears that girls in urban areas are benefitting more from this incentive, their percentage being 58.1% against 49.3% for boys.

In private schools also some children get these incentives, though not from government resources. The percentage of children getting free textbooks, mid-day meal and scholarship is 39.6%, 45.3% and 40.4% respectively. The percentage of those getting free uniform is rather low, only 9%. In Madrasahs while, 52.5% get free textbooks, 39.3% get mid-day meal, very few get other items free.

At upper primary level also, most children in government schools (about 90%) get free textbooks and mid-day meal. But the percentage of those getting free uniform is only 55% (47.2% boys and 62.6% girls); the percentage of girls getting free uniform, free school bags and scholarships is higher in the case of girls than boys. In private schools, only 36.8% children were reportedly getting free textbooks and only 41.9%, free mid-day meal. In the case of Madrasahs, 55.4% children were given free textbooks and 58.3% free mid-day meal, but very few (about 18%) got scholarships or free uniform.

8.12.4 Provision of escort for children

Some schools have arrangement for providing escort to children for going to and returning from school from the point of view of their safety. Schools provided this facility to only about 7% children in government schools, 10% children in private schools and 7.6% children in Madrasahs. The percentage of girls availing this facility was slightly more than the percentage of who availed this facility. Perhaps more girls needed escort than boys for accompanying them while going to school.

8.12.5 Long absence from school and reasons thereof

Parents were asked whether any child had remained absent from school for over 15 days at a stretch. At the primary level, 92.4% children and at upper primary level 90.6% children had not remained absent from school for such a long time. The major reason for long absence was being involved in household work as 4.1% children of primary classes and 4.6% children of upper primary classes had remained absent for long due to being engaged in household work. Other reasons such as sickness accounted for less than 5% of long absence cases.

8.12.6 Perception of parents about school and teachers

Parents were asked to give their opinion about the schools that their children attended and whether their children faced any problem of discrimination or being punished. They gave

opinion about each school going child in the family. In about 95% cases parents were satisfied with the school. Also according to them 93% children in government schools and Madrasahs enjoyed going to school/ Madrasah while this percentage was 96% in private schools. Thus most children liked their schools and also parents were satisfied with the teaching in school.

Very few children apparently faced any type of discrimination in school. The percentage of children reporting discrimination was 3.8% in government schools and even less (only 2.3%) in private schools. Although no child is to be punished after implementation of RTE Act (2009), according to parents 7.7% children attending government schools had received punishment in school, whereas this percentage was only 4% in private schools and 5.4% in Madrasahs.

Appendix –Supplementary Tables for Chapter 3

Table A3.1: Availability of Schools/Madrasahs having Primary Classes in the Habitation

State	Item	Habitations having primary classes			
		All Habitations	Within the habitation	Up to 1 km from the habitation	Beyond 1 km from the habitation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam	No. of Habitations	388	185	153	50
	Their total population	416878	209166	176317	31395
	Muslim Population	275119	145324	103145	26650
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	52.8	37.5	9.7
Bihar	No. of Habitations	238	172	26	40
	Their total population	370648	329700	26948	14000
	Muslim Population	200675	177786	15089	7800
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	88.6	7.5	3.9
Gujarat	No. of Habitations	31	30	1	0
	Their total population	93702	92230	1472	0
	Muslim Population	63004	62317	687	0
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	98.9	1.1	0.0
Haryana	No. of Habitations	30	30	0	0
	Their total population	131514	131514	0	0
	Muslim Population	121123	121123	0	0
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	No. of Habitations	216	158	20	38
	Their total population	174487	148757	5510	20220
	Muslim Population	140712	118638	4740	17334
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	84.3	3.4	12.3
Jharkhand	No. of Habitations	158	106	21	31
	Their total population	134726	98335	19532	16859
	Muslim Population	76944	47307	14515	15122
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	61.5	18.9	19.7
Karnataka	No. of Habitations	32	31	1	0
	Their total population	85839	84920	919	0
	Muslim Population	21736	21541	195	0
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0
Kerala	No. of Habitations	79	60	11	8
	Their total population	533532	419844	102696	10992
	Muslim Population	232647	187287	40300	5060
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	80.5	17.3	2.2

Madhya Pradesh	No. of Habitations	35	34	1	0
	Their total population	49047	48247	800	0
	Muslim Population	22843	22443	400	0
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	98.2	1.8	0.0

Table A3.1 (contd.): Availability of Schools/Madrasahs having Primary Classes in the Habitation

State	Item	Habitations having primary classes			
		All Habitations	Within the habitation	Up to 1 km from the habitation	Beyond 1 km from the habitation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rajasthan	No. of Habitations	52	33	7	12
	Their total population	51601	44502	3119	3980
	Muslim Population	26916	21473	2333	3110
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	79.8	8.7	11.6
Uttar Pradesh	No. of Habitations	203	181	9	13
	Their total population	925959	906007	6662	13290
	Muslim Population	575793	565590	3013	7190
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	98.2	0.5	1.2
Uttarakhand	No. of Habitations	35	34	1	0
	Their total population	190009	187809	2200	0
	Muslim Population	121116	118916	2200	0
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	98.2	1.8	0.0
Total	No. of Habitations	1497	1054	251	192
	Their total population	3157942	2701031	346175	110736
	Muslim Population	1878628	1609745	186617	82266
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	85.7	9.9	4.4

Table A3.2: No. of habitations having primary classes beyond 1 km from the habitation

State	Habitation Population Slab						
	Up to 300	301 to 500	501 to 1000	1001 to 2000	2001 to 5000	> 5000	Total
Assam	17	6	17	10	0	0	50
Bihar	32	0	4	2	2	0	40
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	25	6	2	2	3	0	38
Jharkhand	12	3	13	2	1	0	31
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	7	1	0	8
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Rajasthan	10	0	1	1	0	0	12
Uttar Pradesh	1	3	5	3	1	0	13
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	97 (50.5)	18 (9.4)	42 (21.9)	27 (14.1)	8 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	192 (100.0)

Table A3.3: Availability of Schools/Madrasahs having Upper Primary Classes in the Habitation

State	Item	Habitations having upper primary classes			
		All Habitations	Within the habitation	Up to 3 km from the habitation	Beyond 3 km from the habitation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam	No. of Habitations	388	89	256	43
	Their total population	416878	142971	253107	20800
	Muslim Population	275119	73626	182193	19300
	% of Muslim Population served	100.0	26.8	66.2	7.0
Bihar	No. of Habitations	238	142	63	33
	Their total population	370648	283948	84443	2257
	Muslim Population	200675	153653	45982	1040
	% of Muslim Population served	100.0	76.6	22.9	0.5
Gujarat	No. of Habitations	31	25	3	3
	Their total population	93702	89277	2698	1727
	Muslim Population	63004	61684	985	335
	% of Muslim Population served	100.0	97.9	1.6	0.5
Haryana	No. of Habitations	30	18	6	6
	Their total population	131514	68558	48780	14176
	Muslim Population	121123	60537	47350	13236
	% of Muslim Population served	100.0	50.0	39.1	10.9
Jammu & Kashmir	No. of Habitations	216	77	108	31
	Their total population	174487	111522	43088	19877
	Muslim Population	140712	88275	36832	15605
	% of Muslim Population served	100.0	62.7	26.2	11.1
Jharkhand	No. of Habitations	158	92	49	17
	Their total population	134726	82441	43293	8992
	Muslim Population	76944	36729	32731	7484
	% of Muslim Population served	100.0	47.7	42.5	9.7
Karnataka	No. of Habitations	32	27	5	0
	Their total population	85839	69495	16344	0

	Muslim Population	21736	17739	3997	0
	% of Muslim Population served	100.0	81.6	18.4	0.0
Kerala	No. of Habitations	79	31	47	1
	Their total population	533532	240960	291122	1450
	Muslim Population	232647	104057	127638	952
	% of Muslim Population served	100.0	44.7	54.9	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	No. of Habitations	35	18	14	3
	Their total population	49047	39357	7145	2545
	Muslim Population	22843	17172	3706	1965
	% of Muslim Population served	100.0	75.2	16.2	8.6
Rajasthan	No. of Habitations	52	18	11	23
	Their total population	51601	40587	4035	6979
	Muslim Population	26916	18349	2405	6162
	% of Muslim Population served	100.0	68.2	8.9	22.9

Table A3.3 (Contd.): Availability of Schools/Madrasahs having Upper Primary Classes in the Habitation

State	Item	Habitations having upper primary classes			
		All Habitations	Within the habitation	Up to 3 km from the habitation	Beyond 3 km from the habitation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Uttar Pradesh	No. of Habitations	203	124	54	25
	Their total population	925959	783741	119424	22794
	Muslim Population	575793	496418	65887	13488
	% of Muslim Population served	100.0	86.2	11.4	2.3
Uttarakhand	No. of Habitations	35	26	5	4
	Their total population	190009	178459	4302	7248
	Muslim Population	121116	111436	3532	6148
	% of Muslim Population served	100.0	92.0	2.9	5.1
Total	No. of Habitations	1497	687	621	189
	Their total population	3157942	2131316	917781	108845
	Muslim Population	1878628	1239675	553238	85715
	% of Muslim Population	100.0	66.0	29.4	4.6

Table A3.4: No. of habitations having upper primary classes beyond 3 km from the habitation

State	Habitation Population Slab						Total
	Up to 300	301 to 500	501 to 1000	1001 to 2000	2001 to 5000	> 5000	
Assam	10	16	13	3	1	0	43
Bihar	32	0	0	1	0	0	33
Gujarat	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Haryana	0	0	2	2	1	1	6
Jammu & Kashmir	16	6	3	3	3	0	31
Jharkhand	8	0	7	2	0	0	17
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Rajasthan	14	5	4	0	0	0	23
Uttar Pradesh	4	4	9	7	1	0	25
Uttarakhand	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
Total	86 (45.5)	33 (17.5)	40 (21.2)	21 (11.1)	8 (4.2)	1 (0.5)	189 (100.0)

Table A3.5: Number of Schools/Madrasahs in the Village according to Level, Type and Management

State	Management	Level of school						Recognized Madrasahs			
		Primary		Upper Primary		Sec./Hr. Sec having UP Classes		with Primary Classes		with Upper Primary Classes	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Assam	Government	222	77.6	41	54.7	11	61.1	3	100.0	8	100.0
	Private Aided	23	8.0	22	29.3	3	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Unaided	24	8.4	10	13.3	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unrecognized	17	5.9	2	2.7	3	16.7	-	-	-	-
	Total	286	100.0	75	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	8	100.0
Bihar	Government	153	81.8	39	86.7	3	60.0	1	50.0	3	60.0
	Private Aided	17	9.1	3	6.7	1	20.0	1	50.0	2	40.0
	Private Unaided	17	9.1	3	6.7	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unrecognized	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	187	100.0	45	100.0	5	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0
Gujarat	Government	13	92.9	37	92.5	5	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Aided	1	7.1	2	5.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Unaided	0	0.0	1	2.5	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unrecognized	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	14	100.0	40	100.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Haryana	Government	33	100.0	17	85.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Private Aided	0	0.0	3	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
	Private Unaided	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unrecognized	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	33	100.0	20	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Government	146	96.1	84	97.7	6	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Aided	5	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Unaided	1	0.7	1	1.2	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unrecognized	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	152	100.0	86	100.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Government	68	95.8	21	95.5	4	80.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
	Private Aided	1	1.4	1	4.5	1	20.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	Private Unaided	2	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unrecognized	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	71	100.0	22	100.0	5	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0
Karnataka	Government	9	69.2	14	82.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Aided	1	7.7	3	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Unaided	3	23.1	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unrecognized	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	13	100.0	17	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Continued . . .

Table A3.5 (contd.): Number of Schools/Madrasahs in the Village according to Level, Type and Management

State	Management	Level of school						Recognized Madrasahs			
		Primary		Upper Primary		Sec./Hr. Sec having UP Classes		with Primary Classes		with Upper Primary Classes	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kerala	Government	96	31.5	61	35.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Aided	209	68.5	111	63.8	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	Private Unaided	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unrecognized	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	305	100.0	174	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Government	38	88.4	12	48.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Aided	0	0.0	6	24.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
	Private Unaided	5	11.6	7	28.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
	Unrecognized	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	43	100.0	25	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0
Rajasthan	Government	60	83.3	18	85.7	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Aided	10	13.9	3	14.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	Private Unaided	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Unrecognized	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	72	100.0	21	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Government	219	66.0	114	63.7	0	0.0	3	12.0	0	0.0
	Private Aided	68	20.5	41	22.9	7	31.8	7	28.0	2	66.7
	Private Unaided	40	12.0	23	12.8	12	54.5	15	60.0	1	33.3
	Unrecognized	5	1.5	1	.6	3	13.6	-	-	-	-
	Total	332	100.0	179	100.0	22	100.0	25	100.0	3	100.0
Uttarakhand	Government	40	47.1	15	60.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Aided	13	15.3	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
	Private Unaided	31	36.5	9	36.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unrecognized	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
	Total	85	100.0	25	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Total	Government	1097	68.9	473	64.9	34	45.9	7	19.4	14	60.9
	Private Aided	348	21.8	196	26.9	13	17.6	11	30.6	8	34.8
	Private Unaided	124	7.8	56	7.7	21	28.4	18	50.0	1	4.3
	Unrecognized	24	1.5	4	0.5	6	8.1	-	-	-	-
	Total	1593	100.0	729	100.0	74	100.0	36	100.0	23	100.0

Note: Government schools include Local Body schools also.

Table A3.6: Management-wise Schools in Sampled districts in the year 2011

State	Primary schools					Upper primary schools				
	Total	Govt		Non-Govt		Total	Govt		Non-Govt	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
Assam	5644	5446	96.5	198	3.5	2516	1224	48.6	1292	51.4
Bihar	3789	3789	100.0	0	0.0	2220	2210	99.5	10	0.5
Gujarat	269	240	89.2	29	10.8	913	709	77.7	204	22.3
Haryana	556	548	98.6	8	1.4	463	352	76.0	111	24.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2524	2327	92.2	197	7.8	1910	1608	84.2	302	15.8
Jharkhand	1393	1373	98.6	20	1.4	837	765	91.4	72	8.6
Karnataka	354	290	81.9	64	18.1	1586	841	53.0	745	47.0
Kerala	1341	408	30.4	933	69.6	1053	318	30.2	735	69.8
Madhya Pradesh	932	822	88.2	110	11.8	1500	370	24.7	1130	75.3
Rajasthan	1002	919	91.7	83	8.3	608	470	77.3	138	22.7
Uttar Pradesh	11295	7260	64.3	4035	35.7	5805	3083	53.1	2722	46.9
Uttarakhand	1198	774	64.6	424	35.4	608	240	39.5	368	60.5
Total	30297	2419	79.9	6101	20.1	20019	1219	60.9	7829	39.1

Source: DISE.

Table A3.7: Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Classes in Schools of Sampled Villages

State	Classes	Total		Muslim		% of Muslim students	% of girls among	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls		Muslim	Non-Muslim
Assam	I - IV/V	34048	16299	26026	12915	76.4	49.6	42.2
	V/VI - VII/VIII	13373	6651	10028	4950	75.0	49.4	50.9
	1 - VII/VIII	47421	22950	36054	17865	76.0	49.6	44.7
Bihar	I - IV/V	54799	26933	29165	14074	53.2	48.3	50.2
	V/VI - VII/VIII	14493	7735	7605	4197	52.5	55.2	51.4
	1 - VII/VIII	69292	34668	36770	18271	53.1	49.7	50.4
Gujarat	I - IV/V	8421	4054	4922	2458	58.4	49.9	45.6
	V/VI - VII/VIII	4185	1967	2867	1336	68.5	46.6	47.9
	1 - VII/VIII	12606	6021	7789	3794	61.8	48.7	46.2
Haryana	I - IV/V	11244	6148	9492	5527	84.4	58.2	35.4
	V/VI - VII/VIII	2629	976	2004	761	76.2	38.0	34.4
	1 - VII/VIII	13873	7124	11496	6288	82.9	54.7	35.2
Jammu & Kashmir	I - IV/V	8003	3827	6943	3372	86.8	48.6	42.9
	V/VI - VII/VIII	3759	1917	3086	1524	82.1	49.4	58.4
	1 - VII/VIII	11762	5744	10029	4896	85.3	48.8	48.9
Jharkhand	I - IV/V	15577	8174	10409	5150	66.8	49.5	58.5
	V/VI - VII/VIII	3573	1577	2653	1053	74.3	39.7	57.0
	1 - VII/VIII	19150	9751	13062	6203	68.2	47.5	58.3
Karnataka	I - IV/V	3481	1607	1856	894	53.3	48.2	43.9
	V/VI - VII/VIII	1536	762	791	397	51.5	50.2	49.0
	1 - VII/VIII	5017	2369	2647	1291	52.8	48.8	45.5
Kerala	I - IV/V	54478	27217	28304	14285	52.0	50.5	49.4
	V/VI - VII/VIII	39455	19434	20012	10160	50.7	50.8	47.7
	1 - VII/VIII	93933	46651	48316	24445	51.4	50.6	48.7
Madhya Pradesh	I - IV/V	5623	2717	2680	1474	47.7	55.0	42.2
	V/VI - VII/VIII	3104	1651	1401	784	45.1	56.0	50.9
	1 - VII/VIII	8727	4368	4081	2258	46.8	55.3	45.4
Rajasthan	I - IV/V	6220	3054	4139	2051	66.5	49.6	48.2
	V/VI - VII/VIII	1041	433	507	171	48.7	33.7	49.1
	1 - VII/VIII	7261	3487	4646	2222	64.0	47.8	48.4
Uttar Pradesh	I - IV/V	68005	33080	37616	19096	55.3	50.8	46.0
	V/VI - VII/VIII	20490	10192	8821	4650	43.1	52.7	47.5
	1 - VII/VIII	88495	43272	46437	23746	52.5	51.1	46.4
Uttarakhand	I - IV/V	17684	8374	12216	5556	69.1	45.5	51.5
	V/VI - VII/VIII	3972	1952	1990	977	50.1	49.1	49.2
	1 - VII/VIII	21656	10326	14206	6533	65.6	46.0	50.9
Total	I - IV/V	287583	141484	173768	86852	60.4	50.0	48.0
	V/VI - VII/VIII	111610	55247	61765	30960	55.3	50.1	48.7
	1 - VII/VIII	399193	196731	235533	117812	59.0	50.0	48.2

Table A3.8: Percentage of Girls in Primary and Upper primary Classes in Recognised Madrasahs in sampled Villages

State	Classes	Total		Muslim		% of Muslim students	% of girls among	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls		Muslim	Non-Muslim
Assam	I - IV/V	443	306	395	270	89.2	68.4	75.0
	V/VI - VII/VIII	1543	921	1473	866	95.5	58.8	78.6
	1 - VII/VIII	1986	1227	1868	1136	94.1	60.8	77.1
Bihar	I - IV/V	2048	985	1948	885	95.1	45.4	100.0
	V/VI - VII/VIII	207	152	207	152	100.0	73.4	.
	1 - VII/VIII	2255	1137	2155	1037	95.6	48.1	100.0
Gujarat	I - IV/V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	V/VI - VII/VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 - VII/VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	I - IV/V	379	79	364	71	96.0	19.5	53.3
	V/VI - VII/VIII	154	52	129	37	83.8	28.7	60.0
	1 - VII/VIII	533	131	493	108	92.5	21.9	57.5
Jammu & Kashmir	I - IV/V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	V/VI - VII/VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 - VII/VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	I - IV/V	695	551	695	551	100.0	78.6	-
	V/VI - VII/VIII	85	66	85	66	100.0	77.6	-
	1 - VII/VIII	780	617	780	617	100.0	78.5	-
Karnataka	I - IV/V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	V/VI - VII/VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 - VII/VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	I - IV/V	64	37	59	33	92.2	55.9	80.0
	V/VI - VII/VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 - VII/VIII	64	37	59	33	92.2	55.9	80.0
Madhya Pradesh	I - IV/V	402	131	402	131	100.0	32.6	-
	V/VI - VII/VIII	25	15	25	15	100.0	60.0	-
	1 - VII/VIII	427	146	427	146	100.0	34.2	-
Rajasthan	I - IV/V	24	14	24	14	100.0	58.3	-
	V/VI - VII/VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 - VII/VIII	24	14	24	14	100.0	58.3	-
Uttar Pradesh	I - IV/V	1340	696	1274	696	95.1	54.6	-
	V/VI - VII/VIII	144	69	144	69	100.0	47.9	-
	1 - VII/VIII	1484	765	1418	765	95.6	53.9	-
Uttarakhand	I - IV/V	635	281	635	281	100.0	44.3	-
	V/VI - VII/VIII	81	18	81	18	100.0	22.2	-
	1 - VII/VIII	716	299	716	299	100.0	41.8	-
Total	I - IV/V	6030	3080	5796	2932	96.1	50.6	63.2
	V/VI - VII/VIII	2239	1293	2144	1223	95.8	57.0	73.7
	1 - VII/VIII	8269	4373	7940	4155	77.3	52.3	67.8

**Table A3.9: Number of Classrooms and Average Student-Classroom Ratio (SCR)
in Primary Schools in 2011-12**

State	Area	Total No. of schools	% of schools with classrooms			No. of classrooms			Total enrolment in all schools	Average SCR	
			1 - 2	3 - 5	> 5	Total	Average	Average (DISE state level)		Survey data	State level DISE data
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assam	Total	76	52.6	47.4	0.0	182	2.4	2.4	10604	58	33
	Rural	60	56.7	43.3	0.0	134	2.2		7046	53	
	Urban	16	37.5	62.5	0.0	48	3.0		3558	74	
	Govt.	73	50.7	49.3	0.0	179	2.5		10279	57	
	Private	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	3	1.0		325	108	
Bihar	Total	74	41.9	51.4	6.8	222	3.0	2.3	16549	75	78
	Rural	60	45.0	48.3	6.7	174	2.9		13357	77	
	Urban	14	28.6	64.3	7.1	48	3.4		3192	67	
	Govt.	70	41.4	52.9	5.7	208	3.0		15808	76	
	Private	4	50.0	25.0	25.0	14	3.5		741	53	
Gujarat	Total	26	7.7	61.5	30.8	131	5.0	2.8	4336	33	25
	Rural	20	10.0	65.0	25.0	94	4.7		3128	33	
	Urban	6	0.0	50.0	50.0	37	6.2		1208	33	
	Govt.	26	7.7	61.5	30.8	131	5.0		4336	33	
	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Haryana	Total	25	8.0	52.0	40.0	132	5.3	4.6	7761	59	32
	Rural	19	10.5	47.4	42.1	100	5.3		6039	60	
	Urban	6	0.0	66.7	33.3	32	5.3		1722	54	
	Govt.	24	8.3	50.0	41.7	127	5.3		7665	60	
	Private	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	5	5.0		96	19	
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	56	64.3	28.6	7.1	202	3.6	2.4	2912	14	12
	Rural	45	66.7	28.9	4.4	102	2.3		1323	13	
	Urban	11	54.5	27.3	18.2	100	9.1		1589	16	
	Govt.	51	70.6	29.4	0.0	106	2.1		1324	12	
	Private	5	0.0	20.0	80.0	96	19.2		1588	17	
Jharkhand	Total	46	43.5	45.7	10.9	158	3.4	2.6	5530	35	28
	Rural	40	47.5	50.0	2.5	122	3.1		4766	39	
	Urban	6	16.7	16.7	66.7	36	6.0		764	21	
	Govt.	42	47.6	47.6	4.8	130	3.1		4995	38	
	Private	4	0.0	25.0	75.0	28	7.0		535	19	
Karnataka	Total	18	11.1	72.2	16.7	81	4.5	2.6	808	10	15
	Rural	10	20.0	50.0	30.0	47	4.7		384	9	
	Urban	8	0.0	100.0	0.0	34	4.3		424	13	
	Govt.	13	15.4	69.2	15.4	56	4.3		470	9	
	Private	5	0.0	80.0	20.0	25	5.0		338	14	

Table A3.9 (Contd.): Number of Classrooms and Average Student-Classroom Ratio (SCR) in Primary Schools in 2011-12

State	Area	Total No. of schools	% of schools with			No. of classrooms			Total enrolment in all schools	Average SCR	
			1 - 2	3 - 5	> 5	Total	Average	Average (DISE state level)		Survey data	State level DISE data
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Kerala	Total	101	3.0	56.4	40.6	639	6.3	5.8	11946	19	20
	Rural	76	2.6	56.6	40.8	470	6.2		8401	18	
	Urban	25	4.0	56.0	40.0	169	6.8		3545	21	
	Govt.	34	5.9	58.8	35.3	190	5.6		3272	18	
	Private	67	1.5	55.2	43.3	449	6.7		8674	20	
Madhya Pradesh	Total	24	41.7	41.7	16.7	92	3.8	3.2	3073	33	26
	Rural	20	45.0	40.0	15.0	71	3.6		1774	25	
	Urban	4	25.0	50.0	25.0	21	5.3		1299	62	
	Govt.	24	41.7	41.7	16.7	92	3.8		3073	33	
	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Rajasthan	Total	24	33.3	66.7	0.0	74	3.1	2.8	1297	18	21
	Rural	20	25.0	75.0	0.0	65	3.3		966	15	
	Urban	4	75.0	25.0	0.0	9	2.3		331	37	
	Govt.	22	31.8	68.2	0.0	69	3.1		1097	16	
	Private	2	50.0	50.0	0.0	5	2.5		200	40	
Uttar Pradesh	Total	130	10.8	63.8	25.4	640	4.9	4.4	20712	32	37
	Rural	98	8.2	67.3	24.5	487	5.0		14787	30	
	Urban	32	18.8	53.1	28.1	153	4.8		5925	39	
	Govt.	102	12.7	66.7	20.6	474	4.6		15241	32	
	Private	28	3.6	53.6	42.9	166	5.9		5471	33	
Uttarakhand	Total	27	18.5	63.0	18.5	124	4.6	3.0	4923	40	19
	Rural	19	5.3	68.4	26.3	102	5.4		3945	39	
	Urban	8	50.0	50.0	0.0	22	2.8		978	44	
	Govt.	18	16.7	66.7	16.7	75	4.2		3481	46	
	Private	9	22.2	55.6	22.2	49	5.4		1442	29	
Total	Total	627	27.6	53.6	18.8	2677	4.3		90451	34	N.A.
	Rural	487	29.0	53.4	17.7	1968	4.0		65916	34	
	Urban	140	22.9	54.3	22.9	709	5.1		24535	35	
	Govt.	499	32.7	54.1	13.2	1837	3.7		71041	39	

	Private	128	7.8	51.6	40.6	840	6.6		19410	24	
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Table A3.10: Primary Schools with Average Student-Classroom Ratio (SCR)

State	Area/Management	Availability of classrooms		Average SCR					% schools with SCR > 30	
		Available	Not available	up to 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	> 50	Survey data	DISE data
Assam	Total	76	0	2	12	5	13	44	81.6	50.7
	Rural	60	0	2	11	5	8	34	78.3	
	Urban	16	0	0	1	0	5	10	93.8	
	Govt	73	0	2	12	5	13	41	80.8	45.3
	Private	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	100.0	
Bihar	Total	74	0	0	3	14	5	52	95.9	76.1
	Rural	60	0	0	3	10	4	43	95.0	
	Urban	14	0	0	0	4	1	9	100.0	
	Govt	70	0	0	3	13	4	50	95.7	76.2
	Private	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	100.0	
Gujarat	Total	26	0	6	4	9	5	2	61.5	47.9
	Rural	20	0	5	3	6	5	1	60.0	
	Urban	6	0	1	1	3	0	1	66.7	
	Govt	26	0	6	4	9	5	2	61.5	47.2
	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Haryana	Total	24	1	2	4	3	3	12	75.0	36.5
	Rural	18	1	1	3	2	3	9	77.8	
	Urban	6	0	1	1	1	0	3	66.7	
	Govt	23	1	1	4	3	3	12	78.3	44.3
	Private	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	49	8	42	5	2	0	0	4.1	10.9
	Rural	38	8	33	4	1	0	0	2.6	
	Urban	11	0	9	1	1	0	0	9.1	
	Govt	44	8	38	5	1	0	0	2.3	12.3
	Private	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	20.0	
Jharkhand	Total	46	0	13	7	6	6	14	56.5	45.2
	Rural	40	0	11	5	5	5	14	60.0	
	Urban	6	0	2	2	1	1	0	33.3	
	Govt	42	0	11	6	5	6	14	59.5	45.7
	Private	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	25.0	
Karnataka	Total	18	0	16	2	0	0	0	0.0	19.3
	Rural	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0.0	
	Urban	8	0	6	2	0	0	0	0.0	
	Govt	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0.0	15.4
	Private	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	0.0	

Table A3.10 (Contd.): Primary Schools with Average Student-Classroom Ratio (SCR)

State	Area/ Management	Availability of classrooms		Average SCR					% schools with SCR > 30	
		Avail- able	Not available	up to 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	> 50	Survey data	DISE data
Kerala	Total	100	1	67	27	4	1	1	6.0	16.9
	Rural	76	0	51	20	3	1	1	6.6	
	Urban	24	1	16	7	1	0	0	4.2	
	Govt	34	0	21	10	1	1	1	8.8	13.9
	Private	66	1	46	17	3	0	0	4.5	
Madhya Pradesh	Total	24	0	10	3	3	2	6	45.8	32.9
	Rural	20	0	10	3	3	1	3	35.0	
	Urban	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	100.0	
	Govt	24	0	10	3	3	2	6	45.8	34.3
	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajasthan	Total	24	0	17	3	1	2	1	16.7	25.0
	Rural	20	0	16	2	1	1	0	10.0	
	Urban	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	50.0	
	Govt	22	0	17	3	0	2	0	9.1	26.1
	Private	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	100.0	
Uttar Pradesh	Total	130	0	35	41	16	13	25	41.5	55.0
	Rural	98	0	28	34	13	10	13	36.7	
	Urban	32	0	7	7	3	3	12	56.3	
	Govt	102	0	29	34	10	8	21	38.2	51.4
	Private	28	0	6	7	6	5	4	53.6	
Utarakhand	Total	27	0	3	4	4	8	8	74.1	14.3
	Rural	19	0	2	4	3	4	6	68.4	
	Urban	8	0	1	0	1	4	2	87.5	
	Govt	18	0	1	3	1	7	6	77.8	12.6
	Private	9	0	2	1	3	1	2	66.7	
Total	Total	618	10	213	115	67	58	165	46.9	N.A.
	Rural	479	9	169	92	52	42	124	45.5	
	Urban	139	1	44	23	15	16	41	51.8	
	Govt	491	9	149	87	51	51	153	51.9	N.A.
	Private	127	1	64	28	16	7	12	27.6	

Table A3.11: Number of Classrooms in Upper Primary Schools

State	Area	Total No. of schools	% of schools with classrooms			No. of classrooms		Total enrolment in all schools	Average enrolment per class-room
			1 - 2	3 - 5	> 5	Total	Average		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam	Total	46	8.7	76.1	15.2	173	3.8	7064	41
	Rural	30	10.0	76.7	13.3	105	3.5	4738	45
	Urban	16	6.3	75.0	18.8	68	4.3	2326	34
	Govt.	41	9.8	75.6	14.6	151	3.7	6493	43
	Private	5	.0	80.0	20.0	22	4.4	571	26
Bihar	Total	44	4.5	27.3	68.2	293	6.7	20427	70
	Rural	30	6.7	33.3	60.0	186	6.2	13166	71
	Urban	14	.0	14.3	85.7	107	7.6	7261	68
	Govt.	43	4.7	27.9	67.4	283	6.6	20302	72
	Private	1	.0	.0	100.0	10	10.0	125	13
Gujarat	Total	16	.0	31.3	68.8	117	7.3	4213	36
	Rural	10	.0	30.0	70.0	70	7.0	2274	32
	Urban	6	.0	33.3	66.7	47	7.8	1939	41
	Govt.	15	.0	26.7	73.3	114	7.6	4045	35
	Private	1	.0	100.0	.0	3	3.0	168	56
Haryana	Total	17	17.6	11.8	70.6	176	10.4	5232	30
	Rural	11	27.3	18.2	54.5	65	5.9	2454	38
	Urban	6	.0	.0	100.0	111	18.5	2778	25
	Govt.	13	23.1	15.4	61.5	133	10.2	4425	33
	Private	4	.0	.0	100.0	43	10.8	807	19
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	55	32.7	29.1	38.2	332	6.0	5715	17
	Rural	42	38.1	33.3	28.6	186	4.4	3739	20
	Urban	13	15.4	15.4	69.2	146	11.2	1976	14
	Govt.	45	40.0	35.6	24.4	184	4.1	3678	20
	Private	10	.0	.0	100.0	148	14.8	2037	14
Jharkhand	Total	26	7.7	30.8	61.5	172	6.6	7930	46
	Rural	20	5.0	25.0	70.0	138	6.9	5963	43
	Urban	6	16.7	50.0	33.3	34	5.7	1967	58
	Govt.	22	4.5	31.8	63.6	146	6.6	6322	43
	Private	4	25.0	25.0	50.0	26	6.5	1608	62
Karnataka	Total	37	.0	10.8	89.2	338	9.1	17389	51
	Rural	26	.0	15.4	84.6	227	8.7	13509	60

	Urban	11	.0	.0	100.0	111	10.1	3880	35
	Govt.	21	.0	14.3	85.7	161	7.7	3904	24
	Private	16	.0	6.3	93.8	177	11.1	13485	76

Table A3.11 (Contd.): Number of Classrooms in Upper Primary Schools

State	Area	Total No. of schools	% of schools with classrooms			No. of classrooms		Total enrolment in all schools	Average enrolment per class-room
			1 - 2	3 - 5	> 5	Total	Average		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kerala	Total	67	1.5	3.0	95.5	995	14.9	8726	9
	Rural	44	.0	4.5	95.5	635	14.4	7003	11
	Urban	23	4.3	.0	95.7	360	15.7	1723	5
	Govt.	21	.0	4.8	95.2	271	12.9	1691	6
	Private	46	2.2	2.2	95.7	724	15.7	7035	10
Madhya Pradesh	Total	14	14.3	42.9	42.9	67	4.8	2202	33
	Rural	10	10.0	50.0	40.0	43	4.3	1678	39
	Urban	4	25.0	25.0	50.0	24	6.0	524	22
	Govt.	11	.0	54.5	45.5	55	5.0	1874	34
	Private	3	66.7	.0	33.3	12	4.0	328	27
Rajasthan	Total	14	.0	50.0	50.0	79	5.6	1833	23
	Rural	10	.0	50.0	50.0	56	5.6	1122	20
	Urban	4	.0	50.0	50.0	23	5.8	711	31
	Govt.	13	.0	53.8	46.2	72	5.5	1642	23
	Private	1	.0	.0	100.0	7	7.0	191	27
Uttar Pradesh	Total	76	3.9	73.7	22.4	369	4.9	11670	32
	Rural	52	1.9	78.8	19.2	243	4.7	7312	30
	Urban	24	8.3	62.5	29.2	126	5.3	4358	35
	Govt.	56	3.6	85.7	10.7	232	4.1	4830	21
	Private	20	5.0	40.0	55.0	137	6.9	6840	50
Uttarakhand	Total	14	.0	57.1	42.9	92	6.6	2897	31
	Rural	10	.0	40.0	60.0	79	7.9	2500	32
	Urban	4	.0	100.0	.0	13	3.3	397	31
	Govt.	5	.0	80.0	20.0	33	6.6	1071	32
	Private	9	.0	44.4	55.6	59	6.6	1826	31
Total	Total	426	8.2	37.8	54.0	3203	7.5	95298	30

	Rural	295	9.2	40.0	50.8	2033	6.9	65458	33
	Urban	131	6.1	32.8	61.1	1170	8.9	29840	26
	Govt.	306	9.8	46.1	44.1	1835	6.0	60277	33
	Private	120	4.2	16.7	79.2	1368	11.4	35021	26

Table A3.12: Upper Primary Schools with Average Student-Classroom Ratio (SCR)

State	Area/Management	Availability of classrooms		Average SCR				% schools with SCR > 35	
		Available	Not available	up to 20	21 - 35	36 - 50	> 50	Survey data	DISE data
Assam	Total	46	0	4	17	10	15	54.3	35.1
	Rural	30	0	1	9	9	11	66.7	
	Urban	16	0	3	8	1	4	31.3	
	Govt	41	0	3	15	8	15	56.1	41.6
	Private	5	0	1	2	2	0	40.0	
Bihar	Total	44	0	2	4	7	31	86.4	88.9
	Rural	30	0	0	3	5	22	90.0	
	Urban	14	0	2	1	2	9	78.6	
	Govt	43	0	1	4	7	31	88.4	89.8
	Private	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	
Gujarat	Total	16	0	1	7	7	1	50.0	38.7
	Rural	10	0	1	6	3	0	30.0	
	Urban	6	0	0	1	4	1	83.3	
	Govt	15	0	1	7	7	0	46.7	37.0
	Private	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	
Haryana	Total	17	0	7	3	2	5	41.2	24.4
	Rural	11	0	3	3	1	4	45.5	
	Urban	6	0	4	0	1	1	33.3	
	Govt	13	0	4	3	2	4	46.2	30.2
	Private	4	0	3	0	0	1	25.0	
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	54	1	29	16	4	5	16.7	10.7
	Rural	41	1	18	15	3	5	19.5	
	Urban	13	0	11	1	1	0	7.7	
	Govt	44	1	20	15	4	5	20.5	13.8
	Private	10	0	9	1	0	0	0.0	
Jharkhand	Total	26	0	3	6	7	10	65.4	45.6
	Rural	20	0	1	6	6	7	65.0	
	Urban	6	0	2	0	1	3	66.7	

	Govt	22	0	2	6	6	8	63.6	48.1
	Private	4	0	1	0	1	2	75.0	
Karnataka	Total	37	0	16	13	8	0	21.6	14.5
	Rural	26	0	13	9	4	0	15.4	
	Urban	11	0	3	4	4	0	36.4	
	Govt	21	0	11	9	1	0	4.8	12.7
	Private	16	0	5	4	7	0	43.8	

Table A3.12 (Contd.): Upper Primary Schools with Average Student-Classroom Ratio (SCR)

State	Area/ Management	Availability of classrooms		Average SCR				% schools with SCR > 35	
		Avail- able	Not available	up to 20	21 - 35	36 - 50	> 50	Survey data	DISE data
Kerala	Total	66	1	19	35	10	2	18.2	15.8
	Rural	44	0	8	29	6	1	15.9	
	Urban	22	1	11	6	4	1	22.7	
	Govt	21	0	8	8	4	1	23.8	15.0
	Private	45	1	11	27	6	1	15.6	
Madhya Pradesh	Total	14	0	6	1	3	4	50.0	31.4
	Rural	10	0	5	0	1	4	50.0	
	Urban	4	0	1	1	2	0	50.0	
	Govt	11	0	5	1	2	3	45.5	37.6
	Private	3	0	1	0	1	1	66.7	
Rajasthan	Total	14	0	5	7	2	0	14.3	19.1
	Rural	10	0	5	4	1	0	10.0	
	Urban	4	0	0	3	1	0	25.0	
	Govt	13	0	5	6	2	0	15.4	22.2
	Private	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	
Uttar Pradesh	Total	76	0	36	24	6	10	21.1	30.7
	Rural	52	0	26	18	3	5	15.4	
	Urban	24	0	10	6	3	5	33.3	
	Govt	56	0	32	19	4	1	8.9	21.8
	Private	20	0	4	5	2	9	55.0	
Utarakhand	Total	14	0	1	7	5	1	42.9	12.4
	Rural	10	0	1	4	4	1	50.0	
	Urban	4	0	0	3	1	0	25.0	
	Govt	5	0	0	4	1	0	20.0	9.7
	Private	9	0	1	3	4	1	55.6	
Total	Total	424	2	129	140	71	84	36.6	N.A.
	Rural	294	1	82	106	46	60	36.1	
	Urban	130	1	47	34	25	24	37.7	

	Govt	305	1	92	97	48	68	38.0	N.A.
	Private	119	1	37	43	23	16	32.8	

Table A3.13: Primary Schools with Number of Classrooms having adverse SCR

State	Area	Total No. of schools	Schools having adverse SCR		Total No. of classrooms	No. of class-rooms having adverse SCR	% of Col. 7 to Col. 6
			Number	%			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Assam	Total	76	57	75.0	182	80	44.0
	Rural	60	47	78.3	134	64	47.8
	Urban	16	10	62.5	48	16	33.3
	Govt.	73	54	74.0	179	77	43.0
	Private	3	3	100.0	3	3	100.0
Bihar	Total	74	36	48.6	222	71	32.0
	Rural	60	30	50.0	174	55	31.6
	Urban	14	6	42.9	48	16	33.3
	Govt.	70	32	45.7	208	63	30.3
	Private	4	4	100.0	14	8	57.1
Gujarat	Total	26	4	15.4	131	8	6.1
	Rural	20	3	15.0	94	5	5.3
	Urban	6	1	16.7	37	3	8.1
	Govt.	26	4	15.4	131	8	6.1
	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	Total	25	10	40.0	132	33	25.0
	Rural	19	8	42.1	100	29	29.0
	Urban	6	2	33.3	32	4	12.5
	Govt.	24	10	41.7	127	33	26.0
	Private	1	0	0.0	5	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	57	28	49.1	202	44	21.8
	Rural	46	20	43.5	102	33	32.4
	Urban	11	8	72.7	100	11	11.0
	Govt.	52	28	53.8	106	44	41.5
	Private	5	0	0.0	96	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Total	46	18	39.1	158	32	20.3
	Rural	40	17	42.5	122	31	25.4
	Urban	6	1	16.7	36	1	2.8

	Govt.	42	17	40.5	130	31	23.8
	Private	4	1	25.0	28	1	3.6
Karnataka	Total	18	2	11.1	81	6	7.4
	Rural	10	0	0.0	47	0	0.0
	Urban	8	2	25.0	34	6	17.6
	Govt.	13	2	15.4	56	6	10.7
	Private	5	0	0.0	25	0	0.0

Table A3.13 (Contd.): Primary Schools with Number of Classrooms having adverse SCR

State	Area	Total No. of schools	Schools having adverse SCR		Total No. of classrooms	No. of classrooms having adverse SCR	% of Col. 7 to Col. 6
			Number	%			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kerala	Total	101	21	20.8	639	81	12.7
	Rural	76	16	21.1	470	61	13.0
	Urban	25	5	20.0	169	20	11.8
	Govt.	34	13	38.2	190	46	24.2
	Private	67	8	11.9	449	35	7.8
Madhya Pradesh	Total	24	10	41.7	92	22	23.9
	Rural	20	8	40.0	71	19	26.8
	Urban	4	2	50.0	21	3	14.3
	Govt.	24	10	41.7	92	22	23.9
	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	Total	24	7	29.2	74	13	17.6
	Rural	20	4	20.0	65	7	10.8
	Urban	4	3	75.0	9	6	66.7
	Govt.	22	5	22.7	69	10	14.5
	Private	2	2	100.0	5	3	60.0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	130	27	20.8	640	59	9.2
	Rural	98	16	16.3	487	41	8.4
	Urban	32	11	34.4	153	18	11.8
	Govt.	102	21	20.6	474	44	9.3
	Private	28	6	21.4	166	15	9.0
Uttarakhand	Total	27	11	40.7	124	25	20.2
	Rural	19	5	26.3	102	9	8.8
	Urban	8	6	75.0	22	16	72.7
	Govt.	18	8	44.4	75	18	24.0

	Private	9	3	33.3	49	7	14.3
Total	Total	628	231	36.8	2677	474	17.7
	Rural	488	174	35.7	1968	354	18.0
	Urban	140	57	40.7	709	120	16.9
	Govt.	500	204	40.8	1837	402	21.9
	Private	128	27	21.1	840	72	8.6

Table A3.14: Upper Primary Schools with Number of Classrooms having adverse SCR

State	Area	Total No. of schools	Schools having adverse SCR		Total No. of classrooms	No. of classrooms having adverse SCR	% Col. 7 to Col. 6
			Number	%			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Assam	Total	46	24	52.2	173	48	27.7
	Rural	30	14	46.7	105	26	24.8
	Urban	16	10	62.5	68	22	32.4
	Govt.	41	21	51.2	151	41	27.2
	Private	5	3	60.0	22	7	31.8
Bihar	Total	44	25	56.8	293	65	22.2
	Rural	30	18	60.0	186	34	18.3
	Urban	14	7	50.0	107	31	29.0
	Govt.	43	24	55.8	283	61	21.6
	Private	1	1	100.0	10	4	40.0
Gujarat	Total	16	4	25.0	117	11	9.4
	Rural	10	2	20.0	70	6	8.6
	Urban	6	2	33.3	47	5	10.6
	Govt.	15	4	26.7	114	11	9.6
	Private	1	-	-	3	-	-
Haryana	Total	17	7	41.2	176	30	17.0
	Rural	11	6	54.5	65	23	35.4
	Urban	6	1	16.7	111	7	6.3
	Govt.	13	5	38.5	133	22	16.5
	Private	4	2	50.0	43	8	18.6
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	55	28	50.9	332	81	24.4
	Rural	42	24	57.1	186	70	37.6
	Urban	13	4	30.8	146	11	7.5
	Govt.	45	26	57.8	184	69	37.5
	Private	10	2	20.0	148	12	8.1
	Total	26	8	30.8	172	36	20.9

Jharkhand	Rural	20	5	25.0	138	19	13.8
	Urban	6	3	50.0	34	17	50.0
	Govt.	22	6	27.3	146	21	14.4
	Private	4	2	50.0	26	15	57.7
Karnataka	Total	37	4	10.8	338	8	2.4
	Rural	26	3	11.5	227	6	2.6
	Urban	11	1	9.1	111	2	1.8
	Govt.	21	2	9.5	161	5	3.1
	Private	16	2	12.5	177	3	1.7

Table A3.14 (Contd.): Upper Primary Schools with Number of Classrooms having adverse SCR

State	Area	Total No. of schools	Schools having adverse SCR		Total No. of classrooms	No. of classrooms having adverse SCR	% Col. 7 to Col. 6
			Number	%			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kerala	Total	67	8	11.9	995	55	5.5
	Rural	44	4	9.1	635	32	5.0
	Urban	23	4	17.4	360	23	6.4
	Govt.	21	3	14.3	271	17	6.3
	Private	46	5	10.9	724	38	5.2
Madhya Pradesh	Total	14	3	21.4	67	7	10.4
	Rural	10	2	20.0	43	6	14.0
	Urban	4	1	25.0	24	1	4.2
	Govt.	11	1	9.1	55	4	7.3
	Private	3	2	-	12	3	-
Rajasthan	Total	14	8	57.1	79	21	26.6
	Rural	10	5	50.0	56	14	25.0
	Urban	4	3	75.0	23	7	30.4
	Govt.	13	7	53.8	72	18	25.0
	Private	1	1	100.0	7	3	42.9
Uttar Pradesh	Total	76	12	15.8	369	37	10.0
	Rural	52	6	11.5	243	21	8.6
	Urban	24	6	25.0	126	16	12.7
	Govt.	56	8	14.3	232	17	7.3
	Private	20	4	20.0	137	20	14.6
Uttarakhand	Total	14	7	50.0	92	33	35.9
	Rural	10	5	50.0	79	27	34.2
	Urban	4	2	50.0	13	6	46.2

	Govt.	5	3	60.0	33	16	48.5
	Private	9	4	44.4	59	17	28.8
Total	Total	426	138	32.4	3203	432	13.5
	Rural	295	94	31.9	2033	284	14.0
	Urban	131	44	33.6	1170	148	12.6
	Govt.	306	110	35.9	1835	302	16.5
	Private	120	28	23.3	1368	130	9.5

Table A3.15: Availability of Drinking Water and Toilet Facilities in Schools

State	Area	Total No. of primary schools	% of primary schools having			Total No. of upper primary schools	% of upper primary schools having		
			Drinking Water	Functional Toilets	Separate functional toilet for girls		Drinking Water	Functional Toilets	Separate functional toilet for girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam	Total	76	68.4	53.9	40.8	46	63.0	60.9	37.0
	Rural	60	63.3	50.0	38.3	30	53.3	56.7	33.3
	Urban	16	87.5	68.8	50.0	16	81.3	68.8	43.8
	Govt.	73	68.5	54.8	42.5	41	68.3	65.9	41.5
	Private	3	66.7	33.3	0.0	5	20.0	20.0	0.0
Bihar	Total	74	82.4	52.7	36.5	44	95.5	88.6	70.5
	Rural	60	80.0	48.3	36.7	30	93.3	83.3	66.7
	Urban	14	92.9	71.4	35.7	14	100.0	100.0	78.6
	Govt.	70	84.3	54.3	38.6	43	95.3	88.4	72.1
	Private	4	50.0	25.0	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	0.0
Gujarat	Total	26	92.3	96.2	50.0	16	100.0	93.8	68.8
	Rural	20	90.0	100.0	55.0	10	100.0	90.0	60.0
	Urban	6	100.0	83.3	33.3	6	100.0	100.0	83.3
	Govt.	26	92.3	96.2	50.0	15	100.0	93.3	66.7
	Private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Haryana	Total	25	72.0	88.0	68.0	17	88.2	82.4	70.6
	Rural	19	63.2	84.2	63.2	11	81.8	72.7	54.5
	Urban	6	100.0	100.0	83.3	6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Govt.	24	70.8	87.5	66.7	13	84.6	76.9	61.5
	Private	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	57	47.4	29.8	19.3	55	61.8	45.5	30.9
	Rural	46	41.3	17.4	13.0	42	52.4	38.1	23.8
	Urban	11	72.7	81.8	45.5	13	92.3	69.2	53.8
	Govt.	52	42.3	25.0	15.4	45	55.6	33.3	17.8

	Private	5	100.0	80.0	60.0	10	90.0	100.0	90.0
Jharkhand	Total	46	78.3	78.3	58.7	26	92.3	84.6	65.4
	Rural	40	80.0	77.5	60.0	20	90.0	85.0	70.0
	Urban	6	66.7	83.3	50.0	6	100.0	83.3	50.0
	Govt.	42	78.6	78.6	59.5	22	90.9	81.8	68.2
	Private	4	75.0	75.0	50.0	4	100.0	100.0	50.0
Karnataka	Total	18	94.4	88.9	77.8	37	100.0	100.0	97.3
	Rural	10	100.0	100.0	90.0	26	100.0	100.0	96.2
	Urban	8	87.5	75.0	62.5	11	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Govt.	13	100.0	92.3	84.6	21	100.0	100.0	95.2
	Private	5	80.0	80.0	60.0	16	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A3.15 (Contd.): Availability of Drinking Water and Toilet Facilities in Schools

State	Area	Total No. of primary schools	% of primary schools having			Total No. of upper primary schools	% of upper primary schools having		
			Drinking Water	Functional Toilets	Separate functional toilet for girls		Drinking Water	Functional Toilets	Separate functional toilet for girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kerala	Total	101	95.0	97.0	65.3	67	100.0	98.5	95.5
	Rural	76	97.4	97.4	71.1	44	100.0	100.0	93.2
	Urban	25	88.0	96.0	48.0	23	100.0	95.7	100.0
	Govt.	34	97.1	97.1	79.4	21	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Private	67	94.0	97.0	58.2	46	100.0	97.8	93.5
Madhya Pradesh	Total	24	83.3	62.5	62.5	14	92.9	71.4	57.1
	Rural	20	80.0	55.0	55.0	10	90.0	70.0	50.0
	Urban	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	4	100.0	75.0	75.0
	Govt.	24	83.3	62.5	62.5	11	90.9	72.7	54.5
	Private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	66.7	66.7
Rajasthan	Total	24	70.8	66.7	62.5	14	92.9	85.7	64.3
	Rural	20	65.0	65.0	60.0	10	90.0	90.0	60.0
	Urban	4	100.0	75.0	75.0	4	100.0	75.0	75.0
	Govt.	22	68.2	72.7	68.2	13	92.3	84.6	69.2
	Private	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	130	90.8	90.8	83.1	76	88.2	88.2	78.9
	Rural	98	91.8	92.9	86.7	52	84.6	84.6	78.8
	Urban	32	87.5	84.4	71.9	24	95.8	95.8	79.2
	Govt.	102	88.2	89.2	80.4	56	83.9	87.5	76.8
	Private	28	100.0	96.4	92.9	20	100.0	90.0	85.0

Uttarakhand	Total	27	96.3	92.6	70.4	14	92.9	100.0	92.9
	Rural	19	94.7	94.7	73.7	10	90.0	100.0	90.0
	Urban	8	100.0	87.5	62.5	4	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Govt.	18	94.4	94.4	77.8	5	80.0	100.0	80.0
	Private	9	100.0	88.9	55.6	9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Total	628	81.5	74.5	57.8	426	86.9	81.9	69.2
	Rural	488	79.5	71.9	58.0	295	82.7	78.6	65.4
	Urban	140	88.6	83.6	57.1	131	96.2	89.3	77.9
	Govt.	500	78.6	70.8	56.8	306	83.3	77.5	62.7
	Private	128	93.0	89.1	61.7	120	95.8	93.3	85.8

Table A3.16: Number of Primary Schools having Electricity, Library Books and Sports material Facilities

State	Area/ Management	Total No. of primary schools	Electricity			% schools having electricity (DISE data)	Library Books			Sports Material		
			Available	Irregular	Not available		Available	Available but mostly not used	Not available	Available but mostly not used	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Assam	Total	76	18.4	26.3	55.3	5.74	22.4	26.3	51.3	22.4	26.3	51.3
	Rural	60	6.7	28.3	65.0		21.7	25.0	53.3	18.3	30.0	51.7
	Urban	16	62.5	18.8	18.8		25.0	31.3	43.8	37.5	12.5	50.0
	Govt.	73	19.2	26.0	54.8		23.3	26.0	50.7	23.3	26.0	50.7
	Private	3	0.0	33.3	66.7		0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	33.3	66.7
Bihar	Total	74	5.4	33.8	60.8	2.76	63.5	27.0	9.5	44.6	29.7	25.7
	Rural	60	5.0	40.0	55.0		60.0	30.0	10.0	48.3	28.3	23.3
	Urban	14	7.1	7.1	85.7		78.6	14.3	7.1	28.6	35.7	35.7
	Govt.	70	5.7	32.9	61.4		64.3	25.7	10.0	45.7	27.1	27.1
	Private	4	0.0	50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0
Gujarat	Total	26	100.0	0.0	0.0	97.58	76.9	15.4	7.7	38.5	26.9	34.6
	Rural	20	100.0	0.0	0.0		75.0	20.0	5.0	45.0	20.0	35.0
	Urban	6	100.0	0.0	0.0		83.3	0.0	16.7	16.7	50.0	33.3
	Govt.	26	100.0	0.0	0.0		76.9	15.4	7.7	38.5	26.9	34.6
	Private	0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	Total	25	68.0	28.0	4.0	96.56	60.0	12.0	28.0	68.0	4.0	28.0
	Rural	19	57.9	36.8	5.3		52.6	15.8	31.6	57.9	5.3	36.8
	Urban	6	100.0	0.0	0.0		83.3	0.0	16.7	100.0	0.0	0.0
	Govt.	24	66.7	29.2	4.2		58.3	12.5	29.2	66.7	4.2	29.2

	Private	1	100.0	0.0	0.0		100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	57	14.0	33.3	52.6	8.64	14.0	26.3	59.6	24.6	17.5	57.9
	Rural	46	4.3	37.0	58.7		10.9	30.4	58.7	17.4	21.7	60.9
	Urban	11	54.5	18.2	27.3		27.3	9.1	63.6	54.5	0.0	45.5
	Govt.	52	9.6	34.6	55.8		7.7	28.8	63.5	19.2	19.2	61.5
	Private	5	60.0	20.0	20.0		80.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	20.0
Jhar-khand	Total	46	8.7	23.9	67.4	4.44	41.3	34.8	23.9	60.9	23.9	15.2
	Rural	40	2.5	22.5	75.0		37.5	37.5	25.0	57.5	25.0	17.5
	Urban	6	50.0	33.3	16.7		66.7	16.7	16.7	83.3	16.7	0.0
	Govt.	42	2.4	23.8	73.8		40.5	35.7	23.8	59.5	23.8	16.7
	Private	4	75.0	25.0	0.0		50.0	25.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
Karna-taka	Total	18	94.4	0.0	5.6	93.07	88.9	0.0	11.1	77.8	0.0	22.2
	Rural	10	100.0	0.0	0.0		90.0	0.0	10.0	90.0	0.0	10.0
	Urban	8	87.5	0.0	12.5		87.5	0.0	12.5	62.5	0.0	37.5
	Govt.	13	100.0	0.0	0.0		100.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	23.1
	Private	5	80.0	0.0	20.0		60.0	0.0	40.0	80.0	0.0	20.0

Table A3.16 (Contd.): Number of Primary Schools having Electricity, Library Books and Sports material Facilities

State	Area/ Management	Total No. of primary schools	Electricity			% schools having electricity	Library Books			Sports Material		
			Available	Irregular	Not available		Available	Available but mostly not used	Not available	Available	Available but mostly not used	Not available
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Kerala	Total	101	92.1	6.9	1.0	85.66	94.1	4.0	2.0	49.5	8.9	41.6
	Rural	76	92.1	7.9	0.0		94.7	2.6	2.6	50.0	7.9	42.1
	Urban	25	92.0	4.0	4.0		92.0	8.0	0.0	48.0	12.0	40.0
	Govt.	34	97.1	2.9	0.0		94.1	2.9	2.9	44.1	8.8	47.1
	Private	67	89.6	9.0	1.5		94.0	4.5	1.5	52.2	9.0	38.8
Madhya Pradesh	Total	24	25.0	12.5	62.5	10.62	37.5	33.3	29.2	20.8	37.5	41.7
	Rural	20	10.0	15.0	75.0		40.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	50.0
	Urban	4	100.0	0.0	0.0		25.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	75.0	0.0
	Govt.	24	25.0	12.5	62.5		37.5	33.3	29.2	20.8	37.5	41.7
	Private	0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajas-than	Total	24	16.7	0.0	83.3	15.54	12.5	16.7	70.8	29.2	16.7	54.2
	Rural	20	10.0	0.0	90.0		10.0	15.0	75.0	20.0	15.0	65.0
	Urban	4	50.0	0.0	50.0		25.0	25.0	50.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
	Govt.	22	9.1	0.0	90.9		13.6	18.2	68.2	27.3	18.2	54.5
	Private	2	100.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
Uttar	Total	130	37.7	19.2	43.1	32.28	75.4	7.7	16.9	62.3	3.8	33.8

Pradesh	Rural	98	31.6	22.4	45.9		79.6	7.1	13.3	63.3	3.1	33.7
	Urban	32	56.3	9.4	34.4		62.5	9.4	28.1	59.4	6.3	34.4
	Govt.	102	29.4	22.5	48.0		78.4	8.8	12.7	57.8	4.9	37.3
	Private	28	67.9	7.1	25.0		64.3	3.6	32.1	78.6	0.0	21.4
Uttarakhand	Total	27	74.1	0.0	25.9	43.55	55.6	0.0	44.4	55.6	3.7	40.7
	Rural	19	73.7	0.0	26.3		57.9	0.0	42.1	57.9	5.3	36.8
	Urban	8	75.0	0.0	25.0		50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
	Govt.	18	83.3	0.0	16.7		61.1	0.0	38.9	55.6	5.6	38.9
	Private	9	55.6	0.0	44.4		44.4	0.0	55.6	55.6	0.0	44.4
Total	Total	628	41.7	18.6	39.6	NA	57.6	16.6	25.8	46.3	15.8	37.9
	Rural	488	34.8	21.5	43.6		56.1	17.8	26.0	44.9	16.2	38.9
	Urban	140	65.7	8.6	25.7		62.9	12.1	25.0	51.4	14.3	34.3
	Govt.	500	33.0	20.8	46.2		53.0	19.2	27.8	43.0	17.6	39.4
	Private	128	75.8	10.2	14.1		75.8	6.3	18.0	59.4	8.6	32.0

Table A3.17: Number of Upper Primary Schools having Electricity, Library Books and Sports material Facilities

State	Area/Management	Total No. of upper primary schools	Electricity			Library Books			Sports Material		
			Available	Irregular	Not available	Available	Available but mostly not used	Not available	Available	Available but mostly not used	Not available
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assam	Total	46	32.6	21.7	45.7	30.4	17.4	52.2	43.5	15.2	41.3
	Rural	30	26.7	20.0	53.3	20.0	13.3	66.7	43.3	13.3	43.3
	Urban	16	43.8	25.0	31.3	50.0	25.0	25.0	43.8	18.8	37.5
	Govt.	41	36.6	19.5	43.9	34.1	12.2	53.7	41.5	14.6	43.9
	Private	5	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	60.0	20.0	20.0
Bihar	Total	44	13.6	29.5	56.8	65.9	22.7	11.4	68.2	18.2	13.6
	Rural	30	10.0	26.7	63.3	56.7	26.7	16.7	66.7	20.0	13.3
	Urban	14	21.4	35.7	42.9	85.7	14.3	0.0	71.4	14.3	14.3
	Govt.	43	14.0	30.2	55.8	65.1	23.3	11.6	67.4	18.6	14.0
	Private	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	Total	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	6.3	6.3	31.3	31.3	37.5
	Rural	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	40.0
	Urban	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	16.7	33.3	33.3	33.3
	Govt.	15	100.0	0.0	0.0	93.3	6.7	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3
	Private	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Haryana	Total	17	47.1	47.1	5.9	82.4	11.8	5.9	70.6	11.8	17.6
	Rural	11	18.2	72.7	9.1	81.8	18.2	0.0	63.6	18.2	18.2

	Urban	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	16.7
	Govt.	13	30.8	61.5	7.7	84.6	15.4	0.0	76.9	15.4	7.7
	Private	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	55	23.6	25.5	50.9	40.0	25.5	34.5	54.5	14.5	30.9
	Rural	42	14.3	28.6	57.1	38.1	28.6	33.3	45.2	16.7	38.1
	Urban	13	53.8	15.4	30.8	46.2	15.4	38.5	84.6	7.7	7.7
	Govt.	45	11.1	26.7	62.2	31.1	28.9	40.0	44.4	17.8	37.8
	Private	10	80.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	Total	26	23.1	15.4	61.5	69.2	23.1	7.7	84.6	7.7	7.7
	Rural	20	10.0	20.0	70.0	65.0	30.0	5.0	85.0	5.0	10.0
	Urban	6	66.7	0.0	33.3	83.3	0.0	16.7	83.3	16.7	0.0
	Govt.	22	9.1	18.2	72.7	68.2	27.3	4.5	86.4	4.5	9.1
	Private	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	.0
Karnataka	Total	37	97.3	0.0	2.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.0	2.7
	Rural	26	96.2	0.0	3.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.0	3.8
	Urban	11	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	Govt.	21	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	95.2	0.0	4.8
	Private	16	93.8	0.0	6.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Table A3.17(Contd.): Number of Upper Primary Schools having Electricity, Library Books and Sports material Facilities

State	Area/Management	Total No. of upper primary schools	Electricity			Library Books			Sports Material		
			Available	Irregular	Not available	Available	Available but mostly not used	Not available	Available	Available but mostly not used	Not available
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Kerala	Total	67	98.5	1.5	0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0	83.6	6.0	10.4
	Rural	44	97.7	2.3	0.0	95.5	4.5	0.0	79.5	6.8	13.6
	Urban	23	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	91.3	4.3	4.3
	Govt.	21	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	76.2	9.5	14.3
	Private	46	97.8	2.2	0.0	95.7	4.3	0.0	87.0	4.3	8.7
Madhya Pradesh	Total	14	35.7	14.3	50.0	42.9	35.7	21.4	21.4	35.7	42.9
	Rural	10	20.0	20.0	60.0	50.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	40.0
	Urban	4	75.0	.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0
	Govt.	11	18.2	18.2	63.6	36.4	45.5	18.2	9.1	45.5	45.5
	Private	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	33.3
Rajasthan	Total	14	42.9	14.3	42.9	35.7	28.6	35.7	28.6	50.0	21.4
	Rural	10	20.0	20.0	60.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	0.0
	Urban	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	75.0

	Govt.	13	38.5	15.4	46.2	38.5	30.8	30.8	30.8	53.8	15.4
	Private	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	76	43.4	21.1	35.5	72.4	9.2	18.4	60.5	6.6	32.9
	Rural	52	34.6	28.8	36.5	73.1	7.7	19.2	63.5	5.8	30.8
	Urban	24	62.5	4.2	33.3	70.8	12.5	16.7	54.2	8.3	37.5
	Govt.	56	39.3	17.9	42.9	71.4	10.7	17.9	55.4	8.9	35.7
	Private	20	55.0	30.0	15.0	75.0	5.0	20.0	75.0	0.0	25.0
Uttarakhand	Total	14	92.9	0.0	7.1	64.3	0.0	35.7	64.3	0.0	35.7
	Rural	10	90.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	40.0
	Urban	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0
	Govt.	5	80.0	0.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	40.0
	Private	9	100.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	33.3
Total	Total	426	52.3	16.4	31.2	67.6	13.8	18.5	64.1	12.4	23.5
	Rural	295	44.1	19.7	36.3	64.1	15.3	20.7	62.4	13.2	24.4
	Urban	131	71.0	9.2	19.8	75.6	10.7	13.7	67.9	10.7	21.4
	Govt.	306	39.9	19.3	40.8	62.1	17.0	20.9	57.2	16.0	26.8
	Private	120	84.2	9.2	6.7	81.7	5.8	12.5	81.7	3.3	15.0

Appendix – Chapter 4

Table A4.1: Number of Teachers in Sampled Schools (Rural)

State	Category of Teachers	Number of Teachers in Primary Schools				Number of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Total		Muslim		Total		Muslim	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Assam	Total	155	34	114	22	183	49	106	20
	Regular	130	22	98	15	166	43	92	17
	Contract & Community Paid	25	12	16	7	17	6	14	3
Bihar	Total	264	117	126	51	227	84	127	48
	Regular	74	23	38	9	106	21	69	8
	Contract & Community Paid	190	94	88	42	121	63	58	40
Gujarat	Total	89	51	53	31	83	41	41	17
	Regular	88	50	53	31	77	38	38	16
	Contract & Community Paid	1	1	0	0	6	3	3	1
Haryana	Total	106	4	32	0	77	10	23	2
	Regular	78	2	29	0	49	4	18	0
	Contract & Community Paid	28	2	3	0	28	6	5	2
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	116	31	82	20	226	86	135	39
	Regular	56	14	36	8	161	59	84	21
	Contract & Community Paid	60	17	46	12	65	27	51	18
Jharkhand	Total	133	28	83	12	116	37	37	8
	Regular	32	7	18	2	55	16	15	3
	Contract & Community Paid	101	21	65	10	61	21	22	5

Karnataka	Total	35	28	6	5	196	153	21	17
	Regular	34	27	6	5	191	149	20	16
	Contract & Community Paid	1	1	0	0	5	4	1	1
Kerala	Total	491	333	164	91	798	493	161	47
	Regular	490	332	163	90	786	482	160	47
	Contract & Community Paid	1	1	1	1	12	11	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	Total	58	24	9	6	40	24	14	6
	Regular	50	22	8	5	39	23	14	6
	Contract & Community Paid	8	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Rajasthan	Total	34	5	13	0	36	5	4	0
	Regular	20	5	3	0	34	5	4	0
	Contract & Community Paid	14	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	405	210	119	50	195	89	63	23
	Regular	212	116	54	28	164	72	50	18
	Contract & Community Paid	193	94	65	22	31	17	13	5
Uttarakhand	Total	111	65	37	22	95	56	33	13
	Regular	86	55	13	6	43	34	4	3
	Contract & Community Paid	25	10	24	16	52	22	29	10
Total	Total	1997	930	838	310	2272	1127	765	240
	Regular	1350	675	519	199	1871	946	568	155
	Contract & Community	647	255	319	111	401	181	197	85

Table A4.2: Number of Teachers in Sampled Schools (Urban)

State	Category of Teachers	Number of Teachers in Primary Schools				Number of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Total		Muslim		Total		Muslim	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Assam	Total	97	62	27	14	147	61	52	17
	Regular	83	56	16	11	140	57	52	17
	Contract & Community Paid	14	6	11	3	7	4	0	0
Bihar	Total	79	54	36	24	178	125	55	33
	Regular	50	34	23	15	124	88	44	26
	Contract & Community Paid	29	20	13	9	54	37	11	7
Gujarat	Total	35	21	18	10	59	36	27	18
	Regular	35	21	18	10	55	34	25	17
	Contract & Community Paid	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	1
Haryana	Total	35	26	2	1	86	31	53	20
	Regular	21	17	2	1	60	26	37	17
	Contract & Community Paid	14	9	0	0	26	5	16	3
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	76	58	27	24	165	119	108	71
	Regular	74	57	25	23	97	76	64	48
	Contract & Community Paid	2	1	2	1	68	43	44	23
Jharkhand	Total	41	31	12	7	80	64	16	15
	Regular	13	10	6	4	35	26	4	4
	Contract & Community Paid	28	21	6	3	45	38	12	11

Karnataka	Total	27	25	5	5	112	95	5	3
	Regular	26	24	5	5	103	87	5	3
	Contract & Community Paid	1	1	0	0	9	8	0	0
Kerala	Total	178	124	62	37	431	312	54	42
	Regular	177	123	62	37	431	312	54	42
	Contract & Community Paid	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Total	30	18	4	4	36	26	7	5
	Regular	30	18	4	4	27	19	7	5
	Contract & Community Paid	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	0
Rajasthan	Total	8	4	1	0	25	5	5	0
	Regular	8	4	1	0	21	5	3	0
	Contract & Community Paid	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	165	115	52	29	138	69	54	32
	Regular	103	66	32	14	133	66	53	31
	Contract & Community Paid	62	49	20	15	5	3	1	1
Uttarakhand	Total	20	14	6	4	21	17	6	6
	Regular	9	7	4	4	14	13	5	5
	Contract & Community Paid	11	7	2	0	7	4	1	1
Total	Total	791	552	252	159	1478	960	442	262
	Regular	629	437	198	128	1240	809	353	215
	Contract & Community	162	115	54	31	238	151	89	47

Table A4.3: Number of Teachers in Sampled Schools (Government)

State	Category of Teachers	Number of Teachers in Primary Schools				Number of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Total		Muslim		Total		Muslim	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Assam	Total	243	90	135	33	291	92	139	30
	Regular	208	75	111	25	267	82	125	27
	Contract & Community Paid	35	15	24	8	24	10	14	3
Bihar	Total	328	159	157	72	390	203	175	80
	Regular	110	46	56	21	219	105	108	34
	Contract & Community Paid	218	113	101	51	171	98	67	46
Gujarat	Total	124	72	71	41	139	76	68	35
	Regular	123	71	71	41	129	71	63	33
	Contract & Community Paid	1	1	0	0	10	5	5	2
Haryana	Total	133	22	34	1	101	16	32	3
	Regular	91	11	31	1	59	8	21	0
	Contract & Community Paid	42	11	3	0	42	8	11	3
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	126	52	92	38	248	118	160	74
	Regular	83	41	56	28	195	92	117	54
	Contract & Community Paid	43	11	36	10	53	26	43	20
Jharkhand	Total	141	33	89	16	127	45	38	9
	Regular	40	12	24	6	66	24	16	4
	Contract & Community Paid	101	21	65	10	61	21	22	5

Karnataka	Total	38	30	6	5	137	101	5	2
	Regular	37	29	6	5	135	100	5	2
	Contract & Community Paid	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Kerala	Total	205	133	75	46	329	197	59	25
	Regular	204	132	74	45	327	195	59	25
	Contract & Community Paid	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Total	88	42	13	10	43	25	8	4
	Regular	80	40	12	9	40	23	8	4
	Contract & Community Paid	8	2	1	1	3	2	0	0
Rajasthan	Total	38	9	12	0	54	10	4	0
	Regular	27	9	3	0	52	10	4	0
	Contract & Community Paid	11	0	9	0	2	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	403	226	104	45	168	81	57	22
	Regular	236	138	52	27	163	78	55	21
	Contract & Community Paid	167	88	52	18	5	3	2	1
Uttarakhand	Total	74	43	22	16	38	12	29	4
	Regular	60	38	13	9	13	12	5	4
	Contract & Community Paid	14	5	9	7	25	0	24	0
Total	Total	1941	911	810	323	2065	976	774	288
	Regular	1299	642	509	217	1665	800	586	208
	Contract & Community	642	269	301	106	400	176	188	80

Table A4.4: Number of Teachers in Sampled Schools (Private)

State	Category of Teachers	Number of Teachers in Primary Schools				Number of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Total		Muslim		Total		Muslim	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Assam	Total	9	6	6	3	39	18	19	7
	Regular	5	3	3	1	39	18	19	7
	Contract & Community Paid	4	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
Bihar	Total	15	12	5	3	15	6	7	1
	Regular	14	11	5	3	11	4	5	0
	Contract & Community Paid	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	1
Gujarat	Total	.	.	.	.	3	1	0	0
	Regular	.	.	.	.	3	1	0	0
	Contract & Community Paid	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0
Haryana	Total	8	8	0	0	62	25	44	19
	Regular	8	8	0	0	50	22	34	17
	Contract & Community Paid	0	0	0	0	12	3	10	2
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	66	37	17	6	143	87	83	36
	Regular	47	30	5	3	63	43	31	15
	Contract & Community Paid	19	7	12	3	80	44	52	21
Jharkhand	Total	33	26	6	3	69	56	15	14
	Regular	5	5	0	0	24	18	3	3
	Contract & Community Paid	28	21	6	3	45	38	12	11

Karnataka	Total	24	23	5	5	171	147	21	18
	Regular	23	22	5	5	159	136	20	17
	Contract & Community Paid	1	1	0	0	12	11	1	1
Kerala	Total	464	324	151	82	900	608	156	64
	Regular	463	323	151	82	890	599	155	64
	Contract & Community Paid	1	1	0	0	10	9	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	Total	.	.	.	.	33	25	13	7
	Regular	.	.	.	.	26	19	13	7
	Contract & Community Paid	.	.	.	.	7	6	0	0
Rajasthan	Total	4	0	2	0	7	0	5	0
	Regular	1	0	1	0	3	0	3	0
	Contract & Community Paid	3	0	1	0	4	0	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	167	99	67	34	165	77	60	33
	Regular	79	44	34	15	134	60	48	28
	Contract & Community Paid	88	55	33	19	31	17	12	5
Uttarakhand	Total	57	36	21	10	78	61	10	15
	Regular	35	24	4	1	44	35	4	4
	Contract & Community Paid	22	12	17	9	34	26	6	11
Total	Total	847	571	280	146	1685	1111	433	214
	Regular	680	470	208	110	1446	955	335	162
	Contract & Community	167	101	72	36	239	156	98	52

Table A4.5: Number of Teachers in all Sampled Schools

State	Category of Teachers	Number of Teachers in Primary Schools				Number of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Total		Muslim		Total		Muslim	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Assam	Total	252	96	141	36	330	110	158	37
	Regular	213	78	114	26	306	100	144	34
	Contract & Community Paid	39	18	27	10	24	10	14	3
Bihar	Total	343	171	162	75	405	209	182	81
	Regular	124	57	61	24	230	109	113	34
	Contract & Community Paid	219	114	101	51	175	100	69	47
Gujarat	Total	124	72	71	41	142	77	68	35
	Regular	123	71	71	41	132	72	63	33
	Contract & Community Paid	1	1	0	0	10	5	5	2
Haryana	Total	141	30	34	1	163	41	76	22
	Regular	99	19	31	1	109	30	55	17
	Contract & Community Paid	42	11	3	0	54	11	21	5
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	192	89	109	44	391	205	243	110
	Regular	130	71	61	31	258	135	148	69
	Contract & Community Paid	62	18	48	13	133	70	95	41
Jharkhand	Total	174	59	95	19	196	101	53	23
	Regular	45	17	24	6	90	42	19	7
	Contract & Community Paid	129	42	71	13	106	59	34	16

Karnataka	Total	62	53	11	10	308	248	26	20
	Regular	60	51	11	10	294	236	25	19
	Contract & Community Paid	2	2	0	0	14	12	1	1
Kerala	Total	669	457	226	128	1229	805	215	89
	Regular	667	455	225	127	1217	794	214	89
	Contract & Community Paid	2	2	1	1	12	11	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	Total	88	42	13	10	76	50	21	11
	Regular	80	40	12	9	66	42	21	11
	Contract & Community Paid	8	2	1	1	10	8	0	0
Rajasthan	Total	42	9	14	0	61	10	9	0
	Regular	28	9	4	0	55	10	7	0
	Contract & Community Paid	14	0	10	0	6	0	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	570	325	171	79	333	158	117	55
	Regular	315	182	86	42	297	138	103	49
	Contract & Community Paid	255	143	85	37	36	20	14	6
Uttarakhand	Total	131	79	43	26	116	73	39	19
	Regular	95	62	17	10	57	47	9	8
	Contract & Community Paid	36	17	26	16	59	26	30	11
Total	Total	2788	1482	1090	469	3750	2087	1207	502
	Regular	1979	1112	717	327	3111	1755	921	370
	Contract & Community	809	370	373	142	639	332	286	132

Table A4.6: Educational Qualification of Teachers

Area: Rural

State	Educational Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				Number	%			Number	%
Assam	Total	114	41	155	100.0	106	77	183	100.0
	Secondary	37	23	60	38.7	8	6	14	7.7
	Hr. Secondary	57	14	71	45.8	44	34	78	42.6
	Graduate &	20	4	24	15.5	53	37	90	49.2
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	0.5
Bihar	Total	126	138	264	100.0	127	100	227	100.0
	Secondary	19	27	46	17.4	19	13	32	14.1
	Hr. Secondary	81	77	158	59.8	66	41	107	47.1
	Graduate &	26	34	60	22.7	42	46	88	38.8
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Gujarat	Total	53	36	89	100.0	41	42	83	100.0
	Secondary	43	19	62	69.7	32	16	48	57.8
	Hr. Secondary	10	8	18	20.2	3	7	10	12.0
	Graduate &	0	9	9	10.1	6	19	25	30.1
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Haryana	Total	32	74	106	100.0	23	54	77	100.0
	Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	1.3

	Hr. Secondary	4	4	8	7.5	2	1	3	3.9
	Graduate &	27	70	97	91.5	21	52	73	94.8
	Others	1	0	1	0.9	0	0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	82	34	116	100.0	135	91	226	100.0
	Secondary	5	2	7	6.0	13	5	18	8.0
	Hr. Secondary	50	16	66	56.9	70	23	93	41.2
	Graduate &	27	16	43	37.1	52	63	115	50.9
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Total	83	50	133	100.0	37	79	116	100.0
	Secondary	6	8	14	10.5	3	17	20	17.2
	Hr. Secondary	34	15	49	36.8	9	11	20	17.2
	Graduate &	41	27	68	51.1	25	51	76	65.5
	Others	2	0	2	1.5	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Total	6	29	35	100.0	21	175	196	100.0
	Secondary	3	11	14	40.0	7	19	26	13.3
	Hr. Secondary	0	13	13	37.1	8	95	103	52.6
	Graduate &	3	5	8	22.9	6	61	67	34.2
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0

Table A4.6 (Contd.): Educational Qualification of Teachers

Area: Rural

State	Educational Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				Number	%			Number	%
Kerala	Total	164	327	491	100.0	161	637	798	100.0
	Secondary	65	70	135	27.5	60	147	207	25.9
	Hr. Secondary	62	152	214	43.6	43	175	218	27.3
	Graduate &	34	105	139	28.3	54	297	351	44.0
	Others	3	0	3	0.6	4	18	22	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	Total	9	49	58	100.0	14	26	40	100.0
	Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	3	16	19	32.8	2	0	2	5.0
	Graduate &	6	33	39	67.2	12	26	38	95.0
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Total	13	21	34	100.0	4	32	36	100.0
	Secondary	5	0	5	14.7	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	6	7	13	38.2	1	5	6	16.7
	Graduate &	2	14	16	47.1	3	27	30	83.3
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0

Uttar Pradesh	Total	119	286	405	100.0	63	132	195	100.0
	Secondary	9	8	17	4.2	1	3	4	2.1
	Hr. Secondary	16	35	51	12.6	9	12	21	10.8
	Graduate &	94	243	337	83.2	53	117	170	87.2
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttara-khand	Total	37	74	111	100.0	33	62	95	100.0
	Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	3	0	3	3.2
	Hr. Secondary	17	3	20	18.0	2	7	9	9.5
	Graduate &	20	71	91	82.0	12	55	67	70.5
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	16	0	16	16.8
Total	Total	838	1159	1997	100.0	765	1507	2272	100.0
	Secondary	192	168	360	18.0	146	227	373	16.4
	Hr. Secondary	340	360	700	35.1	259	411	670	29.5
	Graduate &	300	631	931	46.6	339	851	1190	52.4
	Others	6	0	6	0.3	21	18	39	1.7

Table A4.7: Educational Qualification of Teachers

Area: Urban

State	Educational Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				Number	%			Number	%
Assam	Total	27	70	97	100.0	52	95	147	100.0
	Secondary	1	42	43	44.3	6	7	13	8.8
	Hr. Secondary	19	21	40	41.2	22	22	44	29.9
	Graduate &	7	7	14	14.4	24	66	90	61.2
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Total	36	43	79	100.0	55	123	178	100.0
	Secondary	10	14	24	30.4	5	31	36	20.2
	Hr. Secondary	17	15	32	40.5	38	45	83	46.6
	Graduate &	9	14	23	29.1	12	47	59	33.1
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Gujarat	Total	18	17	35	100.0	27	32	59	100.0
	Secondary	14	15	29	82.9	19	15	34	57.6
	Hr. Secondary	2	1	3	8.6	4	2	6	10.2
	Graduate &	2	1	3	8.6	4	15	19	32.2
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Haryana	Total	2	33	35	100.0	53	33	86	100.0

	Secondary	0	1	1	2.9	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	0	10	10	28.6	0	0	0	0.0
	Graduate &	2	22	24	68.6	53	33	86	100.0
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	27	49	76	100.0	108	57	165	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Secondary	7	1	8	10.5	10	2	12	7.3
	Hr. Secondary	2	0	2	2.6	28	16	44	26.7
	Graduate &	16	47	63	82.9	68	38	106	64.2
	Others	2	1	3	3.9	2	1	3	1.8
	Total	12	29	41	100.0	16	64	80	100.0
Jharkhand	Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	11	2	13	16.3
	Hr. Secondary	4	18	22	53.7	1	17	18	22.5
	Graduate &	8	11	19	46.3	4	45	49	61.3
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	5	22	27	100.0	5	107	112	100.0
Karnataka	Secondary	0	8	8	29.6	0	36	36	32.1
	Hr. Secondary	2	8	10	37.0	4	37	41	36.6
	Graduate &	3	6	9	33.3	1	34	35	31.3
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0

Table A4.7 (Contd.): Educational Qualification of Teachers

Area: Urban

State	Educational Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				Number	%			Number	%
Kerala	Total	62	116	178	100.0	54	377	431	100.0
	Secondary	27	27	54	30.3	16	70	86	20.0
	Hr. Secondary	26	44	70	39.3	13	116	129	29.9
	Graduate &	6	45	51	28.7	24	190	214	49.7
	Others	3	0	3	1.7	1	1	2	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	Total	4	26	30	100.0	7	29	36	100.0
	Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	0	7	7	23.3	1	2	3	8.3
	Graduate &	4	19	23	76.7	6	27	33	91.7
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Total	1	7	8	100.0	5	20	25	100.0
	Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	4.0
	Hr. Secondary	0	2	2	25.0	0	9	9	36.0
	Graduate &	1	5	6	75.0	4	11	15	60.0

	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	52	113	165	100.0	54	84	138	100.0
	Secondary	2	6	8	4.8	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	9	15	24	14.5	4	4	8	5.8
	Graduate &	41	92	133	80.6	49	80	129	93.5
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	0.7
Uttara-khand	Total	6	14	20	100.0	6	15	21	100.0
	Secondary	1	0	1	5.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	1	0	1	5.0	2	1	3	14.3
	Graduate &	4	14	18	90.0	4	14	18	85.7
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	Total	252	539	791	100.0	442	1036	1478	100.0
	Secondary	62	114	176	22.3	68	163	231	15.6
	Hr. Secondary	82	141	223	28.2	117	271	388	26.3
	Graduate &	103	283	386	48.8	253	600	853	57.7
	Others	5	1	6	0.8	4	2	6	0.4

Table A4.8: Educational Qualification of Teachers

Management: Government

State	Educational Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				Number	%			Number	%
Assam	Total	135	108	243	100.0	139	152	291	100.0
	Secondary	36	63	99	40.7	13	13	26	8.9
	Hr. Secondary	73	34	107	44.0	58	47	105	36.1
	Graduate &	26	11	37	15.2	68	92	160	55.0
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Total	157	171	328	100.0	175	215	390	100.0
	Secondary	27	35	62	18.9	24	44	68	17.4
	Hr. Secondary	97	91	188	57.3	102	83	185	47.4
	Graduate &	33	45	78	23.8	49	88	137	35.1
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Gujarat	Total	71	53	124	100.0	68	71	139	100.0
	Secondary	57	34	91	73.4	51	31	82	59.0
	Hr. Secondary	12	9	21	16.9	7	9	16	11.5
	Graduate &	2	10	12	9.7	10	31	41	29.5
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0

Haryana	Total	34	99	133	100.0	32	69	101	100.0
	Secondary	0	1	1	0.8	0	1	1	1.0
	Hr. Secondary	4	9	13	9.8	2	1	3	3.0
	Graduate &	29	89	118	88.7	30	67	97	96.0
	Others	1	0	1	0.8	0	0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	92	34	126	100.0	160	88	248	100.0
	Secondary	11	3	14	11.1	18	5	23	9.3
	Hr. Secondary	46	11	57	45.2	72	22	94	37.9
	Graduate &	33	19	52	41.3	70	60	130	52.4
	Others	2	1	3	2.4	0	1	1	0.4
Jharkhand	Total	89	52	141	100.0	38	89	127	100.0
	Secondary	6	8	14	9.9	4	18	22	17.3
	Hr. Secondary	34	16	50	35.5	9	13	22	17.3
	Graduate &	47	28	75	53.2	25	58	83	65.4
	Others	2	0	2	1.4	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Total	6	32	38	100.0	5	132	137	100.0
	Secondary	3	11	14	36.8	1	27	28	20.4
	Hr. Secondary	0	14	14	36.8	2	62	64	46.7
	Graduate &	3	7	10	26.3	2	43	45	32.8
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0

Table A4.8 (Contd.): Educational Qualification of Teachers

Management: Government

State	Educational Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				Number	%			Number	%
Kerala	Total	75	130	205	100.0	59	270	329	100.0
	Secondary	29	28	57	27.8	19	45	64	19.5
	Hr. Secondary	29	63	92	44.9	19	126	145	44.1
	Graduate &	17	39	56	27.3	19	96	115	35.0
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	2	3	5	1.5
Madhya Pradesh	Total	13	75	88	100.0	8	35	43	100.0
	Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	3	23	26	29.5	1	0	1	2.3
	Graduate &	10	52	62	70.5	7	35	42	97.7
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Total	12	26	38	100.0	4	50	54	100.0
	Secondary	5	0	5	13.2	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	6	9	15	39.5	1	13	14	25.9

	Graduate &	1	17	18	47.4	3	37	40	74.1
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	104	299	403	100.0	57	111	168	100.0
	Secondary	9	13	22	5.5	1	1	2	1.2
	Hr. Secondary	14	44	58	14.4	9	14	23	13.7
	Graduate &	81	242	323	80.1	47	96	143	85.1
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttara-khand	Total	22	52	74	100.0	29	9	38	100.0
	Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	2	5.3
	Hr. Secondary	9	1	10	13.5	4	1	5	13.2
	Graduate &	13	51	64	86.5	7	8	15	39.5
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	16	0	16	42.1
Total	Total	810	1131	1941	100.0	774	1291	2065	100.0
	Secondary	183	196	379	19.5	133	185	318	15.4
	Hr. Secondary	327	324	651	33.5	286	391	677	32.8
	Graduate &	295	610	905	46.6	337	711	1048	50.8
	Others	5	1	6	0.3	18	4	22	1.1

Table A4.9: Educational Qualification of Teachers

Management: Private

State	Educational Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				Number	%			Number	%
Assam	Total	6	3	9	100.0	19	20	39	100.0
	Secondary	2	2	4	44.4	1	0	1	2.6
	Hr. Secondary	3	1	4	44.4	8	9	17	43.6
	Graduate &	1	0	1	11.1	9	11	20	51.3
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	2.6
Bihar	Total	5	10	15	100.0	7	8	15	100.0
	Secondary	2	6	8	53.3	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	1	1	2	13.3	2	3	5	33.3
	Graduate &	2	3	5	33.3	5	5	10	66.7
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Gujarat	Total	.	.	.	.	0	3	3	100.0
	Secondary	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0.0
	Graduate &	.	.	.	.	0	3	3	100.0

	Others	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0.0
Haryana	Total	0	8	8	100.0	44	18	62	100.0
	Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	0	5	5	62.5	0	0	0	0.0
	Graduate &	0	3	3	37.5	44	18	62	100.0
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	17	49	66	100.0	83	60	143	100.0
	Secondary	1	0	1	1.5	5	2	7	4.9
	Hr. Secondary	6	5	11	16.7	26	17	43	30.1
	Graduate &	10	44	54	81.8	50	41	91	63.6
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	2	1.4
Jharkhand	Total	6	27	33	100.0	15	54	69	100.0
	Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	10	1	11	15.9
	Hr. Secondary	4	17	21	63.6	1	15	16	23.2
	Graduate &	2	10	12	36.4	4	38	42	60.9
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Total	5	19	24	100.0	21	150	171	100.0
	Secondary	0	8	8	33.3	6	28	34	19.9
	Hr. Secondary	2	7	9	37.5	10	70	80	46.8
	Graduate &	3	4	7	29.2	5	52	57	33.3
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0

Table A4.9 (Contd.): Educational Qualification of Teachers

Management: Private

State	Educational Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				Number	%			Number	%
Kerala	Total	151	313	464	100.0	156	744	900	100.0
	Secondary	63	69	132	28.4	57	172	229	25.4
	Hr. Secondary	59	133	192	41.4	37	165	202	22.4
	Graduate &	23	111	134	28.9	59	391	450	50.0
	Others	6	0	6	1.3	3	16	19	2.1
Madhya Pradesh	Total	.	.	.	.	13	20	33	100.0
	Secondary	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	12.1
	Graduate &	.	.	.	.	11	18	29	87.9
	Others	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Total	2	2	4	100.0	5	2	7	100.0
	Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	14.3

	Hr. Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	14.3
	Graduate &	2	2	4	100.0	4	1	5	71.4
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	67	100	167	100.0	60	105	165	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	Secondary	2	1	3	1.8	0	2	2	1.2
	Hr. Secondary	11	6	17	10.2	4	2	6	3.6
	Graduate &	54	93	147	88.0	55	101	156	94.5
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	0.6
	Total	21	36	57	100.0	10	68	78	100.0
Uttara-khand	Secondary	1	0	1	1.8	1	0	1	1.3
	Hr. Secondary	9	2	11	19.3	0	7	7	9.0
	Graduate &	11	34	45	78.9	9	61	70	89.7
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	280	567	847	100.0	433	1252	1685	100.0
Total	Secondary	71	86	157	18.5	81	205	286	17.0
	Hr. Secondary	95	177	272	32.1	90	291	381	22.6
	Graduate &	108	304	412	48.6	255	740	995	59.1
	Others	6	0	6	0.7	7	16	23	1.4

Table A4.10: Educational Qualification of Teachers in all Sampled Schools

Area/Management: Total

State	Educational Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				Number	%			Number	%
Assam	Total	141	111	252	100.0	158	172	330	100.0
	Secondary	38	65	103	40.9	14	13	27	8.2
	Hr. Secondary	76	35	111	44.0	66	56	122	37.0
	Graduate &	27	11	38	15.1	77	103	180	54.5
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	0.3
Bihar	Total	162	181	343	100.0	182	223	405	100.0
	Secondary	29	41	70	20.4	24	44	68	16.8
	Hr. Secondary	98	92	190	55.4	104	86	190	46.9
	Graduate &	35	48	83	24.2	54	93	147	36.3
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Gujarat	Total	71	53	124	100.0	68	74	142	100.0
	Secondary	57	34	91	73.4	51	31	82	57.7
	Hr. Secondary	12	9	21	16.9	7	9	16	11.3

	Graduate &	2	10	12	9.7	10	34	44	31.0
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Haryana	Total	34	107	141	100.0	76	87	163	100.0
	Secondary	0	1	1	0.7	0	1	1	0.6
	Hr. Secondary	4	14	18	12.8	2	1	3	1.8
	Graduate &	29	92	121	85.8	74	85	159	97.5
	Others	1	0	1	0.7	0	0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	109	83	192	100.0	243	148	391	100.0
	Secondary	12	3	15	7.8	23	7	30	7.7
	Hr. Secondary	52	16	68	35.4	98	39	137	35.0
	Graduate &	43	63	106	55.2	120	101	221	56.5
	Others	2	1	3	1.6	2	1	3	0.8
Jharkhand	Total	95	79	174	100.0	53	143	196	100.0
	Secondary	6	8	14	8.0	14	19	33	16.8
	Hr. Secondary	38	33	71	40.8	10	28	38	19.4
	Graduate &	49	38	87	50.0	29	96	125	63.8
	Others	2	0	2	1.1	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Total	11	51	62	100.0	26	282	308	100.0
	Secondary	3	19	22	35.5	7	55	62	20.1
	Hr. Secondary	2	21	23	37.1	12	132	144	46.8
	Graduate &	6	11	17	27.4	7	95	102	33.1
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0

Table A4.10 (Contd.): Educational Qualification of Teachers in all Sampled Schools

Area/Management: Total

State	Educational Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				Number	%			Number	%
Kerala	Total	226	443	669	100.0	215	1014	1229	100.0
	Secondary	92	97	189	28.3	76	217	293	23.8
	Hr. Secondary	88	196	284	42.5	56	291	347	28.2
	Graduate &	40	150	190	28.4	78	487	565	46.0
	Others	6	0	6	0.9	5	19	24	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	Total	13	75	88	100.0	21	55	76	100.0
	Secondary	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Hr. Secondary	3	23	26	29.5	3	2	5	6.6
	Graduate &	10	52	62	70.5	18	53	71	93.4
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Total	14	28	42	100.0	9	52	61	100.0

	Secondary	5	0	5	11.9	1	0	1	1.6
	Hr. Secondary	6	9	15	35.7	1	14	15	24.6
	Graduate &	3	19	22	52.4	7	38	45	73.8
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	171	399	570	100.0	117	216	333	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	Secondary	11	14	25	4.4	1	3	4	1.2
	Hr. Secondary	25	50	75	13.2	13	16	29	8.7
	Graduate &	135	335	470	82.5	102	197	299	89.8
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	0.3
	Total	43	88	131	100.0	39	77	116	100.0
Uttara-khand	Secondary	1	0	1	0.8	3	0	3	2.6
	Hr. Secondary	18	3	21	16.0	4	8	12	10.3
	Graduate &	24	85	109	83.2	16	69	85	73.3
	Others	0	0	0	0.0	16	0	16	13.8
	Total	1090	1698	2788	100.0	1207	2543	3750	100.0
Total	Secondary	254	282	536	19.2	214	390	604	16.1
	Hr. Secondary	422	501	923	33.1	376	682	1058	28.2
	Graduate &	403	914	1317	47.2	592	1451	2043	54.5
	Others	11	1	12	0.4	25	20	45	1.2

Table A4.11: Professional Qualification of Teachers

Area: Rural

State	Professional Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				No.	%			No.	%
Assam	Total	114	41	155	100.0	106	77	183	100.0
	Untrained	62	15	77	49.7	65	52	117	63.9
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	39	18	57	36.8	20	16	36	19.7
	B.Ed.	8	1	9	5.8	11	3	14	7.7
	Any Other	5	7	12	7.7	10	6	16	8.7
Bihar	Total	126	138	264	100.0	127	100	227	100.0
	Untrained	65	67	132	50.0	51	40	91	40.1
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	34	49	83	31.4	31	39	70	30.8
	B.Ed.	20	7	27	10.2	42	17	59	26.0
	Any Other	7	15	22	8.3	3	4	7	3.1
Gujarat	Total	53	36	89	100.0	41	42	83	100.0

	Untrained	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	1.2
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	53	25	78	87.6	36	27	63	75.9
	B.Ed.	0	8	8	9.0	3	10	13	15.7
	Any Other	0	3	3	3.4	1	5	6	7.2
	Total	32	74	106	100.0	23	54	77	100.0
Haryana	Untrained	0	1	1	0.9	0	5	5	6.5
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	27	47	74	69.8	10	19	29	37.7
	B.Ed.	5	26	31	29.2	12	27	39	50.6
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	1	3	4	5.2
	Total	82	34	116	100.0	135	91	226	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Untrained	47	15	62	53.4	73	31	104	46.0
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	18	12	30	25.9	32	23	55	24.3
	B.Ed.	14	7	21	18.1	18	33	51	22.6
	Any Other	3	0	3	2.6	12	4	16	7.1
	Total	83	50	133	100.0	37	79	116	100.0
Jharkhand	Untrained	43	21	64	48.1	9	22	31	26.7
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	21	17	38	28.6	10	36	46	39.7
	B.Ed.	16	3	19	14.3	15	12	27	23.3
	Any Other	3	9	12	9.0	3	9	12	10.3
	Total	6	29	35	100.0	21	175	196	100.0
Karnataka	Untrained	0	1	1	2.9	12	18	30	15.3
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	3	22	25	71.4	7	112	119	60.7
	B.Ed.	3	4	7	20.0	2	43	45	23.0
	Any Other	0	2	2	5.7	0	2	2	1.0

Table A4.11 (Contd.): Professional Qualification of Teachers

Area: Rural

State	Professional Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				No.	%			No.	%
Kerala	Total	164	327	491	100.0	161	637	798	100.0
	Untrained	5	5	10	2.0	18	29	47	5.9
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	108	215	323	65.8	64	243	307	38.5
	B.Ed.	17	61	78	15.9	39	266	305	38.2
	Any Other	34	46	80	16.3	40	99	139	17.4
Madhya Pradesh	Total	9	49	58	100.0	14	26	40	100.0
	Untrained	0	6	6	10.3	6	0	6	15.0
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	6	39	45	77.6	5	7	12	30.0
	B.Ed.	3	4	7	12.1	3	19	22	55.0

	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Total	13	21	34	100.0	4	32	36	100.0
	Untrained	9	1	10	29.4	0	2	2	5.6
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	2	12	14	41.2	2	7	9	25.0
	B.Ed.	2	8	10	29.4	2	23	25	69.4
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	119	286	405	100.0	63	132	195	100.0
	Untrained	56	115	171	42.2	21	27	48	24.6
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	51	62	113	27.9	27	47	74	37.9
	B.Ed.	11	48	59	14.6	9	46	55	28.2
	Any Other	1	61	62	15.3	6	12	18	9.2
Uttarakhand	Total	37	74	111	100.0	33	62	95	100.0
	Untrained	14	19	33	29.7	28	28	56	58.9
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	11	23	34	30.6	4	8	12	12.6
	B.Ed.	5	29	34	30.6	1	26	27	28.4
	Any Other	7	3	10	9.0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	Total	838	1159	1997	100.0	765	1507	2272	100.0
	Untrained	301	266	567	28.4	284	254	538	23.7
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	373	541	914	45.8	248	584	832	36.6
	B.Ed.	104	206	310	15.5	157	525	682	30.0
	Any Other	60	146	206	10.3	76	144	220	9.7

Table A4.12: Professional Qualification of Teachers

Area: Urban

State	Professional Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				No.	%			No.	%
Assam	Total	27	70	97	100.0	52	95	147	100.0
	Untrained	13	21	34	35.1	24	59	83	56.5
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	5	47	52	53.6	18	8	26	17.7
	B.Ed.	8	0	8	8.2	5	11	16	10.9
	Any Other	1	2	3	3.1	5	17	22	15.0
Bihar	Total	36	43	79	100.0	55	123	178	100.0
	Untrained	20	6	26	32.9	12	23	35	19.7
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	10	27	37	46.8	17	88	105	59.0
	B.Ed.	4	1	5	6.3	25	5	30	16.9

	Any Other	2	9	11	13.9	1	7	8	4.5
Gujarat	Total	18	17	35	100.0	27	32	59	100.0
	Untrained	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	18	14	32	91.4	23	16	39	66.1
	B.Ed.	0	1	1	2.9	2	13	15	25.4
	Any Other	0	2	2	5.7	2	3	5	8.5
Haryana	Total	2	33	35	100.0	53	33	86	100.0
	Untrained	0	8	8	22.9	13	9	22	25.6
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	2	12	14	40.0	13	9	22	25.6
	B.Ed.	0	13	13	37.1	25	9	34	39.5
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	2	6	8	9.3
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	27	49	76	100.0	108	57	165	100.0
	Untrained	9	17	26	34.2	61	32	93	56.4
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	6	2	8	10.5	9	4	13	7.9
	B.Ed.	7	30	37	48.7	32	21	53	32.1
	Any Other	5	0	5	6.6	6	0	6	3.6
Jharkhand	Total	12	29	41	100.0	16	64	80	100.0
	Untrained	6	21	27	65.9	5	34	39	48.8
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	5	6	11	26.8	1	13	14	17.5
	B.Ed.	1	2	3	7.3	0	14	14	17.5
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	10	3	13	16.3
Karnataka	Total	5	22	27	100.0	5	107	112	100.0
	Untrained	0	2	2	7.4	1	2	3	2.7
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	1	14	15	55.6	1	72	73	65.2
	B.Ed.	2	5	7	25.9	3	33	36	32.1
	Any Other	2	1	3	11.1	0	0	0	0.0

Table A4.12 (Contd.): Professional Qualification of Teachers

Area: Urban

State	Professional Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				No.	%			No.	%
Kerala	Total	62	116	178	100.0	54	377	431	100.0
	Untrained	4	0	4	2.2	3	15	18	4.2
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	32	73	105	59.0	22	178	200	46.4
	B.Ed.	2	36	38	21.3	19	164	183	42.5
	Any Other	24	7	31	17.4	10	20	30	7.0
Madhya	Total	4	26	30	100.0	7	29	36	100.0
	Untrained	0	0	0	0.0	0	9	9	25.0

Pradesh	Diploma/BTC/JBT	0	10	10	33.3	1	3	4	11.1
	B.Ed.	4	16	20	66.7	6	17	23	63.9
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Total	1	7	8	100.0	5	20	25	100.0
	Untrained	0	0	0	0.0	3	2	5	20.0
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	0	6	6	75.0	0	10	10	40.0
	B.Ed.	1	0	1	12.5	2	8	10	40.0
	Any Other	0	1	1	12.5	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	52	113	165	100.0	54	84	138	100.0
	Untrained	28	37	65	39.4	15	10	25	18.1
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	16	37	53	32.1	29	23	52	37.7
	B.Ed.	5	25	30	18.2	10	50	60	43.5
	Any Other	3	14	17	10.3	0	1	1	0.7
Uttara-khand	Total	6	14	20	100.0	6	15	21	100.0
	Untrained	1	5	6	30.0	1	2	3	14.3
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	1	3	4	20.0	3	5	8	38.1
	B.Ed.	0	6	6	30.0	2	8	10	47.6
	Any Other	4	0	4	20.0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	Total	252	539	791	100.0	442	1036	1478	100.0
	Untrained	81	117	198	25.0	138	197	335	22.7
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	96	251	347	43.9	137	429	566	38.3
	B.Ed.	34	135	169	21.4	131	353	484	32.7
	Any Other	41	36	77	9.7	36	57	93	6.3

Table A4.13: Professional Qualification of Teachers

Management: Government

State	Professional Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				No.	%			No.	%
Assam	Total	135	108	243	100.0	139	152	291	100.0
	Untrained	69	34	103	42.4	72	92	164	56.4
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	44	65	109	44.9	38	23	61	21.0
	B.Ed.	16	1	17	7.0	14	14	28	9.6
	Any Other	6	8	14	5.8	15	23	38	13.1
Bihar	Total	157	171	328	100.0	175	215	390	100.0
	Untrained	83	72	155	47.3	63	63	126	32.3

	Diploma/BTC/JBT	43	76	119	36.3	43	119	162	41.5
	B.Ed.	24	8	32	9.8	65	22	87	22.3
	Any Other	7	15	22	6.7	4	11	15	3.8
Gujarat	Total	71	53	124	100.0	68	71	139	100.0
	Untrained	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	0.7
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	71	39	110	88.7	59	43	102	73.4
	B.Ed.	0	9	9	7.3	5	20	25	18.0
	Any Other	0	5	5	4.0	3	8	11	7.9
Haryana	Total	34	99	133	100.0	32	69	101	100.0
	Untrained	0	1	1	0.8	0	3	3	3.0
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	29	59	88	66.2	10	27	37	36.6
	B.Ed.	5	39	44	33.1	21	31	52	51.5
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	1	8	9	8.9
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	92	34	126	100.0	160	88	248	100.0
	Untrained	44	10	54	42.9	75	28	103	41.5
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	24	14	38	30.2	36	23	59	23.8
	B.Ed.	16	10	26	20.6	33	33	66	26.6
	Any Other	8	0	8	6.3	16	4	20	8.1
Jharkhand	Total	89	52	141	100.0	38	89	127	100.0
	Untrained	43	21	64	45.4	9	22	31	24.4
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	26	18	44	31.2	11	45	56	44.1
	B.Ed.	17	4	21	14.9	15	13	28	22.0
	Any Other	3	9	12	8.5	3	9	12	9.4
Karnataka	Total	6	32	38	100.0	5	132	137	100.0
	Untrained	0	1	1	2.6	2	4	6	4.4
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	3	24	27	71.1	3	99	102	74.5
	B.Ed.	3	5	8	21.1	0	27	27	19.7
	Any Other	0	2	2	5.3	0	2	2	1.5

Table A4.13 (Contd.): Professional Qualification of Teachers

Management: Government

State	Professional Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				No.	%			No.	%
Kerala	Total	75	130	205	100.0	59	270	329	100.0
	Untrained	2	0	2	1.0	2	7	9	2.7
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	39	89	128	62.4	32	180	212	64.4
	B.Ed.	9	21	30	14.6	8	74	82	24.9
	Any Other	25	20	45	22.0	17	9	26	7.9

Madhya Pradesh	Total	13	75	88	100.0	8	35	43	100.0
	Untrained	0	6	6	6.8	0	2	2	4.7
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	6	49	55	62.5	5	9	14	32.6
	B.Ed.	7	20	27	30.7	3	24	27	62.8
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Total	12	26	38	100.0	4	50	54	100.0
	Untrained	9	1	10	26.3	0	2	2	3.7
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	2	18	20	52.6	2	17	19	35.2
	B.Ed.	1	6	7	18.4	2	31	33	61.1
	Any Other	0	1	1	2.6	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	104	299	403	100.0	57	111	168	100.0
	Untrained	40	97	137	34.0	3	0	3	1.8
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	54	86	140	34.7	44	51	95	56.5
	B.Ed.	9	49	58	14.4	6	50	56	33.3
	Any Other	1	67	68	16.9	4	10	14	8.3
Uttara-khand	Total	22	52	74	100.0	29	9	38	100.0
	Untrained	2	5	7	9.5	21	0	21	55.3
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	12	23	35	47.3	7	8	15	39.5
	B.Ed.	0	21	21	28.4	1	1	2	5.3
	Any Other	8	3	11	14.9	0	0	0	0.0
Total	Total	810	1131	1941	100.0	774	1291	2065	100.0
	Untrained	292	248	540	27.8	248	223	471	22.8
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	353	560	913	47.0	290	644	934	45.2
	B.Ed.	107	193	300	15.5	173	340	513	24.8
	Any Other	58	130	188	9.7	63	84	147	7.1

Table A4.14: Professional Qualification of Teachers

Management: Private

State	Professional Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				No.	%			No.	%
Assam	Total	6	3	9	100.0	19	20	39	100.0
	Untrained	6	2	8	88.9	17	19	36	92.3
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	2.6
	B.Ed.	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	2	5.1
	Any Other	0	1	1	11.1	0	0	0	0.0

Bihar	Total	5	10	15	100.0	7	8	15	100.0
	Untrained	2	1	3	20.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	1	0	1	6.7	5	8	13	86.7
	B.Ed.	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	2	13.3
	Any Other	2	9	11	73.3	0	0	0	0.0
Gujarat	Total	.	.	.	.	0	3	3	100.0
	Untrained	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0.0
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0.0
	B.Ed.	.	.	.	.	0	3	3	100.0
	Any Other	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0.0
Haryana	Total	0	8	8	100.0	44	18	62	100.0
	Untrained	0	8	8	100.0	13	11	24	38.7
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	0	0	0	0.0	13	1	14	22.6
	B.Ed.	0	0	0	0.0	16	5	21	33.9
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	2	1	3	4.8
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	17	49	66	100.0	83	60	143	100.0
	Untrained	12	22	34	51.5	59	35	94	65.7
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	0	0	0	0.0	5	4	9	6.3
	B.Ed.	5	27	32	48.5	17	21	38	26.6
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	2	1.4
Jharkhand	Total	6	27	33	100.0	15	54	69	100.0
	Untrained	6	21	27	81.8	5	34	39	56.5
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	0	5	5	15.2	0	4	4	5.8
	B.Ed.	0	1	1	3.0	0	13	13	18.8
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	10	3	13	18.8
Karnataka	Total	5	19	24	100.0	21	150	171	100.0
	Untrained	0	2	2	8.3	11	16	27	15.8
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	1	12	13	54.2	5	85	90	52.6
	B.Ed.	2	4	6	25.0	5	49	54	31.6
	Any Other	2	1	3	12.5	0	0	0	0.0

Table A4.14 (Contd.): Professional Qualification of Teachers

Management: Private

State	Professional Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				No.	%			No.	%
Kerala	Total	151	313	464	100.0	156	744	900	100.0
	Untrained	7	5	12	2.6	19	37	56	6.2
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	101	199	300	64.7	54	241	295	32.8

	B.Ed.	10	76	86	18.5	50	356	406	45.1
	Any Other	33	33	66	14.2	33	110	143	15.9
Madhya Pradesh	Total	.	.	.	.	13	20	33	100.0
	Untrained	.	.	.	.	6	7	13	39.4
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	6.1
	B.Ed.	.	.	.	.	6	12	18	54.5
	Any Other	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Total	2	2	4	100.0	5	2	7	100.0
	Untrained	0	0	0	0.0	3	2	5	71.4
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	B.Ed.	2	2	4	100.0	2	0	2	28.6
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	67	100	167	100.0	60	105	165	100.0
	Untrained	44	55	99	59.3	33	37	70	42.4
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	13	13	26	15.6	12	19	31	18.8
	B.Ed.	7	24	31	18.6	13	46	59	35.8
	Any Other	3	8	11	6.6	1	4	5	3.0
Uttara-khand	Total	21	36	57	100.0	10	68	78	100.0
	Untrained	13	19	32	56.1	8	30	38	48.7
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	0	3	3	5.3	0	5	5	6.4
	B.Ed.	5	14	19	33.3	2	33	35	44.9
	Any Other	3	0	3	5.3	0	0	0	0.0
Total	Total	280	567	847	100.0	433	1252	1685	100.0
	Untrained	90	135	225	26.6	174	228	402	23.9
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	116	232	348	41.1	95	369	464	27.5
	B.Ed.	31	148	179	21.1	115	538	653	38.8
	Any Other	43	52	95	11.2	49	117	166	9.9

Table A4.15: Professional Qualification of Teachers

Area/Management: Total

State	Professional Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				No.	%			No.	%
Assam	Total	141	111	252	100.0	158	172	330	100.0
	Untrained	75	36	111	44.0	89	111	200	60.6

	Diploma/BTC/JBT	44	65	109	43.3	38	24	62	18.8
	B.Ed.	16	1	17	6.7	16	14	30	9.1
	Any Other	6	9	15	6.0	15	23	38	11.5
Bihar	Total	162	181	343	100.0	182	223	405	100.0
	Untrained	85	73	158	46.1	63	63	126	31.1
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	44	76	120	35.0	48	127	175	43.2
	B.Ed.	24	8	32	9.3	67	22	89	22.0
	Any Other	9	24	33	9.6	4	11	15	3.7
Gujarat	Total	71	53	124	100.0	68	74	142	100.0
	Untrained	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	0.7
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	71	39	110	88.7	59	43	102	71.8
	B.Ed.	0	9	9	7.3	5	23	28	19.7
	Any Other	0	5	5	4.0	3	8	11	7.7
Haryana	Total	34	107	141	100.0	76	87	163	100.0
	Untrained	0	9	9	6.4	13	14	27	16.6
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	29	59	88	62.4	23	28	51	31.3
	B.Ed.	5	39	44	31.2	37	36	73	44.8
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	3	9	12	7.4
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	109	83	192	100.0	243	148	391	100.0
	Untrained	56	32	88	45.8	134	63	197	50.4
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	24	14	38	19.8	41	27	68	17.4
	B.Ed.	21	37	58	30.2	50	54	104	26.6
	Any Other	8	0	8	4.2	18	4	22	5.6
Jharkhand	Total	95	79	174	100.0	53	143	196	100.0
	Untrained	49	42	91	52.3	14	56	70	35.7
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	26	23	49	28.2	11	49	60	30.6
	B.Ed.	17	5	22	12.6	15	26	41	20.9
	Any Other	3	9	12	6.9	13	12	25	12.8
Karnataka	Total	11	51	62	100.0	26	282	308	100.0
	Untrained	0	3	3	4.8	13	20	33	10.7
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	4	36	40	64.5	8	184	192	62.3
	B.Ed.	5	9	14	22.6	5	76	81	26.3
	Any Other	2	3	5	8.1	0	2	2	0.6

Table A4.15 (Contd.): Professional Qualification of Teachers

Area/Management: Total

State	Professional Qualification	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools				No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes			
		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total		Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	
				No.	%			No.	%
Kerala	Total	226	443	669	100.0	215	1014	1229	100.0

	Untrained	9	5	14	2.1	21	44	65	5.3
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	140	288	428	64.0	86	421	507	41.3
	B.Ed.	19	97	116	17.3	58	430	488	39.7
	Any Other	58	53	111	16.6	50	119	169	13.8
	Total	13	75	88	100.0	21	55	76	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	Untrained	0	6	6	6.8	6	9	15	19.7
	Diploma/BTC/JBT	6	49	55	62.5	6	10	16	21.1
	B.Ed.	7	20	27	30.7	9	36	45	59.2
	Any Other	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	14	28	42	100.0	9	52	61	100.0
Rajasthan	Untrained	9	1	10	23.8	3	4	7	11.5
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	2	18	20	47.6	2	17	19	31.1
	B.Ed.	3	8	11	26.2	4	31	35	57.4
	Any Other	0	1	1	2.4	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	171	399	570	100.0	117	216	333	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	Untrained	84	152	236	41.4	36	37	73	21.9
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	67	99	166	29.1	56	70	126	37.8
	B.Ed.	16	73	89	15.6	19	96	115	34.5
	Any Other	4	75	79	13.9	6	13	19	5.7
	Total	43	88	131	100.0	39	77	116	100.0
Uttara-khand	Untrained	15	24	39	29.8	29	30	59	50.9
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	12	26	38	29.0	7	13	20	17.2
	B.Ed.	5	35	40	30.5	3	34	37	31.9
	Any Other	11	3	14	10.7	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	1090	1698	2788	100.0	1207	2543	3750	100.0
Total	Untrained	382	383	765	27.4	422	451	873	23.3
	Diploma/BTC/ JBT	469	792	1261	45.2	385	1013	1398	37.3
	B.Ed.	138	341	479	17.2	288	878	1166	31.1
	Any Other	101	182	283	10.2	112	201	313	8.3

Table A4.16: Percentage of Teachers present in School on the day of visit

State	Area/ Management	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools			No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes		
		Total	Present on day of visit	% of Teachers present	Total	Present on day of visit	% of Teachers present

Assam	Total	252	180	71.4	330	207	62.7
	Rural	155	115	74.2	183	105	57.4
	Urban	97	65	67.0	147	102	69.4
	Government	243	173	71.2	291	184	63.2
	Private	9	7	77.8	39	23	59.0
Bihar	Total	343	267	77.8	405	308	76.0
	Rural	264	206	78.0	227	173	76.2
	Urban	79	61	77.2	178	135	75.8
	Government	328	255	77.7	390	295	75.6
	Private	15	12	80.0	15	13	86.7
Gujarat	Total	124	116	93.5	142	126	88.7
	Rural	89	82	92.1	83	73	88.0
	Urban	35	34	97.1	59	53	89.8
	Government	124	116	93.5	139	123	88.5
	Private	.	.	.	3	3	100.0
Haryana	Total	141	133	94.3	163	144	88.3
	Rural	106	106	100.0	77	62	80.5
	Urban	35	27	77.1	86	82	95.3
	Government	133	128	96.2	101	84	83.2
	Private	8	5	62.5	62	60	96.8
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	192	164	85.4	391	329	84.1
	Rural	116	102	87.9	226	179	79.2
	Urban	76	62	81.6	165	150	90.9
	Government	126	110	87.3	248	196	79.0
	Private	66	54	81.8	143	133	93.0
Jharkhand	Total	174	139	79.9	196	164	83.7
	Rural	133	105	78.9	116	95	81.9
	Urban	41	34	82.9	80	69	86.3
	Government	141	112	79.4	127	104	81.9
	Private	33	27	81.8	69	60	87.0
Karnataka	Total	62	24	38.7	308	108	35.1
	Rural	35	14	40.0	196	57	29.1
	Urban	27	10	37.0	112	51	45.5
	Government	38	12	31.6	137	28	20.4
	Private	24	12	50.0	171	80	46.8

Table A4.16 (Contd.): Percentage of Teachers present in School on the day of visit

State	Area/	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools	No. of Teachers in Schools with Upper Primary Classes
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	Management	Total	Present on day of visit	% of Teachers present	Total	Present on day of visit	% of Teachers present
Kerala	Total	669	302	45.1	1229	463	37.7
	Rural	491	247	50.3	798	384	48.1
	Urban	178	55	30.9	431	79	18.3
	Government	205	101	49.3	329	163	49.5
	Private	464	201	43.3	900	300	33.3
Madhya Pradesh	Total	88	77	87.5	76	65	85.5
	Rural	58	51	87.9	40	31	77.5
	Urban	30	26	86.7	36	34	94.4
	Government	88	77	87.5	43	32	74.4
	Private	.	.	.	33	33	100.0
Rajasthan	Total	42	39	92.9	61	54	88.5
	Rural	34	32	94.1	36	33	91.7
	Urban	8	7	87.5	25	21	84.0
	Government	38	35	92.1	54	47	87.0
	Private	4	4	100.0	7	7	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	Total	570	479	84.0	333	293	88.0
	Rural	405	338	83.5	195	163	83.6
	Urban	165	141	85.5	138	130	94.2
	Government	403	317	78.7	168	142	84.5
	Private	167	162	97.0	165	151	91.5
Uttara-khand	Total	131	98	74.8	116	98	84.5
	Rural	111	81	73.0	95	81	85.3
	Urban	20	17	85.0	21	17	81.0
	Government	74	43	58.1	38	27	71.1
	Private	57	55	96.5	78	71	91.0
Total	Total	2788	2018	77.1	3750	2359	75.2
	Rural	1997	1479	78.3	2272	1436	73.2
	Urban	791	539	74.6	1478	923	77.1
	Government	1941	1479	75.2	2065	1425	71.5
	Private	847	539	77.1	1685	934	82.1

Table A4.17: Type of relaxation given to Muslim teachers and students in School Hours during Ramzan month

State	Area	Relaxation	Total	% of schools provided relaxation
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		to teacher/ students	No. of schools	No Relaxation	Leaving school early	Coming late to school	Changing school hours	Others
Assam	Rural	Teachers	90	68.9	16.7	1.1	3.3	10.0
		Students	90	82.2	16.7	1.1	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	32	78.1	15.6	0.0	3.1	3.1
		Students	32	78.1	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	122	71.3	16.4	0.8	3.3	8.2
		Students	122	81.1	18.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Bihar	Rural	Teachers	90	46.7	6.7	23.3	14.4	8.9
		Students	90	70.0	11.1	18.9	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	28	60.7	0.0	7.1	21.4	10.7
		Students	28	82.1	10.7	7.1	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	118	50.0	5.1	19.5	16.1	9.3
		Students	118	72.9	11.0	16.1	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	Rural	Teachers	30	13.3	0.0	0.0	86.7	0.0
		Students	30	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Students	12	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	42	9.5	0.0	0.0	90.5	0.0
		Students	42	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haryana	Rural	Teachers	30	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Students	30	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	12	75.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	8.3
		Students	12	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	42	90.5	4.8	0.0	2.4	2.4
		Students	42	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	Teachers	88	86.4	8.0	1.1	3.4	1.1
		Students	88	87.5	11.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	24	70.8	12.5	0.0	8.3	8.3
		Students	24	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	112	83.0	8.9	0.9	4.5	2.7
		Students	112	86.6	12.5	0.9	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	Rural	Teachers	60	68.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	6.7
		Students	60	81.7	8.3	10.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	12	41.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	25.0
		Students	12	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	72	63.9	9.7	6.9	9.7	9.7
		Students	72	79.2	12.5	8.3	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	Rural	Teachers	36	75.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	19.4
		Students	36	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	19	57.9	15.8	0.0	0.0	26.3
		Students	19	78.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	55	69.1	5.5	0.0	3.6	21.8
		Students	55	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Continued....

Table A4.17 (Contd.): Type of relaxation given to Muslim teachers and students in School Hours during Ramzan month

State	Area	Relaxation to teacher/ students	Total No. of schools	% of schools provided relaxation				
				No Relaxation	Leaving school early	Coming late to school	Changing school hours	Others
Kerala	Rural	Teachers	120	60.0	10.0	0.8	20.0	9.2
		Students	120	87.5	10.8	1.7	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	48	68.8	16.7	0.0	8.3	6.3
		Students	48	85.4	10.4	4.2	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	168	62.5	11.9	0.6	16.7	8.3
Students	168	86.9	10.7	2.4	0.0	0.0		
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	Teachers	30	63.3	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Students	30	13.3	83.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	8	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Students	8	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	38	60.5	39.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Students	38	13.2	84.2	2.6	0.0	0.0		
Rajasthan	Rural	Teachers	30	63.3	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Students	30	13.3	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	8	62.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Students	8	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	38	63.2	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Students	38	13.2	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	Teachers	150	73.3	14.7	0.7	0.7	10.7
		Students	150	71.3	28.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	56	69.6	12.5	1.8	5.4	10.7
		Students	56	76.8	21.4	1.8	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	206	72.3	14.1	1.0	1.9	10.7
Students	206	72.8	26.2	1.0	0.0	0.0		
Uttara-khand	Rural	Teachers	29	48.3	24.1	0.0	20.7	6.9
		Students	29	65.5	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	12	75.0	16.7	0.0	8.3	0.0
		Students	12	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	41	56.1	22.0	0.0	17.1	4.9
Students	41	68.3	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Total	Rural	Teachers	783	65.8	12.4	3.8	10.6	7.4
		Students	783	76.0	20.3	3.7	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Teachers	271	64.2	14.0	1.1	11.8	8.9
		Students	271	77.1	21.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
	Total	Teachers	1054	65.4	12.8	3.1	10.9	7.8
Students	1054	76.3	20.5	3.2	0.0	0.0		

Table A4.18: Type of relaxation given to Muslim teachers and students in School Hours for the Friday Prayer

State	Area	Relaxation to teacher/ students	Number of Schools provided relaxation							
			No relaxation		Break for about 1 hour		School closed early		Total	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Assam	Rural	Teachers	46	51.1	38	42.2	6	6.7	90	100.0
		Students	44	48.9	40	44.4	6	6.7	90	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	21	65.6	9	28.1	2	6.3	32	100.0
		Students	21	65.6	9	28.1	2	6.3	32	100.0
	Total	Teachers	67	54.9	47	38.5	8	6.6	122	100.0
		Students	65	53.3	49	40.2	8	6.6	122	100.0
Bihar	Rural	Teachers	36	40.0	34	37.8	20	22.2	90	100.0
		Students	31	34.4	36	40.0	23	25.6	90	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	21	75.0	6	21.4	1	3.6	28	100.0
		Students	16	57.1	11	39.3	1	3.6	28	100.0
	Total	Teachers	57	48.3	40	33.9	21	17.8	118	100.0
		Students	47	39.8	47	39.8	24	20.3	118	100.0
Gujarat	Rural	Teachers	4	13.3	26	86.7	0	.0	30	100.0
		Students	4	13.3	26	86.7	0	.0	30	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	0	.0	12	100.0	0	.0	12	100.0
		Students	0	.0	12	100.0	0	.0	12	100.0
	Total	Teachers	4	9.5	38	90.5	0	.0	42	100.0
		Students	4	9.5	38	90.5	0	.0	42	100.0
Haryana	Rural	Teachers	26	86.7	3	10.0	1	3.3	30	100.0
		Students	26	86.7	3	10.0	1	3.3	30	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	6	50.0	5	41.7	1	8.3	12	100.0
		Students	6	50.0	5	41.7	1	8.3	12	100.0
	Total	Teachers	32	76.2	8	19.0	2	4.8	42	100.0
		Students	32	76.2	8	19.0	2	4.8	42	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	Teachers	24	27.3	43	48.9	21	23.9	88	100.0
		Students	24	27.3	41	46.6	23	26.1	88	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	5	20.8	7	29.2	12	50.0	24	100.0
		Students	3	12.5	9	37.5	12	50.0	24	100.0
	Total	Teachers	29	25.9	50	44.6	33	29.5	112	100.0
		Students	27	24.1	50	44.6	35	31.3	112	100.0
Jharkhand	Rural	Teachers	21	35.0	37	61.7	2	3.3	60	100.0
		Students	20	33.3	37	61.7	3	5.0	60	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	8	66.7	4	33.3	0	.0	12	100.0
		Students	8	66.7	4	33.3	0	.0	12	100.0
	Total	Teachers	29	40.3	41	56.9	2	2.8	72	100.0
		Students	28	38.9	41	56.9	3	4.2	72	100.0
Karnataka	Rural	Teachers	25	69.4	11	30.6	0	.0	36	100.0
		Students	24	66.7	12	33.3	0	.0	36	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	8	42.1	11	57.9	0	.0	19	100.0
		Students	6	31.6	13	68.4	0	.0	19	100.0
	Total	Teachers	33	60.0	22	40.0	0	.0	55	100.0
		Students	30	54.5	25	45.5	0	.0	55	100.0

Continued

**Table A4.18 (Contd.): Type of relaxation given to Muslim teachers and students
in School Hours for the Friday Prayer**

State	Area	Relaxation to teacher/ students	Number of Schools provided relaxation							
			No relaxation		Break for about 1 hour		School closed early		Total	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kerala	Rural	Teachers	54	45.0	59	49.2	7	5.8	120	100.0
		Students	52	43.3	62	51.7	6	5.0	120	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	12	25.0	35	72.9	1	2.1	48	100.0
		Students	15	31.3	32	66.7	1	2.1	48	100.0
	Total	Teachers	66	39.3	94	56.0	8	4.8	168	100.0
Students	67	39.9	94	56.0	7	4.2	168	100.0		
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	Teachers	23	76.7	6	20.0	1	3.3	30	100.0
		Students	2	6.7	27	90.0	1	3.3	30	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	.0	8	100.0
		Students	1	12.5	7	87.5	0	.0	8	100.0
	Total	Teachers	28	73.7	9	23.7	1	2.6	38	100.0
Students	3	7.9	34	89.5	1	2.6	38	100.0		
Rajasthan	Rural	Teachers	19	63.3	11	36.7	0	.0	30	100.0
		Students	4	13.3	26	86.7	0	.0	30	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	.0	8	100.0
		Students	1	12.5	7	87.5	0	.0	8	100.0
	Total	Teachers	24	63.2	14	36.8	0	.0	38	100.0
Students	5	13.2	33	86.8	0	.0	38	100.0		
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	Teachers	45	30.0	77	51.3	28	18.7	150	100.0
		Students	26	17.3	94	62.7	30	20.0	150	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	27	48.2	19	33.9	10	17.9	56	100.0
		Students	19	33.9	25	44.6	12	21.4	56	100.0
	Total	Teachers	72	35.0	96	46.6	38	18.4	206	100.0
Students	45	21.8	119	57.8	42	20.4	206	100.0		
Uttarakhand	Rural	Teachers	15	51.7	10	34.5	4	13.8	29	100.0
		Students	14	48.3	10	34.5	5	17.2	29	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	8	66.7	3	25.0	1	8.3	12	100.0
		Students	9	75.0	2	16.7	1	8.3	12	100.0
	Total	Teachers	23	56.1	13	31.7	5	12.2	41	100.0
Students	23	56.1	12	29.3	6	14.6	41	100.0		
Total	Rural	Teachers	338	43.2	355	45.3	90	11.5	783	100.0
		Students	271	34.6	414	52.9	98	12.5	783	100.0
	Urban	Teachers	126	46.5	117	43.2	28	10.3	271	100.0
		Students	105	38.7	136	50.2	30	11.1	271	100.0
	Total	Teachers	464	44.0	472	44.8	118	11.2	1054	100.0
Students	376	35.7	550	52.2	128	12.1	1054	100.0		

Appendix – Chapter 5

Table A5.1: Enrolment as on 30th September in Primary Classes in the year 2009, 2010 and 2011

Area: Rural

State	Year	Enrolment in primary classes							
		Total			Muslim			% of Muslims	
		Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls
Assam	2009	8385	4180	49.9	7043	3555	50.5	84.0	85.0
	2010	8375	4250	50.7	7058	3490	49.4	84.3	82.1
	2011	6682	3261	48.8	5716	2753	48.2	85.5	84.4
Bihar	2009	23400	11177	47.8	14299	6843	47.9	61.1	61.2
	2010	23946	11831	49.4	14648	7287	49.7	61.2	61.6
	2011	24474	11986	49.0	14346	7016	48.9	58.6	58.5
Gujarat	2009	4848	1908	39.4	2897	1032	35.6	59.8	54.1
	2010	4752	1881	39.6	2792	1025	36.7	58.8	54.5
	2011	4645	1903	41.0	2669	973	36.5	57.5	51.1
Haryana	2009	5870	2766	47.1	5290	2540	48.0	90.1	91.8
	2010	6394	3177	49.7	5300	2870	54.2	82.9	90.3
	2011	7415	3628	48.9	6199	3402	54.9	83.6	93.8
Jammu & Kashmir	2009	3505	1723	49.2	2831	1388	49.0	80.8	80.6
	2010	3385	1671	49.4	2715	1299	47.8	80.2	77.7
	2011	3361	1622	48.3	2701	1294	47.9	80.4	79.8
Jharkhand	2009	10631	5414	50.9	7061	3439	48.7	66.4	63.5
	2010	10365	5305	51.2	7061	3456	48.9	68.1	65.1
	2011	9523	4781	50.2	6460	3219	49.8	67.8	67.3
Karnataka	2009	4137	1992	48.2	2317	1121	48.4	56.0	56.3
	2010	4037	1992	49.3	2329	1118	48.0	57.7	56.1
	2011	3932	1911	48.6	2313	1101	47.6	58.8	57.6
Kerala	2009	16087	8035	49.9	9920	5065	51.1	61.7	63.0
	2010	15492	7924	51.1	9570	4907	51.3	61.8	61.9
	2011	14801	7407	50.0	9776	4632	47.4	66.0	62.5
Madhya Pradesh	2009	2108	977	46.3	1057	541	51.2	50.1	55.4
	2010	2094	997	47.6	1050	541	51.5	50.1	54.3
	2011	1894	901	47.6	996	519	52.1	52.6	57.6
Rajasthan	2009	1992	892	44.8	1547	675	43.6	77.7	75.7
	2010	1929	909	47.1	1506	652	43.3	78.1	71.7
	2011	2194	1031	47.0	1733	801	46.2	79.0	77.7
Uttar Pradesh	2009	17156	8220	47.9	10644	5053	47.5	62.0	61.5
	2010	17659	8590	48.6	10860	5192	47.8	61.5	60.4
	2011	16921	8022	47.4	10439	4905	47.0	61.7	61.1
Uttarakhand	2009	5630	2488	44.2	3768	1678	44.5	66.9	67.4
	2010	5662	2609	46.1	4025	1749	43.5	71.1	67.0
	2011	5809	2645	45.5	4198	1905	45.4	72.3	72.0
Total	2009	10374	4972	48.0	68674	32930	48.0	66.2	66.2
	2010	10409	51136	49.1	68914	33586	48.7	66.2	65.7
	2011	10165	49098	48.3	67546	32520	48.1	66.4	66.2

Table A5.2: Enrolment as on 30th September in Primary Classes in the year 2009, 2010 and 2011

Area: Urban

State	Year	Enrolment in primary classes							
		Total			Muslim			% of Muslims	
		Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls
Assam	2009	3538	1720	48.6	2240	1136	50.7	63.3	66.0
	2010	3513	1713	48.8	2294	1214	52.9	65.3	70.9
	2011	2773	1340	48.3	1834	949	51.7	66.1	70.8
Bihar	2009	10725	5468	51.0	4836	2496	51.6	45.1	45.6
	2010	9937	5257	52.9	4780	2533	53.0	48.1	48.2
	2011	10819	5539	51.2	5015	2448	48.8	46.4	44.2
Gujarat	2009	2492	1327	53.3	1467	802	54.7	58.9	60.4
	2010	2352	1260	53.6	1373	731	53.2	58.4	58.0
	2011	2449	1291	52.7	1410	813	57.7	57.6	63.0
Haryana	2009	2939	1507	51.3	1729	799	46.2	58.8	53.0
	2010	2946	1631	55.4	1729	886	51.2	58.7	54.3
	2011	2682	1704	63.5	1499	957	63.8	55.9	56.2
Jammu & Kashmir	2009	1857	725	39.0	1073	434	40.4	57.8	59.9
	2010	1880	765	40.7	1147	471	41.1	61.0	61.6
	2011	1832	724	39.5	1110	420	37.8	60.6	58.0
Jharkhand	2009	1851	843	45.5	770	336	43.6	41.6	39.9
	2010	2071	825	39.8	883	364	41.2	42.6	44.1
	2011	2011	825	41.0	972	402	41.4	48.3	48.7
Karnataka	2009	2861	1409	49.2	1608	791	49.2	56.2	56.1
	2010	2786	1375	49.4	1580	756	47.8	56.7	55.0
	2011	2870	1397	48.7	1630	766	47.0	56.8	54.8
Kerala	2009	7775	3531	45.4	4428	2040	46.1	57.0	57.8
	2010	7357	3384	46.0	4227	2040	48.3	57.5	60.3
	2011	7210	3301	45.8	3953	2011	50.9	54.8	60.9
Madhya Pradesh	2009	1560	860	55.1	323	202	62.5	20.7	23.5
	2010	1531	859	56.1	319	201	63.0	20.8	23.4
	2011	1411	748	53.0	285	162	56.8	20.2	21.7
Rajasthan	2009	912	371	40.7	421	171	40.6	46.2	46.1
	2010	728	326	44.8	366	157	42.9	50.3	48.2
	2011	835	393	47.1	359	149	41.5	43.0	37.9
Uttar Pradesh	2009	6973	3315	47.5	4202	2015	48.0	60.3	60.8
	2010	7132	3370	47.3	4117	1977	48.0	57.7	58.7
	2011	6714	3201	47.7	4249	2111	49.7	63.3	65.9
Uttarakhand	2009	937	482	51.4	662	324	48.9	70.7	67.2
	2010	943	520	55.1	768	345	44.9	81.4	66.3
	2011	887	481	54.2	576	321	55.7	64.9	66.7
Total	2009	44420	21558	48.5	23759	11546	48.6	53.5	53.6
	2010	43176	21285	49.3	23583	11675	49.5	54.6	54.9
	2011	42493	20944	49.3	22892	11509	50.3	53.9	55.0

Table A5.3: Enrolment as on 30th September in Primary Classes in the year 2009, 2010 and 2011

Area: Total (Rural + Urban)

State	Year	Enrolment in primary classes							
		Total			Muslim			% of Muslims	
		Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls
Assam	2009	11923	5900	49.5	9283	4691	50.5	77.9	79.5
	2010	11888	5963	50.2	9352	4704	50.3	78.7	78.9
	2011	9455	4601	48.7	7550	3702	49.0	79.9	80.5
Bihar	2009	34125	16645	48.8	19135	9339	48.8	56.1	56.1
	2010	33883	17088	50.4	19428	9820	50.5	57.3	57.5
	2011	35293	17525	49.7	19361	9464	48.9	54.9	54.0
Gujarat	2009	7340	3235	44.1	4364	1834	42.0	59.5	56.7
	2010	7104	3141	44.2	4165	1756	42.2	58.6	55.9
	2011	7094	3194	45.0	4079	1786	43.8	57.5	55.9
Haryana	2009	8809	4273	48.5	7019	3339	47.6	79.7	78.1
	2010	9340	4808	51.5	7029	3756	53.4	75.3	78.1
	2011	10097	5332	52.8	7698	4359	56.6	76.2	81.8
Jammu & Kashmir	2009	5362	2448	45.7	3904	1822	46.7	72.8	74.4
	2010	5265	2436	46.3	3862	1770	45.8	73.4	72.7
	2011	5193	2346	45.2	3811	1714	45.0	73.4	73.1
Jharkhand	2009	12482	6257	50.1	7831	3775	48.2	62.7	60.3
	2010	12436	6130	49.3	7944	3820	48.1	63.9	62.3
	2011	11534	5606	48.6	7432	3621	48.7	64.4	64.6
Karnataka	2009	6998	3401	48.6	3925	1912	48.7	56.1	56.2
	2010	6823	3367	49.3	3909	1874	47.9	57.3	55.7
	2011	6802	3308	48.6	3943	1867	47.3	58.0	56.4
Kerala	2009	23862	11566	48.5	14348	7105	49.5	60.1	61.4
	2010	22849	11308	49.5	13797	6947	50.4	60.4	61.4
	2011	22011	10708	48.6	13729	6643	48.4	62.4	62.0
Madhya Pradesh	2009	3668	1837	50.1	1380	743	53.8	37.6	40.4
	2010	3625	1856	51.2	1369	742	54.2	37.8	40.0
	2011	3305	1649	49.9	1281	681	53.2	38.8	41.3
Rajasthan	2009	2904	1263	43.5	1968	846	43.0	67.8	67.0
	2010	2657	1235	46.5	1872	809	43.2	70.5	65.5
	2011	3029	1424	47.0	2092	950	45.4	69.1	66.7
Uttar Pradesh	2009	24129	11535	47.8	14846	7068	47.6	61.5	61.3
	2010	24791	11960	48.2	14977	7169	47.9	60.4	59.9
	2011	23635	11223	47.5	14688	7016	47.8	62.1	62.5
Uttarakhand	2009	6567	2970	45.2	4430	2002	45.2	67.5	67.4
	2010	6605	3129	47.4	4793	2094	43.7	72.6	66.9
	2011	6696	3126	46.7	4774	2226	46.6	71.3	71.2
Total	2009	14816	71330	48.1	92433	44476	48.1	62.4	62.4
	2010	14726	72421	49.2	92497	45261	48.9	62.8	62.5
	2011	14414	70042	48.6	90438	44029	48.7	62.7	62.9

**Table A5.4: Enrolment as on 30th September in Upper Primary Classes
in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011**

Area: Rural

State	Year	Enrolment in upper primary classes							
		Total			Muslim			% of Muslims	
		Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls
Assam	2009	2949	1520	51.5	2285	1229	53.8	77.5	80.9
	2010	2879	1533	53.2	2251	1259	55.9	78.2	82.1
	2011	3101	1692	54.6	2438	1321	54.2	78.6	78.1
Bihar	2009	2669	1142	42.8	1469	668	45.5	55.0	58.5
	2010	3273	1521	46.5	1668	824	49.4	51.0	54.2
	2011	4147	2100	50.6	2176	1107	50.9	52.5	52.7
Gujarat	2009	589	215	36.5	403	151	37.5	68.4	70.2
	2010	661	243	36.8	436	159	36.5	66.0	65.4
	2011	786	312	39.7	483	183	37.9	61.5	58.7
Haryana	2009	933	282	30.2	670	223	33.3	71.8	79.1
	2010	1030	324	31.5	755	248	32.8	73.3	76.5
	2011	1493	485	32.5	1066	449	42.1	71.4	92.6
Jammu & Kashmir	2009	1465	665	45.4	1066	476	44.7	72.8	71.6
	2010	1629	766	47.0	1204	561	46.6	73.9	73.2
	2011	1737	842	48.5	1338	656	49.0	77.0	77.9
Jharkhand	2009	1782	981	55.1	849	468	55.1	47.6	47.7
	2010	1756	934	53.2	795	391	49.2	45.3	41.9
	2011	2184	1206	55.2	1066	529	49.6	48.8	43.9
Karnataka	2009	1809	885	48.9	1023	486	47.5	56.6	54.9
	2010	1786	864	48.4	927	453	48.9	51.9	52.4
	2011	1907	927	48.6	1030	505	49.0	54.0	54.5
Kerala	2009	12737	6462	50.7	7110	3594	50.5	55.8	55.6
	2010	12764	6469	50.7	7198	3645	50.6	56.4	56.3
	2011	13509	6475	47.9	7137	3606	50.5	52.8	55.7
Madhya Pradesh	2009	1245	615	49.4	557	271	48.7	44.7	44.1
	2010	1402	742	52.9	666	359	53.9	47.5	48.4
	2011	1578	875	55.4	837	489	58.4	53.0	55.9
Rajasthan	2009	274	50	18.2	174	25	14.4	63.5	50.0
	2010	333	92	27.6	190	46	24.2	57.1	50.0
	2011	432	196	45.4	230	99	43.0	53.2	50.5
Uttar Pradesh	2009	4694	2127	45.3	2024	843	41.7	43.1	39.6
	2010	5074	2388	47.1	2298	1057	46.0	45.3	44.3
	2011	5123	2250	43.9	2405	1043	43.4	46.9	46.4
Uttarakhand	2009	908	337	37.1	409	169	41.3	45.0	50.1
	2010	920	366	39.8	442	171	38.7	48.0	46.7
	2011	904	382	42.3	493	193	39.1	54.5	50.5
Total	2009	32054	15281	47.7	18039	8603	47.7	56.3	56.3
	2010	33507	16242	48.5	18830	9173	48.7	56.2	56.5
	2011	36901	17742	48.1	20699	10180	49.2	56.1	57.4

**Table A5.5: Enrolment as on 30th September in Upper Primary Classes
in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011**

Area: Urban

State	Year	Enrolment in upper primary classes							
		Total			Muslim			% of Muslims	
		Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls
Assam	2009	1752	947	54.1	1053	584	55.5	60.1	61.7
	2010	1752	972	55.5	1132	648	57.2	64.6	66.7
	2011	1734	954	55.0	1148	685	59.7	66.2	71.8
Bihar	2009	5566	3084	55.4	1931	1171	60.6	34.7	38.0
	2010	5870	3399	57.9	2421	1386	57.2	41.2	40.8
	2011	6121	3212	52.5	2524	1108	43.9	41.2	34.5
Gujarat	2009	654	403	61.6	285	210	73.7	43.6	52.1
	2010	605	375	62.0	317	217	68.5	52.4	57.9
	2011	703	441	62.7	358	256	71.5	50.9	58.0
Haryana	2009	886	283	31.9	628	185	29.5	70.9	65.4
	2010	955	334	35.0	698	223	31.9	73.1	66.8
	2011	953	325	34.1	635	227	35.7	66.6	69.8
Jammu & Kashmir	2009	1070	404	37.8	673	244	36.3	62.9	60.4
	2010	1023	397	38.8	665	255	38.3	65.0	64.2
	2011	1037	398	38.4	671	260	38.7	64.7	65.3
Jharkhand	2009	377	118	31.3	132	37	28.0	35.0	31.4
	2010	418	146	34.9	157	55	35.0	37.6	37.7
	2011	468	189	40.4	168	67	39.9	35.9	35.4
Karnataka	2009	1215	581	47.8	617	302	48.9	50.8	52.0
	2010	1145	544	47.5	654	332	50.8	57.1	61.0
	2011	1075	551	51.3	603	302	50.1	56.1	54.8
Kerala	2009	5583	2339	41.9	2913	1251	42.9	52.2	53.5
	2010	5315	2278	42.9	2821	1175	41.7	53.1	51.6
	2011	5303	2285	43.1	2397	1142	47.6	45.2	50.0
Madhya Pradesh	2009	507	269	53.1	243	148	60.9	47.9	55.0
	2010	491	253	51.5	261	145	55.6	53.2	57.3
	2011	475	247	52.0	254	142	55.9	53.5	57.5
Rajasthan	2009	243	64	26.3	94	12	12.8	38.7	18.8
	2010	220	44	20.0	92	17	18.5	41.8	38.6
	2011	236	56	23.7	107	14	13.1	45.3	25.0
Uttar Pradesh	2009	3195	1554	48.6	1313	614	46.8	41.1	39.5
	2010	3354	1572	46.9	1452	690	47.5	43.3	43.9
	2011	3371	1570	46.6	1522	750	49.3	45.1	47.8
Uttarakhand	2009	387	221	57.1	140	155	110.7	36.2	70.1
	2010	391	229	58.6	160	164	102.5	40.9	71.6
	2011	426	267	62.7	159	189	118.9	37.3	70.8
Total	2009	21435	10267	47.9	10022	4913	49.0	46.8	47.9
	2010	21539	10543	48.9	10830	5307	49.0	50.3	50.3
	2011	21902	10495	47.9	10546	5142	48.8	48.2	49.0

**Table A5.6: Enrolment as on 30th September in Upper Primary Classes
in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011**

Area: Total (Rural + Urban)

State	Year	Enrolment in upper primary classes							
		Total			Muslim			% of Muslims	
		Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Girls
Assam	2009	4701	2467	52.5	3338	1813	54.3	71.0	73.5
	2010	4631	2505	54.1	3383	1907	56.4	73.1	76.1
	2011	4835	2646	54.7	3586	2006	55.9	74.2	75.8
Bihar	2009	8235	4226	51.3	3400	1839	54.1	41.3	43.5
	2010	9143	4920	53.8	4089	2210	54.0	44.7	44.9
	2011	10268	5312	51.7	4700	2215	47.1	45.8	41.7
Gujarat	2009	1243	618	49.7	688	361	52.5	55.3	58.4
	2010	1266	618	48.8	753	376	49.9	59.5	60.8
	2011	1489	753	50.6	841	439	52.2	56.5	58.3
Haryana	2009	1819	565	31.1	1298	408	31.4	71.4	72.2
	2010	1985	658	33.1	1453	471	32.4	73.2	71.6
	2011	2446	810	33.1	1701	676	39.7	69.5	83.5
Jammu & Kashmir	2009	2535	1069	42.2	1739	720	41.4	68.6	67.4
	2010	2652	1163	43.9	1869	816	43.7	70.5	70.2
	2011	2774	1240	44.7	2009	916	45.6	72.4	73.9
Jharkhand	2009	2159	1099	50.9	981	505	51.5	45.4	46.0
	2010	2174	1080	49.7	952	446	46.8	43.8	41.3
	2011	2652	1395	52.6	1234	596	48.3	46.5	42.7
Karnataka	2009	3024	1466	48.5	1640	788	48.0	54.2	53.8
	2010	2931	1408	48.0	1581	785	49.7	53.9	55.8
	2011	2982	1478	49.6	1633	807	49.4	54.8	54.6
Kerala	2009	18320	8801	48.0	10023	4845	48.3	54.7	55.1
	2010	18079	8747	48.4	10019	4820	48.1	55.4	55.1
	2011	18812	8760	46.6	9534	4748	49.8	50.7	54.2
Madhya Pradesh	2009	1752	884	50.5	800	419	52.4	45.7	47.4
	2010	1893	995	52.6	927	504	54.4	49.0	50.7
	2011	2053	1122	54.7	1091	631	57.8	53.1	56.2
Rajasthan	2009	517	114	22.1	268	37	13.8	51.8	32.5
	2010	553	136	24.6	282	63	22.3	51.0	46.3
	2011	668	252	37.7	337	113	33.5	50.4	44.8
Uttar Pradesh	2009	7889	3681	46.7	3337	1457	43.7	42.3	39.6
	2010	8428	3960	47.0	3750	1747	46.6	44.5	44.1
	2011	8494	3820	45.0	3927	1793	45.7	46.2	46.9
Uttarakhand	2009	1295	558	43.1	549	324	59.0	42.4	58.1
	2010	1311	595	45.4	602	335	55.6	45.9	56.3
	2011	1330	649	48.8	652	382	58.6	49.0	58.9
Total	2009	53489	25548	47.8	28061	13516	48.2	52.5	52.9
	2010	55046	26785	48.7	29660	14480	48.8	53.9	54.1
	2011	58803	28237	48.0	31245	15322	49.0	53.1	54.3

Table A5.7: Percentage of School leavers and dropout at Primary Stage in 2009-10 and 2010-11

State	Area	Year	School Leavers				Dropouts			
			Muslim		Non-Muslim		Muslim		Non-Muslim	
			Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Assam	Rural	2009-10	11.1	11.6	9.0	1.9	8.1	7.3	4.6	4.3
		2010-11	14.4	15.4	11.8	3.8	10.5	11.4	8.6	2.6
	Urban	2009-10	5.1	3.9	2.7	0.7	3.7	3.0	1.8	0.5
		2010-11	5.4	5.1	5.4	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.8
	Total	2009-10	9.6	9.8	5.9	1.3	7.1	6.2	3.2	2.5
		2010-11	12.2	12.7	8.7	4.7	9.2	9.7	6.5	3.5
Bihar	Rural	2009-10	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3
		2010-11	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
	Urban	2009-10	1.9	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.2
		2010-11	2.8	4.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.6
	Total	2009-10	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3
		2010-11	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
Gujarat	Rural	2009-10	3.5	4.6	5.6	4.3	0.6	0.6	2.1	1.8
		2010-11	4.0	4.6	5.8	4.3	0.5	0.5	3.0	2.0
	Urban	2009-10	8.0	7.7	9.7	9.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.0
		2010-11	6.1	6.7	6.6	5.1	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.1
	Total	2009-10	5.0	5.9	7.0	6.4	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.5
		2010-11	4.7	5.5	6.1	4.6	0.6	0.5	2.4	1.7
Haryana	Rural	2009-10	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4
		2010-11	2.1	1.5	5.9	8.8	1.2	0.9	5.0	4.9
	Urban	2009-10	1.3	1.3	7.8	6.1	0.6	0.4	4.2	1.6
		2010-11	1.4	2.7	7.9	6.6	0.3	0.7	2.2	0.0
	Total	2009-10	1.3	1.3	5.6	4.9	0.5	0.6	2.8	1.3
		2010-11	1.9	1.8	7.0	7.2	1.0	0.8	3.5	1.4
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	2009-10	7.2	7.6	7.3	9.9	2.2	2.9	3.3	2.7
		2010-11	5.4	6.2	6.9	3.5	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.3
	Urban	2009-10	4.0	4.8	3.6	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0
		2010-11	3.4	4.0	4.5	5.4	0.3	0.0	1.4	1.4
	Total	2009-10	6.3	6.9	5.3	6.4	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.4
		2010-11	4.8	5.6	5.6	4.4	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4
Jharkhand	Rural	2009-10	2.2	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.7
		2010-11	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6
	Urban	2009-10	3.1	2.1	3.5	3.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.6
		2010-11	3.2	4.7	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.5	0.4	0.7
	Total	2009-10	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.9
		2010-11	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
Karnataka	Rural	2009-10	1.8	1.7	2.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2010-11	.9	0.6	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	2009-10	1.3	2.4	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2010-11	2.0	2.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	2009-10	1.6	2.0	2.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2010-11	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Continued...

**Table 5.7 (contd.): Percentage of School leavers and dropout at Primary Stage
in 2009-10 and 2010-11**

State	Area	Year	School Leavers				Dropouts			
			Muslim		Non-Muslim		Muslim		Non-Muslim	
			Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Kerala	Rural	2009-10	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		2010-11	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Urban	2009-10	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
		2010-11	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8
	Total	2009-10	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
		2010-11	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	2009-10	9.5	8.3	9.8	10.6	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.2
		2010-11	7.9	7.8	13.0	12.7	3.0	4.1	5.3	4.6
	Urban	2009-10	13.3	12.4	10.1	11.2	6.2	7.4	3.6	3.3
		2010-11	7.5	5.5	9.2	8.2	4.7	4.5	1.2	.6
	Total	2009-10	10.4	9.4	10.0	11.0	4.5	4.8	3.7	3.3
		2010-11	7.8	7.1	11.0	10.1	3.4	4.2	3.1	2.2
Rajasthan	Rural	2009-10	18.9	20.6	17.8	18.4	15.2	17.3	11.0	12.4
		2010-11	14.5	13.8	10.2	8.6	11.3	10.3	6.4	6.6
	Urban	2009-10	24.0	23.4	33.2	27.5	19.2	17.5	17.9	12.0
		2010-11	18.6	17.2	21.0	13.0	10.4	9.6	8.3	7.1
	Total	2009-10	20.0	21.2	25.9	22.8	16.1	17.4	14.6	12.2
		2010-11	15.3	14.5	15.2	10.3	11.1	10.1	7.3	6.8
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	2009-10	7.3	6.7	4.9	5.0	3.0	3.1	1.1	1.0
		2010-11	8.8	8.5	7.8	7.7	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.4
	Urban	2009-10	4.1	4.7	4.7	3.8	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2
		2010-11	5.8	6.1	4.3	4.5	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.5
	Total	2009-10	6.4	6.1	4.8	4.7	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.4
		2010-11	8.0	7.8	6.7	6.7	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.4
Uttarakhand	Rural	2009-10	11.9	9.8	7.4	7.7	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.8
		2010-11	7.5	8.8	6.7	5.7	2.1	2.6	1.5	2.7
	Urban	2009-10	8.6	9.6	14.5	10.1	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.8
		2010-11	7.0	9.6	4.6	5.7	3.0	4.3	3.4	1.7
	Total	2009-10	11.4	9.7	8.3	8.1	2.3	2.8	2.5	3.0
		2010-11	7.4	8.9	6.5	5.7	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.5
Total	Rural	2009-10	4.9	4.7	3.5	3.3	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.1
		2010-11	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.0	1.5
	Urban	2009-10	3.7	3.9	4.3	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.1
		2010-11	3.9	4.5	3.9	3.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4
	Total	2009-10	4.6	4.5	3.8	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.1
		2010-11	4.8	4.8	3.9	3.6	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.5

Table A5.8: Percentage of School leavers and dropout at Upper Primary Stage in 2009-10 and 2010-11

State	Area	Year	School Leavers				Dropouts			
			Muslim		Non-Muslim		Muslim		Non-Muslim	
			Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Assam	Rural	2009-10	13.3	12.9	7.1	4.8	10.9	10.7	6.0	3.8
		2010-11	9.1	7.1	11.9	6.9	6.4	5.0	9.1	4.4
	Urban	2009-10	11.8	10.3	4.1	1.7	9.3	6.8	3.1	0.8
		2010-11	11.7	11.9	14.0	-2.8	9.5	9.6	7.9	-4.3
	Total	2009-10	12.8	12.0	5.6	3.1	10.4	9.4	4.5	2.1
		2010-11	10.0	8.8	13.0	1.7	7.5	6.6	8.5	-0.3
Bihar	Rural	2009-10	2.9	1.2	-1.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4
		2010-11	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	2009-10	1.7	2.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3
		2010-11	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
	Total	2009-10	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3
		2010-11	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Gujarat	Rural	2009-10	1.0	1.3	5.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
		2010-11	1.8	3.1	7.1	7.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	1.2
	Urban	2009-10	8.1	9.5	4.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2010-11	4.4	2.3	2.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.3
	Total	2009-10	3.9	6.1	4.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
		2010-11	2.9	2.7	4.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.2
Haryana	Rural	2009-10	20.6	17.0	7.6	28.8	6.0	6.3	4.6	5.1
		2010-11	13.5	12.1	25.5	42.1	7.4	7.3	15.6	18.4
	Urban	2009-10	0.5	0.5	1.9	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.0
		2010-11	7.3	9.0	10.9	15.3	5.9	4.9	5.4	6.3
	Total	2009-10	10.9	9.6	4.8	12.7	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.5
		2010-11	10.5	10.6	18.4	26.2	6.7	6.2	10.7	11.2
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	2009-10	5.5	5.9	5.0	2.6	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.0
		2010-11	13.3	14.4	8.5	3.9	2.6	4.6	2.1	2.0
	Urban	2009-10	6.7	6.1	3.0	2.5	1.2	2.5	0.3	0.0
		2010-11	6.6	6.3	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	0.6	0.7
	Total	2009-10	6.0	6.0	4.0	2.6	1.2	2.1	0.4	0.0
		2010-11	10.9	11.9	5.5	3.2	2.2	3.8	1.4	1.4
Jharkhand	Rural	2009-10	7.7	6.8	7.5	4.9	7.7	6.6	6.4	4.5
		2010-11	3.9	3.1	6.5	3.7	2.1	2.0	3.9	2.4
	Urban	2009-10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2010-11	2.5	5.5	2.3	1.1	1.9	5.5	2.3	1.1
	Total	2009-10	6.6	6.3	5.9	4.2	6.6	6.1	5.1	3.9
		2010-11	3.7	3.4	5.6	3.3	2.1	2.5	3.5	2.2
Karnataka	Rural	2009-10	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2010-11	0.9	0.7	2.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	2009-10	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2010-11	2.3	1.5	2.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	2009-10	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2010-11	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Continued...

Table A5.8 (contd.): Percentage of School leavers and dropout at Upper Primary Stage in 2009-10 and 2010-11

State	Area	Year	School Leavers				Dropouts			
			Muslim		Non-Muslim		Muslim		Non-Muslim	
			Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Kerala	Rural	2009-10	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2010-11	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	2009-10	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2010-11	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Total	2009-10	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-11	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0		
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	2009-10	7.4	5.2	8.1	6.4	2.9	3.0	3.9	1.7
		2010-11	3.6	2.8	3.3	3.4	1.7	1.9	0.7	0.8
	Urban	2009-10	14.8	12.2	25.0	24.0	6.6	3.4	6.1	5.0
		2010-11	4.6	2.1	8.3	13.0	3.1	1.4	3.0	2.8
	Total	2009-10	9.6	7.6	12.8	11.0	4.0	3.1	4.5	2.6
2010-11	3.9	2.6	4.5	5.5	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.2		
Rajasthan	Rural	2009-10	12.1	24.0	10.0	24.0	9.2	12.0	8.0	24.0
		2010-11	7.9	4.3	8.4	6.5	4.2	2.2	7.7	6.5
	Urban	2009-10	22.3	16.7	12.1	19.2	11.7	16.7	8.1	13.5
		2010-11	10.9	23.5	11.7	14.8	5.4	11.8	8.6	14.8
	Total	2009-10	15.7	21.6	11.2	20.8	10.1	13.5	8.0	16.9
2010-11	8.9	9.5	10.0	9.6	4.6	4.8	8.1	9.6		
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	2009-10	8.3	9.0	8.2	6.6	1.6	2.6	1.5	1.2
		2010-11	9.8	9.5	7.7	5.0	3.9	3.9	2.3	1.4
	Urban	2009-10	3.3	4.2	6.3	6.3	1.8	2.3	5.0	4.3
		2010-11	4.1	4.8	7.2	7.8	2.7	2.6	5.9	5.0
	Total	2009-10	6.3	7.0	7.4	6.5	1.7	2.5	2.9	2.5
2010-11	7.6	7.6	7.5	6.1	3.4	3.4	3.8	2.8		
Uttarakhand	Rural	2009-10	13.0	13.6	12.4	7.7	1.5	8.3	3.6	1.8
		2010-11	6.1	1.8	9.2	6.7	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.0
	Urban	2009-10	7.9	7.1	2.4	9.1	7.1	6.5	0.4	1.5
		2010-11	10.6	9.8	3.5	10.8	8.1	7.3	1.3	3.1
	Total	2009-10	11.7	10.5	9.1	8.1	2.9	7.4	2.5	1.7
2010-11	7.3	5.7	7.3	7.7	2.7	3.6	1.1	1.5		
Total	Rural	2009-10	5.1	4.6	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.0
		2010-11	4.5	3.8	4.1	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.0
	Urban	2009-10	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2
		2010-11	3.8	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.2
	Total	2009-10	4.6	4.4	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.1
2010-11	4.2	3.8	3.9	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.1		

Table A5.9: Enrolment and Number of students found present on the day of visit

State	Area	Category	Primary Schools				Schools having Upper Primary Classes			
			All Students		Muslim Students		All Students		Muslim Students	
			Enrol-ment	% Present	Enrol-ment	% Present	Enrol-ment	% Present	Enrol-ment	% Present
Assam	Rural	Total	6978	68.3	6261	67.3	4738	61.5	3773	59.2
		Girls	3486	67.2	3086	65.3	2555	62.0	2044	61.5
	Urban	Total	3558	56.3	2308	57.3	2326	65.6	1503	68.4
		Girls	1739	59.6	1270	52.3	1306	68.2	872	73.4
	Total	Total	10536	64.3	8569	64.6	7064	62.9	5276	61.8
Girls	5225	64.7	4356	61.5	3861	64.1	2916	65.1		
Bihar	Rural	Total	13135	61.6	8070	64.1	12939	59.8	7082	62.5
		Girls	6565	60.9	3551	68.7	6717	58.0	4398	54.5
	Urban	Total	3192	58.3	1530	55.9	7261	55.0	2989	58.1
		Girls	1640	54.6	753	52.1	5487	59.6	2411	61.0
	Total	Total	16327	61.0	9600	62.8	20200	58.0	10071	61.2
Girls	8205	59.6	4304	65.8	12204	58.7	6809	56.8		
Gujarat	Rural	Total	2916	89.0	1851	93.0	2274	86.2	1291	95.1
		Girls	1151	91.0	638	92.8	899	82.8	520	92.9
	Urban	Total	1208	86.8	753	90.8	1939	80.4	1124	85.0
		Girls	492	85.8	327	91.7	1233	78.2	733	87.0
	Total	Total	4124	88.4	2604	92.4	4213	83.6	2415	90.4
Girls	1643	89.4	965	92.4	2132	80.1	1253	89.5		
Haryana	Rural	Total	6039	76.5	5240	77.0	2364	77.5	2042	80.4
		Girls	2870	80.5	2581	75.3	1027	79.9	917	79.1
	Urban	Total	1210	84.5	639	60.1	1056	83.0	891	80.1
		Girls	734	88.3	524	46.2	382	84.6	330	80.3
	Total	Total	7249	77.8	5879	75.2	3420	79.2	2933	80.3
Girls	3604	82.0	3105	70.4	1409	81.2	1247	79.4		
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	Total	1283	75.1	1058	71.4	3250	75.6	2526	78.9
		Girls	614	79.0	540	75.0	1594	76.5	1224	76.1
	Urban	Total	1558	90.1	922	94.7	1976	90.4	1156	89.5
		Girls	616	86.7	331	88.5	667	90.7	420	91.4
	Total	Total	2841	83.3	1980	82.2	5226	81.2	3682	82.2
Girls	1230	82.8	871	80.1	2261	80.7	1644	80.0		
Jharkhand	Rural	Total	4649	60.6	3760	60.0	5963	58.4	3296	59.8
		Girls	2601	61.6	2156	59.2	3162	54.0	1559	59.7
	Urban	Total	764	75.7	341	67.4	1967	70.1	831	68.0
		Girls	351	74.1	160	71.3	778	78.7	339	70.2
	Total	Total	5413	62.8	4101	60.6	7930	61.3	4127	61.5
Girls	2952	63.1	2316	60.0	3940	58.9	1898	61.5		
Karnataka	Rural	Total	.	.	.	.	136	95.6	87	96.6
		Girls	.	.	.	.	68	94.1	42	95.2
	Urban	Total	51	100.0	38	100.0	518	100.0	413	100.0
		Girls	26	100.0	19	100.0	242	100.0	195	100.0
	Total	Total	51	100.0	38	100.0	654	99.1	500	99.4
Girls	26	100.0	19	100.0	310	98.7	237	99.2		

Continued...

Table A5.9 (Contd.): Enrolment and Number of students found present on the day of visit

State	Area	Category	Primary Schools				Schools having Upper Primary Classes			
			All Students		Muslim Students		All Students		Muslim Students	
			Enrolment	% Present	Enrolment	% Present	Enrolment	% Present	Enrolment	% Present
Kerala	Rural	Total	3455	90.9	2458	96.9	5711	79.9	3090	83.1
		Girls	1695	94.0	1202	96.3	2962	71.8	1626	91.4
	Urban	Total	202	97.0	98	99.0	1492	89.1	613	80.3
		Girls	97	97.9	49	100.0	658	90.7	232	60.8
	Total	Total	3657	91.2	2556	97.0	7203	81.8	3703	82.6
		Girls	1792	94.2	1251	96.4	3620	75.2	1858	87.6
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	Total	1705	53.3	903	49.4	1329	43.3	757	38.4
		Girls	821	53.6	470	53.0	744	38.3	436	39.4
	Urban	Total	1299	57.5	260	62.7	308	61.4	118	51.7
		Girls	707	50.5	152	61.8	151	63.6	63	54.0
	Total	Total	3004	55.1	1163	52.4	1637	46.7	875	40.2
		Girls	1528	52.2	622	55.1	895	42.6	499	41.3
Rajasthan	Rural	Total	966	52.1	851	49.8	1122	68.4	526	63.5
		Girls	491	50.5	444	48.4	524	54.0	226	60.6
	Urban	Total	331	50.8	165	73.9	711	48.1	311	83.3
		Girls	179	49.7	83	75.9	244	63.5	85	80.0
	Total	Total	1297	51.7	1016	53.7	1833	60.6	837	70.8
		Girls	670	50.3	527	52.8	768	57.0	311	65.9
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	Total	14540	61.7	8662	60.5	7126	75.9	3742	78.9
		Girls	7262	61.1	4481	63.1	2921	72.4	1568	74.4
	Urban	Total	5809	71.8	3587	71.3	4357	87.0	2234	80.8
		Girls	2773	76.0	1766	78.3	1917	83.4	1066	83.5
	Total	Total	20349	64.6	12249	63.6	11483	80.1	5976	79.6
		Girls	10035	65.2	6247	67.4	4838	76.7	2634	78.1
Uttarakhand	Rural	Total	3835	70.9	2882	72.2	2248	84.4	1476	81.2
		Girls	1820	72.6	1381	73.1	878	86.2	603	85.4
	Urban	Total	978	67.7	592	71.8	292	72.9	190	74.7
		Girls	471	69.0	315	66.7	220	68.2	160	67.5
	Total	Total	4813	70.2	3474	72.2	2540	83.1	1666	80.5
		Girls	2291	71.9	1696	71.9	1098	82.6	763	81.7
Total	Rural	Total	59501	67.4	41996	68.4	49200	68.6	29688	70.5
		Girls	29376	67.5	20530	68.8	24051	64.9	15163	67.5
	Urban	Total	20160	69.0	11233	69.0	24203	72.3	12373	74.4
		Girls	9825	69.2	5749	66.5	13285	71.5	6906	73.4
	Total	Total	79661	67.8	53229	68.5	73403	69.8	42061	71.6
		Girls	39201	67.9	26279	68.3	37336	67.2	22069	69.4

Note: Since the data was collected during vacation in many schools in Karnataka and Kerala, no data were received in relation to attendance of teachers and students for those schools.

Table A5.10: Number of Members in School Management Committee (SMC) and Number of those who attended the last meeting

State	Area	Category	Total Members			Muslim Members		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Assam	Rural	Total Number of Members	636	514	1150	503	372	875
		% those who attended the last meeting	76.9	74.3	75.7	76.1	74.5	75.4
	Urban	Total Number of Members	230	187	417	115	74	189
		% those who attended the last meeting	67.4	70.6	68.8	74.8	81.1	77.2
	Total	Total Number of Members	866	701	1567	618	446	1064
		% those who attended the last meeting	74.4	73.3	73.9	75.9	75.6	75.8
Bihar	Rural	Total Number of Members	241	397	638	140	201	341
		% those who attended the last meeting	95.4	89.9	92.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Urban	Total Number of Members	55	136	191	30	46	76
		% those who attended the last meeting	100.0	94.1	95.8	96.7	95.7	96.1
	Total	Total Number of Members	288	533	821	169	245	414
		% those who attended the last meeting	99.0	91.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gujarat	Rural	Total Number of Members	199	182	381	116	112	228
		% those who attended the last meeting	75.4	81.9	78.5	79.3	88.4	83.8
	Urban	Total Number of Members	66	74	140	41	47	88
		% those who attended the last meeting	65.2	71.6	68.6	63.4	76.6	70.5
	Total	Total Number of Members	265	256	521	157	159	316
		% those who attended the last meeting	72.8	78.9	75.8	75.2	84.9	80.1
Haryana	Rural	Total Number of Members	253	175	428	206	140	346
		% those who attended the last meeting	93.3	87.4	90.9	88.8	90.0	89.3
	Urban	Total Number of Members	78	64	142	41	19	60
		% those who attended the last meeting	91.0	92.2	91.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	Total Number of Members	331	239	570	246	159	405
		% those who attended the last meeting	92.7	88.7	91.1	91.1	91.2	91.1
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	Total Number of Members	450	117	567	327	82	409
		% those who attended the last meeting	64.4	67.5	65.1	65.7	70.7	66.7
	Urban	Total Number of Members	126	31	157	69	16	85
		% those who attended the last meeting	85.7	100.0	88.5	82.6	100.0	85.9
	Total	Total Number of Members	576	148	724	396	98	494
		% those who attended the last meeting	69.1	74.3	70.2	68.7	75.5	70.0
Jharkhand	Rural	Total Number of Members	516	408	924	315	239	554
		% those who attended the last meeting	67.1	57.1	62.7	72.4	62.8	68.2
	Urban	Total Number of Members	36	32	68	8	13	21
		% those who attended the last meeting	88.9	75.0	82.4	100.0	69.2	81.0
	Total	Total Number of Members	552	440	992	319	252	571
		% those who attended the last meeting	68.5	58.4	64.0	74.0	63.1	69.2
Karnataka	Rural	Total Number of Members	209	119	328	81	47	128
		% those who attended the last meeting	70.8	92.4	78.7	79.0	89.4	82.8
	Urban	Total Number of Members	107	66	173	64	24	88
		% those who attended the last meeting	71.0	83.3	75.7	75.0	62.5	71.6
	Total	Total Number of Members	316	185	501	145	71	216
		% those who attended the last meeting	70.9	89.2	77.6	77.2	80.3	78.2

Continued...

Table A5.10 (Contd.): Number of Members in School Management Committee (SMC) and Number of those who attended the last meeting

State	Area	Category	Total Members			Muslim Members		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kerala	Rural	Total Number of Members	910	901	1811	412	475	887
		% those who attended the last meeting	71.3	81.5	76.4	78.9	73.3	75.9
	Urban	Total Number of Members	271	379	650	114	204	318
		% those who attended the last meeting	75.3	79.7	77.8	78.9	80.4	79.9
	Total	Total Number of Members	1181	1280	2461	526	679	1205
		% those who attended the last meeting	72.2	80.9	76.8	78.9	75.4	76.9
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	Total Number of Members	218	203	421	80	80	160
		% those who attended the last meeting	59.2	36.9	48.5	66.3	32.5	49.4
	Urban	Total Number of Members	45	52	97	6	9	15
		% those who attended the last meeting	44.4	40.4	42.3	16.7	55.6	40.0
	Total	Total Number of Members	263	255	518	86	89	175
		% those who attended the last meeting	56.7	37.6	47.3	62.8	34.8	48.6
Rajasthan	Rural	Total Number of Members	206	190	396	159	131	290
		% those who attended the last meeting	63.6	35.3	50.0	64.8	35.9	51.7
	Urban	Total Number of Members	57	56	113	25	18	43
		% those who attended the last meeting	68.4	53.6	61.1	76.0	55.6	67.4
	Total	Total Number of Members	263	246	509	184	149	333
		% those who attended the last meeting	64.6	39.4	52.5	66.3	38.3	53.8
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	Total Number of Members	1098	873	1971	435	295	730
		% those who attended the last meeting	75.0	69.9	72.7	76.1	71.9	74.4
	Urban	Total Number of Members	424	255	679	183	115	298
		% those who attended the last meeting	81.6	80.8	81.3	80.9	74.8	78.5
	Total	Total Number of Members	1522	1128	2650	618	410	1028
		% those who attended the last meeting	76.8	72.3	74.9	77.5	72.7	75.6
Uttarakhand	Rural	Total Number of Members	227	112	339	110	56	166
		% those who attended the last meeting	77.5	79.5	78.2	80.9	75.0	78.9
	Urban	Total Number of Members	74	62	136	30	36	66
		% those who attended the last meeting	81.1	85.5	83.1	80.0	86.1	83.3
	Total	Total Number of Members	301	174	475	140	92	232
		% those who attended the last meeting	78.4	81.6	79.6	80.7	79.3	80.2
Total	Rural	Total Number of Members	5163	4191	9354	2880	2226	5106
		% those who attended the last meeting	73.5	72.5	73.1	76.6	73.1	75.1
	Urban	Total Number of Members	1561	1394	2955	721	621	1342
		% those who attended the last meeting	77.5	78.5	77.9	80.0	79.7	79.9
	Total	Total Number of Members	6724	5585	12309	3601	2847	6448
		% those who attended the last meeting	74.4	74.0	74.2	77.3	74.6	76.1

Table A5.11: Support received by schools from the community in facilitating Education of all children and Muslim students in particular in Rural Areas

State	Item	% of schools received support					
		For all children			Particularly for Muslim children		
		No	Partial	Adequate	No	Partial	Adequate
Assam	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	65.6	25.6	8.9	64.4	26.7	8.9
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	77.8	21.1	1.1	77.8	21.1	1.1
	Providing help in studies	73.3	25.6	1.1	73.3	25.6	1.1
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	75.6	21.1	3.3	74.4	22.2	3.3
	Teaching some skills to children	73.3	23.3	3.3	71.1	25.6	3.3
Bihar	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	38.9	34.4	26.7	38.9	34.4	26.7
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	62.2	27.8	10.0	64.4	24.4	11.1
	Providing help in studies	54.4	34.4	11.1	56.7	31.1	12.2
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	60.0	28.9	11.1	63.3	24.4	12.2
	Teaching some skills to children	60.0	28.9	11.1	61.1	28.9	10.0
Gujarat	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	20.0	66.7	13.3	26.7	50.0	23.3
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	50.0	33.3	16.7	53.3	30.0	16.7
	Providing help in studies	60.0	36.7	3.3	66.7	30.0	3.3
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	93.3	6.7	.0	23.3	53.3	23.3
	Teaching some skills to children	93.3	6.7	.0	90.0	6.7	3.3
Haryana	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	50.0	50.0	.0	50.0	50.0	.0
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	60.0	36.7	3.3	63.3	33.3	3.3
	Providing help in studies	63.3	30.0	6.7	63.3	30.0	6.7
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	53.3	40.0	6.7	53.3	40.0	6.7
	Teaching some skills to children	60.0	33.3	6.7	60.0	33.3	6.7
Jammu & Kashmir	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	63.6	36.4	.0	64.8	35.2	.0
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	84.1	14.8	1.1	84.1	14.8	1.1
	Providing help in studies	85.2	12.5	2.3	86.4	11.4	2.3
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	68.2	29.5	2.3	69.3	28.4	2.3
	Teaching some skills to children	86.4	11.4	2.3	86.4	11.4	2.3

Continued...

Table A5.11 (Contd.): Support received by schools from the community in facilitating Education of all children and Muslim students in particular in Rural Areas

State	Item	% of schools received support					
		For all children			Particularly for Muslim children		
		No	Partial	Adequate	No	Partial	Adequate
Jharkhand	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	28.3	26.7	45.0	28.3	26.7	45.0
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	80.0	6.7	13.3	78.3	10.0	11.7
	Providing help in studies	75.0	16.7	8.3	73.3	20.0	6.7
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	78.3	13.3	8.3	76.7	15.0	8.3
	Teaching some skills to children	70.0	13.3	16.7	70.0	15.0	15.0
Karnataka	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	27.8	30.6	41.7	27.8	44.4	27.8
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	47.2	33.3	19.4	47.2	33.3	19.4
	Providing help in studies	41.7	41.7	16.7	41.7	41.7	16.7
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	41.7	41.7	16.7	41.7	41.7	16.7
	Teaching some skills to children	38.9	38.9	22.2	38.9	38.9	22.2
Kerala	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	15.0	48.3	36.7	18.3	43.3	38.3
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	60.0	30.0	10.0	60.8	29.2	10.0
	Providing help in studies	29.2	45.8	25.0	28.3	47.5	24.2
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	60.0	30.8	9.2	60.8	29.2	10.0
	Teaching some skills to children	36.7	42.5	20.8	38.3	41.7	20.0
Madhya Pradesh	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	40.0	50.0	10.0	43.3	46.7	10.0
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	93.3	3.3	3.3	96.7	0.0	3.3
	Providing help in studies	83.3	16.7	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	83.3	16.7	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0
	Teaching some skills to children	90.0	10.0	0.0	90.0	6.7	3.3
Rajasthan	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	60.0	33.3	6.7	60.0	33.3	6.7
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	63.3	26.7	10.0	63.3	26.7	10.0
	Providing help in studies	66.7	26.7	6.7	66.7	26.7	6.7
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	80.0	13.3	6.7	70.0	23.3	6.7
	Teaching some skills to children	83.3	16.7	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0

Continued...

Table A5.11 (Contd.): Support received by schools from the community in facilitating Education of all children and Muslim students in particular in Rural Areas

State	Item	% of schools received support					
		For all children			Particularly for Muslim children		
		No	Partial	Adequate	No	Partial	Adequate
Uttar Pradesh	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	66.0	24.7	9.3	66.7	24.0	9.3
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	93.3	2.7	4.0	93.3	4.0	2.7
	Providing help in studies	88.7	6.0	5.3	88.7	7.3	4.0
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	80.0	13.3	6.7	81.3	13.3	5.3
	Teaching some skills to children	88.0	8.7	3.3	88.0	8.0	4.0
Uttarakhand	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	55.2	41.4	3.4	51.7	44.8	3.4
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	89.7	10.3	0.0	86.2	10.3	3.4
	Providing help in studies	82.8	17.2	0.0	79.3	17.2	3.4
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	79.3	20.7	0.0	72.4	24.1	3.4
	Teaching some skills to children	79.3	20.7	0.0	75.9	20.7	3.4
Total	Enrolling Children and ensuring their retention and attendance	46.1	35.8	18.1	47.0	34.9	18.1
	Getting donation in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school	74.5	18.6	6.9	75.0	18.3	6.8
	Providing help in studies	66.9	24.5	8.6	67.0	24.6	8.3
	Organising religious or moral education programmes	70.5	23.0	6.5	67.8	24.6	7.5
	Teaching some skills to children	70.1	21.6	8.3	70.0	21.6	8.4

Table A5.12: Mean Values, Mean difference scores and t-values for different parameters**State: Assam**

Parameter	Mean scores			t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Muslim students	Non-Muslim students	difference			
i) Regularity of attendance	2.53	1.43	1.098	7.799	121	.000
ii) Punctuality in coming to school	2.61	1.47	1.148	8.113	121	.000
iii) Participation in classroom activities	2.58	1.41	1.172	8.947	121	.000
iv) Achievement in language	2.40	1.35	1.049	7.705	121	.000
v) Achievement in Maths	2.34	1.38	.959	7.540	121	.000
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science	2.85	1.79	1.066	8.903	121	.000
vii) Interaction with teacher	2.78	1.56	1.221	9.081	121	.000
viii) Level of self confidence	2.58	1.46	1.123	8.475	121	.000
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies	2.26	1.44	.820	5.951	121	.000
x) Participation in sports/ games	3.52	1.89	1.631	7.724	121	.000
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music prog.	3.44	1.89	1.557	7.042	121	.000
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest	3.65	1.90	1.746	7.921	121	.000
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities	3.51	1.89	1.615	7.666	121	.000

Table A5.12 (contd.): Mean Values, Mean difference scores and t-values for different parameters**State: Bihar**

Parameter	Mean scores			t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Muslim students	Non-Muslim students	difference			
i) Regularity of attendance	3.13	2.53	.602	4.971	117	.000
ii) Punctuality in coming to school	3.19	2.56	.636	5.162	117	.000
iii) Participation in classroom activities	2.99	2.43	.559	5.347	117	.000
iv) Achievement in language	2.90	2.37	.525	4.829	117	.000
v) Achievement in Maths	2.81	2.36	.458	4.157	117	.000
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science	2.82	2.39	.432	3.978	117	.000
vii) Interaction with teacher	2.93	2.45	.483	4.213	117	.000
viii) Level of self confidence	2.83	2.44	.390	3.512	117	.001
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies	2.80	2.46	.339	3.291	117	.001
x) Participation in sports/ games	2.81	2.43	.381	3.661	117	.000
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music prog.	2.76	2.47	.288	2.536	117	.013
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest	2.66	2.42	.246	2.343	117	.021
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities	2.47	2.49	-.017	-.160	117	.873

Table A5.12 (contd.): Mean Values, Mean difference scores and t-values for different parameters**State: Gujarat**

Parameter	Mean scores			t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Muslim students	Non-Muslim students	difference			
i) Regularity of attendance	3.26	2.43	.833	3.241	41	.002
ii) Punctuality in coming to school	2.95	2.86	.095	.474	41	.638
iii) Participation in classroom activities	2.93	2.43	.500	2.313	41	.026
iv) Achievement in language	2.83	2.36	.476	2.424	41	.020
v) Achievement in Maths	2.79	2.36	.429	2.184	41	.035
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science	2.71	2.31	.405	2.098	41	.042
vii) Interaction with teacher	3.10	2.76	.333	1.480	41	.146
viii) Level of self confidence	3.05	2.60	.452	2.120	41	.040
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies	3.05	2.26	.786	3.344	41	.002
x) Participation in sports/ games	2.90	2.64	.262	1.426	41	.162
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music prog.	2.81	2.88	-.071	-.224	41	.824
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest	3.40	3.10	.310	1.000	41	.323
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities	4.57	4.43	.143	.461	41	.647

Table A5.12 (contd.): Mean Values, Mean difference scores and t-values for different parameters**State: Haryana**

Parameter	Mean scores			t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Muslim students	Non-Muslim students	difference			
i) Regularity of attendance	2.86	3.08	-.222	-1.754	35	.088
ii) Punctuality in coming to school	2.58	3.25	-.667	-4.183	35	.000
iii) Participation in classroom activities	2.72	2.78	-.056	-.403	35	.689
iv) Achievement in language	2.50	2.75	-.250	-2.311	35	.027
v) Achievement in Maths	2.56	2.61	-.056	-.572	35	.571
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science	2.50	2.64	-.139	-1.405	35	.169
vii) Interaction with teacher	3.25	3.28	-.028	-.298	35	.768
viii) Level of self confidence	2.83	2.94	-.111	-1.276	35	.210
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies	1.75	2.14	-.389	-2.786	35	.009
x) Participation in sports/ games	2.08	2.17	-.083	-.723	35	.475
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music prog.	1.58	1.72	-.139	-1.094	35	.281
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest	1.72	1.86	-.139	-1.221	35	.230
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities	1.67	1.78	-.111	-.941	35	.353

Table A5.12 (contd.): Mean Values, Mean difference scores and t-values for different parameters

State: Jammu & Kashmir

Parameter	Mean scores			t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Muslim students	Non-Muslim students	difference			
i) Regularity of attendance	3.11	3.07	.040	.686	74	.495
ii) Punctuality in coming to school	3.08	3.03	.052	1.270	76	.208
iii) Participation in classroom activities	3.00	3.04	-.040	-1.000	74	.321
iv) Achievement in language	2.88	2.88	.000	.000	76	1.000
v) Achievement in Maths	2.71	2.75	-.039	-1.136	76	.260
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science	2.73	2.73	.000	.000	77	1.000
vii) Interaction with teacher	3.29	3.26	.038	1.000	77	.320
viii) Level of self confidence	2.91	2.88	.026	.705	77	.483
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies	2.42	2.45	-.026	-.445	77	.658
x) Participation in sports/ games	2.68	2.64	.038	1.000	77	.320
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music prog.	2.36	2.61	-.247	-1.039	76	.302
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest	2.34	2.36	-.026	-.815	76	.418
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities	2.00	1.95	.053	1.651	75	.103

Table A5.12 (contd.): Mean Values, Mean difference scores and t-values for different parameters

State: Jharkhand

Parameter	Mean scores			t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Muslim students	Non-Muslim students	difference			
i) Regularity of attendance	2.63	1.90	.722	4.238	71	.000
ii) Punctuality in coming to school	2.81	2.08	.722	4.238	71	.000
iii) Participation in classroom activities	2.57	1.88	.694	4.238	71	.000
iv) Achievement in language	2.53	1.85	.681	4.525	71	.000
v) Achievement in Maths	2.54	1.79	.750	4.508	71	.000
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science	2.50	1.71	.792	4.449	71	.000
vii) Interaction with teacher	2.57	1.81	.764	4.666	71	.000
viii) Level of self confidence	2.65	1.88	.778	4.907	71	.000
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies	2.29	1.85	.444	2.632	71	.010
x) Participation in sports/ games	3.64	2.50	1.139	4.336	71	.000
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music prog.	3.78	2.68	1.097	4.033	71	.000
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest	3.71	2.76	.944	3.344	71	.001
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities	3.76	2.75	1.014	3.695	71	.000

Table A5.12 (contd.): Mean Values, Mean difference scores and t-values for different parameters**State: Karnataka**

Parameter	Mean scores			t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Muslim students	Non-Muslim students	difference			
i) Regularity of attendance	3.24	3.33	-.091	-2.324	54	.024
ii) Punctuality in coming to school	3.18	3.27	-.091	-1.695	54	.096
iii) Participation in classroom activities	3.13	3.15	-.018	-.574	54	.568
iv) Achievement in language	2.87	2.93	-.055	-1.137	54	.261
v) Achievement in Maths	2.84	2.82	.018	.375	54	.709
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science	2.96	2.98	-.018	-1.000	54	.322
vii) Interaction with teacher	3.13	3.15	-.018	-1.000	54	.322
viii) Level of self confidence	3.07	3.04	.036	1.000	54	.322
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies	2.65	2.82	-.164	-2.425	54	.019
x) Participation in sports/ games	3.09	3.11	-.018	-.444	54	.659
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music prog.	2.75	3.02	-.273	-2.673	54	.010
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest	2.80	2.89	-.091	-1.299	54	.199
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities	2.87	2.98	-.109	-1.627	54	.109

Table A5.12 (contd.): Mean Values, Mean difference scores and t-values for different parameters**State: Kerala**

Parameter	Mean scores			t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Muslim students	Non-Muslim students	difference			
i) Regularity of attendance	3.27	3.10	.173	2.179	167	.031
ii) Punctuality in coming to school	3.20	3.05	.149	1.872	167	.063
iii) Participation in classroom activities	3.16	2.96	.202	2.687	167	.008
iv) Achievement in language	2.86	2.77	.095	1.327	167	.186
v) Achievement in Maths	2.89	2.61	.280	3.934	167	.000
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science	3.00	2.82	.179	2.331	167	.021
vii) Interaction with teacher	3.37	3.10	.268	3.392	167	.001
viii) Level of self confidence	2.98	2.83	.149	1.939	167	.054
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies	2.83	2.78	.048	.612	167	.541
x) Participation in sports/ games	3.01	2.82	.185	2.513	167	.013
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music prog.	2.62	2.68	-.060	-.629	167	.530
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest	2.73	2.58	.155	1.901	167	.059
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities	2.83	2.71	.125	1.623	167	.106

Table A5.12 (contd.): Mean Values, Mean difference scores and t-values for different parameters**State: Madhya Pradesh**

Parameter	Mean scores			t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Muslim students	Non-Muslim students	difference			
i) Regularity of attendance	1.68	2.03	-.342	-2.066	37	.046
ii) Punctuality in coming to school	1.89	2.24	-.342	-2.014	37	.051
iii) Participation in classroom activities	1.92	2.18	-.263	-1.377	37	.177
iv) Achievement in language	1.55	2.03	-.474	-2.694	37	.011
v) Achievement in Maths	1.63	1.87	-.237	-1.598	37	.118
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science	1.71	1.84	-.132	-.961	37	.343
vii) Interaction with teacher	2.24	2.32	-.079	-.595	37	.556
viii) Level of self confidence	2.05	2.24	-.184	-1.556	37	.128
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies	1.61	1.97	-.368	-2.340	37	.025
x) Participation in sports/ games	2.03	2.42	-.395	-2.431	37	.020
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music prog.	3.26	3.50	-.237	-1.055	37	.298
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest	3.74	3.89	-.158	-.770	37	.446
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities	4.79	4.68	.105	.432	37	.668

Table A5.12 (contd.): Mean Values, Mean difference scores and t-values for different parameters**State: Rajasthan**

Parameter	Mean scores			t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Muslim students	Non-Muslim students	difference			
i) Regularity of attendance	1.95	1.21	.737	3.063	37	.004
ii) Punctuality in coming to school	2.00	1.26	.737	2.800	37	.008
iii) Participation in classroom activities	1.84	1.29	.553	2.018	37	.051
iv) Achievement in language	1.74	1.21	.526	2.214	37	.033
v) Achievement in Maths	1.37	.95	.421	2.051	37	.047
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science	1.42	1.05	.368	1.665	37	.104
vii) Interaction with teacher	2.50	1.39	1.105	4.646	37	.000
viii) Level of self confidence	2.26	1.34	.921	4.359	37	.000
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies	1.45	1.21	.237	1.070	37	.291
x) Participation in sports/ games	3.21	1.74	1.474	4.245	37	.000
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music prog.	4.58	2.37	2.211	4.367	37	.000
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest	4.84	2.55	2.289	4.440	37	.000
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities	4.95	2.58	2.368	4.515	37	.000

Table A5.12 (contd.): Mean Values, Mean difference scores and t-values for different parameters

State: Uttar Pradesh

Parameter	Mean scores			t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Muslim students	Non-Muslim students	difference			
i) Regularity of attendance	2.76	2.82	-.062	-1.640	192	.103
ii) Punctuality in coming to school	2.88	2.96	-.082	-2.158	193	.032
iii) Participation in classroom activities	2.93	2.92	.015	.492	193	.623
iv) Achievement in language	2.83	2.86	-.026	-.962	192	.337
v) Achievement in Maths	2.60	2.65	-.057	-2.060	192	.041
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science	2.58	2.58	-.005	-.218	191	.828
vii) Interaction with teacher	3.40	3.38	.015	.654	193	.514
viii) Level of self confidence	2.95	2.90	.048	2.083	188	.039
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies	2.21	2.30	-.093	-2.638	193	.009
x) Participation in sports/ games	2.84	2.78	.062	1.910	193	.058
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music prog.	2.72	2.80	-.078	-2.078	191	.039
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest	2.61	2.66	-.048	-1.345	186	.180
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities	2.72	2.77	-.042	-1.336	188	.183

Table A5.12 (contd.): Mean Values, Mean difference scores and t-values for different parameters

State: Uttarakhand

Parameter	Mean scores			t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Muslim students	Non-Muslim students	difference			
i) Regularity of attendance	2.83	2.93	-.103	-1.000	28	.326
ii) Punctuality in coming to school	2.77	2.93	-.167	-1.542	29	.134
iii) Participation in classroom activities	2.93	2.97	-.033	-.328	29	.745
iv) Achievement in language	2.97	3.07	-.100	-.902	29	.375
v) Achievement in Maths	2.83	2.80	.033	.372	29	.712
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science	2.77	2.80	-.033	-.441	29	.662
vii) Interaction with teacher	3.37	3.47	-.100	-1.000	29	.326
viii) Level of self confidence	2.93	3.10	-.167	-1.223	29	.231
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies	2.47	2.67	-.200	-1.989	29	.056
x) Participation in sports/ games	3.00	2.93	.067	.528	29	.601
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music prog.	2.90	2.87	.033	.183	29	.856
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest	3.13	3.07	.067	.441	29	.662
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities	2.90	2.77	.133	1.278	29	.211

Appendix – Chapter 7

Table A7.1: Educational level of Parents

State	Area	Parents	Total (N)	% of parents having educational level as						
				Illite- rate	Literate with no/ little schooling	completed primary	completed upper primary	completed Secondary (class x)	completed Sr. Sec- ondary	Graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Assam	Rural	Father	397	13.4	15.1	32.5	18.6	10.8	4.8	4.8
		Mother	397	23.7	32.5	18.9	13.1	7.6	4.0	0.3
	Urban	Father	134	11.2	10.4	21.6	24.6	14.2	11.2	6.7
		Mother	134	14.9	19.4	23.9	23.9	11.2	3.7	3.0
	Total	Father	531	12.8	13.9	29.8	20.2	11.7	6.4	5.3
Mother	531	21.5	29.2	20.2	15.8	8.5	4.0	0.9		
Bihar	Rural	Father	396	43.7	21.7	11.9	8.3	5.3	5.8	3.3
		Mother	396	57.1	18.4	8.6	5.1	5.3	4.5	1.0
	Urban	Father	128	14.1	27.3	15.6	10.9	10.2	9.4	12.5
		Mother	128	20.3	33.6	17.2	11.7	4.7	10.2	2.3
	Total	Father	524	36.5	23.1	12.8	9.0	6.5	6.7	5.5
Mother	524	48.1	22.1	10.7	6.7	5.2	5.9	1.3		
Gujarat	Rural	Father	120	1.7	4.2	13.3	35.8	29.2	10.0	5.8
		Mother	120	5.0	5.0	27.5	33.3	20.0	5.0	4.2
	Urban	Father	48	4.2	6.3	16.7	27.1	29.2	10.4	6.3
		Mother	48	4.2	6.3	20.8	37.5	29.2	2.1	0.0
	Total	Father	168	2.4	4.8	14.3	33.3	29.2	10.1	6.0
Mother	168	4.8	5.4	25.6	34.5	22.6	4.2	3.0		
Haryana	Rural	Father	120	38.3	8.3	23.3	12.5	10.0	4.2	3.3
		Mother	120	82.5	7.5	4.2	4.2	0.8	0.0	0.8
	Urban	Father	48	16.7	12.5	20.8	8.3	10.4	6.3	25.0
		Mother	48	50.0	16.7	8.3	6.3	6.3	2.1	10.4
	Total	Father	168	32.1	9.5	22.6	11.3	10.1	4.8	9.5
Mother	168	73.2	10.1	5.4	4.8	2.4	0.6	3.6		
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	Father	304	35.5	13.5	13.2	19.1	12.5	4.6	1.6
		Mother	304	76.6	9.2	4.3	4.3	3.0	2.6	0.0
	Urban	Father	80	47.5	10.0	6.3	10.0	7.5	7.5	11.3
		Mother	80	58.8	8.8	2.5	6.3	7.5	11.3	5.0
	Total	Father	384	38.0	12.8	11.7	17.2	11.5	5.2	3.6
Mother	384	72.9	9.1	3.9	4.7	3.9	4.4	1.0		
Jharkhand	Rural	Father	246	27.6	29.3	19.5	6.5	7.7	5.7	3.7
		Mother	246	55.7	29.3	6.1	2.4	4.1	1.6	0.8
	Urban	Father	54	13.0	18.5	27.8	13.0	16.7	1.9	9.3
		Mother	54	42.6	27.8	18.5	5.6	3.7	1.9	0.0
	Total	Father	300	25.0	27.3	21.0	7.7	9.3	5.0	4.7
Mother	300	53.3	29.0	8.3	3.0	4.0	1.7	0.7		

Table A7.1 (contd.): Educational level of Parents

State	Area	Parents	Total (N)	% of parents having educational level as						
				Illite- rate	Literate with no/ little schooling	completed primary	completed upper primary	completed Secondary (class x)	completed Sr. Seco- ndary	Graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Karnataka	Rural	Father	194	1.5	16.0	24.2	20.6	10.3	14.4	12.9
		Mother	194	5.2	20.1	32.0	9.8	11.9	9.8	11.3
	Urban	Father	90	0.0	11.1	20.0	23.3	20.0	14.4	11.1
		Mother	90	8.9	14.4	23.3	20.0	16.7	7.8	8.9
	Total	Father	284	1.1	14.4	22.9	21.5	13.4	14.4	12.3
		Mother	284	6.3	18.3	29.2	13.0	13.4	9.2	10.6
Kerala	Rural	Father	552	0.7	4.3	10.9	26.1	37.1	13.2	7.6
		Mother	552	1.1	4.5	8.3	27.7	39.9	11.1	7.4
	Urban	Father	234	0.4	0.0	4.7	27.8	40.6	15.4	11.1
		Mother	234	0.4	3.0	4.3	23.1	44.9	13.2	11.1
	Total	Father	786	0.6	3.1	9.0	26.6	38.2	13.9	8.7
		Mother	786	0.9	4.1	7.1	26.3	41.3	11.7	8.5
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	Father	132	29.5	24.2	22.0	13.6	4.5	2.3	3.8
		Mother	132	46.2	22.7	18.9	6.8	3.8	0.0	1.5
	Urban	Father	40	10.0	12.5	37.5	20.0	10.0	7.5	2.5
		Mother	40	25.0	30.0	17.5	17.5	2.5	7.5	0.0
	Total	Father	172	25.0	21.5	25.6	15.1	5.8	3.5	3.5
		Mother	172	41.3	24.4	18.6	9.3	3.5	1.7	1.2
Rajasthan	Rural	Father	131	41.2	35.1	11.5	6.9	3.8	1.5	0.0
		Mother	131	81.7	16.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Father	41	12.2	26.8	26.8	9.8	12.2	2.4	9.8
		Mother	41	48.8	29.3	9.8	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Father	172	34.3	33.1	15.1	7.6	5.8	1.7	2.3
		Mother	172	73.8	19.8	3.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	Father	662	36.9	18.9	23.1	13.3	4.1	1.8	2.0
		Mother	662	64.5	21.3	10.9	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.3
	Urban	Father	256	23.4	24.6	19.5	11.3	5.5	8.2	7.4
		Mother	256	44.1	24.2	12.5	7.8	6.6	3.9	0.8
	Total	Father	918	33.1	20.5	22.1	12.7	4.5	3.6	3.5
		Mother	918	58.8	22.1	11.3	3.5	2.4	1.4	0.4
Uttara- khand	Rural	Father	129	24.0	27.1	24.8	7.0	7.8	2.3	7.0
		Mother	129	51.9	30.2	7.8	3.1	2.3	1.6	3.1
	Urban	Father	47	21.3	14.9	25.5	12.8	17.0	6.4	2.1
		Mother	47	51.1	25.5	8.5	4.3	6.4	2.1	2.1
	Total	Father	176	23.3	23.9	25.0	8.5	10.2	3.4	5.7
		Mother	176	51.7	29.0	8.0	3.4	3.4	1.7	2.8
Total	Rural	Father	3383	24.4	16.8	19.0	16.2	13.0	6.1	4.5
		Mother	3383	43.5	18.1	11.6	9.8	10.4	4.0	2.5
	Urban	Father	1200	14.0	14.3	17.0	17.7	17.5	9.9	9.6
		Mother	1200	26.5	18.3	13.2	15.2	15.6	6.8	4.4
	Total	Father	4583	21.7	16.1	18.5	16.6	14.2	7.1	5.8
		Mother	4583	39.1	18.2	12.0	11.2	11.7	4.8	3.0

Table A7.2: Distribution of Children in the age-group 6 to below 14 years in homes of Parents according to their Educational status

State	Area	Gender	Age-group 6 to below 11 years			Age-group 11 to below 14 years			Age-group 6 to below 14 years		
			Total no. of children	% of children		Total no. of children	% of children		Total no. of children	% of children	
				out-of-school	attending school		out-of-school	attending school		out-of-school	attending school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assam	Rural	Boys	179	7.3	92.7	141	9.9	90.1	320	8.4	91.6
		Girls	181	1.1	98.9	125	8.0	92.0	306	3.9	96.1
		Total	360	4.2	95.8	266	9.0	91.0	626	6.2	93.8
	Urban	Boys	51	11.8	88.2	55	10.9	89.1	106	11.3	88.7
		Girls	43	.0	100.0	59	1.7	98.3	102	1.0	99.0
		Total	94	6.4	93.6	114	6.1	93.9	208	6.3	93.8
	Total	Boys	230	8.3	91.7	196	10.2	89.8	426	9.2	90.8
		Girls	224	.9	99.1	184	6.0	94.0	408	3.2	96.8
		Total	454	4.6	95.4	380	8.2	91.8	834	6.2	93.8
Bihar	Rural	Boys	263	6.8	93.2	177	5.6	94.4	440	6.4	93.6
		Girls	257	4.7	95.3	190	1.6	98.4	447	3.4	96.6
		Total	520	5.8	94.2	367	3.5	96.5	887	4.8	95.2
	Urban	Boys	70	4.3	95.7	51	7.8	92.2	121	5.8	94.2
		Girls	69	18.8	81.2	73	16.4	83.6	142	17.6	82.4
		Total	139	11.5	88.5	124	12.9	87.1	263	12.2	87.8
	Total	Boys	333	6.3	93.7	228	6.1	93.9	561	6.2	93.8
		Girls	326	7.7	92.3	263	5.7	94.3	589	6.8	93.2
		Total	659	7.0	93.0	491	5.9	94.1	1150	6.5	93.5
Gujarat	Rural	Boys	78	.0	100.0	58	.0	100.0	136	.0	100.0
		Girls	73	.0	100.0	45	.0	100.0	118	.0	100.0
		Total	151	.0	100.0	103	.0	100.0	254	.0	100.0
	Urban	Boys	25	.0	100.0	21	.0	100.0	46	.0	100.0
		Girls	30	6.7	93.3	24	.0	100.0	54	3.7	96.3
		Total	55	3.6	96.4	45	.0	100.0	100	2.0	98.0
	Total	Boys	103	.0	100.0	79	.0	100.0	182	.0	100.0
		Girls	103	1.9	98.1	69	.0	100.0	172	1.2	98.8
		Total	206	1.0	99.0	148	.0	100.0	354	.6	99.4
Haryana	Rural	Boys	121	7.4	92.6	63	7.9	92.1	184	7.6	92.4
		Girls	68	2.9	97.1	42	7.1	92.9	110	4.5	95.5
		Total	189	5.8	94.2	105	7.6	92.4	294	6.5	93.5
	Urban	Boys	27	11.1	88.9	16	12.5	87.5	43	11.6	88.4
		Girls	28	7.1	92.9	18	0.0	100.0	46	4.3	95.7
		Total	55	9.1	90.9	34	5.9	94.1	89	7.9	92.1
	Total	Boys	148	8.1	91.9	79	8.9	91.1	227	8.4	91.6
		Girls	96	4.2	95.8	60	5.0	95.0	156	4.5	95.5
		Total	244	6.6	93.4	139	7.2	92.8	383	6.8	93.2

Table A7.2 (contd.): Distribution of Children in the age-group 6 to below 14 years in homes of Parents according to their Educational status

State	Area	Gender	Age-group 6 to below 11 years			Age-group 11 to below 14 years			Age-group 6 to below 14 years		
			Total no. of children	% of children		Total no. of children	% of children		Total no. of children	% of children	
				out-of-school	attending school		out-of-school	attending school		out-of-school	attending school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	Boys	206	4.9	95.1	118	11.9	88.1	324	7.4	92.6
		Girls	150	4.0	96.0	109	7.3	92.7	259	5.4	94.6
		Total	356	4.5	95.5	227	9.7	90.3	583	6.5	93.5
	Urban	Boys	55	0.0	100.0	43	4.7	95.3	98	2.0	98.0
		Girls	36	0.0	100.0	31	9.7	90.3	67	4.5	95.5
		Total	91	0.0	100.0	74	6.8	93.2	165	3.0	97.0
	Total	Boys	261	3.8	96.2	161	9.9	90.1	422	6.2	93.8
		Girls	186	3.2	96.8	140	7.9	92.1	326	5.2	94.8
		Total	447	3.6	96.4	301	9.0	91.0	748	5.7	94.3
Jharkhand	Rural	Boys	148	10.1	89.9	131	13.0	87.0	279	11.5	88.5
		Girls	118	7.6	92.4	114	5.3	94.7	232	6.5	93.5
		Total	266	9.0	91.0	245	9.4	90.6	511	9.2	90.8
	Urban	Boys	36	44.4	55.6	23	8.7	91.3	59	30.5	69.5
		Girls	36	27.8	72.2	14	14.3	85.7	50	24.0	76.0
		Total	72	36.1	63.9	37	10.8	89.2	109	27.5	72.5
	Total	Boys	184	16.8	83.2	154	12.3	87.7	338	14.8	85.2
		Girls	154	12.3	87.7	128	6.3	93.8	282	9.6	90.4
		Total	338	14.8	85.2	282	9.6	90.4	620	12.4	87.6
Karnataka	Rural	Boys	121	.0	100.0	70	.0	100.0	191	.0	100.0
		Girls	84	.0	100.0	58	1.7	98.3	142	.7	99.3
		Total	205	.0	100.0	128	.8	99.2	333	.3	99.7
	Urban	Boys	41	17.1	82.9	40	7.5	92.5	81	12.3	87.7
		Girls	59	20.3	79.7	46	15.2	84.8	105	18.1	81.9
		Total	100	19.0	81.0	86	11.6	88.4	186	15.6	84.4
	Total	Boys	162	4.3	95.7	110	2.7	97.3	272	3.7	96.3
		Girls	143	8.4	91.6	104	7.7	92.3	247	8.1	91.9
		Total	305	6.2	93.8	214	5.1	94.9	519	5.8	94.2
Kerala	Rural	Boys	285	1.1	98.9	139	1.4	98.6	424	1.2	98.8
		Girls	303	.7	99.3	122	.8	99.2	425	.7	99.3
		Total	588	.9	99.1	261	1.1	98.9	849	.9	99.1
	Urban	Boys	99	.0	100.0	65	.0	100.0	164	.0	100.0
		Girls	98	.0	100.0	59	.0	100.0	157	.0	100.0
		Total	197	.0	100.0	124	.0	100.0	321	.0	100.0
	Total	Boys	384	.8	99.2	204	1.0	99.0	588	.9	99.1
		Girls	401	.5	99.5	181	.6	99.4	582	.5	99.5
		Total	785	.6	99.4	385	.8	99.2	1170	.7	99.3

Table A7.2 (Contd.): Distribution of Children in the age-group 6 to below 14 years in homes of Parents according to their Educational status

State	Area	Gender	Age-group 6 to below 11 years			Age-group 11 to below 14 years			Age-group 6 to below 14 years		
			Total no. of children	% of children		Total no. of children	% of children		Total no. of children	% of children	
				out-of-school	attending school		out-of-school	attending school		out-of-school	attending school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	Boys	78	3.8	96.2	71	7.0	93.0	149	5.4	94.6
		Girls	93	4.3	95.7	88	1.1	98.9	181	2.8	97.2
		Total	171	4.1	95.9	159	3.8	96.2	330	3.9	96.1
	Urban	Boys	31	9.7	90.3	17	5.9	94.1	48	8.3	91.7
		Girls	29	6.9	93.1	31	.0	100.0	60	3.3	96.7
		Total	60	8.3	91.7	48	2.1	97.9	108	5.6	94.4
	Total	Boys	109	5.5	94.5	88	6.8	93.2	197	6.1	93.9
		Girls	122	4.9	95.1	119	.8	99.2	241	2.9	97.1
		Total	231	5.2	94.8	207	3.4	96.6	438	4.3	95.7
Rajasthan	Rural	Boys	115	1.7	98.3	67	4.5	95.5	182	2.7	97.3
		Girls	63	7.9	92.1	49	20.4	79.6	112	13.4	86.6
		Total	178	3.9	96.1	116	11.2	88.8	294	6.8	93.2
	Urban	Boys	20	.0	100.0	34	5.9	94.1	54	3.7	96.3
		Girls	22	.0	100.0	21	4.8	95.2	43	2.3	97.7
		Total	42	.0	100.0	55	5.5	94.5	97	3.1	96.9
	Total	Boys	135	1.5	98.5	101	5.0	95.0	236	3.0	97.0
		Girls	85	5.9	94.1	70	15.7	84.3	155	10.3	89.7
		Total	220	3.2	96.8	171	9.4	90.6	391	5.9	94.1
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	Boys	461	4.8	95.2	325	9.8	90.2	786	6.9	93.1
		Girls	417	4.3	95.7	333	9.6	90.4	750	6.7	93.3
		Total	878	4.6	95.4	658	9.7	90.3	1536	6.8	93.2
	Urban	Boys	163	1.8	98.2	149	10.1	89.9	312	5.8	94.2
		Girls	168	2.4	97.6	150	10.0	90.0	318	6.0	94.0
		Total	331	2.1	97.9	299	10.0	90.0	630	5.9	94.1
	Total	Boys	624	4.0	96.0	474	9.9	90.1	1098	6.6	93.4
		Girls	585	3.8	96.2	483	9.7	90.3	1068	6.5	93.5
		Total	1209	3.9	96.1	957	9.8	90.2	2166	6.5	93.5
Uttarakhand	Rural	Boys	111	0.0	100.0	58	1.7	98.3	169	0.6	99.4
		Girls	85	2.4	97.6	51	0.0	100.0	136	1.5	98.5
		Total	196	1.0	99.0	109	0.9	99.1	305	1.0	99.0
	Urban	Boys	34	0.0	100.0	20	10.0	90.0	54	3.7	96.3
		Girls	25	0.0	100.0	25	0.0	100.0	50	0.0	100.0
		Total	59	0.0	100.0	45	4.4	95.6	104	1.9	98.1
	Total	Boys	145	0.0	100.0	78	3.8	96.2	223	1.3	98.7
		Girls	110	1.8	98.2	76	0.0	100.0	186	1.1	98.9
		Total	255	0.8	99.2	154	1.9	98.1	409	1.2	98.8
Total	Rural	Boys	2156	4.4	95.6	1415	7.3	92.7	3571	5.5	94.5
		Girls	1887	3.3	96.7	1325	5.7	94.3	3212	4.3	95.7
		Total	4043	3.9	96.1	2740	6.5	93.5	6783	4.9	95.1
	Urban	Boys	662	6.2	93.8	537	7.3	92.7	1199	6.7	93.3
		Girls	648	6.9	93.1	552	7.4	92.6	1200	7.2	92.8
		Total	1310	6.6	93.4	1089	7.3	92.7	2399	6.9	93.1
	Total	Boys	2818	4.8	95.2	1952	7.3	92.7	4770	5.8	94.2
		Girls	2535	4.2	95.8	1877	6.2	93.8	4412	5.1	94.9
		Total	5353	4.5	95.5	3829	6.7	93.3	9182	5.5	94.5

Table A7.3: Number of out-of-school children in homes of parents

State	Area	Gender	Age-group 6 to below 11 years				Age-group 11 to below 14 years			
			Total no. of children	% of children			Total no. of children	% of children		
				never went to school	had dropped -out	attending Madrasah/ Maktab*		never went to school	had dropped -out	attending Madrasah/ Maktab*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Assam	Rural	Boys	13	61.5	30.8	7.7	14	7.1	57.1	35.7
		Girls	2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10	0.0	30.0	70.0
		Total	15	53.3	26.7	20.0	24	4.2	45.8	50.0
	Urban	Boys	6	50.0	50.0	0.0	6	0.0	50.0	50.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Total	6	50.0	50.0	0.0	7	0.0	42.9	57.1
	Total	Boys	19	57.9	36.8	5.3	20	5.0	55.0	40.0
		Girls	2	0.0	0.0	100.0	11	.0	27.3	72.7
		Total	21	52.4	33.3	14.3	31	3.2	45.2	51.6
Bihar	Rural	Boys	18	61.1	22.2	16.7	10	50.0	50.0	0.0
		Girls	12	75.0	16.7	8.3	3	33.3	33.3	33.3
		Total	30	66.7	20.0	13.3	13	46.2	46.2	7.7
	Urban	Boys	3	0.0	33.3	66.7	4	25.0	75.0	0.0
		Girls	13	7.7	61.5	30.8	12	58.3	41.7	0.0
		Total	16	6.3	56.3	37.5	16	50.0	50.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	21	52.4	23.8	23.8	14	42.9	57.1	0.0
		Girls	25	40.0	40.0	20.0	15	53.3	40.0	6.7
		Total	46	45.7	32.6	21.7	29	48.3	48.3	3.4
Gujarat	Rural	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haryana	Rural	Boys	9	55.6	22.2	22.2	5	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	3	33.3	66.7	0.0
		Total	11	63.6	18.2	18.2	8	12.5	87.5	0.0
	Urban	Boys	3	66.7	33.3	.0	2	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Girls	2	50.0	.0	50.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	5	60.0	20.0	20.0	2	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	Boys	12	58.3	25.0	16.7	7	0.0	71.4	28.6
		Girls	4	75.0	0.0	25.0	3	33.3	66.7	0.0
		Total	16	62.5	18.8	18.8	10	10.0	70.0	20.0

* providing only religious education.

Table A7.3 (contd.): Number of out-of-school children in homes of parents

State	Area	Gender	Age-group 6 to below 11 years				Age-group 11 to below 14 years			
			Total no. of children	% of children			Total no. of children	% of children		
				never went to school	had dropped -out	attending Madrasah/ Maktab*		never went to school	had dropped -out	attending Madrasah/ Maktab*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	Boys	10	40.0	60.0	0.0	14	7.1	85.7	7.1
		Girls	6	83.3	16.7	0.0	8	50.0	50.0	0.0
		Total	16	56.3	43.8	0.0	22	22.7	72.7	4.5
	Urban	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	50.0	50.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	0.0	80.0	20.0
	Total	Boys	10	40.0	60.0	0.0	16	6.3	81.3	12.5
		Girls	6	83.3	16.7	0.0	11	36.4	63.6	0.0
		Total	16	56.3	43.8	0.0	27	18.5	74.1	7.4
Jharkhand	Rural	Boys	15	20.0	40.0	40.0	17	17.6	47.1	35.3
		Girls	9	44.4	11.1	44.4	6	50.0	50.0	0.0
		Total	24	29.2	29.2	41.7	23	26.1	47.8	26.1
	Urban	Boys	16	0.0	37.5	62.5	2	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Girls	10	0.0	60.0	40.0	2	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	26	0.0	46.2	53.8	4	0.0	50.0	50.0
	Total	Boys	31	9.7	38.7	51.6	19	15.8	42.1	42.1
		Girls	19	21.1	36.8	42.1	8	37.5	62.5	0.0
		Total	50	14.0	38.0	48.0	27	22.2	48.1	29.6
Karnataka	Rural	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	Boys	7	14.3	28.6	57.1	3	0.0	66.7	33.3
		Girls	12	0.0	25.0	75.0	7	14.3	14.3	71.4
		Total	19	5.3	26.3	68.4	10	10.0	30.0	60.0
	Total	Boys	7	14.3	28.6	57.1	3	.0	66.7	33.3
		Girls	12	0.0	25.0	75.0	8	25.0	12.5	62.5
		Total	19	5.3	26.3	68.4	11	18.2	27.3	54.5
Kerala	Rural	Boys	3	.0	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	2	50.0	50.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	5	20.0	80.0	0.0	3	66.7	33.3	0.0
	Urban	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	3	0.0	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	2	50.0	50.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	5	20.0	80.0	0.0	3	66.7	33.3	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	Boys	3	66.7	0.0	33.3	5	0.0	40.0	60.0
		Girls	4	50.0	50.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	7	57.1	28.6	14.3	6	0.0	50.0	50.0
	Urban	Boys	3	66.7	33.3	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	5	80.0	20.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	6	66.7	16.7	16.7	6	0.0	50.0	50.0
		Girls	6	66.7	33.3	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	12	66.7	25.0	8.3	7	0.0	57.1	42.9

* providing only religious education.

Table A7.3 (contd.): Number of out-of-school children in homes of parents

State	Area	Gender	Age-group 6 to below 11 years				Age-group 11 to below 14 years			
			Total no. of children	% of children			Total no. of children	% of children		
				never went to school	had dropped -out	attending Madrasah/ Maktab*		never went to school	had dropped -out	attending Madrasah/ Maktab*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rajasthan	Rural	Boys	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	3	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	5	40.0	60.0	0.0	10	40.0	60.0	0.0
		Total	7	28.6	71.4	0.0	13	30.8	69.2	0.0
	Urban	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	5	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	5	40.0	60.0	0.0	11	36.4	63.6	0.0
		Total	7	28.6	71.4	0.0	16	25.0	75.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	Boys	22	31.8	36.4	31.8	32	12.5	75.0	12.5
		Girls	18	16.7	27.8	55.6	32	15.6	81.3	3.1
		Total	40	25.0	32.5	42.5	64	14.1	78.1	7.8
	Urban	Boys	3	66.7	33.3	0.0	15	6.7	80.0	13.3
		Girls	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	15	20.0	66.7	13.3
		Total	7	85.7	14.3	0.0	30	13.3	73.3	13.3
	Total	Boys	25	36.0	36.0	28.0	47	10.6	76.6	12.8
		Girls	22	31.8	22.7	45.5	47	17.0	76.6	6.4
		Total	47	34.0	29.8	36.2	94	13.8	76.6	9.6
Uttarakhand	Rural	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	2	0.0	50.0	50.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	2	0.0	50.0	50.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Urban	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	50.0	50.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	50.0	50.0
	Total	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	66.7	33.3
		Girls	2	0.0	50.0	50.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	2	0.0	50.0	50.0	3	0.0	66.7	33.3
Total	Rural	Boys	95	42.1	36.8	21.1	103	15.5	66.0	18.4
		Girls	62	45.2	25.8	29.0	75	25.3	62.7	12.0
		Total	157	43.3	32.5	24.2	178	19.7	64.6	15.7
	Urban	Boys	41	24.4	36.6	39.0	39	5.1	64.1	30.8
		Girls	45	17.8	42.2	40.0	41	26.8	53.7	19.5
		Total	86	20.9	39.5	39.5	80	16.3	58.8	25.0
	Total	Boys	136	36.8	36.8	26.5	142	12.7	65.5	21.8
		Girls	107	33.6	32.7	33.6	116	25.9	59.5	14.7
		Total	243	35.4	35.0	29.6	258	18.6	62.8	18.6

* providing only religious education.

Table A7.4: Number of Children of the sampled Parents in the age group 6 to below 14 years who were attending School/Recognized Madrasahs

Area: Rural

State	Type of School	No. of children attending school/Madrasah								
		6 to below 11 years			11 to below 14 years			6 to below 14 years		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Assam	Govt. School	141	150	291	104	95	199	245	245	490
	Private School	2	5	7	11	5	16	13	10	23
	Madrasah	23	24	47	12	15	27	35	39	74
	Total	166	179	345	127	115	242	293	294	587
Bihar	Govt. School	206	189	395	137	133	270	343	322	665
	Private School	4	15	19	7	7	14	11	22	33
	Madrasah	35	41	76	23	47	70	58	88	146
	Total	245	245	490	167	187	354	412	432	844
Gujarat	Govt. School	78	72	150	57	42	99	135	114	249
	Private School	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Madrasah	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
	Total	78	73	151	58	45	103	136	118	254
Haryana	Govt. School	90	48	138	49	32	81	139	80	219
	Private School	8	6	14	4	3	7	12	9	21
	Madrasah	4	7	11	2	3	5	6	10	16
	Total	102	61	163	55	38	93	157	99	256
Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. School	178	137	315	91	96	187	269	233	502
	Private School	17	6	23	10	5	15	27	11	38
	Madrasah	1	1	2	3	0	3	4	1	5
	Total	196	144	340	104	101	205	300	245	545
Jharkhand	Govt. School	115	106	221	102	92	194	217	198	415
	Private School	1	0	1	3	5	8	4	5	9
	Madrasah	17	3	20	9	11	20	26	14	40
	Total	133	109	242	114	108	222	247	217	464
Karnataka	Govt. School	89	59	148	45	42	87	134	101	235
	Private School	32	25	57	25	15	40	57	40	97
	Madrasah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	121	84	205	70	57	127	191	141	332

Table A7.4 (Contd.): Number of Children of the sampled Parents in the age group 6 to below 14 years who were attending School/Recognized Madrasahs

Area: Rural

State	Type of School	No. of children attending school/Madrasah								
		6 to below 11 years			11 to below 14 years			6 to below 14 years		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Kerala	Govt. School	112	108	220	71	52	123	183	160	343
	Private School	169	189	358	65	69	134	234	258	492
	Madrasah	1	4	5	1	0	1	2	4	6
	Total	282	301	583	137	121	258	419	422	841
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. School	63	83	146	57	78	135	120	161	281
	Private School	8	1	9	5	3	8	13	4	17
	Madrasah	4	5	9	4	6	10	8	11	19
	Total	75	89	164	66	87	153	141	176	317
Rajasthan	Govt. School	93	52	145	51	35	86	144	87	231
	Private School	10	4	14	2	2	4	12	6	18
	Madrasah	10	2	12	11	2	13	21	4	25
	Total	113	58	171	64	39	103	177	97	274
Uttar Pradesh	Govt. School	291	297	588	198	219	417	489	516	1005
	Private School	95	63	158	79	55	134	174	118	292
	Madrasah	53	39	92	16	27	43	69	66	135
	Total	439	399	838	293	301	594	732	700	1432
Uttarakhand	Govt. School	46	46	92	14	19	33	60	65	125
	Private School	36	21	57	26	19	45	62	40	102
	Madrasah	29	16	45	17	13	30	46	29	75
	Total	111	83	194	57	51	108	168	134	302
Total	Govt. School	1502	1347	2849	976	935	1911	2478	2282	4760
	Private School	382	335	717	238	190	428	620	525	1145
	Madrasah	177	143	320	98	125	223	275	268	543
	Total	2061	1825	3886	1312	1250	2562	3373	3075	6448

Table A7.5: Number of Children of the sampled Parents in the age group 6 to below 14 years who were attending School/Recognized Madrasahs

Area: Urban

State	Type of School	No. of children attending school/Madrasah								
		6 to below 11 years			11 to below 14 years			6 to below 14 years		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Assam	Govt. School	43	35	78	41	49	90	84	84	168
	Private School	2	8	10	4	9	13	6	17	23
	Madrasah	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4
	Total	45	43	88	49	58	107	94	101	195
Bihar	Govt. School	50	47	97	42	48	90	92	95	187
	Private School	6	1	7	2	5	7	8	6	14
	Madrasah	11	8	19	3	8	11	14	16	30
	Total	67	56	123	47	61	108	114	117	231
Gujarat	Govt. School	22	27	49	19	23	42	41	50	91
	Private School	3	1	4	2	1	3	5	2	7
	Madrasah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	25	28	53	21	24	45	46	52	98
Haryana	Govt. School	22	20	42	12	18	30	34	38	72
	Private School	11	9	20	2	0	2	13	9	22
	Madrasah	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	3	7
	Total	34	31	65	17	19	36	51	50	101
Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. School	32	26	58	31	20	51	63	46	109
	Private School	22	10	32	10	8	18	32	18	50
	Madrasah	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	55	36	91	41	28	69	96	64	160
Jharkhand	Govt. School	9	9	18	8	5	13	17	14	31
	Private School	11	16	27	12	7	19	23	23	46
	Madrasah	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
	Total	20	26	46	21	12	33	41	38	79
Karnataka	Govt. School	18	27	45	23	18	41	41	45	86
	Private School	16	20	36	14	21	35	30	41	71
	Madrasah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	34	47	81	37	39	76	71	86	157

**Table A7.5 (Contd.): Number of Children of the sampled Parents in the age group
6 to below 14 years who were attending School/Recognized Madrasahs**

Area: Urban

State	Type of School	No. of children attending school/Madrasah								
		6 to below 11 years			11 to below 14 years			6 to below 14 years		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Kerala	Govt. School	36	41	77	27	34	61	63	75	138
	Private School	63	57	120	38	25	63	101	82	183
	Madrasah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	99	98	197	65	59	124	164	157	321
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. School	14	16	30	10	20	30	24	36	60
	Private School	11	7	18	4	6	10	15	13	28
	Madrasah	3	4	7	2	5	7	5	9	14
	Total	28	27	55	16	31	47	44	58	102
Rajasthan	Govt. School	10	14	24	21	12	33	31	26	57
	Private School	3	0	3	1	0	1	4	0	4
	Madrasah	7	8	15	10	8	18	17	16	33
	Total	20	22	42	32	20	52	52	42	94
Uttar Pradesh	Govt. School	67	76	143	79	88	167	146	164	310
	Private School	63	61	124	41	34	75	104	95	199
	Madrasah	30	27	57	14	13	27	44	40	84
	Total	160	164	324	134	135	269	294	299	593
Uttara-khand	Govt. School	19	14	33	6	15	21	25	29	54
	Private School	13	8	21	11	9	20	24	17	41
	Madrasah	2	3	5	1	1	2	3	4	7
	Total	34	25	59	18	25	43	52	50	102
Total	Govt. School	342	352	694	319	350	669	661	702	1363
	Private School	224	198	422	141	125	266	365	323	688
	Madrasah	55	53	108	38	36	74	93	89	182
	Total	621	603	1224	498	511	1009	1119	1114	2233

Table A7.6: Number of Children of the sampled Parents in the age group 6 to below 14 years who were attending School/Recognized Madrasahs

Area: Total (Rural + Urban)

State	Type of School	No. of children attending school/Madrasah								
		6 to below 11 years			11 to below 14 years			6 to below 14 years		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Assam	Govt. School	184	185	369	145	144	289	329	329	658
	Private School	4	13	17	15	14	29	19	27	46
	Madrasah	23	24	47	16	15	31	39	39	78
	Total	211	222	433	176	173	349	387	395	782
Bihar	Govt. School	256	236	492	179	181	360	435	417	852
	Private School	10	16	26	9	12	21	19	28	47
	Madrasah	46	49	95	26	55	81	72	104	176
	Total	312	301	613	214	248	462	526	549	1075
Gujarat	Govt. School	100	99	199	76	65	141	176	164	340
	Private School	3	1	4	3	3	6	6	4	10
	Madrasah	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
	Total	103	101	204	79	69	148	182	170	352
Haryana	Govt. School	112	68	180	61	50	111	173	118	291
	Private School	19	15	34	6	3	9	25	18	43
	Madrasah	5	9	14	5	4	9	10	13	23
	Total	136	92	228	72	57	129	208	149	357
Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. School	210	163	373	122	116	238	332	279	611
	Private School	39	16	55	20	13	33	59	29	88
	Madrasah	2	1	3	3	0	3	5	1	6
	Total	251	180	431	145	129	274	396	309	705
Jharkhand	Govt. School	124	115	239	110	97	207	234	212	446
	Private School	12	16	28	15	12	27	27	28	55
	Madrasah	17	4	21	10	11	21	27	15	42
	Total	153	135	288	135	120	255	288	255	543
Karnataka	Govt. School	107	86	193	68	60	128	175	146	321
	Private School	48	45	93	39	36	75	87	81	168
	Madrasah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	155	131	286	107	96	203	262	227	489

Table A7.6 (Contd.): Number of Children of the sampled Parents in the age group 6 to below 14 years who were attending School/Recognized Madrasahs

Area: Total (Rural + Urban)

State	Type of School	No. of children attending school/Madrasah								
		6 to below 11 years			11 to below 14 years			6 to below 14 years		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Kerala	Govt. School	148	149	297	98	86	184	246	235	481
	Private School	232	246	478	103	94	197	335	340	675
	Madrasah	1	4	5	1	0	1	2	4	6
	Total	381	399	780	202	180	382	583	579	1162
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. School	77	99	176	67	98	165	144	197	341
	Private School	19	8	27	9	9	18	28	17	45
	Madrasah	7	9	16	6	11	17	13	20	33
	Total	103	116	219	82	118	200	185	234	419
Rajasthan	Govt. School	103	66	169	72	47	119	175	113	288
	Private School	13	4	17	3	2	5	16	6	22
	Madrasah	17	10	27	21	10	31	38	20	58
	Total	133	80	213	96	59	155	229	139	368
Uttar Pradesh	Govt. School	358	373	731	277	307	584	635	680	1315
	Private School	158	124	282	120	89	209	278	213	491
	Madrasah	83	66	149	30	40	70	113	106	219
	Total	599	563	1162	427	436	863	1026	999	2025
Uttara-khand	Govt. School	65	60	125	20	34	54	85	94	179
	Private School	49	29	78	37	28	65	86	57	143
	Madrasah	31	19	50	18	14	32	49	33	82
	Total	145	108	253	75	76	151	220	184	404
Total	Govt. School	1844	1699	3543	1295	1285	2580	3139	2984	6123
	Private School	606	533	1139	379	315	694	985	848	1833
	Madrasah	232	196	428	136	161	297	368	357	725
	Total	2682	2428	5110	1810	1761	3571	4492	4189	8681

Table A7.7: Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Rural areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Assam	Govt. School	Boys	181	95.6	68.0	6.1	77.9	12.7
		Girls	172	97.7	71.5	5.2	80.2	5.8
		Total	353	96.6	69.7	5.7	79.0	9.3
	Private School	Boys	6	66.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	33.3
		Girls	6	50.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0
		Total	12	58.3	16.7	0.0	16.7	16.7
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	29	100.0	31.0	6.9	41.4	6.9
		Girls	26	96.2	26.9	3.8	46.2	3.8
		Total	55	98.2	29.1	5.5	43.6	5.5
	Total	Boys	216	95.4	61.6	6.0	71.3	12.5
		Girls	204	96.1	64.2	4.9	74.0	5.4
		Total	420	95.7	62.9	5.5	72.6	9.0
Bihar	Govt. School	Boys	289	88.6	65.7	15.9	74.0	28.7
		Girls	254	90.2	68.9	15.4	74.0	27.2
		Total	543	89.3	67.2	15.7	74.0	28.0
	Private School	Boys	6	33.3	66.7	50.0	33.3	0.0
		Girls	17	41.2	88.2	17.6	82.4	35.3
		Total	23	39.1	82.6	26.1	69.6	26.1
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	45	62.2	37.8	6.7	64.4	11.1
		Girls	45	51.1	11.1	6.7	57.8	13.3
		Total	90	56.7	24.4	6.7	61.1	12.2
	Total	Boys	340	84.1	62.1	15.3	72.1	25.9
		Girls	316	82.0	61.7	14.2	72.2	25.6
		Total	656	83.1	61.9	14.8	72.1	25.8
Gujarat	Govt. School	Boys	102	100.0	95.1	0.0	100.0	53.9
		Girls	90	100.0	93.3	0.0	100.0	48.9
		Total	192	100.0	94.3	0.0	100.0	51.6
	Private School	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	102	100.0	95.1	0.0	100.0	53.9
		Girls	91	100.0	92.3	0.0	100.0	48.4
		Total	193	100.0	93.8	0.0	100.0	51.3

Table A7.7 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Rural areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Haryana	Govt. School	Boys	122	93.4	94.3	44.3	95.9	52.5
		Girls	72	95.8	97.2	62.5	98.6	66.7
		Total	194	94.3	95.4	51.0	96.9	57.7
	Private School	Boys	10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
		Girls	7	42.9	42.9	0.0	42.9	0.0
		Total	17	23.5	23.5	5.9	23.5	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	5	20.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0
		Girls	8	37.5	0.0	0.0	87.5	0.0
		Total	13	30.8	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0
	Total	Boys	137	84.7	84.7	40.1	88.3	46.7
		Girls	87	86.2	83.9	51.7	93.1	55.2
		Total	224	85.3	84.4	44.6	90.2	50.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. School	Boys	199	99.5	1.0	0.5	98.5	47.2
		Girls	162	98.8	1.2	0.6	98.1	46.3
		Total	361	99.2	1.1	0.6	98.3	46.8
	Private School	Boys	20	25.0	5.0	0.0	20.0	30.0
		Girls	8	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
		Total	28	25.0	10.7	0.0	14.3	25.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	4	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	50.0
		Girls	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	5	0.0	20.0	0.0	60.0	40.0
	Total	Boys	223	91.0	1.8	0.4	91.0	45.7
		Girls	171	94.7	2.3	0.6	93.0	44.4
		Total	394	92.6	2.0	0.5	91.9	45.2
Jharkhand	Govt. School	Boys	164	93.9	24.4	5.5	88.4	26.2
		Girls	158	96.2	24.1	3.2	87.3	27.8
		Total	322	95.0	24.2	4.3	87.9	27.0
	Private School	Boys	3	33.3	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
		Girls	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	4	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	17	35.3	5.9	0.0	88.2	0.0
		Girls	6	33.3	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0
		Total	23	34.8	0.0	8.7	82.6	0.0
	Total	Boys	184	87.5	0.0	6.0	87.5	23.4
		Girls	165	93.9	23.0	4.2	86.7	28.5
		Total	349	90.5	22.6	5.2	87.1	25.8

Table A7.7 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Rural areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Karnataka	Govt. School	Boys	89	77.5	73.0	7.9	96.6	40.4
		Girls	59	88.1	72.9	15.3	98.3	45.8
		Total	148	81.8	73.0	10.8	97.3	42.6
	Private School	Boys	32	28.1	12.5	3.1	40.6	18.8
		Girls	25	28.0	16.0	8.0	40.0	16.0
		Total	57	28.1	14.0	5.3	40.4	17.5
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	121	64.5	57.0	6.6	81.8	34.7
		Girls	84	70.2	56.0	13.1	81.0	36.9
		Total	205	66.8	56.6	9.3	81.5	35.6
Kerala	Govt. School	Boys	122	68.0	9.8	4.9	88.5	36.9
		Girls	110	77.3	10.0	5.5	90.0	43.6
		Total	232	72.4	9.9	5.2	89.2	40.1
	Private School	Boys	179	83.8	7.3	5.6	96.1	43.0
		Girls	191	87.4	12.0	5.2	93.2	46.1
		Total	370	85.7	9.7	5.4	94.6	44.6
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0
		Girls	4	75.0	25.0	.0	75.0	50.0
		Total	5	80.0	40.0	20.0	80.0	40.0
	Total	Boys	302	77.5	8.6	5.6	93.0	40.4
		Girls	305	83.6	11.5	5.2	91.8	45.2
		Total	607	80.6	10.0	5.4	92.4	42.8
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. School	Boys	83	100.0	100.0	0.0	98.8	7.2
		Girls	103	100.0	99.0	0.0	100.0	8.7
		Total	186	100.0	99.5	0.0	99.5	8.1
	Private School	Boys	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	4	100.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	5	100.0	60.0	0.0	80.0	0.0
		Total	9	100.0	66.7	0.0	88.9	0.0
	Total	Boys	96	90.6	89.6	0.0	89.6	6.3
		Girls	109	99.1	96.3	0.0	98.2	9.2
		Total	205	95.1	93.2	0.0	94.1	7.8

Table A7.7 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Rural areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Rajasthan	Govt. School	Boys	118	98.3	0.0	0.0	98.3	11.0
		Girls	74	97.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.5
		Total	192	97.9	0.0	0.0	99.0	10.4
	Private School	Boys	11	18.2	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0
		Girls	5	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
		Total	16	18.8	6.3	6.3	18.8	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	18	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	21	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	147	92.5	0.0	0.0	92.5	8.8
		Girls	82	92.7	2.4	1.2	95.1	9.8
		Total	229	92.6	.9	.4	93.4	9.2
Uttar Pradesh	Govt. School	Boys	369	90.5	58.5	32.2	91.9	94.6
		Girls	390	95.1	93.8	89.0	95.4	95.6
		Total	759	92.9	76.7	61.4	93.7	95.1
	Private School	Boys	117	3.4	2.6	2.6	3.4	75.2
		Girls	81	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	71.6
		Total	198	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	73.7
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	65	23.1	0.0	3.1	1.5	35.4
		Girls	58	24.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	29.3
		Total	123	23.6	0.8	2.4	1.6	32.5
	Total	Boys	551	64.1	39.7	22.5	62.4	83.5
		Girls	529	73.0	69.6	66.0	70.7	84.7
		Total	1080	68.4	54.4	43.8	66.5	84.1
Uttara-khand	Govt. School	Boys	52	94.2	59.6	5.8	94.2	90.4
		Girls	58	96.6	86.2	1.7	96.6	84.5
		Total	110	95.5	73.6	3.6	95.5	87.3
	Private School	Boys	41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6
		Girls	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4
		Total	63	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.5
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	42	47.6	0.0	16.7	40.5	26.2
		Girls	25	36.0	4.0	12.0	20.0	16.0
		Total	67	43.3	1.5	14.9	32.8	22.4
	Total	Boys	135	51.1	23.0	7.4	48.9	54.1
		Girls	105	61.9	48.6	3.8	58.1	58.1
		Total	240	55.8	34.2	5.8	52.9	55.8

Table A7.7 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Rural areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Total	Govt. School	Boys	1890	91.6	51.5	13.5	89.7	45.4
		Girls	1702	94.4	62.6	27.1	90.8	47.2
		Total	3592	92.9	56.8	20.0	90.2	46.2
	Private School	Boys	434	41.0	6.2	4.6	46.1	44.7
		Girls	364	52.7	13.7	4.7	57.4	45.9
		Total	798	46.4	9.6	4.6	51.3	45.2
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	230	53.0	13.9	6.5	44.8	18.7
		Girls	182	48.4	9.9	5.5	36.3	18.1
		Total	412	51.0	12.1	6.1	41.0	18.4
	Total	Boys	2554	79.5	40.4	11.4	78.2	42.9
		Girls	2248	83.9	50.4	21.7	81.0	44.6
		Total	4802	81.6	45.1	16.2	79.5	43.6

Table A7.8: Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Assam	Govt. School	Boys	54	100.0	92.6	9.3	94.4	9.3
		Girls	47	97.9	89.4	8.5	95.7	12.8
		Total	101	99.0	91.1	8.9	95.0	10.9
	Private School	Boys	2	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
		Girls	11	81.8	9.1	9.1	81.8	0.0
		Total	13	76.9	7.7	7.7	76.9	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	56	98.2	89.3	8.9	92.9	8.9
		Girls	58	94.8	74.1	8.6	93.1	10.3
		Total	114	96.5	81.6	8.8	93.0	9.6
Bihar	Govt. School	Boys	68	88.2	72.1	13.2	89.7	38.2
		Girls	68	89.7	83.8	13.2	85.3	50.0
		Total	136	89.0	77.9	13.2	87.5	44.1
	Private School	Boys	8	62.5	62.5	50.0	62.5	50.0
		Girls	6	66.7	66.7	33.3	50.0	16.7
		Total	14	64.3	64.3	42.9	57.1	35.7
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	12	58.3	58.3	16.7	41.7	8.3
		Girls	12	100.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0
		Total	24	79.2	45.8	8.3	54.2	4.2
	Total	Boys	88	81.8	69.3	17.0	80.7	35.2
		Girls	86	89.5	75.6	12.8	80.2	40.7
		Total	174	85.6	72.4	14.9	80.5	37.9
Gujarat	Govt. School	Boys	29	93.1	86.2	0.0	96.6	58.6
		Girls	32	96.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	68.8
		Total	61	95.1	93.4	0.0	98.4	63.9
	Private School	Boys	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	32	84.4	78.1	.0	87.5	53.1
		Girls	33	93.9	97.0	.0	97.0	66.7
		Total	65	89.2	87.7	.0	92.3	60.0

Table A7.8 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Haryana	Govt. School	Boys	16	75.0	56.3	31.3	68.8	56.3
		Girls	24	91.7	87.5	45.8	87.5	83.3
		Total	40	85.0	75.0	40.0	80.0	72.5
	Private School	Boys	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	8	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
		Total	18	11.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0
		Total	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.0
	Total	Boys	28	44.7	32.2	17.9	46.5	32.2
		Girls	34	77.5	67.6	32.3	73.5	67.6
		Total	62	61.5	51.6	25.8	61.3	51.6
Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. School	Boys	41	95.1	0.0	0.0	95.1	26.8
		Girls	32	100.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	21.9
		Total	73	97.3	1.4	0.0	97.3	24.7
	Private School	Boys	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	11.1
		Girls	9	11.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1
		Total	27	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	11.1
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	Boys	60	66.7	1.7	0.0	66.7	23.3
		Girls	41	80.5	2.4	0.0	80.5	19.5
		Total	101	72.3	2.0	0.0	72.3	21.8
Jharkhand	Govt. School	Boys	10	90.0	20.0	10.0	70.0	40.0
		Girls	9	66.7	11.1	0.0	66.7	11.1
		Total	19	78.9	15.8	5.3	68.4	26.3
	Private School	Boys	17	11.8	11.8	0.0	11.8	0.0
		Girls	15	13.3	6.7	0.0	13.3	6.7
		Total	32	12.5	9.4	0.0	12.5	3.1
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	27	40.7	14.8	3.7	33.3	14.8
		Girls	25	36.0	12.0	0.0	36.0	8.0
		Total	52	38.5	13.5	1.9	34.6	11.5

Table A7.8 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Karnataka	Govt. School	Boys	18	55.6	61.1	16.7	88.9	33.3
		Girls	27	48.1	51.9	3.7	74.1	63.0
		Total	45	51.1	55.6	8.9	80.0	51.1
	Private School	Boys	16	18.8	6.3	0.0	68.8	25.0
		Girls	20	5.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	5.0
		Total	36	11.1	2.8	0.0	52.8	13.9
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	34	38.2	35.3	8.8	79.4	29.4
		Girls	47	29.8	29.8	2.1	59.6	38.3
		Total	81	33.3	32.1	4.9	67.9	34.6
Kerala	Govt. School	Boys	38	86.8	31.6	5.3	89.5	44.7
		Girls	43	95.3	18.6	4.7	100.0	51.2
		Total	81	91.4	24.7	4.9	95.1	48.1
	Private School	Boys	67	82.1	16.4	0.0	94.0	37.3
		Girls	61	73.8	18.0	0.0	93.4	50.8
		Total	128	78.1	17.2	0.0	93.8	43.8
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	105	83.8	21.9	1.9	92.4	40.0
		Girls	104	82.7	18.3	1.9	96.2	51.0
		Total	209	83.3	20.1	1.9	94.3	45.5
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. School	Boys	18	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	16.7
		Girls	19	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	26.3
		Total	37	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	21.6
	Private School	Boys	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
		Girls	4	100.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	7	100.0	14.3	0.0	71.4	0.0
	Total	Boys	32	65.6	56.3	0.0	59.4	9.4
		Girls	33	69.7	60.6	0.0	69.7	15.2
		Total	65	67.7	58.5	0.0	64.6	12.3

Table A7.8 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Rajasthan	Govt. School	Boys	17	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.8
		Girls	19	100.0	21.1	5.3	100.0	21.1
		Total	36	100.0	11.1	2.8	100.0	16.7
	Private School	Boys	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	9	100.0	11.1	11.1	100.0	22.2
		Girls	12	83.3	.0	.0	83.3	33.3
		Total	21	90.5	4.8	4.8	90.5	28.6
	Total	Boys	29	89.7	3.4	3.4	89.7	13.8
		Girls	31	93.5	12.9	3.2	93.5	25.8
		Total	60	91.7	8.3	3.3	91.7	20.0
Uttar Pradesh	Govt. School	Boys	108	88.9	30.6	23.1	91.7	87.0
		Girls	118	98.3	85.6	66.1	93.2	94.9
		Total	226	93.8	59.3	45.6	92.5	91.2
	Private School	Boys	78	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	44.9
		Girls	80	3.8	1.3	1.3	3.8	50.0
		Total	158	1.9	0.6	0.6	2.5	47.5
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	41	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.8
		Girls	39	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2
		Total	80	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5
	Total	Boys	227	47.6	14.5	11.0	44.1	61.7
		Girls	237	55.3	43.0	33.3	47.7	68.8
		Total	464	51.5	29.1	22.4	45.9	65.3
Uttarakhand	Govt. School	Boys	25	100.0	96.0	12.0	100.0	96.0
		Girls	18	88.9	88.9	22.2	88.9	83.3
		Total	43	95.3	93.0	16.3	95.3	90.7
	Private School	Boys	18	11.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	33.3
		Girls	12	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	41.7
		Total	30	13.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	36.7
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	3	100.0	66.7	66.7	100.0	33.3
		Girls	4	100.0	50.0	25.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	7	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0	14.3
	Total	Boys	46	65.2	56.5	10.9	65.2	67.4
		Girls	34	64.7	52.9	14.7	64.7	58.8
		Total	80	65.0	55.0	12.5	65.0	63.8

Table A7.8 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Total	Govt. School	Boys	442	90.5	52.7	12.0	91.9	49.3
		Girls	456	92.5	69.3	24.1	92.3	58.1
		Total	898	91.5	61.1	18.2	92.1	53.8
	Private School	Boys	251	27.1	7.6	1.6	33.9	30.3
		Girls	233	29.6	8.6	1.7	37.3	35.2
		Total	484	28.3	8.1	1.7	35.5	32.6
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	71	52.1	15.5	7.0	29.6	22.5
		Girls	74	60.8	10.8	1.4	39.2	21.6
		Total	145	56.6	13.1	4.1	34.5	22.1
	Total	Boys	764	66.1	34.4	8.1	67.0	40.6
		Girls	763	70.2	45.1	15.1	70.4	47.6
		Total	1527	68.2	39.8	11.6	68.7	44.1

Table A7.9: Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Rural and Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Assam	Govt. School	Boys	235	96.6	73.6	6.8	81.7	11.9
		Girls	219	97.7	75.3	5.9	83.6	7.3
		Total	454	97.1	74.4	6.4	82.6	9.7
	Private School	Boys	8	62.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	25.0
		Girls	17	70.6	11.8	5.9	58.8	0.0
		Total	25	68.0	12.0	4.0	48.0	8.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	29	100.0	31.0	6.9	41.4	6.9
		Girls	26	96.2	26.9	3.8	46.2	3.8
		Total	55	98.2	29.1	5.5	43.6	5.5
	Total	Boys	272	96.0	67.3	6.6	75.7	11.8
		Girls	262	95.8	66.4	5.7	78.2	6.5
		Total	534	95.9	66.9	6.2	77.0	9.2
Bihar	Govt. School	Boys	357	88.5	66.9	15.4	77.0	30.5
		Girls	322	90.1	72.0	14.9	76.4	32.0
		Total	679	89.2	69.4	15.2	76.7	31.2
	Private School	Boys	14	50.0	64.3	50.0	50.0	28.6
		Girls	23	47.8	82.6	21.7	73.9	30.4
		Total	37	48.6	75.7	32.4	64.9	29.7
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	57	61.4	42.1	8.8	59.6	10.5
		Girls	57	61.4	15.8	5.3	59.6	10.5
		Total	114	61.4	28.9	7.0	59.6	10.5
	Total	Boys	428	83.6	63.6	15.7	73.8	27.8
		Girls	402	83.6	64.7	13.9	73.9	28.9
		Total	830	83.6	64.1	14.8	73.9	28.3
Gujarat	Govt. School	Boys	131	98.5	93.1	0.0	99.2	55.0
		Girls	122	99.2	95.1	0.0	100.0	54.1
		Total	253	98.8	94.1	0.0	99.6	54.5
	Private School	Boys	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	134	96.3	91.0	0.0	97.0	53.7
		Girls	124	98.4	93.5	0.0	99.2	53.2
		Total	258	97.3	92.2	0.0	98.1	53.5

Table A7.9 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Rural and Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Haryana	Govt. School	Boys	138	91.3	89.9	42.8	92.8	52.9
		Girls	96	94.8	94.8	58.3	95.8	70.8
		Total	234	92.7	91.9	49.1	94.0	60.3
	Private School	Boys	20	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
		Girls	15	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	13.3
		Total	35	17.1	17.1	2.9	17.1	5.7
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	7	42.9	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0
		Girls	10	50.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0
		Total	17	47.1	0.0	0.0	82.4	5.9
	Total	Boys	165	78.8	75.8	36.4	81.2	44.2
		Girls	121	83.5	79.3	46.3	87.6	58.7
		Total	286	80.8	77.3	40.6	83.9	50.3
Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. School	Boys	240	98.8	0.8	0.4	97.9	43.8
		Girls	194	99.0	1.5	0.5	98.5	42.3
		Total	434	98.8	1.2	0.5	98.2	43.1
	Private School	Boys	38	13.2	2.6	0.0	10.5	21.1
		Girls	17	17.6	11.8	0.0	5.9	11.8
		Total	55	14.5	5.5	0.0	9.1	18.2
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	5	20.0	40.0	0.0	80.0	60.0
		Girls	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	6	16.7	33.3	0.0	66.7	50.0
	Total	Boys	283	85.9	1.8	0.4	85.9	41.0
		Girls	212	92.0	2.4	0.5	90.6	39.6
		Total	495	88.5	2.0	0.4	87.9	40.4
Jharkhand	Govt. School	Boys	174	93.7	24.1	5.7	87.4	27.0
		Girls	167	94.6	23.4	3.0	86.2	26.9
		Total	341	94.1	23.8	4.4	86.8	27.0
	Private School	Boys	20	15.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	0.0
		Girls	16	18.8	6.3	0.0	18.8	12.5
		Total	36	16.7	8.3	5.6	16.7	5.6
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	17	35.3	5.9	0.0	88.2	0.0
		Girls	7	42.9	14.3	28.6	71.4	28.6
		Total	24	37.5	8.3	8.3	83.3	8.3
	Total	Boys	211	81.5	21.3	5.7	80.6	22.3
		Girls	190	86.3	21.6	3.7	80.0	25.8
		Total	401	83.8	21.4	4.7	80.3	23.9

Table A7.9 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Rural and Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Karnataka	Govt. School	Boys	108	74.1	71.3	10.2	95.4	38.9
		Girls	87	74.7	65.5	11.5	90.8	50.6
		Total	195	74.4	68.7	10.8	93.3	44.1
	Private School	Boys	48	25.0	10.4	2.1	50.0	20.8
		Girls	45	17.8	8.9	4.4	40.0	11.1
		Total	93	21.5	9.7	3.2	45.2	16.1
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	156	59.0	52.6	7.7	81.4	33.3
		Girls	132	55.3	46.2	9.1	73.5	37.1
		Total	288	57.3	49.7	8.3	77.8	35.1
Kerala	Govt. School	Boys	160	72.5	15.0	5.0	88.8	38.8
		Girls	153	82.4	12.4	5.2	92.8	45.8
		Total	313	77.3	13.7	5.1	90.7	42.2
	Private School	Boys	246	83.3	9.8	4.1	95.5	41.5
		Girls	252	84.1	13.5	4.0	93.3	47.2
		Total	498	83.7	11.6	4.0	94.4	44.4
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	4	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	50.0
		Total	5	80.0	40.0	20.0	80.0	40.0
	Total	Boys	407	79.1	12.0	4.7	92.9	40.3
		Girls	409	83.4	13.2	4.4	92.9	46.7
		Total	816	81.3	12.6	4.5	92.9	43.5
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. School	Boys	102	100.0	99.0	0.0	99.0	8.8
		Girls	122	100.0	99.2	0.0	100.0	11.5
		Total	224	100.0	99.1	0.0	99.6	10.3
	Private School	Boys	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	7	100.0	42.9	0.0	71.4	0.0
		Girls	9	100.0	44.4	0.0	88.9	11.1
		Total	16	100.0	43.8	0.0	81.3	6.3
	Total	Boys	129	84.5	80.6	0.0	82.2	7.0
		Girls	142	92.3	88.0	0.0	91.5	10.6
		Total	271	88.6	84.5	0.0	87.1	8.9

Table A7.9 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Rural and Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Rajasthan	Govt. School	Boys	138	98.6	0.0	0.0	98.6	10.9
		Girls	99	98.0	5.1	1.0	100.0	11.1
		Total	237	98.3	2.1	0.4	99.2	11.0
	Private School	Boys	14	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
		Girls	5	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
		Total	19	15.8	5.3	5.3	15.8	5.3
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	27	100.0	3.7	3.7	100.0	7.4
		Girls	15	86.7	0.0	0.0	86.7	26.7
		Total	42	95.2	2.4	2.4	95.2	14.3
	Total	Boys	179	92.2	0.6	0.6	92.2	9.5
		Girls	119	93.3	5.0	1.7	95.0	13.4
		Total	298	92.6	2.3	1.0	93.3	11.1
Uttar Pradesh	Govt. School	Boys	477	90.1	52.2	30.2	91.8	92.9
		Girls	508	95.9	91.9	83.7	94.9	95.5
		Total	985	93.1	72.7	57.8	93.4	94.2
	Private School	Boys	195	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.6	63.1
		Girls	161	2.5	1.2	1.2	2.5	60.9
		Total	356	2.2	1.4	1.4	2.5	62.1
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	106	25.5	0.0	1.9	0.9	32.1
		Girls	97	26.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	28.9
		Total	203	26.1	0.5	1.5	1.0	30.5
	Total	Boys	778	59.3	32.4	19.2	57.1	77.1
		Girls	766	67.5	61.4	55.9	63.6	79.8
		Total	1544	63.3	46.8	37.4	60.3	78.4
Uttarakhand	Govt. School	Boys	77	96.1	71.4	7.8	96.1	92.2
		Girls	76	94.7	86.8	6.6	94.7	84.2
		Total	153	95.4	79.1	7.2	95.4	88.2
	Private School	Boys	59	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	35.6
		Girls	34	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	38.2
		Total	93	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	36.6
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	45	51.1	4.4	20.0	44.4	26.7
		Girls	29	44.8	10.3	13.8	31.0	13.8
		Total	74	48.6	6.8	17.6	39.2	21.6
	Total	Boys	181	54.7	31.5	8.3	53.0	57.5
		Girls	139	62.6	49.6	6.5	59.7	58.3
		Total	320	58.1	39.4	7.5	55.9	57.8

Table A7.9 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Primary level (Classes I-V) getting different incentives in Rural and Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Total	Govt. School	Boys	2337	91.4	51.7	13.3	90.1	46.0
		Girls	2165	94.0	63.8	26.4	91.2	49.3
		Total	4502	92.6	57.5	19.6	90.6	47.6
	Private School	Boys	685	35.9	6.7	3.5	41.6	39.4
		Girls	597	43.7	11.7	3.5	49.6	41.7
		Total	1282	39.5	9.0	3.5	45.3	40.5
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	301	52.8	14.3	6.6	41.2	19.6
		Girls	256	52.0	10.2	4.3	37.1	19.1
		Total	557	52.4	12.4	5.6	39.3	19.4
	Total	Boys	3323	76.5	39.0	10.7	75.7	42.3
		Girls	3018	80.5	48.9	20.0	78.4	45.3
		Total	6341	78.4	43.7	15.1	77.0	43.7

Table A7.10: Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Rural areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Assam	Govt. School	Boys	64	92.2	64.1	4.7	73.4	6.3
		Girls	73	100.0	69.9	6.8	86.3	6.8
		Total	137	96.4	67.2	5.8	80.3	6.6
	Private School	Boys	7	57.1	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0
		Girls	4	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	11	54.5	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	6	100.0	16.7	0.0	66.7	0.0
		Girls	13	92.3	7.7	0.0	84.6	0.0
		Total	19	94.7	10.5	0.0	78.9	0.0
	Total	Boys	77	89.6	54.5	3.9	70.1	5.2
		Girls	90	96.7	57.8	5.6	82.2	5.6
		Total	167	93.4	56.3	4.8	76.6	5.4
Bihar	Govt. School	Boys	54	79.6	63.0	13.0	79.6	31.5
		Girls	68	77.9	80.9	19.1	69.1	23.5
		Total	122	78.7	73.0	16.4	73.8	27.0
	Private School	Boys	5	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	5	40.0	80.0	40.0	40.0	0.0
		Total	10	20.0	50.0	30.0	20.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	13	53.8	30.8	0.0	84.6	30.8
		Girls	43	25.6	9.3	55.8	34.9	7.0
		Total	56	32.1	14.3	42.9	46.4	12.5
	Total	Boys	72	69.4	54.2	11.1	75.0	29.2
		Girls	116	56.9	54.3	33.6	55.2	16.4
		Total	188	61.7	54.3	25.0	62.8	21.3
Gujarat	Govt. School	Boys	33	100.0	90.9	0.0	100.0	90.9
		Girls	24	91.7	79.2	0.0	83.3	91.7
		Total	57	96.5	86.0	0.0	93.0	91.2
	Private School	Boys	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	34	97.1	88.2	0.0	97.1	88.2
		Girls	27	85.2	70.4	0.0	77.8	81.5
		Total	61	91.8	80.3	0.0	88.5	85.2

Table A7.10 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Rural areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Haryana	Govt. School	Boys	25	84.0	92.0	76.0	92.0	88.0
		Girls	14	100.0	100.0	92.9	100.0	64.3
		Total	39	89.7	94.9	82.1	94.9	79.5
	Private School	Boys	4	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
		Girls	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	6	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
		Total	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
	Total	Boys	30	73.3	80.0	66.7	83.3	73.3
		Girls	18	77.8	77.8	72.2	83.3	50.0
		Total	48	75.0	79.2	68.8	83.3	64.6
Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. School	Boys	70	98.6	1.4	0.0	97.1	51.4
		Girls	71	97.2	1.4	4.2	97.2	47.9
		Total	141	97.9	1.4	2.1	97.2	49.6
	Private School	Boys	7	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
		Girls	3	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3
		Total	10	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	77	90.9	1.3	0.0	89.6	46.8
		Girls	74	94.6	1.4	4.1	94.6	47.3
		Total	151	92.7	1.3	2.0	92.1	47.0
Jharkhand	Govt. School	Boys	53	84.9	24.5	13.2	84.9	45.3
		Girls	40	92.5	27.5	10.0	85.0	40.0
		Total	93	88.2	25.8	11.8	84.9	43.0
	Private School	Boys	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	4	75.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
		Total	5	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	9	33.3	11.1	44.4	44.4	22.2
		Girls	8	62.5	12.5	0.0	75.0	0.0
		Total	17	47.1	11.8	23.5	58.8	11.8
	Total	Boys	63	76.2	22.2	17.5	77.8	41.3
		Girls	52	86.5	23.1	7.7	80.8	30.8
		Total	115	80.9	22.6	13.0	79.1	36.5

Table A7.10 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Rural areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Karnataka	Govt. School	Boys	45	82.2	80.0	13.3	95.6	37.8
		Girls	42	97.6	92.9	14.3	97.6	40.5
		Total	87	89.7	86.2	13.8	96.6	39.1
	Private School	Boys	25	16.0	4.0	0.0	64.0	24.0
		Girls	15	20.0	6.7	6.7	40.0	.0
		Total	40	17.5	5.0	2.5	55.0	15.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	70	58.6	52.9	8.6	84.3	32.9
		Girls	57	77.2	70.2	12.3	82.5	29.8
		Total	127	66.9	60.6	10.2	83.5	31.5
Kerala	Govt. School	Boys	61	82.0	9.8	3.3	90.2	36.1
		Girls	50	78.0	.0	2.0	78.0	44.0
		Total	111	80.2	5.4	2.7	84.7	39.6
	Private School	Boys	55	90.9	1.8	1.8	96.4	34.5
		Girls	67	86.6	0.0	0.0	92.5	47.8
		Total	122	88.5	.8	.8	94.3	41.8
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	117	86.3	6.0	2.6	93.2	35.0
		Girls	117	82.9	.0	.9	86.3	46.2
		Total	234	84.6	3.0	1.7	89.7	40.6
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. School	Boys	37	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	81.1
		Girls	58	100.0	98.3	0.0	98.3	89.7
		Total	95	100.0	98.9	0.0	98.9	86.3
	Private School	Boys	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
		Girls	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	4	75.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
		Girls	6	100.0	66.7	0.0	100.0	50.0
		Total	10	90.0	60.0	0.0	80.0	50.0
	Total	Boys	45	88.9	86.7	0.0	86.7	73.3
		Girls	67	95.5	91.0	0.0	94.0	82.1
		Total	112	92.9	89.3	0.0	91.1	78.6

Table A7.10 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Rural areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Rajasthan	Govt. School	Boys	26	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.5
		Girls	13	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30.8
		Total	39	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.9
	Private School	Boys	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	30	96.7	0.0	0.0	96.7	10.0
		Girls	15	93.3	0.0	0.0	93.3	26.7
		Total	45	95.6	0.0	0.0	95.6	15.6
Uttar Pradesh	Govt. School	Boys	120	94.2	55.8	41.7	92.5	93.3
		Girls	126	97.6	93.7	94.4	96.0	96.8
		Total	246	95.9	75.2	68.7	94.3	95.1
	Private School	Boys	57	5.3	3.5	0.0	7.0	82.5
		Girls	37	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	73.0
		Total	94	7.4	6.4	4.3	8.5	78.7
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	4	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Girls	8	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5
		Total	12	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3
	Total	Boys	181	65.2	38.1	27.6	63.5	90.1
		Girls	171	75.4	71.3	71.9	73.1	88.9
		Total	352	70.2	54.3	49.1	68.2	89.5
Uttarakhand	Govt. School	Boys	8	87.5	75.0	0.0	87.5	87.5
		Girls	7	71.4	71.4	0.0	71.4	85.7
		Total	15	80.0	73.3	0.0	80.0	86.7
	Private School	Boys	21	9.5	4.8	0.0	9.5	19.0
		Girls	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2
		Total	39	5.1	2.6	0.0	5.1	20.5
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
		Girls	4	75.0	0.0	50.0	75.0	0.0
		Total	8	62.5	0.0	50.0	62.5	0.0
	Total	Boys	33	33.3	21.2	6.1	33.3	33.3
		Girls	29	27.6	17.2	6.9	27.6	34.5
		Total	62	30.6	19.4	6.5	30.6	33.9

Table A7.10 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Rural areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Total	Govt. School	Boys	596	90.6	49.3	15.8	90.3	54.4
		Girls	586	93.3	63.1	28.0	89.2	55.5
		Total	1182	92.0	56.2	21.8	89.8	54.9
	Private School	Boys	188	34.6	3.7	1.6	42.6	41.0
		Girls	161	45.3	5.6	4.3	47.8	39.8
		Total	349	39.5	4.6	2.9	45.0	40.4
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	45	60.0	17.8	13.3	62.2	26.7
		Girls	86	47.7	11.6	30.2	51.2	10.5
		Total	131	51.9	13.7	24.4	55.0	16.0
	Total	Boys	829	76.2	37.3	12.4	77.9	49.8
		Girls	833	79.4	46.7	23.6	77.3	47.8
		Total	1662	77.8	42.0	18.1	77.6	48.8

Table A7.11: Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Assam	Govt. School	Boys	30	100.0	53.3	.0	90.0	6.7
		Girls	37	91.9	59.5	2.7	94.6	18.9
		Total	67	95.5	56.7	1.5	92.5	13.4
	Private School	Boys	4	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
		Girls	6	66.7	50.0	0.0	83.3	0.0
		Total	10	60.0	30.0	0.0	60.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	25.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	4	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	25.0
	Total	Boys	38	94.7	52.6	.0	84.2	7.9
		Girls	43	88.4	58.1	2.3	93.0	16.3
		Total	81	91.4	55.6	1.2	88.9	12.3
Bihar	Govt. School	Boys	24	66.7	66.7	20.8	70.8	29.2
		Girls	27	92.6	92.6	22.2	92.6	44.4
		Total	51	80.4	80.4	21.6	82.4	37.3
	Private School	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	2	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
		Girls	4	0.0	75.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	6	0.0	50.0	83.3	16.7	0.0
	Total	Boys	26	61.5	61.5	23.1	69.2	26.9
		Girls	31	80.6	90.3	32.3	80.6	38.7
		Total	57	71.9	77.2	28.1	75.4	33.3
Gujarat	Govt. School	Boys	12	91.7	83.3	0.0	91.7	66.7
		Girls	18	94.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
		Total	30	93.3	93.3	0.0	96.7	86.7
	Private School	Boys	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	14	78.6	71.4	0.0	78.6	57.1
		Girls	19	89.5	94.7	0.0	94.7	94.7
		Total	33	84.8	84.8	0.0	87.9	78.8

Table A7.11 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Haryana	Govt. School	Boys	10	60.0	60.0	10.0	60.0	50.0
		Girls	8	50.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	50.0
		Total	18	55.6	55.6	16.7	55.6	50.0
	Private School	Boys	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
		Girls	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.7
	Total	Boys	13	61.5	46.2	7.7	61.5	53.8
		Girls	10	40.0	40.0	20.0	50.0	40.0
		Total	23	52.2	43.5	13.0	56.5	47.8
Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. School	Boys	22	95.5	0.0	0.0	95.5	27.3
		Girls	14	85.7	14.3	14.3	85.7	35.7
		Total	36	91.7	5.6	5.6	91.7	30.6
	Private School	Boys	14	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	14.3
		Girls	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
		Total	23	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	13.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	36	61.1	2.8	2.8	58.3	22.2
		Girls	23	52.2	8.7	8.7	52.2	26.1
		Total	59	57.6	5.1	5.1	55.9	23.7
Jharkhand	Govt. School	Boys	7	57.1	0.0	14.3	42.9	14.3
		Girls	5	80.0	0.0	20.0	60.0	20.0
		Total	12	66.7	0.0	16.7	50.0	16.7
	Private School	Boys	6	16.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	8	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	14	21.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	14	42.9	14.3	7.1	28.6	7.1
		Girls	13	46.2	15.4	7.7	23.1	7.7
		Total	27	44.4	14.8	7.4	25.9	7.4

Table A7.11 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Karnataka	Govt. School	Boys	23	91.3	78.3	13.0	95.7	34.8
		Girls	18	72.2	66.7	5.6	100.0	61.1
		Total	41	82.9	73.2	9.8	97.6	46.3
	Private School	Boys	14	42.9	7.1	7.1	64.3	21.4
		Girls	21	42.9	14.3	9.5	57.1	4.8
		Total	35	42.9	11.4	8.6	60.0	11.4
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	37	73.0	51.4	10.8	83.8	29.7
		Girls	39	56.4	38.5	7.7	76.9	30.8
		Total	76	64.5	44.7	9.2	80.3	30.3
Kerala	Govt. School	Boys	25	96.0	16.0	0.0	96.0	52.0
		Girls	32	75.0	28.1	3.1	93.8	56.3
		Total	57	84.2	22.8	1.8	94.7	54.4
	Private School	Boys	34	67.6	11.8	2.9	79.4	55.9
		Girls	21	61.9	14.3	0.0	76.2	47.6
		Total	55	65.5	12.7	1.8	78.2	52.7
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	59	79.7	13.6	1.7	86.4	54.2
		Girls	53	69.8	22.6	1.9	86.8	52.8
		Total	112	75.0	17.9	1.8	86.6	53.6
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. School	Boys	6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	83.3
		Girls	17	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	47.1
		Total	23	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	56.5
	Private School	Boys	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	5	100.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	20.0
		Total	7	100.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	14.3
	Total	Boys	12	66.7	50.0	0.0	66.7	41.7
		Girls	25	88.0	72.0	0.0	88.0	36.0
		Total	37	81.1	64.9	0.0	81.1	37.8

Table A7.11 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Rajasthan	Govt. School	Boys	14	92.9	7.1	7.1	92.9	42.9
		Girls	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	14.3
		Total	21	95.2	4.8	4.8	90.5	33.3
	Private School	Boys	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	8	75.0	25.0	25.0	75.0	37.5
		Girls	4	100.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	75.0
		Total	12	83.3	25.0	25.0	83.3	50.0
	Total	Boys	23	82.6	13.0	13.0	82.6	39.1
		Girls	11	100.0	9.1	9.1	90.9	36.4
		Total	34	88.2	11.8	11.8	85.3	38.2
Uttar Pradesh	Govt. School	Boys	38	81.6	26.3	10.5	76.3	71.1
		Girls	46	84.8	58.7	54.3	78.3	78.3
		Total	84	83.3	44.0	34.5	77.4	75.0
	Private School	Boys	26	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	80.8
		Girls	15	20.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	60.0
		Total	41	9.8	0.0	0.0	7.3	73.2
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	4	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	67	49.3	14.9	6.0	44.8	71.6
		Girls	62	67.7	43.5	40.3	61.3	72.6
		Total	129	58.1	28.7	22.5	52.7	72.1
Uttarakhand	Govt. School	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	11	100.0	100.0	18.2	100.0	90.9
		Total	11	100.0	100.0	18.2	100.0	90.9
	Private School	Boys	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	16	68.8	68.8	12.5	68.8	62.5
		Total	22	50.0	50.0	9.1	50.0	45.5

Table A7.11 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Total	Govt. School	Boys	211	86.7	41.2	7.1	84.8	41.7
		Girls	240	86.3	61.3	17.1	89.6	54.6
		Total	451	86.5	51.9	12.4	87.4	48.6
	Private School	Boys	112	30.4	7.1	2.7	33.9	40.2
		Girls	90	34.4	12.2	2.2	38.9	23.3
		Total	202	32.2	9.4	2.5	36.1	32.7
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	22	72.7	27.3	13.6	72.7	27.3
		Girls	15	60.0	33.3	33.3	66.7	26.7
		Total	37	67.6	29.7	21.6	70.3	27.0
	Total	Boys	345	67.5	29.3	6.1	67.5	40.3
		Girls	345	71.6	47.2	13.9	75.4	45.2
		Total	690	69.6	38.3	10.0	71.4	42.8

Table A7.12: Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Rural and Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Assam	Govt. School	Boys	94	94.7	60.6	3.2	78.7	6.4
		Girls	110	97.3	66.4	5.5	89.1	10.9
		Total	204	96.1	63.7	4.4	84.3	8.8
	Private School	Boys	12	50.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0
		Girls	10	60.0	30.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
		Total	22	54.5	13.6	0.0	45.5	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	10	100.0	50.0	0.0	80.0	10.0
		Girls	13	92.3	7.7	0.0	84.6	0.0
		Total	23	95.7	26.1	0.0	82.6	4.3
	Total	Boys	116	90.5	53.4	2.6	75.0	6.0
		Girls	133	94.0	57.9	4.5	85.7	9.0
		Total	249	92.4	55.8	3.6	80.7	7.6
Bihar	Govt. School	Boys	78	75.6	64.1	15.4	76.9	30.8
		Girls	95	82.1	84.2	20.0	75.8	29.5
		Total	173	79.2	75.1	17.9	76.3	30.1
	Private School	Boys	5	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	5	40.0	80.0	40.0	40.0	0.0
		Total	10	20.0	50.0	30.0	20.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	15	46.7	26.7	6.7	80.0	26.7
		Girls	47	23.4	14.9	59.6	31.9	6.4
		Total	62	29.0	17.7	46.8	43.5	11.3
	Total	Boys	98	67.3	56.1	14.3	73.5	28.6
		Girls	147	61.9	61.9	33.3	60.5	21.1
		Total	245	64.1	59.6	25.7	65.7	24.1
Gujarat	Govt. School	Boys	45	97.8	88.9	0.0	97.8	84.4
		Girls	42	92.9	88.1	0.0	90.5	95.2
		Total	87	95.4	88.5	0.0	94.3	89.7
	Private School	Boys	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Total	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	48	91.7	83.3	0.0	91.7	79.2
		Girls	46	87.0	80.4	0.0	84.8	87.0
		Total	94	89.4	81.9	0.0	88.3	83.0

Table A7.12 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Rural and Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Haryana	Govt. School	Boys	35	77.1	82.9	57.1	82.9	77.1
		Girls	22	81.8	81.8	68.2	81.8	59.1
		Total	57	78.9	82.5	61.4	82.5	70.2
	Private School	Boys	5	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
		Girls	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	8	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.7
		Girls	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
		Total	6	33.3	0.0	0.0	83.3	33.3
	Total	Boys	43	69.8	69.8	48.8	76.7	67.4
		Girls	28	64.3	64.3	53.6	71.4	46.4
		Total	71	67.6	67.6	50.7	74.6	59.2
Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. School	Boys	92	97.8	1.1	0.0	96.7	45.7
		Girls	85	95.3	3.5	5.9	95.3	45.9
		Total	177	96.6	2.3	2.8	96.0	45.8
	Private School	Boys	21	9.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.5
		Girls	12	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	16.7
		Total	33	9.1	3.0	3.0	6.1	12.1
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	113	81.4	1.8	.9	79.6	38.9
		Girls	97	84.5	3.1	5.2	84.5	42.3
		Total	210	82.9	2.4	2.9	81.9	40.5
Jharkhand	Govt. School	Boys	60	81.7	21.7	13.3	80.0	41.7
		Girls	45	91.1	24.4	11.1	82.2	37.8
		Total	105	85.7	22.9	12.4	81.0	40.0
	Private School	Boys	7	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	12	41.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0
		Total	19	31.6	21.1	0.0	10.5	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	10	40.0	10.0	40.0	50.0	20.0
		Girls	8	62.5	12.5	0.0	75.0	0.0
		Total	18	50.0	11.1	22.2	61.1	11.1
	Total	Boys	77	70.1	20.8	15.6	68.8	35.1
		Girls	65	78.5	21.5	7.7	69.2	26.2
		Total	142	73.9	21.1	12.0	69.0	31.0

Table A7.12 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Rural and Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Karnataka	Govt. School	Boys	69	85.5	78.3	13.0	95.7	36.2
		Girls	60	90.0	85.0	11.7	98.3	46.7
		Total	129	87.6	81.4	12.4	96.9	41.1
	Private School	Boys	41	26.8	4.9	2.4	63.4	24.4
		Girls	36	33.3	11.1	8.3	50.0	2.8
		Total	77	29.9	7.8	5.2	57.1	14.3
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	110	63.6	50.9	9.1	83.6	31.8
		Girls	96	68.8	57.3	10.4	80.2	30.2
		Total	206	66.0	53.9	9.7	82.0	31.1
Kerala	Govt. School	Boys	86	86.0	11.6	2.3	91.9	40.7
		Girls	82	76.8	11.0	2.4	84.1	48.8
		Total	168	81.5	11.3	2.4	88.1	44.6
	Private School	Boys	89	82.0	5.6	2.2	89.9	42.7
		Girls	88	80.7	3.4	.0	88.6	47.7
		Total	177	81.4	4.5	1.1	89.3	45.2
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Girls	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Total	Boys	176	84.1	8.5	2.3	90.9	41.5
		Girls	170	78.8	7.1	1.2	86.5	48.2
		Total	346	81.5	7.8	1.7	88.7	44.8
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. School	Boys	43	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	81.4
		Girls	75	100.0	98.7	0.0	98.7	80.0
		Total	118	100.0	99.2	0.0	99.2	80.5
	Private School	Boys	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
		Girls	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	6	83.3	33.3	0.0	66.7	33.3
		Girls	11	100.0	45.5	0.0	100.0	36.4
		Total	17	94.1	41.2	0.0	88.2	35.3
	Total	Boys	57	84.2	78.9	0.0	82.5	66.7
		Girls	92	93.5	85.9	0.0	92.4	69.6
		Total	149	89.9	83.2	0.0	88.6	68.5

Table A7.12 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Rural and Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Rajasthan	Govt. School	Boys	40	97.5	2.5	2.5	97.5	22.5
		Girls	20	100.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	25.0
		Total	60	98.3	1.7	1.7	96.7	23.3
	Private School	Boys	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Girls	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	11	81.8	18.2	18.2	81.8	27.3
		Girls	5	100.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	60.0
		Total	16	87.5	18.8	18.8	87.5	37.5
	Total	Boys	53	90.6	5.7	5.7	90.6	22.6
		Girls	26	96.2	3.8	3.8	92.3	30.8
		Total	79	92.4	5.1	5.1	91.1	25.3
Uttar Pradesh	Govt. School	Boys	158	91.1	48.7	34.2	88.6	88.0
		Girls	172	94.2	84.3	83.7	91.3	91.9
		Total	330	92.7	67.3	60.0	90.0	90.0
	Private School	Boys	83	4.8	2.4	0.0	6.0	81.9
		Girls	52	13.5	7.7	7.7	11.5	69.2
		Total	135	8.1	4.4	3.0	8.1	77.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	7	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1
		Girls	9	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
		Total	16	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.8
	Total	Boys	248	60.9	31.9	21.8	58.5	85.1
		Girls	233	73.4	63.9	63.5	70.0	84.5
		Total	481	66.9	47.4	42.0	64.0	84.8
Uttarakhand	Govt. School	Boys	8	87.5	75.0	0.0	87.5	87.5
		Girls	18	88.9	88.9	11.1	88.9	88.9
		Total	26	88.5	84.6	7.7	88.5	88.5
	Private School	Boys	27	7.4	3.7	0.0	7.4	14.8
		Girls	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4
		Total	50	4.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	16.0
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
		Girls	4	75.0	0.0	50.0	75.0	0.0
		Total	8	62.5	0.0	50.0	62.5	0.0
	Total	Boys	39	28.2	17.9	5.1	28.2	28.2
		Girls	45	42.2	35.6	8.9	42.2	44.4
		Total	84	35.7	27.4	7.1	35.7	36.9

Table A7.12 (Contd.): Number of Children of sampled parents studying at Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII) getting different incentives in Rural and Urban areas

State	Type of school	Gender	Total No. of children attending primary classes	% of children getting				
				free text-books	free uniform	free school bag	Mid day meal	Scholarship
Total	Govt. School	Boys	808	89.6	47.2	13.5	88.9	51.0
		Girls	826	91.3	62.6	24.8	89.3	55.2
		Total	1634	90.5	55.0	19.2	89.1	53.1
	Private School	Boys	303	33.0	5.0	2.0	39.6	40.6
		Girls	251	41.4	8.0	3.6	44.6	33.9
		Total	554	36.8	6.3	2.7	41.9	37.5
	Madrasah/ Maktab	Boys	67	64.2	20.9	13.4	65.7	26.9
		Girls	101	49.5	14.9	30.7	53.5	12.9
		Total	168	55.4	17.3	23.8	58.3	18.5
	Total	Boys	1178	73.6	34.8	10.5	74.9	46.9
		Girls	1178	77.1	46.9	20.8	76.7	47.0
		Total	2356	75.3	40.8	15.7	75.8	47.0

Table A7.13: Number of children who were provided escorts for going to School/Madrasah

State	Type of school attended	Gender	Total	Children provided escort			
				Yes		No	
				N	%	N	%
Assam	Government School	Boys	329	17	5.2	312	94.8
		Girls	329	26	7.9	303	92.1
		Total	658	43	6.5	615	93.5
	Private School	Boys	20	1	5.0	19	95.0
		Girls	27	3	11.1	24	88.9
		Total	47	4	8.5	43	91.5
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	39	0	0.0	39	100.0
		Girls	39	1	2.6	38	97.4
		Total	78	1	1.3	77	98.7
	Total	Boys	388	18	4.6	370	95.4
		Girls	395	30	7.6	365	92.4
		Total	783	48	6.1	735	93.9
Bihar	Government School	Boys	435	44	10.1	391	89.9
		Girls	417	38	9.1	379	90.9
		Total	852	82	9.6	770	90.4
	Private School	Boys	19	4	21.1	15	78.9
		Girls	28	15	53.6	13	46.4
		Total	47	19	40.4	28	59.6
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	72	5	6.9	67	93.1
		Girls	104	11	10.6	93	89.4
		Total	176	16	9.1	160	90.9
	Total	Boys	526	53	10.1	473	89.9
		Girls	549	64	11.7	485	88.3
		Total	1075	117	10.9	958	89.1
Gujarat	Government School	Boys	176	1	0.6	175	99.4
		Girls	164	5	3.0	159	97.0
		Total	340	6	1.8	334	98.2
	Private School	Boys	6	0	0.0	6	100.0
		Girls	4	0	0.0	4	100.0
		Total	10	0	0.0	10	100.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Girls	2	1	50.0	1	50.0
		Total	2	1	50.0	1	50.0
	Total	Boys	182	1	0.5	181	99.5
		Girls	170	6	3.5	164	96.5
		Total	352	7	2.0	345	98.0
Haryana	Government School	Boys	173	24	13.9	149	86.1
		Girls	118	15	12.7	103	87.3
		Total	291	39	13.4	252	86.6
	Private School	Boys	25	11	44.0	14	56.0
		Girls	18	7	38.9	11	61.1
		Total	43	18	41.9	25	58.1
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	10	3	30.0	7	70.0
		Girls	13	1	7.7	12	92.3
		Total	23	4	17.4	19	82.6
	Total	Boys	208	38	18.3	170	81.7
		Girls	149	23	15.4	126	84.6
		Total	357	61	17.1	296	82.9

Table A7.13 (Contd.): Number of children who were provided escorts for going to School/Madrasah

State	Type of school attended	Gender	Total	Children provided escort			
				Yes		No	
				N	%	N	%
Jammu & Kashmir	Government School	Boys	332	23	6.9	309	93.1
		Girls	279	32	11.5	247	88.5
		Total	611	55	9.0	556	91.0
	Private School	Boys	59	7	11.9	52	88.1
		Girls	29	6	20.7	23	79.3
		Total	88	13	14.8	75	85.2
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	5	2	40.0	3	60.0
		Girls	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
		Total	6	2	33.3	4	66.7
	Total	Boys	396	32	8.1	364	91.9
		Girls	309	38	12.3	271	87.7
		Total	705	70	9.9	635	90.1
Jharkhand	Government School	Boys	234	26	11.1	208	88.9
		Girls	212	24	11.3	188	88.7
		Total	446	50	11.2	396	88.8
	Private School	Boys	27	2	7.4	25	92.6
		Girls	28	0	.0	28	100.0
		Total	55	2	3.6	53	96.4
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	27	3	11.1	24	88.9
		Girls	15	2	13.3	13	86.7
		Total	42	5	11.9	37	88.1
	Total	Boys	288	31	10.8	257	89.2
		Girls	255	26	10.2	229	89.8
		Total	543	57	10.5	486	89.5
Karnataka	Government School	Boys	177	15	8.5	162	91.5
		Girls	147	18	12.2	129	87.8
		Total	324	33	10.2	291	89.8
	Private School	Boys	89	6	6.7	83	93.3
		Girls	81	6	7.4	75	92.6
		Total	170	12	7.1	158	92.9
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Girls	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Total	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	Boys	266	21	7.9	245	92.1
		Girls	228	24	10.5	204	89.5
		Total	494	45	9.1	449	90.9
Kerala	Government School	Boys	246	32	13.0	214	87.0
		Girls	235	24	10.2	211	89.8
		Total	481	56	11.6	425	88.4
	Private School	Boys	335	19	5.7	316	94.3
		Girls	340	26	7.6	314	92.4
		Total	675	45	6.7	630	93.3
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	2	0	0.0	2	100.0
		Girls	4	0	0.0	4	100.0
		Total	6	0	0.0	6	100.0
	Total	Boys	583	51	8.7	532	91.3
		Girls	579	50	8.6	529	91.4
		Total	1162	101	8.7	1061	91.3

Table A7.13 (Contd.): Number of children who were provided escorts for going to School/Madrasah

State	Type of school attended	Gender	Total	Children provided escort			
				Yes		No	
				N	%	N	%
Madhya Pradesh	Government School	Boys	145	0	0.0	145	100.0
		Girls	197	0	0.0	197	100.0
		Total	342	0	0.0	342	100.0
	Private School	Boys	28	0	0.0	28	100.0
		Girls	17	0	0.0	17	100.0
		Total	45	0	0.0	45	100.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	13	0	0.0	13	100.0
		Girls	20	0	0.0	20	100.0
		Total	33	0	0.0	33	100.0
	Total	Boys	186	0	0.0	186	100.0
		Girls	234	0	0.0	234	100.0
		Total	420	0	0.0	420	100.0
Rajasthan	Government School	Boys	178	0	0.0	178	100.0
		Girls	119	0	0.0	119	100.0
		Total	297	0	0.0	297	100.0
	Private School	Boys	16	0	0.0	16	100.0
		Girls	6	0	0.0	6	100.0
		Total	22	0	0.0	22	100.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	38	0	0.0	38	100.0
		Girls	20	0	0.0	20	100.0
		Total	58	0	0.0	58	100.0
	Total	Boys	232	0	0.0	232	100.0
		Girls	145	0	0.0	145	100.0
		Total	377	0	0.0	377	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	Government School	Boys	635	24	3.8	611	96.2
		Girls	680	38	5.6	642	94.4
		Total	1315	62	4.7	1253	95.3
	Private School	Boys	278	24	8.6	254	91.4
		Girls	213	23	10.8	190	89.2
		Total	491	47	9.6	444	90.4
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	113	8	7.1	105	92.9
		Girls	106	12	11.3	94	88.7
		Total	219	20	9.1	199	90.9
	Total	Boys	1026	56	5.5	970	94.5
		Girls	999	73	7.3	926	92.7
		Total	2025	129	6.4	1896	93.6
Uttarakhand	Government School	Boys	85	1	1.2	84	98.8
		Girls	94	1	1.1	93	98.9
		Total	179	2	1.1	177	98.9
	Private School	Boys	86	13	15.1	73	84.9
		Girls	57	11	19.3	46	80.7
		Total	143	24	16.8	119	83.2
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	49	4	8.2	45	91.8
		Girls	33	2	6.1	31	93.9
		Total	82	6	7.3	76	92.7
	Total	Boys	220	18	8.2	202	91.8
		Girls	184	14	7.6	170	92.4
		Total	404	32	7.9	372	92.1

Table A7.13 (Contd.): Number of children who were provided escorts for going to School/Madrasah

State	Type of school attended	Gender	Total	Children provided escort			
				Yes		No	
				N	%	N	%
Total	Government School	Boys	3145	207	6.6	2938	93.4
		Girls	2991	221	7.4	2770	92.6
		Total	6136	428	7.0	5708	93.0
	Private School	Boys	988	87	8.8	901	91.2
		Girls	848	97	11.4	751	88.6
		Total	1836	184	10.0	1652	90.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	Boys	368	25	6.8	343	93.2
		Girls	357	30	8.4	327	91.6
		Total	725	55	7.6	670	92.4
	Total	Boys	4501	319	7.1	4182	92.9
		Girls	4196	348	8.3	3848	91.7
		Total	8697	667	7.7	8030	92.3

Table A7.14: Perception of parents about schooling facilities for their children studying in Primary classes

State	Type of school attended	Total No. of parents	Perception of Parents							
			No. of Parents satisfied with teaching at school		No. of Parents saying child enjoys going to school		No. of Parents saying Child faced discrimination at school		No. of Parents saying Child gets punished by teachers	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Assam	Govt. School	454	433	95.4	414	91.2	19	4.2	27	5.9
	Private School	25	23	92.0	25	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	55	52	94.5	50	90.9	0	0.0	8	14.5
	Total	534	508	95.1	489	91.6	19	3.6	35	6.6
Bihar	Govt. School	679	616	90.7	608	89.5	77	11.3	159	23.4
	Private School	37	27	73.0	20	54.1	4	10.8	15	40.5
	Madrasah/Maktab	114	101	88.6	96	84.2	2	1.8	7	6.1
	Total	830	744	89.6	724	87.2	83	10.0	181	21.8
Gujarat	Govt. School	253	251	99.2	248	98.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private School	4	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	1	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	258	256	99.2	253	98.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Haryana	Govt. School	234	223	95.3	223	95.3	4	1.7	25	10.7
	Private School	35	28	80.0	34	97.1	1	2.9	10	28.6
	Madrasah/Maktab	17	17	100.0	17	100.0	0	0.0	4	23.5
	Total	286	268	93.7	274	95.8	5	1.7	39	13.6

Table A7.14 (Contd.): Perception of parents about schooling facilities for their children studying in Primary classes

State	Type of school attended	Total No. of parents	Perception of Parents							
			No. of Parents satisfied with teaching at school		No. of Parents saying child enjoys going to school		No. of Parents saying Child faced discrimination at school		No. of Parents saying Child gets punished by teachers	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. School	434	414	95.4	409	94.2	7	1.6	6	1.4
	Private School	55	52	94.5	50	90.9	3	5.5	4	7.3
	Madrasah/Maktab	6	6	100.0	5	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	495	472	95.4	464	93.7	10	2.0	10	2.0
Jharkhand	Govt. School	341	309	90.6	277	81.2	38	11.1	102	29.9
	Private School	36	36	100.0	36	100.0	1	2.8	5	13.9
	Madrasah/Maktab	24	21	87.5	20	83.3	0	0.0	1	4.2
	Total	401	366	91.3	333	83.0	39	9.7	108	26.9
Karnataka	Govt. School	195	195	100.0	187	95.9	3	1.5	3	1.5
	Private School	93	90	96.8	92	98.9	6	6.5	0	0.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	288	285	99.0	279	96.9	9	3.1	3	1.0
Kerala	Govt. School	313	309	98.7	303	96.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private School	498	485	97.4	489	98.2	8	1.6	6	1.2
	Madrasah/Maktab	5	4	80.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	816	798	97.8	797	97.7	8	1.0	6	0.7
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. School	224	215	96.0	211	94.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private School	31	31	100.0	31	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	16	16	100.0	16	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	271	262	96.7	258	95.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Govt. School	237	230	97.0	230	97.0	1	0.4	0	0.0
	Private School	19	19	100.0	19	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	42	42	100.0	39	92.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	298	291	97.7	288	96.6	1	0.3	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Govt. School	985	939	95.3	934	94.8	24	2.4	25	2.5
	Private School	356	345	96.9	345	96.9	6	1.7	11	3.1
	Madrasah/Maktab	203	197	97.0	197	97.0	8	3.9	10	4.9
	Total	1544	1481	95.9	1476	95.6	38	2.5	46	3.0
Uttarakhand	Govt. School	153	148	96.7	147	96.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private School	93	93	100.0	90	96.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	74	72	97.3	72	97.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	320	313	97.8	309	96.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	Govt. School	4502	4282	95.1	4191	93.1	173	3.8	347	7.7
	Private School	1282	1233	96.2	1235	96.3	29	2.3	51	4.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	557	529	95.0	518	93.0	10	1.8	30	5.4
	Total	6341	6044	95.3	5944	93.7	212	3.3	428	6.7

Table A7.15: Perception of parents about schooling facilities for their children studying in Upper Primary Classes

State	Type of school attended	Total No. of parents	Perception of Parents							
			No. of Parents satisfied with teaching at school		No. of Parents saying child enjoys going to school		No. of Parents saying Child faced discrimination at school		No. of Parents saying Child gets punished by teachers	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Assam	Govt. School	204	194	95.1	189	92.6	3	1.5	8	3.9
	Private School	22	22	100.0	22	100.0	1	4.5	1	4.5
	Madrasah/Maktab	23	19	82.6	19	82.6	0	0.0	4	17.4
	Total	249	235	94.4	230	92.4	4	1.6	13	5.2
Bihar	Govt. School	173	156	90.2	151	87.3	23	13.3	34	19.7
	Private School	10	6	60.0	6	60.0	2	20.0	2	20.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	62	44	71.0	33	53.2	2	3.2	2	3.2
	Total	245	206	84.1	190	77.6	27	11.0	38	15.5
Gujarat	Govt. School	87	86	98.9	84	96.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private School	6	6	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	1	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	94	93	98.9	91	96.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Haryana	Govt. School	57	57	100.0	55	96.5	0	0.0	2	3.5
	Private School	8	7	87.5	7	87.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	6	5	83.3	5	83.3	1	16.7	2	33.3
	Total	71	69	97.2	67	94.4	1	1.4	4	5.6
Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. School	177	170	96.0	171	96.6	1	0.6	0	0.0
	Private School	33	28	84.8	32	97.0	1	3.0	3	9.1
	Madrasah/Maktab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	210	198	94.3	203	96.7	2	1.0	3	1.4
Jharkhand	Govt. School	105	92	87.6	82	78.1	4	3.8	24	22.9
	Private School	19	18	94.7	18	94.7	0	.0	15	78.9
	Madrasah/Maktab	18	15	83.3	16	88.9	1	5.6	2	11.1
	Total	142	125	88.0	116	81.7	5	3.5	41	28.9

Table A7.15 (Contd.): Perception of parents about schooling facilities for their children studying in Upper Primary Classes

State	Type of school attended	Total No. of parents	Perception of Parents							
			No. of Parents satisfied with teaching at school		No. of Parents saying child enjoys going to school		No. of Parents saying Child faced discrimination at school		No. of Parents saying Child gets punished by teachers	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Karnataka	Govt. School	129	127	98.4	125	96.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private School	77	76	98.7	75	97.4	2	2.6	3	3.9
	Madrasah/Maktab	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	206	203	98.5	200	97.1	2	1.0	3	1.5
Kerala	Govt. School	168	166	98.8	165	98.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private School	177	172	97.2	169	95.5	4	2.3	2	1.1
	Madrasah/Maktab	1	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	346	339	98.0	335	96.8	4	1.2	2	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. School	118	115	97.5	113	95.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private School	14	14	100.0	14	100.0	0	0.0	1	7.1
	Madrasah/Maktab	17	17	100.0	17	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	149	146	98.0	144	96.6	0	0.0	1	0.7
Rajasthan	Govt. School	60	60	100.0	60	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private School	3	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	16	16	100.0	15	93.8	1	6.3	0	0.0
	Total	79	79	100.0	78	98.7	1	1.3	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Govt. School	330	321	97.3	319	96.7	3	0.9	3	0.9
	Private School	135	130	96.3	131	97.0	3	2.2	2	1.5
	Madrasah/Maktab	16	10	62.5	10	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	481	461	95.8	460	95.6	6	1.2	5	1.0
Uttarakhand	Govt. School	26	25	96.2	23	88.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private School	50	48	96.0	47	94.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Madrasah/Maktab	8	8	100.0	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	84	81	96.4	78	92.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	Govt. School	1634	1569	96.0	1537	94.1	34	2.1	71	4.3
	Private School	554	530	95.7	530	95.7	13	2.3	29	5.2
	Madrasah/Maktab	168	136	81.0	125	74.4	5	3.0	10	6.0
	Total	2356	2235	94.9	2192	93.0	52	2.2	110	4.7

PROFILE OF PARTNER AGENCIES

A. Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy Research Institute, Jaipur (SPRI) set up in 1985 by Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, former Chief Minister of Rajasthan has been attempting to produce scientifically gathered social knowledge and first-hand information and data of field insight on policy issues. Its main objective is to sharpen the effectiveness and impact of public policies by uncovering bottlenecks and anomalies that hamper the flow of benefits to the people, so that their maximum understanding, cooperation and active participation is promoted in the realization of the policy purposes.

Developing Training Modules for the Elected Representatives in the Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan sponsored by Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Germany (2013)

Annual Work Plan & Budget, 2013-2014 for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA), Rajasthan (2013)

Trends in the process of Universalizing Elementary Education in Rajasthan – The context of SSA (2013)

Annual Plan 2013-2014 for Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) for 4 districts of Rajasthan (Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar & Tonk) sponsored by Department of Panchayat Raj, Government of Rajasthan (2013)

Third Half Yearly Report of Monitoring of Implementation of SSA Programme for the State of Rajasthan – Kota & Jhalawar (1st October, 2011 to 31st March, 2012)

A Study on the Impact of NPEGEL Element on Girls for Government of Rajasthan sponsored by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, Government of Rajasthan (2012)

Need Assessment of Urban Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan, sponsored by Fourth State Finance Commission, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur (2012)

Agriculture Scenario in Rajasthan (2011)

Study on Status of Women Representatives in Urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan (2011).

Study of the Role and Effectiveness of District Education Officer in the Enrichment of Elementary Education (2009)

Study on effectiveness of Block Resource Centres (BRCs & CRCs) and Cluster Resource Centres in providing academic support and supervision to elementary schools in Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (2008)

A Study on Attitudinal Difference towards Girl Child in Rajasthan (2007) Mid Term Evaluation of DPAP in Tonk District and Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWPD) in Baran district (2007)

A Study on Students Attendance of Primary and Upper Primary Schools of Rajasthan (2007)

For more details please see: <http://www.sprijaipur.org/>

B. Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (Rajagiri) was established as a result of the indefatigable industry and foresight of the Carmelites of Mary Immaculate (CMI). The School of Social Work was one of the pioneering institutions in South India, establishing programmes and setting the standards for the field. RCSS got the National Award for the research work on "Women and Governance at the Grassroots Level" sponsored by the IC Centre for Governance and Vadilal Gandhi Foundation, New Delhi, 'A' level Accreditation from the ST Development Department, Government of Kerala, 'and acts as an Empanelled Agency' for undertaking research studies / training programmes by the Tsunami Emergency Assistance project (TEAP) of the Fisheries Department, Government of Kerala. The School of Management is nationally ranked and recognized.

RCSS has completed more than 100 Research Studies on socially relevant Topics. To cite a few of the Major Research Studies undertaken:

- Role of Mahila Samajams in CPWP and ICDS (sponsored by WFP & UNICEF)
- Socio-economic aspects of water supply, health, and sanitation, (Dutch Danida Foundation)
- Socio-economic Study of Kochi, Thrissur & Calicut Corporations (ADB)
- Baseline Survey of ICDS Phase III Project (World Bank)
- Evaluation of SC Hostels (Ministry of SJE)
- Problems of the Senior Citizens in Kerala (SRC)
- Domestic Violence Against Women in Kerala (HRD)
- Problems of Single Women in Kerala (NCW)
- Impact Assessment study of LNG port at Kayamkulam and Kochi (STUP)
- Need Assessment study of the Workers of Kalamassery unit of Apollo Tyres Ltd.- sponsored by Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries- (FICCI) Aditya Birla CSR Centre for Excellence, New Delhi
- Organizational Work Study of NORKA- ROOTS sponsored by NORKA ROOTS, Govt. of Kerala
- RSBY- CHIS, Evaluation Survey sponsored by Labour & Rehabilitation Department, Govt. of Kerala.
- Impact Study on Ente Gramam Project of IT Mission Project Govt. of Kerala
- Problems of NRI Women in Kerala, sponsored by Indian Council for Social Science Research, (ICSSR) New Delhi
- Assessment of Satellite Communication requirements of Indian Coastal Areas sponsored by ISRO, Ahmadabad

For more details please see: <http://rcss.rajagiri.edu/>

C. Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkatta (RBU): was founded in 1962 under the Rabindra Bharati Act to mark the birth centenary of poet Rabindranath Tagore at his residential house at Calcutta for the advancement of learning and culture. The study was awarded to Prof Sanat Kumar Ghosh, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Professor in the Department of Education. Prof Ghosh has an M.Sc., B.T., Ph.D., D.D.E. and is an expert in the areas of Pedagogy, Educational Technology & Inclusive Education

D. Society for Applied Research in Education and Development (SARED): is a registered society that has educational research as its core mandate. SARED has a panel of experienced and competent researchers including many with decades of experience in handling educational research. SARED has undertaken the following research projects:

- Study on time on task for teachers teaching primary classes in Uttar Pradesh;
- Study of reasons for gender-wise class –wise dropout and repetition rate at elementary level and transition to upper primary level in Uttaranchal;
- Study of achievement level in language and mathematics of the students passing class I and IV in Uttaranchal;
- Study on impact and effectiveness of innovative programmes in girls education in Uttaranchal;
- Study of role preferences of educational administrators;
- Study on role of BRC and CRC in quality improvement;
- Study of teacher and students attendance;
- Data analysis of terminal assessment survey of 36 DPEP Phase III districts of UP;
- Evaluation of adolescence education programme in secondary schools of Gujarat;
- Teacher management study in two districts of Uttar Pradesh;
- Study of use of question box method for providing adolescence education in secondary schools under CBSE;
- Cohort study in 32 phase III districts of UP;
- Trends in access and retention in six districts of Uttar Pradesh;
- Study of mathematics and science kits supplied under OBB;
- Evaluation of operation blackboard scheme in 4 states;
- Evaluation of operation blackboard scheme in 2 states;
- Post test survey of educational achievement in schools under Lok Jumbish Project;

E. Development & Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS) is set up by a team of experienced and eminent social scientists, planners and management professionals with a capability to provide a wide range of research and consultancy services in the fields of rural development, planning, infrastructure development and social-research. Since its inception DRS has been working extensively in the rural areas on a wide range of projects and has established its name in the rural sector. DRS professionals have proven capability in successfully completing small as well as large projects in the rural areas all over the country including some difficult and remote areas like the northeastern states.

DRS has undertaken several studies like evaluation of Total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs), Operation Black Board Programme, Adult Education Programmes, Non-formal Education Programmes, etc. Specific studies like the Evaluation of Passed-out Students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas deserve special mention in terms of their coverage at the national level.

Similarly, studies on participation of children in primary education and assessment of teacher absenteeism in schools have received appreciation from the clients due to their quality output. DRS clients for research studies on education range from the central and state government bodies (like the DPEP Bureau) to agencies like NIEPA, JNV Samiti and UNESCO. Geographical coverage in terms of education related studies is also wide and covers states all over the country.

State Schedule

1

Part A: General Information

1. Name of the State: _____

2. Total number of Madrasahs which have benefitted from

i. Scheme for providing quality education in Madrasahs (SPQEM)

ii. Infrastructure development for minority institutions (IDMI)

iii. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

3. Which of the following facilities/ incentives have been made available by the Government for education of all children and for the education of Muslim children in particular? Answer for primary and upper primary level using codes: **Available (1); Not available (2)**

Sl. No.	Facilities/ Incentives	Primary				Upper Primary			
		All students	Girl Students	All Muslim	Muslim Girls	All students	Girl Students	All Muslims	Muslim Girls
1	Free Textbooks								
2	Free Uniform								
3	Scholarships								
4	Free Transport								
5	Escort for children								
6	Hostels								

7	Any other (specify) _____								
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4. Information regarding Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs)

- i) Number of sanctioned KGBVs in the state
- ii) Number of functional KGBVs in the state
- iii) Number of functional KGBVs located in blocks with Predominant Muslim population

5 (a) From the latest household survey conducted in your district provide the number of out-of-school children.

Out of school children	Age group					
	6 to below 11 years			11 to below 14 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Total						
Muslim						

(b) Year of Survey

6. (a) Has the state provided the facility of escorting children to school anywhere in the state?

Yes (1); No (2)

(b) If yes, provide the number of children who benefitted from this facility in 2010-11.

(i) Boys (ii) Girls (iii) Muslim Girls

7. Whether Muslim parents have demanded teaching of Urdu as second language?

Yes (1); No (2)

8. a. Have text books in Urdu been prepared in the State?

Yes (1); No (2)

b. If Yes, to how many students were these distributed in 2010-11?

9. Give the number of teachers given training for the teaching of Urdu in 2010-11.

(i) Primary level

(ii) Upper Primary level

10. a. Is there a State Madrasah Board in the state? *Yes (1); No (2)*

b. Number of Madrasahs under this Board

Part B: Fact Sheet for State and District Level Data

11. Total number of districts in the State

12. Population of sampled districts

Sl. No.	District	Code	Total Population (Census,2011)	(%) Population of Muslims (Estimated)	Estimated Child population (6 to below14years)	Estimated Muslim Child population (6 to below14years)
1	Mewat					
	District Total					
	State Total					

13. District-wise number of schools and teachers

Sl. No.	District	Code	Stage	Government schools			Private recognized schools			Total No. of Urdu medium schools	Madrasahs	
				Co-ed./Boys	Girls	No. of teachers	Co-ed./Boys	Girls	No. of teachers		Number	No. of teachers
1	Mewat		Primary									
			Upper Primary									
	District Total		Primary									
			Upper Primary									
	State Total		Primary									

Sl. No.	District	Code	Stage	Government schools			Private recognized schools			Total No. of Urdu medium schools	Madrasahs	
				Co-ed./ Boys	Girls	No. of teachers	Co-ed./ Boys	Girls	No. of teachers		Number	No. of teachers
			Upper Primary									

14. Enrolment in Primary Schools

Sl. No.	District	Code	Government schools				Private Recognized schools				
			All Students		Muslims		All Students		Muslims		
			Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	
1	Mewat										
	District Total										
	State Total										

15. Enrolment in Government Upper Primary Schools

Sl. No.	District	All Students				Muslim Students			
		Total		Girls		Total		Girls	
		I-V	VI-VIII	I-V	VI-VIII	I-V	VI-VIII	I-V	VI-VIII
1	Mewat								
	District Total								
	State Total								

16. Enrolment in Private Recognized Upper Primary Schools

Sl. No.	District	All Students				Muslim Students			
		Total		Girls		Total		Girls	
		I-V	VI-VIII	I-V	VI-VIII	I-V	VI-VIII	I-V	VI-VIII
1	Mewat								
	District Total								
	State Total								

17. Enrolment in **Recognized Madrasahs**

Sl. No.	District	All Students				Muslim Students			
		Total		Girls		Total		Girls	
		I-V	VI-VIII	I-V	VI-VIII	I-V	VI-VIII	I-V	VI-VIII
1	Mewat								
	District Total								
	State Total								

18. Information regarding **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs)**

Sl. No.	District	Number of KGBVs	Enrolment in KGBVs				
			All Students		Muslim Students		
			Total	Girls	Total	Girls	
1	Mewat						
	District Total						
	State Total						

Name and Signature of the person who collected the Data

Questionnaire for District Project Coordinator

1. Name of the State: _____

2. Name of the District: _____

3.a) Name of District project Coordinator: _____

b) Telephone Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4. Enrolment at primary and upper primary levels

School category	Primary				Upper primary			
	Total		Muslim		Total		Muslim	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Government								
Private								
Madrasahs								

5. Teachers in primary and upper primary schools

		Government schools		Private schools	
		Primary	Upper primary	Primary	Upper primary
No. of schools					
No. of teachers	Total				
	Muslim				
No. of recognised Madrasahs					
No. of teachers	Total				
	Muslim				

6. No. of Madrasahs which have benefitted from

i. Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasahs (SPQEM)

ii. Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI)

iii. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

7. Number of students who benefitted from the specific facilities/ incentives in your district in 2010-11.

Sl. No.	Facilities/ Incentives	Primary				Upper Primary			
		Boys	Girls	Muslim		Boys	Girls	Muslim	
				Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls
1	Free textbooks								
2	Free uniform								
3	Scholarships								
4	Free transport								
5	Escort for children								
6	Hostels								
7	Any other (specify)								

8. Information regarding Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs)

iv) Number of sanctioned KGBVs in the state

v) Number of functional KGBVs in the state

vi) Number of functional KGBVs located in blocks with Predominant Muslim population

9. From the latest household survey conducted in your district provide the number of out of school children. (Year of Survey _____)

Out of school children	Age group 6 to below 11 years			Age group 11 to below 14 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Total						
Muslim						

10. Whether there has been a demand for provision of escort to girls.
(Use code: 1 for Yes and 2 for No)

(i) General

(ii) In Muslim predominant areas?

11. Number of children who were provided escort for going to school in 2010-11.

Total boys

Total girls

Muslim boys

Muslim girls

12 (a) Whether the Muslim parents have demanded teaching of Urdu as second language?

Yes (1); No (2)

(b) Number of schools in which Urdu is taught

(i) Primary

(ii) Upper Primary

(c) Number of teachers trained for teaching Urdu?

Investigator's Name and Signature with date

**Signature of the District
Project Coordinator**

Village/ Town Fact Sheet

(To be collected from Chairperson/ Secretary, Panchayat / Chairperson VEC/ CEO/or any other person who can provide the required information)

1. State

--	--

 2. District _____

--

3. Block/Town

--

 4. Village/ Ward _____

--	--

5. Area (rural/urban) *Rural(1); Urban (2)*

--

6 a. Name and address of the sampled school: _____

b. DISE code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

7(a) Name of the respondent _____

(b) Designation : Chairperson of VEC or CEO, Municipal Committee (1); Secretary, Panchayat (2); Member (3); Any other (Specify) (4)

--

8. Telephone number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9. Estimated present population of the village/ town

i. Total

--

ii. Muslim

--

10. Number of households in this village/town living below poverty line (BPL).

--

11. Number of children in the age group '6 to below 14 years' in the village/ town as per the records of VEC/ Municipal Corporation/ committee.

6 to below 11 years						11 to below 14 years					
Total			Muslim			Total			Muslim		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total

12. Is there a KGBV located in your block? Yes (1); No (2)

13. If yes, what is its distance (*in km*) of the KGBV from the centre of the village?

14. Number of girls of this village enrolled in the KGBV?
 (a) Total girls (b) Muslim girls

15. Provide habitation wise information of the village in the following table. Write 1 if available and 2 if not available in the cells.

Name of the Habitation	Present estimated population		Availability of facilities of schools/ Madrasahs* having Primary classes			Availability of facilities of schools/ Madrasahs* having Upper Primary classes			
	Total	Muslim	Within the Habitation	Up to ** 1 km	Beyond 1 km	Within the Habitation	Up to ** 1.0 km	1.1 to 3.0 km	Beyond 3 km

Note: Distance should be from the centre of the Habitation.

*only recognized Madrasahs following regular school curriculum should be considered.

**But not within the habitation.

16. Provide information about schools/ Madrasahs in the village/ ward.

Sl. No.	Name of the School/ Madrasah	Level and type *	Management @	Enrolment							
				Classes I- IV/ V				Classes VI- VII/ VIII			
				Total		Muslim		Total		Muslim	
				Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls

*Level and type: Primary (1); Upper Primary (2); Secondary or higher secondary school having primary or upper primary classes (3); Recognized Madrasahs with primary classes (4); Recognized Madrasahs with upper primary classes (5); EGS centre (6).

@ Management: Government (1); Private aided (2); Private Unaided (3); Unrecognized (4). Schools supported by Waqf may be included under private unaided.

Investigator's Name and Signature

Name and Signature of the person who provided the information

School Schedule

Note (a): The head-teacher or senior most teacher of school should provide the required information in this form. In Part A, most of the information is factual to be given from school records/ registers while in Part B, the questions have to be answered on the basis of the respondent's own judgment or opinion.

Note (b): In some items, number codes are given in brackets against the possible responses. The appropriate number code should be written in the box against each item. For example, in the items in which the answer is 'yes' or 'no', write 1 for 'yes' and 2 for 'No' in the box

Part A

1. State: _____ 2. District: _____
3. Block/Town: _____ 4. Village/Ward: _____
5. Name and address of the school _____

- 6 (i) Name of respondent: _____
- (ii) Designation: _____ *Head teacher (1); Teacher (2)*
- (iii) Gender: _____ *Male (1); Female (2)*
- (iv) Religion: _____ *Muslim (1); Non- Muslim (2)*
- (v) Telephone Number
7. DISE code of the school
8. Location : _____ *Rural (1); Urban (2)*
9. Management : _____ *Government/Local body (1); Private (2)*
10. Classes taught: From class to class
11. Are nursery/pre-primary classes attached to the school? *Yes (1); No (2)*

12. Number of days on which the school was open (for teaching) during 2010-11

13 Working hours:

a) **Summer:** From _____ a.m to _____ p.m

b) **Winter:** From _____ a.m to _____ p.m

14 (a) Class-wise number of sections

Classes	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Number of Sections @								

@ : Provide the number of sections in each class. If a particular class is not being taught in school leave the cell blank.

(b) If there are multi- grade classes give the number of such classes.

For example, if classes 1 and 2 are being taught together and classes 3, 4 and 5 are being taught together, the number of multi-grade classes will be 2. If there is no multi- grade class, write 0.

15 (a) Number of classrooms in the school:

(b) Number of classes held in Verandah:

16 No. of classrooms in which sitting space for students is insufficient?

17 Availability of the following facilities in school

- | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|
| i) Drinking water | Available(1)/ Not available(2) | <input type="text"/> |
| ii) Functional toilets | Available(1)/ Not available(2) | <input type="text"/> |
| iii) Separate functional toilet for girls | Available(1)/ Not available(2) | <input type="text"/> |
| iv) Electricity in school | Available(1)/Irregular(2)/ Not available(3) | <input type="text"/> |
| v) Library books | Available(1)/Available but mostly not used (2)/ Not available(3) | <input type="text"/> |
| vi) Sports material | Available(1)/Available but mostly not used (2)/ Not available(3) | <input type="text"/> |

18. Number of teachers in position and present on the day of visit.

Note: In secondary schools, only those teachers will be considered here who are devoting more than 50% time in teaching classes up to VIII.

Teachers in Position by Category	Muslim		Non-Muslim		Total	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Regular						
Contract						
Community paid						
Total						
Present out of total						

19. Number of teachers by Qualification

Academic qualification	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total	Professional qualification	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Total
Secondary				Untrained			
Higher Secondary				Diploma/ BTC/ JBT			
Graduate or above				B.Ed.			
Any other (mention) _____				Any other mention) _____			

20. Enrolment as on 30th September in classes I to V (2009, 2010, 2011)

Year		I		II		III		IV		V		Total	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
2009	Total												
	Muslim												
2010	Total												
	Muslim												
2011	Total												
	Muslim												

21. Enrolment as on 30th September in classes VI to VIII (2009, 2010, 2011)

Year		VI		VII		VIII		Total (VI-VIII)	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
2009	Total								
	Muslim								
2010	Total								
	Muslim								
2011	Total								
	Muslim								

22. Number of repeaters in Class I/ VI as on 30th September 2010 and 2011

Year	Class I				Class VI			
	Total		Muslim		Total		Muslim	
	B+G	Girls	B+G	Girls	B+G	Girls	B+G	Girls
2010								
2011								

B=Boys; G=Girls

23. At primary stage, number of students enrolled, school leavers and the number of students who joined other schools

	Item	Total		Muslim	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls
2009-10					
(a)	Total enrolment at primary stage as on 30.9.09				
(b)#	No. of students who left school out of (a) before 30.9.10 excluding those who left after passing class V				
(c) *	No. of students out of (b) who joined another school after leaving or who left with TC				
(d)	Number of students out of (b) about whom no information is available				
2010-11					
(a)	Total enrolment at primary stage as on 30.9.10				
(b)#	No. of students who left school out of (a) before 30.9.11 excluding those who left after passing class V				
(c) *	No. of students out of (b) who joined other schools after leaving or who left with TC				
(d)	Number of students out of (b) about whom no information is available				

* Check with other students/parents, if necessary, to get required information.

Total of (c) and (d) should be equal to (b)

24. At upper primary stage, number of students enrolled, school leavers and the number of students who joined other schools

	Item	Total		Muslim	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls
2009-10					
(a)	Total enrolment at upper primary stage as on 30.9.09				
(b)#	No. of students who left school out of (a) before 30.9.10 excluding those who left after passing class VIII				
(c)*	No. of students out of (b) who joined another schools after leaving or who left with TC				
(d)	Number of students out of (b) about whom no information is available				
2010-11					
(a)	Total enrolment at upper primary stage as on 30.9.10				
(b) #	No. of students who left school out of (a) before 30.9.11 excluding those who left after passing class VIII				
(c) *	No. of students out of (b) who joined another schools after leaving or who left with TC				
(d)	Number of students out of (b) about whom no information is available				

* Check with other students or parents if necessary, to get required information.

#Total of (c) and (d) should be equal to (b)

25. Number of children who dropped out(discontinued studies) during 2010 - 11. Give one or two main reasons for their dropping out, using codes given below for reasons.

	All		Muslim	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number of dropouts				
Reasons for dropping out (codes)				

Code for reasons : Child needed to help parents in their occupation or income generating activity (1) ;

Child needed to help in domestic work and care of siblings (2); Lack of parental interest in studies(3);

Early marriage (4); No facility for teaching Urdu(5); School being far from home (6);

Any other (Mention) _____ (7).

26. **Special incentives being provided to students in the school.** Use codes: Not provided to any student (0); provided to all students (1); provided to only girls (2); provided to all Muslim students (3); provided to only Muslim girls (4); provided to all SC or ST or BPL category students (5); provided to only girls of SC / ST / BPL category (6).

Item	Code
(a) Free text books	
(b) Free school uniform	
(c) Scholarship	
(d) Cycles (in upper primary classes)	
(e) Any other (specify) _____	

27. Two main reasons for long or frequent absence of children from school. Answer using codes given below. Codes for reasons of absence : Parents lack of interest in the children's school attendance (1) ;Students' engagement in wage earning activities or helping parents in their occupation (2); Students' involvement in household work/taking care of younger brother/sister (3); Participation in religious and social functions(4); Family migrating to other place in search of work (5); Any other (mention) _____ (6).

Code for reasons

- (a) In general (irrespective of religion)
 (b) Particularly for Muslim boys
 (c) Particularly for Muslim Girls

28. (i) Is any relaxation given to Muslim (a) teachers (b) students in school hours during Ramazan month? Answer using codes.

(a) teachers	(b) students

Codes: No relaxation given (1); Leaving school early (2); Coming late to school (3); changing school hours (4); Any other (mention) _____ (5).

- (ii) Is there any relaxation in school hours for the Friday prayers.

Answer using code : No relaxation (1); break for about 1 hour(2); School closed early(3)

--	--

29. Number of students who appeared at the end of the terminal class examination and number of those who scored 60% or more marks in 2010 and 2011.

Category	Number of students who appeared in the exam		Number of students who got 60% or more marks	
	Total	Muslim	Total	Muslim
Year 2010:				
i. At the end of class IV/V				
ii. At the end of class VII/ VIII				
Year 2011:				
iii. At the end of class IV/V				
iv. At the end of class VII/VIII				

30. Enrolment and Number of students found present on the day of visit

Category	All students		Muslim students	
	Enrolment	No. present	Enrolment	No. Present
Total				
Girls				

31. In the School Management Committee (SMC) of your school, what is the total number of members and how many attended the last meeting?

	Total Members		Muslim Members	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total number of members				
Number of those who attended the last meeting				

Part B

32. Does the school face any of the following problems? Respond by writing codes in the relevant cells:

Codes: *Problem faced (1); Problem not faced (2).*

Problem	For all		Particularly for Muslim	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
a) Getting new students admitted				
b) Dropping out of students from school				
c) Irregularity in students' attendance				
d) Poor achievement level of students				

33. Do you get some support from the community in facilitating education of all children and Muslim students in particular? Answer by using codes if the support is received from the community.

Codes : *No support received (1); Partial support is received (2); Adequate support is received (3).*

Item	For all children	Particularly for Muslim children
(i) Enrolling children and ensuring their retention and attendance		
(ii) Getting donations in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school.		
(iii) Providing help in studies		
(iv) Organising religious or moral education programmes		
(v) Teaching some skills to children.		

34. How do you rate your students (particularly Muslim students, if there are both Muslim and non-Muslim students) in respect of the following parameters? (Give your response by writing codes in the appropriate cell of each row).

Codes: Very good (1); good (2); average (3); poor (4); very poor (5). In the case of items (x) to (xiii), if the facility is not available or no event has taken place, write code (6).

Parameter	Muslim students	Others
i) Regularity of attendance		
ii) Punctuality in coming to school		
iii) Participation in classroom activities		
iv) Achievement in language		
v) Achievement in Maths		
vi) Achievement in EVS/ Science		
vii) Interaction with teacher		
viii) Level of self confidence		
ix) Parents' interest in children's studies		
x) Participation in sports/ games		
xi) Participation in dance/drama/music programmes		
xii) Participation in debates/ elocution contest		
xiii) Participation in Art/ craft activities		

Note: If there are very few (less than 10%) Non- Muslim students, leave the cell for 'others' blank.

Investigator's Name and Signature

Head teacher's Name and signature

Recognised Madrasah and Maktab Schedule

Note: In some items, number codes are given in brackets against the possible responses. The appropriate number code should be written in the box against each item. For example, in the items in which the answer is 'yes' or 'no', write 1 for 'yes' and 2 for 'No' in the box

1. State: ----- 2. District : -----
3. Block/Town: ----- 4. Village/Ward : -----
5. Name and address of the Madrasah/ Maktab
- _____
- _____
6. a. Specify the year when the Madrasah/Maktab was provided special recognition for providing general education.
- b. Board which provided the recognition (Also write code): -----
Waqf Board (1); State Madrasah (2); Any Mention (3)
7. Madrasah type (respond by putting response code in the response cell)
- a) Residential (1) ; Non- residential (2); Both residential & non- residential (3)
- b) For Boys only (1); For Girls only (2) ; Coeducational (3); Coeducational up to primary only (4)
8. (i) Name of respondent: _____
- (ii) Designation: *Head teacher (1); Teacher (2)*
- (iii) Gender: *Male (1); Female (2)*
- (iv) Religion: *Muslim (1); Non- Muslim (2)*
- (v) Telephone Number
9. Location : *Rural (1); Urban (2)*
10. Management : *Government/Local body (1); Private (2)*
11. Classes taught: From class to class
12. Are nursery/pre-primary classes attached to the Madrasah/ Maktab? *Yes (1) ; No (2)*

13. Number of days on which the Madrasah/ Maktab was open (for teaching) during 2010-11

14. Working hours:
 c) Summer: From _____ a.m to _____ p.m
 d) Winter: From _____ a.m to _____ p.m

15 (a) Class-wise number of sections

Classes	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Number of Sections @								

@ : Provide the number of sections in each class. If a particular class is not being taught in Madrasah/ Maktab, leave the cell blank.

(b) If there are multi- grade classes give the number of such classes.
 For example, if classes 1 and 2 are being taught together and classes 3,4 and 5 are being taught together, the number of multi- grade classes will be 2. If there is no multi – grade class, write 0.

16 (a) Number of classrooms in the Madrasah/ Maktab:
 (b) Number of classes held in Verandah:

17. No. of classrooms in which sitting space for students is insufficient?

18. **Availability of the following facilities in Madrasah/ Maktab**

vii) Drinking water	<i>Available(1)/ Not available(2)</i>	<input type="text"/>
viii) Functional toilets	<i>Available(1)/ Not available(2)</i>	<input type="text"/>
ix) Separate functional toilet for girls	<i>Available(1)/ Not available(2)</i>	<input type="text"/>
x) Electricity in Madrasah/ Maktab	<i>Available(1)/Irregular(2)/ Not available(3)</i>	<input type="text"/>
xi) Library books	<i>Available(1)/Available but mostly not used (2)/ Not available(3)</i>	<input type="text"/>
xii) Sports material	<i>Available(1)/Available but mostly not used (2)/ Not available(3)</i>	<input type="text"/>

19. Number of teachers in position and present on the day of visit

Teachers in Position by Category	Muslim		Non-Muslim		Total	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Regular						
Contract						
Community paid						
Total						
Present out of total						

20. Number of teachers by Qualification

Academic qualification	No. of teachers			Professional qualification	No. of teachers		
	Muslims	Others	Total		Muslims	Others	Total
Secondary				Untrained			
Higher Secondary				Diploma/ BTC/ JBT			
Graduate or above				B.Ed.			
Any other (mention) -----				Any other (mention) -----			
Hafiz				Mufti			
Alim							

21. Enrolment as on 30th September in classes I to V (2009, 2010, 2011)

Year		I		II		III		IV		V		Total (I-V)	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
2009	Muslim												
	Non-Muslim												
	Total												
2010	Muslim												
	Non-Muslim												
	Total												
2011	Muslim												
	Non-Muslim												
	Total												

22 Enrolment as on 30th September in classes VI to VIII (2009, 2010, 2011)

Year		VI		VII		VIII		Total (VI-VIII)	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
2009	Muslim								
	Non-Muslim								
	Total								
2010	Muslim								
	Non-Muslim								
	Total								
2011	Muslim								
	Non-Muslim								
	Total								

23. Number of repeaters in grade I/grade VI as on 30th September 2010 and 2011

Year	Class I						Classes VI					
	Muslims		Non-Muslims		Total		Muslims		Non-Muslims		Total	
	B+G	Girls	B+G	Girls	B+G	Girls	B+G	Girls	B+G	Girls	B+G	Girls
2010												
2011												

B=Boys; G=Girls

24. At primary stage, number of students enrolled, 'Madrasah/ Maktab leavers' and the number of students who joined other Madrasah/ Maktab

	Item	Total		Muslim	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls
2009-10					
(a)	Total enrolment at primary stage as on 30.9.09				
(b)#	No. of students who left Madrasah/ Maktab out of (a) before 30.9.10 excluding those who left after passing class V				
(c) *	No. of students out of (b) who joined another Madrasah/ Maktab after leaving or who left with TC				
(d)	Number of students out of (b) about whom no information is available				
2010-11					
(a)	Total enrolment at primary stage as on 30.9.10				
(b)#	No. of students who left Madrasah/ Maktab out of (a) before 30.9.11 excluding those who left after passing class V				
(c) *	No. of students out of (b) who joined other Madrasah/ Maktab after leaving or who left with TC				
(d)	Number of students out of (b) about whom no information is available				

* Check with other students/parents, if necessary, to get required information.

Total of (c) and (d) should be equal to (b).

25. At upper primary stage, number of students enrolled, 'Madrasah/ Maktab leavers' and the number of students who joined other Madrasah/ Maktab

	Item	Total		Muslim	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls
2009-10					
(a)	Total enrolment at upper primary stage as on 30.9.09				
(b)#	No. of students who left Madrasah/ Maktab out of (a) before 30.9.10 excluding those who left after passing class VIII				
(c) *	No. of students out of (b) who joined another Madrasah/ Maktab after leaving or who left with TC				
(d)	Number of students out of (b) about whom no information is available				
2010-11					
(a)	Total enrolment at upper primary stage as on 30.9.10				
(b)#	No. of students who left Madrasah/ Maktab out of (a) before 30.9.11 excluding those who left after passing class VIII				
(c) *	No. of students out of (b) who joined other Madrasah/ Maktab after leaving or who left with TC				
(d)	Number of students out of (b) about whom no information is available				

* Check with other students or parents if necessary, to get required information.

#Total of (c) and (d) should be equal to (b).

26. Number of children who dropped out(discontinued studies) during 2010-11. Give one or two main reasons for their dropping out, using codes given below for reasons.

	All		Muslim	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number of Dropouts				
Reasons for dropping out (codes)				

Code for reasons : Child needed to help parents in their occupation or income generating activity (1) ; Child needed to help in domestic work and care of siblings (2); Lack of parental interest in studies(3); Early marriage (4); No facility for teaching Urdu(5); Madrasah/ Maktab being far from home (6); Any other (mention) ----- (7).

27. **Special incentives being provided to students in the Madrasah/ Maktab.** Use codes: Not provided to any student (0); provided to all students (1); provided to only girls (2); provided to all Muslim students (3); provided to only Muslim girls (4); provided to all SC or ST or BPL category students (5); provided to only girls of SC / ST / BPL category (6). **Also specify the agency providing these facilities. Use codes to give your answer:** Education Dept. (1); Ministry of Minority Affairs (2); NGO (3); Local Community (4); Other agency(mention the name of the agency) ----- (5).

Item	Availability code	Agency code
(a) Free text books		
(b) Free Madrasah/ Maktab uniform		
(c) Scholarship		
(d) Cycles (in upper primary classes)		
(e) Science kit & other pedagogical equipment		
(f) Books for school/class library		
(g) Computers for upper primary sections		
(h) Vocational Training		
(i) Any other (specify) _____		

28. **Do you get some support from community in facilitating education of the children in general and Muslim students in particular?** Answer by using codes.

Codes : No support received (1); some support is received (2); adequate support is received (3)

Item	For all children	Muslim children
i) Enrolling children and ensuring their retention and attendance		
ii) Getting donations in cash or kind for improvement of facilities in school.		
iii) Providing help in studies		
iv) Organising religious or moral education programmes		
v) Teaching some skills to children.		

29. Two main reasons for long or frequent absence of the children from school. Answer using codes given below.

Codes for reasons of absence: *Parents lack of interest in the children's Madrasah/ Maktab attendance (1); Students' engagement in wage earning activities or helping parents in their occupation (2); Students' involvement in household work/taking care of younger brother/sister (3); Participation in religious and social functions(4); Family migrating to other place in search of work (5); Any other (mention) ----- (6).*

- (a) In general (irrespective of religion)
- (b) Particularly for Muslim boys
- (c) Particularly for Muslim Girls

Code for reasons

30. (i) **Is any relaxation given to Muslim (a) teachers (b) students in Madrasah/ Maktab hours during Ramazan month? Answer using codes:**
No relaxation given (1); Leaving Madrasah/ Maktab early (2); Coming late to Madrasah/ Maktab (3); changing Madrasah/ Maktab hours (4); Any other (mention) ----- (5).

(a) Teachers	(b) Students

(ii) **Is there any relaxation in Madrasah/ Maktab hours for the Friday prayers. Answer using code.**

Codes: No relaxation (1); break for about 1 hour(2); Madrasah/ Maktab closed early(3)

(a) Teachers	(b) Students

31. **Number of students who appeared at the end of the terminal class examination and number of those who scored 60% or more marks in 2010 and 2011.**

Category	Number of students who appeared in the exam		Number of students who got 60% or more marks	
	Total	Muslim	Total	Muslim
Year 2010:				
i) At the end of class IV/V				
ii) At the end of class VII/ VIII				
Year 2011:				
i) At the end of class IV/V				
ii) At the end of class VII/VIII				

32. Enrolment and Number of students found present on the day of visit

Category	All students		Muslim students	
	Enrolment	No. present	Enrolment	No. Present
Total				
Girls				

33. In the Madrasah/ Maktab Management Committee (SMC) of your Madrasah/ Maktab, what is the total number of members and how many attended the last meeting?

	Total Members		Muslim Members	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total number of members				
Number of those who attended the last meeting				

Investigator's Name and Signature

Head teacher's Name and signature

Parents Schedule

Note: In some items, number codes are given in brackets against the possible responses. The appropriate number code should be written in the box against each item. For example, in the items in which the answer is 'yes' or 'no', write 1 for 'yes' and 2 for 'No' in the box

1. State

2. District _____

3. Block

4. Village/Town _____

5. Area

Rural (1); Urban (2)

6. Name of the respondent _____

7. Age in complete years

8. Gender: Male (1); Female (2)

9. Primary source* of income :

* **Codes** :Agriculture on own land (1); Agriculture on rented land (2); Agricultural labour (3);
Casual labour (4); Non-farm self employment/Trading (5); Traditional handicraft/ craft work (6); Service (7)

10. Do you belong to the BPL category? Yes (1) ; No (2)

11. Is the mother of the child engaged in any income generating activity? Yes (1); No(2)

12. Educational level of parents (Use codes to answer).
Illiterate (1); Literate with no/little schooling (2); Completed primary (3); Completed upper primary (4); Completed Secondary school (Class X) (5), Completed Sr. Secondary (6); Graduate and above (7)

a. Educational level of father:

b. Educational level of mother:

13. Information about children in the age group 6 to below 14 years not going to any school/ recognized Madrasah.

Sl. No.	Name of the Child	Gender@	Age (in complete years)	Status*

@ Gender code: *Male (1); Female (2)*

*Status code: *Never went to school (1); dropped out (2); Attending Madrasah/Maktab providing only religious education (3)*

14. Information about school going children in the age group 6 to below 14 years.

Sl. No.	Name of the child	Sex (Boy- 1 Girl - 2)	Age (In Complete Years)	School/ Madrasah attended #	Class	Escort provided *	Whether provided to the child in school					Whether child was absent for over 15 days *	If yes, Reasons for absence@	Are you satisfied with the teaching at school *	Does the child enjoy going to school ? *	Does the child face discrimination at school? **	Does the child get punished by teachers? **
							Free textbooks *	Free Uniform *	Free school bag *	Mid day meal *	Scholarship *						

Codes: * Yes(1); No(2)

school Attended: Government School(1); Private School(2); Madrasah/ Maktab(3)

@**Reasons for Absence:** Child was sick(1); to assist with household chores(2); to assist with household income generating work(3)

** Yes, very Often(1); Yes, sometimes (2); Not at all (3)

Signature with Date _____

Name of Investigator _____

Focused Group Discussions with Community Members

7

Date of Focus Group Discussion:

Start Time:

Name of Facilitator/ Moderator:

Name of Recorder:

Names of Participants: (should not be more than 12 and less than 5)

S.No	Name	Sex: M/F	Age	Children in school : Yes / No
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

End Time:

Moderator explains **purpose** of the discussion:

In this age and day it is important for your children to get educate The purpose of this Discussion is to get your views on the education of your children and to know what problems you and your children are facing in getting educated. We are interested in your perceptions and your experiences. There may be disagreements within the group, but we want everyone to contribute freely.

The Moderator **tells** participants:

1. There are no right or wrong answers
2. It is important to hear everybody's opinions.
3. Please do not all speak at the same time (only when two or more people speak at the same time.)
4. For the sake of remembering what you are saying, one of our colleagues shall be recording the responses and discussions. Everything you say is confidential and your name will not be associated with anything you say.

Discussion Issue No: 01: Muslim parents' perception about the importance and relevance of education for their children:

I would like to start the discussion by asking your opinion on the importance and relevance of education for your children.

1. We are free to discuss issues relating to education of children, problems faced by parents in educating them and problems experienced particularly by members of Muslim community.
2. What is your vision for the future of your children in terms of :
 01. The minimum educational level to be completed by :
 - Boys
 - Girls
 02. Type of Employment / Livelihood:
 - Boys
 - Girls
3. What changes do you want to suggest in the present education system?

Discussion Issue No: 02

Let us discuss what you feel about the schooling facilities, amenities and incentives offered under SSA

Discussion Issue No: 03

We would like to know the obstacles to schooling of Muslim children in general and girls in particular:

1. Do you feel that Muslim children either do not get enrolled in schools or drop out of them earlier than children from other social groups? *Facilitator may share some of the reasons given below to facilitate discussion.*
2. Girls and boys study together in the same school. Do you feel this causes any problems?
3. Is the school environment good / conducive for the Muslim children to study?
4. Do the Muslim children face any discrimination in the school?
5. Have your children face harassment / corporal punishment at the hands of the teachers?

Discussion Issue No: 04

We would like to know whether there is any type of discrimination of muslim children in genera and girls in particular in morning assemblies, class rooms, co curricular activites, school functions etc.

If yes, kindly try to give examples of the form in which discrimination occurs and give your opinion on how serious it is.

INVESTIGATOR'S OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

Points for observer to take note of at school level

1. Distance of school from main road (in km).
2. Cleanliness in and around the school (status and responsibility)
3. Maintenance of school building (status and responsibility)
4. Activities undertaken in Morning assembly
- 5. Grouping of students during mid-day meal**
 - 5.1 Mixed
 - 5.2 Gender wise
 - 5.3 Religion wise
 - 5.4 Based on caste
6. Observed incidences of corporal punishment
- 7. Teachers' behaviour**
 - 7.1 Are all students treated in the same way in the classrooms/ school campus?
 - 7.2 Did you observe any difference in teachers' attitude and behaviour with boys and girls?
 - 7.3 Difference in attitude/ behaviour towards students belonging to different religions/castes ?
 - 7.4 Is there a common source of drinking water available to all students?

8. Students behaviour

8.1 Are girls, particularly Muslim girls, taking active part in co-curricular activities?

8.2 Did you observe any incidence of disharmony amongst the students belonging to different religious groups?

9. If Some Muslim boys and girls did not go to school or have dropped out, comment on the reasons of the same based on your discussion with community members.

10. Is there a School Management committee? If yes, give the number of meeting held in school?

Also provide following detail about the members of the committee

Name	Age	Sex	Education	No. of Meeting attended

Signature of Investigator