

SECOND ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

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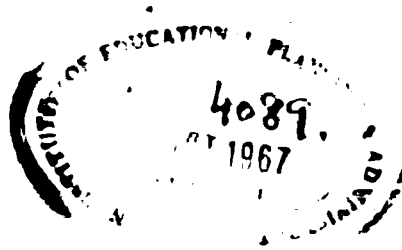
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August 1967
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Published by the Publication Unit, National Council of Educational Research and Training, B 31, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi 14 and printed at Indraprastha Press (C. B. T.), New Delhi 1

FOREWORD

Since independence, there has been a tremendous expansion in school education in India. The number of institutions and the enrolment have been increasing very rapidly, especially under the Five-Year Plans. An important ingredient in the development programmes for education is the location of schools in accordance with accepted criteria.

The First All-India Educational Survey, which was organized in 1957, went a long way to meet this need. In view of the developments that have since taken place, the Second All-India Educational Survey was started towards the end of 1965. When the Survey was planned, many demands appeared important. Inevitably, the scope had to be enlarged beyond planning the location of schools. The structure of the organization had also to be weighed. As a compromise, the work of the Second All-India Educational Survey was divided into three phases. Phase I relates to the revision of the data of the First Survey and the collection of data required to prepare the District Development Plans. Phase II envisages intensive studies of various problems of education. Phase III envisages studies on Human Resource Development with a view to relating education to economic development, especially in industrially developing areas. The present Report relates to Phase I only.

The Survey has been organized in collaboration with the State Governments and the Administrations of Union Territories. If the Survey has been completed quickly this is mainly due to the active participation of the State Governments and the Administrations. Inspecting officers at the district level and block level bore the brunt of data-collection. We express our gratitude to all the Directors of Public Instruction/Education and the Inspecting Officers. Our thanks are also due to the Headmasters of all the schools in India who provided data on their schools and villages.

We thank all members of the Advisory Committee for the Second All-India Educational Survey who gave the project its direction.

Our thanks are due especially to members in the Educational Survey Unit in the NCERT who devoted themselves to this project with great dedication.

We hope that the data of the Survey will be useful to educational authorities at the Centre, in the States and at district level for educational planning. We shall be rewarded if the data contribute to better planning in the course of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

L.S. CHANDRAKANT

CONTENTS

	FOREWORD	v
Chapter I	INTRODUCTION	1-3
	Educational surveys; Planning in NCERT; Advisory Committee for Second Survey; Consideration of draft proposal; Educational Survey Unit in NCERT; State Survey Units; Workshop for State Survey Officers; Forms for data collection—printing and supply; Training courses in States.	
Chapter II	BACKGROUND—GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL	4-7
	The boundaries; Natural regions; Climate; Demographic background; Administrative Units; 1961 Census; Economic structure; Ancient education; Buddhist education; Education under Muslim rule; Origin of the present system of education; Educational progress before independence; Education after independence—the Constitutional Directive; Progress.	
Chapter III	FIRST ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY	8-10
	Objectives; Items of information; Some concepts; Procedure; Organization of the Survey; Limitations; School areas and criteria therefor; Main findings.	
Chapter IV	SECOND ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY — OBJECTIVES AND ORGANIZATION	11-14
	Objectives; Suggestions from States; Finalization of objectives; Phasing; Detailed objectives of Phase I; Present report and its scope; Organization; Concepts and definitions; Meanings of symbols.	
Chapter V	HABITATIONS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS	15-16
	Definition; Rural habitations; Habitations in the two Surveys; Villages identified; Habitations per village; Urban habitations.	
Chapter VI	PRIMARY EDUCATION	17-32
	Constitutional Directive; The immediate objective; Schooling facilities; Classification of primary schools in the First Survey; Findings of the First Survey; Findings of the Second Survey; Habitations and populations not served; Schooling facilities in the States and Union Territories; Sections and teachers per unit population; Size of a section; Enrolment in a section; Teachers in a section; Sections according to teachers and pupils; Disproportionate allocation of teachers; Sections by enrolment; Sections by teachers; Incomplete sections; Multiple class teaching; Enrolment in primary sections; Enrolment in classes I to V; Enrolment of girls; Enrolment per unit population; Distribution of enrolment in classes I to V; Enrolment by management type; Enrolment from school-less habitations.	

Chapter VII	EDUCATION AT MIDDLE STAGE	33-48
	The middle stage; Schooling facilities; Findings of the First Survey; Findings of the Second Survey; Schooling facilities in the States and Union Territories; Sections and teachers per unit population; Size of a section; Enrolment in a section; Teachers in a section; Sections according to teachers and enrolment; Sections by enrolment; Sections by teachers; Incomplete sections; Multiple class teaching; Enrolment in middle sections; Enrolment in classes VI to VIII; Enrolment as percentage of children of age 11+ to 13+; Enrolment indices; Enrolment distribution in classes VI to VIII; Enrolment by management; Enrolment from school-less habitations.	
Chapter VIII	SECONDARY EDUCATION	49-63
	Problems; Schooling facilities at the secondary stage; Findings of the First Survey; Findings of the Second Survey; Schooling facilities according to population slabs; Schooling facilities in the States and Union Territories; Size of a section; Pupils in a section; Teachers in a section; Sections according to teachers and enrolment; Pupil-teacher ratio; Incomplete sections; Laboratory facilities; Media of instruction; Enrolment in secondary sections; Enrolment in classes IX and onwards; Enrolment indices; Enrolment by management type; Class-wise enrolment distribution; Enrolment from school-less habitations.	
Chapter IX	TEACHERS	64-88
	Teachers in the educational process; Items of information; Men and women teachers; Teachers under different managements; General qualifications; Professional training; Backlog of untrained teachers; Teachers in primary sections—general qualifications, professional qualifications, untrained teachers, teachers fulfilling desirable qualifications, position in the States and Union Territories; Teachers in middle sections—teachers according to management, general qualifications, trained and untrained teachers, backlog of untrained teachers, teachers fulfilling desirable qualifications, position in the States and Union Territories; Teachers in secondary sections—teachers according to management, general qualifications, trained and untrained teachers, backlog of untrained teachers, teachers fulfilling desirable qualifications; Teachers teaching science in secondary schools—professional qualifications, teachers who did not offer science in the last academic course, workload of science teachers, workload of trained teachers who offered science under methods.	
Chapter X	SCHOOL BUILDINGS	89-93
	General policy; Information sought; Class-rooms for primary sections; Average area per pupil; Schools running in shifts; Schools sharing buildings; Ownership of buildings—of primary sections, of middle sections, of secondary sections; Playground facilities for primary sections in rural areas; Hostel facilities in secondary sections in rural areas.	
	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	94-100
	TABLES	101-429
	SUMMARY TABLE	430-437
	APPENDICES	439-500

LIST OF STATEMENTS

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.	Habitations and population in rural areas, according to population slabs	15
2.	Comparative statement of the habitations identified in the First and Second Educational Surveys in the rural areas common to the two Surveys	16
3.	Habitations and population according to primary schooling facilities available at varying distances in rural areas	18
4.	Habitations and population in various population slabs served by primary sections in them or within a walking distance of one mile in rural areas	18
5.	Habitations not served by primary sections either in them or within a walking distance of one mile in rural areas	19
6.	Population not served by primary sections either in their own habitations or within a walking distance of one mile in rural areas	19
7.	Percentage distributions of primary sections according to their being primary schools or parts of PM or PMS schools	24
8.	Percentage distribution of primary sections according to the number of teachers ..	25
9.	Cumulative percentage distributions of primary sections according to enrolment ..	26
10.	Primary sections according to classes	27
11.	Percentage distributions of enrolment of boys and girls in primary sections	29
12.	Class-wise percentage distribution of enrolment in classes I to V	31
13.	Enrolment in classes I to V according to managements	32
14.	Distribution of habitations and population according to middle schooling facilities available at varying distances in rural areas	34
15.	Habitations and population in various population slabs served by middle sections in them or within a walking distance of three miles in rural areas	35
16.	Habitations not served by middle sections either in them or within a walking distance of three miles in rural areas	36
17.	Population not served by middle sections either in their own habitations or within a walking distance of three miles	37
18.	Percentage distributions of middle sections according to their being M schools or parts of PM, MS and PMS schools	41
19.	Percentage distributions of middle sections according to the number of teachers ..	42
20.	Cumulative percentage distributions of middle sections according to enrolment ..	43
21.	Percentage distributions of enrolment of boys and girls in middle sections	45
22.	Class-wise percentage distributions of enrolment in classes VI to VIII	47
23.	Enrolment in classes VI to VIII according to management	48

24.	Distribution of habitations and population according to secondary schooling facilities available at varying distances in rural areas	51
25.	Habitations and population in various population slabs served by secondary sections in them or within a walking distance of five miles in rural areas	52
26.	Habitations not served by secondary sections either in them or within a walking distance of five miles in rural areas	52
27.	Population not served by secondary sections either in their own habitations or within a walking distance of five miles in rural areas	53
28.	Percentage distribution of secondary sections according to their being S schools or parts of MS or PMS schools	58
29.	Cumulative percentage distributions of secondary sections according to enrolment ..	59
30.	Percentage distribution of secondary sections according to number of teachers ..	60
31.	Percentage distributions of enrolment of boys and girls in secondary sections	62
32.	Enrolment in classes IX and onwards according to management	63
33.	Teachers serving in primary, middle and secondary sections	65
34.	Men and women teachers serving in rural and urban areas at various school stages ..	65
35.	Teachers serving under different managements at various school stages in rural and urban areas ..	66
36.	Teachers in school sections under different managements (all stages) according to their educational qualifications	66
37.	Percentages of trained and untrained teachers in primary, middle and secondary sections ..	67
38.	Trained and untrained men and women teachers serving at various school stages ..	67
39.	Untrained teachers (all stages) according to their age and experience	68
40.	Teachers in primary sections under various managements in rural and urban areas ..	68
41.	Men and women teachers in primary sections according to educational qualifications in rural and urban areas	69
42.	Teachers in primary sections under different managements according to educational qualifications ..	70
43.	Trained and untrained men and women teachers in primary sections in rural and urban areas ..	70
44.	Trained and untrained teachers in primary sections under different managements in rural and urban areas	71
45.	Untrained teachers in primary sections according to their age and experience	71
46.	Men and women teachers in primary sections in rural and urban areas who fulfil the minimum desirable qualifications of matriculation and training	72
47.	Teachers in middle sections under different managements in rural and urban areas ..	73
48.	Men and women teachers in middle sections according to educational qualifications ..	73
49.	Teachers in middle sections according to educational qualifications under various managements ..	74
50.	Trained and untrained men and women teachers in middle sections in rural and urban areas ..	74
51.	Trained and untrained teachers in middle sections under different managements ..	75
52.	Untrained teachers in middle sections according to their age and experience	75
53.	Men and women teachers in middle sections fulfilling the minimum desirable qualifications of matriculation and teacher training under various managements in rural and urban areas ..	76
54.	Men and women teachers in middle sections fulfilling the minimum desirable qualifications of degree and teacher training under various managements in rural and urban areas	77
55.	Proportions of teachers in rural and urban areas at primary, middle and secondary stages ..	78

56.	Teachers in secondary sections under various managements in rural and urban areas	79
57.	Men and women teachers in secondary sections according to educational qualifications	79
58.	Teachers in secondary sections according to educational qualifications under various managements	80
59.	Trained and untrained men and women teachers in secondary sections in rural and urban areas	81
60.	Trained and untrained teachers in secondary sections under various managements in rural and urban areas	82
61.	Untrained teachers in secondary sections according to their age and experience	82
62.	Men and women teachers in secondary sections under various managements in rural and urban areas who fulfil the minimum desirable qualifications of degree and training	83
63.	Teachers teaching science in secondary sections according to their qualifications	84
64.	Trained and untrained teachers teaching science	84
65.	Teachers who have not offered science in their last academic course	85
66.	Teachers who have offered science in their last academic course	85
67.	Distribution of teachers teaching science in secondary sections according to percentage of time devoted for teaching science	86
68.	Distribution of trained science teachers (who offered science in 'methods of teaching' only) according to percentage of time devoted to teaching science	87
69.	Distribution of trained science teachers (who offered science for both content and method) according to percentage of time devoted to teaching science	87
70.	Percentage distributions of primary sections according to the ownership of school buildings under different managements in rural and urban areas	91
71.	Percentage distributions of middle sections according to the ownership of school buildings under different managements in rural and urban areas	92
72.	Percentage distributions of secondary sections according to the ownership of school buildings under different managements in rural and urban areas	92

M A P S

Political Map of India	Facing page 1
Physical Features or Relief of India	Facing page 4

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	Habitations in Rural and Urban Areas	102-03
2	Distribution of Rural Habitations according to Population Slabs (1966) ..	104-05
3.	Percentage Distribution of Rural Habitations according to Population Slabs (1966) ..	106-07
4.	Distribution of Rural Population according to Population Slabs in the States and Union Territories	108-09
5.	Percentage Distribution of Population in Rural Areas according to Population Slabs in the States and Union Territories	110-11
6.	Distribution of Rural Habitations according to Population Slabs (First All-India Educational Survey)	112-13
7.	Distribution of Rural Population (1951 figures) according to the Population Slabs (First All-India Educational Survey)	114-15
8.	All-India Table showing Habitations with and without Primary Sections in Rural Areas (in different Population Slabs)	116-17
9.	Habitations with and without Primary Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	118-20
10.	Percentage of Rural Population in every State/Union Territory provided with Primary Sections within a walking distance of one mile (Indices of Primary Education Facilities) ..	121
11. (A)	Statewise Distribution of Habitations and their Population with and without Educational Facility as on March 31, 1957	122-23
(B)	Statewise Distribution of Habitations and their Population with and without Educational Facility (After Planning Position) (Recommended in the First All-India Educational Survey) ..	124-25
12.	Schools in Rural and Urban Areas	126-27
13.	Summary Statement of Primary Sections in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	128-29
14.	Summary Statement of Primary Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories ..	130-31
15.	Summary Statement of Primary Sections in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories ..	132-33
16.	Primary Sections and Teachers per 10,000 Population in the States and Union Territories ..	134
17.	Average number of Pupils and Teachers per Primary Section in the States and Union Territories ..	135
18.	Primary Sections according to Pupils and Teachers (Rural and Urban Areas) ..	136-37
19.	Percentage Distribution of Primary Sections according to Pupils and Teachers (Rural and Urban Areas)	138-39
20.	Primary Sections according to Pupils and Teachers in Rural Areas	140-41
21.	Primary Sections according to Pupils and Teachers in Urban Areas	142-43
22.	Primary Sections according to Pupil-Teacher Ratio	144
23.	Percentage Distributions of Primary Sections according to Pupil-Teacher Ratio	145

24.	Primary Sections according to Enrolment in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	..	146-47
25.	Percentage Distribution of Primary Sections according to Enrolment in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	..	148-49
26.	Cumulative Percentage Distribution of Primary Sections according to Enrolment in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)..	..	..	..	..	150-51
27.	Primary Sections according to Enrolment in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	152-53
28.	Percentage Distribution of Primary Sections according to Enrolment in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	154-55
29.	Cumulative Percentage Distribution of Primary Sections according to Enrolment in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	156-57
30.	Primary Sections according to Enrolment in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories..	..	..	..	..	158-59
31.	Percentage Distribution of Primary Sections according to Enrolment in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	160-61
32.	Cumulative Percentage Distribution of Primary Sections according to Enrolment in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	162-63
33.	Primary Sections according to Teachers in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	..	164
34.	Primary Sections according to Teachers in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	165
35.	Primary Sections according to Teachers in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	166
36.	Percentage Distribution of Primary Sections according to Teachers in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	..	167
37.	Percentage Distribution of Primary Sections according to Teachers in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	168
38.	Percentage Distribution of Primary Sections according to Teachers in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	169
39.	Primary Sections according to Classes and Number of Teachers, and Enrolment therein (Rural and Urban Areas) in the States and Union Territories where Primary Stage comprises Four Years	..	..	..	..	170
40.	Primary Sections according to Classes and Number of Teachers, and Enrolment therein (Rural Areas) in the States and Union Territories where Primary Stage comprises Four Years	..	..	..	..	171
41.	Primary Sections according to Classes and Number of Teachers, and Enrolment therein (Urban Areas) in the States and Union Territories where Primary Stage comprises Four Years	..	..	..	..	172
42.	Primary Sections according to Classes and Number of Teachers, and Enrolment therein (Rural and Urban Areas) in the States and Union Territories where Primary Stage comprises Five Years	..	..	..	..	173
43.	Primary Sections according to Classes, and Number of Teachers, and Enrolment therein (Rural Areas) in the States and Union Territories where the Primary Stage comprises Five Years	..	..	..	..	174
44.	Primary Sections according to Classes, and Number of Teachers, and Enrolment therein (Urban Areas) in the States and Union Territories where Primary Stage comprises Five Years	..	..	..	..	175
45.	Primary Sections according to Classes (Rural and Urban Areas) in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	176-77
46.	Primary Sections according to Classes in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	178-79
47.	Primary Sections according to Classes in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	180-81
48.	Incomplete Primary Sections in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	..	182

49.	Incomplete Primary Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	183
50.	Incomplete Primary Sections in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	184
51.	Primary Sections with Multiple Class Teaching	..	185
52.	Percentage of Primary Sections with Multiple Class Teaching in every State and Union Territory		186
53.	Enrolment of Boys and Girls in Primary Sections as Percentage of the Total Enrolment at the Primary Stage in the States and Union Territories	..	187
54.	Enrolment in Classes I to V (Rural and Urban Areas) in the States and Union Territories	..	188-89
55.	Enrolment in Classes I to V in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	190-91
56.	Enrolment in Classes I to V in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	192-93
57.	Enrolment per 10,000 Population at the Primary Stage (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	194
58.	Percentage Distribution of Enrolment in Classes I to V in the States and Union Territories	..	195-97
59.	Enrolment in Classes I to V under different Managements (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	198-99
60.	Percentage Distribution of Enrolment in Classes I to V under different Managements (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	200
61.	Pupils from School-less Habitations according to the Walking Distance to Primary Sections in Rural Areas	..	201
62.	Percentage Distribution of Pupils from School-less Habitations according to the Walking Distance to Primary Sections in Rural Areas	..	202
63.	All-India Table showing Habitations with and without Middle Sections in Rural Areas (in different Population Slabs)	..	203
64.	Habitations with and without Middle Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories		204-06
65.	Percentage of Population in Rural Areas in every State and Union Territory served by Middle Sections within their own Habitations or up to a Walking Distance of Three Miles	..	207
66.	Habitations (with percentages) with and without Educational Facility at the Middle School Stage as on 31 March, 1957 and after Planning (according to the First All-India Educational Survey)	..	208-09
67.	Summary Statement of Middle Sections (Rural and Urban Areas) in the States and Union Territories	..	210-11
68.	Summary Statement of Middle Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	212-13
69.	Summary Statement of Middle Sections in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	214-15
70.	Percentage Distribution of Middle Sections according to their being 'M' Schools or part of 'PM', 'MS' and 'PMS' Schools	..	216
71.	Middle Sections and Teachers at Middle Stage per Million Population in the States and Union Territories	..	217
72.	Average Number of Pupils and Teachers at Middle Stage in the States and Union Territories	..	218-19
73.	Middle Sections according to Pupils and Teachers (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	220-21
74.	Middle Sections according to Pupils and Teachers in Rural Areas	..	222-23
75.	Middle Sections according to Pupils and Teachers in Urban Areas	..	224-25
76.	Percentage Distribution of Middle Sections according to Pupils and Teachers (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	226-27
77.	Middle Sections according to Enrolment in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	228-29
78.	Middle Sections according to Enrolment in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	230-31
79.	Middle Sections according to Enrolment in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	232-33

80.	Percentage Distributions of Middle Sections according to Enrolment in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	234-35
81.	Percentage Distributions of Middle Sections according to Enrolment in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	236-37
82.	Percentage Distributions of Middle Sections according to Enrolment in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	238-39
83.	Cumulative Percentage Distributions of Middle Sections according to Enrolment in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	240-41
84.	Cumulative Percentage Distributions of Middle Sections according to Enrolment in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	242-43
85.	Cumulative Percentage Distributions of Middle Sections according to Enrolment in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	244-45
86.	Middle Sections according to Teachers in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	246-47
87.	Middle Sections according to Number of Teachers in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	248-49
88.	Middle Sections according to Number of Teachers in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	250-51
89.	Percentage Distributions of Middle Sections according to Teachers in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	252-53
90.	Percentage Distributions of Middle Sections according to Number of Teachers in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	254-55
91.	Percentage Distributions of Middle Sections according to Number of Teachers in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	256-57
92.	Middle Sections according to Pupil-Teacher Ratio	..	..	..	258
93.	Percentage Distributions of Middle Sections according to Pupil-Teacher Ratio	..	..	..	259
94.	Middle Sections according to Classes in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	260-61
95.	Middle Sections according to Classes in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	262-63
96.	Middle Sections according to Classes in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	264-65
97.	Percentage Distributions of Middle Sections according to Classes in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	266-67
98.	Incomplete Middle Sections in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	268
99.	Incomplete Middle Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	269
100.	Incomplete Middle Sections in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	270
101.	Middle Sections with Multiple Class Teaching in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	271
102.	Percentage of Middle Sections with Multiple Class Teaching in every State and Union Territory	..	..	..	272
103.	Enrolment of Boys and Girls in Middle Sections as Percentage of Total Enrolment in every State and Union Territory	..	..	..	273
104.	Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	274-75
105.	Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	276-77
106.	Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	278-79
107.	Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII per 10,000 Population in the States and Union Territories (Enrolment Indices at Middle Stage)	..	..	..	280

108.	Percentage Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII (Rural and Urban Areas) in the States and Union Territories	281
109.	Percentage Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	282
110.	Percentage Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	283
111.	Percentage Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII (Summary)	284
112.	Percentage Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII under various Managements (Rural and Urban Areas)	285
113.	Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII under various Managements (Rural and Urban Areas) ..	286-87
114.	Pupils from Habitations without Middle Sections according to Distance they walk to attend Middle Sections in Rural Areas	288
115.	Percentage Distributions of Pupils from Habitations without Middle Sections according to Distance they walk to attend Middle Sections in Rural Areas	289
116.	All-India Table showing Habitations with and without Secondary Sections in Rural Areas (in different Population Slabs)	290-91
117.	Habitations with and without Secondary Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	292-94
118.	Habitations Served by Secondary Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories ..	295
119.	Population served by Secondary Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories ..	296
120.	Habitations (with Percentages) with and without Educational Facility at the High School Stage as on 31 March, 1957 and after Planning (According to the Report of the First All-India Educational Survey)	297
121.	Summary Statement of Secondary Sections in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	298-99
122.	Summary Statement of Secondary Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories ..	300-01
123.	Summary Statement of Secondary Sections in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	302-03
124.	Secondary Sections and Teachers at Secondary Stage per Million Population in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	304
125.	Average Number of Pupils and Teachers per Secondary Section in every State and Union Territory	305
126.	Secondary Sections according to Enrolment and Teachers (Rural and Urban Areas) ..	306
127.	Percentage Distribution of Secondary Sections according to Enrolment and Teachers (Rural and Urban Areas)	307
128.	Secondary Sections according to Enrolment and Teachers in Rural Areas ..	308-09
129.	Secondary Sections according to Enrolment and Teachers in Urban Areas ..	310-11
130.	Secondary Sections according to Enrolment in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	312-13
131.	Percentage Distributions of Secondary Sections according to Enrolment in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	314-15
132.	Cumulative Percentage Distributions of Secondary Sections according to Enrolment in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	316-17
133.	Secondary Sections according to Enrolment in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories ..	318-19
134.	Percentage Distributions of Secondary Sections according to Enrolment in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	320-21
135.	Cumulative Percentage Distributions of Secondary Sections according to Enrolment in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	322-23

136.	Secondary Sections according to Enrolment in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories ..	324-25
137.	Percentage Distributions of Secondary Sections according to Enrolment in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	326-27
138.	Cumulative Percentage Distributions of Secondary Sections according to Enrolment in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	328-29
139.	Secondary Sections according to Teachers in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	330
140.	Percentage Distributions of Secondary Sections according to Teachers in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	331
141.	Secondary Sections according to Teachers in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories ..	332
142.	Percentage Distributions of Secondary Sections according to Teachers in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	333
143.	Secondary Sections according to Teachers in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories ..	334
144.	Percentage Distributions of Secondary Sections according to Teachers in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	335
145.	Secondary Sections according to Pupil-Teacher Ratio	336
146.	Percentage Distributions of Secondary Sections according to Pupil-Teacher Ratio ..	336
147.	Secondary Sections according to Classes and Enrolment therein, in the States and Union Territories	337-39
148.	Incomplete Secondary Sections and Enrolment therein in the States and Union Territories ..	340
149.	Percentage of Incomplete Secondary Sections in the States and Union Territories ..	341
150.	Science Laboratories available in Secondary Sections	342
151.	Percentage of Secondary Sections with Science Laboratories	342
152.	Secondary Sections according to Media of Instruction in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	343
153.	Secondary Sections according to Media of Instruction in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	344
154.	Enrolment of Boys and Girls in Secondary Sections as Percentage of Total Enrolment in every State and Union Territory	345
155.	Enrolment in Classes IX and Onwards in Secondary Sections in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	346-47
156.	Enrolment in Classes IX and Onwards in Secondary Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	348-49
157.	Enrolment in Classes IX and Onwards in Secondary Sections in Urban Areas in the States and Union Territories	350-51
158.	Enrolment in Classes IX and X per 10,000 Population (Enrolment Indices at Secondary Stage) ..	352
159.	Percentage Enrolment in Classes IX and Onwards (Summary)	353
160.	Enrolment in Classes IX and Onwards under various Managements	354-55
161.	Percentage Enrolment in Classes IX and Onwards in every State and Union Territory ..	356-57
162.	Pupils from Habitations without Secondary Sections according to the Distance they walk to attend Secondary Sections in Rural Areas	358
163.	Percentage Distributions of Pupils from Habitations without Secondary Sections according to Distance they walk to attend Secondary Sections in Rural Areas	359
164.	Teachers in Primary Sections (of different Managements) according to their Qualifications and Training (Rural and Urban Areas)	360-61

165.	Teachers in Primary Sections (of different Managements) according to their Qualifications and Training in Rural Areas	360-61
166.	Teachers in Primary Sections (of different Managements) according to their Qualifications and Training in Urban Areas	362-63
167.	Percentage Distributions of Teachers in Primary Sections (of different Managements) according to their Qualifications and Training (Rural and Urban Areas)	362-63
168.	Percentage Distribution of Teachers in Primary Sections according to different Managements (Rural and Urban Areas)	364
169.	Teachers in Primary Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	365
170.	Male Teachers in Primary Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas).. .. .	366-67
171.	Women Teachers in Primary Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas).. .. .	368-69
172.	Percentage Distributions of Teachers in Primary Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	370-71
173.	Percentage Distributions of Male Teachers in Primary Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	372-73
174.	Percentage Distributions of Women Teachers in Primary Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	374-75
175.	Percentage of Teachers in Primary Sections according to Desirable Qualifications (viz. Matriculation and Teacher Training) in the States and Union Territories	376
176.	Teachers in Primary Sections (of different Managements) fulfilling the minimum desirable Qualifications of Matriculation and Teacher Training	377
177.	Untrained Teachers in Primary Sections according to their Age and Experience (Rural and Urban Areas)	378
178.	Percentage Distribution of Untrained Teachers in Primary Sections according to their Age and Experience (Rural and Urban Areas)	378
179.	Untrained Teachers of Primary Sections according to their Age and Experience in Rural Areas	379
180.	Untrained Teachers of Primary Sections according to their Age and Experience in Urban Areas	379
181.	Teachers in Middle Sections (of different Managements) according to their Qualifications and Training (Rural and Urban Areas)	380-81
182.	Teachers in Middle Sections (of different Managements) according to their Qualifications and Training in Rural Areas	380-81
183.	Teachers in Middle Sections (of different Managements) according to their Qualifications and Training in Urban Areas	382-83
184.	Percentage Distribution of Teachers in Middle Sections (of different Managements) according to their Qualifications and Training (Rural and Urban Areas)	382-83
185.	Percentage Distributions of Teachers of Middle Sections according to different Managements (Rural and Urban Areas)	384
186.	Teachers in Middle Sections of different Managements fulfilling both the Conditions of a Degree and Teacher Training	384
187.	Teachers in Middle Sections (of different Managements) fulfilling both the Conditions of Matriculation and Teacher Training	385
188.	Percentage of Teachers in Middle Sections according to desirable Qualifications of Matriculation and Teacher Training in the States and Union Territories	386-87

189.	Teachers in Middle Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	388-89
190.	Male Teachers in Middle Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas).. .. .	390-91
191.	Women Teachers in Middle Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas).. .. .	392-93
192.	Percentage Distributions of Teachers in Middle Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas) ..	394-95
193.	Percentage Distributions of Male Teachers in Middle Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas) ..	396-97
194.	Percentage Distributions of Women Teachers in Middle Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas) ..	398-99
195.	Untrained Teachers of Middle Sections according to their Age and Experience (Rural and Urban Areas)	400
196.	Percentage Distribution of Untrained Teachers of Middle Sections according to their Age and Experience (Rural and Urban Areas)	400
197.	Untrained Teachers of Middle Sections according to their Age and Experience in Rural Areas ..	401
198.	Untrained Teachers of Middle Sections according to their Age and Experience in Urban Areas ..	401
199.	Teachers in Secondary Sections (of different Managements) according to their Qualifications and Training (Rural and Urban Areas)	402-03
200.	Teachers in Secondary Sections (of different Managements) according to their Qualifications and Training in Rural Areas	402-03
201.	Teachers in Secondary Sections (of different Managements) according to their Qualifications and Training in Urban Areas	404-05
202.	Percentage Distributions of Teachers in Secondary Sections (of different Managements) according to their Qualifications and Training (Rural and Urban Areas)	404-05
203.	Teachers in Secondary Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas)	406-07
204.	Male Teachers in Secondary Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas).. .. .	408-09
205.	Women Teachers in Secondary Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas).. .. .	410-11
206.	Percentage Distributions of Men and Women Teachers in Secondary Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas) ..	412-13
207.	Percentage Distributions of Male Teachers in Secondary Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas) ..	414-15
208.	Percentage Distributions of Women Teachers in Secondary Sections according to their Qualifications and Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas) ..	416-17
209.	Percentage of Teachers in Secondary Sections according to Desirable Qualifications of Degree and Teacher Training in the States and Union Territories (Rural and Urban Areas) ..	418
210.	Percentage Distributions of Teachers of Secondary Sections according to Different Managements (Rural and Urban Areas)	419
211.	Teachers in Secondary Sections (of different Managements) fulfilling both the Desirable Qualifications (Degree and Teacher Training)	419

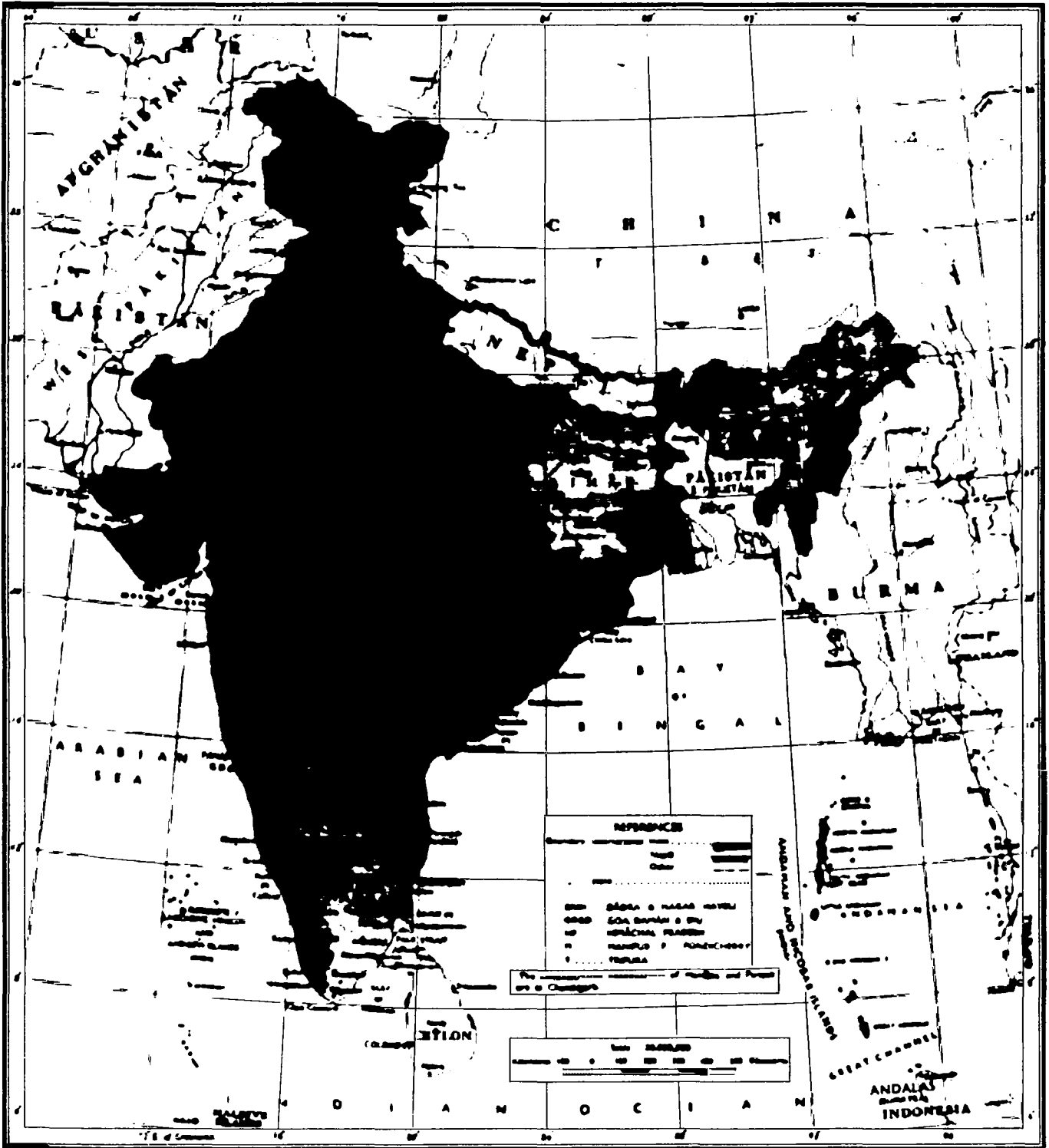
212	Untrained Teachers of Secondary Sections according to their Age and Experience (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	..	420
213	Percentage Distribution of Untrained Teachers of Secondary Sections according to their Age and Experience (Rural and Urban Areas)	..	..	..	..	420
214	Untrained Teachers of Secondary Sections according to their Age and Experience in Rural Areas	..	..	..	..	421
215	Untrained Teachers of Secondary Sections according to their Age and Experience in Urban Areas	..	..	..	..	421
216	Teachers Teaching Science at Secondary Stage according to their Qualifications and Percentage of Time devoted to Teaching Science	..	..	..	..	422
217	Percentage Distribution of Teachers Teaching Science at Secondary Stage according to their Qualifications and Percentage of Time devoted to Teaching Science.	..	..	..	..	423
218	Schools running in Shifts and using Shared Buildings	..	..	..	..	424
219	Percentage of Schools running in Shifts and using Shared Buildings	..	..	..	..	425
220	Primary, Middle and Secondary Sections according to Ownership of School Buildings in Rural Areas	..	..	..	..	426
221	Primary, Middle and Secondary Sections according to Ownership of School Buildings in Urban Areas	..	..	..	..	426
222	Percentage Distribution of Primary, Middle and Secondary Sections according to Ownership of School Buildings under different Managements in Rural Areas	..	..	..	..	427
223	Percentage Distribution of Primary, Middle and Secondary Sections according to Ownership of School Buildings under different Managements in Urban Areas	..	..	..	..	427
224	Playground Facilities for Primary Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	428
225	Hostel Facilities for Students in Secondary Sections in Rural Areas in the States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	429

LIST OF APPENDICES

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
I	A Detailed Account of the Organization of the Survey	441-49
II	Pattern of Classes	450
III	Form C I Village Information Form	451-53
IV	Form C II School Information Form (for Headmasters of Primary and Middle Schools and Primary Sections of Secondary Schools in Rural Areas)	454-58
V	Form C III Secondary School Information Form (Rural Areas)	459-62
VI	Form C IV School Information Form (for Headmasters of Primary and Middle Schools and Primary Sections of Secondary Schools in Urban Areas)	463-65
VII	Form C V Secondary School Information Form (Urban Areas)	466-69
VIII	Data Progress Sheet (for Rural Areas only)	470
IX	Form 1.00 B Register of Habitations (Rural Areas)	471
X	Form 1.00 A Register of Habitations (Urban Areas)	471
XI	Form 2.00 Habitations with and without Schools (arranged according to Population Slabs)	472-73
XII	Form 3.01 Primary Sections (in Rural Areas)	472-73
XIII	Form 3.02 Middle Sections (in Rural Areas)	474-75
XIV	Form 3.03 Secondary Sections (in Rural Areas)	474-75
XV	Form 4.01 Consolidated Table of Habitations with and without Primary Sections	476
XVI	Form 4.02 Consolidated Table of Habitations with and without Middle Sections	477
XVII	Form 4.03 Consolidated Table of Habitations with and without Secondary Sections	478
XVIII	Form 5.01 Table showing the Position of Primary Sections with different Number of Teachers	479
XIX	Form 5.02 Table showing the Position of Middle Sections with different Number of Teachers	480
XX	Form 5.03 Table showing the Position of Secondary Sections with different Number of Teachers	481
XXI	Form 6.01 Number of Primary Sections (Classes) according to Pupils and Teachers	482
XXII	Form 6.02 Number of Middle Sections (Classes) according to Pupils and Teachers	483
XXIII	Form 6.03 Number of High/Higher Secondary Sections according to Pupils and Teachers	484
XXIV	Form 7.00X Table showing Grade-wise Enrolment in Schools with different Grades	485
XXV	Form 7.00Y Table showing Schools of different Types and Enrolment in these Schools	486
XXVI	Form 8.01 Distance which Primary Stage Pupils walk to attend the existing Primary Sections in Rural Areas	486
XXVII	Form 8.02 Distance which Middle Stage Pupils walk to attend the existing Middle Sections in Rural Areas	487
XXVIII	Form 8.03 Distance which Secondary Stage Pupils walk to attend the existing Secondary Sections in Rural Areas	487
XXIX	Form 9.01 Teachers in Primary Sections	488

XXX	Forms 9.02/9.03	Teachers in Middle/Secondary Sections	..	..	489
XXXI	Form 10.00	Enrolment at Primary, Middle and Secondary Stages	..	..	490
XXXII	Form 11.01	Table showing the Relationship between Age and Experience of Untrained Teachers of Primary Sections	..	..	491
XXXIII	Form 11.02	Table showing the Relationship between Age and Experience of Untrained Teachers of Middle Sections	..	..	491
XXXIV	Form 11.03	Table showing the Relationship between Age and Experience of Untrained Teachers of Secondary Sections	..	..	492
XXXV	Form 12.00	Table showing the Types of Ownership of School Buildings	..	..	493
XXXVI	Form 13.01	Primary Sections (in Urban Areas)	..	..	494-95
XXXVII	Form 13.02	Middle Sections (in Urban Areas)	..	..	494-95
XXXVIII	Form 13.03	Secondary Sections (in Urban Areas)	..	..	496
XXXIX	Form 14.01	Playground Facilities for Primary Sections in Rural Areas	..	..	497
XL	Form 15.03	Distribution of Secondary Sections according to Medium of Instruction	..	..	497
XLI	Form 16.03	Hostel Facilities for Students in Rural Areas	..	..	498
XLII	Form 17.03	Table showing the Number of Secondary Sections with Science according to the Laboratory Facilities available	..	..	498
XLIII	Form 18.03	Number of Teachers Teaching Science at Secondary Stage according to their Qualifications and Percentage of Time devoted to Teaching Science	..	..	499
XLIV	Form 19.00	Schools running in Shifts and using Shared Buildings	..	..	499
XLV	State Survey Officers	..	..	..	500

POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA



Introduction

The First All-India Educational Survey was conducted in 1957 by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the State Governments and the Administrations of the Union Territories. The need for the survey arose because it had been observed by educationists and administrators that there were many areas in the country where, on the one hand, schools were situated so close to one another that they could not attract an adequate number of pupils and, on the other, there were large areas without a single school. It was evident that no definite policies or principles were being followed in determining the location of new schools and that extraneous reasons rather than the genuine educational needs of a particular area often became the deciding factor in such matters. The main objective of the First All-India Educational Survey was to plan the location of schools on a rational basis so that the prevailing uneven distribution of schools might to a great extent be corrected.

2. The idea of carrying out such a survey was first proposed as early as 1911 but no systematic effort to organize a large-scale survey of this nature had been made until 1957 when the First All-India Educational Survey was undertaken.

3. The social and economic changes, the growth in population, the rapid urbanization and the tremendous expansion in educational facilities that have taken place since 1957 have rendered the findings of the First Survey partially inapplicable so that they can no longer be relied upon for the purpose of planning the provision of educational facilities during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. It was for this reason that the Ministry of Education and the Planning Commission decided to organize the Second All-India Educational Survey.

4. The work of planning and conducting the Survey was undertaken by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, which prepared a draft plan based on discussions with representatives of the Ministry of Education and the Planning Commission and sugges-

tions from State Governments. The draft plan, which outlined the objectives, scope, methods and organization of the Survey, was circulated for comments to the State Governments and Administrations of the Union Territories in August 1965.

Advisory Committee for Educational Survey

5. An Advisory Committee was appointed to advise on the work of the Second Educational Survey with the following nine members:

Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao,	Chairman
Member (Education) Planning Commission	
Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh	
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab	
Shri J.P. Naik, Secretary, Education Commission	
Dr. A.C. Joshi, Adviser, Planning Commission	
Shri Ashok Mitra, formerly Registrar General of India	
Dr. R.K. Mukerjee, Indian Statistical Institute,	
Calcutta	
Dr. S.K. Mitra, Head of the Department of Psychological Foundations	
Dr. M.B. Buch,	Secretary
Head Educational Survey Unit	

6. The Committee held its first meeting on 6 October, 1965. The following were also invited to attend:

Shri L.S. Chandrakant, Joint Director,	
National Council of Educational Research and Training	
Shri L.O. Joshi, Joint Secretary,	
Ministry of Education	
Shri D.P. Nayar, Chief (Education)	
Planning Commission	
Dr. S.N. Saraf, Director (Education),	
Planning Commission	
Shri S.L. Gajwani, Assistant Psychometrician,	
Department of Psychological Foundations	

7. The Committee considered the draft proposal along with the views of the State Governments and other individuals and organizations. The objectives for the

Survey as approved by them are given in Chapter IV. The Committee accepted the suggestions that the work of the Second Educational Survey should be undertaken in three phases. It also recommended that studies should be undertaken of unrecognized institutions, particularly those engaged in vocational training, at the post-middle level. Another important recommendation made by the Committee was that the Survey should cover the whole country and that all types of institutions, including medical institutions, should come within its purview.

8. Accordingly, the work of the Second Educational Survey was divided into three phases and the first phase, relating to the revision of the data of the First All-India Educational Survey and the collection of data for the preparation of district development plans for education, was taken up immediately. The present report relates to Phase I of the Survey. For convenience of expression the phrase 'Second All-India Educational Survey' has been used for Phase I of the Survey in this report.

Establishment of the Educational Survey Unit in NCERT

9. The Educational Survey Unit was established as a separate Unit in the National Council of Educational Research and Training in August, 1965. On 1 September, 1965, Dr. M.B. Buch was appointed Head of the Unit. Two Senior Research Officers were appointed on 1 December, 1965, and four Research Associates on 1 January, 1966. Five Research Assistants were also appointed during January and February 1966.

Establishment of State Survey Units in the States

10. The State Governments were requested to establish Survey Units in the States. A Unit in a State included, one State Educational Survey Officer, Survey Supervisors (one for every ten districts) and two Statistical Assistants. Most of the State Governments appointed State Survey Officers and Supervisors very promptly but in some cases the appointments were delayed. In Assam, Madras, Maharashtra, Kerala and Punjab the Educational Survey Units were located in the State Institutes of Education, and in other areas these were located in the offices of the Directors of Education or Public Instruction.

Training Workshop for the State Survey Officers

11. On an invitation from the Director, State Institute of Education, Maharashtra, the training workshop of the State Survey Officers was organized in Poona from 8 to 20 November, 1965. Before starting the workshop, a pilot survey of five blocks in Poona district was also conducted. The training course was attended by the

State Survey Officers of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Pondicherry and Tripura. In the draft proposal that was circulated in August, 1965, it had been mentioned that the scope of this Survey would not include the areas of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands, Nagaland and NEFA. Later on, as a result of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Educational Survey, made on 6 October, 1965, it was decided that the scope of the Survey should be extended to include all the States and centrally administered areas. Thereafter, the administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Nagaland, NEFA and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands were requested to participate in the Survey and depute their officers to the workshop which was to start in Poona on 8 November, 1965. Obviously because of the extremely short notice given, these Administrations could not depute their officers for training to Poona. Delhi Administration was also unable to send an officer to Poona. In the training workshop at Poona the tools for the collection of data and the forms for analysis and tabulation of data at the block level were finalized. A small brochure entitled *Guidelines for Survey Officers* was prepared in the workshop and given to every State Survey Officer for use.

12. In a national project of this size, where a large number of people were to be involved in the collection of data and where many of them would not know any language other than the regional one, it was not possible to print instructions for the collection of data and the tools in a single language on a countrywide basis. There were five basic forms of which three, meant for information regarding villages and primary and middle schools, were to be filled in the regional languages. The State Governments were requested to get these forms printed on their own. The other two forms to be used by headmasters of secondary schools and the tables for tabulation of data at block level were to be printed in English. The Educational Survey Unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training was to get these forms and tables printed Centrally.

13. The forms and tables for analysis in English were printed in Delhi and despatched to the State Survey officers in January, 1966, so that the work of training of Survey Officers and collection of data could be taken up. However, the printing of forms in regional languages was delayed in some States thereby also delaying the work of data collection.

Training Courses in the States

14. On the completion of the training at Poona, the State Survey Officers were required to organize training courses for the District Survey Officers in their States. The District Survey Officers, after their training, were required to organize the survey work in the blocks. In some States there was delay in appointing District Survey Officers. Thus the work in these States could not be started promptly. The Officers of the Educational Survey Unit of NCERT assisted the State Survey Officers in training the District Survey Officers in most of the States. The data collection started on different dates in different States. It was, however, decided that data in all the States and Union Territories should be collected as on 31 December, 1965.

15. After the Poona workshop, the administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands, NEFA and the Government of Nagaland were requested to participate in the Survey and to depute officers for training in workshops that were organized specially for them. The administration

of Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands sent their officer to Delhi for training in April 1966. On his return to his territory, he completed the work of the Survey by June 1966. A joint workshop was organized in March 1966 for the officers of Nagaland and NEFA. For administrative reasons, the collection of data could not be undertaken immediately. It was started in Nagaland in October 1966, in Andaman & Nicobar Islands in December 1966 and in NEFA in January 1967. Since the work in these areas is yet to be completed, data on these areas could not be included in the present report.

16. The present report is the result of the co-operative work of the staff at various levels, including inspecting staff, and officers of the Educational Survey Units in the States, Union Territories and NCERT. In Assam, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Punjab, the staff of the State Institutes of Education was also associated with the work. The headmasters of all recognized schools in the country co-operated in providing data in respect of their institutions and the habitations served by them.

Background—Geographical Historical and Cultural

1. India, also known as Bharat, is the seventh largest and the second most populous country in the world. Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and at the Tropic of Cancer tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian Sea in the West. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'$ and $37^{\circ}6'$ north and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'$ and $97^{\circ}25'$ east, measures about 3,220 km. from north to south and about 2,977 km. from east to west and covers an area of 32,76,141 sq. km. It has a land frontier 15,168 km. long and a coastline of 5,689 km.

2. North of Kashmir, India is bounded by the Muztagh, the Aghil and the Kuenlun mountains. For the rest she is bounded by the Himalayas except in the Nepal region. She is adjoined in the north by China and Nepal. In the east lie East Pakistan (surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura) and Burma. In the north-west, West Pakistan and Afghanistan border on India. In the south, the Gulf of Manar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea are parts of the territory of India.

3. The mainland comprises three well-defined regions:

- (i) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas,
- (ii) the Indo-Gangetic plain, and
- (iii) the southern peninsula.

4. The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends

over a distance of about 2,414 km. with a varying depth of 240 to 320 km. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running from north to south.

5. The Indo-Gangetic plain, 2,414 km. long and 240 to 320 km. broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,600 km. away, there is a drop of only 210 metres in elevation.

6. The peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 455 to 1,200 metres in height. The more prominent among these are Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikala and Ajanta. The peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is about 610 metres, and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is from 915 to 1,220 metres, rising in places to over 2,440 metres. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the plateau is formed by the Nilgiri hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Climate

7. The Indian Meteorological Department recognizes four seasons: (i) the cold weather season (December-March); (ii) the hot weather season (April-May); (iii) the rainy season (June-September); and (iv) the season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November).

PHYSICAL FEATURES OR RELIEF OF INDIA



Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Spheroid: Everest
 Datum: Everest
 Scale: 1:20,000,000

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 Research & Training, with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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8 There are four broad climatic regions based on rainfall. Practically the whole of Assam and the West Coast of India lying at the foot of the Western Ghats and extending from the north of Bombay to Trivandrum are areas of very heavy rainfall. In contrast to these, the Rajasthan desert extending to Kutch, and the high Ladakh plateau of Kashmir extending westward to Gilgit are regions of low precipitation. In between these areas at the extreme ends of the rainfall range are two areas of moderately high and low rainfall respectively. The former consists of a broad belt in the eastern part of the peninsula merging northward with the north India plains and southward with eastern coastal plains. The latter comprises a belt extending from the Punjab plains across the Vindhya mountains into the western part of the Deccan, widening considerably in the Mysore plateau.

The Demographic Background

9. In 1951, India's total population was 36,09,50,365. According to the 1961 census it was 43,90,72,582 which shows an increase of 21.64% in the ten intervening years. According to the present estimates, the population in 1966 was 49,47,81,200. Thus, there has been an increase of 5,57,08,618 during the period between 1961 and 1966. The density of population according to the 1961 census was 138 per sq. km. Among the States, the highest density of population was 435 per sq. km. in Kerala, the lowest being 26* per sq. km. in Jammu & Kashmir. In the Union Territory of Delhi, however, it was 1793 whereas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands it was 8 per sq. km. The present estimates of density of population in every State and Union Territory are given in Table 1.

Administrative Units

10. The Administrative Units in the country at the time of the Second Educational Survey, that is on 31 December, 1965, included 16 States and 10 Union and other Territories as listed below:

States

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Jammu & Kashmir
6. Kerala
7. Madhya Pradesh
8. Madras

*In Nagaland, however, the density of population was 22 per sq. km.

9. Maharashtra
10. Mysore
11. Nagaland
12. Orissa
13. Punjab**
14. Rajasthan
15. Uttar Pradesh
16. West Bengal

Union and Other Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
3. Delhi
4. Goa, Daman & Diu
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands
7. Manipur
8. NEFA
9. Pondicherry
10. Tripura
11. According to the 1961 census, of the 43.92 crores constituting the population of India (including Sikkim), 35.98 crores, i.e. about 82 per cent live in villages and 7.88 crores, i.e. about 18 per cent live in cities and towns. It has been estimated that the population in 1966 was 49,47,81,200. According to the present Survey, the population in the rural areas in 1966 (excluding Nagaland, NEFA and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, where the work of the Survey is still in progress, and Sikkim which is outside the scope of the present Survey) has been estimated as 39,65,80,123 which shows that about 80 per cent of the total estimated population are in rural areas.

Economic Structure

12. India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and manpower. The economy is still predominantly agricultural. About half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force. Since independence, the aim has been to accelerate the pace of industrial development, increase agricultural productivity and achieve all-round progress under the national Plans. The per-capita income in 1963-64 at 1948-49 prices was estimated at Rs. 299.8 which at the 1963-64 prices was Rs. 370.7.

**On 1 November, 1966, the erstwhile State of Punjab was divided into two States of Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh and a part merged into Himachal Pradesh (The work of the Educational Survey had been completed in the erstwhile State of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh before the reorganization of the State. Therefore, the data for the erstwhile Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have been presented as they were before 31 October, 1966).

13. According to the Fifth Report (*National Sample Survey Report No. 74*) published in 1963, the total number of operational holdings in rural India was estimated at about 6.2 crores, commanding a total area of 33.6 crore acres with an average size of 5.43 acres. According to a survey of land utilization conducted by the National Sample Survey in the fifteenth round (July 1959-June 1960) the results of which are detailed in the *National Sample Survey Report No. 79*, India (excluding some hilly and forest areas in Assam, Manipur, Tripura, and the Ladakh district of Jammu & Kashmir) had an estimated gross area of nearly 27.8 crore acres under seven major cereal crops in the autumn, winter and spring seasons of 1959-60.

14. Notwithstanding the various diversities and differences, the country possesses an underlying unity and homogeneity of culture and outlook which is uniquely Indian. This unity is a basic fact while the differences are superficial. Education has played and continues to play a vital role in maintaining and promoting the basic unity.

Education in Ancient, Medieval and Pre-Independence India*

15. Education in ancient India was mainly the education of the Vedas which consisted in the perfect acquirement of the texts through oral repetition from a teacher. The Brahmins, the Upanishads and the Dharmasutras in succession became the springs of education. The Amar Kosa and the works of Aryabhata, Panini, Katyayana, Kautilya, Patanjali and the medical treatises of Charaka and Susruta belong to the massive literature of this period.

16. Buddhist education, not based on Vedic study, then followed and monasteries and *viharas* became the centres of learning. Takasila, Nalanda, Valabhi and Kanchi developed to be the main centres of higher learning. The University of Nalanda was located in a splendid building, had a good library and an observatory. Scholars from Korea, Japan, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, etc. came there for studies.

17. With the advent of Muslim rule '*maktabs*' and '*madarsahs*' were opened. A *maktab* was a primary school attached to a mosque where Koran and elements of religion were taught. A *madarsah* was a school of higher learning, a few of the status of a university—where higher education in science, philosophy, law, etc. was imparted. Some of the Hindu centres of learning in the east and south continued their work throughout the middle ages. Surveys conducted in the British

period give a valuable record of the indigenous system of education in early 19th century. Hindu and Mohamadan higher seats of learning known as '*tols*' and '*madarsahs*' were found side by side with popular elementary schools known as '*pathsalas*' and '*maktabs*'.

18. The origin of the system of education which is prevalent today can be traced to the beginning of the 19th century when the British rulers accepted that "the great object ought to be the promotion of European literature and science amongst the natives of India; and that all the funds appropriated for the purpose of education would be best employed on English education alone". They also accepted that provision should be made for the continuation of schools and colleges where indigenous learning was imparted. The new schools that were opened became popular immediately because of the great interest shown in English education by some of the educated Indians and leaders. The education imparted in these schools became a guarantee for entry into Government service. The introduction by the British Government of this new system of education with its new objectives was the foundation of the present system of education in India. A steady, dependable source of help from the State, rather than the sporadic support of influential individuals, placed educational activities on an organized and planned basis. "Education is to be for all, irrespective of caste and status" was a new principle accepted by the State. Notwithstanding its merits, the system of education introduced by the British necessarily had limitations. It was conceived and implemented by an alien government for a subject people, and its ideal was not universal education which a national government would have been expected to pursue with earnestness and determination.

19. The immensity of the problems of education which free India had to face can partly be assessed by looking into the literacy figures at the time of independence in 1947. During a century of systematic State-aided educational effort, only 12.2 per cent of the people in the country had been made literate. Of the total population, only 8.2 per cent were in some type of institution and 5.5 per cent were boys while 2.7 per cent were girls. In 1947, there were 173 thousand primary schools with an enrolment of 14.11 million and 18,140 secondary schools (including middle schools) with an enrolment of 2.9 million. The total expenditure on education in 1947 was Rs. 57.66 crore. The educational expenditure per head of population was Rs. 1.94, of which only Re. 0.69 was met by the Government. If with these disappointing figures we consider the question of quality at each stage of education, the picture becomes even more dismal. The secondary schools which started as preparatory institutions for

**Education in Eighteen years of Freedom* Ministry of Education, Government of India, 1965.

universities in the 19th century retained in the mid-twentieth century their old aims and purposes.

Independence and Education

20. An important development immediately after independence was that the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution provided that "the State shall endeavour to provide for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years". Education has since been an integral part of the Five Year Plans. The goal of economic growth in the Plans had a powerful impact on educational development. Stress on education has increased because of the demands of the growing economy in the various fields. Also, the tremendous increase in the general awareness of the people has created demand for rapid expansion of educational facilities.

21. During the post-independence period, the percentage of literacy rose to 24.0 in 1961. The number of primary schools increased from 1,72,661 in 1946-47 to 3,87,100 in 1964-65. The number of middle schools increased from 12,843 in 1946-47 to 69,474 in 1964-65. The total

enrolment in classes I to V increased by about 50.4 lakhs between 1946-47 and 1950-51. It increased further by 60.2 lakhs in the First Plan, by 98.2 lakhs in the Second Plan and by 133 lakhs during first four years of the Third Plan. The enrolment at the middle stage increased by 10.8 lakhs between 1946-47 and 1950-51, by 11.7 lakhs in the First Plan, by 24.2 lakhs in the Second Plan, and by 22.07 lakhs in the first four years of the Third Plan. Judged, however, in the context of India's target of providing free and compulsory education for all children in the age group 6-14 years, these figures show that the country has still a long way to go.

22. The expansion at the secondary stage has been even greater than that at the elementary stage. The total number of secondary schools increased from 6,682 in 1949-50 to 24,967 in 1964-65. The enrolment at this stage increased from 10.83 lakhs in 1949-50 to 44.87 lakhs in 1964-65.

23. The above figures tell only a part of the story. There has been tremendous growth in the field of education, the demands are many, and much still remains to be done.

*First All India Educational Survey**

1. The main objectives of the First Educational Survey were :

- (i) to identify and enumerate every distinct habitation and prepare registers giving relevant information about them;
- (ii) to enumerate the existing primary, middle and high schools and habitations served by them; and
- (iii) to plan school areas for each primary, middle and high school in a rational manner so as to derive the maximum benefit with the minimum of additional outlay from the existing schools and those to be opened or enlarged in future.

2. The information collected in respect of habitations and schools included:

- (i) rural habitations in different population slabs served by existing independent, group and peripatetic teacher schools at the primary stage, according to the distance children had to walk;
- (ii) rural habitations without educational facility at the primary stage in different population slabs;
- (iii) habitations to be served by proposed schools;
- (iv) habitations (and population) without schooling facilities after planning on the basis of the Survey;
- (v) enrolment in schools;
- (vi) number and area of class rooms; and
- (vii) number of teachers.

3. The first step in the First Educational Survey was to identify and enumerate every distinct habitation throughout the country and to prepare a systematic register of urban and rural habitations. The identification of

habitations was a major item in the Survey since no proper record of distribution and location of habitations was available in the States. The Census of India gives data pertaining to villages but not to population centres. The villages are revenue villages and represent the parcels of land, the boundaries of which are defined and settled by the revenue survey or by the cadestral survey. For the purpose of educational planning, it is the population centre that constitutes the unit for planning educational facilities. It is a well-known fact that the population in a revenue village is generally settled at one or more than one convenient places in more or less distinct house clusters. The rest of the land and that forms the major portion is not *gaathan* but constitutes agricultural fields or waste land, plain or hilly. In some revenue villages, the entire population may be in a single compact habitation with a local name marking its distinctiveness as a residential locality, the *goathan* or *gramsthan* of that village, while in others it may be distributed in two or more habitations, the main village *gaathan* and its hamlet or hamlets. In some villages there may be no population at all, i.e. these villages may be uninhabited or *bechirag* (बेचिराग) villages. There are also villages covering a fairly large area where the distance between the constituent hamlets may be considerable. It is possible that in many cases there are physical obstacles in the passage between the hamlets in a village, the information in respect of which is not available in the revenue records. In the absence of such details, the planning the location of schools was considered very difficult. Thus it was decided that in the First Survey, all habitations would be identified and enumerated and that other necessary data for them would also be collected.

4. In the task of identification of habitations the census data were used as the starting point. The 1951 Census provided the list of villages and the population. For every village, information regarding its habitations and population figures for every habitation were collected. In the case of villages with schools, the information was

*In this chapter a very brief account is given of the objectives of the First Educational Survey, its organization and important findings. For a detailed account of the First Educational Survey the reader is requested to refer to the *Report of the All-India Educational Survey* published by the Ministry of Education (publication No. 462). The Ministry of Education also published a *Brochure on Educational Survey of India* (publication No. 422) which gives a brief account of the First Educational Survey.

collected mainly with the help of teachers. In other cases the data were collected with the help of teachers and village officers (*Talathis, Lekhpals or Patwaris*). The Survey of India topographical maps also proved useful for this purpose. The cooperation of village revenue officers was secured through the good offices of the district and tahsil revenue officers. Wherever necessary officers of other departments for example, forest guards in forest areas, assisted in the collection of data.

5. Necessary adjustments were made for the various changes that had taken place since the 1951 Census. In the light of the information collected from the various sources and on the basis of local enquiries, certain corrections and adjustments were carried out in the census data. Some of the villages enumerated in the census were reported to be uninhabited while others had consequently been submerged, flooded or deserted for one reason or another. Some of the villages could not be traced in spite of all efforts by the District Survey Officers. Some rural areas had become urban or had merged into neighbouring towns or cities.

6. The habitations were enlisted in the registers of habitations and they were identified on maps of the tahsils or talukas. After this, the schools were also plotted on the maps and school areas were delimited, both for the existing schools and the proposed ones.

7. The Survey was initiated by the Ministry of Education and was organized through the active cooperation and collaboration of the State Governments. It covered all areas except West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands, NEFA, the Naga Hills area (which has now become the State of Nagaland), Pondicherry and 18 villages of the Lahul and Spiti area in Punjab, which were snowbound. Goa, Daman & Diu, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli which at that time were under Portuguese possession and became part of the Republic of India later on were also not covered. Officers for the Survey were appointed at the State and the district levels. A central seminar was organized for the State Survey Officers who in their turn organized the seminars for District Survey Officers. Data were collected through village level officers and headmasters of schools.

8. Some of the limitations of the Survey are given in the following extract from the report* :

It may not be out of place to mention here what the survey does not include. It being an approach mainly to the problem regarding location of schools, it does not deal with (a) the need for separate schools for boys and girls at any stage, (b) the number of divisions or classes available or

necessary in a given standard, (c) the optimum size of a school or a class, (d) the necessity of having different schools or branches of a school at different places in bigger habitations, (e) the exact location of the school in the habitation or outside it, (f) the availability of land, the suitability and adequacy of the existing school buildings, and (g) the possibilities regarding these where the new school is proposed. All these, it would be appreciated, lie entirely outside the scope of this survey, though by themselves these are very crucial and important points to be tackled by the local educational administration.

The Survey does not deal with the problem of enrolment versus actual attendance as also the existence and causes of wastage and stagnation or availability of teachers, trained or others. Being mainly a survey of rural areas, the question of provision of adequate educational facilities in different parts of urban areas has not been taken into consideration. It may happen that in a given town or city, though the number of schools may appear to be adequate, certain parts of these towns and cities may not have educational facility within easy reach of the children due to various difficulties such as the peculiar lay-out of the urban area.

9. An important feature of the Survey was the delimitation of school areas for the then existing schools and the planning of school areas for the proposed schools, according to sets of criteria adopted for the three stages of education, as given below:

10. *Primary Schools* : Habitations with a population of 500 or more were considered for separate primary schools in them. Habitations with populations ranging between 300 and 499 were considered for separate primary schools only in cases where there were no primary schools (existing or proposed) within a walking distance of half a mile. In the case of habitations with a population of less than 300, these were tagged to existing or proposed schools within a distance of one mile (with a few exceptions). Alternatively these habitations were grouped in such a manner that their total population within a walking distance of one mile around the proposed school added up to at least 300. Habitations not fulfilling any of these conditions were considered for peripatetic teacher schools.

11. *Middle Schools* : A habitation with a population of 1,500 was considered for a middle school. Habitations with a population of less than 1,500 each were grouped in such a manner that the total population of the habitations within a walking distance of three miles from the school added up to 1,500 or more.

12. *Secondary Schools* : A habitation with a population of 5,000 or more justified a secondary school. Habitations with a population of less than 5,000 each were grouped in such a manner that their total population within a walking distance of five miles from the school added up to 5,000 or more.

13. Maps were also prepared to show the location of existing and proposed primary, middle and secondary schools and the areas in respect of every school in these categories.

*Report of the All-India Educational Survey, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, 1960. Pages 14-15.

14. The main findings of the First Survey for the <i>rural areas</i> are given below :		sections in them on 31 March, 1957	26,267
(i) Number of rural habitations identified	8,40,033	(xvi) Percentage of habitations served by middle sections in them on 31 March, 1957	3.13
(ii) Population of rural habitations according to the 1951 Census	27,95,50,946	(xvii) Number of habitations served by middle sections in the neighbourhood on 31 March, 1957	3,96,542
Primary Stage		(xviii) Percentage of habitations served by middle sections in the neighbourhood on 31 March, 1957	47.21
(iii) Number of habitations served by primary sections in them on 31 March, 1957	2,29,023	(xix) Items (xvi) plus (xviii)	50.34
(iv) Percentage of habitations served by primary sections in them on 31 March, 1957	27.26	(xx) Number of habitations to be served by middle sections in them after planning	47,992
(v) Population of habitations with primary sections in them on 31 March, 1957	16,70,44,295	(xxi) Number of habitations to be served by middle sections in the neighbourhood after planning	7,00,106
(vi) Percentage of population served by primary sections in their own habitations on 31 March, 1957	59.75	(xxii) Percentage of habitations to be served by middle sections in them or in the neighbourhood after planning	89.05
(vii) Number of habitations served by primary sections in the neighbourhood on 31 March, 1957	3,70,962	Secondary Stage	
(viii) Percentage of habitations served by primary sections in the neighbourhood on 31 March, 1957	44.16	(xxiii) Number of habitations with secondary sections in them on 31 March, 1957	4,500
(ix) Items (iii) and (vii) together as percentage of item (i)	71.42	(xxiv) Percentage of habitations with secondary sections in them on 31 March, 1957	0.54
(x) Population of habitations served by primary sections in the neighbourhood on 31 March, 1957	6,52,57,397	(xxv) Number of habitations served by secondary sections in the neighbourhood on 31 March, 1957	2,97,053
(xi) Item (x) as percentage of item (ii)	23.34	(xxvi) Percentage of habitations served by secondary sections in the neighbourhood on 31 March, 1957	35.36
(xii) Percentage of population served by primary sections in their habitations or in the neighbourhood on 31 March, 1957	83.09	(xxvii) Items (xxiv) plus (xxvi)	35.90
(xiii) Percentage of population not served by primary sections in any manner on 31 March, 1957	16.90	(xxviii) Number of habitations to be served by secondary sections in them after planning	13,487
(xiv) Percentage of population proposed to be served by primary sections after planning	99.30	(xxix) Number of habitations to be served by secondary sections in the neighbourhood after planning	6,85,387
Middle Stage		(xxx) Percentage of habitations to be served by secondary sections in them or in neighbourhood after planning	83.20
(xv) Number of habitations with middle			

Objectives and Organization of the Second All-India Educational Survey

Objectives

1. The objectives of the Second All-India Educational Survey are determined by requirements in the field of education and administrative considerations. It has been mentioned in Chapter I that before formulating the objectives and the scope of the present Survey, the views of the State Governments and other agencies were obtained and an attempt was made to assess the needs that must be served by the present Survey.

2. Different needs were stressed by the various State Governments and other agencies. It was considered necessary by many State Governments that the data of the First Survey needed to be revised in order to rationalize the location of schools at the primary, middle and secondary stages. It was also suggested that in addition to the problem of location of schools, the problem of the location of colleges and institutions of higher education should be looked into.

3. According to one suggestion, one of the urgent needs of planners and administrators in education is detailed information about existing conditions in institutions of various types in different areas. Also, base-line data is necessary for the evaluation of future progress. It was, therefore, suggested that an important item in the Second All-India Educational Survey should be the collection of base-line data about various kinds of institutions.

4. Another view stressed the need for the equalization of educational opportunities in different areas. It was pointed out that one of the defects of educational planning was that the planning started from the top rather than from the bottom. Local needs were rarely taken into account in the implementation of development programmes. This had led to wide disparities in the provision of educational facilities at different levels among different districts in every State. Therefore, the main task ahead in the field of education should be to

minimize the differences and special efforts should be directed to places where they were most urgently needed. It was suggested that in future, educational development plans should be prepared for every district and that the Survey should provide the basic data necessary for preparation of these plans.

5. Another suggestion emphasized the problems of quality and content of education and the need to relate education to economic development. It was pointed out that in India there were many areas which were developing industrially and that no procedures had been evolved to relate educational programmes to the economic needs in these areas. It was, therefore, suggested that attempts should be made to collect data on the manpower requirements of such areas in the short run (say, for the plan period only), on the quantity and quality of education such areas would need and might demand, and on other aspects where education and economy were related.

6. There were many other suggestions also. Some of these related to the study of instructional programmes and classroom practices, the problems of linguistic minorities and of handicapped children and the schooling facilities available for them.

7. Considering the number of demands made, it was obvious that the scope of the Survey had to be fairly wide. There were, however, other considerations that had to be taken into account while formulating the objectives of the proposed Survey. A survey on an All-India basis would obviously require a big machinery with trained personnel in large numbers at various levels, especially at the lowest level, i.e. the district level where the data were to be collected and tabulated. The methodology would include various techniques of collection and analysis of data for which training of the personnel involved was also necessary. But no machinery existed which could be used by such a survey. **The**

administrative machinery that was set up at the time of the First All-India Educational Survey had been dismantled as soon as the Survey was over. Therefore, a fresh beginning had to be made to instal the machinery required for the Second Survey. Taking all these factors into consideration the Advisory Committee for the Second All-India Educational Survey approved the following objectives for the proposed Survey:

- (i) To revise the data of the First Educational Survey in terms of the distribution and size of habitations and delimitation of school areas of existing primary, middle and high schools and to collect data required for the preparation of district development plans for education.
- (ii) To study intensively:
 - (a) the existing conditions of educational institutions—primary, middle and secondary schools, colleges, engineering institutions at the degree and diploma levels, and other institutions (that may be decided later on)—in respect of staff, their qualifications, experience and age, enrolment and wastage, physical facilities in the form of buildings, libraries, laboratories and equipment etc;
 - (b) some special educational problems such as factors impeding opening of schools in backward areas, drop-outs at primary stage, single teacher schools, etc.
- (iii) To conduct studies in a few industrially developing areas on manpower requirements and educational needs and demands and such other matters as pertain to human resource development and educational planning.

8. Even this set of limited objectives could not be taken up simultaneously. It was, therefore, decided that the programme might be phased. Since the problem of location of institutions at the school level and preparation of district development plans was more urgent, this was taken up immediately as the First Phase of the Survey. The other phases were to be undertaken gradually.

9. A detailed statement of the objectives of Phase I of the Survey is given below.

To identify and enumerate

- (i) every distinct habitation;
- (ii) every primary, middle and secondary school;
- (iii) habitations which have in them provision for educational facilities at primary, middle and secondary stages; and
- (iv) habitations without educational facilities in them at primary, middle and secondary stages.

To know:

- (v) in case of every habitation under (iv) above, the

distances at which educational facilities at the various stages are available for habitations in different population slabs;

- (vi) the distribution of primary, middle and secondary sections and enrolment in these sections according to number of teachers and classes in a section;
- (vii) the distribution of primary, middle and secondary sections according to number of teachers and enrolment in each section;
- (viii) class-wise enrolment in schools with different sections;
- (ix) the distances which children at primary, middle and secondary stages walk from their school-less habitations to the schools in the neighbouring habitations;
- (x) distribution of teachers in primary, middle and secondary sections according to their qualifications;
- (xi) enrolment in different classes at primary, middle and secondary stages;
- (xii) the distribution of untrained teachers according to their age and teaching experience;
- (xiii) distribution of schools according to their management and the nature of ownership of school buildings; and
- (xiv) the qualifications of teachers teaching science in secondary schools and laboratory facilities available to them for teaching science.

The fulfilment of the above objectives also provides the basic data required for the preparation of educational development plans for the districts.

10. The present report pertains to Phase I of the Second All-India Educational Survey. To avoid the inconvenience of using a longer phrase "Phase I of Second All-India Educational Survey", the phrase "Second All-India Educational Survey" has been used in the present report.

11. The scope of the Survey covers the whole of India. For the reasons explained in Chapter I, the data for Nagaland, NEFA, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are not included here and will be given separately. The data for Lahul and Spiti in Punjab have not been included because these areas were snowbound when data in Punjab were collected. For administrative reasons, the data of Mizo Hills district in Assam could not be collected and are, therefore, not available in this report.

Organization

12. At the Centre, the National Council of Educational Research and Training was responsible for planning and supervision. An Educational Survey Unit was established in the Council which was responsible for the

organization of the Survey. In the States and the Union Territories, the Directors of Public Instruction/Education functioned as Directors of the Survey with the assistance of their respective Educational Survey Units.

13. At the district level, the Survey was organized either according to educational districts or the administrative districts depending upon the convenience of the individual State Governments. The District Education Officers (Parishad Education Officers or District Inspectors of Schools) were put in charge of the Survey in their respective areas. The data were collected separately in every block under the supervision of District Education Officers who were assisted by their District Survey Officers. There were five forms for collection of data (Appendices III to VII), and the data collected in these forms were tabulated for every block in the block tables (Appendices IX to XLIV). The block tables were consolidated into district tables. With the help of the district tables the State tables were prepared. The all-India tables in this report have been prepared with the help of the State tables. Further details regarding organization of the Survey, the tools for collection of data, the tables and the instructions given to the Block Officers for the collection of data have been given in the note at Appendix I.

Concepts and Definitions

14. Given below are the definitions of the important concepts and terms and the meanings of the symbols used in this report.

Habitation: A 'habitation' is a distinct cluster of houses with a local name. It is a centre where people live in a compact and contiguous manner.

EXPLANATION: The Census reports use the term 'village' in relation to revenue. According to the Census definition, a village represents a parcel of land, the boundaries of which are defined and settled by revenue survey, or by cadastral survey. It may, but need not always necessarily, be a single house cluster marking its distinctiveness as a residential locality. A revenue village may consist of one compact habitation or number of habitations, the main village and its hamlets, i.e. *mazras* or *wadies*, sometimes far away from one another and also from the main village. For the purpose of provision of educational facilities a revenue village with its scattered hamlets over long distances (sometimes over a number of miles) cannot be a suitable unit for the location of schools. For the purpose of location of schools, a distinct house cluster is the appropriate unit. As in the First Survey, in this Survey also a habitation is treated as the unit for provision of educational facilities.

Village: The term 'village' is used in the same way as in the Census, i.e. as a parcel of land the boundaries of which are defined and settled for revenue purposes.

Urban Areas: The definition for urban areas used in the 1961 Census has been accepted in the present Educational Survey. According to the 1961 Census defini-

tion, all habitations located within the limits of Municipalities, Cantonment Boards, Notified Area Committees and other areas enjoying recognized local administrations, like the Civil Lines, have been regarded as urban areas. Other places satisfying the following three tests have also been treated as urban areas.

- (a) Population not to be less than 5,000.
- (b) Density of population not to be less than 1,000 per sq. mile.
- (c) At least three-fourths of the adult male population should be employed in pursuits other than agriculture.

Rural Area: Areas which are not urban areas are treated as rural areas.

Primary, Middle and Secondary Stages of Education: The combination of classes in a given State may be classified as primary, middle or secondary stage according to the system of classes given in Appendix II.

EXPLANATION: The primary stage comprises classes I to IV or I to V according to the pattern of classes obtaining in every State and Union Territory. For example, in the State of Kerala the primary stage includes classes I to IV and in Punjab, U.P., etc., the first five classes constitute the primary stage. As regards the middle stage, classes VI, VII and VIII constitute the middle stage in the States of Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. In the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, though schools with Classes I to VII are otherwise termed as primary schools, for the purpose of the present Survey in these States, classes I to IV only are treated as the primary stage and classes V to VII are treated as the middle stage. Classes above the middle stage in any State constitute the secondary stage in that State irrespective of whether it is the high school or the higher secondary school system.

Primary, Middle and Secondary Sections: The group of classes at primary stage in a school constitutes a primary section. Similarly, the classes at middle stage in a school constitute a middle section and the classes at secondary stage in a given school constitute a secondary section.

EXPLANATION: A school from class I to class XI in Gujarat has three sections, one primary, one middle and one secondary section. For the purposes of enumeration of sections, this one school will be enumerated as three sections. Similarly, if there is one habitation with a school from classes I to IV and another school with classes I to VII then for the purpose of enumeration this habitation has two primary sections and one middle section. A habitation with a school from classes VI to XI in Punjab, in terms of schools has only one school, but in terms of sections has two sections, one each at the middle and the secondary stages.

Block: The blocks under the Community Projects Administration are also treated as blocks for the purpose of the present Survey.

Recognized School: A recognized school is one which follows the course (s) of study prescribed or recognized by the Government (Central or State) or a University or a Board constituted by a law or by any other agency authorized in this behalf by the Central or State Government and which satisfies one or more of these authorities that it attains a reasonable standard of efficiency.

School for Boys: A school for boys stands not only for a school in which only boys are admitted but also a co-educational school (which is open to both boys and girls).

School for Girls: A school for girls is one which is open to girls only. A school which is meant mainly for girls but which also admits boys up to a certain age is also treated as a school for girls.

Management: The kind of authority which runs a school determines the type of management. This may be a government, a local body or a private body receiving government aid, or not receiving government aid. The schools have, therefore, been classified according to their management as government schools, local body schools, private aided schools and private unaided schools.

EXPLANATION : Government schools may include a school managed or sponsored by the Central Government or the State Governments. The local body schools include schools managed by District Boards, Municipal Boards, Cantonment Boards, Notified Area Committees, Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis. A private aided school is one which is run by a private organization or agency and receives a maintenance grant from a government or a local body. A private unaided school is one which is managed by a private organization or agency and does not receive a maintenance grant either from a government or a local body. For the purpose of the present Survey only recognized private aided and private unaided schools have been included. Private schools which are not recognized have not been treated as schools under the present Survey.

Trained Teacher: A trained teacher is a teacher who has successfully undergone a course of training through a teacher training institutions; or one who has been awarded a certificate by the Department of Education on the basis of his experience; or one who has been exempted from training in view of experience and age and is 'deemed trained'.

Distance: The distance between two habitations or

between a school and a habitation is the convenient walking distance between the central points of the two habitations or the school and the central point of a habitation.

EXPLANATION : If there are two habitations and the aerial distance, or the distance as the crow flies is one mile but the actual convenient walking distance by roads or paths is one and a half miles, the distance between the two habitations will be the walking distance, i.e., one and a half miles. If there are two habitations on the two opposite sides of a stream or a canal, the distance between these two habitations will be the actual convenient walking distance across a given bridge and not the distance across the stream or the river. Of course, in cases of habitations across dry streams or dry rivers which have water for a very few days in a year and where the people and the children generally walk across the stream for all purposes throughout the year except on the few exceptional rainy days, the passage generally used will be the distance between the two habitations.

15. Meanings of the symbols used in the report

G*	..	Government
LB	..	Local body
PA	..	Private aided
PU	..	Private unaided
P	..	A school with a primary section only
M	..	A school with a middle section only
S	..	A school with a secondary section only
PM	..	A school with primary and middle sections only
MS	..	A school with middle and secondary sections only
PMS	..	A school with primary, middle and secondary sections
B	..	Boys
G	..	Girls
T	..	Total

*In case of management of schools.

Habitations in Rural and Urban Areas

1. A habitation is a distinct cluster of houses with a local name. It is a centre where people live in a compact and contiguous manner. The habitations have been classified into rural and urban according to the definitions given in this report. In the rural areas a village may include one or more distinct house clusters or habitations. Some villages may not have any habitation. These villages are supposed to be deserted or *bechirag* (बेचिराग). Habitations with populations of less than 25 have not been identified separately but have been shown as part of their respective nearest habitations in their villages, except in cases where a habitation with a population of less than 25 is the only habitation in the village. Habitation registers have been prepared for all rural areas in all the blocks. A town or a town group has been treated as an urban habitation. Data regarding urban habitations have not been collected in the same detailed manner as for rural habitations, since the present Survey does not lay much emphasis on schooling facilities in urban areas.

Rural Habitations

2. In the areas covered in this Survey, 9,82,251 rural habitations have been identified. Their population in 1966 has been estimated at 39,65,80,123. According to the estimates of population made by the Registrar General of India, the population of the States and Union Territories covered in this report has been estimated as 49,37,59,000 in 1966. The estimated population in the rural areas is 80.31 per cent of the total estimated population in 1966. According to the 1961 Census, the population in the rural areas, for the country as a whole, was 81.9 per cent of the total population.

3. The classification of the rural habitations and their population, according to the population slabs, is given in Statement 1.

STATEMENT I

HABITATIONS AND POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, ACCORDING TO POPULATION SLABS

<i>Population slab</i>	<i>Habitations in population slab</i>		<i>Population in the slab</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	2	3	4	5
5000 and above	2,000	0.2	1,34,83,551	3.4
2000 to 4999	20,738	2.1	5,79,46,622	14.6
1000 to 1999	63,987	6.5	8,59,91,887	21.7
500 to 999	1,45,001	14.8	10,03,62,771	25.3
400 to 499	64,125	6.5	2,85,62,310	7.2
300 to 399	93,745	9.5	3,21,45,732	8.1
200 to 299	1,37,113	14.0	3,33,69,369	8.4
100 to 199	2,14,530	21.8	3,05,83,201	7.7
Below 100	2,41,012	24.5	1,41,34,680	3.6
Total below 500	7,50,525	76.4	13,87,95,292	35.0
All slabs	9,82,251	100.0	39,65,80,123	100.0

Taking together the habitations in the slabs 'below 500', they constitute 76.4 per cent of the total rural habitations and account for 35.0 per cent of the rural population. The rural habitations are predominantly of small size.

4. Among the States, the percentage of habitations with population 'below 500' each is highest in Jammu & Kashmir, being 86.34 per cent. In Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Bihar, the percentages of the

habitations in this slab are 85.32, 85.49, 76.23 and 75.03 respectively. Only in Kerala the percentage of habitations with population 'below 500' each is relatively low (20.06 per cent). Among the Union Territories, Himachal Pradesh has the highest percentage of habitations in the slab 'below 500', it being 99.06.

Comparison of Rural Habitations identified in the First and the Second Educational Surveys

5. According to the First Educational Survey, 8,40,033 habitations were identified in the areas covered under this Survey. In this Survey the Union Territory of Delhi was treated partly as a rural area. In the present Survey, however, Delhi has been treated as an urban area. Deducting the rural habitations identified in Delhi, the number of habitations identified in the First Survey was 8,39,744. The First Survey did not cover West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and Pondicherry. Deducting the habitations identified under the present Survey in these areas, the number of habitations identified is 9,11,661. There has been an increase of 71,917 habitations during the intervening period in the areas common between the two Surveys. A comparative statement of the habitations in the various population slabs in the rural areas common between the two Survey is given in Statement 2.

STATEMENT 2

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE HABITATIONS IDENTIFIED IN THE FIRST AND SECOND EDUCATIONAL SURVEYS IN THE RURAL AREAS COMMON TO THE TWO SURVEYS

Population slab	Habitations identified in the First Survey		Habitations identified in the Second Survey		Percentage increase in the slab in the intervening period
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
5000 & above	553	0.07	1,898	0.21	243.22
2000—4999	11,544	1.37	19,270	2.11	66.93
1000—1999	41,326	4.92	58,529	6.42	41.63
500—999	1,05,410	12.55	1,33,004	14.59	26.18
Below 500	6,80,911	81.09	6,98,960	76.67	2.65
Total	8,39,744	100.00	9,11,661	100.00	8.56

6. The percentage of habitations in the common areas has increased by 8.56 in the period intervening between the two Surveys. The number of habitations has increased in all the population slabs. The percentage increase in the higher slabs is more than that in the lower slabs. According to the First Survey the habitations in the slab 'below 500' constituted 81.09 per cent of the rural habitations. In the present Survey the corresponding percentage is 76.67. This can be accounted for by the fact that with the growth of population, the habitations in the lower slabs have moved into the higher slabs.

Villages identified in the Survey

7. According to the 1961 Census, there were 5,67,169 inhabited villages and 54,891 uninhabited villages in the country. Excluding from these the villages in Nagaland, NEFA, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sikkim, the number of inhabited villages and uninhabited villages according to the 1961 Census was 5,63,045 and 54,862 respectively. According to the present Survey the number of villages accounted for is 5,91,443. The instructions given to the Inspecting Officers in the Survey did not suggest the inclusion of uninhabited villages as a rule.

Habitations per Village

8. According to the First Survey, the number of habitations per village was 1.59. The highest number of habitations per village was 2.60 in Madras and the lowest was 1.05 in Assam. According to the present Survey, the number of habitations per village in the country as a whole is 1.66. Among the states the highest number of habitations per village is 7.47 in Kerala and the lowest is 1.22 in Madhya Pradesh.

Urban Habitations

9. The total number of urban habitations identified is 2,802 and their population in 1961 was 8,19,74,624 (Table 1). Because of the difficulties involved, no estimates of population for urban areas for 1966 have been made. But 1961 population data for the habitations which were urban in 1966 have been collected. For example, habitations which were urban in 1961 but have ceased to be urban, have not been treated as urban habitations. Similarly, habitations which were urban in 1966 but had been rural in 1961 have been treated as urban but their population figures have been taken from the 1961 Census.

Primary Education

The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.

Thus reads Article 45 of the Constitution. This directive in the Constitution has not been fulfilled and the reasons thereof are well-known. The Third Five Year Plan makes the following statement in this regard:

In view of the magnitude of the task, it was agreed early in the Second Plan that as a first step facilities should be created for education of all children in the age group 6-11. This is one of the central aims of the Third Plan, to be followed by extension of education of the entire age group 11-14 during the Fourth and Fifth Plans.*

2. The proposal of universal primary education in the Third Plan envisaged the completion of this programme by March 1966. It is necessary to assess the progress made in the achievement of this target in various parts of the country. The programme of universal compulsory primary education envisages, first, universal provision of educational facilities, then universal enrolment and ultimately universal retention and satisfactory progress of pupils in the schools. The present Survey attempts to provide data relating to :

- i) provision of schooling facilities to indicate the extent to which the facilities at the primary stage have been made universal;
- ii) enrolment at primary stage; and
- iii) size of primary sections.

SCHOOLING FACILITIES AT THE PRIMARY STAGE

3. Universal provision of schooling facilities at the primary stage means that primary schools should be available for all children. It implies the provision of primary schools within easy walking distance from the home of every child according to certain guiding principles. These principles may change from time to time depending on the availability of funds for opening

schools and for providing staff, clear roads, transport, hostels and so on.

4. The criteria adopted for planning the location of schools under the First Survey envisaged a separate primary school for a habitation with population of 500 or more. Habitations with populations between 300 and 499 were considered for separate primary schools only in cases where they did not have primary schools (existing or proposed) within a walking distance of half a mile. Habitations with a population of less than 300 were attached to existing or proposed schools up to a distance of one mile (with some exceptions) or else they were grouped in such a manner that the total population of these habitations within an approximate distance of one mile around the proposed school was at least 300. The analysis of the data of the present Survey is based on the consideration that one mile is a convenient walking distance, as in the First Survey. This has been done mainly with a view to understanding the present position in the context of what was suggested in the First Survey, and not to affect any criteria that might in future be adopted by the State Governments in planning school areas according to the conditions obtaining in every case.

5. In the First All-India Educational Survey, schools at the primary stage were classified into the following three categories:

- i) Independent schools—By an independent school was meant a school which served only that habitation in which it was located.
- ii) Group schools—A school which served more than one habitation was classified as a group school.
- iii) Peripatetic teacher schools—A school which was functioning in two habitations with the same teacher working at both places was called a peripatetic teacher school.

The Indian Year Book of Education, 1964 (Elementary Education) while reviewing the implementation of the

*Third Five Year Plan. Government of India, Planning Commission. Page 578.

First Survey contained this note regarding peripatetic teacher schools :

In one respect, the Survey has proved ineffectual, namely, in its proposal for the establishment of peripatetic schools. In no State have they been established anew; and even in the State of Bombay, on whose experience they had been recommended, their popularity has waned and their number has gone down. This, however, makes only a marginal difference in the result of the survey because they served only 13,602 habitations (1.6% of the total) with a total population of 1.7 million (or 0.6% of the total).

In the present Survey the idea of the peripatetic teacher schools has been dropped and primary sections have not been classified as independent or group schools.

6. For the convenience of discussion, two terms are introduced here. The first is 'habitations or population served by primary sections'. A habitation is taken to be served by a primary section if it has a primary section either in it or within a walking distance of one mile, irrespective of its population. The second term is 'index of primary education facilities', abbreviated in this report as IPEF. The index of primary education facilities for a State means the percentage of rural population in the State which have primary educational facilities in their own habitations or within a walking distance of one mile.

Findings of the First Survey

7. According to the First All-India Educational Survey, 59.75 per cent of the population in rural areas had primary sections in their own habitations on 31 March, 1957, while 83.09 per cent of the population had primary sections either in their own habitations or nearby. By 'nearby' was meant a walking distance of one mile except in certain areas where the limit had been fixed at 1.5 miles. It was envisaged that after the implementation of the recommendations of the First Survey, 99.30 per cent of the population would be served by primary sections either in their own habitations or nearby (Tables 11 A and 11 B).

Findings of the Second All-India Educational Survey

8. Out of 9,82,251 habitations, 3,73,086 i.e. 37.98 per cent have primary sections in them. Taking together, the habitations with schooling facilities in them and those where the facilities are available within a walking distance of one mile, 8,56,816, i.e. 87.23 per cent of the habitations are served by primary sections. At present 1,25,435 habitations i.e. 12.77 per cent are not served by primary sections. Considered in terms of population, 71.48 per cent of the population have primary sections in their own habitations, 94.96 per cent have primary sections either in their own habitations or within a walking distance of one mile, and 5.04 per cent of the

population are not served at present.

STATEMENT 3

HABITATIONS AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO PRIMARY SCHOOLING FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT VARYING DISTANCES IN RURAL AREAS

Distance	Habitations having primary sections at varying distances		Population having primary sections at varying distances	
	Number	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Within the habitation	3,73,086	37.98	28,34,81,088	71.48
0.1 to 0.5 mile	3,00,557	30.60	5,88,80,288	14.85
0.6 to 1.0 mile	1,83,173	18.65	3,42,10,690	8.63
Within the habitation or 1.0 mile	8,56,816	87.23	37,65,72,066	94.96
1.1. to 1.5 mile	48,937	4.98	85,14,026	2.15
1.6 to 2.0 miles	38,833	3.95	64,12,800	1.62
Beyond 2 miles	37,665	3.83	50,81,231	1.28
Total	9,82,251	100.00	39,65,80,123	100.00

9. Out of 2,000, 1,994 habitations, i.e. 99.70 per cent in the population slab '5000 and above' are served by primary sections. In the population slabs '2000-4999' and '1000-1999' also, the percentages of habitations served at present are more than 99. In the population slabs '500-999' and '300-499', however, the percentages of habitations served vary between 91 and 98 while in slabs 'below 300' the percentages are below 90.

STATEMENT 4

HABITATIONS AND POPULATION IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS SERVED BY PRIMARY SECTIONS IN THEM OR WITHIN A WALKING DISTANCE OF ONE MILE IN RURAL AREAS

Population slab	Total number of habitations	Habitations served		Percentage of population served
		Number	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5
5000 and above	2,000	1,994	99.70	99.71
2000—4999	20,738	20,577	99.23	99.27
1000—1999	63,987	63,384	99.06	99.09
500— 999	1,45,001	1,41,258	97.42	97.60
400— 499	64,125	60,679	94.63	94.75
300— 399	93,745	85,697	91.42	91.56
200— 299	1,37,113	1,20,329	87.76	87.92
100— 199	2,14,530	1,78,800	83.34	83.48
Below 100	2,41,012	1,84,098	76.39	78.49
Total	9,82,251	8,56,816	87.23	94.96

10. To raise the percentage of population served by primary sections becomes a very difficult task after a certain limit. It has been seen that 23.59 per cent of the habitations have a population of '500 or above' each, but they account for 65 per cent of the population. If primary schools were established in each of these 23.59 per cent habitations, 65 per cent of the population are served by primary sections in their own habitations plus the population of the habitations within one mile of these habitations. For any subsequent gain in the percentage of population, efforts for expansion of schooling facilities will have to be directed to smaller and smaller habitations. A small increase in the percentage envisages a large number of smaller habitations to be covered. To that extent, the number of primary sections to be provided will gradually increase.

Habitations and Population not served at present

11. The remaining 5.04 per cent of the population not served by primary sections at present are spread out in 1,25,435 habitations, which constitute 12.77 per cent of the total number of habitations. Of these, only 4,513 have populations of '500 or above' each. The remaining have populations of 'below 500' each. There are 11,494 habitations in the slab '300 to 499' while 1,09,428 have a population of 'below 300' each.

STATEMENT 5

HABITATIONS NOT SERVED BY PRIMARY SECTIONS EITHER IN THEM OR WITHIN A WALKING DISTANCE OF ONE MILE IN RURAL AREAS

Population slab	Number of habitations in the slab	Habitations in the slab not served by primary sections in them or within 1 mile	Col. 3 as percentage of the habitations		
			In the slab	Not served by primary sections in them or within 1 mile	In rural areas in the country
1	2	3	4	5	6
5000 and above	2,000	6	0.30	0.005	0.0006
2000—4999	20,738	161	0.77	0.13	0.016
1000—1999	63,987	603	0.94	0.48	0.06
500—999	1,45,001	3,743	2.58	2.98	0.38
400—499	64,125	3,446	5.37	2.75	0.35
300—399	93,745	8,048	8.58	6.42	0.82
200—299	1,37,113	16,784	12.24	13.38	1.71
100—199	2,14,530	35,730	16.66	28.48	3.64
Below 100	2,41,012	56,914	23.61	45.37	5.79
Total	9,82,251	1,25,435	12.77	100.00	12.77

STATEMENT 6

POPULATION NOT SERVED BY PRIMARY SECTIONS EITHER IN THEIR OWN HABITATIONS OR WITHIN A WALKING DISTANCE OF ONE MILE IN RURAL AREAS

Population slab	Population of habitations in the slab	Population in the slab not served by primary sections	Col.3 as percentage of the population		
			In the slab	Not served by primary sections in them or within 1 mile	In rural areas in the country
1	2	3	4	5	6
5000 and above	1,34,83,551	38,990	0.29	0.19	0.01
2000—4999	5,79,46,622	4,25,965	0.73	2.13	0.11
1000—1999	8,59,91,887	7,91,349	0.92	3.96	0.20
500—999	10,03,62,771	24,08,812	2.40	12.04	0.61
400—499	2,85,62,310	15,01,604	5.26	7.50	0.38
300—399	3,21,45,732	27,14,815	8.44	13.57	0.68
200—299	3,33,69,369	40,32,592	12.08	20.15	1.01
100—199	3,05,83,201	50,52,807	16.52	25.25	1.27
Below 100	1,41,34,680	30,41,123	21.51	15.20	0.77
Total	39,65,80,123	2,00,08,057	5.04	100.00	5.04

12. Six habitations with a population of '500 or above' each do not have primary sections even within a walking distance of one mile. Similarly, there are more habitations in other population slabs with a population of '300 or above' each, which do not have primary sections even within a walking distance of one mile. It cannot be stated definitely without further examination whether all these habitations are entitled to a primary section in them but have remained without one so far. It is possible that there might be some genuine reasons or peculiar characteristics of the individual habitations because of which primary schools could not be provided in or near some of them. For example, there is a habitation named Kuda-Agar in Block Dhrangadhra in Surendra Nagar district in Gujarat State, which has a population of 4,000 but does not have a primary section even within a walking distance of two miles. On enquiry it has been found that the village Kuda-Agar is in the salt-producing area in Gujarat State and the population in this village is scattered over a relatively big area. There are no house clusters as such in it. The population consists mostly of adults who work as labourers.

13. There are also habitations with a population of

'below 300' each which could be grouped together into school areas, thus having a population of 'more than 300' in every group which have not yet been provided with schooling facilities. It is difficult to say exactly how many habitations which could be provided with schools in either way are still without schools. This information will be available when the planning of the location of schools on the basis of the records of the present Survey is completed in the various States and Union Territories.

14. Of the habitations not served at present, 87.23 per cent are in the slabs 'below 300', including 45.37 per cent in the slab 'below 100'. Considering the backlog in terms of population, however, 18.32 per cent of the population not served are in habitations with populations of '500 or above', 21.07 per cent are in the slab '300-499' and the remaining 60.60 per cent in the slab 'below 300'. Thus, the programme of expanding education at the primary stage in future will have to be centred mainly around providing schooling facilities for habitations with populations of 'below 300' each.

Inter-State comparisons

15. Considering the schooling facilities separately among the various States and Union Territories, it is found that in many States and Union Territories a situation of nearly universal provision of schooling facilities has been obtained, especially in Gujarat, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Bihar where more than 97 per cent of the rural population are served by primary sections at present. Gujarat with IPEF of 97.70 tops the list among the States. Assam which abounds in hilly areas and difficult terrain has a fairly high IPEF of 93.33. Considering the demographic pattern and the nature of terrain in Jammu & Kashmir, the IPEF of 87.06 appears to be an appreciable achievement. Among the Union Territories, the IPEF is very high in all the areas except in Himachal Pradesh. In the subsequent paragraphs we shall discuss the position in every State separately (Tables 9 and 10).

16. *Andhra Pradesh* There are 53,866 rural habitations with a population of 3,23,82,092. Of these habitations, 64.16 per cent, accounting for 21.85 per cent of the population, are in the slab 'below 500'. On 31 March, 1957, 89.89 per cent of the population were served by primary sections. The target fixed under the First Survey for this State was 98.88 per cent. According to the present Survey, 97.42 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. The total number of habitations not served by primary sections at present is 6,906, including 389 habitations only with a popula-

tion of '300 or above' each. The latter constitute 0.72 per cent of the total number of habitations and account for 0.52 per cent of the rural population in the State. Thus, the bulk of habitations without schooling facilities at present is in the population slab 'below 300'.

17. *Assam* There are 31,471 rural habitations with a population of 1,20,55,155. Of these habitations, 76.23 per cent, accounting for 39.75 per cent of the population, are in the slab 'below 500'. These include 20.09 per cent of the habitations with a population of 'below 100'. In this State the number of small habitations is very large. On 31 March, 1957, 82.91 per cent of the population were served by primary sections and the target under the First Survey was 98.09 per cent. According to the present data, 93.33 per cent of the population are served by primary sections, and 4,998 habitations are without primary education facilities. These include 678 habitations with a population of '300 or above' each, which account for only 2.93 per cent of the total rural population of the State. It appears that in order to raise the index of primary education facilities in Assam, special efforts will have to be made for schooling facilities for small habitations.

18. *Bihar* Bihar also abounds in small habitations, of which 75.03 per cent are in the slab 'below 500', accounting for 36 per cent of the total population in rural areas in the State. According to the First Survey, 85.90 per cent of the population were served by primary sections and the target under the First Survey was 99.87 per cent. According to the present data, 97.13 per cent of the population are served by primary sections which includes 67.13 per cent served by primary sections in their own habitations. The total number of habitations not served by primary sections is 8,582. Of these, 1,114 have a population of '300 or above' each and they account for 1.10 per cent of the total population in rural areas. If primary sections are found feasible in all or most of these 1,114 habitations, then with the opening of 1,114 schools, at least 1.10 per cent additional population will be served by primary sections. Assuming that some additional percentage will also be served by these, only a small gap will remain to be covered subsequently.

19. *Gujarat* There are 24,273 habitations with a population of 1,71,19,806. The proportion of small habitations in this State is relatively low. Only 53.96 per cent of the habitations accounting for only 18.47 per cent of the rural population in the State have a population of 'below 500'. The data of the First Survey are not available for Gujarat separately. In the erstwhile State of Bombay, 91.58 per cent of the population were served by primary sections on 31 March,

1957. The target for the erstwhile Bombay State under the First Survey was 99.22 per cent. According to the present Survey, 97.70 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. The total number of habitations not served by primary sections is 2,055. These include 381 habitations with a population of '300 or above' each and they account for 1.08 per cent of the total population in rural areas in the State. It appears that the stage of universal provision of educational facilities in Gujarat can be attained without much additional effort.

20. *Jammu & Kashmir* The number of rural habitations is 12,439 with a population of 33,51,080. Of these, 86.34 per cent habitations and 53.24 per cent of the population are in the slab 'below 500'. On 31 March, 1957, 75.14 per cent of the population were served by primary sections and the target under the First Survey was 97.18 per cent. According to the present data, 87.06 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. The total number of habitations not served by primary sections is 3,107. These include 294 habitations with a population of '300 or above' each which account for 3.94 per cent of the total rural population. Thus, the bulk of the rural habitations not served consists of habitations with a population of 'below 300' each. In this State the programme of additional schooling facilities will, therefore, have to be devoted mainly to habitations in the lower population slabs.

21. *Kerala* There are 10,124 rural habitations with a population of 1,56,35,681. Only 20.06 per cent of the habitations accounting for 3.71 per cent of the population are in habitations with a population of 'below 500'. Thus, in this State the habitations tend to be larger and the population is more or less distributed among larger habitations. On 31 March, 1957, 90.49 per cent of the population were served by primary sections and the target under the First Survey was 99.93 per cent. According to the present data, 92.57 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. Thus, the percentage of population served by primary sections has not increased significantly during the intervening period in this State. There are only 1,357 habitations which are not served by primary sections at present. These include 989 habitations with a population of '300 or above' each and they account for 7.04 per cent of the rural population. There are 4 habitations with a population of '5000 or above' each which do not have primary sections even within one mile. Similarly, 125 habitations in the slab '2000-4999' do not have primary sections even within one mile. On enquiry it was reported by the State Government that this was owing to the fact that nearly one-third of the area of the State consisted

of mountainous regions and hilly tracts where transportation was difficult and the population thinly scattered. In the midlands and the lowlands, however, habitations without primary school facilities are rare.

22. *Madhya Pradesh* There are 91,383 rural habitations with a population of 3,06,39,212. Madhya Pradesh is the biggest State in India in terms of area. Of the habitations, 80.46 per cent have a population of 'below 500' each and account for 46.86 per cent of the rural population. The number of small habitations in this State is, therefore, very large. Only 67.78 per cent of the population were served by primary sections on 31 March, 1957. Compared to other States, this percentage was very low. The target under the First Survey was 98.67 per cent. According to the present Survey, 87.88 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. Though there has been an increase of about 20 per cent in the population served by primary sections during the intervening period, a wide gap still remains to be covered before the goal of universal provision of schooling facilities can be reached. The total number of habitations not served by primary sections is 22,960. Only 2,892 habitations out of these have a population of '300 or above' each and they account for 3.63 per cent of the rural population.

23. *Madras* There are 52,011 rural habitations with a total population of 2,59,13,131. Of these habitations, 68.01 per cent, accounting for 29.60 per cent of the rural population, have populations of 'below 500' each. On 31 March, 1957, 94.65 per cent of the population were served by primary sections. This was the highest percentage figure among all the States and the Union Territories. The target under the First Survey was 99.63 per cent. According to the present position, 97.23 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. The total number of habitations not served at present is 3,822. These include 614 habitations with a population of '300 or above' each which account for 1.17 per cent of the rural population.

24. *Maharashtra* The number of rural habitations is 65,195 with a population of 3,15,02,996. Of these habitations, 70.44 per cent have a population of 'below 500' each and they account for 27.98 per cent of the rural population. Though a large percentage of population are in bigger habitations, the number of smaller habitations is very large. In the erstwhile Bombay State, 91.58 per cent of the population were served by primary sections on 31 March, 1957, while the target was 99.22 per cent. According to the present position, 97.47 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. The total number of habitations not served by primary sections is 6,336. These include only 346 habitations

with a population of '300 or above' each. Thus, in this State, almost all habitations with a population of '300 or above' are served by primary sections and the problem of providing additional schooling facilities centres around habitations with populations 'less than 300.'

25. *Mysore* There are 40,105 rural habitations with a population of 2,11,51,531. Of these, 66.85 per cent habitations, accounting for 26.23 per cent of the rural population, are in the slab 'below 500'. On 31 March, 1957, 91.75 per cent of the population in this State were served by primary sections. Compared to the corresponding data for the other States, this was a very high percentage. The target under the First Survey was 99.80 per cent. According to the present position, 97.30 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. The total number of habitations not served is 3,947, including only 422 habitations with a population of '300 or above' each. Thus, the bulk of habitations yet to be provided with schooling facilities consists of habitations with populations 'below 300'.

26. *Orissa* This State has 68,369 rural habitations with a population of 1,84,94,866. Of these, 85.32 per cent habitations, accounting for 52.61 per cent of the rural population in the State, are in the slab 'below 500'. Thus, this State abounds in small habitations. On 31 March, 1957, 87.41 per cent of the population were served by primary sections while the target under the First Survey was 98.55 per cent. According to the data of the present Survey, 91.61 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. Though a big gap had to be covered after the First Survey, the gain in percentage of population served by primary sections has not been very much and a wide gap has yet to be covered. The total number of habitations not served by primary sections is 13,230, including 955 habitations with a population of '300 or above' each. The latter account for 2.18 per cent of the rural population in the State. The bulk of the habitations without schooling facilities at present consists of habitations with populations of 'below 300', their number being 12,275.

27. *Punjab* As mentioned earlier, the data of this State had been collected before its reorganization on 1 November, 1966. There are 28,643 rural habitations with a population of 1,83,99,852. Of these habitations, 60.57 per cent, accounting for 18.58 per cent of the population, are in the slab 'below 500'. Thus, in this State the population is distributed largely in bigger habitations. To that extent the problem of providing schooling facilities appears to be simple. On 31 March, 1957, 93.82 per cent of the population were served by primary sections. This was a very high percentage as

compared to the corresponding figure for other States. After Madras, Punjab had the largest percentage of population served by primary sections on 31 March, 1957. The target under the First Survey was 99.54 per cent. According to the present Survey, 96.54 per cent of the population in the State are served by primary sections. The total number of habitations not served at present is 4,108, including 533 habitations with a population of '300 or above' each. The latter account for 1.44 per cent of the rural population.

28. *Rajasthan* There are 50,533 rural habitations with a population of 1,93,53,527. Of these habitations, 77.51 per cent, accounting for 36.32 per cent of the rural population, are in the slab 'below 500'. Thus, a fairly large percentage of population in the State are in relatively smaller habitations. On 31 March, 1957, 66.40 per cent of the population were served by primary sections. This was the lowest figure among all the States. The target under the First Survey was 99.40 per cent. According to the data of the present Survey, 89.86 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. Considerable progress has been made during the intervening period and the percentage of population served by primary sections has been raised by 23.46. Nevertheless, there is still a wide gap to be covered in order to achieve the target of universal provision of educational facilities at the primary stage in the State. The total number of habitations not served at present is 11,535, including 1,808 habitations with a population of '300 or above' each. The latter account for 4.01 per cent of the population in rural areas in the State. The problem of providing additional schooling facilities will, therefore, be predominantly a problem of covering smaller habitations.

29. *Uttar Pradesh* There are 2,40,169 rural habitations with a total population of 6,88,08,968. This State has the largest number of rural habitations. On 31 March, 1957, 71.18 per cent of the population were served by primary sections while the target under the First Survey was 99.47 per cent. According to the present Survey, 94.58 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. Good progress can, therefore, be said to have been made during the intervening period, the percentage having been raised by 23.40. The total number of habitations not served at present is 20,919, including 3,545 habitations with a population of '300 or above' each. The latter account for 2.40 per cent of the rural population. In this State also the problem of providing additional schooling facilities in future is likely to be that of providing schools for smaller habitations.

30. *West Bengal* There are 67,703 rural habitations

with a population of 3,00,80,544. Of these habitations, 72.72 per cent, amounting for 34.54 per cent of the rural population, are in the slab 'below 500'. Though the number of habitations in the lower slabs is large, it is presumed that on account of the very high density of population, the distances between them should be relatively smaller, or in other words they should be, by and large, relatively closer to one another. The First Survey was not conducted in West Bengal and, therefore, it is not possible to state the position as it obtained on 31 March, 1957. According to the present position, 97.55 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. This is the second highest figure amongst the States, next only to Gujarat. The number of habitations without schooling facilities is 2,764, including 870 habitations with populations of '300 or above' each. The latter account for 1.60 per cent of the rural population. The gap to be covered in this State is not big and it should not be difficult to reach the stage of universal provision of educational facilities with a little additional effort.

31. *Union Territories* The percentage of population served at the primary stage in all the Union Territories is very high except in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. Dadra & Nagar Haveli is a very small Union Territory with a total population of 61,671. Himachal Pradesh, however, invites special attention. The data for this Territory are as they existed before the reorganization of Punjab on 1 November, 1966. Of the rural habitations, 99.06 per cent, accounting for 91.45 per cent of the rural population, are in the slab 'below 500'. Thus, this Territory is a land of tiny habitations. On 31 March, 1957, 63.72 per cent of the population were served by primary sections while the target under the First Survey was 98.93 per cent. According to the present Survey, 73.93 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. Thus, a very wide gap has yet to be covered in this area in order to achieve the target of universal primary school facilities. Here the problem will have to be tackled in a manner different from that in other States.

32. In Manipur, 84.88 per cent of the population were served by primary sections on 31 March, 1957, and the target under the First Survey was 95.05 per cent. According to the present data, 94.50 per cent of the population are served by primary sections.

33. In Tripura 84.44 per cent of the population were served by primary sections on 31 March, 1957, while the target under the First Survey was 98.23 per cent. According to the present data, 88 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. Thus in Tripura, the percentage has not been raised much during

the intervening period in spite of the gap that remained to be covered.

34. The First Survey was not organized in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands, and Pondicherry. In Goa, Daman & Diu, 94.40 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. In Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands, 100 per cent of the population are served by primary sections. The corresponding figure for Pondicherry is 98.60 per cent. Thus, in all these three areas the schooling facilities at primary stage have been provided in a very good measure. In Dadra & Nagar Haveli, however, 82.22 per cent of the population are served.

PRIMARY SECTIONS

35. Primary sections in India include first four or five years of schooling according to the pattern of classes in a State or a Union Territory. In Gujarat, Kerala, Mysore, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands, and Manipur the first four years of school constitute the primary stage. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Pondicherry, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura the first five years constitute the primary stage. In all States and Union Territories, primary education starts with class I, except in the case of Assam, Manipur, NEFA and Nagaland. In Manipur and Nagaland classes A, B, I and II constitute the primary stage. In Assam and NEFA classes A, B, I, II and III constitute the primary stage. In the tables in this report, class A has been treated as class I, class B as class II, and so on.

36. The schools at the primary stage may be independent units, i.e. they may terminate at the final year of the primary stage or below, or, the primary classes may be part of schools extending up to the middle or secondary stages. The schools have, therefore, been divided into the following six categories : *

- i) P schools —schools having primary classes only
- ii) M schools —schools having middle classes only
- iii) S schools —schools having secondary classes only
- iv) PM schools —schools having primary and middle classes or primary and middle sections

* There are, however, 3 schools with primary and secondary sections only and have been given the symbol PS in Table 12.

- v) MS schools —schools having middle and secondary sections only
vi) PMS schools —schools having primary, middle and secondary sections.

STATEMENT 7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR BEING PRIMARY SCHOOLS, OR PARTS OF PM OR PMS SCHOOLS

Area	Total number of primary sections	Primary schools as percentage of total number of primary sections in the area	Primary sections of PM schools as percentage of total number of primary sections in the area	Primary sections of PMS schools as percentage of total number of primary sections in the area	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	4,11,047	86.44	12.70	0.86	100.00
Urban	44,634	71.47	21.66	6.87	100.00
Total	4,55,681	84.98	13.58	1.44	100.00

37. Of the primary sections in the country, 84.98 per cent are primary schools, 13.58 per cent are primary sections of PM schools and 1.44 per cent are primary sections of PMS schools (Table 12). The primary sections in the country are predominantly primary schools, that is, they largely terminate at or before the final year of the primary stage in a State or a Union Territory. The percentage of primary sections being primary schools is relatively higher in rural areas than in the urban areas. The data for all primary sections have been consolidated in this report.

38. The number of primary sections in the country is 4,55,681. These include 4,11,047 (90.20 per cent) primary sections in the rural areas and 44,634 (9.80 per cent) primary sections in urban areas (Tables 13 to 15).

39. There is considerable variation in the number of primary sections in the various States. It will be of interest to know the variation in the number of sections after compounding the variation in population by adopting a uniform base of 10,000 population. It has been seen that 9.23 primary sections are available per 10,000 population in the country. While attempting inter-State comparisons, it must also be borne in mind that the average size of primary sections varies in the States and the Union Territories. Another basis of

comparison could be the number of teachers available per 10,000 population. In the country as a whole, 24 teachers are available in primary sections for every 10,000 population. Because of the variation in the classes constituting the primary stage, data for the areas where the primary stage consists of four years and for the areas where it consists of five years have been presented separately. Of the States where the primary stage lasts five years, Bihar has 18 teachers per 10,000 population while in Madras the corresponding figure is 34. The case of Manipur is worth mentioning since here 64 teachers are available for every 10,000 population (Table 16).

Size of Primary Sections

40. The 'size' of primary sections is a very important item of study. Among other things, it has a bearing on the cost of education, on the methods of school organization, on classroom practices, on programme of school improvement and on inter-school relationships. The 'size' and the efficiency of a school are mutually related. No systematic data have so far been collected for the 'size' of schools in India. The Education Commission have made the following observations regarding the 'size' of schools at the primary stage :

7.56 *Primary Schools*—At this stage accessibility is the overriding consideration and small schools, in spite of their heavier cost and lower efficiency, must be accepted. The optimum size of a school is: for a lower primary school—4 or 5 teachers and an enrolment of 160 to 200, i.e. a school of 4 or 5 classes . . . wherever possible, schools of this size (or even bigger ones) should be established. This can be done in all urban areas and in villages of 1,500 persons or more. Since, however, small villages predominate, small schools will have to be established, in spite of their comparatively greater cost and lower efficiency.*

41. The existence of schools of small size to the extent of their location in small habitations is accepted. Their existence in bigger habitations and in urban areas should be a matter of concern. Data regarding small schools in bigger habitations in rural areas have not been collected separately. These are available for the rural areas as such. Data regarding small schools in urban areas have been collected and are discussed in this chapter.

42. Besides the problem of small size, is the problem of disproportionate size, that is, availability of more teachers in schools with relatively small enrolment and inadequate number of teachers in schools with relatively large enrolment.

43. The classification of sections according to teachers and enrolment include some 'zero teacher' sections. These include three categories of sections, viz., sections

*Report of the Education Commission 1964-66 Government of India, Ministry of Education.

where teachers were absent temporarily or in other words the schools were temporarily closed, sections which were managed by local people since the teachers were not available at that time and lastly, sections where full-time teachers were not available for the primary sections separately and the classes were handled by teachers of other sections on a part-time basis.*

Average Enrolment in a Primary Section

44. On an average, a primary section in India has 104 pupils. In the rural areas the average enrolment in a primary section is 90 and the corresponding figure for the urban areas is 226 (Table 17). There is considerable variation amongst the States regarding average enrolment per primary section. In the rural areas, these averages vary from 39 in Jammu & Kashmir to 269 in Kerala. If Kerala is considered an exception on account of its characteristic demographic composition, the range is from 39 in Jammu & Kashmir to 130 in Uttar Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura the average enrolment per primary section in rural areas is below the all-India average for the rural areas. In the urban areas, the average enrolment varies from 115 in Bihar to 368 in Punjab. On *prima facie* considerations, there should not be much variation in the average enrolment per primary section in the urban areas in the various States. These data show that in urban areas in Punjab a primary section tends to be three times bigger than its counterpart in Bihar. Possibly the main reason for these variations is the different organizational approach in the different States. This, however, is a subject which merits a separate study.

Average Number of Teachers per Primary Section

45. Considering the size from the point of view of teachers, a primary section in India has on an average three teachers. The average number of teachers per primary section is two in rural areas and six in urban areas. In Jammu & Kashmir, a primary section in rural areas has on an average one teacher. In most of the States the average is two teachers per primary section in rural areas. In Kerala, however, the corresponding figure is seven.

46. In urban areas there is again a considerable variation in the number of teachers per primary section among the various States and Union Territories.

Whereas in Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir, a primary section has on an average three teachers, in Kerala, Tripura and Delhi it is nine teachers, and in Madras and Punjab the corresponding figure is eight. This variation is understandable in view of the variation in average enrolment per primary section in urban areas in the various States.

Primary Sections according to number of Teachers and Pupils

47. It has been often recommended that the pupil-teacher ratio at the primary stage should be 40:1. Are teachers appointed in correct proportion to the enrolment? Let us examine the existing situation. There are 'one-teacher sections' with enrolment varying from 'less than ten' up to 360. Among two-teacher sections also the enrolment varies from 'less than ten' to 'more than 400', and so is the position in other categories. For the sections with enrolment between 11 and 20, the number of teachers varies from zero to six (Table 18).

48. It has been found that 37.55 per cent of the primary sections have one teacher, 26.80 per cent have two teachers and 14.50 per cent have three teachers each. In only 21.04 per cent of the primary sections in the country is the number of teachers four or more than four. In 12.47 per cent of the primary sections, the enrolment is 'up to 30'. According to the recommendations of the Education Commission, the optimum enrolment should be from 160 to 200. If 161 is fixed as the limit to suit the class-intervals in our tables, then 82.91 per cent of the primary sections in the country have an enrolment of less than 161 (Table 19).

49. In rural areas, 40.72 per cent of the primary sections are one-teacher sections, 28.49 per cent are two-teacher sections and 14.72 per cent have three teachers each.

STATEMENT 8

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Area	Percentage of primary section with					Total
	One (including zero) teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers	Four teachers	Five and more than 5 teachers	
Rural	40.84	28.49	14.72	7.39	8.56	100.00
Urban	8.41	11.22	12.43	12.57	55.37	100.00
All areas	37.66	26.80	14.50	7.90	13.13	100.00

* In the tables 33 and 35, two zero-teacher primary sections have been shown in Delhi. These sections include only class V each and are part of PMS schools. The principals of these schools did not show teachers separately for their primary sections.

In only 15.95 per cent of the primary sections is the number of teachers four or more than four. In 13.54 per cent of the primary sections the enrolment is up to 30 only. Considered in the context of the recommendations of the Education Commission, only 12.84 per cent of the primary sections in rural areas have an enrolment of 161 and above (Table 20). There is a large

STATEMENT 9

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT

Area	Percentage of primary sections with enrolment up to							
	10	40	80	100	120	160	200 & above	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	0.62	25.74	58.84	68.93	76.95	87.16	100.00	
Urban	0.23	5.52	17.47	23.68	30.66	43.83	100.00	
Total	0.58	28.75	54.78	64.49	72.41	82.91	100.00	

number of primary sections with disproportionate allocation of teachers. In 318 primary sections with enrolment between 31 and 40, the number of teachers is three each and 757 primary sections with enrolment between 41 and 50 have three teachers each. In 22,358 one-teacher sections, the enrolment exceeds 60.

50. The Education Commission have suggested that in urban areas, schools of bigger size can be established. There can hardly be two opinions about this. The data of the Survey, however, reveal a different picture. In urban areas, 32.07 per cent of the primary sections have less than four teachers. This includes 3,737 one-teacher sections which constitute 8.37 per cent of the primary sections in urban areas. Considered from the point of view of enrolment, in 43.83 per cent of the primary sections the enrolment is less than 161. This is a very high percentage. The allocation of teachers in primary sections in urban areas is also disproportionate (Table 21).

51. In the urban areas, 58.95 per cent of the primary sections have a pupil-teacher ratio of between 31 and 50. The percentage of primary sections in urban areas having a pupil-teacher ratio below and above these limits are 26.27 per cent and 14.77 per cent respectively (Tables 22 and 23).

52. Some of the arguments given for disproportionate allocation of teachers in rural area are: first, the enrol-

ment is not forthcoming and secondly, teachers are not willing to go to villages. Further, when teachers are posted in rural areas, they proceed on leave or get themselves transferred and it takes time to make fresh appointments. Sometimes the same process is repeated in the case of fresh postings and the schools in rural areas thus remain without an adequate number of teachers. This, however, does not apply to urban areas where it should not be difficult to maintain an adequate pupil-teacher ratio.

53. The disproportionate allocation of teachers in urban areas calls for a close scrutiny of the Survey data in the blocks and the districts with a view to undertaking remedial measures. The registers of schools prepared under the present Survey will enable local officers to identify the schools with a disproportionate allocation of teachers.

Primary Sections according to Enrolment in every State and Union Territory

54. It is necessary to identify small schools because the organizational method and classroom practices in small schools have to be different from those of bigger schools. In the United States and other countries, special programmes of assistance to small schools have been in operation. Any programme of school improvement in India will have to concentrate to a considerable extent on methods of improving small schools. It is difficult to draw a line of demarcation between a small school and a big school. Taking sections with an enrolment of up to 100 to be small sections, 64.50 per cent of the sections would fall in to this category (Table 26). These percentages are very high for most of the States and Union Territories. In Jammu & Kashmir, 90.01 per cent of the primary sections have an enrolment of up to 100. The corresponding percentage figures for Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan are 88.07, 86.27, 82.21, 80.66, 79.01 and 75.61 respectively. Kerala, however, is an exception to the general picture obtaining elsewhere. In that State, only 4.33 per cent of the primary sections have an enrolment of up to 100.

55. In rural areas, 68.93 per cent of the primary sections have an enrolment of up to 100. The percentages are very high in most of the States. In Jammu & Kashmir, it is 94.41 per cent which is the highest among all the States. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura the percentages are also very high. In the case of Madras, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh the percentages are moderate

(Tables 27 to 29).

56. In urban areas, 23.68 per cent of the primary sections in the country have an enrolment of up to 100. These percentage figures are very high in the case of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa and Goa, Daman & Diu. In Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal and in other Union Territories they are of a moderate degree. In Andhra Pradesh 41 primary sections in urban areas have an enrolment of 'up to ten'. In Jammu & Kashmir there are 17 primary sections with an enrolment of 'up to ten'. In Bihar, 27.36 per cent of the primary sections, i.e. more than one fourth of the primary sections in urban areas, have an enrolment of up to 50. Similarly, in Orissa also 27.63 per cent of the primary sections in the urban areas have an enrolment of up to 50 only. It may be argued that the percentage figures in Bihar and Orissa are high on account of the system of branch schools in these States; but then the system of branch schools in urban areas can hardly be considered as appropriate or desirable. Data regarding enrolment in primary sections in urban areas call for a special study and a follow-up programme (Tables 30 to 32).

Primary Sections According to Teachers in every State and Union Territory

57. One-teacher sections constitute a very high percentage of the primary sections in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan. In Orissa and Bihar, 26.94 per cent and 24.42 per cent of the primary sections in urban areas are one-teacher sections respectively. In urban areas, it is safe to prescribe a minimum number of four or five teachers in every primary section depending upon the classes constituting the primary stage in a State or a Union Territory. In Bihar where the primary stage includes five classes, 76.52 per cent of the primary sections in urban areas do not have the minimum of five teachers each. In Orissa, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, the percentages of primary sections in urban areas with less than the minimum teachers required are very high (Table 38).

Incomplete Primary Sections

58. Another dimension of 'size' of schools is the number of classes. Does every primary section in India have, by and large, all the classes constituting the

STATEMENT 10

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES

Area	Category	Sections having					Total
		Class I only	Classes I and II only	Classes I to III only	Classes I to IV†	Classes I to V	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	A*	844 (1.50%)	1,997 (3.55%)	4,150 (7.38%)	49,280 (87.58%)	—	56,271 (100.00%)
	B**	5,850 (1.65%)	12,240 (3.45%)	61,728 (17.40%)	70,111 (19.76%)	2,04,847 (57.74%)	3,54,776 (100.00%)
Urban	A*	45 (0.69%)	301 (4.64%)	236 (3.64%)	5,899 (91.02%)	—	6,481 (100.00%)
	B**	322 (0.84%)	646 (1.69%)	2,582 (6.77%)	8,980 (23.54%)	25,623 (67.16%)	38,153 (100.00%)
Total	A*	889 (1.42%)	2,298 (3.66%)	4,386 (6.99%)	55,179 (87.93%)	—	62,752 (100.00%)
	B**	6,172 (1.57%)	12,886 (3.28%)	64,310 (16.37%)	79,091 (20.13%)	2,30,470 (58.65%)	3,92,929 (100.00%)

* States and Union Territories where primary stage comprises four classes.

** States and Union Territories where primary stage comprises five classes.

† In case of areas where primary stage comprises five classes, the column heading may be read as 'Classes I to IV only'.

primary stage? Primary sections having classes below the final year of the primary stage are said to be incomplete primary sections. The primary sections may be incomplete for three reasons. First, some primary sections were started very recently (one or two years back) and are still in the process of growth, i.e. the enrolment has not yet reached the final class in the schools. Secondly, there is stagnation or inefficiency and in spite of their life of four or five years or more, the initial cohort has not reached the final year. Thirdly, some primary sections are maintained as branch schools.

59. It has been found that 7,061 primary sections constituting 1.55 per cent of the primary sections in the country have class I only; 15,184 primary sections, i.e. 3.33 per cent of the total have classes I and II only, and 68,696 primary sections constituting 15.08 per cent of the total have classes I to III only. Thus 19.96 per cent of the primary sections in the country end with class III only. The percentages of primary sections having classes I only, I and II only and I to III only in rural areas are 1.63, 3.46 and 16.03 respectively while the corresponding figures for urban areas are 0.82, 2.12 and 6.31 respectively (Tables 39 to 44).

60. It has been estimated that 1,08,840 primary sections, constituting 23.89 per cent of the total number of primary sections in the country, are incomplete primary sections (Table 48). The percentages of the incomplete primary sections in rural and urban areas are 25.26 and 11.27 respectively. Some deviation has been made in calculating incomplete primary sections in the States of West Bengal and Maharashtra. In some areas of Maharashtra, the primary stage comprises classes I to V only while in other areas of the State, the primary stage comprises classes I to IV. In the State tables giving the distribution of primary sections according to classes, the data have been combined for all the areas and, therefore, it is not possible to calculate separately incomplete primary sections for the areas where the primary stage is up to class IV or class V. Therefore, in the case of Maharashtra, schools up to class III only have been treated as incomplete primary sections. In West Bengal, the primary schools are, by and large, up to class IV only. But in the present Survey, the State Government has treated classes I to V as the primary stage. A very large number (about 80 per cent) of the primary schools, which are up to class IV, therefore, appear as incomplete primary sections. But if for the purpose of calculating incomplete primary sections, class IV were considered the terminal stage, only 2.06 per cent of the primary sections would be incomplete primary sections. Therefore, in West Bengal also, primary sections up to class III are treated

as incomplete sections. There are also a number of schools in West Bengal which start from Class V and go up to the final year of the middle or the secondary stage. In the State tables, class V of these schools is shown as a separate category. But in Tables 42 to 44; separate columns have not been provided for information in respect of primary sections having class V only. These sections have, therefore, been included in the columns pertaining to 'Sections having classes I to V only'. The total number of such sections is 3,441 in rural areas and 1,346 in urban areas.

61. There is a great variation in the number and percentage of incomplete primary sections among the various States and Union Territories. Bihar has the largest percentage of incomplete primary sections, where 67.29 per cent of the primary sections are incomplete. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas separately are 68.72 per cent and 45.65 per cent respectively. This is because in Bihar it is common to have branch schools up to Class III only and there is a large number of such schools.

62. In Orissa, 64.46 per cent of the primary sections are incomplete. The corresponding percentages for rural and urban areas are 65.21 and 46.32 respectively. The other areas where the percentages of incomplete primary sections are above the all-India average are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Pondicherry, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Multiple Class Teaching

63. Multiple class teaching implies an arrangement according to which a teacher has to handle simultaneously students of more than one class. In single-teacher schools, multiple class teaching are necessary only when the number of classes is more than one. Besides single-teacher schools, however, there are also a large number of primary sections where multiple class teaching arrangements are necessary. For example, in primary sections with classes up to V and two or three teachers only, multiple class teaching arrangements are necessary. No study has previously been made of the schools where multiple class teaching is necessary. The importance of this arrangement has been recognized and this item has, therefore, been studied in the present Survey. Multiple class teaching becomes necessary in 3,68,454 primary sections, constituting 80.86 per cent of the total number of primary sections (Tables 51 and 52). The corresponding percentage figures for rural and urban areas separately are 85.97 and 33.80 respectively. In Assam, the percentage of primary sections needing multiple class teaching is 95.95, the highest among

the States. In the rural areas in Assam, as many as 97.15 per cent of the primary sections need multiple class teaching. In Bihar, multiple class teaching is necessary in 92.25 per cent of the primary sections and the corresponding percentage figures for Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are 91.27, 88.67 and 91.73 respectively. In fact, the percentages are very high in all States except Kerala where the corresponding percentage is only 7.19. Kerala is an exception to this large-scale need for multiple class teaching arrangements in the States. Among the Union Territories, the percentages are very high in all cases except Delhi and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands. These areas do not follow the general trend because of their peculiar characteristics and on account of their small size they do not affect the all-India trend.

64. The above data give information about the primary sections where multiple class teaching arrangements are necessary, or in other words, about sections where at least one teacher is handling more than one class simultaneously. This, however, does not indicate that the teachers who handle more than one class follow the methods of multiple class teaching in the true sense. It is possible that the teachers, by and large, are handling multiple classes without following the principles of multiple class teaching. The above figures make it clear that there is an urgent need for treating multiple class teaching as an important item in the curricula for teacher training at the primary stage. According to the studies of curricula of teacher training institutions made by Ministry of Education¹ in 1960 and the National Institute of Basic Education² in 1962, multiple class teaching has hardly been given any importance in the training programme.

ENROLMENT AT PRIMARY STAGE

65. Enrolment at primary stage in the States and the Union Territories can be examined in two ways. One way is to compare the enrolment in the 'primary sections' in the different areas. This, however, has one limitation. In some areas, the primary stage comprises four classes only while in others it comprises five classes. Other things being equal, the enrolment at primary stage in an area with a five-year primary course will be more than that in an area with a four-year primary

1. *The Education of Primary Teachers in India*. Report of the First National Seminar. New Delhi, Ministry of Education, Government of India, 1960 (This includes "A Study of the Syllabi of Teacher Training Schools in India, by Dr. E.A. Pires).

2. *Report of the Southern Regional Seminar on Single-Teacher Schools*. National Institute of Basic Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, 1962.

course. The other way is to consider the enrolment for the first five years of the school in every State and Union Territory, irrespective of the classes constituting the primary stage in a particular area. This also has a limitation, though of a different kind. In areas where the primary stage comprises four classes, and class V is part of middle school, the opportunities for enrolment in class V are more limited than in areas where class V is part of the primary stage, because in the former case the middle sections are fewer than primary sections. In the areas where class V is a part of the middle stage, the enrolment in class V is affected by the longer distance the children are required to walk to attend class V.

Enrolment in Primary Sections

66. There are 4,72,40,599 children studying in primary sections, including 3,01,40,482 boys and 1,71,00,117 girls. The girls constitute 36.20 per cent of the enrolment at primary stage (Tables 13 and 53).

67. The enrolment in primary sections in rural areas is 78.61 per cent of the total enrolment. Of the enrolment in primary sections in rural areas, 65.74 per cent are boys and 34.26 per cent girls. The enrolment of girls in rural areas is much lower than that of boys. There are, however, great variations in these proportions for various States and Union Territories. In Kerala, the enrolment of boys and girls in rural areas constitute 52.89 per cent and 47.11 per cent respectively of the total enrolment at primary stage. In Bihar, girls constitute 22.81 per cent of the enrolment and in Jammu & Kashmir the corresponding percentage is 22.06. In Rajasthan the figure is the lowest among all the States and Union Territories, where girls constitute only 17.91 per cent of the enrolment in primary sections in rural areas (Table 53).

STATEMENT 11

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF ENROLMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS

Area	Percentage enrolment of		Total
	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4
Rural	65.74	34.26	100.00
Urban	56.70	43.30	100.00
All areas	63.80	36.20	100.00

68. In urban areas, girls constitute 43.30 per cent of the enrolment in primary sections. The disparity in the

percentage figures for girls in urban areas is less marked in the various States and Union Territories. In Kerala, girls constitute 47.35 per cent of the enrolment. The percentage figures in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Pondicherry and Tripura are above 40. In Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh the figures vary between 37 and 40.

Enrolment in Classes I to V

69. The enrolment in classes I to V constitutes 74.36 per cent of the estimated population in the age group 6+ to 10+. It is necessary to clarify this statement. As is generally misunderstood, this statement does not imply that 74.36 per cent of the children of the age group 6+ to 10+ are attending school. What this statement implies is that the enrolment in classes I to V is 74.36 per cent of the estimated population in the age group 6+ to 10+. The enrolment also includes children from age groups below and above this range. The percentage of children of the age group 6+ to 10+ actually attending classes I to V at the time of the Survey is not known because the data regarding age of the children attending schools were not collected. These percentages vary from 46.99 in the case of Bihar to 116.57 in the case of Kerala. This range of variation is very wide and needs careful examination. The IPEF for Bihar is 97.13 and the corresponding figure for Kerala is 92.57. In Bihar the percentage of population having primary sections available within a convenient walking distance is higher than in Kerala. The lowest percentage of enrolment in Bihar indicates that in spite of the fact that schools are available on a larger scale (more or less on a universal basis) the enrolment has been lagging behind seriously. In an area where almost all children of the age 6+ to 10+ (or a very large percentage of them) are enrolled, and where children of below 6+ and above 10+ are also enrolled in fairly large numbers in these classes, it is possible for the enrolment percentage to exceed 100. For example, in Kerala the enrolment in classes I to V is 116.57 per cent of the population in the age group 6+ to 10+ (Table 54).

70. The percentage figures are very low also in the case of Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Tripura, being 51.46, 56.10, 56.35, 66.43 and 63.57 respectively. Compounding for the enrolment of children of ages below 6 and above 10, the actual percentages of children of the age group 6+ to 10+ attending schools are expected to be still lower. By this process of reasoning it can be said that less than 50 per cent of children of

the age group 6+ to 10+ have been enrolled in the States of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Although the indices of primary education facilities for these areas are relatively low (except in the case of Bihar), they are nevertheless not so low as to be a significant cause of low enrolment in these areas. In all these States, between 85 to 94 per cent of the population in the rural areas are served by primary sections.

71. The enrolment of boys in classes I to V is 93.39 per cent of the estimated boys population in the age group 6+ to 10+. The range of the variation of the percentage figures among the States is 50.98, it being 70.55 in Bihar and 121.53 in Kerala. In Goa, Daman & Diu, the percentage figure, however, is 139.86. The percentages are below the all-India average in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Tripura.

Enrolment of Girls

72. The enrolment of girls in classes I to V is 54.70 per cent of their estimated population in the age group 6+ to 10+. This figure is very low and should be a matter of great concern. Compounding for the enrolment of girls of the age of below 6 and above 10, the percentage of girls in the age group 6+ to 10+ attending classes I to V is expected to be below 50. Thus, we are still far behind the target of universal enrolment of girls even for the age group 6+ to 10+.

73. The range of variation among the percentage figures for the States is 88.32. In Bihar, it is 23.09 which is the lowest and in Kerala it is 111.41 which is the highest among the States. In Bihar, after compounding the enrolment of girls of the ages of below 6 and above 10, the percentage of girls in the age group 6+ to 10+ cannot be expected to exceed 20. In this State, therefore, hardly one girl out of every five in the age group 6+ to 10+ is enrolled. The percentage figures are below the all-India average in the case of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura.

74. In Himachal Pradesh, the percentage figure for boys is about 103 but in the case of girls it is as low as 48. Though the enrolment of boys appears to be fairly satisfactory, in the case of girls it has lagged behind very much. In Gujarat where the IPEF is the highest among all the States, the percentage figure for the enrolment of girls is only 61.85 which is low compared to many other States.

Enrolment per 10,000 population (Enrolment Indices)

75. Having compared the enrolment data as percentage of the child population we shall now examine it by adopting a uniform base of 10,000 population. This may be called the enrolment index for classes I to V. The enrolment index for the country as a whole is 989. The range of variation in the indices for the various States is 853. In Bihar it is 658 which is the lowest and in Kerala it is 1,511 which is the highest. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura also the indices are below the all-India index (Table 57).

76. The enrolment indices for boys and girls separately in the country as a whole are 631 and 358 respectively. In the case of boys, the range of variation among the States is 305, it being 498 in Bihar which is the lowest and 803 in Kerala which is the highest. In the case of girls, the range of variation is 549, it being 159 in Rajasthan which is the lowest and 708 in Kerala which is the highest.

77. The differences in the enrolment indices of boys and girls are less marked in Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Pondicherry. In Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh they are more clearly marked. Among the Union Territories, the differences are wide in the case of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Himachal Pradesh.

Distribution of enrolment in classes I to V

78. Of the total enrolment in classes I to V, 37.77 per cent are in class I. The corresponding percentages for classes II, III, IV and V are 20.89, 16.80, 13.67, and 10.87 respectively. There is a severe drop in enrolment after class I. Thereafter the percentages decrease gradually. The fall in the enrolment percentage after class I is severe, both in the case of boys and girls. In the case of girls, however, the drop in percentage is more than that in the case of boys (Table 58).

Percentage distribution of enrolment in classes I to V in Rural areas

79. In the rural areas, of the total enrolment, the percentages of enrolment in class I, II, III, IV and V each are 40.36, 20.94, 16.25, 12.77, and 9.68 respectively. The percentage of enrolment of boys in rural areas in class I is the highest in Assam among all the States where 44.80 per cent boys are in class I alone. The percentage figures are equally high in the case of West Bengal, Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, being 43.59, 43.74, 42.33, 40.94 and 40.37 respectively. These figures indicate that there is a great concentration

STATEMENT 12**CLASS WISE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I TO V**

<i>Area</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>Class V</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	Boys	37.75	20.80	16.81	13.74	10.89	100.00
	Girls	45.37	21.21	15.17	10.90	7.34	100.00
	Boys and girls	40.36	20.94	16.25	12.77	9.68	100.00
Urban	Boys	27.84	20.32	18.72	17.22	15.90	100.00
	Girls	29.42	21.18	18.81	16.50	14.08	100.00
	Boys and girls	28.53	20.69	18.75	16.91	15.11	100.00
Total	Boys	35.82	20.71	17.18	14.42	11.87	100.00
	Girls	41.20	21.21	16.12	12.36	9.10	100.00
	Boys and girls	37.77	20.89	16.80	13.67	10.87	100.00

of enrolment in class I in these States, and that the progress of enrolment is not satisfactory. In Kerala, Madras and Punjab, however, 25.55 per cent, 27.84 per cent and 27.42 per cent of the boys in primary sections in rural areas respectively are in class I.

80. The percentage of boys in class V is the lowest in West Bengal where 8.66 per cent of the boys are in class V. The figures are also low in the case of Rajasthan, Orissa, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Andhra Pradesh.

81. As regards the enrolment of girls in rural areas, of the total number of girls in classes I to V the percentage of enrolment in classes I, II, III, IV, and V is 45.37, 21.21, 15.17, 10.90 and 7.34 respectively. For every six girls enrolled in class I there is only one girl in class V.

82. The variation in the percentage of enrolment in different classes can partly be accounted for by the gradual increase in the efforts to improve the enrolment of girls. It is true that the development programmes envisage schemes for improvement in the enrolment of girls every year. But the extent of variation in percentages cannot be explained by this alone. The percentage of enrolment in class I is more than twice of that in class II. It cannot be assumed that the efforts and the facilities for the education of girls at the primary stage have been more than doubled over the past two years. It is, therefore, necessary to study the heavy concentration of girls in class I in rural areas.

83. The concentration of girls in class I in rural areas

is the highest in Uttar Pradesh where 62.31 per cent of the enrolment in classes I to V is in class I. For every 15 girls in class I in rural areas in Uttar Pradesh, there is one girl in class V. The concentration is equally high in Rajasthan where 59.50 per cent of the girls are in class I. The percentage figures of the enrolment of girls in class I are also relatively high in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal. Only in rural areas in Kerala, Madras and Punjab is the concentration of girls in class I low. Among the Union Territories, the percentages are very high in the case of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Manipur and Tripura.

Distribution of enrolment in classes I to V in Urban areas

84. Of the enrolment of boys in classes I to V, the percentages of enrolment in classes I, II, III, IV and V each are 27.84, 20.32, 18.72, 17.22 and 15.90 respectively. The fall in enrolment from class to class is not as steep as in the case of rural areas. However, there are variations among the States. There are a few areas where the concentration of enrolment in class I in the urban areas is fairly high. It is comparatively higher in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. It is lowest in Kerala. In fact, the fall in percentages in Kerala from class to class is very slight. Against 23.25 per cent of the enrolment in class I, 22.20 per cent are in class II. This shows that the progress of enrolment from class I to class II is very smooth and that the incidence of wastage and stagnation at this stage in this State is extremely low.

85. The percentage of enrolment of girls in classes I, II, III, IV and V each in urban areas is 29.42, 21.18, 18.81, 16.50 and 14.08 respectively. The ratio of enrolment in classes I and V, is approximately 2:1. This is far more satisfactory than the corresponding ratio of 6:1 which obtains in the rural areas. The concentration of enrolment in class I in the urban areas is relatively less. There are, however, variations among the various States. The percentage of girls enrolled in class I tends to be relatively higher in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. As in the case of boys, the percentage figure is the lowest in the case of Kerala which indicates virtual absence of concentration of girls in class I in this State. In this State, compared to 24.35 per cent girls in class I there are 22.69 per cent girls in class II.

Enrolment according to Management

86. Of the total enrolment in classes I to V, 18.52 per cent are in government schools, 62.46 per cent in local body schools, 17.52 per cent in private aided schools and 1.50 per cent in private unaided schools. The percentage of enrolment in local body schools tends to be higher in the case of rural areas than in urban areas.

87. Between themselves the government and the local-body schools account for 80.98 per cent and the private institutions for 19.02 per cent of the enrolment. The government and the local bodies play a predominant role in the field of primary education.

STATEMENT 13

ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I TO V ACCORDING TO MANagements

<i>Management</i>	<i>Rural area</i>	<i>Urban area</i>	<i>All areas</i>
Government	69,65,723 (18.26%)	20,77,605 (19.45%)	90,43,328 (18.52%)
Local body	2,54,79,474 (66.79%)	50,24,727 (47.03%)	3,05,04,201 (62.46%)
Private aided	55,07,533 (14.44%)	30,47,935 (28.53%)	85,55,468 (17.52%)
Private unaided	1,98,645 (0.52%)	5,32,946 (4.99%)	7,31,591 (1.50%)
All managements	3,81,51,375 (100.00%)	1,06,83,213 (100.00%)	4,88,34,588 (100.00%)

Enrolment from School-less Habitations

88. The limitations of these data have been stated in Appendix I. In rural primary sections, 21.75 per cent of the enrolment comes from outside habitations, that is, habitations other than where the schools are located. Of these, 12.73 per cent come from habitations within 0.5 mile of the respective schools and 5.75 per cent from habitations at distances between 0.6 mile and one mile. The corresponding percentages of enrolment from habitations at distances of 1.1 to 1.5 miles, 1.6 to 2 miles and more than two miles are 1.43, 1.46 and 0.38 respectively. The percentages fall considerably after the one-mile limit. The percentage of enrolment from habitations having schools at more than one mile cannot be expected to be large because about 95 per cent of the rural population in the country have primary sections within a walking distance of one mile.

Education at Middle Stage

1. Article 45 of the Constitution contains the directive that education for children up to 14 years, that is, up to middle stage has to be provided on a universal, free and compulsory basis. The middle stage in India comprises two to four years of schooling after the first four or five years of the primary stage according to the pattern of classes in different States and Union Territories. The progress of middle education in India has not been satisfactory and we are still far away from the target laid down in the Constitution. At the commencement of the Five Year Plans, the enrolment at the middle stage constituted only 12.7 per cent of the children in the corresponding age groups. The percentage figures for boys and girls separately were 20.7 and 4.5 respectively. By the end of the First Five Year Plan, the overall percentage was raised to 16.5 and the corresponding percentages for boys and girls separately were 25.5 and 6.9 respectively. In 1960-61, that is, at the commencement of the Third Five Year Plan, the enrolment at the middle stage constituted only 22.8 per cent of the population in the age group 11+ to 13+. The target for the Third Five Year Plan was 28.6 per cent (39.9 per cent for boys and 16.5 per cent for girls).

2. As at primary stage, an attempt has been made in the present Survey to collect data relating to

- (i) provision of schooling facilities to indicate the extent to which the facilities at the middle stage have been made universal;
- (ii) enrolment at middle stage; and
- (iii) size of middle sections.

SCHOOLING FACILITIES AT MIDDLE STAGE

3. The implications of the universal provision of schooling facilities at middle stage have to be different from those at the primary stage, though in both cases the aim is to provide schools for all. First, easy accessibility of schools has to be viewed differently at the two stages, and secondly, the provision of schooling facilities at middle stage in a given area is determined

by the availability of schooling facilities at the primary stage. Therefore, any shortfall in universal schooling facilities at the middle stage is partly attributable to the failure at the primary stage.

4. The First Survey envisaged a separate middle school for a habitation with a population of '1,500 or above'. Habitations with a population of less than 1,500 were tagged to existing or proposed schools up to a walking distance of three miles (with some exceptions) or else they were grouped in such a manner that the total population of these habitations within an approximate distance of three miles around the proposed school was at least 1,500.

5. Regarding the distance limit, the Report of the First Survey states:

... it is true that 3 miles is a pretty long distance, but looking at the total population of the different habitations and the manner in which rural habitations are scattered as also the economic conditions of the country under which it would be impracticable to have in the near future middle schools in each one of the habitations, this distance limit was considered inevitable. If, however, at a future date any other distance limit is decided upon, the data collected in this survey is so tabulated that it could be easily recast to know what the changes would be as the mutual distances between habitations as also their population and the school areas for the primary school within one mile radius are available both in the school area register and on the maps. In Kerala the distance limit of two miles was taken.

6. As regards the population limit the following reasons were given for fixing the criterion of 1,500:

The population limit laid down for a middle school was 1,500 because at the rate of about 7½%, about 110 pupils, according to the 1951 Census, would be available and so an adequate number of children for one class in each standard would be possible. If the population of the adjoining habitations could make up a total population of 1,500, then also a middle school could be proposed. This, however, does not mean that for every 1,500 population one middle school was to be proposed. What was envisaged was if the population of the habitation itself was 1,500 then on the strength of its population it could have middle school and that was to be recommended. In the case of others, however, it was the distance limit of three miles from an existing or proposed school that was to have precedence over the total population of 1,500 and a middle school was to be proposed at the central place provided the total population of the habitations within three miles from that central place was at least 1,500. The distance limit would be, of course, slightly

extended or the population limit slightly reduced in special circumstances.

7. The Education Commission in their report have made the following suggestions regarding the criteria:

At this stage, accessibility is the overriding consideration and small schools, in spite of their heavier cost and lower efficiency, must be accepted. . . . The optimum size of school is . . . for a higher primary school, a school of 7 or 8 classes, a teacher for each class (excluding the headmaster) and an enrolment of 300-400. Wherever possible, schools of this size (or even bigger ones) should be established. This can be done in all urban areas and in villages of 1,500 persons or more. Since, however, small villages predominate, small schools will have to be established, in spite of their comparatively greater cost and lower efficiency. The general rule should be to establish . . . a higher primary school, within three miles. Villages with a population of . . . 700 or more should have a higher primary school.

8. The criteria for the location of schools in future will be laid down by the State Governments. Nevertheless, it is necessary to have some uniform basis, at least for the purposes of inter-State comparisons and for a comparison of the findings of the present Survey and the First Survey. It may, therefore, be assumed for the present that habitations without middle sections within the convenient walking distance of three miles are not served by middle sections, irrespective of the population of each. This assumption is made without any implications whatsoever for the criteria for planning the school areas that might be adopted by the State Governments in future according to the conditions obtaining in individual cases.

9. At present 2.31 per cent of the habitations are in population slabs of 2,000 and above. More than 76 per cent of the habitations have populations of less than 500 each. The problem of providing schooling facilities in rural areas at the middle stage, therefore, is a problem of providing schools for small habitations. The grouping of habitations for the middle school stage on a very large scale is inevitable.

Findings of the First Survey

10. According to the data of the First Survey, in 1957, only 26,267 habitations constituting 3.13 per cent of the total habitations were served by middle sections in them and 3,96,542 habitations constituting 47.21 per cent of the total number of habitations were served by middle sections in neighbouring habitations. According to the proposals of the First Survey, 7,48,098 habitations constituting 89.05 per cent of the total habitations were to be served by existing and proposed schools, including 47,992 habitations served by schools in them and 7,00,106 habitations served by schools in the neighbourhood. It was felt that 10.94 per cent of the habitations would remain without middle schooling facilities even after the proposals of the First Survey were implemented.

Findings of the Second Survey

11. According to the data of the Second All-India Educational Survey, 69,424 habitations out of 9,82,251,

STATEMENT 14

DISTRIBUTION OF HABITATIONS AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO MIDDLE SCHOOLING FACILITIES
AVAILABLE AT VARYING DISTANCES IN RURAL AREAS

Distance	Habitations having middle sections at varying distances		Population having middle sections at varying distances	
	Number	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Within the habitation	69,424	7.07	10,09,46,122	25.45
0.1 to 1.0 mile	2,32,015	23.62	8,24,88,062	20.80
1.1 to 2.0 miles	2,43,699	24.81	8,72,07,330	21.99
2.1 to 3.0 miles	1,67,756	17.08	5,55,74,073	14.01
Within the habitation or up to 3.0 miles	7,12,894	72.58	32,62,15,587	82.25
3.1 to 4.0 miles	90,527	9.22	2,69,49,788	6.80
4.1 to 5.0 miles	51,518	5.24	1,41,83,848	3.58
More than 5 miles	1,27,312	12.96	2,92,30,900	7.37
Total	9,82,251	100.00	39,65,80,123	100.00

i.e. 7.07 per cent are served by middle sections in them (Table 63), and 7,12,894 habitations, i.e. 72.58 per cent are served by middle sections either in them or within a walking distance of three miles. Not taking into consideration the figures for West Bengal, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry, Dadra & Nagar Haveli where the First Survey was not conducted, the excess in the target of habitations with middle sections in them fixed under the First Survey is of the order of 17,838 habitations. Assuming that the additional habitations have one middle section each, the number of middle sections established in excess of the target of the First Survey in the areas common between the two Surveys is of the order of 17,838. This excess cannot be altogether without reasons. First, the proposals of the First Survey were based on the data of the 1951 Census. With the tremendous increase in population during the past 15 years, the number of habitations or groups of habitations which had populations of 'below 1,500' and were not considered for middle sections at that time, have in the meantime exceeded that limit. Though the exact increase in the number of habitations with a population of '1,500 or above' cannot be given, an idea of the increase in the number of habitations with relatively large populations can, however, be given by the increase in the number of habitations with a population of '1,000 or above'. According to the First Survey, the number of habitations

with a population of '1,000 or above' was 53,502. The corresponding figure at present in the areas covered by the First Survey is 79,697, the increase being of the order of 26,195 habitations. It is also possible that in some cases schools could not be opened according to the proposals of the First Survey because the output of the primary sections in the respective catchment areas was too poor to justify the establishment of a middle section. To that extent, there have been genuine difficulties in the middle sections not having been established strictly in accordance with the proposals of the First Survey. Considering the present position in terms of population, however, 82.25 per cent of the population are served by middle sections, including 25.45 per cent having middle sections in their own habitations.

12. In the population slab '5,000 and above', 1,798 habitations out of 2,000, i.e. 89.90 per cent have middle sections in them, 98.45 per cent have middle sections in them or within a walking distance of three miles. Of the population in this slab 98.56 per cent are served by middle sections including 90.70 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. In this slab, therefore, the population are largely served by middle sections in their own habitations. However, 31 habitations are not served and they will need examination in the course of planning in future.

13. The habitations in the population slab '2,000-

STATEMENT 15

HABITATIONS AND POPULATION IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS SERVED BY MIDDLE SECTIONS IN THEM OR WITHIN A WALKING DISTANCE OF THREE MILES IN RURAL AREAS

Sl. No.	Item of Information	Population Slab					Total
		5000 and above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Number of Habitations	2,000	20,738	63,987	1,45,001	7,50,525	9,82,251
2.	Habitations served by middle sections in them	1,798	13,564	22,733	18,418	12,911	69,424
3.	Item 2 as % of item 1	89.90	65.41	35.53	12.70	1.72	7.07
4.	Habitations served by middle sections in them or within a walking distance of three miles	1,969	19,523	55,769	1,17,631	5,18,002	7,12,894
5.	Item 4 as % of item 1	98.45	94.14	87.16	81.12	69.02	72.58
6.	Percentage of population served by middle sections in their own habitations or within a walking distance of three miles	98.56	94.57	87.62	81.53	72.74	82.25

4,999' constitute 2.11 per cent of the total number of rural habitations and they account for 14.6 per cent of the rural population. In this slab 94.14 per cent of the habitations are served at present including 65.41 per cent having middle sections in them. In this slab 1,215 habitations are without middle schooling facilities. Considering the present position in terms of population, however, 94.57 per cent are served, including 67.66 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations.

14. The habitations in the population slab '1,000-1,999' have not been classified separately into 'below 1,500' and 'above 1,500'. In the slab '1,000-1,999', 87.16 per cent of the habitations are served by middle sections including 35.53 per cent that have middle sections in them. As regards population, 87.62 per cent are served at present, including 37.16 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. The population without middle schooling facilities in this slab constitute 15.14 per cent of the 'rural population without middle schooling facilities' and 2.69 per cent of the total rural population. This slab is, therefore, of considerable importance, as it includes a good proportion of the existing backlog and the establishment of middle sections would largely be feasible, at least in terms of the population.

15. The habitations in the population slab '500-999' present a very difficult problem. At present, 1,17,631

habitations out of 1,45,001, i.e. 81.12 per cent of the habitations in this slab are served, while 27,370 habitations in this slab are not served. The population in the habitations not served in this slab is 26.33 per cent of the rural population not served by middle sections and 4.67 per cent of the total rural population. Whereas according to the criteria adopted in the First Survey, middle sections could not be proposed in these cases, the Education Commission have recommended the establishment of middle sections in habitations with a population of '700 or above'. The feasibility of the establishment of middle sections in the habitations in this slab will have to be very carefully examined.

16. More than half of the population not served at present are in the slab 'below 500'. These habitations cannot be considered for middle sections in them except where they can be grouped together or tagged to the bigger habitations where middle sections can be proposed. In this slab, 69.02 per cent of the habitations accounting for 72.74 per cent of the population are served by middle sections at present.

17. Let us now analyze in detail the existing backlog. At present 2,69,357 habitations, i.e. 27.42 per cent are not served. Out of these habitations, 0.46 per cent are in the slabs '5,000 and above' and '2,000-4,999', 3.05 per cent are in the slab '1,000-1,999', 10.16 per cent are in the slab '500-999' and 86.33 per cent are in the slab

STATEMENT 16

HABITATIONS NOT SERVED BY MIDDLE SECTIONS EITHER IN THEM OR WITHIN A WALKING DISTANCE OF THREE MILES IN RURAL AREAS

Population slab	Number of habitations in the slab	Habitations in the slab not served by middle sections in them or within a walking distance of 3 miles	Col. 3 as % of habitations		
			In the slab	Not served by middle sections in them or within a walking distance of 3 miles	In the rural areas in the country
1	2	3	4	5	6
Above 5,000	2,000	31	1.55	0.01	0.003
2,000 — 4,999	20,738	1,215	5.86	0.45	0.12
1,000 — 1,999	63,987	8,218	12.84	3.05	0.84
500 — 999	1,45,001	27,370	18.88	10.16	2.79
Below 500	7,50,525	2,32,523	30.98	86.33	23.67
Total	9,82,251	2,69,357	27.42	100.00	27.42

STATEMENT 17

POPULATION NOT SERVED BY MIDDLE SECTIONS EITHER IN THEIR OWN HABITATIONS OR
WITHIN A WALKING DISTANCE OF THREE MILES

Population slab	Population of the habitations in the slab	Population of the habitations in the slab not served by middle sections in them or within a walking distance of 3 miles	Col. 3 as % of population		
			In the slab	Not served by middle sections in them or within a walking distance of 3 miles	In the rural areas in the country
1	2	3	4	5	6
Above 5,000	1,34,83,551	1,95,377	1.44	0.28	0.05
2,000 — 4,999	5,79,46,622	31,49,520	5.44	4.48	0.79
1,000 — 1,999	8,59,91,887	1,06,51,039	12.39	15.14	2.69
500 — 999	10,03,62,771	1,85,29,715	18.46	26.33	4.67
Below 500	13,87,95,292	3,78,38,885	27.26	53.78	9.54
Total	39,65,80,123	7,03,64,536	17.74	100.00	17.74

'below 500'. Most of the habitations not served at present are, therefore, in the slab 'below 500'. Though the habitations in the slabs '1,000 and above' are a small percentage of the habitations not served at present, they nevertheless account for 19.90 per cent of the population not served. With the establishment of middle sections in the habitations with populations of '1,000 or above', therefore, at least one fifth of the existing backlog of the population not served could be cleared. At present, 26.33 per cent and 53.78 per cent of the population not served are in the slabs '500-999' and 'below 500' respectively. There is considerable variation among the States regarding the population served by middle sections. Considering only the population having middle sections in their own habitations, the highest and the lowest percentages are in Gujarat (63.08) and Uttar Pradesh (10.23). Among the Union Territories, the highest and the lowest percentages are 99.75 and 7.42 in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and Himachal Pradesh respectively. As regards the population served by middle sections, the highest and the lowest percentages are 96.0 in Kerala and 55.17 in Rajasthan. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa the percentages of population served are below the all-India average. In Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh, however, the percentages are very near the all-India average. We shall now consider the position separately in every State and Union Territory (Table 64).

18. *Andhra Pradesh* In this State, 17.20 per cent of the habitations accounting for 56 per cent of the population are in slabs with populations of '1,000 or above'. A relatively large percentage of population in this State is in bigger habitations and to that extent the problem of providing middle schooling facilities should be easier. According to the data of the First All-India Educational Survey, 21,494 habitations, i.e. 42.38 per cent were served by middle sections on 31 March, 1957. The target under the First Survey was 42,195 habitations, i.e. 83.19 per cent. According to the present data, 31,184 habitations constituting 57.89 per cent of the total number of habitations are served by middle sections. In terms of population, however, 72.34 per cent of the population are served by middle sections, including 25.68 per cent of the population that have middle-sections in their own habitations.

19. *Assam* In this State, the percentage of population living in smaller habitations is relatively large. Only 7.32 per cent of the habitations accounting for 30.88 per cent of the rural population are in slabs of '1,000 and above'. Thus, 69.12 per cent of the population in the State are in habitations with a population of 'less than 1,000' each. According to the data of the First Survey, 15,662 habitations constituting 61.32 per cent of the total number of habitations, were served by middle sections on 31 March, 1957. The target under the First Survey was 19,654 habitations, i.e. 76.95 per cent. According to the present data, 20,884 habitations which

form 66.36 per cent of the rural habitations in the State are served by middle sections. Thus, the number of habitations served by middle sections at present is more than what was envisaged under the First Survey though the percentage is lower at present. This is obviously because of the increase in the number of habitations in the State which has risen from 25,542 to 31,471 during the intervening period. In terms of population, 78.26 per cent are served by middle sections, including 14.36 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. There are 307 habitations in the State, each with a population of '1,000 or above', which do not have middle sections even within a walking distance of three miles.

20. *Bihar* In this State 88.39 per cent of the habitations, accounting for 36.42 per cent of the rural population, are in population slabs of '1,000 and above'. On 31 March, 1957, 76,637 habitations constituting 69.78 per cent of the rural habitations were served by middle sections. The target under the First Survey was 1,08,311 habitations, i.e. 98.61 per cent of the total. The present data reveal that 96,490 habitations, constituting 82.84 per cent of the rural habitations are served by middle sections. There has been a shortfall in the fulfilment of the target proposed in the First Survey. In terms of population, however, the position is more satisfactory since 90.71 per cent of the population are served by middle sections, including 17.18 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. There are 371 habitations with a population of '1,000 or above' each which do not have middle sections even within a walking distance of three miles.

21. *Gujarat* About 21 per cent of the habitations, accounting for 56.45 per cent of the rural population in the State are in slabs of '1,000 and above'. The data of the First Survey are not available separately for Gujarat. In the erstwhile State of Bombay, 41.32 per cent of the habitations were served by middle sections and the target was 78.34 per cent of the total. The present Survey shows that 84.07 per cent of the habitations in Gujarat are served by middle sections. It appears that the target in terms of habitations served by middle sections in Gujarat has been exceeded. In terms of population, 91.90 per cent are served by middle sections, including 63.08 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. The latter figure is the highest among all the States. All habitations with a population of '5,000 or above' have middle sections in them. In the population slab '2,000-4,999', as much as 99.5 per cent of the population are served by middle sections, including 97.8 per cent of the population that have middle sections in their own habitations. The corresponding figures for the slab '1,000-1,999' are 95.7

per cent and 82.2 per cent respectively. Thus, only a very small proportion of population in the slabs '1,000 and above' is not served by middle sections in this State.

22. *Jammu & Kashmir* This is a State of smaller habitations and 21.6 per cent of the population are in slabs of '1,000 and above'. According to the data of the First Survey, only 2,397 habitations, constituting 22.12 per cent of the total, were served by middle sections on 31 March, 1957. The target under the First Survey was 4,910 habitations, forming 45.30 per cent of the total. According to the present data, 8,700 habitations, constituting 69.94 per cent of the total number of habitations, are served by middle sections. Thus, the number of habitations served by middle sections at present is far more than what was envisaged in the First Survey, it being 77.18 per cent more than the original target. In terms of population, 81.32 per cent are served by middle sections, including 24.03 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. These percentages compare favourably with those in many States. Considering the difficulties involved on account of the relatively small size of habitations and the very low density of population in the State, the achievement indicated by the present data is remarkable.

23. *Kerala* In this State 56.57 per cent of the habitations, accounting for 85.0 per cent of the population are in slabs of '1,000 and above'. A very large percentage of the population in this State are, therefore, in bigger habitations. In this State an exception was made in the First Survey with regard to the criterion of distance for middle school areas. On account of the conditions obtaining there, the distance limit had been reduced from the three miles to two miles. According to these criteria, 9,243 habitations, constituting 86.71 per cent of the total number of habitations, were served by middle sections on 31 March, 1957. The target under the First Survey was 10,400 habitations, i.e. 97.57 per cent of the total. According to the present data, 8,660 habitations are served by middle sections either in their own habitations or within a walking distance of two miles. These habitations constitute 85.54 per cent of the total number of rural habitations at present. In terms of population, however, 96 per cent of the population are served by middle sections either in their own habitations or within a walking distance of three miles. This includes 51.08 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. The former figure is the highest among all the States. Kerala, therefore, has the largest percentage of population served by middle sections among all the States. There are, however, 170 habitations with populations of '2,000-4,999' which do not have middle sections even within a walking distance of two miles.

A similar phenomenon was pointed out in the case of the primary stage discussed in Chapter VI wherein the reasons for big habitations remaining without schooling facilities in Kerala were mentioned.

24. *Madhya Pradesh* This State has a relatively larger number of smaller habitations. As much as 80.46 per cent of the habitations, accounting for 46.9 per cent of the population, have a population of 'below 500' each. According to the First All-India Educational Survey, 25,398 habitations, i.e. 30.91 per cent of the habitations were served by middle sections and it was visualized that as a result of the proposals of the First Survey their number would be raised to 60,767, i.e. 73.95 per cent. The present position is that 48,539 habitations, i.e. 53.12 per cent in the State are served by middle sections. The achievement has been below the target indicated in the First Survey. In terms of population, however, 65.38 per cent are served by middle sections, including 17.79 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. The number of habitations in population slabs of '1,000 and above' which are not served by middle sections is relatively small. There are, however, a large number of habitations in the lower population slabs which do not have middle sections within a convenient walking distance. Thus, the main problem in Madhya Pradesh would be planning schooling facilities for smaller habitations.

25. *Madras* Only 11.95 per cent of the habitations, accounting for 42.3 per cent of the population are in slabs of '1,000 and above'. According to the First Survey, 37,371 habitations, i.e. 72.03 per cent were served by middle sections. The target under the First Survey in terms of habitations was 48,149, i.e. 92.80 per cent of the total. According to the present position, 47,053 habitations, i.e. 90.47 per cent, are served by middle sections. In terms of population, however, 94.69 per cent are served by middle sections, including 31.35 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. Of the 99 habitations with a population of '5,000 or above' each, 88 have middle sections in them while the remaining 11 have middle sections within a walking distance of two miles. In the next population slab, i.e. '2,000-4,999', only 13 habitations out of 1,421 do not have middle sections even within a walking distance of three miles. Thus, in Madras the larger habitations are, by and large, served by middle sections.

26. *Maharashtra* This State also abounds in smaller habitations. Only 11.97 per cent of the habitations, accounting for 46.57 per cent of the population, are in slabs of '1,000 and above'. According to the First Survey, in the erstwhile Bombay State, 41.32 per cent of the habitations were served by middle sections in them

or near them. It was visualized in the report of the Survey that this percentage would be raised to 78.34. In Maharashtra, the present position is that 82.92 per cent habitations are served by middle sections. As in the case of Gujarat, the target set for the erstwhile Bombay State under the First Survey has been exceeded in the case of Maharashtra also. In terms of population, 91.22 per cent of the population are served by middle sections, including 50.33 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. These percentages are fairly high compared to those in other States. Out of 242 habitations with a population of '5,000 or above', 240 are served by middle sections in them while the remaining two are served by middle sections within a walking distance of two miles. In the next population slab of '2,000-4,999', 96.01 per cent of the population are served by middle sections in their own habitations. Only 7 out of 1,872 habitations in this slab are without middle sections even within a walking distance of three miles. Thus, in Maharashtra also the larger habitations are generally served by middle sections. It is only in the case of smaller habitations that the provision of middle school facilities has to be specially thought of.

27. *Mysore* Here, 13.15 per cent of the habitations, accounting for 46.7 per cent of the population, are in the population slabs '1,000 and above'. According to the First Survey, 28,539 habitations, i.e. 70.75 per cent were served by middle sections in 1957. It was envisaged that these figures would be raised to 38,883 and 90.24 per cent respectively. The present position is that 34,656 habitations, i.e. 86.41 per cent of the total are served by middle sections. The target set under the First Survey has not been fully attained. In terms of population, however, 91.05 per cent are served by middle sections. Of the 168 habitations with population of '5,000 or above', 166 habitations have middle sections in them while the remaining two have middle sections within a walking distance of one mile. In the next population slab of '2,000-4,999', only 15 out of 1,310 habitations are without middle sections even within a walking distance of three miles. There are, however, 260 habitations in the population slab '1,000-1,999' which do not have middle sections even within a walking distance of three miles.

28. *Orissa* This is another State with predominantly small habitations. Only 3.52 per cent of the habitations, accounting for 19.8 per cent of the population, are in slabs of '1,000 and above'. In the context of its conditions, the problem of universal middle schooling facilities in Orissa is relatively more difficult. According to the First Survey, 20,998 habitations, i.e. 40.81 per cent of the total were served by middle sections in 1957. It was

visualized in the Survey that these figures would be raised to 41,382 and 80.43 per cent respectively. The present position in the State is that 42,407 habitations, i.e. 62.03 per cent of the total are served by middle sections. Though the number of habitations served by middle sections has exceeded the target of the First Survey, the percentage is lower at present. This is partly because the number of rural habitations has increased from 51,448 to 68,369 during the intervening period. There are only 13 habitations with a population of '5,000 or above' each. Of these 13 habitations, 12 have middle sections in them while the remaining habitation does not have middle section even within a walking distance of three miles. The number of habitations in the slab '2,000-4,999' is also relatively small. Of 349 habitations in the slab, 30 do not have middle sections even within a walking distance of three miles. In Orissa, as in Madhya Pradesh, the main problem will be the proper grouping of habitations.

29. *Punjab* In the erstwhile Punjab State, 19.35 per cent of the habitations, accounting for 59.3 per cent of the population, are in the slabs '1,000 and above'. In 1957, 18,638 habitations, i.e. 66.86 per cent of the total were served by middle sections. It was visualized in the First Survey that these figures would be raised to 27,488 and 98.61 per cent respectively. According to the present data, 22,030 habitations, i.e. 76.91 per cent of the total are served by middle sections. Considering the target set in the First Survey, there has been a shortfall in achievement. In terms of population, 86.00 per cent are served by middle sections, including 28.78 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. Of 215 habitations with a population of '5,000 or above', 200 have middle sections in them, 13 have middle sections at distances varying between one and three miles and two habitations do not have middle sections even within a walking distance of four miles. The percentage of population in habitations in the slab '2,000-4,999', served by middle sections within them is also not very high. The corresponding percentage in the population slab '1,000-1,999' is as low as 18.41 per cent. There is a need to examine why the target visualized in the First Survey has not been realized to that extent. There is also a need to examine individual habitations which can be provided for by middle sections in them or nearby.

30. *Rajasthan* In Rajasthan, only 8.03 per cent of the habitations are with a population of '1,000 or above' and these habitations account for 37.8 per cent of the rural population in the State. Here, 25.9 per cent of the population are in the slab '500 to 999' while 36.3 per cent are in habitations with populations of 'below 500'. In 1957, only 14,330 habitations, i.e. 30.60 per cent of

the total were served by middle sections and it was visualized in the First Survey that these figures would be raised to 44,406 and 94.82 per cent respectively. The present position is that only 23,870 habitations, i.e. 47.24 per cent of the total in the State are served by middle sections. There has been a great shortfall in the achievement in the provision of middle sections in the State. Hardly 50 per cent of what was visualized in the First Survey has been achieved. In terms of population, only 55.17 per cent are served by middle sections, including 19.06 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. The former figure is the lowest among all the States. The bigger habitations are served by middle sections in a large measure. The problem is, therefore, mainly that of providing schooling facilities for the smaller habitations.

31. *Uttar Pradesh* Only 4.25 per cent of the habitations, accounting for 25.2 per cent of the rural population in the State are in slabs of '1,000 and above'. In 1957, 1,12,761 habitations, i.e. 47.87 per cent of the total, were served by middle sections. It was visualized in the First Survey that these figures would be raised to 2,25,155 and 95.59 per cent respectively. The present position is that 1,80,389 habitations i.e. 75.11 per cent of the total, are served by middle sections. In the case of Uttar Pradesh also there has been a shortfall in achievement in terms of the proposals of the First Survey. In terms of population, 79.29 per cent are served by middle sections. These include 10.23 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. Of 156 habitations with a population of '5,000 or above', 128 have middle sections in them, 25 have middle sections at varying distances up to three miles and three habitations are still not served by middle sections even within a walking distance of three miles. In the next population slab of '2,000-4,999', the position is, however, not very satisfactory. Only 49.61 per cent of the population in the slab are served by middle sections in them. In this slab, 171 habitations, i.e. 8 per cent of the total, do not have middle sections even within a walking distance of three miles. The corresponding percentage figure for the slab '1,000-1,999' is 16. The main bulk of the habitations not served by middle sections consists of smaller habitations.

32. *West Bengal* In this State, 10.10 per cent of the habitations, accounting for 38.9 per cent of the total population are in slabs of '1,000 and above'. The First Educational Survey was not organized in West Bengal and it is, therefore, not possible to compare the present achievement with the position obtaining in 1957. Nevertheless, 87.14 per cent of the population in the State at present are served by middle sections, including 13.68

per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. Though the latter figure does not compare favourably with the figure in other States the former figure compares very well with the corresponding figure in other States.

33. *Union Territories* The Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands have middle sections in all the habitations except in the case of one very small habitation. The habitation being an island, the question of considering it as having the middle section within a convenient walking distance does not arise. The population of the habitation is too small to justify a middle section in it. In Pondicherry, 97.90 per cent of the population are served by middle sections. The corresponding figure for Goa, Daman & Diu is 91.37. In Manipur also the percentage is fairly satisfactory. In this Union Territory, 84.46 per cent of the population are served by middle sections, including 31.4 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. In Tripura, however, the position is not equally satisfactory, the corresponding percentages being 71.09 and 12.75 respectively. In Himachal Pradesh, however, only 61.65 per cent of the population are served by middle sections, including 7.42 per cent that have middle sections in their own habitations. Considering the structure of habitations in Himachal Pradesh, the percentage of 61.65 might appear satisfactory but then it is doubtful whether in this area the distance limit can be fixed at three miles. On the one hand, the density of population is so low that it would be difficult to find, in many cases, an adequate population of 1,500, keeping three miles as the radius for grouping purposes. On the other hand, a walking distance of three miles in a hilly area is entirely different from the same distance in the plains. The local authorities are of the view that the distance limit in this area should be

two miles. If this is accepted, then in Himachal Pradesh only 42.73 per cent of the population are at present served by middle sections. The problem of the universal provision of middle schooling facilities in Himachal Pradesh is, therefore, mainly one of providing middle sections for very small habitations.

34. We have discussed in the preceding paragraphs the present position of the availability of middle schooling facilities in the various States and Union Territories. In the case of Kerala, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and Pondicherry, a large percentage of population are served by middle sections. In the other States and Union Territories the position, however, is not as good as in these areas. These States and Union Territories have their own problems and there is a need to evolve programmes which are suitable for the individual States and Union Territories in order that the universal provision of education up to the middle stage can be achieved in the not too distant future, and a basis is provided for the early attainment of universal enrolment at this stage.

MIDDLE SECTIONS

35. Middle sections may be independent units, i.e. M schools or they may be combined with primary and secondary sections or both, i.e. they may be parts of PM, MS or PMS schools.

36. There are 96,932 middle sections in the country. Of these, 15.87 per cent constitute M schools, 63.84 per cent are part of PM schools, 13.49 per cent are part of MS schools and only 6.80 per cent are part of PMS schools. A large percentage of middle sections are part of PM schools. The percentage is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

STATEMENT 18

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR BEING M SCHOOLS
OR PARTS OF PM, MS AND PMS SCHOOLS

<i>Item</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4
Total number of middle sections	76,103	20,829	96,932
M schools as % of the middle sections in the area	17.35	10.43	15.87
M sections of PM schools as % of middle sections in the area	68.61	46.42	63.84
M sections of MS schools as % of middle sections in the area	9.40	28.44	13.49
M sections of PMS schools as % of middle sections in the area	4.64	14.72	6.80
Total (percentage)	100.00	100.00	100.00

37. Of the total number of middle sections in the country, 78.51 per cent are in rural areas and 21.49 per cent are in urban areas. The corresponding percentages for primary sections in rural and urban areas are 90.21 and 9.79 respectively.

Middle Sections and Teachers per unit of Population

38. For the primary stage, the schools and teachers available have been calculated on the basis of per 10,000 of population. If 10,000 population is made the base for calculations for the middle and secondary stages, the figures have to be given up to two places of decimal. To avoid this situation, the population figure of one million has been adopted as the base (Table 71).

39. On an average, 196 middle sections are available per million of population. In other words, there is one middle section available for every 5,000 of population. While examining the data for the States separately it must be borne in mind that the average size of a middle section varies from State to State. In terms of teachers, however, 882 teachers are available per million of population in the country. On account of variations in the classes constituting the middle stage, the data of the States and Union Territories having different number of classes have to be examined separately. Bihar with a two-year middle stage has 389 teachers whereas Orissa with the same number of classes at the middle stage has 571 teachers per million of population. Among the States with a three-year middle stage, the number of teachers in Uttar Pradesh is 639 which is the lowest and in Kerala it is 2,058 which is the highest in the group.

Size of Middle Sections

40. The Education Commission have suggested that the enrolment of a middle section should be about 120 so that one teacher can be put in charge of each class economically. The size of sections would, of course,

depend on whether they are in rural or urban areas and also on the pattern of classes. The existence of small middle sections can be justified to the extent of their location in small habitations. But the existence of small sections in urban areas and their disproportionate size should be a matter of concern.

Average Enrolment in a Middle Section

41. On an average, a middle section has 112 pupils. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 84 and 212 respectively (Table 72). In Bihar and Orissa, the average enrolment in a middle section of two classes is 63 and 57 respectively. Among the States with a middle stage of three years' duration, the range of variation is from 51 in Jammu & Kashmir to 212 in Kerala. Other States with a low average are Gujarat (72) and Mysore (73). Among the Union Territories, Delhi with an average of 216 and Dadra & Nagar Haveli with 37 occupy the two extremes.

Average number of Teachers in a Middle Section

42. On an average, a middle section in the country has about 4 (4.5) teachers (Table 72). The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 4 (3.6) and 8 (7.6) respectively. In the rural areas the average varies from 2 to 8 and in the urban areas it varies from 4 to 13.

Middle Sections according to Teachers and Enrolment

43. The distribution of middle sections according to teachers and enrolment calls for some serious thinking. There are numerous instances of disproportionate allocation of teachers and also of small sections (Table 73). About 70 per cent of the middle sections have an enrolment of less than 121, the minimum optimum limit suggested by the Education Commission. About 17 per cent of the middle sections are either one-teacher sections or do not have a teacher in them.

STATEMENT 19

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS

<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4
One (including zero)	20.33	5.02	17.04
Two	18.48	5.79	15.76
Three	20.45	10.55	18.32
Four	15.14	12.44	14.56
Five and more than five	25.59	66.19	34.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

44. 876 middle sections are zero teacher sections*. In 614 sections the enrolment is up to 10 while in 204 sections it is between 11 and 20. It is possible that the middle sections with zero teacher are, by and large, primary sections which have been upgraded but where the enrolment at the middle stage is too low to justify separate teachers and the teachers of the primary sections look after the students of middle sections on a part-time basis.

of up to 30 but only 5.86 per cent of the middle sections in Orissa are in this category. Assuming that in the urban areas in these two States the minimum strength of pupils can be safely prescribed as 80, 47.40 per cent and 42.34 per cent sections respectively have an enrolment up to this limit (Tables 77 to 85).

48. Considering the group of States and Union Territories with a three-years middle stage it is observed that

STATEMENT 20

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT

Area	Percentage of middle sections with enrolment up to								
	10	30	40	60	80	100	120	160	200 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	5.97	25.79	35.16	51.49	63.65	72.01	78.42	86.66	100.00
Urban	0.98	5.97	9.28	15.92	22.91	30.60	37.53	49.58	100.00
Total	4.90	21.54	29.61	43.86	54.91	63.13	69.65	78.71	100.00

45. In rural areas, 25.79 per cent of the middle sections have an enrolment of up to 30 only (Table 74). In 51.49 per cent of the middle sections, the enrolment is up to 60. The middle sections in rural areas are, by and large, small sections. The contents and the *modus operandi* of the programme of school improvement at the middle stage in rural areas will be largely determined by the fact that a large percentage of the middle sections are of small size.

46. In urban areas, in 15.92 per cent of the middle sections the enrolment is up to 60. It has been discussed in the earlier chapters that there is hardly any justification for disproportionate allocation of teachers in the urban areas. In 28.13 per cent of the sections, the pupil-teacher ratio is up to 20 and in about 22 per cent sections it is more than 40 (Tables 75 and 93).

Middle Sections according to Enrolment in every State and Union Territory

47. We may consider at first the position in Bihar and Orissa where the middle stage consists of two classes. In rural areas, 30.83 per cent and 24.11 per cent of the middle sections respectively, in these States have an enrolment of up to 30 only. In urban areas in Bihar 16.11 per cent of the middle sections have an enrolment

in rural areas, 24.54 per cent of the middle sections have an enrolment of up to 30 only. The percentages in this category for Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat and Mysore are 58.74, 46.52 and 40.26 respectively. On the other hand, in Rajasthan only 5.64 per cent of the middle sections have an enrolment of up to 30. Assuming that in the States with a three-year middle stage the enrolment in middle sections should not be less than 61, 47.03 per cent of the middle sections in this group do not fulfil this condition. The percentages of middle sections not fulfilling this condition are very high in all the States except Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala where they are of a relatively moderate degree. Assuming that in the urban areas in this group the enrolment should not be less than 121, the percentage of the sections not fulfilling this condition is as high as 36. These percentages are very high in Jammu & Kashmir and Mysore whereas they are relatively low in Punjab and Kerala.

Middle Sections according to Teachers in every State and Union Territory

49. In the rural areas, 19.21 per cent of the sections are one-teacher sections and another 1.12 per cent are zero-teacher sections. The percentages of one-teacher

*These include 5 middle sections in Delhi, where the sections are part of PMS or MS schools and the principals of the schools did not specify the teachers separately for the middle sections but showed all the teachers for the secondary stage.

middle sections (including zero-teacher sections) are very high in Mysore (42.37), Gujarat (47.95), Jammu & Kashmir (32.57), Maharashtra (30.47), Kerala (18.89), Andhra Pradesh (14.82) and Bihar (11.13). Though the percentage of one-teacher sections in the urban areas is not high for the country as a whole, in a few cases it is appreciable and worth mentioning, especially in the case of Mysore (15.32), Gujarat (11.21), Kerala (8.43) and Maharashtra (6.42) (Tables 86 to 91).

Incomplete Middle Sections

50. Middle sections having classes below the final year of the middle stage in a State or Union Territory are said to be incomplete middle sections. Like primary sections, the middle sections may be incomplete for two reasons. First, some middle sections which were started one or two years earlier and are still in the process of growth, that is, the enrolment has not yet reached the final class in the school. Secondly, middle sections may be incomplete because of inefficiency and notwithstanding the fact that they have been in existence for more than two years, the enrolment may not have reached the final year. On the basis of the present data, it is not possible to estimate the number of middle sections which are incomplete for any of these reasons. It is left to a further study to determine the percentage of middle sections that were established more than two years earlier but have not yet reached the final year. In the present Survey, an attempt has been made to find out in every State and Union Territory the distribution of middle sections according to classes, the enrolment therein and the number of teachers in each. A specimen copy of a table used for this purpose is given in Appendix XIX. It is difficult to present an all-India table giving the distribution of middle sections according to classes and the number of teachers in each because the classes constituting the middle stage vary from State to State. However, four all-India tables (Tables 94 to 97) have been prepared showing the distribution of middle sections in every State according to the classes only, without reference to their distribution according to the number of teachers. It is necessary to give an explanation in the case of Bihar and Maharashtra. In Maharashtra State, in some areas, classes V to VII constitute the middle stage, in some other areas classes VI to VIII constitute the middle stage, while in some other areas classes V to VIII constitute the middle stage. In the data relating to this item received from the State Government, classes V to VIII have been shown as the middle stage in order to accommodate sections of three varieties. This, however, does not imply that in this State the middle stage constitutes four years in all the areas. In Orissa and Bihar, the

middle stage comprises classes VI and VII but senior basic schools have classes VI to VIII. In the case of Orissa, the data of class VIII of senior basic schools have been shown as a part of the secondary stage. In Bihar, however, the data of class VIII of senior basic schools have been shown as part of the middle stage.

51. It has been found that in the country, 10,675 middle sections (7,484 sections with class V only, plus, 3,191 sections with class VI only), constituting 11.02 per cent of the total number of middle sections, have only one class of the middle stage. It has also been found that 18,347 middle sections, constituting 18.93 per cent of the total number of middle sections in the country, are incomplete middle sections (Tables 98 to 100). The corresponding percentages for rural and urban areas are 21.42 and 9.81 respectively. There was a little difficulty in calculating the number of incomplete middle sections in the State of Maharashtra. Since the distributions of sections for the different areas in this State have not been given separately, sections up to class VI only have been treated as incomplete middle sections in this report.

Multiple Class Teaching

52. It is a common belief that multiple class teaching is necessary at the primary stage and in rural areas only. The present data, however, tell an entirely different story. Multiple class teaching arrangements are necessary in 16.59 per cent of the middle sections in the country (Tables 101 and 102). The corresponding percentages for rural and urban areas are 20.06 and 3.88 respectively. There is considerable variation in the different States. Multiple class teaching arrangements are necessary in 43.45 per cent of the middle sections in rural areas in Mysore which is the highest percentage figure among all the States. The percentages for rural areas are very high in Gujarat (39.40), Maharashtra (38.00) and Madras (22.39). As regards urban areas, in Mysore in as many as 10.14 per cent of the middle sections multiple class teaching arrangements are necessary. The corresponding figures for Gujarat and Maharashtra are 7.35 per cent and 5.70 per cent. The percentage is, however, abnormally high in Manipur where 16.33 per cent of the middle sections in urban areas need multiple class teaching arrangements. It is for a further study to find out the reasons why such a large number of middle sections in urban areas in some States and Union Territories need multiple class teaching arrangements and what is being done in these schools.

53. The data of the middle sections along with those of primary sections strengthen the case that there is an urgent need for including a topic on multiple class teach-

ing in the curricula of teacher training institutions. Inclusion in the curricula does not mean that it should be studied as a problem or as a theory. Skills in multiple class teaching should be developed among the teachers in a proper way so that the needs in the schools are fulfilled. It can be clearly foreseen that the need for multiple class teaching will be far greater when education up to 14 years is made compulsory in all the areas. The Education Commission have recommended the establishment of middle sections in habitations or areas with a population of 700 or more. If this is implemented, PM schools will have to be established in large numbers in smaller habitations where enrolment at the middle stage will not justify the appointment of teachers for every class. Multiple class teaching will be the only remedy for compulsory education up to 14 years in such cases.

ENROLMENT AT THE MIDDLE STAGE

54. Enrolment at the middle stage may be considered in two ways as has been done in the case of the primary stage. The first method is to study and analyze the enrolment in middle sections in every State and Union Territory according to the classes constituting the middle sections. The second method is to consider enrolment in classes VI to VIII, irrespective of the classes constituting the middle stage in a particular State or Union Territory. The former may be called 'enrolment in middle sections' and the latter 'enrolment in classes VI to VIII'.

Enrolment in Middle Sections

55. As pointed out in paragraph 50, classes VI and VII constitute the middle sections in Bihar and Orissa. But senior basic schools in these States have class VIII also. In the case of Orissa, the enrolment in class VIII of senior basic schools has been included in the secondary

stage. In the case of Bihar, however, the enrolment in class VIII of senior basic schools has been shown at the middle stage.

56. On 31 December, 1965, 1,08,21,799 pupils were on roll in middle sections (Table 67). This includes 78,15,595 boys (72.22 per cent) and 30,06,204 girls (27.78 per cent). At the primary stage, girls constitute 36.20 per cent of the enrolment. There is, therefore, fall in the proportion of enrolment of girls at the middle stage. The percentages of enrolment of boys and girls in middle sections in rural areas are 78.00 and 22.00 respectively, and for urban areas they are 63.87 and 36.13 respectively (Table 103). The range of variation in the proportions of girls' enrolment in the rural areas among the various States is 39.50, the lowest being 4.63 per cent in Rajasthan and the highest being 44.13 per cent in Kerala. A very high proportion is observed in Kerala only. In the other States, the proportions are either of relatively moderate degree or very low. After Kerala, the next highest percentage is 28.79 in the case of Assam.

57. In the urban areas, the range of variation in the proportion of girls' enrolment among the States is relatively smaller, being only 20.41. The proportion is lowest in Rajasthan (25.31 per cent) and highest in Kerala (45.72 per cent). Considering the rural and urban areas of every State separately, variations in proportion are considerable in all the States except in Kerala. In this State, the proportions for rural and urban areas are more or less the same. In Uttar Pradesh, in urban areas, the girls' enrolment constitutes 28.41 per cent of the total and the corresponding figure for rural areas is 8.02 per cent. Similarly, the differences in other States vary between 11 per cent and 25 per cent.

Enrolment in classes VI to VIII

58. There are 1,02,44,621 students in classes VI to VIII compared to 1,08,21,799 on roll in middle sections. For

STATEMENT 21

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF ENROLMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS

Area	Percentage enrolment of		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Rural	78.00	22.00	100.00
Urban	63.87	36.13	100.00
Total	72.22	27.78	100.00

appropriate inter-State comparisons, it is necessary to consider the data of enrolment in the context of population in the respective areas. This has been done in two ways. First, the enrolment in these classes is calculated as percentage of the population in the age group 11+ to 13+. This method has a limitation. The enrolment in classes VI to VIII may include children of ages below 11+ and above 13+. The other method is to estimate the enrolment per 10,000 of population. This we may call the 'enrolment index for the middle stage'.

Enrolment as percentage of the population in the age group 11+ to 13+

59. The enrolment in classes VI to VIII is equal to 30.15 per cent of the estimated population in the age group 11+ to 13+ (Table 104). This should not be interpreted to mean that 30.15 per cent of the population in the age group 11+ to 13+ are enrolled in classes VI to VIII. What it implies is that the total enrolment in classes VI to VIII, irrespective of the age of every child, is equal to 30.15 per cent of the estimated population in the age group 11+ to 13+. The corresponding percentages for boys and girls are 43.46 and 16.33 respectively. In Bihar, the enrolment of boys in classes VI to VIII is equal to 26.94 per cent of the estimated boys' population in the State, which is the lowest percentage among all the States, and in Kerala the corresponding percentage is 71.29, which is the highest among all the States. In Delhi, however, the corresponding percentage is 81.47. In Bihar, the enrolment percentage for boys at the primary stage is the lowest among all the States. It is natural that the poor enrolment at primary stage in Bihar would be followed by poor enrolment at middle stage also. The poor enrolment in Bihar cannot be ascribed to poor or relatively slow development of educational facilities at the middle stage in that State. In this State, 90.71 per cent of the population are served by middle sections, which is a very high percentage compared to many other States. The enrolment percentages are below the all-India average in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Tripura. Considering the difficulties in Himachal Pradesh and Manipur, the percentages of enrolment of boys in these areas should be considered relatively satisfactory.

Enrolment of Girls as percentage of the estimated population in the age group 11+ to 13+

60. The range of variation in case of girls is much larger than in case of boys (Table 104). Here also, Bihar (4.34 per cent) and Kerala (57.90 per cent) consti-

tute the two extremes. After Kerala, the next highest percentage among the States is 29.60 in Madras. If Kerala were considered an exception, the range of variation is from 4 per cent to 30 per cent. Thus in all the other States the percentages are very low, considered in the context of the target of universal enrolment. Even in Kerala, a long way has to be covered before universal enrolment of girls can be attained.

Enrolment Indices at the Middle stage

61. In the country as a whole, 207 pupils are on roll per 10,000 of population (Table 107). These include 152 boys and 55 girls. Thus, at this stage there is one girl on roll against three boys approximately. As regards boys, the range of variation among the States is 151, it being 101 in Bihar and 252 in Kerala. The indices are below the all-India average in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Tripura. The range of variation in the indices for girls is relatively larger, it being 184. Compared to 200 girls per 10,000 of population on roll in Kerala there are only 16 girls on roll per 10,000 of population in Bihar. Thus, for every one girl on roll in Bihar there are 13 girls in Kerala. The indices are below the all-India average in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Himachal Pradesh.

62. It is necessary to examine the very low indices in the case of Bihar and Orissa. It can be argued that in these States the middle stage terminates at class VII, and class VIII constitutes part of the secondary stage. There would be a tendency among many pupils to terminate their studies at the terminal stage of the middle stage and not to proceed to the secondary stage, whereas in the States where class VIII is the terminal class in the middle stage, the students terminating at the middle stage would go up to class VIII. This argument can be accepted only partially. In Kerala, Bihar, Orissa and Gujarat the terminal class for the middle stage is VII and yet there is variation in the indices for the States.

Enrolment in Classes VI, VII and VIII each as percentage of the total enrolment in these classes

63. Of the total pupils in classes VI to VIII in the country, 39.93 per cent are in class VI, 32.59 per cent in class VII and 27.48 per cent in class VIII. The corresponding percentages for boys separately are 39.39, 32.54 and 28.07 and those for girls are 41.42, 32.72 and 25.86 respectively. There is a slight difference in the trends for boys and girls, but the difference is not appreciable (Table 108-110). The per-

STATEMENT 22

CLASS-WISE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI TO VIII

Area	Pupils	Percentage of enrolment in class			Total
		VI	VII	VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	a) Boys	41.14	32.96	25.90	100.00
	b) Girls	44.88	33.03	22.08	100.00
	c) Total	41.90	32.97	25.13	100.00
Urban	a) Boys	36.46	31.83	31.71	100.00
	b) Girls	38.70	32.48	28.82	100.00
	c) Total	37.25	32.06	30.69	100.00
Total	a) Boys	39.39	32.54	28.07	100.00
	b) Girls	41.42	32.72	25.86	100.00
	c) Total	39.93	32.59	27.48	100.00

centage distribution of boys in rural areas in these classes in the country is 41.14, 32.96 and 25.90, and the corresponding distribution for urban areas is 36.46, 31.83 and 31.71. The distribution in the case of rural areas is more uneven and the percentage enrolment is relatively higher in class VI. This can be partly ascribed to the establishment of new middle schools every year in a large number in the rural areas. In the rural areas in Maharashtra, 43.71 per cent of the boys at this stage are in class VI, which is the highest percentage among all the States. These percentages are almost equally high in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan. In the urban areas, the percentage of boys in class VI is the highest in Rajasthan, it being 39.89. The corresponding percentage figures are also high in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Uttar Pradesh.

64. Of the total enrolment of girls in classes VI to VIII in rural areas, the percentages of enrolment in classes VI, VII and VIII each are 44.88, 33.03 and 22.09 respectively. In the rural areas, for every two girls in class VI there is one girl in class VIII. This can be ascribed partly to the increase in the intake of girls in middle sections every year during the past three years, and partly to wastage and stagnation. The percentage of enrolment in class VI in rural areas is the highest in Bihar where 54.84 per cent of the girls are in this class. For every five girls

in class VI in the rural areas in this State, there is one girl in class VIII. As mentioned earlier, this might be partly on account of the fact that class VIII is a part of secondary sections which are fewer in number as compared to middle sections. The percentages of girls' enrolment in class VI in rural areas are also relatively high in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan.

65. In the urban areas, of the girls on roll at this stage, the percentages of enrolment in classes VI, VII and VIII each are 38.70, 32.48 and 28.82 respectively. This distribution is more satisfactory when compared to the corresponding distribution for the rural areas mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The percentage of girls on roll in class VI in urban areas is the highest in Rajasthan, it being 41.76 per cent. The percentages are also relatively high in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

Enrolment according to Management

66. Of the total enrolment, the percentages of enrolment in government, local body, private aided and private unaided schools are 21.68, 29.64, 44.84 and 3.84 respectively. At the primary stage, it has been observed that the local body schools account for the largest percentage of the total enrolment. At the middle stage, however, private aided schools account for the largest percentage of enrolment. In the urban areas, 50.66 per

STATEMENT 23

ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI TO VIII ACCORDING TO MANAGEMENT

<i>Management</i>	<i>Rural area</i>	<i>Urban area</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4
Government	12,55,693 (21.26%)	9,64,890 (22.24%)	22,20,583 (21.68%)
Local body	20,17,116 (34.15%)	10,19,506 (23.50%)	30,36,622 (29.64%)
Private aided	24,22,459 (41.01%)	21,71,626 (50.06%)	45,94,085 (44.84%)
Private unaided	2,11,323 (3.58%)	1,82,008 (4.20%)	3,93,331 (3.84%)
Total	59,06,591 (100.00%)	43,38,030 (100.00%)	1,02,44,621 (100.00%)

cent of the total enrolment at the middle stage is in private aided institutions and 4.20 per cent in private unaided institutions. In the rural areas, however, 41.01 per cent are in private aided institutions and 3.58 per cent in private unaided institutions. The role of local bodies in rural areas appears relatively greater than their role in the urban areas. In the rural areas, the local bodies account for 34.15 per cent of the enrolment, the corresponding figure for the urban areas being 23.50 per cent.

Enrolment from School-less Habitations

67. The limitations of these data have been explained in appendix I. Taking all the States and Union Territories together, of the total enrolment in middle sections in rural areas, 42.61 per cent come from school-less habitations and have to walk varying distances (Tables

114-115). The percentages of the pupils walking up to one mile, 1.1 to 2 miles and 2.1 to 3 miles are 19.29, 13.23, and 6.26, respectively. Only 3.82 per cent of the pupils walk more than three miles to attend middle sections. It will be seen that in the rural areas in Uttar Pradesh, 66.81 per cent of the total number of pupils at the middle stage cover varying distances to attend middle sections, the highest figure among all the States. In Himachal Pradesh, however, the corresponding percentage is 75.04. The percentages are relatively high also in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa and West Bengal. In Gujarat, the percentage of pupils who are required to go outside their habitations to middle sections is the lowest among all the States, it being only 12.75 per cent. This is understandable in view of the fact that in Gujarat 63.08 per cent of the population in rural areas have middle sections in their own habitations.

Secondary Education

1. The problems of secondary education are somewhat different from those of the primary and middle stages. The differences are mainly on account of the variation in the goals for secondary education on one side, and primary and middle on the other. Whereas the goal in respect of primary and middle stages is universal and compulsory education and middle stage is supposed to be the terminal stage for most of the pupils, secondary education has to take into consideration the principles of suitability and selectivity. Diversification of courses adds another dimension to the problems of secondary education. The First All-India Educational Survey stressed the expansion of facilities to the extent of making these universal. The Education Commission have suggested reduction in the emphasis on this aspect. The data in this chapter illustrate the existing position with regard to the availability of schooling facilities, size and enrolment of secondary sections, science laboratories and medium of instruction.

SCHOOLING FACILITIES AT SECONDARY STAGE IN RURAL AREAS

2. Reproduced below is an extract from the Report of the First All-India Educational Survey* stating the procedure adopted for delimitation of school areas for secondary schools:

The High School Area As regards the high school area, as already pointed out, ordinarily all habitations within a radius of five miles from the existing schools were included in the school area. . . . Though the distance of five miles was indicated as the upper limit for tagging on the habitation to the existing or proposed high schools, in some cases, due to the existence of sparsely located tiny habitations and the topographical conditions etc., the District and the State Special Officers had thought it fit to extend this limit to a certain extent in special cases. This has been particularly so in Rajasthan and in certain hilly tracts of Himachal Pradesh, Assam, etc. In Kerala, on the other hand, the State Government decided to have a limit of only three miles instead of five miles.

3. As regards population, it had been decided that habitations with a population of '5,000 or above', were

*Report of the All-India Educational Survey. Ministry of Education, Government of India, 1960, page 435.

to have a secondary section in them. Habitations with populations of 'less than 5,000' were to be grouped according to the principle given in the above paragraph.

4. The *Report of the Education Commission, 1964-66*, contains the following recommendations regarding expansion of secondary education:

7.43. **General Principles :** We shall now consider the problems of expansion at the secondary stage relating to the establishment of secondary schools and to the planning of their enrolments. In both these matters, the policies to be adopted are different from those in primary education.

(1) Establishment of Secondary Schools

It is a major objective of educational policy to take the primary school as close to the home of the child as possible, even if this implies the establishment of smaller and costlier institutions. At the secondary stage, on the other hand, distance is a less overriding consideration, and emphasis must shift to the establishment of optimum sized institutions which tend to be more economical and efficient. This is discussed more fully in a later section.

(2) Enrolments in Secondary Education

Similarly, for several years to come it will not be financially possible for the States to make secondary education universal nor will it be possible on economic grounds for the large majority of children to continue their education beyond the compulsory stage. The objective of the enrolment policy in secondary education will, therefore, have to be defined on a different basis. In this connection, we invite attention to our recommendations made elsewhere that

—the overall enrolments in secondary education should be broadly governed by the need for trained manpower; it is essential to vocationalise secondary education and to work towards a target wherein about 20% of the enrolments at the lower secondary stage and about 50% of those at the higher secondary stage would be in vocational education.

—there should be an emphasis on equalisation of opportunities in secondary education and, from this point of view, a large programme of scholarships should be developed at this stage; efforts are also needed to reduce the large imbalances now seen in the expansion of secondary education in the different parts of the country and to spread secondary education among girls, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

—in identifying the children to be assisted in studying further at the secondary stage, 'ability' should not be understood in the narrow traditional sense to mean merely intellectual competence, but the concept should be broadened to include all types of abilities; and —earnest efforts should be made to identify and develop talent.]

7.46. It is, therefore, necessary to regulate enrolments as proposed above. This implies the adoption of a policy of (1) locating secondary schools in a well planned manner ..
.....

To give effect to these new policies, we make the following recommendations :

- (1) A development plan for secondary education should be prepared separately for each district, after taking into consideration the existing and perspective needs of expansion. The plan should indicate the measures required to be taken, with rough estimates of cost, for raising each secondary school to an optimum level of efficiency, the places where new schools are needed, and the manner in which the location of existing schools can be rationalised by a process of consolidation in areas where schools have already proliferated and are creating problems of overlapping, duplication, or unhealthy educational competition. The preparation of such a plan should be undertaken and completed immediately, and its implementation should start as soon as practicable and be completed in a period of about ten years. Each school should be given notice to develop itself on the lines indicated within a given time; and the necessary financial assistance should be made available to it by a suitable amendment of the grant-in-aid rules, if necessary. A large majority of the schools, it is hoped, will rise to the occasion and improve themselves. Until they do so, however, their recognition should be extended temporarily and there should be a detailed inspection to assess the progress made before the recognition is renewed. If a school cannot come up to the standards in spite of all these efforts, there should be no hesitation in withdrawing its recognition.

The Commission have also stated:

7.61. The policy implications are clear. An effort has to be made to slow down the proliferation of small and uneconomic institutions. It should be difficult for new secondary schools to be established except in areas where a clear local need can be proved and where there is a reasonable chance of the new school growing to a reasonable size within five years or so. To achieve this, it is desirable to prescribe stringent conditions for recognition and to enforce them strictly. A good working rule would be to establish a secondary school serving a radius of five to seven miles with a total population coverage of 10,000 to 15,000; and to adopt the practice of providing transport in the form of a bicycle to students who live at comparatively long distances, and hostel facilities, where necessary. In certain areas, secondary schools have already proliferated to such an extent that it is not the establishment of new secondary schools, but the consolidation of existing ones that is the urgent need of the day.

5. The recommendations of the Education Commission were received after the work of the present Survey had made considerable progress. It is not known how many habitations in rural areas have a population of 10,000 to 15,000 each. Some assumptions can, however, be made on the basis of the data available (Table 116). There are 2,000 habitations in the slab '5,000 and above' and their total population is 1,34,83,551. The average population of a habitation in this slab is about 6,500. It may, therefore, be that the number of rural habitations with populations of 10,000 or 15,000 each would be very small. It is not possible to give an exact idea of the school areas that can be formed with a population of 10,000 or 15,000 within a radius of five to seven miles in each case; nor is it easy to estimate how many of

these areas are served by secondary sections. In the present chapter, therefore, the data are examined in the context of the First All-India Educational Survey. The recommendations of the Education Commission may be kept in view when planning location of schools on the basis of the present Survey data is undertaken in the States and Union Territories.

Findings of the First Survey

6. In 1957, 3,01,553 habitations (35.90 per cent) were served by secondary sections including 4,500 habitations (0.54 per cent) with secondary sections in them. It was visualized that after the implementation of the suggestions made in the report, the number of habitations served by secondary sections would be increased to 6,98,874 (83.20 per cent), including 13,487 habitations (1.61 per cent) with secondary sections in them. Even after the proposed planning, 1,41,159 habitations, i.e. 16.80 per cent were to remain without secondary school facilities (Table 120).

Findings of the Present Survey

7. There are 16,231 habitations with secondary sections in them, i.e. 1.65 per cent. Deducting from this the figures for West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and Pondicherry, where the First Survey was not conducted, the number of habitations with secondary sections in them at present is 14,497 as compared to the 13,487 recommended in the proposals of the First Survey (Tables 117).

8. The number of habitations served by secondary sections is 6,01,154, i.e. 61.20 per cent. Excluding the areas not covered by the First Survey, the number of the habitations served is 5,41,008. The number and the percentage of habitations served at present is much less than the target of the First Survey in spite of the excess in the number of secondary sections established during the intervening period over the target of the First Survey.

9. Evaluating the present position in terms of population, it is seen that 71.37 per cent of the population are served by secondary sections including 9.09 per cent that have schools in their own habitations. On an average a secondary section serves about 17,500 of population. The average population of a habitation with secondary section in it is about 2,200.

10. In the population slab '5,000 and above', 425 habitations out of 553, i.e. 76.85 per cent, were served by secondary sections on 31 March, 1957. These included 240 habitations, i.e. 43.40 per cent, with secondary sections in them. The proposals envisaged that a total number of 336 habitations would be provided with secondary sections

STATEMENT 24

DISTRIBUTION OF HABITATIONS AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO SECONDARY SCHOOLING FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT VARYING DISTANCES IN RURAL AREAS

	<i>Number of habitations</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	2	3	4	5
In the habitation	16,231	1.65	3,60,53,511	9.09
0.1 to 1.0 mile	93,341	9.50	4,28,72,599	10.81
1.1 to 2.0 miles	1,41,313	14.39	6,52,32,900	16.45
2.1 to 3.0 miles	1,48,028	15.07	6,39,59,986	16.13
3.1 to 4.0 miles	1,13,735	11.58	4,28,17,700	10.80
4.1 to 5.0 miles	88,506	9.01	3,21,16,349	8.10
Within the habitation or up to a walking distance of five miles	6,01,154	61.20	28,30,53,045	71.37
More than 5 miles	3,81,097	38.80	11,35,27,078	28.63
Total	9,82,251	100.00	39,65,80,123	100.00

in them and 214 would be served by secondary sections in the neighbourhood. According to the present data, 1,881 habitations out of 2,000, i.e. 94.05 per cent are served by secondary sections including 1,333 habitations (66.65 per cent) with secondary sections in them. In terms of population, 94.55 per cent are served at present. In this slab the population not served at present constitute 0.65 per cent of the 'rural population not served' and 0.19 per cent of the total rural population.

11. The number of habitations in the slab '2,000-4,999' was 11,563 on 31 March, 1957. These included 6,978 habitations (60.35 per cent) served by secondary sections of which 1,630 (14.10 per cent) had secondary sections in them. The proposal envisaged that 11,182 (96.71 per cent) habitations would be served by secondary sections

including 3,884 habitations (33.59 per cent) with secondary sections in them. The number of habitations in this slab at present is 20,738 of which 17,248 (83.17 per cent) are served, including 5,789 habitations (27.91 per cent) with secondary sections in them. The percentage of habitations served by secondary sections in this slab is, therefore, less than the target of the First Survey. In this slab 84.52 per cent of the population are served at present and the population not served are 7.90 per cent of the 'rural population not served' and 2.26 per cent of the total rural population in the country.

12. As regards habitations in the slab '1,000-1,999,' of the total number of 41,386 habitations in the slab, 21,320 habitations (51.52 per cent) were served by secondary sections including 1,285 (7.41 per cent) with secondary sections in them. According to the proposals of the

STATEMENT 25

HABITATIONS AND POPULATION IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS SERVED BY SECONDARY SECTIONS IN THEM OR WITHIN A WALKING DISTANCE OF FIVE MILES IN RURAL AREAS

Sl. No.	Item of information	Population slab					Total
		5,000 and above	2,000-4,999	1,000-1,999	500-999	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Number of habitations	2,000	20,738	63,987	1,45,001	7,50,525	9,82,251
2.	Habitations served by secondary sections in them	1,333	5,789	4,281	2,518	2,310	16,231
3.	Item 2 as % of item 1	66.65	27.91	6.69	1.74	0.31	1.65
4.	Habitations served by secondary sections in them or within a walking distance of five miles	1,881	17,248	48,597	1,01,980	4,31,448	6,01,154
5.	Item 4 as % of item 1	94.05	83.17	75.95	70.33	57.49	61.20
6.	Percentage of population served by secondary sections in their own habitations or within a walking distance of five miles	94.55	84.52	77.56	71.52	59.70	71.37

STATEMENT 26

HABITATIONS NOT SERVED BY SECONDARY SECTIONS EITHER IN THEM OR WITHIN A WALKING DISTANCE OF FIVE MILES IN RURAL AREAS

Population slab	Number of habitations in the slab	Habitations in the slab not served by secondary sections in them or within a walking distance of 5 miles	Column 3 as percentage of habitations		
			In the slab	Not served by secondary sections in them or within a walking distance of 5 miles	In the rural areas in the country
1	2	3	4	5	6
5,000 and above	2,000	119	5.95	0.03	0.01
2,000 — 4,999	20,738	3,490	16.83	0.92	0.36
1,000 — 1,999	63,987	15,390	24.05	4.04	1.57
500 — 999	1,45,001	43,021	29.67	11.29	4.38
Below 500	7,50,525	3,19,077	42.51	83.73	32.48
All Slabs	9,82,251	3,81,097	38.80	100.00	38.80

STATEMENT 27

POPULATION NOT SERVED BY SECONDARY SECTIONS EITHER IN THEIR OWN HABITATIONS OR WITHIN A WALKING DISTANCE OF FIVE MILES IN RURAL AREAS

Population slab	Population of the habitations in the slab	Population of the habitations in the slab not served by secondary sections in them or within a walking distance of 5 miles	Column 3 as percentage of population		
			In the slab	Not served by secondary sections in them or within a walking distance of 5 miles	In the rural areas in the country
1	2	3	4	5	6
5,000 and above	1,34,83,551	7,34,472	5.45	0.65	0.19
2,000 — 4,999	5,79,46,622	89,71,853	15.48	7.90	2.26
1,000 — 1,999	8,59,91,887	1,92,99,291	22.44	17.00	4.87
500 — 999	10,03,62,771	2,85,84,934	28.48	25.18	7.21
Below 500	13,87,95,292	5,59,36,528	40.30	49.27	14.10
All slabs	39,65,80,123	11,35,27,078	28.63	100.00	28.63

First Survey, the number of habitations served was to be increased to 38,370 (92.71 per cent). The number of habitations served at present is 48,597 out of 63,987, i.e. 75.95 per cent. The percentage of habitations served at present is, therefore, much below the target laid down in the First Survey. In terms of population, however, 77.56 per cent are served at present.

13. In the slab 'below 1,000', 34.69 per cent of the habitations were served by secondary sections on 31 March, 1957 while the target proposed was 82.49 per cent. According to the present data, only 59.57 per cent are served.

14. The existing backlog of habitations not served at present includes very few habitations in the population slab '5,000 and above'. About 5 per cent of the backlog is in the slab '1,000-4,999' and about 95 per cent in the slab 'below 1,000'. To what extent this backlog can be cleared and what percentage would ultimately remain without secondary school facilities will be known only after the work of planning on the basis of the present data has been completed in the various States and Union Territories. It is, however, obvious that the future programme will have to give special attention to the

problem of smaller habitations. The recommendations of the Education Commission regarding the provision of hostel facilities at the secondary stage will have to be given special attention in the programme of future development.

15. The range of population served by secondary sections varies from 38.13 per cent in Rajasthan to 93.00 per cent in Kerala. The percentage is also very low in Madhya Pradesh. We shall now discuss the position separately for every State and Union Territory.

16. *Andhra Pradesh* On 31 March, 1957, 18,225 habitations, constituting 35.93 per cent of the rural habitations, were served by secondary sections, i.e. 35.93 per cent of the habitations were served by secondary sections either in them or within a walking distance of five miles. It was envisaged in the First Survey that the number of habitations served by secondary sections would be raised to 41,745, i.e. 82.30 per cent of the total, including 1,239 habitations that had secondary sections in them. According to the present data, 1,595 habitations have secondary sections in them. Thus, the number of habitations having secondary sections in them is more than what was envisaged under the proposals of the

First Survey. Presumably, the increase is due to some extent to the increase in population in the rural areas. The proposals of the First Survey were based on the 1951 Census population estimates and the present data are based on the 1966 estimates of population. The number of habitations or groups of habitations with a population of '5,000 or above' has increased during the intervening period. The number of habitations served by secondary sections either within them or within a walking distance of five miles is 34,670 (64.36 per cent of rural habitations in the State). The target of the First Survey has, therefore, been underachieved by about 7,000 habitations. In spite of the excess in number of secondary sections in rural areas, the shortfall in the number of habitations served indicates the possibility of some unplanned location of the schools established during the intervening period. In terms of population, however, 73.52 per cent are served by secondary sections, including 16.63 per cent having secondary sections in their own habitations.

17. *Assam* In this State, 11,549 habitations, constituting 45.22 per cent of the rural habitations in the State, were served by secondary sections on 31 March, 1957. These included 285 habitations with secondary sections in them. According to the proposals of the First Survey, the number of habitations with secondary sections in them was to be raised to 495 and the number of habitations served by secondary sections to 17,790, i.e. 69.65 per cent of the total. According to the present data, 692 habitations have secondary sections in them. The number of secondary sections in rural areas at present is more than was envisaged under the proposals of the First Survey. The number of habitations served by secondary sections at present is 20,760, i.e. 65.97 per cent of the total. The number of habitations served by secondary sections is more than was envisaged under the First Survey. The percentage, however, is smaller because the number of habitations at present is more than what it was in 1957. In terms of population, 78.21 per cent are served by secondary sections.

18. *Bihar* On 31 March, 1957, 62,048 habitations constituting 56.49 per cent of the rural habitations in the State were served by secondary sections. These included 868 habitations with secondary sections in them. According to the proposals of the First Survey, it was envisaged that the number of habitations with secondary sections in them would be increased to 1,410. The total number of habitations served by secondary sections would be 1,06,953, i.e. 97.38 per cent of the total. According to the present data, 1,661 habitations have secondary sections in them. This figure is 251 more than that proposed in the First Survey. The number of

habitations served by secondary sections is 84,648, i.e. 72.67 per cent of the total, which is much less than was envisaged under the First Survey. In terms of population, however, 84.16 per cent are served by secondary sections, including 5.99 per cent of the population that have secondary sections in their own habitations.

19. *Gujarat* The State of Gujarat was formerly a part of the erstwhile State of Bombay at the time of the First All-India Educational Survey. In the erstwhile State of Bombay, 15,301 habitations, constituting 20.09 per cent of the rural habitations, were served by secondary sections on 31 March, 1957. These included 293 habitations with secondary sections in them. It was envisaged that the percentage of habitations served by secondary sections would be raised to 58.44, including 2.41 that have secondary sections in them. According to the present data, 952 habitations, constituting 3.92 per cent of the rural habitations in the State, have secondary sections in them. The percentage of habitations served by secondary sections at present is 61.03 which is much below the target fixed for the erstwhile State of Bombay under the First Survey. In terms of population, however, 68.87 per cent are served by secondary sections, including 16.83 per cent that have secondary sections in their own habitations.

20. *Jammu & Kashmir* In this State, 1,419 habitations, constituting 13.09 per cent of the total number of rural habitations, were served by secondary sections on 31 March, 1957. These included 86 habitations with secondary sections in them. It was envisaged that as a result of the proposals of the First Survey, the number of habitations served by secondary sections would be increased to 2,800, i.e. 25.84 per cent of the total, including 164 habitations (1.51 per cent) having secondary sections in them. According to the present data, the number of habitations with secondary sections in them is 264 which is 100 more than was envisaged in the proposals of the First Survey. The total number of habitations served at present is 8,117, constituting 65.25 per cent of the rural habitations. Thus, the target of the habitations served by secondary sections has been exceeded by 5,317 habitations. The percentage of habitations served by secondary sections has been exceeded by 39.41. In terms of population, 78.21 per cent are served by secondary sections, including 8.72 per cent that have secondary sections in them. Considered in the context of the structure of habitations and the density of population in the State, these percentages show very significant achievement in the provision of secondary education in rural areas of the State.

21. *Kerala* On 31 March, 1957, 8,000 habitations, constituting 75.05 per cent of the habitations, were served

by secondary sections. This percentage was the highest among all the States. According to the proposals of the First Survey, the number of habitations served was to be increased to 10,279, i.e. 96.43 per cent of the total, including 768 habitations having secondary sections in them. According to the present data, 929 habitations have secondary sections in them. Thus, the number of habitations with secondary sections in them is more than was proposed under the First Survey. At present, the total number of habitations having secondary sections in them or within a walking distance of three miles is 7,410, i.e. 73.19 per cent of the total rural habitations in the State. In Kerala, the criterion of distance for the school areas at secondary stage had been reduced from five miles to three miles. However, 88.36 per cent of the habitations are served by secondary sections within a walking distance of five miles. In terms of population, 80.83 per cent are served by secondary sections either in their own habitations or within a walking distance of three miles, and 93.00 per cent are served by secondary sections either in their own habitations or within a walking distance of five miles.

22. *Madhya Pradesh* In this State, 11,565 habitations, constituting 14.07 per cent of the rural habitations, were served by secondary sections on 31 March, 1957. These included only 112 habitations that had secondary sections in them. The position of secondary schooling facilities at the time of the First Survey was very poor in Madhya Pradesh. According to the proposals of the First Survey, the number of habitations served by secondary sections was to be increased to 45,742, i.e. 55.66 per cent of the total, including 1,060 habitations with secondary sections in them. According to the present data, 694 habitations have secondary sections in them. Thus, there has been a serious shortfall in the number of habitations with secondary sections in them. The total number of habitations served at present is 31,287, i.e. 34.24 per cent of the total. Among all the States, this percentage is the lowest for Madhya Pradesh. The number of habitations served at present is much less than was envisaged in the proposals of the First Survey. In terms of population, however, 42.65 per cent are served by secondary sections. This percentage is also very low as compared to the corresponding data for the other States in the country. Madhya Pradesh, therefore, lags behind in so far as the provision of secondary education in rural areas is concerned.

23. *Madras* On 31 March, 1957, 31,721 habitations, constituting 64.14 per cent of the rural habitations, were served by secondary sections. This was a very high percentage compared to the corresponding figures for the other States. The number of habitations with

secondary sections in them was 283 on 31 March, 1957. The proposals of the First Survey envisaged that the number of habitations served would be increased to 45,856, i.e. 88.39 per cent of the total, including 607 habitations with secondary sections in them. According to the present data, 1,263 habitations have secondary sections in them. This figure is more than twice that envisaged in the proposals of the First Survey. The number of habitations served at present is 43,474, i.e. 83.59 per cent of the total. In spite of the excess in the number of the secondary sections pointed out above, the number of habitations served is less than was envisaged in the First Survey. In terms of population, however, 88.67 per cent are served by secondary sections, including 10.53 per cent that have secondary sections in their own habitations.

24. *Maharashtra* This state was a part of the erstwhile State of Bombay at the time of the First Survey. In the erstwhile Bombay State, 20.09 per cent of the habitations were served by secondary sections on 31 March, 1957, and it was envisaged that this percentage would be raised to 58.44. According to the present data, 1,908 habitations, constituting 2.93 per cent of the rural habitations, have secondary sections in them. The total number of rural habitations with secondary sections in them at present is more than was envisaged in the proposals for the erstwhile State of Bombay. At present, 64.39 per cent of the habitations are served by secondary sections which is more than the target for the erstwhile Bombay State. In terms of population, 74.62 per cent are served by secondary sections, including 16.88 per cent that have secondary sections in their own habitations.

25. *Mysore* In this State, 20,810 habitations, constituting 51.59 per cent of the rural habitations in the State, were served by secondary sections on 31 March, 1957. These included only 147 habitations with secondary sections in them. The proposals of the First Survey envisaged that the number of habitations served would be increased to 38,041, i.e. 94.31 per cent, including 578 habitations with secondary sections in them. According to the present data, 887 habitations in the State have secondary sections in them. Thus, in Mysore also the number of habitations with secondary sections in them at present is more than was envisaged under the First Survey. The total number of habitations served at present is 24,788, i.e. 61.81 per cent of the total, which is much less than the proposed target under the First Survey. In spite of the excess in the number of secondary sections or in the number of habitations with secondary sections in them, the shortfall in the habitations served by secondary sections indicates that many deviations have

been made from the proposals of the First Survey. In terms of population, however, 67.28 per cent are served by secondary sections, including 10.77 per cent served by secondary sections in their own habitations.

26. *Orissa* On 31 March, 1957, 18,570 habitations, constituting 36.09 per cent of the rural habitations in the State, were served by secondary sections. These included 204 habitations with secondary sections in them. The proposals of the First Survey envisaged that the number of habitations served would be increased to 39,113, i.e. 76.02 per cent of the total, including 464 habitations with secondary sections in them. According to the present data, 801 habitations have secondary sections in them. The number of habitations with secondary sections in them is much greater than was envisaged under the First Survey. The number of habitations served at present is 36,416 i.e. 53.26 per cent of the total. The number of habitations served at present is slightly less than the target of the First Survey but in terms of percentage, there has been a serious shortfall. This is mainly on account of the increase in the number of habitations during the intervening period. It would also imply that the number of habitations without secondary sections at present is much more than was envisaged under the proposals of the First Survey. In terms of population, 65.10 per cent are served by secondary sections. All habitations in the slab '5,000 and above' have secondary sections except one habitation which does not have a secondary section even within a walking distance of five miles. The percentages of habitations in the slabs '2,000-4,999' and '1,000-1,999' not served by secondary sections are relatively small. The percentages of habitations not served in the slabs 'below 1,000' are, however, higher. About 50 per cent of the habitations with a population of 'below 500' are not served by secondary sections at present.

27. *Punjab* On 31 March, 1957, 19,184 habitations, constituting 68.82 per cent of the total, were served by secondary sections. This was a very high percentage compared to the corresponding figures for the other States. The number of habitations with secondary sections in them on 31 March, 1957 was 578. The proposals of the First Survey envisaged that the number of habitations served by secondary sections would be increased to 27,540, i.e. 98.79 per cent of the total, including 938 habitations with secondary sections in them. According to the present data, the number of habitations having secondary sections in them is 968. This is slightly higher than the target of the First Survey. The number of habitations served at present is 23,309, i.e. 81.38 per cent of the total which is less than the target of the First Survey. In terms of population,

87.11 per cent are served by secondary sections. This percentage is very high compared to the figures for most of the other States.

28. *Rajasthan* In this State, 8,115 habitations, constituting 17.33 per cent of the rural habitations, were served by secondary sections on 31 March, 1957. These included 59 habitations with secondary sections in them. These figures were very low compared to the corresponding figures for most of the other States. It was envisaged under the First Survey that the number of habitations served would be increased to 43,921, i.e. 93.79 per cent of the total and these would include 1,037 habitations with secondary sections in them. According to the present data, only 399 habitations have secondary sections in them. There has, therefore, been a considerable shortfall in the number of secondary sections opened in rural areas compared to the proposals of the First Survey. The number of habitations served by secondary sections at present is 17,686, constituting only 35 per cent of the total number of rural habitations in the State. Here also, the shortfall in achievement has been serious. In terms of population, however, 38.13 per cent are served by secondary sections. This is the lowest figure among all the States. In the slab '5,000 and above', 25 habitations out of 114 do not have secondary sections even within a walking distance of five miles. In the slab '2,000-4,999', 504 habitations out of 937 are without secondary sections even within a walking distance of five miles. Similarly, the percentages of habitations not served by secondary sections in the other slabs are very high.

29. *Uttar Pradesh* In this State, 69,493 habitations, constituting 29.50 per cent of the rural habitations, were served by secondary sections on 31 March, 1957. The number of habitations with secondary sections in them on 31 March, 1957 was 539. These figures were very low compared to the figures for most of the States. The target of the First Survey envisaged that the number of habitations served would be increased to 2,21,034, i.e. 93.86 per cent of the total, including 2,648 habitations with secondary sections in them. The data of the present Survey reveal that 1,214 habitations in the State have secondary sections in them. This figure is much below the target of the First Survey. It is about 46 per cent of the figure proposed under the First Survey. The number of habitations served at present is 1,39,285, i.e. 57.99 per cent of the total. This is also much below the corresponding target set under the First Survey. In terms of population 61.63 per cent are served by secondary sections which is fairly low.

30. *West Bengal* The First Survey was not organized in West Bengal. According to the present data, 58,029

habitations, i.e. 85.71 per cent are served by secondary sections. Compared to corresponding figures for most of the States, this figure for West Bengal is very high. In terms of population, 88.53 per cent are served by secondary sections, including 7.27 per cent that have secondary sections in their own habitations.

31. *Himachal Pradesh* It has been pointed out earlier that this is a hilly area consisting mainly of tiny habitations. On 31 March, 1957, 3,976 habitations, i.e. 31.13 per cent of the total were served by secondary sections. These included 37 habitations with secondary sections in them. The proposals of the First Survey envisaged that the number of habitations served would be increased to 11,047, i.e. 86.49 per cent of the total, including 166 habitations with secondary sections in them. According to the present data, 110 habitations have secondary sections in them. This is much below the proposals of the First Survey. The number of habitations served at present is 7,036, i.e. 39.04 per cent of the total. In terms of population, 46.31 per cent are served by secondary sections. If, keeping in view the terrain in this area, the convenient walking distance is fixed at three miles, 28.54 per cent of the population can be considered to be served by secondary sections.

32. *Manipur* Manipur is also a Union Territory where the terrain is mainly hilly and the habitations are, by and large, very small. Only 484 habitations, constituting 25.12 per cent of the total, were served by secondary sections on 31 March, 1957. These included 21 habitations with secondary sections in them. The proposals under the First Survey envisaged that the number of habitations served would be increased to 739, i.e. 38.35 per cent of the total, including 32 habitations with secondary section in them. According to the present data, 121 habitations have secondary sections in them. This is far more than the proposals of the First Survey. The number of habitations served at present is 1,476, i.e. 52.60 per cent of the total. Here also the target of the First Survey has been exceeded. In terms of population, 70.71 per cent are served by secondary sections. Keeping in view the hilly terrain in the Union Territory, if the limit of the walking distance for the secondary stage is reckoned as three miles, 61.90 per cent of the population can be said to be served by secondary sections.

33. *Tripura* The position in this territory on 31 March, 1957, was that 858 habitations, constituting 16.53 per cent of the rural habitations, were served by secondary sections. These included 21 habitations with secondary sections in them. The proposal under the First Survey was that the number of habitations served would be increased to 1,429 i.e. 27.54 per cent of the total, includ-

ing 29 habitations with secondary sections in them. The present data show that 39 habitations have secondary sections in them. In Tripura also, the target under the First Survey has been exceeded so far as habitations with secondary sections in them are concerned. The total number of habitations served at present is 2,315, i.e. 40.07 per cent of the total. These figures are also higher than the proposals of the First Survey.

34. *Dadra & Nagar Haveli* This is a very small Union Territory. There are no habitations at all in the slabs '2,000-4,999' and '5,000 and above'. Only two habitations belong to the population slab '1,000-1,999' and both of them have secondary sections in them. There are six habitations in the slab '500-999' and all of them are served by secondary sections within a walking distance of three miles. In the slab 'below 500', 348 habitations out of 449 do not have secondary sections even within five miles. In this territory, 36.90 per cent of the population are served by secondary sections.

35. *Goa, Daman & Diu* The present position regarding the provision of secondary schooling facilities is fairly satisfactory. It has been found that 84.24 per cent of the population are served by secondary sections, including 8.86 per cent that have secondary sections in their own habitations.

36. *Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands* This Union Territory comprises ten small islands. Three islands have secondary sections in them. The question of walking distance in the case of other islands without secondary sections does not arise. This, however, should not give the impression that the remaining islands are without secondary education facilities. The secondary schools are residential and the administration provides liberal scholarships for those inhabitants of school-less islands who desire secondary education.

37. *Pondicherry* The present position regarding secondary schooling facilities in Pondicherry is more satisfactory than in any other Union Territory. At present 98.95 per cent of the population are served by secondary sections.

SECONDARY SECTIONS

38. The secondary stage comprises different classes in different States and Union Territories. There are two types of secondary sections. Some secondary sections are called 'high schools' and others have classes up to the higher secondary stage. In some States there are secondary schools of one of the two patterns while in other States both systems are prevalent. The proportion of higher secondary sections in the States that have both patterns varies from State to State. In some

States, along with the higher secondary schools, there are pre-university classes also, corresponding to the final year of the higher secondary stage. The P.U.C. is often a part of college and hence the data of these classes have not been included in the present Survey. In Uttar Pradesh, however, enrolment up to the intermediate stage has been included in the secondary stage. In the present Survey, the data of all secondary sections have been pooled together, irrespective of whether they are in high schools or higher secondary schools.

39. There are 26,883 secondary sections in the country. Of these, 26.81 per cent are S schools, 48.64 per cent are part of MS schools and 24.54 per cent are part of PMS schools. The percentage of secondary sections which are S schools is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. It will be seen later on in this Chapter that the secondary sections in rural areas are of relatively smaller size.

secondary sections in rural areas is relatively low.

41. In the country as a whole, 54 secondary sections are available per million of population, i.e. there is one secondary section for every 18,500 of population. There is considerable variation in the number of secondary sections available per million of population in the different States and Union Territories. While making inter-State comparisons, it must be borne in mind that the average size of a secondary section varies from State to State (Table 124).

42. The number of teachers available per million of population is 561. Because the classes constituting the secondary stage vary among the States and higher secondary sections exist in different proportions in different States, the inter-State comparison of teachers available may be made keeping these factors in view (Table 124).

STATEMENT 28

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR BEING S SCHOOLS OR PARTS OF MS OR PMS SCHOOLS

<i>Item</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4
Total number of secondary sections	16,285	10,598	26,883
S schools as % of secondary sections in the area	34.38	15.18	26.81
Secondary sections of MS schools as % of secondary sections in the area	43.93	55.89	48.64
Secondary sections of PMS schools as % of secondary sections in the area	21.69	28.93	24.54

The problems due to their small size would be aggravated as a result of their independent existence. If a secondary section of relatively smaller size is combined with a middle section, the conditions would be relatively more favourable for providing various facilities at lower cost. It is for a separate study to find out why in the rural areas such a large percentage of secondary sections are S schools. It is possible that in many places, the administration of the middle stage is in the hands of one kind of agency while the administration of secondary education is in the hands of a different agency. The two agencies might have failed to co-operate and, therefore, separate small units are in existence. This, however, is only a hypothesis which needs to be followed up.

40. Of the 26,883 sections in the country, 60.58 per cent are in rural areas and 39.42 per cent are in urban areas. Compared to the corresponding percentages for the primary and middle sections, the percentage of

Size of Secondary Sections

43. The question of size is more important at the secondary stage than at the primary and middle stages. In the *Report of the Education Commission 1964-66* the following suggestions have been made :

7.60. Secondary Schools. In secondary education and still more so in higher education, accessibility becomes a comparatively minor consideration, and the emphasis has to be shifted to the creation of institutions of a size that is economic and efficient. The significance of this policy is not appreciated and there are at present a very large number of small secondary schools which it is extremely costly and difficult to improve to adequate levels of efficiency. . . . In order to be well equipped and efficient, a secondary school should have at least three divisions in each of the three classes of the secondary stage, i.e. a total of nine divisions and an enrolment between 360 and 450. With a school of this size, a staff of about 20 teachers is possible and all the necessary facilities can be provided without increasing the cost per student unduly. If the specifications are lowered to two divisions per class or a total of six divisions—and this is the very minimum possible—the enrolment will be between 240 and 300.

7.61. The policy implications are clear. An effort has to be made to slow down the proliferation of small and uneconomic institutions. It should be difficult for new secondary schools to

be established except in areas where a clear local need can be proved and where there is a reasonable chance of the new school growing to a reasonable size within five years or so. To achieve this, it is desirable to prescribe stringent conditions for recognition and to enforce them strictly. A good working rule would be to establish a secondary school serving a radius of five to seven miles with a total population coverage of 10,000 to 15,000; and to adopt the practice of providing transport in the form of a bicycle to students who live at comparatively long distances, and hostel facilities, where necessary. In certain areas, secondary schools have already proliferated to such an extent that it is not the establishment of new secondary schools, but the consolidation of existing ones that is the urgent need of the day.

Keeping these recommendations of the Education Commission in view, the data of the secondary sections may be examined with regard to their size.

Average number of Pupils and Teachers at the Secondary stage

44. On an average a secondary section in the country has 232 pupils. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 168 and 329 respectively (Table 125).

45. In the rural areas, the average enrolment in secondary sections in the various States varies considerably. In Jammu & Kashmir, a secondary section, on an average, has only 59 pupils which implies that in this State there are a number of secondary sections with enrolment below 59 each. In Kerala, on the other hand, the average enrolment per secondary section in rural areas is 517. The averages are also below all-India average in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, L.M. & A. Islands, Manipur, Pondicherry and Tripura.

46. In the urban areas, the average enrolment per secondary section among the States varies from 162 in West Bengal to 623 in Kerala. Secondary sections in the urban areas of Kerala tend to be fairly large. The averages are also low in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Pondicherry

and Tripura. The low average for secondary sections in Delhi is rather surprising. It is possible that this may be due to difficulties in getting buildings of bigger size. This, however, needs to be checked in a separate study.

Average number of Teachers in a Secondary Section

47. On an average, a secondary section in the country has ten teachers (Table 125). The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are eight and 14 respectively. The variation in the averages for the various States and Union Territories is partly on account of the variation in the average enrolment in different States. The other reasons for the same may be the variation in the classes constituting the secondary stage, the extent to which diversification of courses has been introduced, and the policies regarding appointment of teachers in the various States and Union Territories.

48. Whatever be the pattern of classes at the secondary stage in a State or a Union Territory, it cannot be denied that the secondary sections must have a certain minimum enrolment in order to be economically viable units. The data of the various States are examined and compared with this point specially in view.

Secondary Sections according to Teachers and Enrolment

49. In rural areas, 41.52 per cent of the secondary sections have enrolment up to 100 only (Table 128). The percentages of secondary sections in rural areas with enrolment up to 100 are fairly high in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura (Table 134). The Education Commission have recommended a minimum enrolment of 240 for a secondary section. If 241 is fixed as the minimum enrolment to suit the class intervals in our tables, 79.55 per cent of the secondary sections in rural areas would not fulfil this condition. The percentages of secondary sections in rural areas that do not fulfil this condition are very high in all the States and Union Territories except Kerala.

STATEMENT 29

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT

Area	Percentage of secondary sections with enrolment up to											
	100	140	180	240	280	320	360	400	440	480	520	Over 520
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural	41.52	56.77	68.24	79.55	84.25	87.39	90.01	91.84	93.35	94.50	95.48	100.00
Urban	19.35	29.40	37.83	48.80	55.62	61.47	66.40	70.86	74.56	77.82	80.91	100.00
All areas	32.78	45.98	56.27	67.45	72.99	77.20	80.73	83.60	85.97	87.96	89.77	100.00

50. In urban areas, 19.35 per cent of the secondary sections have enrolment up to 100 only (Table 136). The percentages of secondary sections with enrolment up to 100 in urban areas are fairly high in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Manipur and Pondicherry. The percentages of secondary sections in urban areas with enrolment up to 240 only are high in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and all Union Territories.

51. In the rural areas, 35.84 per cent of the secondary sections have teachers up to five only (Tables 141 & 142).

Secondary sections according to the pupil-teacher ratio

53. Tables 145 and 146 give the distributions of secondary sections according to the pupil-teacher ratio. These tables have been prepared out of Tables 126, 128 and 129. While preparing these tables it was assumed that a section having 'up to five' teachers has five teachers and a section having 'up to 100' pupils has 100 pupils. In rural areas, 58.94 per cent of the secondary sections have a pupil-teacher ratio up to 20 only and 28.77 per cent of the secondary sections have a pupil-teacher ratio between 21 and 30. There are many instances of maldistribution of teachers. In 19 secondary sections with enrolment 'up to 100', the number of teachers is more than 15. In another 26 secondary sections with

STATEMENT 30

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF TEACHERS

<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4
Up to 5	35.84	15.28	27.73
6 — 8	32.01	18.57	26.72
9 — 11	15.93	15.64	15.82
12 — 14	7.10	12.53	9.24
15 and above	9.12	37.97	20.49
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

The percentages are above the all-India average in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. The Education Commission have recommended 20 teachers as the optimum number for a secondary section. In the data collected in this Survey, secondary sections having more than 15 teachers have been combined together. Only 7.74 per cent of the secondary sections in the rural areas have more than 15 teachers each.

52. In the urban areas, 15.28 per cent of the secondary sections have teachers up to five only. The percentages are above all-India average in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Goa, Daman & Diu, Manipur and Pondicherry. Only 34.37 per cent of the secondary sections in the urban areas have more than 15 teachers each (Tables 143-44).

enrolment between 101 and 120, the number of teachers is more than 15. On the other hand, in 23 secondary sections with enrolment 'above 320', the number of teachers is up to five. Thus, there are many instances of maldistribution of teachers in rural and urban areas. School registers prepared in the districts under the present Survey will make it possible to identify schools that have a disproportionate allocation of teachers and require adjustments.

Incomplete secondary sections

54. Information regarding the distribution of secondary sections according to teachers and classes has been collected in every State and Union Territory. On account of the variation in the classes constituting the secondary stage in the States and Union Territories, it is not possible to consolidate the data of the States

into one or a few tables giving an all-India picture. However, the distribution of secondary sections according to classes in every State and Union Territory is given in Table 147.

55. The correct procedure for determining the number of incomplete secondary sections is to classify high and higher secondary sections separately and to find out for every section whether it has classes up to the last year that it is expected to have. This, however, was not done. Nevertheless, in order to have some idea of the incomplete secondary sections, an attempt has been made to make an estimate from Table 147. Secondary sections having classes less than the class eligible for the first public examination at the secondary stage in an area have been considered as incomplete secondary sections. For example, in Andhra Pradesh the first public examination at the secondary stage is after class XI which corresponds to the high school examination. In this State, therefore, sections up to class X only have been classified as incomplete secondary sections. Higher secondary sections in this State which are up to class XI have been taken to be complete sections. This, however, is a limitation of the data. It should not affect the data of incomplete secondary sections in a significant manner because the higher secondary sections in the country constitute a very small percentage of the secondary sections.

56. The number of incomplete secondary sections in the country is 3,595. This constitutes 13.37 per cent of the secondary sections in the country. The percentages of incomplete secondary sections are above all-India average in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Goa, Daman & Diu, Manipur and Tripura. In West Bengal, the total number of incomplete secondary sections is 13, constituting 0.45 per cent of the secondary sections in this State. In this State, therefore, the secondary sections are, by and large, complete units (Tables 148 and 149).

57. In rural areas, the number of incomplete sections is 2,853 which constitutes 17.52 per cent of the secondary sections in rural areas. The percentage figures of incomplete secondary sections in rural areas are above all-India average in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Goa, Daman & Diu, Manipur and Tripura.

58. In the urban areas, the number of incomplete secondary sections is 742, which is 7 per cent of the secondary sections in urban areas. The percentages are above all-India average in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Orissa, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Manipur. The percentage of incomplete secondary

sections in rural areas is more than that in urban areas.

Laboratory facilities in secondary sections

59. Of 26,883 secondary sections in the country, as many as 8,032 are without science laboratories of any kind. The latter include 5,928 secondary sections in rural areas and 2,104 secondary sections in urban areas. The percentage of secondary sections without laboratories is 29.88. The corresponding percentages for rural and urban areas are 36.40 and 19.85 respectively (Tables 150 and 151).

60. The number of secondary sections that have laboratories for general science is 14,550. The number of secondary sections having laboratories for physics, chemistry, biology and home science are 7,081, 6,922, 3,240 and 1,005 respectively. A word of explanation is essential here. The number of schools mentioned above are not mutually exclusive. The data indicate the number of physics, chemistry and biology laboratories that are available at present. The number of secondary sections having various sets of laboratories have not been calculated separately. Also it cannot be assessed from these tables how many secondary sections have laboratories of one kind or more. The data at the block and the district level will be available for more detailed information about the secondary sections having different sets of laboratories.

Media of instruction in secondary sections

61. Data regarding media of instruction have been collected for secondary sections only (Tables 152 and 153). It has been seen that in rural areas, 15,485 secondary sections out of 16,285, i.e. 95.09 per cent have one medium of instruction each. These include 15,052 secondary sections, i.e. 92.43 per cent where the respective regional language is the medium of instruction. There are 717 secondary sections, i.e. 4.40 per cent that have two media of instruction each and 77 sections, including 73 sections in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, that have three media of instruction each. In urban areas, 8,919 secondary sections out of 10,598, i.e. 84.16 per cent are single-medium secondary sections and 7,706 secondary sections, i.e. 72.71 per cent have their respective regional language as the medium of instruction. In 178 secondary sections in non-Hindi speaking areas, the medium of instruction is Hindi and 590 secondary sections, i.e. 5.57 per cent have English as the medium of instruction. There are 1,465 secondary sections that have two media of instruction each. These include 827 sections with English and a regional language as the media of instruction and 47 sections where English and a language other than the regional language or Hindi are the media

of instruction. In 178 secondary sections the regional language and two other languages are the media of instruction.

ENROLMENT AT THE SECONDARY STAGE

62. The enrolment at the secondary stage may be examined in two ways as has been done for the primary and middle stages; viz. the enrolment in secondary sections according to the pattern of classes obtaining in every State and Union Territory, and also the enrolment in class IX and onwards in every State and Union Territory irrespective of the classes constituting the secondary stage in the respective areas.

Enrolment in Secondary sections

63. There are 62,27,075 pupils on roll in secondary sections. These include 27,41,605 pupils in the rural areas and 34,85,470 pupils in urban areas. The pupils in the rural areas constitute 44.03 per cent of the total enrolment in secondary sections (Tables 119-121).

64. The enrolment in secondary sections includes 47,72,611 boys and 14,54,464 girls. The girls' enrolment constitutes 23.36 per cent of the total enrolment in secondary sections. The ratio between the enrolment of boys and girls is approximately 10:3.

the ratio of enrolment of boys and girls is 55:1. The proportion of girls on roll in secondary sections in rural areas is low in most of the States and Union Territories. It is specially low in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

65. In the urban areas, the girls in secondary sections constitute 28.69 per cent of the total enrolment in secondary sections. The proportion of girls on roll in urban areas is relatively low in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In Kerala the proportions of enrolment of boys and girls in the urban areas are more or less equal.

Enrolment in classes IX and onwards

66. The enrolment data at this stage may also be examined in the context of population according to the two methods used for the earlier stages of education. However, some difficulty is experienced in this analysis on account of the different classes constituting the secondary stage in the various areas. To obviate this difficulty, only the enrolment in classes IX and X has been taken into consideration while examining the enrolment at the secondary stage in the context of population in every area.

STATEMENT 31

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF ENROLMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS

Area	Percentage enrolment of		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Rural	83.42	16.58	100.00
Urban	71.31	28.69	100.00
Total	76.64	23.36	100.00

In the rural areas, the girls' enrolment constitutes 16.58 per cent of the total enrolment in secondary sections. The ratio between the enrolment of boys and girls in secondary sections in the rural areas is approximately 5:1. There is considerable variation in the proportions of girls' enrolment in the rural areas in the various States and Union Territories. In Uttar Pradesh the girls' enrolment in secondary sections in rural areas constitutes only 1.78 per cent of the total enrolment in secondary sections in the rural areas in the State and

67. The enrolment in classes IX and X is equal to 19.37 per cent of the estimated population in the age group 14+ to 15+ (Table 155). The corresponding percentages for boys and girls separately are 29.02 and 9.26. The percentages in the case of boys are below the all-India average in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Tripura. The percentages in respect of girls are low in most of the areas and they are below the all-India

average in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

Enrolment Indices at the Secondary stage

68. There are 82 children in classes IX and X per 10,000 of population in the country (Table 158). The corresponding indices for boys and girls are 63 and 19 respectively. As regards enrolment of boys among the States, the highest index is 108 in Kerala and the lowest is 35 in Orissa. In the case of girls, the highest index is 87 in Kerala and the lowest index is 4 in Bihar.

Enrolment according to Management

69. Of the total enrolment in classes IX and onwards, 64.50 per cent are in private aided institutions, 18.77 per cent are in government institutions, 12.79 per cent in local body institutions and 3.93 per cent in private unaided institutions. Private institutions account for more than two-thirds of the enrolment at the secondary stage.

vary from State to State. Also, in the States, where higher secondary sections do not predominate, the pupils in the final year of the higher secondary sections would constitute a small percentage of the total enrolment at the secondary stage. For example, the enrolment in case of Assam is distributed over five classes, IX to XIII. Class XIII includes a very small proportion of the enrolment. It is possible that this small percentage is due to the fact that class XIII is provided in very few higher secondary sections. In Kerala the enrolment is distributed over classes IX, X and XI, and class XI includes a very small percentage of the enrolment. This should not give an impression of concentration of enrolment in classes IX and X. The low percentage in class XI is mainly on account of the fact that the number of higher secondary schools where class XI is provided is small. Therefore, while considering the percentages, the data should be examined individually for every State in the context of the system of classes, the number of public examinations and the number of higher secondary sections in each State.

STATEMENT 32

ENROLMENT IN CLASSES IX AND ONWARDS ACCORDING TO MANAGEMENT

<i>Management</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4
Government	3,25,661 (14.71%)	6,52,393 (21.78%)	9,78,054 (18.77%)
Local body	3,09,336 (13.97%)	3,57,214 (11.92%)	6,66,550 (12.79%)
Private aided	15,27,636 (68.98%)	18,33,035 (61.19%)	33,60,671 (64.50%)
Private unaided	51,880 (2.34%)	1,53,109 (5.11%)	2,04,989 (3.93%)
Total	22,14,513 (100.00%)	29,95,751 (100.00%)	52,10,264 (100.00%)

Distribution of enrolment in different classes

70. Table 161 gives, for every State and Union Territory, the enrolment in every class at secondary stage (class IX and onwards) as percentage of the total enrolment at the secondary stage in the respective areas. While studying this table, care must be exercised in making inter-State comparisons. The number of classes

Enrolment from school-less habitations

71. In rural areas 53.97 per cent of the pupils come from school-less habitations (Tables 162 and 163). This is understandable because only 9.09 per cent of the population in the rural areas have secondary sections in their own habitations. The limitations of these data have been indicated in appendix I.

Teachers

1. In the educational process which involves curriculum and evaluation, syllabus and textbooks, the teacher's role is supreme. The teacher occupies a vital position in the entire system of education. Even the best system of education may fail to achieve the desired ends in the hands of an incompetent teacher who cannot deliver the goods. Regarding teachers, the Education Commission* in their report say :

Of all the different factors which influence the quality of education and its contribution to the national development, the quality, competence and character of teachers are undoubtedly the most significant.

2. One of the major problems in Indian education is the provision of adequately qualified and trained teachers. It is known that the schools in India suffer from lack of adequately qualified and trained teachers. In India each State follows its own pattern of education and there is a wide diversity not only among teachers of different States with reference to their qualifications, both general and professional, but also between teachers in institutions under different managements in the same State. Again, because of a large number of schools in rural areas, the problem of supplying adequately qualified and trained teachers to schools in rural areas is also acute. Because of the importance of the teacher in the educational process and in the national efforts to improve the quality of education, detailed information has been collected regarding the qualifications, both general and professional, of teachers working in schools and also age and experience of untrained teachers working in schools at all levels. The Survey has also collected information regarding the qualifications and the workload of teachers teaching science in the secondary sections in the country.

* *Report of the Education Commission 1964-66*, Ministry of Education, Government of India, page 46.

3. Before proceeding further with the discussion on teachers from the findings of the Survey, it is worthwhile to recall the concept of primary, middle and secondary sections defined in earlier chapters since these concepts have relevance in the present context.

Primary, Middle and Secondary Sections: The group of classes at primary stage in a school constitutes a primary section. Similarly, the classes at middle stage in a school constitute a middle section and the classes at secondary stage in a school constitute a secondary section.

Thus the discussion in this chapter includes :

Teachers in school sections of all categories together, teachers in primary sections, teachers in middle sections, teachers in secondary sections, and teachers teaching science in secondary sections.

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SECTIONS

4. In India, with a population of about 500 million, the total number of teachers working at primary, middle and secondary stages is approximately two million. To be exact, the total number of teachers working in 5,79,496 recognized school sections is 19,09,187. These teachers work in schools situated in urban as well as rural areas. A large majority of these teachers are working in the rural areas. Actually 70 per cent of the total teacher population are employed in rural schools—primary, middle and secondary. Statement 33 gives the number of teachers working in different sections in rural and urban areas. The 5,79,496 school sections comprise 4,55,681 (78.6 per cent) primary sections with 11,96,111 (62.6 per cent) teachers, 96,932 (16.7 per cent) middle sections with 4,35,939 (22.8 per cent) teachers and 26,883 (4.6 per cent) secondary sections with 2,77,137 (14.6 per cent) teachers.

STATEMENT 33

TEACHERS SERVING IN PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SECTIONS

<i>Stage of education</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Primary	Sections	4,11,047	44,634	4,55,681
	Teachers	9,30,770	2,65,341	11,96,111
Middle	Sections	76,103	20,829	96,932
	Teachers	2,76,816	1,59,123	4,35,939
Secondary	Sections	16,285	10,598	26,883
	Teachers	1,28,916	1,48,221	2,77,137
Total (Primary, middle and secondary)	Sections	5,03,435	76,061	5,79,496
	Teachers	13,36,502	5,72,685	19,09,187

Men and women teachers

5. The women teachers constitute 21.7 per cent of the total teacher population in the recognized schools in the country. Amongst the male teachers 62.1 per cent are employed in primary sections, 22.8 per cent in middle sections and the remaining 15.1 per cent in secondary sections. Amongst the women teachers, 64.7 per cent are working in primary sections, 23.1 per cent in middle sections and 12.2 per cent in secondary sections.

Teachers under different managements

6. The teachers in India are employed in schools run by different managements. Among these managements, local body is the single largest employer, employing 48.4 per cent teachers followed by the Government which employs 20.7 per cent teachers while the private institutions employ 30.9 per cent of the teachers in the country. Amongst the private institutions, 2.3 per cent of the total number of teachers in the country are

STATEMENT 34

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS SERVING IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS AT VARIOUS SCHOOL STAGES

<i>Stage of education</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Primary sections	Men	7,97,153	1,30,822	9,27,975
	Women	1,33,617	1,34,519	2,68,136
Middle sections	Men	2,41,613	98,508	3,40,121
	Women	35,203	60,615	95,818
Secondary sections	Men	1,17,586	1,08,772	2,26,358
	Women	11,330	39,449	50,779
Total (Primary, middle and secondary)	Men	11,56,352	3,38,102	14,94,454
	Women	1,80,150	2,34,583	4,14,733

STATEMENT 35

TEACHERS SERVING UNDER DIFFERENT MANagements AT VARIOUS SCHOOL STAGES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

<i>Stage of education</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Local body</i>	<i>Private aided</i>	<i>Private unaided</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary	Rural	1,80,280	6,10,736	1,34,460	5,294	9,30,770
	Urban	52,909	1,21,123	76,130	15,179	2,65,341
Middle	Rural	66,685	1,12,080	89,468	8,583	2,76,816
	Urban	38,431	43,697	69,827	7,168	1,59,123
Secondary	Rural	21,945	18,948	85,270	2,753	1,28,916
	Urban	35,303	17,045	90,236	5,637	1,48,221
Total (Primary, middle and secondary)	Rural	2,68,910	7,41,764	3,09,198	16,630	13,36,502
	Urban	1,26,643	1,81,865	2,36,193	27,984	5,72,685

employed in private unaided institutions whereas the remaining 28.6 per cent are employed by private but aided institutions.

General qualifications of teachers serving in schools

7. The general qualifications of teachers teaching in the schools range from those who have not successfully completed even the middle school course to those possessing post-graduate degrees. In addition to the teachers in general education there are 'other' teachers engaged in the teaching of craft, music and physical education.

8. Of the total number of teachers employed in schools in India 22,907 (1.2 per cent) are teachers with 'less than middle pass' educational qualifications. There are 6,52,310 teachers (34.2 per cent) who have not got

the matriculation certificate. These teachers are employed in primary, middle and secondary sections. 7,34,358 teachers (38.4 per cent) have passed matriculation examination only while 3,03,037 teachers (15.9 per cent) have got graduate and post-graduate qualifications. The remaining 10.3 per cent teachers have either passed intermediate only or are teachers of music, craft or physical education. It may be noted that teachers who are matriculates or less constitute the bulk of teachers, viz. 73.8 per cent of the total teacher population in the country. Of the teachers teaching in primary sections, 93 per cent are below matric or matric. Of the teachers teaching in middle sections, 62.8 per cent are either below matric (but middle pass) or matric. The corresponding percentage in secondary sections is 9.1.

9. A large majority of teachers working in secondary

STATEMENT 36

TEACHERS IN SCHOOL SECTIONS UNDER DIFFERENT MANagements (ALL STAGES) ACCORDING TO THEIR EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

<i>Qualification</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Local body</i>	<i>Private aided</i>	<i>Private unaided</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below middle pass	4,236	13,959	3,553	1,159	22,907
Middle pass but less than matric	87,724	4,48,597	1,08,880	7,109	6,52,310
Matriculate	1,82,559	3,58,296	1,78,515	14,988	7,34,358
Intermediate	30,053	43,351	42,407	5,800	1,21,611
Graduate	51,391	34,531	1,37,303	10,067	2,33,292
Post-graduate	23,363	4,402	38,846	3,134	69,745
Others	16,227	20,493	35,887	2,357	74,964
Total	3,95,553	9,23,629	5,45,391	44,614	19,09,187

sections are graduate or post-graduate teachers (75.4 per cent), the corresponding figures for middle sections and primary sections being 17.4 and 1.5 respectively.

Professional Training of teachers

10. Because of the inadequate supply of professionally qualified teachers, untrained teachers are employed in many States and Union Territories. Of all the teachers working in the schools in India, 26.6 per cent have not received any type of training.

Backlog of Untrained teachers

12. As already referred to in a preceding paragraph, there are 5,06,860 (26.6 per cent) untrained teachers in various school sections in the country. This number represents the total backlog of untrained teachers. If teacher training is a must, steps have to be taken to clear the backlog of untrained teachers by providing training programmes of different types. Among the untrained teachers a wide variation is found between their age and experience in the teaching profession. Those who have been working as untrained teachers in schools over a

STATEMENT 37

PERCENTAGES OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SECTIONS

Category	Primary	Middle	Secondary	All school sections
1	2	3	4	5
Trained	73.7	75.2	69.6	73.4
Untrained	26.3	24.8	30.4	26.6

11. Amongst the women teachers, 77.0 per cent are trained whereas among the men teachers 72.5 per cent are trained. Section-wise, in the primary sections 73.7 per cent teachers are trained, in the middle sections 75.2 per cent teachers are trained whereas in the secondary sections 69.6 per cent are trained teachers.

large period of time will require a specially tailored training programme, whereas those who are far advanced in age may not be considered in the backlog at all. About clearing the backlog of untrained teachers, the Education Commission* suggest:

There is hardly any purpose in compelling teachers above the

STATEMENT 38

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS SERVING AT VARIOUS SCHOOL STAGES

Stage of education	Professional qualification	Men	Women	Men and women
1	2	3	4	5
Primary	Trained	6,77,637	2,03,849	8,81,486
	Untrained	2,50,338	64,287	3,14,625
Middle	Trained	2,52,133	75,898	3,28,031
	Untrained	87,988	19,920	1,07,908
Secondary	Trained	1,53,365	39,445	1,92,810
	Untrained	72,993	11,334	84,327
Total	Trained	10,83,135	3,19,192	14,02,327
	Untrained	4,11,319	95,541	5,06,860

* Report of Education Commission, Ministry of Education, Government of India, page 84.

STATEMENT 39

UNTRAINED TEACHERS (ALL STAGES) ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE

Age (years)	Experience in years						Total
	Up to 4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	More than 20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	31,227	844	16	—	—	—	32,087
20 — 24	1,47,807	16,466	592	17	—	—	1,64,882
25 — 29	87,164	43,552	9,260	562	14	—	1,40,552
30 — 34	21,987	21,758	17,739	6,307	715	7	68,513
35 — 39	6,591	8,216	10,574	9,583	4,774	685	40,423
40 — 44	2,496	2,766	4,239	5,676	5,230	2,696	23,103
45 — 49	1,182	1,305	2,100	3,093	4,016	4,048	15,744
50 and more	1,415	1,283	2,154	2,522	3,961	10,042	21,377
Total	2,99,869	96,190	46,674	27,760	18,710	17,478	5,06,681

age of 40 years to undergo the full period of training. If they have had at least five years of service, they may be given only a short course and deemed trained.

Teachers below 40 years of age who have put in at least 5 years of service, need not be required to undergo the full training course. A shorter course, specially designed for the purpose, would be adequate.

Teachers below the age of 40 years who have put in less than 5 years of service should, however, be required to undergo the full training course of one or two years. It would, of course, be open to these teachers to take this training either in full-time courses or through part-time and correspondence courses in accordance with the arrangements made.

13. In the present Survey, the age and experience of 179 out of the total of 5,06,860 untrained teachers have not been reconciled. Data about the age and experience

of 5,06,681 untrained teachers are available. It can be seen from Statement 39 that there are 5,093 (one per cent) untrained teachers who are '40 or above' and have less than five years of experience. Again there are 55,131 teachers '40 or above' with at least five years of service. A special short-term course will have to be provided for these teachers after which they may be deemed to be trained. Again, Statement 39 shows that there are 1,51,681 teachers below the age of 40 who have put in at least five years of service. As recommended by the Education Commission*, a shorter course specially designed for the purpose will have to be devised for this group of teachers.

STATEMENT 40

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS UNDER VARIOUS MANAGERMENTS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Management	Rural areas	Urban areas	All areas
1	2	3	4
Government	1,80,280 (19.4)	52,909 (19.9)	2,33,189 (19.5)
Local body	6,10,736 (65.6)	1,21,123 (45.7)	7,31,859 (61.2)
Private aided	1,34,460 (14.4)	76,130 (28.7)	2,10,590 (17.6)
Private unaided	5,294 (0.6)	15,179 (5.7)	20,473 (1.7)
All managements	9,30,770 (100.0)	2,65,341 (100.0)	11,96,111 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

* Report of the Education Commission, Ministry of Education, Government of India, page 84.

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS

14. Teachers in primary sections constitute the largest number among the school teachers in the country. The 4,55,681 recognized primary sections located in rural and urban areas employ 11,96,111 teachers. Uttar Pradesh accounts for the largest number of teachers, i.e. 1,67,084 (14 per cent). Among the States, Jammu & Kashmir has the least, 8,712 (0.7 per cent). Of the teachers in primary sections, 77.8 per cent are serving in rural areas. In terms of management, the local bodies account for 7,31,859, i.e. (61.2 per cent) of the total teachers serving in the country in primary sections.

General Qualifications

15. From the point of view of general qualifications, teachers in primary sections range from those who have not completed the middle school course to those possessing post-graduate degrees. In addition there are teachers belonging to the category of 'others' which consists of teachers of arts, crafts, physical education, etc.

16. It is observed that 91 per cent of the teachers in primary sections are those who have either completed the middle school course (49.7 per cent) or matric or its equivalent (41.3 per cent). Only 1.9 per cent of the teachers are below middle pass. The percentages of women teachers with qualifications below middle pass and also graduates and post-graduates are higher than those for men. Among the States, Mysore has 6.3 per cent teachers who are below middle pass while Punjab has a minimum of 0.52 per cent. The Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu leads with 7.98 per cent below middle pass with Delhi having just 0.30 per cent in this category.

17. Private unaided primary sections have the maximum of both below middle pass teachers (5.7 per cent) and teachers with degrees (7.7 per cent) and post-graduate degrees (1.2 per cent) respectively. The percentage of primary teachers who are matriculate or above is the highest in government schools (62.8) followed by private unaided (60.7), private aided (48.5) and local body schools (41.8).

STATEMENT 41

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Qualification	Rural areas		Urban areas		All areas		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men and Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Below middle pass	13,087 (1.6)	5,117 (3.8)	2,167 (1.7)	2,536 (1.9)	15,254 (1.6)	7,653 (2.9)	22,907 (1.9)
Middle pass	4,01,512 (50.4)	76,453 (57.2)	53,439 (40.9)	62,950 (46.8)	4,54,951 (49.0)	1,39,403 (52.0)	5,94,354 (49.7)
Matriculate	3,36,384 (42.2)	46,609 (34.9)	56,380 (43.1)	54,309 (40.4)	3,92,764 (42.3)	1,00,918 (37.6)	4,93,682 (41.3)
Intermediate	35,090 (4.4)	1,414 (1.1)	11,719 (8.9)	7,282 (5.4)	46,809 (5.0)	8,696 (3.2)	55,505 (4.6)
Graduate	6,994 (0.9)	490 (0.4)	4,679 (3.6)	4,455 (3.3)	11,673 (1.4)	4,945 (1.9)	16,618 (1.4)
Post-graduate	239 (0.01)	27 (0.02)	480 (0.4)	547 (0.4)	719 (0.1)	574 (0.2)	1,293 (0.1)
Others	3,847 (0.5)	3,507 (2.6)	1,958 (1.5)	2,440 (1.8)	5,805 (0.6)	5,947 (2.2)	11,752 (1.0)
Total	7,97,153 (100.0)	1,33,617 (100.0)	1,30,822 (100.0)	1,34,519 (100.0)	9,27,975 (100.0)	2,68,136 (100.0)	11,96,111 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages

STATEMENT 42

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS UNDER DIFFERENT MANAGERMENTS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Qualifications	Government	Local body	Private aided	Private unaided	Total
Below middle pass	4,236 (1.8)	13,959 (1.9)	3,553 (1.7)	1,159 (5.7)	22,907 (1.9)
Middle pass	79,313 (34.0)	4,08,269 (55.8)	1,00,774 (47.9)	5,998 (29.3)	5,94,354 (49.7)
Matriculate	1,28,056 (54.9)	2,69,025 (36.8)	87,619 (41.6)	8,982 (43.9)	4,93,682 (41.3)
Intermediate	14,647 (6.3)	30,650 (4.2)	8,581 (4.1)	1,627 (7.9)	55,505 (4.6)
Graduate	3,559 (1.5)	6,037 (0.8)	5,451 (2.6)	1,571 (7.7)	16,618 (1.4)
Post-graduate	275 (0.1)	330 (0.004)	436 (0.2)	252 (1.2)	1,293 (0.1)
Others	3,103 (1.3)	3,589 (0.5)	4,176 (2.0)	884 (4.3)	11,752 (1.0)
Total	2,33,189 (100.0)	7,31,859 (100.0)	2,10,590 (100.0)	20,473 (100.0)	11,96,111 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Professional qualifications of primary school teachers

18. Amongst the teachers in primary sections, 26.3 per cent are untrained. Both in rural as well as in urban areas the percentages of untrained teachers among women are lower than those for men. There is wide variation in the proportions of trained teachers among the States. Punjab (97.61 per cent), Madras (97.60 per cent) and Kerala (97.26 per cent) each have almost all the teachers in primary sections trained whereas West Bengal has only 43.8 per cent trained teachers. Among the Union Territories, Delhi has 99.5 per cent

trained teachers whereas the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu has just 23.6 per cent trained teachers.

19. The percentage of untrained teachers is the highest (54.5) in case of private unaided primary sections. Government-managed sections have only 20.5 per cent untrained teachers whereas in sections under the management of local bodies there are 27.7 per cent untrained teachers. The private aided sections are better than local body sections in that there are only 25 per cent untrained teachers as is seen in Statement 44.

STATEMENT 43

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Sex	Rural areas			Urban areas			All areas		
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Men	5,80,180 (72.8)	2,16,973 (27.2)	7,97,153 (100.0)	97,457 (74.5)	33,365 (25.5)	1,30,822 (100.0)	6,77,637 (73.0)	2,50,338 (27.0)	9,27,975 (100.0)
Women	99,799 (74.7)	33,818 (25.3)	1,33,617 (100.0)	1,04,050 (77.4)	30,469 (22.6)	1,34,519 (100.0)	2,03,849 (76.0)	64,287 (24.0)	2,68,136 (100.0)
Total	6,79,979 (73.0)	2,50,791 (27.0)	9,30,770 (100.0)	2,01,507 (75.9)	63,834 (24.1)	2,65,431 (100.0)	8,81,486 (73.7)	3,14,625 (26.3)	11,96,111 (100.0)

STATEMENT 44

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS UNDER DIFFERENT MANagements IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

<i>Professional qualification</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Local Body</i>	<i>Private aided</i>	<i>Private unaided</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Trained	1,85,444 (79.5)	5,28,848 (72.3)	1,57,851 (75.0)	9,343 (45.6)	8,81,486 (73.7)
Untrained	47,745 (20.5)	2,03,011 (27.7)	52,739 (25.0)	11,130 (54.4)	3,14,625 (26.3)
Total	2,33,189	7,31,859	2,10,590	20,473	11,96,111

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Untrained Teachers

20. The total number of untrained teachers in the primary sections in the country is 3,14,625 (26.3 per cent). This constitutes the total backlog of untrained teachers. However, when the age and experience of these teachers are studied it is seen that there is need to provide diversified programmes of training facilities for the untrained teachers. Excluding 147 teachers about whom the data of age and experience

have not been reconciled it is observed that there are 35,391 (11.3 per cent) teachers whose age is 40 years or above and have at least five years of experience in the teaching profession. As suggested by the Education Commission, only a short course is to be provided for this group of teachers. Again, 95,859 (30.5 per cent) teachers are below the age of 40 years and have put in at least five years of service. For these teachers a shorter course has to be designed according to the

STATEMENT 45

UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>Experience in years</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Up to 4</i>	<i>5-8</i>	<i>9-12</i>	<i>13-16</i>	<i>17-20</i>	<i>More than 20</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	21,969	581	—	—	—	—	22,550
20 — 24	95,034	11,292	387	—	—	—	1,06,713
25 — 29	48,477	27,966	6,274	357	—	—	83,074
30 — 34	11,671	12,218	11,117	4,277	525	—	39,808
35 — 39	3,394	4,715	6,184	6,042	3,410	514	24,259
40 — 44	1,289	1,574	2,557	3,373	3,486	1,916	14,195
45 — 49	684	748	1,382	1,860	2,584	2,715	9,973
50 and above	710	793	1,535	1,711	2,751	6,406	13,906
Total	1,83,228	59,887	29,436	17,620	12,756	11,551	3,14,625*

*Includes 147 untrained teachers whose age and experience have not been reconciled.

recommendations of the Education Commission. Lastly, 1,80,545 (57.4 per cent) teachers are below the age of 40 years and have put in less than five years of service. This is the real backlog and a full training course of one or two years may have to be provided for them according to the suggestions of the Education Commission. There are only 2,683 (0.8 per cent) untrained teachers whose age is 40 years or above but have less than five years teaching experience. The Education Commission have not made any specific recommendation for this category of teachers. It is felt that these teachers should also be provided with a short course of training.

Teachers fulfilling Desirable Qualifications

21. If matric or its equivalent with teacher training certificate is the desirable qualification for a primary teacher, then hardly 3,91,184 of the 11,96,111 teachers i.e. 32.7 per cent fulfil this condition. Further, a larger percentage of teachers (38.27 per cent) in urban areas conform to this specification than in the rural areas (31.12 per cent). Considering men and women teachers separately it is observed that a larger percentage of women teachers (33.60 per cent) fulfil this condition than male teachers (32.45 per cent) as is seen in Statement 46.

STATEMENT 46

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS WHO FULFIL THE MINIMUM DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS OF MATRICULATION AND TRAINING

<i>Management</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Government	Men	75,719 (50.95)	14,985 (56.32)	90,704 (51.76)
	Women	18,085 (57.11)	13,744 (52.26)	31,829 (54.91)
	Men and women	93,804 (52.03)	28,729 (54.30)	1,22,533 (52.55)
Local body	Men	1,37,303 (25.34)	24,864 (38.47)	1,62,167 (26.73)
	Women	8,252 (12.0)	16,854 (29.83)	25,106 (20.04)
	Men and women	1,45,555 (23.83)	41,718 (34.44)	1,87,273 (25.59)
Private aided	Men	36,388 (35.64)	9,602 (28.59)	45,990 (33.89)
	Women	13,341 (41.24)	15,231 (35.80)	28,572 (38.15)
	Men and women	49,729 (36.98)	24,833 (32.62)	74,562 (35.41)
Private unaided	Men	369 (8.24)	1,861 (31.0)	2,230 (21.27)
	Women	183 (22.45)	4,403 (47.98)	4,586 (45.90)
	Men and women	552 (10.43)	6,264 (41.27)	6,816 (33.29)
Total	Men	2,49,779 (31.33)	51,312 (39.22)	3,01,091 (32.45)
	Women	39,861 (29.83)	50,232 (37.34)	90,093 (33.60)
	Men and women	2,89,640 (31.12)	1,01,544 (38.27)	3,91,184 (32.70)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Position in States and Union Territories

22. Among the States, Punjab and Kerala have the highest percentages of teachers, both among men and women, who fulfil the desirable qualifications. Orissa and Assam on the other extreme are at a considerably low level under all the three categories in comparison to the all-India figures. Among the Union Territories, Delhi and Pondicherry are on the high positive side while Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Manipur are on the lowest side in this group.

TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS

23. There are 4,35,939 teachers in middle sections,

including 3,40,121 male teachers (78.02 per cent) and 95,818 women teachers (21.98 per cent). The percentages of women teachers in rural and urban areas separately are 12.72 and 38.09 respectively.

Teachers according to Managements

24. Of the total number of teachers in middle sections, 24.11 per cent are in government schools, 35.73 per cent in local body schools, 36.54 per cent in private aided institutions and 3.61 per cent in private unaided institutions. At the middle stage, therefore, government and local body institutions play a predominant role and they account for about 60 per cent of the teachers.

STATEMENT 47**TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS UNDER DIFFERENT MANagements IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS**

<i>Management</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4
Government	66,685 (24.1)	38,431 (24.2)	1,05,116 (24.1)
Local body	1,12,080 (40.5)	43,697 (27.5)	1,55,777 (35.7)
Private aided	89,468 (32.3)	69,827 (43.9)	1,59,295 (36.6)
Private unaided	8,583 (3.1)	7,168 (4.4)	15,751 (3.6)
Total	2,76,816 (100.0)	1,59,123 (100.0)	4,35,939 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

STATEMENT 48**MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

<i>Qualification</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>		<i>Urban areas</i>		<i>All areas</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Below matric	37,472 (15.5)	5,152 (14.6)	8,361 (8.5)	6,100 (10.1)	45,833 (13.5)	11,252 (11.8)	57,085 (13.1)
Matriculate	1,20,872 (50.0)	21,104 (59.9)	44,265 (44.9)	30,188 (49.8)	1,65,137 (48.6)	51,292 (53.5)	2,16,429 (49.7)
Intermediate	30,843 (12.8)	1,617 (4.6)	13,641 (13.8)	5,459 (9.0)	44,484 (13.1)	7,076 (7.4)	51,560 (11.8)
Graduate	31,545 (13.1)	2,357 (6.7)	19,207 (19.5)	11,916 (19.6)	50,752 (14.9)	14,273 (14.9)	65,025 (14.9)
Post-graduate	4,406 (1.8)	387 (1.1)	4,181 (4.3)	2,125 (3.5)	8,587 (2.5)	2,512 (2.6)	11,099 (2.5)
Others	16,475 (6.8)	4,586 (13.1)	8,853 (9.0)	4,827 (8.0)	25,328 (7.4)	9,413 (9.8)	34,741 (8.0)
Total	2,41,613 (100.0)	35,203 (100.0)	98,508 (100.0)	60,615 (100.0)	3,40,121 (100.0)	95,818 (100.0)	4,35,939 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

25. The Government and local bodies together employ a larger percentage of teachers in rural areas than in urban areas.

below matric (25.8 per cent) while private aided schools, although they employ the largest number of teachers have a small percentage of teachers (4.8) with similar qualifications.

General qualifications of teachers

26. The general qualifications of teachers vary from 'below matric' to 'post-graduate' while some are in

Trained and Untrained Teachers

28. The percentage of trained teachers is 75.25. The

STATEMENT 49

TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS UNDER VARIOUS MANAGERMENTS

Qualification	Management					Total
	Government	Local body	Private aided	Private unaided		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Below matric	8,169 (7.8)	40,150 (25.8)	7,673 (4.8)	1,093 (6.9)	57,085 (13.1)	
Matriculate	51,056 (48.6)	84,921 (54.5)	75,007 (47.1)	5,445 (34.6)	2,16,429 (49.7)	
Intermediate	13,613 (12.9)	11,571 (7.4)	22,867 (14.3)	3,509 (22.3)	51,560 (11.8)	
Graduate	20,169 (19.2)	7,563 (4.9)	33,258 (20.9)	4,035 (25.6)	65,025 (14.9)	
Post-graduate	4,760 (4.5)	1,102 (0.7)	4,411 (2.8)	826 (5.2)	11,099 (2.5)	
Others	7,349 (7.0)	10,470 (6.7)	16,079 (10.1)	843 (5.4)	34,741 (8.0)	
Total	1,05,116 (100.0)	1,55,777 (100.0)	1,59,295 (100.0)	15,751 (100.0)	4,35,939 (100.0)	

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

the category of 'others'. The percentage of teachers in the category 'matriculates and above' is higher in urban areas. These percentages are higher in the case of both men and women teachers.

27. Institutions managed by local bodies have the largest percentage of teachers whose qualifications are

corresponding percentages for rural and urban areas are 73.23 and 78.75 respectively. Among men teachers, the percentage of trained teachers is 74.13. The percentage of trained teachers among women teachers is 79.21. Though the women teachers are fewer in number, the percentage of trained women teachers in middle sections

STATEMENT 50

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Sex	Rural areas			Urban areas			All areas		
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Men	1,75,660 (72.7)	65,953	2,41,613	76,473 (77.6)	22,035	98,508	2,52,133 (74.1)	87,988	3,40,121
Women	27,061 (76.9)	8,142	35,203	48,837 (80.6)	11,778	60,615	75,898 (79.2)	19,920	95,818
Total	2,02,721 (73.2)	74,095	2,76,816	1,25,310 (78.8)	33,813	1,59,123	3,28,031 (75.2)	1,07,908	4,35,939

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

is relatively high. Punjab (94.97 per cent) and Madras (93.10 per cent) have more than 90 per cent trained teachers while Andhra Pradesh (86.10 per cent), Gujarat (84.25 per cent), Kerala (89.87 per cent) and Maharashtra (85.01 per cent) all have more than 80 per cent trained teachers. Assam (27.75 per cent), Orissa (31.24 per cent) and West Bengal (33.28 per cent) are the contrasting States in this respect. Delhi and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands among the Union

Territories have more than 90 per cent trained teachers. In contrast, Manipur has only 16.79 per cent trained teachers.

29. Although private aided sections employ the largest number of teachers, the percentage of trained teachers is only 63.2, which is much below the corresponding percentages, 86.6 and 81.0 for local body and government middle sections. The private unaided institutions have a very low percentage (45.8) of trained teachers.

STATEMENT 51

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS UNDER DIFFERENT MANagements

Professional qualification	Management				Total
	Government	Local body	Private aided	Private unaided	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Trained	85,138 (81.0)	1,34,964 (86.6)	1,00,716 (63.2)	7,213 (45.8)	3,28,031 (75.2)
Untrained	19,978 (19.0)	20,813 (13.4)	58,579 (36.8)	8,538 (54.2)	1,07,908 (24.8)
Total	1,05,116 (100.0)	1,55,777 (100.0)	1,59,295 (100.0)	15,751 (100.0)	4,35,939 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

STATEMENT 52

UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE

Age in years	Experience in years						Total
	Up to 4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	More than 20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	7,220	229	16	—	—	—	7,465
20 — 24	29,645	3,650	133	17	—	—	33,445
25 — 29	18,569	9,127	1,955	132	14	—	29,797
30 — 34	5,212	5,198	3,992	1,392	125	5	15,924
35 — 39	1,810	1,829	2,475	2,137	854	102	9,207
40 — 44	692	630	891	1,185	976	449	4,823
45 — 49	316	301	387	700	749	679	3,132
50 and more	427	271	337	471	758	1,842	4,106
Total	63,891	21,235	10,186	6,034	3,476	3,077	1,07,908*

*The column totals include nine teachers for whom age and experience have not been reconciled.

Backlog of untrained teachers

30. There are 1,07,908 (24.8 per cent) untrained teachers serving in middle sections all over the country who constitute the total backlog of untrained teachers. This consists of those teachers who according to the recommendations of the Education Commission (a) require a short-term training course (b) require a specially designed training course (c) require a full-time

training course of one or two years' duration and (d) those who are not covered by any of these categories but for whom some type of training may be thought of. Ignoring the nine teachers whose age and experience data have not been reconciled, 10,626 (9.8 per cent) untrained teachers are '40 or above' with at least five years of teaching experience who require short-term training. Another 33,382 (30.9 per

STATEMENT 53

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS FULFILLING THE MINIMUM DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS OF MATRICULATION AND TEACHER TRAINING UNDER VARIOUS MANagements IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

<i>Management</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Government	Men	42,180 (73.44)	17,678 (75.85)	59,858 (74.14)
	Women	6,787 (73.36)	11,697 (77.34)	18,484 (75.83)
	Total	48,967 (73.43)	29,375 (76.44)	78,342 (74.53)
Local body	Men	61,515 (60.24)	20,243 (73.47)	81,758 (63.06)
	Women	5,026 (50.41)	10,858 (67.24)	15,884 (60.82)
	Total	66,541 (59.37)	31,101 (71.17)	97,642 (62.68)
Private aided	Men	36,478 (49.43)	29,152 (67.07)	65,630 (55.97)
	Women	10,856 (69.30)	19,053 (72.27)	29,909 (71.16)
	Total	47,334 (52.91)	48,205 (69.03)	95,539 (59.98)
Private unaided	Men	2,496 (30.19)	2,094 (50.03)	4,590 (36.86)
	Women	120 (38.22)	1,959 (65.67)	2,079 (63.06)
	Total	2,616 (30.48)	4,053 (56.54)	6,669 (42.34)
Total	Men	1,42,669 (59.05)	69,167 (70.21)	2,11,836 (62.28)
	Women	22,789 (64.74)	43,567 (71.87)	66,356 (69.25)
	Total	1,65,458 (59.77)	1,12,734 (70.85)	2,78,192 (63.81)

Figures in brackets indicate per centag-s.

cent) teachers who are below 40 years have at least five years' teaching experience for whom the specially designed course is essential. Of the remaining 63,891 teachers, 62,456 (57.9 per cent) need to be trained for one or two years. This leaves 1,435 (1.3 per cent) teachers who are '40 or above' with less than five years' experience. For these, some short course needs to be arranged.

Teachers fulfilling the minimum Desirable Qualifications at the middle stage

31. At the middle stage the minimum desirable qualification is not very clear. While some argue that teachers with matriculation and teacher training can deliver the goods, others prefer trained graduates.

32. If matriculation or its equivalent with teacher train-

STATEMENT 54

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS FULFILLING THE MINIMUM DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS OF DEGREE AND TEACHER TRAINING UNDER VARIOUS MANagements IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

<i>Management</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Government	Men	13,144 (22.89)	6,811 (29.22)	19,955 (24.72)
	Women	1,551 (16.76)	3,827 (25.30)	5,378 (22.06)
	Total	14,695 (22.04)	10,638 (27.68)	25,333 (24.10)
Local body	Men	6,781 (6.64)	4,658 (16.91)	11,439 (8.82)
	Women	382 (3.83)	2,791 (17.28)	3,173 (12.15)
	Total	7,163 (6.39)	7,449 (17.05)	14,612 (9.38)
Private aided	Men	10,538 (14.28)	9,815 (22.58)	20,353 (17.36)
	Women	2,494 (15.92)	6,114 (23.19)	8,608 (20.48)
	Total	13,032 (14.57)	15,929 (22.81)	28,961 (18.18)
Private unaided	Men	1,160 (14.03)	1,171 (27.98)	2,331 (18.72)
	Women	41 (13.06)	991 (33.22)	1,032 (31.30)
	Total	1,201 (13.99)	2,162 (30.16)	3,363 (21.35)
Total	Men	31,623 (13.09)	22,455 (22.80)	54,078 (15.90)
	Women	4,468 (12.69)	13,723 (22.64)	18,191 (18.98)
	Total	36,091 (13.04)	36,178 (22.74)	72,269 (16.58)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

ing is the minimum desirable qualification for middle school teachers, then 2,78,192* (63.8 per cent) teachers possess this qualification. Sections under government management have 74.53 per cent teachers who fulfil this condition. Schools under local bodies and private aided management are the next best, with 62.68 per cent and 59.98 per cent respectively. Urban areas (70.85 per cent) are better than rural areas (59.77 per cent). The percentages of women teachers fulfilling these qualifications, whether in rural or in urban areas, are higher than the corresponding percentages for men teachers.

33. If a degree with teacher training is the desirable qualification for teachers teaching in middle sections, then hardly 10.80 per cent teachers in middle sections possess it. The percentages separately for institutions of different managements are: 18.24 in government, 4.38 in local body, 11.43 in private aided and 18.28 in private unaided sections. These percentages do not include teachers in the category 'others trained'. If teachers in the category 'others trained' are grouped with trained graduates, on the assumption that the former fulfil the qualifications fixed for their specific posts, the corresponding all-India percentage is 16.58 and those for the various managements are 24.10, 9.38, 18.18 and 21.35 respectively, as may be seen in Statement 54.

Position in the States and Union Territories

34. If matriculation with teacher training is the minimum

Among Union Territories only Delhi, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and Pondicherry are on the high side.

35. If a degree with teacher training is the minimum desirable qualification then Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal among States and Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Island and Tripura among the Union Territories are above the all-India average.

TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS

36. The number of teachers in secondary sections is much less than the corresponding figure at the primary and middle stages. Of the 2,77,137 teachers in secondary sections, 2,26,358 (81.68 per cent) are men teachers and 50,779 (18.32 per cent) are women teachers. The percentages of women teachers in rural and urban areas separately are 8.79 and 26.61 respectively.

37. The teachers in secondary sections include 1,28,916 (46.52 per cent) teachers in rural areas and 1,48,221 (53.48 per cent) teachers in urban areas. A comparative statement of percentages of teachers in rural and urban areas for the various stages of education is given in Statement 55.

Teachers according to Management

38. Of the total number of teachers in secondary sections, 20.66 per cent are in government schools, 12.99

STATEMENT 55

PROPORTIONS OF TEACHERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS AT PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY STAGES

Stage	Percentage of teachers in		
	Rural areas	Urban areas	All areas
1	2	3	4
Primary	77.82	22.18	100.00
Middle	63.50	36.50	100.00
Secondary	46.52	53.48	100.00

desirable qualification for a middle school teacher, then Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Punjab have a comparatively larger percentage of both men and women teachers who fulfil this qualification while Orissa, Assam and West Bengal are far below the all-India figure.

per cent in local body schools, 63.32 per cent in private aided institutions and 3.03 per cent in private unaided institutions. At the secondary stage, therefore, private institutions play a very predominant role and account for about two-thirds of the total number of teachers.

*Includes teachers in category 'others trained' on the assumption that these teachers fulfil the qualifications fixed for their specific posts.

STATEMENT 56

TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS UNDER VARIOUS MANAGERMENTS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

<i>Management</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4
Government	21,945 (17.0)	35,303 (23.8)	57,248 (20.7)
Local body	18,948 (14.8)	17,045 (11.5)	35,993 (13.0)
Private aided	85,270 (66.1)	90,236 (60.9)	1,75,506 (63.3)
Private unaided	2,753 (2.1)	5,637 (3.8)	8,390 (3.0)
All managements	1,28,916 (100.0)	1,48,221 (100.0)	2,77,137 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

At this stage, private aided institutions play the most dominant role.

General qualifications of teachers

39. It has been found that 75.4 per cent of the

teachers are graduates or above. The corresponding percentages for men and women separately are 74.9 and 77.9 respectively. The percentages of under-qualified teachers (i.e. under-graduates) in institutions managed by local bodies

STATEMENT 57

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

<i>Qualification</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>		<i>Urban areas</i>		<i>All areas</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Below matric	466 (0.4)	36 (0.3)	278 (0.3)	91 (0.2)	744 (0.3)	127 (0.3)	871 (0.3)
Matriculate	12,080 (10.3)	1,654 (14.6)	7,954 (7.3)	2,559 (6.5)	20,034 (8.8)	4,213 (8.3)	24,247 (8.7)
Intermediate	8,954 (7.6)	368 (3.3)	4,134 (3.8)	1,090 (2.8)	13,088 (5.8)	1,458 (2.9)	14,546 (5.2)
Graduate	65,317 (55.6)	6,826 (60.2)	56,704 (52.1)	22,802 (57.8)	1,22,021 (53.9)	29,628 (58.3)	1,51,649 (54.7)
Post-graduate	19,193 (16.3)	666 (5.9)	28,228 (25.9)	9,266 (23.5)	47,421 (21.0)	9,932 (19.6)	57,353 (20.7)
Others	11,576 (9.8)	1,780 (15.7)	11,474 (10.6)	3,641 (9.2)	23,050 (10.2)	5,421 (10.6)	28,471 (10.3)
Total	1,17,586 (100.0)	11,330 (100.0)	1,08,772 (100.0)	39,449 (100.0)	2,26,358 (100.0)	50,779 (100.0)	2,77,137 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

(15.7 per cent) and private aided institutions (15.5 per cent) are higher than those managed by private unaided (14.8 per cent) and government (9.5 per cent) institutions. Sections managed by the Government have 32 per cent post-graduate and 48.4 per cent graduate teachers while private unaided institutions have 53.2 per cent graduate and 24.5 per cent post-graduate teachers. Institutions managed by local bodies have 58.1 per cent graduates and 8.3 per cent post-graduates. Private aided institutions are slightly better than local body institutions.

are high in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman & Diu.

42. In the case of women, the percentages of 'matriculates and below' teaching in secondary sections are high in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Goa, Daman & Diu. It is necessary to examine the causes of the high percentage of teachers with low qualifications teaching in secondary sections in these areas so that appropriate programmes can be developed for

STATEMENT 58

TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS UNDER VARIOUS MANAGERMENTS

Qualification	Management				Total
	Government	Local body	Private aided	Private unaided	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below matric	242 (0.4)	178 (0.5)	433 (0.2)	18 (0.2)	871 (0.3)
Matriculate	3,447 (6.0)	4,350 (12.1)	15,889 (9.1)	561 (6.7)	24,247 (8.7)
Intermediate	1,793 (3.1)	1,130 (3.1)	10,959 (6.2)	664 (7.9)	14,546 (5.2)
Graduate	27,663 (48.4)	20,931 (58.1)	98,594 (56.2)	4,461 (53.2)	1,51,649 (54.7)
Post-graduate	18,328 (32.0)	2,970 (8.3)	33,999 (19.4)	2,056 (24.5)	57,353 (20.7)
Others	5,775 (10.1)	6,434 (17.9)	15,632 (8.9)	630 (7.5)	28,471 (10.3)
Total	57,248 (100.0)	35,993 (100.0)	1,75,506 (100.0)	8,390 (100.0)	2,77,137 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

40. The percentage of matriculates and less than matriculates teaching in secondary sections are relatively high in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman & Diu. In Maharashtra, as many as 23.29 per cent of the teachers are matriculates or less than matriculates. If intermediates are also added to it, then the percentage goes above 30. Thus a sizable portion of the teachers in secondary sections in Maharashtra are not adequately qualified. The percentages of teachers who are not graduates are also relatively high in Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, Daman & Diu and Manipur.

41. The percentage of men teachers who are matriculates or below and are teaching in secondary sections

remedial purposes.

43. Among the men teachers the percentages of post-graduates are relatively high in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Among women teachers the percentages of post-graduates are appreciable in Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

Trained and Untrained teachers

44. The percentage of trained teachers is 69.57. The corresponding percentages for rural and urban areas are 63.59 and 74.78 respectively. The percentage of trained teachers in rural areas is relatively low.

45. Among men teachers the percentage of trained

teachers is 67.75. The percentage of trained teachers among women teachers is 77.68. Though the women teachers are fewer in number, nevertheless, of the women teachers in secondary sections the percentage of trained teachers is relatively high.

46. Among the three stages of school education, secondary sections have the highest percentage of untrained teachers, i.e. 30.5 per cent, as against 24.8 per cent in middle and 26.3 per cent in primary sections. But as in the case of primary and middle sections, in secondary sections also the percentage of trained teachers is higher in urban areas than that in rural areas. Among the States

the percentages of trained teachers in secondary sections are higher in Punjab (95.5 per cent), Kerala (89.6 per cent), Madras (85.8 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (84.6 per cent). The percentage of trained teachers is very low in Assam (20.17).

47. Government managed institutions have higher percentage of trained teachers (81.0 per cent) than institutions under any other management. Although private aided schools employ more teachers, only 64.9 per cent of them are trained. Private unaided institutions have the lowest percentage of trained teachers (55.5 per cent) while local body institutions have 77.3 per cent trained teachers.

STATEMENT 59

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

<i>Area</i>	<i>Professional qualification</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	Trained	73,521 (62.5)	8,452 (74.6)	81,973 (63.6)
	Untrained	44,065 (37.5)	2,878 (25.4)	46,943 (36.4)
	Total	1,17,586 (100.0)	11,330 (100.0)	1,28,916 (100.0)
Urban	Trained	79,844 (73.4)	30,993 (78.6)	1,10,837 (74.8)
	Untrained	28,928 (26.6)	8,456 (21.4)	37,384 (25.2)
	Total	1,08,772 (100.0)	39,449 (100.0)	1,48,221 (100.0)
All areas	Trained	1,53,365 (67.8)	39,445 (77.7)	1,92,810 (69.6)
	Untrained	72,993 (32.2)	11,334 (22.3)	84,327 (30.4)
	Total	2,26,358 (100.0)	50,779 (100.0)	2,77,137 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

STATEMENT 60

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS UNDER VARIOUS MANagements IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Professional qualification	Management				Total
	Government	Local body	Private aided	Private unaided	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Trained	46,348 (81.0)	27,837 (77.3)	1,13,969 (64.9)	4,656 (55.5)	1,92,810 (69.6)
Untrained	10,900 (19.0)	8,156 (22.7)	61,537 (35.1)	3,734 (44.5)	84,327 (30.4)
Total	57,248 (100.0)	35,993 (100.0)	1,75,506 (100.0)	8,390 (100.0)	2,77,137 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Backlog of untrained teachers

48. The experience of 84,327 (30.4 per cent) of the untrained teachers ranges from 'less than 5' to 'more than 20' years. Rural areas account for 55.7 per cent of the untrained teachers. Untrained teachers with less than 5 years' experience constitute 62.5 per cent of the total untrained teachers while on the other extreme there are 3.4 per cent teachers with more than 20 years' experience.

49. Excluding 23 teachers whose age and experience

could not be reconciled, it is found that among the 84,304 untrained teachers 9,114 (10.8 per cent) who are in the age group '40 and above' and have five or more than five years' experience need a short course of training. In the case of 22,440 (26.6 per cent) who are below the age of 40 years with five or more than five years' experience, a specially designed training programme is needed while another 51,775 (61.4 per cent) teachers who are below the age of 40 years and have less than five years' teaching experience need to

STATEMENT 61

UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE

Age in years	Experience in years						Total
	Up to 4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	More than 20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	2,038	34	—	—	—	—	2,072
20 — 24	23,128	1,524	72	—	—	—	24,724
25 — 29	20,118	6,459	1,031	73	—	—	27,681
30 — 34	5,104	4,342	2,630	638	65	2	12,781
35 — 39	1,387	1,672	1,915	1,404	510	69	6,957
40 — 44	515	562	791	1,118	768	331	4,085
45 — 49	182	256	331	533	683	654	2,639
50 and more	278	219	282	340	452	1,794	3,365
Total	52,750	15,068	7,052	4,106	2,478	2,850	84,327*

*The total includes 23 teachers for whom data regarding age and experience have not been reconciled.

undergo teacher training of one or two years' duration. But there are 975 (1.2 per cent) untrained teachers of the age '40 or above' with less than five years' teaching experience for whom a special course may be provided.

Teachers fulfilling the minimum Desirable Qualifications

50. If trained graduates alone should be appointed as teachers in secondary sections, then only 1,68,064* (60.6 per cent) of the 2,77,137 teachers satisfy this condition. In rural areas 53.5 per cent of the teachers fulfil these qualifications as against 66.8 per cent in urban areas.

The percentages of women teachers in rural and urban areas fulfilling this condition are higher than those for men teachers as may be seen in Statement 62.

51. The percentages of teachers fulfilling this condition is above the all-India figure in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and much below the all-India figure in Assam, Bihar and Orissa. Among the Union Territories, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands have a larger percentage as against Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman & Diu, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli where the percentages are below the all-India figure.

STATEMENT 62

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS UNDER VARIOUS MANagements IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS WHO FULFIL THE MINIMUM DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS OF DEGREE AND TRAINING*

Management	Sex	Rural areas	Urban areas	All areas
1	2	3	4	5
Government	Men	14,182 (73.0)	17,319 (71.2)	31,501 (72.0)
	Women	2,024 (80.0)	8,569 (78.0)	10,593 (78.4)
	Men and women	16,206 (73.8)	25,888 (73.3)	42,094 (73.5)
Local body	Men	11,076 (61.8)	9,673 (70.1)	20,749 (65.4)
	Women	522 (50.6)	2,312 (71.1)	2,834 (66.1)
	Men and women	11,598 (61.2)	11,985 (70.3)	23,583 (65.5)
Private aided	Men	35,986 (46.3)	41,756 (62.4)	77,742 (53.8)
	Women	4,444 (58.5)	16,005 (68.6)	20,449 (66.1)
	Men and women	40,430 (47.4)	57,761 (64.0)	98,191 (55.9)
Private unaided	Men	702 (27.2)	2,149 (57.4)	2,851 (45.1)
	Women	70 (41.7)	1,275 (67.3)	1,345 (65.2)
	Men and women	772 (28.0)	3,424 (60.7)	4,196 (50.0)
All managements	Men	61,946 (52.7)	70,897 (65.2)	1,32,843 (58.7)
	Women	7,060 (62.3)	28,161 (71.4)	35,221 (69.4)
	Men and women	69,006 (53.5)	99,058 (66.8)	1,68,064 (60.6)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

*Includes teachers in the category 'others trained' on the assumption that these teachers fulfil the qualifications fixed for their specific posts.

Teachers teaching Science in secondary schools

52. Among the 2,77,137 teachers serving in 26,883 secondary sections all over the country, 64,981 (23.4 per cent) are teaching science. Although the minimum academic qualification prescribed for these teachers is at least a Bachelor's degree in science for high schools, and a Master's degree for higher secondary/intermediate courses, it is observed that the qualifications of these teachers range from matriculation or its equivalent to a Master's degree in science. The teachers include 14,900 (22.9 per cent) who are either matriculate or intermediate, 42,324 (65.1 per cent) who hold a Bachelor's degree and 7,757 (11.9 per cent) who have a Master's degree. Further, amongst these teachers there are

10,048 (15.46 per cent) who had not offered science in their last academic course, as may be seen in Statement 63.

53. The 10,048 teachers who did not offer science in their last academic examination include 1,817 matriculates and 1,998 intermediate pass teachers and they constitute 2.8 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively of the teachers teaching science.

Professional qualifications of teachers

54. The percentage of untrained teachers among those teaching science is 50.1. The percentage of untrained teachers is very high among intermediate, graduate and post-graduate teachers as may be seen in Statement 64.

STATEMENT 63**TEACHERS TEACHING SCIENCE IN SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS**

<i>Qualification</i>	<i>Without science*</i>	<i>With science*</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4
Matriculation/Higher secondary	1,817 (18.1)	5,377 (9.8)	7,194 (11.1)
Intermediate	1,998 (19.9)	5,708 (10.4)	7,706 (11.9)
Bachelor's degree	3,813 (37.9)	38,511 (70.1)	42,324 (65.1)
Master's degree	2,420 (24.1)	5,337 (9.7)	7,757 (11.9)
Total	10,048 (100.0)	54,933 (100.0)	64,981 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

*This refers to the last examination taken by a teacher.

STATEMENT 64**TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS TEACHING SCIENCE**

<i>Academic qualification</i>	<i>Professional qualification</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	
1	2	3	4
Matriculation/Higher secondary	2,862 (8.8)	4,332 (13.4)	7,194 (11.1)
Intermediate	5,678 (17.4)	2,028 (6.3)	7,706 (11.9)
Graduate	18,812 (57.8)	23,512 (72.5)	42,324 (65.1)
Post-graduate	5,203 (16.0)	2,554 (7.8)	7,757 (11.9)
Total	32,555 (100.0)	32,426 (100.0)	64,981 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

There are some teachers who did not have science in their last academic examination but had training in methods of teaching science. It is possible that these teachers studied science in their previous examinations. The data also show that some teachers who had science in their last academic examination did not have training in methods of teaching science.

Teachers who had not offered science in the last academic course

55. In this category there are 10,048 teachers. Almost 50 per cent (5,028) of these teachers are untrained. But the trained group comprises 30.4 per cent who had not offered science under methods of teaching and 19.6 per cent who offered 'methods for teaching science.' In the group trained with science under methods, graduate and

post-graduate teachers (60.1 per cent) are more than under-graduates as may be seen in Statement 65.

56. Among the teachers who offered science in their last academic course, only 27,406 (49.9 per cent) are trained. But this trained group includes 3,986 teachers who had not offered science for teaching methods during the training, thus leaving 23,420 (42.6 per cent) teachers trained in methods of teaching science. Among the teachers who offered science both at the last academic course and professional course, 3,166 (13.5 per cent) are under-graduates with matric or intermediate qualification and the remaining 20,254 (86.5 per cent) hold graduate or post-graduate degrees in science. Statement 66 gives the professional competence of teachers teaching science who had science in their last academic course.

57. The number of graduates and post-graduates with

STATEMENT 65

TEACHERS WHO HAVE NOT OFFERED SCIENCE IN THEIR LAST ACADEMIC COURSE

<i>Academic qualification</i>	<i>Professional qualification</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained without science</i>	<i>Trained with science</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
Matriculation/Higher secondary	761 (41.9)	613 (33.7)	443 (24.4)	1,817 (100.0)
Intermediate	1,223 (61.2)	436 (21.8)	339 (17.0)	1,998 (100.0)
Graduate	1,856 (48.7)	1,042 (27.3)	915 (24.0)	3,813 (100.0)
Post-graduate	1,188 (49.1)	967 (40.0)	265 (10.9)	2,420 (100.0)
Total	5,028 (50.0)	3,058 (30.4)	1,962 (19.6)	10,048 (100.0)

Figures in bracket indicate percentages.

STATEMENT 66

TEACHERS WHO HAVE NOT OFFERED SCIENCE IN THEIR LAST ACADEMIC COURSE

<i>Academic qualification</i>	<i>Professional qualification</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained without science</i>	<i>Trained with science</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
Matriculation/Higher secondary	2,101 (39.1)	915 (17.0)	2,361 (43.9)	5,377 (100.0)
Intermediate	4,455 (78.0)	448 (7.9)	805 (14.1)	5,708 (100.0)
Graduate	16,956 (44.0)	2,376 (6.2)	19,179 (49.8)	38,511 (100.0)
Post-graduate	4,015 (75.2)	247 (4.7)	1,075 (20.1)	5,337 (100.0)
Total	27,527 (50.1)	3,986 (7.3)	23,420 (42.6)	54,933 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

science are 38,511 and 5,337 respectively. Thus, on *prima facie* evidence, 43,848 teachers have basic qualifications in science. It is possible that some teachers in the category 'Master's degree without science' had science at the degree level. Since the total number of teachers in this category is 2,420, the science graduates among them would not be a sizable number and they are not likely to alter the trend evident in the present data. Of the 43,848 science graduates or post graduates, only 20,254, i.e. 46.19 per cent are trained with methods of teaching science as one of their subjects. The latter constitute 31.17 per cent of the total number of teachers teaching science at the secondary stage.

58. The total number of secondary sections in the country is 26,883. Thus, the average number of fully

qualified science teachers in the secondary sections is less than one.

Workload of teachers teaching science

59. The time devoted by teachers for teaching science ranges from upto 20 per cent of the total to more than 80 per cent. Only 12.7 per cent of the teachers teaching science devote upto 20 per cent of their time for teaching science. The mode is in the range of 41-60 per cent with 23.1 per cent teachers. Under each category of academic qualification, teachers with science in their last examination devote comparatively more time to teaching science than the other category of teachers, as is shown in Statement 67.

STATEMENT 67

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS TEACHING SCIENCE IN SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEVOTED FOR TEACHING SCIENCE

Qualification	Percentage of time devoted to teaching science					Total	Grand total
	Up to 20% time	21-40% time	41-60% time	61-80% time	More than 80% time		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Matriculation							
Without science	689	596	281	179	72	1,817 (2.8)	7,194 (11.1)
With science	1,854	1,926	942	413	242	5,377 (8.2)	
Intermediate							
Without science	401	706	379	352	160	1,998 (3.1)	7,706 (11.9)
With science	661	1,329	1,399	1,281	1,038	5,708 (8.8)	
Graduate							
Without science	888	1,090	809	592	434	3,813 (5.9)	42,324 (65.1)
With science	3,219	6,795	10,273	9,491	8,733	38,511 (59.3)	
Post-graduate							
Without science	231	423	460	891	415	2,420 (3.7)	7,757 (11.9)
With science	294	497	483	970	3,093	5,337 (8.2)	
Total							
Without science	2,209	2,815	1,929	2,014	1,081	10,048 (15.5)	64,981 (100.0)
With science	6,028	10,547	13,097	12,155	13,106	54,933 (84.5)	
Total	8,237 (12.7)	13,362 (20.6)	15,026 (23.1)	14,169 (21.8)	14,187 (21.8)	64,981 (100.0)	

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Workload of Trained Teachers who offered Science under Methods

60. From amongst the 1,962 teachers who did not have science in their last examination, but are trained in methods of teaching science, 910 (46.4 per cent) devote

40 per cent or less of their teaching time for science while 594 (30.3 per cent) devote more than 60 per cent of their teaching time for science. The remaining 23.3 per cent teachers devote between 41 and 60 per cent of their time for teaching science.

STATEMENT 68

DISTRIBUTION OF TRAINED SCIENCE TEACHERS (WHO OFFERED SCIENCE IN METHODS OF TEACHING ONLY) ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEVOTED TO TEACHING SCIENCE

Qualification	Percentage of time devoted to teaching science					Total
	Up to 20% time	21-40% time	41-60% time	61-80% time	More than 80% time	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Matriculation/Higher secondary	139	176	77	40	11	443 (22.6)
Intermediate	71	93	72	85	18	339 (17.3)
Graduate	120	212	244	197	142	915 (46.6)
Post-graduate	32	67	65	48	53	265 (13.5)
Total	362 (18.5)	548 (27.9)	458 (23.3)	370 (18.9)	224 (11.4)	1,962 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

STATEMENT 69

DISTRIBUTION OF TRAINED SCIENCE TEACHERS (WHO OFFERED SCIENCE FOR BOTH CONTENT AND METHOD) ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEVOTED TO TEACHING SCIENCE

Qualification	Percentage of time devoted to teaching science					Total
	Up to 20% time	21-40% time	41-60% time	61-80% time	More than 80% time	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Matriculation/Higher secondary	839	779	522	165	56	2,361 (10.1)
Intermediate	112	204	189	173	127	805 (3.4)
Graduate	1,497	3,506	5,593	4,577	4,006	19,179 (81.9)
Post-graduate	59	114	161	138	603	1,075 (4.6)
Total	2,507 (10.7)	4,603 (19.7)	6,465 (27.6)	5,053 (21.6)	4,792 (20.4)	23,420 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

61. The question of graduate and post-graduate teachers with science, devoting their teaching time to science needs detailed consideration. Only 22,287 out of 43,848, science graduates and post graduates, i.e. 50.83 per cent, devote more than 60 per cent of their teaching time to science. Of the remaining, 8.01 per cent devote up to 20 per cent time, 16.63 per cent devote 21 to 40 per cent time and 24.53 per cent devote 41 to 60 per cent time to teaching science. It is, therefore, surprising that all the science graduates and post-graduates are not devoting their full time to teaching science. The data point out that despite the dearth of qualified science teachers in secondary sections, the meagre resources that are available are not utilized to their full capacity. No attempt has

been made in this study to find out the circumstances under which the available science graduates and post-graduates among the teachers are not utilized fully for science teaching. It will be worthwhile to follow it up by a separate study.

62. Considering separately the workload of the teachers who offered science in their last academic examination and also in their training, it is found that hardly 42 per cent among them devote more than 60 per cent of their time to teaching science. The percentages of those devoting more than 60 per cent of their time in the case of graduates and post-graduates are 44.75 and 68.93 respectively.

School Buildings

1. The question of school buildings has to be examined in the light of the policies followed in this regard in the past. The Second Five-Year Plan, made the following policy statement regarding school buildings for the elementary stage*.

As regards school buildings, it is inevitable that at the present stage austere standards should be adopted. Much of the work may be done out of doors, while the minimum covered accommodation needed is provided by the local community with some assistance from public authorities. Experiments in cheap designs for schools need to be carried out. The starting of a school in a village need not be contingent on certain prescribed standards being observed. A school could be started under whatever arrangements are immediately possible in a locality, and common buildings like village temples and 'panchayat ghars' could also be used. Once a school is actually functioning, the provision of a building can be taken in hand as soon as circumstances are favourable and local contributions are forthcoming.

2. It is understandable that in the present conditions of financial stringency, when educational facilities have been expanding very rapidly, school buildings have not been treated as an item of high priority. In spite of the desirability of obtaining data on various aspects of school buildings, very limited data could be collected in a census operation like this. Information has been collected regarding the following items:

- (i) Number of class-rooms in primary sections;
- (ii) Area of class-rooms and average size of class-rooms for primary sections;
- (iii) Average area per pupil at the primary stage;
- (iv) Ownership of school buildings;
- (v) Schools running in shifts;
- (vi) Schools sharing buildings between themselves;
- (vii) Playground facilities for primary sections in rural areas;
- (viii) Hostel facilities for secondary sections in rural areas.

Class-rooms for primary sections

3. It must be made very clear at the outset that the

**Second Five-Year Plan*, Government of India, Planning Commission, 1956, page 505.

information given here is for the 'rooms used for instruction' and not the total space used for this purpose. It is possible that there are a number of schools which according to our definition are without class-rooms and that the area of class-rooms available, therefore, is nil. There will also be many instances where class-rooms are inadequate and improvised arrangements have been made to supplement the available class-room space in order to accommodate additional pupils. The average space per pupil has been calculated by dividing the total class-room space available by the total number of pupils in a State or Union Territory.

4. Some data regarding class-rooms have also been collected under the First Survey. The report of the Survey does not indicate the criteria for class-rooms used in the collection of data. No attempt has, therefore, been made to compare the present data regarding class-rooms with that of the First Survey.

5. For primary sections, 9,08,929 class-rooms are available, 7,08,282 in rural areas and 2,00,647 in urban areas. The class-rooms for primary sections in rural areas constitute 77.92 per cent of the total number of class-rooms for primary sections in the country. The area of these class-rooms in the rural areas is 77.68 per cent of the total area of the class-rooms for primary sections in the country. The primary sections in rural areas constitute 90.20 per cent of the total number of primary sections and the enrolment in these sections is 78.61 per cent of the total enrolment at the primary stage (Tables 13 to 15).

6. The average area of a primary class-room in the country is 291 square feet. The corresponding averages for rural and urban areas are 290 square feet and 294 square feet respectively. Thus there is not much difference in the average size of class-rooms in the rural and urban areas. Among the States, the average is the highest in Gujarat (355 square feet) and lowest in Rajasthan (223 square feet). The data also show that on an average the class-rooms for primary sections are of

relatively small size in most of the States and Union Territories.

Average area per pupil in Primary Sections

7. The average area per pupil in primary sections in rural as well as in urban areas is 6 square feet (Tables 13-15). This average has been calculated by dividing the total 'class-room' area by the total enrolment. Though the averages for rural and urban areas do not differ, they need not reflect identical situations. It is possible that the average area per pupil in rural areas is low because the total class-room space available is relatively less, and a number of pupils are studying in the open air or in verandahs, etc., which have not been included in the class-room space. As regards urban areas, the low average may be accounted for by the fact that the classrooms are over crowded. These are tentative hypotheses put forth on the basis of general impressions. It will be useful to follow them up with a study to find out the reasons for the inadequacy or small space available per child in different cases.

8. In the rural areas in the States, the highest average per pupil is 8 sq. ft. in Assam and Jammu & Kashmir and the lowest is 3 sq. ft. in Uttar Pradesh. In the urban areas in the States, the highest average per pupil is 7 sq. ft. in Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras and Orissa and the lowest is 4 sq. ft. in Andhra Pradesh.

Schools running in Shifts

9. A school is taken to be running in shifts if either some classes are working in the morning and some in the evening or when there are two parallel sets of classes working in two shifts. In case two schools with different names are using the same premises at different times, the schools are not considered to be running in shifts. This information has been tabulated for the schools and not for sections separately. It was not considered appropriate to collect the information for sections because in the case of PM schools where primary classes meet in the morning and middle classes in the evening, the school is running in shifts but P and M sections are meeting separately in one shift each.

10. Among the P schools in rural areas, 18,077 schools, i.e. 5.09 per cent are running in shifts. The percentages of M and S schools running in shifts in rural areas are extremely low. In the case of PM schools 2,652 out of 52,213, i.e. 5.08 per cent are running in shifts. As regards MS and PMS schools running in shifts in rural areas, their numbers are relatively small.

11. In the urban areas, 4,022 P schools out of 31,900, i.e. 12.61 per cent are running in shifts. In the case of

PM schools, the number is 2,068 out of 9,668, i.e. 21.39 per cent. The percentages are also high for MS and PMS schools, i.e. 19.99 per cent and 11.97 per cent of the schools respectively are running in shifts. It thus appears that a fairly good proportion of schools in urban areas are running in shifts (Tables 218-219).

Schools using shared buildings

12. Besides the phenomenon of schools running in shifts, there is the other phenomenon of schools sharing buildings between themselves. The percentages of schools using shared buildings in rural areas are very low, but in the urban areas they are fairly high. In the urban areas, 11.28 per cent of the schools are sharing buildings between themselves (Tables 218-219).

Ownership of School Buildings

13. A school which is partly accommodated in its own building and partly in a rented building is considered to have two buildings. A school running in the open air is taken to be without a building of any type. Therefore, the total number of buildings is not likely to tally with the total number of sections at a particular stage.

Ownership of buildings of Primary Sections in Rural Areas

14. The total number of primary sections in rural areas is 4,11,047 and the total number of school buildings for primary sections is 3,86,851. The number of buildings for primary sections is less than the number of primary sections in the rural areas. Assuming that in the rural areas the number of primary sections with more than one building each is not significant, then about 24,196 primary sections are without buildings. They are either open air schools, or they are in structures (e.g. tents, etc.) which have not been considered as buildings by the respondents.

15. In rural areas 66.97 per cent of the buildings of primary sections belong to school managements, 7.26 per cent are hired and 25.77 per cent are available to schools on a rent-free basis. The fact that about one-fourth of the buildings for primary sections in rural areas are available on a rent-free basis indicates that the contribution of the community in this regard has been substantial.

16. Of the buildings occupied by government primary sections in rural areas, 64.65 per cent are owned by the government. Similarly, of the buildings occupied by primary sections under local bodies in rural areas, 67.53 per cent are owned by local bodies. The corresponding percentages for private aided and private unaided institutions are 67.12 and 70.37 respectively. Thus, the proportions of buildings owned by the different managements are more or less uniform in the rural areas.

STATEMENT 70

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THE OWNERSHIP OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS UNDER DIFFERENT MANAGERMENTS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Management	Ownership of buildings							
	Owned		Rented		Not owned but rent free		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government	64.65	47.48	7.23	37.66	28.11	14.86	100.00	100.00
Local body	67.53	51.73	8.38	39.98	24.09	8.29	100.00	100.00
Private aided	67.12	53.91	2.71	34.11	30.17	11.98	100.00	100.00
Private unaided	70.37	39.49	1.96	49.25	27.67	11.26	100.00	100.00
All managements	66.97	50.89	7.26	38.36	25.77	10.75	100.00	100.00

Ownership of buildings of Primary Sections in Urban Areas

17. The number of primary sections in urban areas is 44,634 and the number of buildings for primary sections is 43,713. In urban areas also the number of school buildings for primary sections is less than the number of primary sections. It is possible that this is on account of the fact that some primary sections run in tents, in the open air or in structures which have not been considered as buildings by the respondents. The exact number of primary sections without buildings is not known. Assuming that the number of primary sections with more than one building is not large, the number of primary sections without buildings in urban areas is estimated as about 1,000. In the urban areas, 50.89 per cent of the buildings of primary sections are owned by the school managements, 38.36 per cent are rented and 10.75 per cent are not owned by the school managements, but are available to them on a rent-free basis. The extent of community participation in the matter of school buildings in urban areas is much less than that in rural areas.

18. Of the buildings occupied by government primary sections in urban areas, 47.48 per cent are owned by the government. Similarly of the buildings occupied by primary sections under local bodies in urban areas, 51.73 per cent are owned by local bodies. The corresponding percentages for private aided and private unaided institutions are 53.91 and 39.49 respectively.

19. Compared to 7.26 per cent of rented buildings for primary sections in rural areas, 38.36 per cent of the buildings in the urban areas are rented. The percentage of rented buildings for primary sections in urban areas

is, therefore, fairly high. This percentage is the highest in the case of private unaided institutions where 49.25 per cent of the buildings are rented.

Ownership of buildings of Middle Sections in Rural Areas

20. The total number of middle sections in rural areas is 76,103. The total number of buildings occupied by middle sections is 70,750. The number of buildings is less than the number of middle sections, by 5,353. Assuming that in rural areas, the number of middle sections occupying more than one building each is nil or insignificantly small, the number of middle sections without buildings is about 5,353. The middle sections without buildings would be either open-air sections or structures which are not considered buildings by the respondents. In rural areas 74.16 per cent of the buildings of middle sections are owned by the school managements. The corresponding percentages separately for government, local body, private aided and private unaided institutions are 79.01, 64.39, 89.27 and 83.84 respectively. In middle sections in rural areas 10.88 per cent of the buildings are rented and 14.96 per cent are not owned but are available to the schools on a rent-free basis.

Ownership of buildings of Middle Sections in Urban Areas

21. The number of middle sections in urban areas is 20,829. The total number of buildings for middle sections is 18,265, which is 2,564 less than the number of middle sections. About 12.3 per cent of the middle sections in urban areas appear to be without buildings. This is a fairly high percentage. It is possible that the schools without buildings are in structures such as tents

STATEMENT 71

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THE OWNERSHIP OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS UNDER DIFFERENT MANAGERMENTS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Management	Ownership of buildings							
	Owned		Rented		Not owned but rent-free		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government	79.01	71.87	8.76	21.82	12.24	6.31	100.00	100.00
Local body	64.39	63.97	14.87	30.95	20.75	5.08	100.00	100.00
Private aided	89.27	66.72	5.24	27.30	5.49	5.98	100.00	100.00
Private unaided	83.84	49.91	3.20	39.53	12.95	10.56	100.00	100.00
All managements	74.16	65.96	10.88	27.99	14.96	6.05	100.00	100.00

STATEMENT 72

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THE OWNERSHIP OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS UNDER DIFFERENT MANAGERMENTS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Management	Ownership of buildings							
	Owned		Rented		Not owned but rent-free		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Government	80.08	83.09	6.44	11.56	13.48	5.35	100.00	100.00
Local body	65.59	71.19	10.86	21.53	23.55	7.28	100.00	100.00
Private aided	71.58	61.31	22.41	34.66	6.00	4.03	100.00	100.00
Private unaided	83.76	60.11	6.37	33.15	9.87	6.74	100.00	100.00
All managements	72.19	66.79	16.94	28.34	10.86	4.86	100.00	100.00

etc. which have not been considered as buildings. It has been found that 65.96 per cent of the buildings for middle sections are owned by the school managements, 27.99 per cent are rented and 6.05 per cent are not owned but rent-free. The percentage of rented buildings is the highest in the case of private unaided institutions

Ownership of buildings of Secondary Sections in Rural Areas

22. The number of secondary sections in rural areas is 16,285 and the number of buildings for secondary sections is 16,654. The number of buildings is more than the number of secondary sections. This is because some of the secondary sections have more than one building. In the case of secondary sections in rural areas, 72.19 per cent of the buildings are owned by the school managements. The corresponding percentages for government,

local body, private aided and private unaided institutions are 80.08, 65.59, 71.58 and 83.76 respectively. The percentage of rented buildings is 16.94. This percentage is the highest in the case of private aided institutions where 22.41 per cent of the buildings are rented. In the case of buildings for secondary sections, 10.86 per cent are not owned by the school managements but are available to the schools on a rent-free basis.

Ownership of buildings of Secondary Sections in Urban Areas

23. In the urban areas, the total number of secondary sections is 10,598. The number of school buildings for secondary sections is 10,958. This indicates that the number of buildings for secondary sections in urban areas also is more than the number of secondary sections. This is because some secondary sections have more than

one building. In urban areas 66.79 per cent of the buildings of secondary sections are owned by school managements. The corresponding percentages for government, local body, private aided and private unaided institutions are 83.09, 71.19, 61.31 and 60.11 respectively. The percentages of buildings owned by private institutions are relatively low. 28.34 per cent of the buildings are rented. These percentages are high for private institutions. In the case of private aided institutions, 34.66 per cent of the buildings are rented while in the case of private unaided institutions, 33.15 per cent of the buildings are rented. Only 4.86 per cent of the buildings are not owned by the school managements but are available to them on a rent-free basis.

Playground facilities for Primary Sections in Rural Areas

24. The playground is an important part of a school plant. It was, however, difficult to collect information regarding this item because criteria for playgrounds for primary, middle and secondary sections in rural and urban areas had not been developed. It was feared that an area which might be considered a playground by one headmaster might not be considered as playground by another headmaster in identical conditions. It was also difficult to decide whether in the case of a large school with a playground large enough for 20 to 25 students only it could be assumed that playground facilities were available in the school. In the urban areas, the schools tend to be relatively larger and it was decided not to collect information regarding playgrounds for schools in urban areas. As regards rural areas, it was felt that, by and large, primary sections are very small and even a small piece of land could be used for indigenous games, etc. It was, therefore, decided to get some data about playgrounds for primary sections in the rural areas. However, no information regarding playgrounds for middle and secondary sections in the rural areas has been collected because at this stage regular team games are very important and small plots would not serve the purpose of playgrounds.

25. There are playground facilities in 1,85,044 primary sections in rural areas, i.e. 45 per cent. These include 28.64 per cent of the primary sections that have their own playgrounds and 16.37 per cent that have facilities for playgrounds which in this case are not owned by the school managements. It is surprising that even in rural areas where land is supposed to be available in plenty and playgrounds of large size are not

required for children in primary classes, 55 per cent of the primary sections are without playgrounds of any kind. The percentages of primary sections with playgrounds vary from State to State. The percentage is the highest in Madras where 76.68 per cent of the primary sections have playground facilities and the lowest in Jammu & Kashmir where only 14.38 per cent of the primary sections have playground facilities. The difficulties in the case of Jammu & Kashmir are understandable. The State is composed mostly of hilly areas and plain plots for playgrounds would be rare. In Bihar, however, only 25.89 per cent of the primary sections in rural areas have playground facilities. The percentages are also low in Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands (Table 224).

Hostel facilities for students in Secondary Sections in Rural Areas

26. Information has also been collected regarding secondary sections in rural areas that have hostel facilities in their own villages. These include hostels in the schools and also hostels managed by other agencies. Out of 16,285 secondary sections, 4,584 sections, i.e. 28.15 per cent have hostel facilities in their own villages. There is large variation in the percentages of secondary sections having hostel facilities in the various States. In Orissa, 77.33 per cent of the secondary sections have hostels in their own villages. This is the highest percentage among all States. In Jammu & Kashmir, on the other hand, only nine secondary sections, i.e. 3.47 per cent, have hostels in their own villages. The percentages are low in most of the States. Among the Union Territories also, there is considerable variation. The percentages are low in almost all the cases. In Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands, however, all the three secondary sections have facilities for hostels in their villages.

27. Out of 27,41,605 students, 1,56,658, i.e., 5.71 per cent are residing in hostels in the rural areas. This percentage is very low. The individual percentages are also low in almost all the States except Orissa and West Bengal where they are relatively high. In Orissa 21.04 per cent of the pupils of secondary sections in rural areas live in hostels. The corresponding percentage in West Bengal is 14.47 (Table 225).

Summary of Findings

1. There are 9,82,251 rural habitations in the areas covered in this report, and their population is estimated at 39,65,80,123. Of these, 76.41 per cent are in the population slab 'below 500' and they account for 35 per cent of the rural population. The percentage of small habitations is very high in all the States except Kerala.
2. The total number of urban habitations identified is 2,802.

Primary Education

3. The percentage of rural habitations with primary sections in them or within the walking distance of a mile is 87.23. This includes 37.98 per cent with primary sections in them.
4. The percentage of rural population with primary sections in their own habitations or within a walking distance of one mile is 94.96, including 71.48 per cent having primary sections in their own habitations. The habitations in the slab '500 and above' are by and large served by primary sections. Of the rural habitations not served, 87.23 per cent have a population of 'below 300' each, including 45.37 per cent with population 'below 100' each. The question of expanding primary school facilities in future will be mainly that of providing schools for small habitations.
5. In Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and West Bengal, more than 97 per cent of the rural population are served by primary sections at present. In Assam, Kerala, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, the percentages vary between 91 and 97. In the remaining States these vary between 87 and 90.
6. According to the First All-India Educational Survey, 83.09 per cent of the rural population were served by primary sections on 31 March, 1957 and the proposal envisaged a target of 99.30 per cent. The percentage of population served at present is less than the target proposed in the First Survey.
7. There are 4,55,681 primary sections in the country. Of these, 84.98 per cent are primary schools, 13.58 per

cent are part of PM schools and 1.44 per cent are part of PMS schools. The primary sections, therefore, are largely primary schools. The percentage of primary sections which are primary schools is higher in rural than in urban areas. On an average, 9.23 primary sections and 24 teachers are available for every 10,000 population. The range of variation in the case of teachers among the States is from 18 in Bihar to 34 in Madras. In Manipur, however, 64 teachers are available for every 10,000 population.

8. On an average, a primary section has 104 pupils. The averages for rural and urban areas are 90 and 226 respectively. In rural areas the range of variation is from 39 in Jammu & Kashmir to 269 in Kerala. If Kerala is considered an exception because of its characteristic demographic composition, the range of variation is from 39 in Jammu & Kashmir to 130 in Uttar Pradesh.
9. In the urban areas the average enrolment varies from 115 in Bihar to 368 in Punjab.
10. There are many instances of disproportionate allocation of teachers in rural and urban areas.
11. In the rural areas, 40.72 per cent of the primary sections are one-teacher sections, 28.50 per cent are two-teacher sections and 14.72 per cent have three teachers each. Only in 15.95 per cent of the primary sections the number of teachers is four or more than four.
12. In the urban areas, 8.37 per cent of the primary sections are one-teacher sections. These percentages are very high in Bihar (24.42), Jammu & Kashmir (39.40) and Orissa (26.94). There is need to examine the existence of one-teacher sections in such large percentages in these States. Of the primary sections in the urban areas in the country, 11.22 per cent are two-teacher sections and 12.43 per cent are three-teacher sections. Thus, in about one-third of the primary sections in urban areas, the number of teachers is less than four. These percentages are very high, especially in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa.
13. In 23.68 per cent of the primary sections in urban areas the enrolment is 'up to 100' only. Considered in the context of the recommendations of the Education Commission, the enrolment is more than 160 only in 56.17 per cent of the urban primary sections.

N.B. While making inter - State comparisons, Union Territories have not been included because of the special conditions obtaining in the latter, which cannot be explained in the Summary.

14. In 19.96 per cent of the primary sections the enrolment is up to class III only. The percentages for rural and urban areas separately are 21.11 and 9.25 respectively.

15. It has been seen that 1,08,840 primary sections, i.e. 23.89 per cent are incomplete primary sections, that is, they do not have the final primary class according to the pattern of classes in every State and Union Territory. The percentages of incomplete primary sections for rural and urban areas are 25.26 and 11.27 respectively. In Bihar 67.29 per cent of the primary sections (68.72 per cent rural and 45.65 per cent urban) are incomplete primary sections. In Orissa also, 64.46 per cent of the primary sections are incomplete (65.21 per cent rural and 46.32 per cent urban). The percentages of incomplete primary sections are also above the all-India average in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

16. Multiple-class teaching is necessary in 3,68,454 primary sections, i.e. 80.86 per cent of the primary sections in the country. The percentages separately for rural and urban areas are 85.97 and 33.80 respectively. Some of the States where the percentages are very high are Assam (95.95), Bihar (92.25), Orissa (91.73), Jammu & Kashmir (91.27) and Madhya Pradesh (88.67). Kerala is the only exception to the large scale need for multiple-class teaching arrangements at the primary stage.

17. Girls constitute 36.20 per cent of the enrolment in the primary sections in the country. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas separately are 34.26 and 43.20 respectively.

18. The enrolment in classes I to V is 74.36 per cent of the estimated population in the age-group 6+ to 10+. These percentages vary from 46.99 in Bihar to 116.57 in Kerala. The percentages of enrolment are low also in Rajasthan (51.46), Jammu & Kashmir (56.10), Madhya Pradesh (56.35) and Assam (66.43). Compounding for the enrolment of the children below 6+ and above 10+, the percentages of children of the age-group 6+ to 10+ attending schools would be fairly low in all these cases. Considering the data in the context of the population served by primary sections, it becomes obvious that in many cases the enrolment has not kept pace with schooling facilities. The percentages of population served by primary sections in Bihar and Kerala are 97.13 and 92.57 respectively.

19. The enrolment in classes I to V is 74.36 per cent of the estimated population in the age-group 6+ to 10+. The percentages separately for boys and girls are 93.39 and 54.70 respectively. The target of enrolment under the Third Five-Year Plan was 76.4 per cent (90.4 per cent for boys and 61.6 per cent for girls). The percentages for girls are below all-India average in Assam (50.40), Bihar (23.09), Jammu & Kashmir (31.92), Madhya

Pradesh (31.46), Orissa (47.04), Rajasthan (23.86), Uttar Pradesh (53.64) and West Bengal (51.93).

20. For every 10,000 population, 989 pupils are enrolled in classes I to V. The indices for boys and girls separately are 631 and 358 respectively.

21. Of the total enrolment in classes I to V, 37.77 per cent are in class I. These percentages for rural and urban areas are 40.36 and 28.53 respectively. 35.82 per cent of boys and 41.20 per cent of girls on the rolls are in class I.

22. The ratio between the enrolment in classes I and V is approximately 7:2 and the corresponding ratios for rural and urban areas separately are 4:1 and 2:1 respectively.

23. Among boys, the ratio between the enrolment in classes I and V is 3:1 in the country as a whole and for the girls it is 9:2. The ratios for boys for rural and urban areas separately are 7:2 and 7:4 respectively. As regards girls the ratios for rural and urban areas are 6:1 and 2:1 respectively.

Education at Middle Stage

24. Altogether 7,12,894 rural habitations (72.58 per cent) are served by middle sections, i.e. they have middle sections in them or within a walking distance of three miles. These include 69,424 (7.07 per cent) habitations with middle sections in them.

25. In the rural areas 82.25 per cent of the population are served by middle sections, including 25.45 per cent with middle sections in their own habitations.

26. According to the First All-India Educational Survey, 50.4 per cent of the rural habitations were served by middle sections and the proposals therein envisaged that the percentage would be raised to 89.05. Though the number of middle sections at present is more than visualized in the First Survey, the percentage of habitations served at present is below the target of the First Survey.

27. Of the habitations not served at present, 3.51 per cent are in the slab '1,000 and above' while 96.49 per cent are in the slab 'below 1,000'. The bulk of the habitations not served by middle sections at present are of small size. The percentages of population served by middle sections among the States vary from 55.17 in Rajasthan to 96.00 in Kerala. Considering only the population with middle sections in their own habitations, the lowest and the highest percentages are 10.23 in Uttar Pradesh and 63.08 in Gujarat.

28. There are 96,932 middle sections in the country. Of these 15.87 per cent are M schools, 63.84 per cent are part of PM schools, 13.49 per cent are part of MS schools and 6.80 per cent are part of PMS schools. A large percentage of middle sections are, therefore, part of PM schools. The percentage in rural areas is higher

than that in urban areas.

29. In the country, 196 middle sections and 882 teachers are available per million of the population.

30. On an average, a middle section has 112 pupils. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 84 and 212 respectively. Among the States with a middle stage of three years' duration, the range of variation is from 51 in Jammu & Kashmir to 212 in Kerala.

31. There are numerous instances of the disproportionate allocation of teachers and also of small middle sections. About 70 per cent of the middle sections have an enrolment less than 121,* the minimum optimum limit suggested by the Education Commission.

32. Considering the group of States and Union Territories with a three-year middle stage, 24.54 per cent of the middle sections in rural areas have an enrolment of up to 30 only. The percentages for some of the States are: Jammu & Kashmir (58.74), Gujarat (46.52), Mysore (40.26) and Rajasthan (5.64).

33. Assuming that in urban areas the minimum enrolment in a middle school of three years should not be less than 121, the percentage of sections not fulfilling this condition is as high as 36. These percentages are very high in Jammu & Kashmir (61.16) and Mysore (46.70), but are low in Punjab (18.63) and Kerala (25.56).

34. About 17 per cent of middle sections are either one-teacher sections or do not have teachers at all. Middle sections 'without teachers' are either part of PM or MS or PMS schools and the teachers of those schools devote most of their time to primary and/or secondary sections.

35. In rural areas about 20 per cent of the sections have up to one teacher each. These percentages are very high in Gujarat (47.95), Mysore (42.37), Jammu & Kashmir (32.57), Kerala (18.89), Andhra Pradesh (14.82) and Bihar (11.13).

36. In the urban areas, though the percentage of up to one-teacher middle sections is not high for the country as a whole, in a few cases they are appreciable and worth mentioning, especially in Mysore (15.32), Gujarat (11.21) and Kerala (8.43).

37. Of the middle sections, 18,347, i.e. 18.93 per cent are incomplete. The percentages for rural and urban areas are 21.42 and 9.81 respectively.

38. Contrary to the common belief that multiple-class teaching is necessary at the primary stage (and that too in rural areas only) multiple-class teaching arrangements have been found necessary in 16.59 per cent of the middle sections. The percentages for rural and urban areas are 20.06 and 3.88 respectively. The percentages are very

high in the rural areas of Mysore (43.45), Gujarat (39.40); Maharashtra (38.00) and Madras (22.39). As regards urban areas the percentages for some of the States are: Mysore (10.14), Gujarat (7.35) and Maharashtra (5.70).

39. The data regarding multiple-class teaching at the primary and middle stages indicate the importance of this subject. The need for multiple-class teaching will be far greater if the recommendation of the Education Commission, that habitations with a population of '700 or above' should have higher primary sections, is implemented.

40. Of the enrolment in middle sections, girls constitute only 27.78 per cent. The percentages for rural and urban areas are 22.00 and 36.13 respectively. The range of variation of the percentages of girls enrolment in rural areas is from 4.63 in Rajasthan to 44.13 in Kerala. The corresponding range for the urban areas is from 25.31 in Rajasthan to 45.72 in Kerala.

41. The enrolment in classes VI to VIII is equal to 30.15 per cent of the estimated population in the age-group 11+ to 13+. The percentages for boys and girls are 43.46 and 16.33 respectively. The target under the Third Five-Year Plan was 28.6 per cent (39.9 per cent for boys and 16.5 per cent for girls). As at the primary stage, at the middle stage too the enrolment has not kept pace with the expansion of educational facilities in many States and Union Territories. For example, in Bihar whereas 90.71 per cent of the population in rural areas are served by middle sections the enrolment in this State is 15.88 per cent of the estimated population in the age-group 11+ to 13+. The enrolment percentages are below all-India average also in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The enrolment percentages of girls in rural areas need special consideration in many States, especially in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

42. It has been found that 207 pupils are on the rolls per 10,000 population, including 152 boys and 55 girls.

43. Of the total enrolment in classes VI to VIII, 39.93 per cent are in class VI, 32.59 per cent in class VII and 27.48 per cent are in class VIII. Nearly half of the girls in classes VI to VIII in rural areas are in class VI.

44. Private aided institutions account for the largest percentage of the enrolment at the middle stage.

Secondary Education

45. At present 6,01,154 habitations (61.20 per cent) are served by secondary sections, including 16,231 habitations (1.65 per cent) with secondary sections in them. Evaluating the present position in terms of population,

*The Education Commission recommended the limit of 120. But for convenience of analysis it has been assumed as 121 in this report.

71.37 per cent of the population are served by secondary sections including 9.09 per cent that have secondary sections in their own habitations.

46. In the population slab '5,000 and above', 1,881 habitations (94.05 per cent) are served by secondary sections, including 1,333 (66.65 per cent) with secondary sections in them. The percentages of the 'habitations not served' in the population slabs '2,000-4,999', '1,000-1,999' and 'below 1,000' are 16.83, 24.05 and 40.43 respectively.

47. In 1957, 3,01,553 habitations (35.90 per cent) were served by secondary sections, including 4,500 habitations (0.54 per cent) with secondary sections in them. The proposals of the First Survey envisaged that the number of habitations served would be increased to 6,98,874 (83.20 per cent) including 13,487 habitations (1.61 per cent) with secondary sections in them. Excluding the areas not covered in the First Survey, the number of habitations served at present is 5,41,008, including 14,497 with secondary sections in them. Though the number of habitations with secondary sections in them, in the areas common to the two Surveys, is about one thousand more than the proposals of the First Survey, the number of habitations served is less by about 1.5 lakhs.

48. The range of variation in population served by secondary sections is from 38.13 per cent in Rajasthan to 93.00 per cent in Kerala. These percentages vary between 81 and 90 in Bihar, Madras, Punjab and West Bengal; between 71 and 80 in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra; and between 61 and 70 in Gujarat, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh, however, the percentage is as low as 42.65.

49. On an average, a secondary section in the rural areas serves about 17,500 of population.

50. There are 26,883 secondary sections in the country. Of these, 26.81 per cent are S schools, 48.64 per cent are part of MS schools and 24.54 per cent are part of PMS schools.

51. Both in rural and urban areas, about half of the secondary sections are part of MS schools. But the percentage of S schools is higher in rural areas (34.38) than in urban areas (15.18). It will be seen later that the secondary sections, especially in rural areas, are mostly small units. Their existence as S schools in a large percentage in the rural areas should be a matter of enquiry in the future.

52. On an average, a secondary section in the country has 232 pupils. The figures for rural and urban areas separately are 168 and 329 respectively. In rural areas the average enrolment in a secondary section in the States varies from 59 in Jammu & Kashmir to 517 in

Kerala. If Kerala were treated as an exception, then the next highest average is 241 in Bihar. The averages are below all-India figure also in Andhra Pradesh (93), Madhya Pradesh (138), Madras (149), Maharashtra (138), Orissa (129), Punjab (109), Rajasthan (108) and West Bengal (86).

53. In the urban areas, the average enrolment per secondary section varies from 162 in West Bengal to 623 in Kerala. The averages are below the all-India figure also in Andhra Pradesh (283), Assam (268), Jammu & Kashmir (169), Madhya Pradesh (285), Orissa (235), Punjab (228) and Rajasthan (281). In Delhi the average enrolment per secondary section is very low (234). It is true that some variation in the average enrolment in the secondary sections of various States exists because of the different pattern of classes at the secondary stage. Nevertheless, it is necessary that secondary sections should have adequate enrolment in order to be economically viable units, irrespective of the classes. The low averages in urban areas in so many States call for a close examination of the secondary sections.

54. In rural areas 41.52 per cent of the secondary sections have enrolment 'up to 100' only. The percentages of secondary sections in rural areas with enrolment 'up to 100' are above all-India average in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. About 80 per cent of the secondary sections in rural areas have enrolment 'less than 241' each.

55. In urban areas, 48.80 per cent of the secondary sections have enrolment 'less than 241' each. The percentages of secondary sections with enrolment 'less than 241' are high in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

56. In rural areas, 35.84 per cent of the secondary sections have teachers 'up to 5' only. The percentages are high in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal.

57. In urban areas, 15.28 per cent of the secondary sections have teachers 'up to 5' only. The percentages are high in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

58. There are 3,595 secondary sections, i.e. 13.37 per cent, which are incomplete. The percentages for rural and urban areas separately are 17.52 and 7.00 respectively. Taking the rural and urban areas together, the percentages of incomplete secondary sections are fairly high in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa. In West Bengal, however, almost all secondary sections are complete units.

59. Of 26,883 secondary sections, 8,032 are without

science laboratories of any kind. The latter include 5,928 (36.40 per cent) secondary sections in rural and 2,104 (19.85 per cent) secondary sections in urban areas. The number of laboratories for general science, physics, chemistry, biology and home science are 14,550, 7,081, 6,922, 3,240 and 1,005 respectively.

60. In the rural areas, 95.09 per cent of the secondary sections have one medium of instruction and 4.40 per cent have two media of instruction each. The sections with one medium of instruction largely use their respective regional languages.

61. In urban areas, 84.16 per cent secondary sections have only one medium of instruction each while 72.71 per cent have their respective regional languages as the medium of instruction. In non-Hindi speaking areas 178 secondary sections have Hindi as the medium of instruction. 590 secondary sections (5.57 per cent) have English as the medium of instruction. There are 1,465 secondary sections with two media of instruction each. These include 827 sections with English and a regional language as media of instruction and 47 sections where English and a language other than the regional language or Hindi are media of instruction. In 178 secondary sections the regional language and two other languages are the media of instruction.

62. The girls in secondary sections constitute 23.36 per cent of the enrolment in secondary sections. The percentages for rural and urban areas are 16.58 and 28.69 respectively. There is considerable variation in the proportions of girls' enrolment in the rural areas in the various States and Union Territories. In Uttar Pradesh the ratio of the enrolment of boys to girls in rural areas is 55:1.

63. The enrolment in class IX and X is equal to 19.37 per cent of the estimated population in the age-group 14+ and 15+. The percentages for boys and girls separately are 29.02 and 9.26 respectively. The range of variation for boys is from 16.87 in Orissa to 49.75 in Kerala. The percentages are below the all-India figure also in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the case of girls, the range of variation is from 2.06 in Bihar to 39.62 in Kerala. After Kerala, the next highest percentage is 16.89 in Madras. The percentages are also below the all-India figure in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

64. There are 82 children in classes IX and X per 10,000 of population, including 63 boys and 19 girls.

65. Of the total enrolment in the country, 64.50 per cent are in private aided institutions.

Teachers

66. There are 19,09,187 teachers in the country including 11,96,111 (62.6 per cent) in primary sections, 4,35,939 (22.8 per cent) in middle sections and 2,77,137 (14.6 per cent) in secondary sections.

67. Women constitute 21.7 per cent of the total number of teachers in the schools.

68. Local bodies are the largest employer of teachers, followed by voluntary organisations (30.9 per cent) and the government (20.7 per cent).

69. The percentages of trained teachers at primary, middle and secondary stages are 73.7, 75.2 and 69.5 respectively. The over-all percentage of trained teachers for all the stages is 73.4.

Teachers in Primary Sections

70. The teachers in primary sections include 22,907 (1.9 per cent) below middle pass, 5,94,354 (49.7 per cent) middle pass, 4,93,682 (41.3 per cent) matriculates and 85,168 (7.1 per cent) who are above matriculates or in other categories.

71. The percentages of trained teachers vary from 43.80 in West Bengal to 97.61 in Punjab. The percentages of trained teachers are below all-India average also in Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The percentages of trained men and women teachers separately are 73.02 and 76.02 respectively.

72. Considering matriculation and teacher training as the desirable qualifications for teachers at primary stage, only 32.70 per cent of them fulfil both these qualifications. The percentages separately for men and women teachers are 32.45 and 33.60 respectively. Among the States, the percentages of the teachers fulfilling these qualifications vary from 3.40 in Orissa to 81.11 in Punjab. The percentages are below all-India average also in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

73. The percentages of the teachers fulfilling these qualifications in schools of different managements are 52.55 in government sections, 25.59 in local body sections, 35.41 in private aided sections and 33.29 in private unaided sections.

74. Considering the backlog of untrained teachers in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission, regular training courses are necessary for 1,80,545 (57.38 per cent) teachers and short training courses are necessary for 1,34,080 (42.62 per cent) teachers.

Teachers in Middle Sections

75. The teachers in middle sections include 3,40,121

(78.02 per cent) men teachers and 95,818 (21.98 per cent) women teachers. The percentages of women teachers in rural and urban areas separately are 12.72 and 38.09 respectively.

76. The percentage of trained teachers is 75.25. The percentages for rural and urban areas are 73.23 and 78.75 respectively. The percentages of trained men and women teachers are 74.13 and 79.21 respectively.

77. The percentages of trained teachers are very much below the all-India average in Assam (27.75), Orissa (31.24) and West Bengal (33.28).

78. Of the teachers in middle sections 86.91 per cent are at least matriculates. These percentages for men and women separately are 86.52 and 88.26 respectively.

79. The percentage of teachers who have passed at least the matriculation examination varies from 58.49 in Gujarat to 96.80 in Rajasthan.

80. Of the teachers, 14.9 per cent are graduates and 2.5 per cent are post-graduates. Thus graduates or post-graduates constitute a small fraction of the teachers.

81. Considering matriculation and teacher training as the minimum desirable qualifications for teachers at the middle stage, 63.8 per cent of the teachers fulfil these qualifications. The percentages separately for men and women teachers are 62.28 and 69.25 respectively. The percentages of teachers fulfilling these qualifications vary from 15.86 in Assam to 90.09 in Madras. These percentages are very low in Gujarat (46.38), Orissa (29.56) and West Bengal (32.69).

82. The percentages of teachers fulfilling these desirable qualifications in schools of different managements are 74.53 in government sections, 62.68 in local body sections, 59.98 in private aided sections and 42.34 in private unaided sections.

83. If a degree and teacher training are considered desirable qualifications, 10.80 per cent of the teachers possess them. The percentages for institutions of different managements separately are: 18.24 in government, 4.38 in local body, 11.43 in private aided and 18.28 in private unaided sections. These percentages do not include teachers in the category 'others trained'. If teachers in the category 'others trained' are grouped with trained graduates, on the assumption that the former fulfil the qualifications fixed for their specific posts, the corresponding all-India percentage is 16.58 and those for the various managements are 24.10, 9.38, 18.18 and 21.35 respectively.

84. Accepting the recommendations of the Education Commission regarding the nature of training for untrained teachers, in accordance with their age and experience, it is found that 62,456 (58 per cent) will require a full course of teacher training and the remaining 42 per cent

will require short-term training courses.

Teachers in Secondary Sections

85. There are 2,77,137 teachers in secondary sections including 2,26,358 (81.68 per cent) men teachers and 50,779 (18.32 per cent) women teachers.

86. Of the teachers in secondary sections, 46.52 per cent are in rural areas. The corresponding percentages for primary and middle sections are 77.82 and 63.50 respectively.

87. Of the total number of teachers in secondary sections, 20.66 per cent are in government schools, 12.99 per cent in local body schools, 63.32 per cent in private aided institutions and 3.03 in private unaided institutions. Voluntary organisations, therefore, play a dominant role at the secondary stage.

88. It has been found that 75.4 per cent of the teachers are 'graduates or above'. The corresponding percentages for men and women teachers separately are 74.9 and 77.9 respectively. Thus, there is virtually no difference between the percentages of 'graduates or above' among men and women teachers.

89. The percentages of teachers who are 'graduates or above' are 80.4 in government sections, 66.4 in local body sections, 75.6 in private aided sections and 77.7 in private unaided sections.

90. Among the teachers 0.3 per cent are 'below matric' and 8.7 per cent are matriculates. The percentages of 'matriculates or below' are relatively high in Andhra Pradesh (14.58), Gujarat (18.88), Jammu & Kashmir (13.79) and Maharashtra (23.29).

91. The percentage of trained teachers is 69.57. The corresponding percentages for rural and urban areas are 63.59 and 74.78 respectively.

92. The percentages of trained teachers among men and women teachers are 67.75 and 77.68 respectively.

93. The percentages of trained teachers vary from 20.17 in Assam to 95.45 in Punjab. The percentages are below all-India average also in Bihar (43.18), Madhya Pradesh (61.28), Mysore (59.04), Orissa (50.12), Rajasthan (60.32) and West Bengal (51.88).

94. Although the private aided sections employ the largest number of teachers, the percentage of trained teachers in these is lower (64.9) than in government sections (81.0).

95. The percentage of teachers who fulfil the desirable qualifications of a degree and teacher training is 60.64. The percentages vary from 15.14 in Assam to 85.09 in Kerala.

96. The percentages of teachers fulfilling both the desirable qualifications are 73.53 in government sections, 65.52 in local body sections, 55.95 in private aided sections

and 50.01 in private unaided sections.

97. Considering the existing backlog of untrained teachers, in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission, regular full-time training courses are necessary for 51,775, i.e. 61.4 per cent of the untrained teachers. Short-term training courses will be necessary for the remaining 38.6 per cent of the untrained teachers.

Teachers teaching Science in Secondary Sections

98. It has been found that 64,981 teachers (23.4 per cent) are teaching science. The academic qualifications of these teachers vary from 'matriculation without science' to a Master's degree in science.

99. The number of teachers who have had science in their last academic examination either at the degree or post-graduate level, is 43,848 (67.5 per cent), including 38,511 (59.3 per cent) who are graduates only and 5,337 (8.2 per cent) who are post-graduates.

100. The number of teachers who have science in the last academic examination at the degree level or above and are also trained in methods of teaching science as one of their subjects is 20,254 only. They constitute 46.19 per cent of the science teachers who are 'graduates or above' and 31.16 per cent of the total number of teachers teaching science. The average number of fully qualified science teachers in a secondary section is, therefore, less than one.

101. Only 22,287 science graduates and post-graduates out of 43,848, i.e. 50.83 per cent devote more than 60 per cent of their teaching time to science. It is, therefore, surprising that all the science graduates and post-graduates do not devote their full time to teaching science, especially when the available resources of science teachers are very meagre.

School Buildings

102. The data regarding class-rooms pertain to primary sections only. There are 9,08,929 class-rooms for primary sections including 7,08,282 (77.93 per cent) in rural areas and 2,00,647 (22.07 per cent) in urban areas.

103. The average area of a class-room is 291 square feet. The averages for rural and urban areas are 290 square feet and 294 square feet respectively.

104. The average area per pupil is 6 square feet. Same is the average for rural and urban areas. Though the averages for rural and urban areas do not differ, they need not reflect similar features. It is possible that the average area per pupil in rural areas is low because a

number of pupils study in the open air or verandahs, etc. which have not been included in the class-room space. As regards urban areas, the average may be low because the class-rooms are over crowded.

105. In the rural areas the average area per pupil varies from 3 square feet in Uttar Pradesh to 8 square feet in Assam and Jammu & Kashmir. In the urban areas the variation is from 4 square feet to 7 square feet.

106. In rural areas, 5.09 per cent of the P schools and 5.08 per cent of PM schools run in shifts. The percentages for M, S, MS and PMS schools are very low.

107. In urban areas, 12.61 per cent of P schools, 21.39 per cent of PM schools, 19.99 per cent of MS schools and 11.97 per cent of PMS schools run in shifts. The percentages of schools that run in shifts in urban areas are fairly high.

108. The percentage of schools sharing buildings in rural areas is very low but the figure for urban areas is fairly high (11.28 per cent).

109. In the rural areas, 66.97 per cent of the buildings of the primary sections are owned by the school managements, 7.26 per cent are hired and 25.77 per cent are not owned but are available free of rent. In the urban areas, 50.89 per cent of the buildings of primary sections are owned, 38.36 per cent are hired and 10.75 per cent are not owned but are available on a rent-free basis.

110. For middle sections in rural areas, the percentages of buildings which are 'owned', 'rented' and 'not owned but rent free' are 74.16, 10.88 and 14.96 respectively. The corresponding percentages for urban areas are 65.96, 27.99 and 6.05 respectively.

111. For secondary sections, the percentages of buildings in rural areas which are 'owned', 'rented' and 'not owned but rent free' are 72.19, 16.94 and 10.86. In urban areas, these percentages are 66.79, 28.34 and 4.86 respectively.

112. In rural areas 1,85,044 (45.00 per cent) primary sections have facilities for playgrounds. These include 28.64 per cent of the primary sections with their own playgrounds and 16.37 per cent which have the facilities for playgrounds but these are not owned by the school managements.

113. In rural areas 4,584 (28.15 per cent) secondary sections have hostel facilities in their own villages. The percentages vary from 3.47 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir to 77.33 per cent in Orissa.

114. In rural areas 5.71 per cent of the students on the rolls in secondary sections reside in hostels. The percentages are very low in almost all States except in Orissa (21.04) and West Bengal (14.47).

TABLES

The data on Nagaland, NEFA and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have not been included in the Tables. The term 'All-India' refers, therefore, to the country excluding these three areas.

The Union Territory of Delhi has been treated as an urban area.

TABLE
HABITATIONS IN RURAL

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Population (according to 1961 census)	Population (Estimated for 1966)†	Area in sq. km.	Density of population per sq. km.	Number of	
						Revenue districts	Educational districts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,59,83,447	3,96,02,000	2,75,281	144	20	21
2.	Assam	1,18,72,772	1,37,11,000	1,21,953	112	12	11
3.	Bihar	4,64,55,610	5,20,63,000	1,74,038	299	17	17
4.	Gujarat	2,06,33,350	2,36,19,000	1,87,115	126	19	18
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	35,60,976	38,16,000	2,22,800*	17	9	9
6.	Kerala	1,69,03,715	1,91,37,000	38,855	493	9	24
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3,23,72,408	3,66,24,000	4,43,452	83	43	43
8.	Madras	3,36,86,953	3,66,40,000	1,30,357	281	13	35
9.	Maharashtra	3,95,53,718	4,49,31,000	3,07,447	146	27	25
10.	Mysore	2,35,86,772	2,64,64,000	1,92,204	138	20	20
11.	Orissa	1,75,48,846	1,95,87,000	1,55,825	126	13	18
12.	Punjab	2,03,06,812	2,36,47,000	1,22,005	193	20	19
13.	Rajasthan	2,01,55,602	2,32,57,000	3,42,274	68	26	26
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7,37,46,401	8,23,64,000	2,94,364	280	54	54
15.	West Bengal	3,49,26,279	3,99,45,000	87,617	456	16	16
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57,963	65,000	489	133	1	1
17.	Delhi	26,58,612	34,08,000	1,484	2,296	1	1
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6,26,978	6,59,000	3,693	178	3	3
19.	Himachal Pradesh	13,51,144	15,18,000	28,192	54	6	6
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	24,108	26,000	29	929	1	1
21.	Manipur	7,80,037	9,41,000	22,347	42	1	1
22.	Pondicherry	3,69,079	4,09,000	479	854	1	1
23.	Tripura	11,42,005	13,26,000	10,453	204	1	10
All-India		43,83,03,587	49,37,59,000	32,76,141**	167	333	380

* In working out the density of population per sq. km. only the surveyed area has been taken into account.

** Area of the country.

*** Column 12 includes population of the habitations which are rural in 1966. The population of the habitations which were rural in 1961 population of the habitations deserted after 1961 is not accounted in columns 12 and 15. On account of these reasons, the sum of

† Estimates given by the Registrar General of India.

†† Estimates made in the present Survey.

1
AND URBAN AREAS

No. of blocks	Rural Area				Urban Area	
	No. of villages	No. of habitations	Population		No. of cities & towns (urban habitations)	Population 1961 census ***
			According to 1961 census ***	Estimated (1966) ††		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
321	26,279	53,866	3,01,40,543	3,23,82,092	216	77,38,839
161	24,677	31,471	1,03,04,324	1,20,55,155	58	9,13,028
587	70,727	1,16,476	4,24,98,101	4,72,17,871	151	38,89,486
185	19,071	24,273	1,53,13,618	1,71,19,806	173	53,74,998
75	6,178	12,439	29,67,661	33,51,080	45	5,93,315
147	1,356	10,124	1,42,26,495	1,56,35,681	74	25,61,662
416	74,711	91,383	2,77,07,425	3,06,39,212	210	46,11,033
371	15,909	52,011	2,43,15,539	2,59,13,131	380	93,31,711
296	38,887	65,195	2,83,70,050	3,15,02,996	264	1,11,62,561
268	26,499	40,105	1,86,35,456	2,11,51,531	216	53,81,197
319	52,432	68,369	1,65,19,575	1,84,94,866	67	11,57,458
227	22,829	28,643	1,61,97,764	1,83,99,852	189	40,88,595
232	34,528	50,533	1,68,74,124	1,93,53,527	145	32,81,478
875	1,19,145	2,40,169	6,32,11,891	6,88,08,968	418	1,02,70,022
335	42,401	67,703	2,63,90,891	3,00,80,544	149	85,28,933
1	72	457	57,963	61,671	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	1	26,58,612
12	244	1,839	5,17,272	6,01,296	22	1,04,609
39	8,461	18,021	12,83,043	14,26,821	12	67,376
—	10	10	24,108	27,489	—	—
14	1,877	2,806	7,07,688	8,57,814	1	67,717
4	396	581	2,73,467	3,14,129	5	88,997
17	4,754	5,777	10,39,008	11,84,591	6	1,02,997
4,907	5,91,443	9,82,251	35,75,76,006	39,65,80,123	2,802	8,19,74,624

but are not rural in 1966, is not included in column 12. Column 15 includes the population of the habitations which are urban in 1966. The columns 12 and 15 may or may not be equal to the population data in column 3.

TABLE
DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	<i>Population</i>				
		5000 and above	2000 to 4999	1000 to 1999	500 to 999	400 to 499
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	280	2,613	6,375	10,035	3,643
2.	Assam	23	394	1,886	5,180	2,401
3.	Bihar	112	2,068	8,115	18,792	8,106
4.	Gujarat	151	1,305	3,629	6,090	2,082
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	85	369	1,243	713
6.	Kerala	271	2,430	3,026	2,366	483
7.	Madhya Pradesh	51	769	3,914	13,125	6,575
8.	Madras	99	1,421	4,694	10,423	4,209
9.	Maharashtra	242	1,872	5,690	11,468	4,292
10.	Mysore	168	1,310	3,798	8,016	3,088
11.	Orissa	13	349	2,043	7,607	3,860
12.	Punjab	215	1,665	3,663	5,752	1,966
13.	Rajasthan	114	937	3,006	7,306	3,292
14.	Uttar Pradesh	156	2,020	8,042	24,621	13,059
15.	West Bengal	97	1,428	5,316	11,628	5,690
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	2	6	6
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	9	79	254	122
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2	23	143	131
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	1	6	2	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	7	115	395	194
22.	Pondicherry	2	25	59	109	44
23.	Tripura	1	23	141	442	169
All-India		2,000	20,738	63,987	1,45,001	64,125

2

ACCORDING TO POPULATION SLABS (1966)

slab

<i>Below 500</i>					<i>Grand total</i>
<i>300 to 399</i>	<i>200 to 299</i>	<i>100 to 199</i>	<i>Below 100</i>	<i>Total below 500</i>	
8	9	10	11	12	13
4,775	6,779	9,407	9,959	34,563	53,866
3,323	4,855	7,088	6,321	23,988	31,471
11,706	17,203	25,810	24,564	87,389	1,16,476
2,515	3,134	3,333	2,034	13,098	24,273
1,055	1,771	3,211	3,990	10,740	12,439
505	483	402	158	2,031	10,124
10,237	14,782	21,684	20,246	73,524	91,383
5,919	7,440	9,838	7,968	35,374	52,011
6,029	8,726	13,441	13,435	45,923	65,195
4,346	5,482	6,590	7,307	26,813	40,105
6,235	9,768	16,598	21,896	58,357	68,369
2,387	2,988	4,224	5,783	17,348	28,643
4,844	6,733	10,622	13,679	39,170	50,533
20,585	34,547	63,392	73,747	2,05,330	2,40,169
8,126	10,210	13,412	11,796	49,234	67,703
11	45	175	212	449	457
--	-			-	-
198	328	467	380	1,495	1,839
327	820	2,778	13,797	17,853	18,021
—	—	—	1	1	10
282	431	682	700	2,289	2,806
50	70	107	115	386	581
290	518	1,269	2,924	5,170	5,777
93,745	1,37,113	2,14,530	2,41,012	7,50,525	9,82,251

TABLE
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	<i>Population</i>				
		5000 and above	2000 to 4999	1000 to 1999	500 to 999	400 to 499
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.52	4.85	11.84	18.63	6.76
2.	Assam	0.07	1.25	5.99	16.46	7.63
3.	Bihar	0.10	1.78	6.97	16.13	6.96
4.	Gujarat	0.62	5.38	14.95	25.09	8.58
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.02	0.68	2.97	9.99	5.73
6.	Kerala	2.68	24.00	29.89	23.37	4.77
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.06	0.84	4.28	14.36	7.20
8.	Madras	0.19	2.73	9.03	20.04	8.09
9.	Maharashtra	0.37	2.87	8.73	17.59	6.58
10.	Mysore	0.42	3.27	9.47	19.99	7.70
11.	Orissa	0.02	0.51	2.99	11.12	5.64
12.	Punjab	0.75	5.81	12.79	20.08	6.86
13.	Rajasthan	0.23	1.85	5.95	14.46	6.51
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.07	0.84	3.35	10.25	5.44
15.	West Bengal	0.14	2.11	7.85	17.18	8.41
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	0.44	1.31	1.31
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.11	0.49	4.30	13.81	6.63
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	0.01	0.13	0.80	0.73
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	10.00	60.00	20.00	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	0.25	4.10	14.08	6.91
22.	Pondicherry	0.34	4.30	10.16	18.76	7.57
23.	Tripura	0.02	0.40	2.44	7.65	2.93
All-India		0.21	2.11	6.51	14.76	6.53

3

ACCORDING TO POPULATION SLABS (1966)

<i>slab</i>						<i>Grand total</i>
<i>Below 500</i>						
<i>300 to 399</i>	<i>200 to 299</i>	<i>100 to 199</i>	<i>Below 100</i>	<i>Total below 500</i>		
8	9	10	11	12	13	
8.86	12.59	17.46	18.49	64.16	100.00	
10.56	15.43	22.52	20.09	76.23	100.00	
10.05	14.77	22.16	21.09	75.03	100.00	
10.36	12.91	13.73	8.38	53.96	100.00	
8.48	14.24	25.81	32.08	86.34	100.00	
4.99	4.77	3.97	1.56	20.06	100.00	
11.20	16.18	23.73	22.15	80.46	100.00	
11.38	14.31	18.91	15.32	68.01	100.00	
9.25	13.38	20.62	20.61	70.44	100.00	
10.83	13.67	16.43	18.22	66.85	100.00	
9.12	14.28	24.26	32.02	85.32	100.00	
8.34	10.43	14.75	20.19	60.57	100.00	
9.59	13.32	21.02	27.07	77.51	100.00	
8.57	14.38	26.40	30.71	85.49	100.00	
12.00	15.08	19.81	17.42	72.72	100.00	
2.41	9.85	38.29	46.39	98.25	100.00	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
10.77	17.84	25.39	20.66	81.29	100.00	
1.81	4.55	15.41	76.56	99.06	100.00	
—	—	—	10.00	10.00	100.00	
10.05	15.36	24.31	24.95	81.58	100.00	
8.61	12.05	18.42	19.79	66.44	100.00	
5.02	8.97	21.96	50.61	89.49	100.00	
9.54	13.96	21.84	24.54	76.41	100.00	

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION ACCORDING TO

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Population				
		5000 and above	2000 to 4999	1000 to 1999	500 to 999	400 to 499
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21,39,700	73,59,829	86,35,300	71,71,797	16,55,922
2.	Assam	1,44,185	10,74,758	25,03,929	35,40,095	10,64,208
3.	Bihar	7,23,965	56,43,083	1,08,29,466	1,30,24,530	36,16,699
4.	Gujarat	9,98,873	37,41,477	49,23,072	42,93,673	9,26,741
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	14,578	2,20,680	4,90,115	8,41,666	3,12,824
6.	Kerala	19,06,224	70,40,565	43,43,754	17,64,889	2,16,343
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,96,210	20,78,911	50,74,376	88,32,069	29,19,710
8.	Madras	6,60,737	39,83,006	63,27,739	72,70,917	18,76,355
9.	Maharashtra	16,70,869	53,32,500	76,66,188	80,19,288	19,04,147
10.	Mysore	10,64,751	36,58,761	61,70,263	57,09,673	13,81,414
11.	Orissa	78,584	8,86,905	26,90,554	51,08,388	16,91,904
12.	Punjab	13,85,904	45,89,673	49,39,111	40,65,634	9,03,050
13.	Rajasthan	6,77,525	26,26,050	40,04,127	50,16,048	14,60,026
14.	Uttar Pradesh	10,34,158	56,00,878	1,07,14,292	1,67,98,151	58,01,342
15.	West Bengal	6,52,676	39,18,072	71,36,904	79,83,402	25,36,834
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	2,603	4,222	2,639
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	12,375	22,032	1,01,883	1,74,782	53,951
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4,642	26,957	90,336	57,605
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	5,044	19,528	2,848	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	16,970	1,45,958	2,71,062	86,186
22.	Pondicherry	11,784	68,667	81,001	76,392	19,467
23.	Tripura	5,409	59,635	1,81,447	3,05,757	74,943
All-India		1,34,83,551	5,79,46,622	8,59,91,887	10,03,62,771	2,85,62,310

4

POPULATION SLABS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>slab</i>					<i>Grand total</i>
<i>Below 500</i>					
<i>300 to 399</i>	<i>200 to 299</i>	<i>100 to 199</i>	<i>Below 100</i>	<i>Total below 500</i>	
8	9	10	11	12	13
17,28,165	17,93,770	12,94,189	6,03,420	70,75,466	3,23,82,092
11,43,904	11,78,248	10,21,447	3,84,381	47,92,188	1,20,55,155
40,20,077	41,75,609	37,24,100	14,60,342	1,69,96,827	4,72,17,871
8,64,425	7,66,664	4,84,619	1,20,262	31,62,711	1,71,19,806
3,56,836	4,14,329	4,47,166	2,52,886	17,84,041	33,51,080
1,73,992	1,19,344	60,651	9,919	5,80,249	1,56,35,681
35,15,899	36,25,314	31,12,488	11,84,235	1,43,57,646	3,06,39,212
20,36,234	18,17,212	14,39,492	5,01,439	76,70,732	2,59,13,131
20,80,892	21,05,043	19,21,691	8,02,378	88,14,151	3,15,02,996
14,90,030	13,34,286	9,37,573	4,04,780	55,48,083	2,11,51,531
21,26,228	23,58,878	24,06,158	11,47,267	97,30,435	1,84,94,866
7,89,195	6,43,670	4,72,916	6,10,699	34,19,530	1,83,99,852
16,38,953	16,48,567	15,14,507	7,67,724	70,29,777	1,93,53,527
70,63,097	83,83,526	90,39,759	43,73,765	3,46,61,489	6,88,08,968
27,22,380	24,73,201	19,44,509	7,12,566	1,03,89,490	3,00,80,544
3,808	10,592	23,883	13,924	54,846	61,671
—	—	—	—	—	—
67,381	78,869	65,992	24,031	2,90,224	6,01,296
1,12,305	1,95,941	3,83,496	5,55,539	13,04,886	14,26,821
—	—	—	69	69	27,489
95,506	1,04,125	95,930	42,077	4,23,824	8,57,814
17,530	17,072	15,663	6,553	76,285	3,14,129
98,895	1,25,109	1,76,972	1,56,424	6,32,343	11,84,591
3,21,45,732	3,33,69,369	3,05,83,201	1,41,34,680	13,87,95,292	39,65,80,123

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Population				
		5000 and above	2000 to 4999	1000 to 1999	500 to 999	400 to 499
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	22.7	26.7	22.1	5.1
2.	Assam	1.2	8.9	20.8	29.4	8.8
3.	Bihar	1.5	12.0	22.9	27.6	7.7
4.	Gujarat	5.8	21.9	28.8	25.1	5.4
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.4	6.6	14.6	25.1	9.3
6.	Kerala	12.2	45.0	27.8	11.3	1.4
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1.0	6.8	16.6	28.8	9.5
8.	Madras	2.5	15.4	24.4	28.1	7.2
9.	Maharashtra	5.3	16.9	24.3	25.5	6.0
10.	Mysore	5.0	17.3	24.4	27.0	6.6
11.	Orissa	0.4	4.8	14.6	27.6	9.1
12.	Punjab	7.5	25.0	26.8	22.1	4.9
13.	Rajasthan	3.5	13.7	20.6	25.9	7.5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	8.1	15.6	24.4	8.4
15.	West Bengal	2.2	13.0	23.7	26.5	8.4
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	4.2	6.9	4.3
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.1	3.7	17.0	29.0	9.0
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	0.3	1.9	6.3	4.0
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	18.3	71.0	10.4	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	2.0	17.0	31.6	10.0
22.	Pondicherry	3.8	21.9	25.8	24.3	6.2
23.	Tripura	0.5	5.0	15.3	25.8	6.3
All-India		3.4	14.6	21.7	25.3	7.2

5

ACCORDING TO POPULATION SLABS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>slab</i>					<i>Grand total</i>
<i>Below 500</i>					
<i>300 to 399</i>	<i>200 to 299</i>	<i>100 to 199</i>	<i>Below 100</i>	<i>Total below 500</i>	
8	9	10	11	12	13
5.3	5.5	4.0	1.9	21.8	100.00
9.5	9.8	8.5	3.2	39.8	100.00
8.5	8.8	7.9	3.1	36.0	100.00
5.0	4.5	2.8	0.7	18.4	100.00
10.6	12.4	13.3	7.5	53.2	100.00
1.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	3.7	100.00
11.5	11.8	10.2	3.9	46.9	100.00
7.8	7.2	5.5	1.9	29.6	100.00
6.6	6.7	6.1	2.6	28.0	100.00
7.0	6.3	4.4	1.9	26.3	100.00
11.5	12.8	13.0	6.2	52.6	100.00
4.3	3.5	2.6	3.3	18.6	100.00
8.5	8.5	7.8	4.0	36.3	100.00
10.3	12.2	13.1	6.4	50.4	100.00
9.1	8.2	6.5	2.4	34.6	100.00
6.2	17.1	38.7	22.6	88.9	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—
11.2	13.1	10.9	4.0	48.2	100.00
7.9	13.7	26.9	39.0	91.5	100.00
—	—	—	0.3	0.3	100.00
11.1	12.1	11.2	5.0	49.4	100.00
5.5	5.4	5.0	2.1	24.2	100.00
8.3	10.7	14.9	13.2	53.4	100.00
8.1	8.4	7.7	3.6	35.0	100.00

TABLE
DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HABITATIONS ACCORDING TO

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Population				
		5000 & above	2000 to 4999	1000 to 1999	500 to 999	400 to 499
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95	1,814	5,332	9,474	3,474
2.	Assam	11	233	1,172	3,609	1,624
3.	Bihar	56	1,186	5,274	14,663	6,955
4.	Bombay	75	1,833	6,244	14,529	5,881
5.	J. & K.	6	69	296	1,115	565
6.	Kerala	84	1,515	3,568	2,776	602
7.	Madhya Pradesh	15	412	2,159	9,048	5,247
8.	Madras	79	1,122	3,912	9,467	3,921
9.	Mysore	25	692	2,356	6,078	2,805
10.	Orissa	8	183	1,327	5,912	3,441
11.	Punjab	42	860	2,544	4,865	1,906
12.	Rajasthan	8	420	1,658	4,906	2,493
13.	Uttar Pradesh	44	1,151	5,284	18,149	10,457
14.	Delhi	—	19	60	85	24
15.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	9	98	100
16.	Manipur	4	38	111	199	83
17.	Tripura	1	16	80	249	122
Total		553	11,563	41,386	1,05,495	49,700
% to total		0.07	1.38	4.93	12.56	5.96

6

POPULATION SLABS (FIRST ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY)

<i>slab</i>				<i>Total below 500</i>	<i>Grand total</i>	<i>% to total</i>
<i>300 to 399</i>	<i>200 to 299</i>	<i>100 to 199</i>	<i>Below 100</i>			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4,529	6,091	8,895	10,746	33,735	50,723	6.04
2,331	3,608	5,794	7,160	20,517	25,542	3.04
10,331	16,051	26,010	29,310	88,657	1,09,836	13.08
8,222	10,721	14,830	13,816	53,470	76,151	9.07
895	1,428	2,461	4,003	9,352	10,838	1.29
622	541	464	488	2,717	10,660	1.27
8,510	13,478	20,743	22,566	70,544	82,178	9.78
5,441	7,440	10,037	10,462	37,301	51,881	6.18
3,945	5,399	7,909	11,128	31,186	40,337	4.80
5,056	7,703	12,034	15,784	44,018	51,448	6.12
2,433	3,397	4,853	6,976	19,565	27,876	3.32
3,850	6,031	10,523	16,941	39,838	46,830	5.57
17,426	30,727	60,850	91,467	2,10,927	2,35,555	28.04
30	27	19	25	125	289	0.03
222	650	2,507	9,187	12,666	12,773	1.52
130	178	459	725	1,575	1,927	0.23
173	320	941	3,287	4,843	5,189	0.62
74,146	1,13,790	1,89,329	2,54,071	6,81,036	8,40,033	100.00
8.82	13.54	22.54	30.25	81.06	100.00	

TABLE
DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION (1951 FIGURES)
(FIRST ALL-INDIA

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Population				
		5000 & above	2000 to 4999	1000 to 1999	500 to 999	400 to 499
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,66,094	49,56,557	72,62,563	68,03,763	15,35,509
2.	Assam	78,706	6,23,880	15,42,187	24,84,289	7,25,211
3.	Bihar	3,68,781	32,05,484	70,13,915	1,00,73,127	30,91,286
4.	Bombay	4,72,792	51,13,883	83,56,345	1,00,86,715	26,11,296
5.	J. & K.	37,572	1,81,207	3,90,254	7,56,395	2,50,678
6.	Kerala	5,65,492	42,29,838	50,15,574	20,10,591	2,65,684
7.	Madhya Pradesh	91,489	11,42,692	28,08,576	60,96,066	23,36,544
8.	Madras	5,40,421	30,55,383	52,36,455	65,51,655	17,38,409
9.	Mysore	1,66,411	19,07,341	31,40,391	41,75,899	12,52,186
10.	Orissa	61,175	4,78,551	17,26,032	39,98,988	15,32,591
11.	Punjab	2,48,299	24,04,524	35,07,396	34,39,748	8,50,177
12.	Rajasthan	49,777	11,41,647	22,22,387	33,76,438	11,10,249
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2,58,013	31,40,171	70,02,608	1,23,13,503	46,52,554
14.	Delhi	—	49,120	85,041	59,723	10,886
15.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	10,357	62,676	43,796
16.	Manipur	28,287	1,02,644	1,50,124	1,40,231	36,234
17.	Tripura	5,302	42,130	1,01,916	1,70,811	53,840
Total		35,38,611	3,17,75,052	5,55,72,121	7,26,00,618	2,20,97,073
% to total		1.2	11.4	19.9	26.0	7.9

7

ACCORDING TO THE POPULATION SLABS
(EDUCATIONAL SURVEY)

<i>slab</i>				<i>Total below 500</i>	<i>Grand total</i>	<i>% to total</i>
300 to 399	200 to 299	100 to 199	Below 100			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15,37,849	14,57,814	12,49,184	5,72,101	63,52,457	2,59,41,434	9.2
8,02,003	8,86,749	8,37,154	4,00,798	36,51,915	83,80,977	3.0
35,51,640	38,98,124	37,24,238	16,16,668	1,58,81,956	3,65,43,263	13.1
28,11,216	25,99,237	21,04,229	7,95,150	1,09,21,128	3,49,50,863	12.5
3,05,661	3,45,251	3,50,881	1,99,717	14,52,188	28,17,616	1.0
2,11,986	1,32,525	67,468	23,273	7,00,936	1,25,22,431	4.5
29,29,835	32,92,803	30,08,963	12,39,274	1,28,07,419	2,29,46,242	8.2
18,59,010	17,96,797	14,36,881	5,63,975	73,95,072	2,27,78,986	8.0
13,60,332	13,25,448	11,43,368	5,54,405	56,35,679	1,50,25,721	5.4
17,46,921	18,87,442	17,44,267	8,14,372	77,25,593	1,39,90,339	5.0
7,39,412	8,31,968	6,96,632	3,71,719	35,89,908	1,31,89,875	4.7
13,28,674	14,67,471	14,86,567	8,49,785	62,42,746	1,30,32,995	4.6
60,02,836	74,69,182	86,69,016	51,43,181	3,19,36,769	5,46,51,064	19.4
10,630	6,440	2,858	1,588	32,402	2,26,286	0.7
75,195	1,55,997	3,43,769	4,13,400	10,32,160	11,05,193	0.5
43,967	42,207	63,411	40,403	2,26,222	6,47,508	0.2
59,055	77,353	1,28,990	1,60,756	4,79,994	8,00,153	0.2
2,54,76,222	2,76,72,808	2,70,57,876	1,37,60,565	11,60,64,544	27,95,50,946	100.0
9.1	9.9	9.7	4.9	41.5	100.0	

TABLE
ALL-INDIA TABLE SHOWING HABITATIONS WITH AND
IN DIFFERENT

<i>Habitations</i>	<i>Item of information</i>	<i>Population</i>			
		<i>5000 and above</i>	<i>2000 to 4999</i>	<i>1000 to 1999</i>	<i>500 to 999</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
with primary sections in them	1. Number of habitations	1,975	19,991	59,567	1,17,128
	2. Their total population	1,33,17,477	5,60,04,788	8,03,53,490	8,22,69,541
	3. Percentage*	98.77	96.65	93.44	81.97
with primary sections in the neighbouring habitations upto a distance of 0.5 mile	1. Number of habitations	16	379	2,610	16,034
	2. Their total population	1,07,122	9,79,390	33,20,389	1,04,66,138
	3. Percentage*	0.79	1.69	3.86	10.43
with primary sections in the neighbouring habitations from a distance of 0.6 to 1.0 mile	1. Number of habitations	3	207	1,207	8,096
	2. Their total population	19,962	5,36,479	15,26,659	52,18,280
	3. Percentage*	0.15	0.93	1.78	5.20
with primary sections in the neighbouring habitations from a distance of 1.1 to 1.5 miles	1. Number of habitations	2	67	251	1,858
	2. Their total population	11,638	1,75,421	3,28,128	11,99,119
	3. Percentage*	0.09	0.30	0.38	1.19
with primary sections in the neighbouring habitations from a distance of 1.6 to 2.0 miles	1. Number of habitations	2	41	181	1,140
	2. Their total population	12,002	1,07,745	2,35,947	7,39,816
	3. Percentage*	0.09	0.19	0.27	0.74
with primary sections in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of more than 2 miles	1. Number of habitations	2	53	171	745
	2. Their total population	15,350	1,42,799	2,27,274	4,69,877
	3. Percentage*	0.12	0.25	0.26	0.47
Total number of habitations		2,000	20,738	63,987	1,45,001
Total population		1,34,83,551	5,79,46,622	8,59,91,887	10,03,62,771
Percentage		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Population in a cell as percentage of its slab total.

TABLE 9

HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Item of information	Habitations with primary sections					Total	
			in them	at a distance					
				upto 0.5 mile	from 0.6 to 1.0 mile	from 1.1 to 1.5 miles	from 1.6 to 2.0 miles		more than 2 miles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Number of habitations	32,681	7,989	6,290	2,067	1,682	3,157	53,866
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Their population	2,93,86,157	12,69,653	8,91,643	2,78,040	2,33,453	3,23,146	3,23,82,092
		Percentage*	90.75	3.92	2.75	0.86	0.72	1.00	100.00
		Number of habitations	16,312	5,370	4,791	1,644	1,134	2,220	31,471
2.	Assam	Their population	88,90,067	12,49,387	11,11,921	3,69,552	1,92,705	2,41,523	1,20,55,155
		Percentage*	73.74	10.36	9.22	3.07	1.60	2.00	100.00
		Number of habitations	41,877	47,032	18,985	4,200	2,670	1,712	1,16,476
3.	Bihar	Their population	3,16,96,794	1,04,20,812	37,43,782	7,47,183	3,99,882	2,09,418	4,72,17,871
		Percentage*	67.13	22.07	7.93	1.58	0.85	0.44	100.00
		Number of habitations	17,307	2,425	2,486	562	625	868	24,273
4.	Gujarat	Their population	1,57,16,773	5,33,003	4,77,311	1,15,143	1,23,286	1,54,290	1,71,19,806
		Percentage*	91.80	3.11	2.79	0.67	0.72	0.90	100.00
		Number of habitations	3,987	3,049	2,296	957	999	1,151	12,439
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Their population	20,20,017	5,26,225	3,71,382	1,41,354	1,34,315	1,57,787	33,51,080
		Percentage*	60.28	15.70	11.08	4.22	4.01	4.71	100.00
		Number of habitations	5,699	1,478	1,590	487	350	520	10,124
6.	Kerala	Their population	1,17,46,146	13,21,880	14,06,031	4,65,329	3,17,409	3,78,886	1,56,35,681
		Percentage*	75.12	8.45	8.99	2.98	2.03	2.42	100.00
		Number of habitations	33,110	16,295	19,018	6,116	8,632	8,212	91,383
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Their population	2,07,20,653	28,58,992	33,46,327	10,66,400	15,03,005	11,43,835	3,06,39,212
		Percentage*	67.63	9.33	10.92	3.48	4.90	3.73	100.00

	Number of habitations	24,536	15,394	8,259	2,015	897	910	52,011
8. Madras	Their population	1,98,51,317	37,04,500	16,42,237	3,88,820	1,76,055	1,50,202	2,59,13,131
	Percentage*	77.94	12.59	6.70	1.34	0.76	0.67	100.00
	Number of habitations	36,685	13,214	8,960	2,639	2,063	1,634	65,195
9. Maharashtra	Their population	2,74,55,983	20,47,398	12,03,395	3,49,135	2,68,188	1,78,897	3,15,02,996
	Percentage*	87.16	6.49	3.82	1.11	0.85	0.57	100.00
	Number of habitations	25,075	5,442	5,641	1,976	1,209	762	40,105
10. Mysore	Their population	1,88,42,449	8,99,960	8,37,240	2,93,622	1,71,281	1,06,979	2,11,51,531
	Percentage*	89.08	4.25	3.96	1.39	0.81	0.51	100.00
	Number of habitations	23,164	21,388	10,587	3,327	3,556	6,347	68,369
11. Orissa	Their population	1,17,88,578	36,42,097	15,10,888	4,55,460	4,53,791	6,44,052	1,84,94,866
	Percentage*	63.75	19.69	8.17	2.46	2.45	3.48	100.00
	Number of habitations	14,449	5,067	5,019	1,904	1,359	845	28,643
12. Punjab	Their population	1,57,85,960	11,59,187	8,17,606	3,16,622	1,99,882	1,20,595	1,83,99,852
	Percentage*	85.79	6.30	4.44	1.72	1.09	0.66	100.00
	Number of habitations	18,084	8,941	11,973	3,426	4,737	3,372	50,533
13. Rajasthan	Their population	1,41,38,642	13,35,389	19,17,139	5,34,576	8,49,650	5,78,131	1,93,53,527
	Percentage*	73.05	6.90	9.90	2.76	4.39	2.99	100.00
	Number of habitations	46,614	1,10,124	62,512	12,540	5,693	2,686	2,40,169
14. Uttar Pradesh	Their population	3,31,93,855	1,97,57,466	1,21,30,860	22,75,227	10,42,603	4,08,957	6,88,08,968
	Percentage*	48.24	28.71	17.63	3.31	1.52	0.59	100.00
	Number of habitations	26,971	29,297	8,671	1,834	607	323	67,703
15. West Bengal	Their population	1,98,95,888	71,91,955	22,56,200	4,69,234	1,67,257	1,00,010	3,00,80,544
	Percentage*	66.14	23.91	7.50	1.56	0.56	0.33	100.00
	Number of habitations	78	200	87	47	16	29	457
16. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Their population	16,961	21,925	11,825	5,836	2,249	2,875	61,671
	Percentage*	27.50	35.55	19.17	9.46	3.65	4.66	100.00

Continued on next page

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Number of habitations	769	607	267	108	54	34	1,839
17.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Their population	3,76,896	1,37,543	52,595	19,986	9,315	4,961	6,01,296
		Percentage*	62.68	22.87	8.75	3.32	1.55	0.83	100.00
		Number of habitations	2,376	4,610	4,507	2,530	2,145	1,853	18,021
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Their population	4,28,673	3,17,689	3,08,511	1,55,068	1,26,810	90,070	14,26,821
		Percentage*	30.04	22.27	21.62	10.87	8.89	6.31	100.00
		Number of habitations	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
19.	L. M. & A. Islands	Their population	27,489	—	—	—	—	—	27,489
		Percentage*	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
		Number of habitations	1,773	407	183	69	75	299	2,806
20.	Manipur	Their population	6,79,588	1,02,244	28,777	7,955	7,387	31,863	8,57,814
		Percentage*	79.22	11.92	3.35	0.93	0.86	3.71	100.00
		Number of habitations	233	295	32	17	3	1	581
21.	Pondicherry	Their population	2,18,330	85,539	5,819	2,922	1,374	145	3,14,129
		Percentage*	69.50	27.23	1.85	0.93	0.44	0.05	100.00
		Number of habitations	1,296	1,933	1,019	472	327	730	5,777
22.	Tripura	Their population	6,03,872	2,97,444	1,39,201	56,562	32,903	54,609	11,84,591
		Percentage*	50.98	25.11	11.75	4.77	2.78	4.61	100.00
		Number of habitations	3,73,086	3,00,557	1,83,173	48,937	38,833	37,665	9,82,251
	All-India	Their population	28,34,81,088	5,88,80,288	3,42,10,690	85,14,026	64,12,800	50,81,231	39,65,80,123
		Percentage*	71.48	14.85	8.63	2.15	1.62	1.28	100.00

* Population in a cell as percentage of its row total.

TABLE 10
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION IN EVERY STATE/UNION TERRITORY PROVIDED WITH
PRIMARY SECTIONS WITHIN A WALKING DISTANCE OF ONE MILE
(INDICES OF PRIMARY EDUCATION FACILITIES)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.42
2.	Assam	93.33
3.	Bihar	97.13
4.	Gujarat	97.70
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	87.06
6.	Kerala	92.57
7.	Madhya Pradesh	87.88
8.	Madras	97.23
9.	Maharashtra	97.47
10.	Mysore	97.30
11.	Orissa	91.61
12.	Punjab	96.54
13.	Rajasthan	89.86
14.	Uttar Pradesh	94.58
15.	West Bengal	97.55
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	82.22
17.	Delhi	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	94.40
19.	Himachal Pradesh	73.93
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	100.00
21.	Manipur	94.50
22.	Pondicherry	98.60
23.	Tripura	88.00
	All-India	94.96

TABLE

STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF HABITATIONS AND THEIR POPULATION

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Habitations								Total
		School in		School near		Total served		Not served		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22,708	44.77	14,757	29.09	37,465	73.86	13,258	26.14	50,723
2.	Assam	11,001	43.07	7,507	29.39	18,508	72.46	7,034	27.54	25,542
3.	Bihar	26,351	23.99	60,956	55.50	87,307	79.48	22,529	20.51	1,09,836
4.	Bombay	40,528	53.22	20,212	26.54	60,740	79.76	15,411	20.24	76,151
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,884	17.38	5,007	46.20	6,891	63.59	3,947	36.42	10,838
6.	Kerala	5,751	53.95	3,339	31.32	9,090	85.27	1,570	14.73	10,660
7.	Madhya Pradesh	20,824	25.34	24,974	30.40	45,798	55.73	36,380	44.27	82,178
8.	Madras	17,979	34.65	27,827	53.64	45,806	88.30	6,075	11.71	51,881
9.	Mysore	17,875	44.61	15,130	37.51	33,005	81.82	7,332	18.18	40,337
10.	Orissa	15,032	29.22	24,310	47.25	39,342	76.47	12,106	23.53	51,448
11.	Punjab	11,229	40.28	12,252	43.95	23,481	84.23	4,395	15.77	27,876
12.	Rajasthan	8,933	19.08	15,117	32.28	24,050	51.36	22,780	48.64	46,830
13.	Uttar Pradesh	26,168	11.11	1,29,297	54.89	1,55,465	66.00	80,090	34.00	2,35,555
14.	Delhi	190	65.74	64	22.15	254	87.89	35	12.11	289
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1,004	7.86	6,988	54.71	7,992	62.57	4,781	37.43	12,773
16.	Manipur	671	34.82	484	25.12	1,155	59.94	772	40.06	1,927
17.	Tripura	895	17.25	2,741	52.82	3,636	70.07	1,553	29.93	5,189
Total		2,29,023	27.26	3,70,962	44.16	5,99,985	71.42	2,40,048	28.58	8,40,043

Refer to First All-India Educational Survey Report Table Nos. 42 and 43.

11 (A)

WITH AND WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL FACILITY AS ON MARCH 31, 1957

<i>Population</i>								
<i>School in</i>		<i>School near</i>		<i>Total served</i>		<i>Not served</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Population</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>%</i>	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,10,29,875	81.07	22,88,709	8.82	2,33,18,584	89.89	26,22,850	10.11	2,59,41,434
55,60,463	66.35	13,88,262	13.66	69,48,725	82.91	14,32,252	17.09	83,80,977
1,86,018	50.90	1,27,95,214	35.00	3,13,97,051	85.90	51,46,176	14.08	3,65,43,263
2,88,20,646	82.46	31,86,513	9.12	3,20,07,159	91.58	29,43,704	8.42	3,49,50,863
12,39,156	43.98	8,71,943	31.16	21,17,099	75.14	7,00,517	24.86	28,17,616
90,70,814	72.44	22,60,177	18.05	1,13,30,991	90.49	11,91,440	9.51	1,25,22,431
1,20,75,537	52.63	34,75,646	15.15	1,55,51,183	67.78	73,95,059	32.23	2,29,46,242
1,52,27,351	66.89	63,23,102	27.76	2,15,50,453	94.65	12,28,533	5.39	2,27,78,986
1,16,50,948	77.54	21,35,321	14.21	1,37,86,269	91.75	12,39,452	8.25	1,50,25,721
77,94,028	55.71	44,34,679	31.70	1,22,28,707	87.41	17,61,632	12.59	1,39,90,339
1,00,09,847	75.89	23,64,717	17.93	1,23,74,464	93.82	8,15,311	6.18	1,31,89,875
69,82,778	53.58	16,71,262	12.82	86,54,040	66.40	43,78,955	33.60	1,30,32,995
1,77,844	32.54	2,11,15,677	38.64	3,89,00,105	71.18	1,57,50,905	28.82	5,46,51,064
1,94,553	85.98	12,619	5.58	2,07,172	91.56	19,114	8.45	2,26,286
1,98,053	17.92	5,06,217	45.80	7,04,270	63.72	4,00,923	36.28	11,05,193
4,53,199	69.99	96,429	14.89	5,49,628	84.88	97,880	13.12	6,47,508
3,50,692	43.83	3,24,910	40.61	6,75,602	84.44	1,24,551	15.56	8,00,153
16,70,44,295	59.75	6,52,57,397	23.34	23,23,01,692	83.09	4,72,49,254	16.90	27,95,50,946

TABLE

STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF HABITATIONS AND THEIR POPULATION WITH
(RECOMMENDED IN THE FIRST ALL-

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Habitations							
		Schools in		Schools near		Total served		Not served	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,849	54.90	18,887	37.24	46,736	92.14	3,987	7.86
2.	Assam	14,192	55.56	9,082	35.56	23,274	91.12	2,268	8.88
3.	Bihar	37,261	33.92	72,018	65.57	1,09,279	99.49	557	0.51
4.	Bombay	49,300	64.74	23,289	30.58	72,589	95.32	3,562	4.68
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,825	26.06	6,963	64.24	9,788	90.30	1,050	9.70
6.	Kerala	7,938	74.46	2,605	24.44	10,543	98.90	117	1.10
7.	Madhya Pradesh	35,718	43.46	42,313	51.49	78,031	94.95	4,147	5.05
8.	Madras	19,832	38.23	30,903	59.57	50,735	97.80	1,146	2.20
9.	Mysore	21,632	53.62	17,944	44.49	39,576	98.11	761	1.89
10.	Orissa	21,370	41.54	26,711	51.92	48,081	93.46	3,367	6.54
11.	Punjab	12,708	45.59	14,516	52.07	27,224	97.66	652	2.34
12.	Rajasthan	17,773	37.95	28,008	59.81	45,781	97.76	1,049	2.24
13.	Uttar Pradesh	59,637	25.32	1,72,220	73.11	2,31,857	98.43	3,698	1.57
14.	Delhi	220	76.12	69	23.88	289	100.00	—	0.00
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1,931	15.12	10,567	82.73	12,498	97.85	275	2.15
16.	Manipur	863	44.79	624	32.38	1,487	77.17	440	22.83
17.	Tripura	1,262	24.32	3,647	70.28	4,909	94.60	280	5.40
Total		3,32,311	39.55	4,80,366	57.19	8,12,677	96.74	27,356	3.26

11 (B)
AND WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL FACILITY (AFTER PLANNING POSITION)
INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY)

<i>Total</i>	<i>Population</i>							
	<i>School in</i>		<i>School near</i>		<i>Total served</i>		<i>No facility</i>	
	<i>Population</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>%</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
50,723	2,28,54,701	88.10	27,97,325	10.78	2,56,52,026	98.88	2,89,408	1.12
25,542	69,27,933	82.66	12,93,254	15.43	82,21,187	98.09	1,59,790	1.91
1,09,836	2,41,09,061	65.97	1,23,86,364	33.89	3,64,95,425	99.87	47,838	0.13
76,151	3,16,70,204	90.61	30,06,104	8.60	3,46,76,308	99.22	2,74,555	0.78
10,838	16,07,921	57.07	11,30,166	40.11	27,38,087	97.18	79,529	2.82
10,660	1,14,54,786	91.47	10,58,953	8.46	1,25,13,739	99.93	8,692	0.07
82,178	4,69,96,256	74.07	56,45,798	24.60	2,26,42,054	98.67	30,41,881	1.33
51,881	1,59,46,634	70.00	67,48,033	29.62	2,26,94,667	99.63	84,319	0.37
40,337	1,26,80,558	84.46	23,04,817	15.34	1,49,95,375	99.80	30,346	0.20
51,448	1,00,74,164	72.01	37,13,385	26.54	1,37,87,549	98.55	2,02,790	1.45
27,876	1,05,81,047	80.22	25,48,151	19.32	1,31,29,198	99.54	60,677	0.46
46,830	99,45,184	76.31	30,10,528	23.10	1,29,55,712	99.40	77,283	0.60
2,35,555	3,33,56,734	61.04	2,10,06,460	38.44	5,43,63,194	99.47	2,87,870	0.53
289	2,12,800	94.04	13,486	5.96	2,26,286	100.00	—	0.00
12,773	3,46,703	31.37	7,46,631	67.56	10,93,334	98.93	11,859	1.07
1,927	5,04,580	77.93	1,10,879	17.12	6,15,459	95.05	32,059	4.95
5,189	4,10,329	51.28	3,75,695	46.95	7,86,024	98.23	14,129	1.77
8,40,033	20,96,89,595	75.00	6,78,96,029	24.29	27,75,85,624	99.30	19,65,322	0.70

TABLE
SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rural areas							Total	P	M
		P	M	S	PM	MS	PMS				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34,417	91	3	1,973	1,163	411	38,058	2,877	50	
2.	Assam	17,714	1,467	314	686	400	8	20,589	532	110	
3.	Bihar	41,181	865	1,444	5,198	203	15	48,906	2,374	60	
4.	Gujarat	10,076	76	691	7,971	263	3	19,080	1,085	100	
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,801	—	—	914	42	217	4,974	363	9	
6.	Kerala	5,050	557	113	2,759	704	51	9,234	634	52	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	32,291	891	251	3,069	443	14	36,959	2,196	199	
8.	Madras	21,589	102	42	4,501	1,181	21	27,436	3,111	28	
9.	Maharashtra	26,753	191	1,179	11,540	481	268	40,412	2,680	114	
10.	Mysore	20,237	910	804	7,117	38	6	29,112	1,671	454	
11.	Orissa	23,527	2,579	651	509	152	35	27,453	908	122	
12.	Punjab	12,913	28	8	1,529	424	566	15,468	753	6	
13.	Rajasthan	17,597	9	1	1,364	357	27+1(PS)	19,356	1,699	32	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	53,677	4,817	8	639	1,154	47	60,342	5,771	752	
15.	West Bengal	28,439	221	24	1,794	10	1,669+2(PS)	32,159	4,091	42	
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61	—	2	18	—	—	81	—	—	
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	899	18	
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	693	19	—	108	25	53	898	90	—	
19.	Himachal Pradesh	2,017	41	3	267	4	102	2,434	28	—	
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	16	—	—	11	2	1	30	—	—	
21.	Manipur	1,918	294	54	114	65	9	2,454	60	19	
22.	Pondicherry	197	—	7	59	5	4	272	25	—	
23.	Tripura	1,252	49	—	73	38	2	1,414	53	5	
All-India		3,55,416	13,207	5,599	52,213	7,154	3,529+3(PS)	4,37,121*	31,900	2,172	

* These include 114 non-functioning primary schools in rural areas: Madhya Pradesh (54), Orissa (11), Rajasthan (48) and Dadra &

12

URBAN AREAS

<i>Urban areas</i>					<i>All areas</i>						<i>Grand total</i>
<i>S</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>PMS</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>PMS</i>	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22	470	484	206	4,109	37,294	141	25	2,443	1,647	617	42,167
35	44	185	30	936	18,246	1,577	349	730	585	38	21,525
244	697	211	13	3,599	43,555	925	1,688	5,895	414	28	52,505
259	1,152	365	16	2,977	11,161	176	950	9,123	628	19	22,057
8	130	33	106	649	4,164	9	8	1,044	75	323	5,623
24	398	244	18	1,370	5,684	609	137	3,157	948	69	10,604
116	387	435	48	3,381	34,487	1,090	367	3,456	878	62	40,340
12	1,455	868	103	5,577	24,700	130	54	5,956	2,049	124	33,013
393	1,919	978	322	6,406	29,433	305	1,572	13,459	1,459	590	46,818
382	1,202	133	104	3,946	21,908	1,364	1,186	8,319	171	110	33,058
70	63	102	20	1,285	24,435	2,701	721	572	254	55	28,738
2	137	218	460	1,576	13,666	34	10	1,666	642	1,026	17,044
23	382	302	38	2,476	19,296	41	24	1,746	659	65+1(PS)	21,832
8	458	964	265	8,218	59,448	5,569	16	1,097	2,118	312	68,560
5	324	49	1,119	5,630	32,530	263	29	2,118	59	2,788+2(PS)	37,789
—	—	—	—	—	61	—	2	18	—	—	81
—	402	269	136	1,724	899	18	—	402	269	136	1,724
1	19	18	31	159	783	19	1	127	43	84	1,057
—	5	8	10	51	2,045	41	3	272	12	112	2,485
—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	11	2	1	30
4	1	29	—	113	1,978	313	58	115	94	9	2,567
1	18	5	15	64	222	—	8	77	10	19	336
—	5	23	6	92	1,305	54	—	78	61	8	1,506
1,609	9,668	5,923	3,066	54,338	3,87,316	15,379	7,208	61,881	13,077	6,595+3(PS)	4,91,459*

Nagar Haveli (1).

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PRIMARY SECTIONS IN THE STATES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Classes constituting primary stage	Number of primary sections	Enrolment at primary						
				Class I		Class II		Class III		Class
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	I-V	40,354	8,46,722	6,11,043	4,62,748	3,36,779	3,66,670	2,46,595	2,86,311
2.	Assam	A,B,I-III	19,014	3,55,081	2,36,295	1,50,031	91,537	1,23,085	72,888	1,05,008
3.	Bihar	I-V	49,478	10,70,163	4,02,892	5,16,051	1,74,195	4,14,171	1,28,086	3,17,198
4.	Gujarat	I-IV	20,303	6,41,175	4,08,459	3,24,256	1,87,357	2,69,081	1,47,639	2,47,169
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	I-V	5,531	63,553	28,732	38,572	14,012	33,310	11,591	30,230
6.	Kerala	I-IV	8,910	3,88,721	3,53,887	3,50,384	3,17,274	2,98,549	2,64,657	2,78,454
7.	Madhya Pradesh	I-V	37,951	7,57,902	3,28,776	4,43,968	1,71,902	3,57,783	1,27,723	2,93,207
8.	Madras	I-V	30,780	7,14,457	5,72,822	5,82,316	4,48,691	5,14,562	3,60,169	4,37,287
9.	Maharashtra	I-IV I-V	43,482	9,86,792	7,76,527	6,78,649	4,50,901	5,97,330	3,48,806	5,36,564
10.	Mysore	I-IV									30,337	6,02,662	5,22,471	4,21,683	3,22,195	3,22,740	2,21,375	2,61,835
11.	Orissa	I-V	25,051	4,17,268	2,52,588	2,56,643	1,43,294	2,03,637	1,02,770	1,55,584
12.	Punjab	I-V	16,358	4,08,876	2,41,274	2,96,891	1,69,977	2,79,601	1,56,908	2,81,733
13.	Rajasthan	I-V	21,060	5,27,368	1,81,639	2,38,415	66,844	2,07,812	52,087	1,67,527
14.	Uttar Pradesh	I-V	60,857	22,25,388	16,11,012	11,12,244	4,98,130	8,46,661	3,06,263	7,06,170
15.	West Bengal	I-V	37,438	9,73,754	6,23,438	4,64,974	2,74,771	4,15,316	2,32,249	2,95,647
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	I-IV	78	1,933	659	728	230	510	160	397
17.	Delhi	I-V	1,437	57,405	47,093	45,660	36,792	43,919	34,916	41,529
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	I-IV	994	21,233	15,981	10,942	7,609	10,087	6,639	7,818
19.	Himachal Pradesh	I-V	2,429	28,037	14,452	19,122	9,023	17,641	7,946	17,060
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	I-IV	28	726	579	519	386	465	291	396
21.	Manipur	A,B,I-II	2,102	37,220	27,928	16,710	12,518	12,466	8,460	10,826
22.	Pondicherry	I-V	318	8,283	6,836	5,894	4,276	4,954	3,555	4,291
23.	Tripura	I-V	1,391	28,506	17,714	15,711	9,551	12,980	7,664	10,077
All-India			4,55,681	1,11,63,225	72,83,097	64,53,111	37,48,244	53,53,330	28,49,437	44,92,318

13

AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>stage</i>						<i>No. of teachers</i>	<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>	<i>No. of class rooms</i>	<i>Area of class rooms (sq. ft.)</i>	<i>Area per class room (sq. ft.)</i>	<i>Area per pupil (sq. ft.)</i>	
<i>IV</i>		<i>Class V</i>		<i>Total</i>								<i>Grand total</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>								
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1,70,464	2,43,092	1,28,127	22,05,543	14,93,008	36,98,551	93,552	40	65,065	1,78,02,355	274	5	
58,903	83,721	45,388	8,16,926	5,05,011	13,21,937	34,117	39	30,640	1,03,76,047	339	8	
73,493	2,74,318	57,568	25,91,901	8,36,234	34,28,135	94,220	36	74,874	2,00,48,873	268	6	
1,28,817	—	—	14,81,681	8,72,272	23,53,953	54,072	44	42,001	1,49,18,925	355	6	
9,916	26,122	8,206	1,91,787	72,457	2,64,244	8,712	30	8,872	20,29,483	229	8	
2,38,058	—	—	13,16,108	11,73,876	24,89,984	62,730	40	58,346	1,67,33,462	287	7	
96,781	2,25,699	66,260	20,78,559	7,91,442	28,70,001	84,039	34	52,426	1,66,04,835	317	6	
2,77,860	3,64,187	2,14,448	26,12,809	18,73,990	44,86,799	1,24,008	36	95,137	3,21,06,659	337	7	
2,85,669	63,843	16,202	28,63,178	18,78,105	47,41,283	1,12,634	42	90,906	2,76,00,740	304	6	
1,58,255	—	—	16,08,920	12,24,296	28,33,216	64,889	44	50,808	1,51,21,467	298	5	
61,600	1,19,511	38,589	11,52,643	5,98,841	17,51,484	50,476	35	44,269	1,24,45,506	281	7	
1,57,619	2,40,892	1,22,406	15,07,993	8,48,184	23,56,177	53,037	44	37,441	1,15,67,148	309	5	
39,517	1,43,442	30,466	12,84,564	3,70,553	16,55,117	49,129	34	40,764	90,86,445	223	5	
2,16,459	5,90,352	1,55,046	54,80,815	27,86,910	82,67,725	1,67,084	49	1,06,459	2,69,16,207	253	3	
1,53,632	2,40,598	1,13,926	23,90,289	13,98,016	37,88,305	1,11,868	34	86,698	2,37,31,033	274	6	
127	—	—	3,568	1,176	4,744	122	39	105	23,134	220	5	
31,070	37,005	26,158	2,25,518	1,76,029	4,01,547	12,332	33	7,558	25,72,172	340	6	
4,828	—	—	50,080	35,057	85,137	2,491	34	1,849	7,68,053	415	9	
6,779	13,903	4,934	95,763	43,134	1,38,897	5,557	25	4,358	9,46,630	217	7	
187	—	—	2,106	1,443	3,549	140	25	52	40,861	786	12	
6,820	—	—	77,222	55,726	1,32,948	5,987	22	5,925	17,20,868	290	13	
2,796	3,741	2,117	27,163	19,580	46,743	1,211	39	1,049	4,00,175	381	9	
5,606	8,072	4,242	75,346	44,777	1,20,123	3,704	32	3,327	10,31,718	310	9	
21,85,256	26,78,498	10,34,083	3,01,40,482	1,71,00,117	4,72,40,599	11,96,111	39	9,08,929	26,45,92,796	291	6	

TABLE
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PRIMARY SECTIONS IN

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Classes constituting primary stage	No. of primary sections	Enrolment at						
				Class I		Class II		Class III		Class
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	I-V	36,801	7,24,317	5,07,271	3,78,487	2,63,507	2,91,028	1,86,702	2,17,683
2.	Assam	A,B,I-III	18,408	3,40,536	2,23,273	1,39,267	82,361	1,12,148	63,560	94,090
3.	Bihar	I-V	46,394	10,04,356	3,56,816	4,73,754	1,46,289	3,75,942	1,04,561	2,79,014
4.	Gujarat	I-IV	18,050	4,97,509	2,98,359	2,33,581	1,17,526	1,86,222	85,747	1,67,489
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	I-V	4,932	50,629	17,853	30,496	8,345	25,907	6,520	22,835
6.	Kerala	I-IV	7,860	3,31,379	3,01,593	2,97,017	2,68,550	2,52,676	2,23,863	2,35,392
7.	Madhya Pradesh	I-V	35,320	6,46,573	2,46,483	3,65,469	1,14,990	2,81,339	75,321	2,22,934
8.	Madras	I-V	26,111	5,08,014	3,92,270	4,13,763	2,99,791	3,61,345	2,30,734	2,99,990
9.	Maharashtra	I-IV I-V	38,561	7,52,489	5,76,991	4,89,433	2,91,409	4,21,493	2,07,022	3,63,144
10.	Mysore	I-IV	27,360	4,89,311	4,24,262	3,30,198	2,44,789	2,45,311	1,57,267	1,94,213
11.	Orissa	I-V	24,060	3,97,277	2,37,087	2,39,768	1,30,682	1,88,396	91,866	1,40,893
12.	Punjab	I-V	15,008	3,38,624	1,82,650	2,45,504	1,27,909	2,28,161	1,14,629	2,30,717
13.	Rajasthan	I-V	18,941	4,56,729	1,35,612	1,93,004	38,631	1,62,853	25,695	1,26,736
14.	Uttar Pradesh	I-V	54,363	19,91,572	14,45,991	9,60,627	4,04,206	7,14,551	2,25,515	5,88,281
15.	West Bengal	I-V	31,904	8,28,537	5,03,684	3,68,287	1,95,281	3,18,792	1,54,762	2,20,296
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	I-IV	78	1,933	659	728	230	510	160	397
17.	Delhi	I-V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	I-IV	854	17,362	12,786	8,471	5,586	7,743	4,737	5,781
19.	Himachal Pradesh	I-V	2,386	26,636	13,232	18,089	8,156	16,658	7,028	16,060
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	I-IV	28	726	579	519	386	465	291	396
21.	Manipur	A,B,I-II	2,041	35,823	26,601	15,752	11,704	11,609	7,621	9,928
22.	Pondicherry	I-V	260	6,396	5,077	4,301	2,885	3,393	2,163	2,939
23.	Tripura	I-V	1,327	26,640	16,031	13,607	7,611	10,982	5,809	8,121
All-India			4,11,047	94,73,368	59,25,160	52,20,122	27,70,824	42,17,524	19,81,573	34,47,329

14

RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>primary stage</i>											
<i>IV</i>	<i>Class V</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Grand total</i>	<i>No. of teachers</i>	<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>	<i>No. of class-rooms</i>	<i>Area of class-rooms (sq. ft.)</i>	<i>Area per class-room (sq. ft.)</i>	<i>Area per pupil (sq. ft.)</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1,20,163	1,82,266	86,891	17,93,781	11,64,534	29,58,315	74,463	40	51,814	1,47,66,186	285	5
49,976	74,038	37,453	7,60,079	4,56,623	12,16,702	31,445	39	28,998	96,66,946	333	8
52,842	2,39,416	40,443	23,72,482	7,00,951	30,73,433	84,193	37	67,945	1,81,00,489	266	6
71,044	—	—	10,84,801	5,72,676	16,57,477	37,475	44	28,958	1,03,55,387	358	6
5,359	19,460	4,192	1,49,327	42,269	1,91,596	6,822	28	6,946	16,27,089	234	8
2,00,328	—	—	11,16,464	9,94,334	21,10,798	53,411	40	50,136	1,42,41,806	284	7
51,307	1,66,562	30,343	16,82,877	5,18,444	22,01,321	66,046	33	40,487	1,26,82,708	313	6
1,67,571	2,41,385	1,20,574	18,24,497	12,10,940	30,35,437	84,925	36	63,181	2,18,99,207	347	7
1,52,523	51,975	10,281	20,78,534	12,38,226	33,16,760	76,531	43	62,792	1,92,28,846	306	6
1,05,879	—	—	12,59,033	9,32,197	21,91,230	49,496	44	38,902	1,17,98,688	303	5
52,212	1,05,765	30,768	10,72,099	5,42,615	16,14,714	46,673	35	41,313	1,15,45,229	279	7
1,14,809	1,92,384	83,987	12,35,390	6,23,984	18,59,374	41,969	44	30,215	92,29,900	305	5
16,826	1,04,930	11,118	10,44,252	2,27,882	12,72,134	37,089	34	32,073	69,74,365	217	5
1,47,489	4,88,123	97,395	47,43,154	23,20,596	70,63,750	1,36,388	52	82,980	2,08,26,507	251	3
94,028	1,64,590	61,577	19,00,502	10,09,332	29,09,834	86,768	34	66,370	1,81,65,949	274	6
127	—	—	3,568	1,176	4,744	122	39	105	23,134	220	5
3,354	—	—	39,357	26,463	65,820	1,943	34	1,443	6,01,780	417	9
5,919	12,881	4,129	90,324	38,464	1,28,788	5,253	25	4,159	9,05,438	218	7
187	—	—	2,106	1,443	3,549	140	25	52	40,861	786	11
6,068	—	—	73,112	51,994	1,25,106	5,715	22	5,740	16,71,187	291	13
1,655	2,445	1,165	19,474	12,945	32,419	801	40	791	3,10,798	393	10
3,931	6,348	2,812	65,698	36,194	1,01,892	3,102	33	2,882	8,82,281	306	9
14,23,597	20,52,568	6,23,128	2,44,10,911	1,27,24,282	3,71,35,193	9,30,770	40	7,08,282	20,55,44,781	290	6

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PRIMARY SECTIONS IN URBAN

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Classes constituting primary stage	No. of primary sections	Enrolment at						
				Class I		Class II		Class III		Class
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	I-V	3,553	1,22,405	1,03,772	84,261	73,272	75,642	59,893	68,628
2.	Assam	A,B,I-III	606	14,545	13,022	10,764	9,176	10,937	9,328	10,918
3.	Bihar	I-V	3,084	65,807	46,076	42,297	27,906	38,229	23,525	38,184
4.	Gujarat	I-IV	2,253	1,43,666	1,10,100	90,675	69,831	82,859	61,892	79,680
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	I-V	599	12,924	10,879	8,076	5,667	7,403	5,071	7,395
6.	Kerala	I-IV	1,050	57,342	52,294	53,367	48,724	45,873	40,794	43,062
7.	Madhya Pradesh	I-V	2,631	1,11,329	82,293	78,499	56,912	76,444	52,402	70,273
8.	Madras	I-V	4,669	2,06,443	1,80,552	1,68,553	1,48,900	1,53,217	1,29,435	1,37,297
9.	Maharashtra	I-IV } I-V }	4,921	2,34,303	1,99,536	1,89,216	1,59,492	1,75,837	1,41,784	1,73,420
10.	Mysore	I-IV	2,977	1,13,351	98,209	91,485	77,406	77,429	64,108	67,622
11.	Orissa	I-V	991	19,991	15,501	16,875	12,612	15,241	10,904	14,691
12.	Punjab	I-V	1,350	70,252	58,624	51,387	42,068	51,440	42,279	51,016
13.	Rajasthan	I-V	2,119	70,639	46,027	45,411	28,213	44,959	26,392	40,791
14.	Uttar Pradesh	I-V	6,494	2,33,816	1,65,021	1,51,617	93,924	1,32,110	80,748	1,17,889
15.	West Bengal	I-V	5,534	1,45,217	1,19,754	96,687	79,490	96,524	77,487	75,351
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	I-IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	I-V	1,437	57,405	47,093	45,660	36,792	43,919	34,916	41,529
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	I-IV	140	3,871	3,195	2,471	2,023	2,344	1,902	2,037
19.	Himachal Pradesh	I-V	43	1,401	1,220	1,033	867	983	918	1,000
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	I-IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	A,B,I-II	61	1,397	1,327	958	814	857	839	898
22.	Pondicherry	I-V	58	1,887	1,759	1,593	1,391	1,561	1,392	1,352
23.	Tripura	I-V	64	1,866	1,683	2,104	1,940	1,998	1,855	1,956
All-India			44,634	16,89,857	13,57,937	12,32,989	9,77,420	11,35,806	8,67,864	10,44,989

15

AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>primary stage</i>					<i>Grand total</i>	<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>	<i>Number of class-rooms</i>	<i>Area of class-rooms (sq. ft.)</i>	<i>Area per class-room (sq. ft.)</i>	<i>Area per pupil (sq. ft.)</i>
<i>IV</i>	<i>Class V</i>		<i>Total</i>								
<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
50,301	60,826	41,236	4,11,762	3,28,474	7,40,236	19,089	39	13,251	30,36,169	229	4
8,927	9,683	7,935	56,847	48,388	1,05,235	2,672	39	1,642	7,09,101	432	7
20,651	34,902	17,125	2,19,419	1,35,283	3,54,702	10,027	35	6,929	19,48,384	281	6
57,773	—	—	3,96,880	2,99,596	6,96,476	16,597	42	13,043	45,63,538	350	7
4,557	6,662	4,014	42,460	30,188	72,648	1,890	38	1,926	4,02,394	209	6
37,730	—	—	1,99,644	1,79,542	3,79,186	9,319	41	8,210	24,91,656	303	7
45,474	59,137	35,917	3,95,682	2,72,998	6,68,680	17,993	37	11,939	39,22,127	329	6
1,10,289	1,22,802	93,874	7,88,312	6,63,050	14,51,362	39,083	37	31,956	1,02,07,452	319	7
1,33,146	11,868	5,921	7,84,644	6,39,879	14,24,523	36,103	39	28,114	83,71,894	298	6
52,376	—	—	3,49,887	2,92,099	6,41,986	15,393	42	11,906	33,22,779	279	5
9,388	13,746	7,821	80,544	56,226	1,36,770	3,803	36	2,956	9,00,277	305	7
42,810	48,508	38,419	2,72,603	2,24,200	4,96,803	11,068	45	7,226	23,37,248	323	5
22,691	38,512	19,348	2,40,312	1,42,671	3,82,983	12,040	32	8,691	21,12,080	243	6
68,970	1,02,229	57,651	7,37,661	4,66,314	12,03,975	30,696	39	23,479	60,89,700	259	5
59,604	76,008	52,349	4,89,787	3,88,684	8,78,471	25,100	35	20,328	55,65,084	274	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31,070	37,005	26,158	2,25,518	1,76,029	4,01,547	12,332	33	7,558	25,72,172	340	6
1,474	—	—	10,723	8,594	19,317	548	35	406	1,66,273	410	9
860	1,022	805	5,439	4,670	10,109	304	33	199	41,192	207	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
752	—	—	4,110	3,732	7,842	272	29	185	49,681	268	6
1,141	1,296	952	7,689	6,635	14,324	410	35	258	89,377	346	6
1,675	1,724	1,430	9,648	8,583	18,231	602	30	445	1,49,437	336	8
7,61,659	6,25,930	4,10,955	57,29,571	43,75,835	1,01,05,406	2,65,341	38	2,00,647	5,90,48,015	294	6

TABLE 16
PRIMARY SECTIONS AND TEACHERS PER 10,000 POPULATION IN THE STATES
AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Category</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of primary sections per 10000 population</i>	<i>Number of teachers per 10000 population</i>
1	2	3	4
States and Union Territories	Gujarat	8.60	23
where primary stage comprises classes I-IV	Kerala	4.66	33
	Mysore	11.46	25
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12.00	19
	Goa, Daman & Diu	15.08	38
	L. M. & A. Islands	10.77	54
	Manipur	22.34	64
States and Union Territories	Andhra Pradesh	10.19	24
where primary stage comprises classes I-V	Assam	13.87	25
	Bihar	9.50	18
	Jammu & Kashmir	14.49	23
	Madhya Pradesh	10.36	23
	Madras	8.40	34
	Maharashtra*	9.68	25
	Orissa	12.79	26
	Punjab	6.92	22
	Rajasthan	9.06	21
	Uttar Pradesh	7.39	20
	West Bengal	9.37	28
	Delhi	4.22	36
	Himachal Pradesh	16.00	37
	Pondicherry	7.78	30
	Tripura	10.49	28
	All-India	9.23	24

* In some areas primary stage comprises classes I to IV and in other areas it comprises classes I to V.

TABLE 17

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS AND TEACHERS PER PRIMARY SECTION IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Category	State/Union Territory	Average number of pupils in a primary section			Average number of teachers in a primary section		
		Rural	Urban	All areas	Rural	Urban	All areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States and Union Territories	Gujarat	92	309	116	2	7	3
where primary stage comprises classes I-IV	Kerala	269	361	279	7	9	7
	Mysore	80	216	93	2	5	2
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61	—	61	2	—	2
	Goa, Daman & Diu	77	138	86	2	4	3
	L. M. & A. Islands	127	—	127	5	—	5
	Manipur	61	129	63	3	4	3
States and Union Territories	Andhra Pradesh	80	208	92	2	5	2
where primary stage comprises classes I-V	Assam	66	174	70	2	4	2
	Bihar	66	115	69	2	3	2
	Jammu & Kashmir	39	121	48	1	3	2
	Madhya Pradesh	62	254	76	2	7	2
	Madras	116	311	146	3	8	4
	Maharashtra*	86	289	109	2	7	3
	Orissa	67	138	70	2	4	2
	Punjab	124	368	144	3	8	3
	Rajasthan	67	181	78	2	6	2
	Uttar Pradesh	130	185	136	3	5	3
	West Bengal	91	159	101	3	5	3
	Delhi	—	279	279	—	9	9
	Himachal Pradesh	54	235	57	2	7	2
	Pondicherry	125	247	147	3	7	4
	Tripura	77	285	86	2	9	3
	All-India	90	226	104	2	6	3

*In some areas primary stage comprises classes I to IV and in other areas it comprises classes I to V.

TABLE
PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO
(RURAL AND

Number of teachers	Number of primary										
	Upto 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-100	101-120	121-140
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zero	43	43	38	73	133	37	38	28	31	15	10
One	2,552	14,312	37,272	46,044	31,193	16,783	9,425	5,284	4,874	1,915	832
Two	60	452	1,867	4,843	10,235	17,625	20,527	18,058	23,013	12,912	6,481
Three	8	39	104	359	835	1,768	2,907	4,415	13,128	14,934	11,134
Four	6	6	26	74	138	247	421	685	2,384	4,663	6,168
Five	—	2	8	20	39	67	115	179	647	1,281	1,937
Six	—	1	3	7	8	14	37	59	104	252	390
Seven	—	—	1	2	1	5	10	18	34	66	94
Eight	—	—	1	—	3	3	4	6	17	20	35
Nine	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	6	13
Ten	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	9
More than ten	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	7	4
Total	2,669	14,855	39,320	51,423	42,586	36,550	33,487	28,735	44,235	36,074	27,107
Cumulative total	2,669	17,524	56,844	1,08,267	1,50,853	1,87,403	2,20,890	2,49,625	2,93,860	3,29,934	3,57,041

18

PUPILS AND TEACHERS
(URBAN AREAS)

<i>sections with enrolment</i>									<i>Total</i>	<i>Cumulative total</i>
141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	496	496
336	165	60	56	11	3	2	—	—	1,71,119	1,71,615
3,215	1,439	682	508	140	48	13	4	19	1,22,141	2,93,756
7,177	4,184	2,261	1,848	611	198	87	24	41	66,062	3,59,818
6,555	5,006	3,661	3,778	1,406	435	176	68	86	35,989	3,95,807
2,631	3,281	3,285	4,873	2,398	981	398	174	186	22,502	4,18,309
600	951	1,182	2,926	2,338	1,352	682	296	294	11,496	4,29,805
157	247	442	1,388	1,488	1,227	746	450	382	6,758	4,36,563
45	91	162	615	954	1,057	792	509	666	4,980	4,41,543
13	29	50	232	436	634	643	535	871	3,467	4,45,010
10	16	31	81	190	361	455	497	1,034	2,689	4,47,699
9	21	20	66	167	281	537	755	6,110	7,982	4,55,681
20,749	15,435	11,836	16,372	10,139	6,577	4,531	3,312	9,689	4,55,681	
3,77,790	3,93,225	4,05,061	4,21,433	4,31,572	4,38,149	4,42,680	4,45,992	4,55,681		

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING

<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Percentage of sections</i>									
	<i>Upto 10</i>	<i>11-20</i>	<i>21-30</i>	<i>31-40</i>	<i>41-50</i>	<i>51-60</i>	<i>61-70</i>	<i>71-80</i>	<i>81-100</i>	<i>101-120</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Zero	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
One	0.56	3.14	8.18	10.10	6.85	3.68	2.07	1.16	1.07	0.42
Two	0.01	0.10	0.41	1.06	2.25	3.87	4.50	3.96	5.05	2.83
Three	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.18	0.39	0.64	0.97	2.88	3.28
Four	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.15	0.52	1.02
Five	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.28
Six	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06
Seven	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Eight	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nine	—	—	—	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ten	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	—	0.00
More than ten	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	00.0
Total	0.58	3.26	8.63	11.28	9.35	8.02	7.35	6.31	9.71	7.92
Cumulative percentage	0.58	3.84	12.47	23.75	33.10	41.12	48.47	54.78	64.49	72.41

N.B. Percentages are reported zero where they are insignificant and empty cells are reported by blanks.

19

TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>with enrolment</i>										<i>Total</i>	<i>Cumulative percentage</i>
121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0.00	0.00	0.00	---	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.11
0.18	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	37.55	37.66
1.42	0.71	0.32	0.15	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.80	64.46
2.44	1.58	0.92	0.50	0.41	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	14.50	78.96
1.35	1.44	1.10	0.80	0.83	0.31	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.02	7.90	86.86
0.43	0.58	0.72	0.72	1.07	0.53	0.22	0.09	0.04	0.04	4.94	91.80
0.09	0.13	0.21	0.26	0.64	0.51	0.30	0.15	0.06	0.06	2.52	94.32
0.02	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.30	0.33	0.27	0.16	0.10	0.08	1.48	95.80
0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.13	0.21	0.23	0.17	0.11	0.15	1.09	96.89
0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.19	0.76	97.65
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.23	0.59	98.24
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.17	1.34	1.75	100.00
5.95	4.55	3.39	2.60	3.59	2.23	1.44	0.99	0.73	2.13	100.00	
78.36	82.91	86.30	88.90	92.49	94.72	96.16	97.15	97.88	100.00		

TABLE
PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS

<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Number of primary</i>										
	<i>Upto 10</i>	<i>11-20</i>	<i>21-30</i>	<i>31-40</i>	<i>41-50</i>	<i>51-60</i>	<i>61-70</i>	<i>71-80</i>	<i>81-100</i>	<i>101-120</i>	<i>121-140</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zero	42	43	36	71	132	36	34	26	29	15	7
One	2,456	14,073	36,592	45,070	30,475	16,358	9,206	5,157	4,721	1,868	803
Two	56	428	1,762	4,623	9,795	16,993	19,746	17,299	22,020	12,380	6,209
Three	6	32	80	318	757	1,613	2,671	4,088	12,143	13,625	10,158
Four	5	4	18	61	113	208	358	574	2,018	3,919	5,245
Five	—	2	5	14	25	53	80	136	455	965	1,442
Six	—	—	2	3	6	10	26	33	59	155	216
Seven	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	7	12	23	28
Eight	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	6	6
Nine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Ten	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
More than ten	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,565	14,582	38,496	50,160	41,303	35,273	32,127	27,322	41,462	32,958	24,117
Percentage	0.62	3.55	9.37	12.20	10.05	8.58	7.82	6.65	10.09	8.02	5.87
Cumulative total	2,565	17,147	55,643	1,05,803	1,47,106	1,82,379	2,14,506	2,41,828	2,83,290	3,16,248	3,40,365
Cumulative percentage	0.62	4.17	13.54	25.74	35.79	44.37	52.19	58.84	68.93	76.95	82.82

20

AND TEACHERS IN RURAL AREAS

<i>sections with enrolment</i>									<i>Total</i>	<i>Per-centage</i>	<i>Cumu-lative total</i>	<i>Cumu-lative per-centage</i>
141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	<i>Over 400</i>				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476	0.12	476	0.12
325	159	58	47	11	2	1	—	—	1,67,382	40.72	1,67,858	40.84
3,112	1,389	649	483	130	43	10	3	1	1,17,131	28.49	2,84,989	69.33
6,564	3,854	2,051	1,687	574	178	76	23	15	60,513	14.72	3,45,502	84.05
5,469	4,182	3,105	3,220	1,231	385	149	58	55	30,377	7.39	3,75,879	91.44
1,905	2,386	2,296	3,451	1,819	777	296	131	102	16,340	3.98	3,92,219	95.42
376	605	751	1,781	1,513	965	479	217	194	7,391	1.80	3,99,610	97.22
86	132	247	786	818	718	462	312	261	3,899	0.95	4,03,509	98.17
16	49	83	335	469	524	414	298	410	2,619	0.64	4,06,128	98.81
2	7	26	112	199	286	284	226	487	1,633	0.40	4,07,761	99.21
3	5	4	24	83	141	169	180	467	1,077	0.26	4,08,838	99.47
1	1	4	16	41	86	139	211	1,710	2,209	0.53	4,11,047	100.00
17,860	12,773	9,274	11,942	6,888	4,105	2,479	1,659	3,702	4,11,047	100.00		
4.34	3.11	2.25	2.90	1.68	1.00	0.60	0.40	0.90				
3,58,225	3,70,998	3,80,272	3,92,214	3,99,102	4,03,207	4,05,686	4,07,345	4,11,047				
87.16	90.27	92.52	95.42	97.10	98.10	98.70	99.10	100.00				

TABLE
PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS

<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Number of primary</i>											
	<i>Upto 10</i>	<i>11-20</i>	<i>21-30</i>	<i>31-40</i>	<i>41-50</i>	<i>51-60</i>	<i>61-70</i>	<i>71-80</i>	<i>81-100</i>	<i>101-120</i>	<i>121-140</i>	<i>141-160</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Zero	1	—	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	—	3	—
One	96	239	680	974	718	425	219	127	153	47	29	11
Two	4	24	105	220	440	632	781	759	993	532	272	103
Three	2	7	24	41	78	155	236	327	985	1,309	976	613
Four	1	2	8	13	25	39	63	111	366	744	923	1,086
Five	—	—	3	6	14	14	35	43	192	316	495	726
Six	—	1	1	4	2	4	11	26	45	97	174	224
Seven	—	—	—	2	1	4	5	11	22	43	66	71
Eight	—	—	1	—	3	2	3	4	12	14	29	29
Nine	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	5	10	11
Ten	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	9	7
More than ten	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	7	4	8
Total	104	273	824	1,263	1,283	1,277	1,360	1,413	2,773	3,116	2,990	2,889
Percentage	0.23	0.61	1.85	5.28	2.87	2.86	3.05	3.17	6.21	6.98	6.70	6.47
Cumulative total	104	377	1,201	2,464	3,747	5,024	6,384	7,797	10,570	13,686	16,676	19,565
Cumulative percentage	0.23	0.84	2.69	5.52	8.39	11.25	14.30	17.47	23.68	30.66	37.36	43.83

21
AND TEACHERS IN URBAN AREAS

<i>sections with enrolment</i>								<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Cumu- lative total</i>	<i>Cumu- lative percentage</i>
161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	0.04	20	0.04
6	2	9	—	1	1	—	—	3,737	8.37	3,757	8.42
50	33	25	10	5	3	1	18	5,010	11.22	8,767	19.64
330	210	161	37	20	11	1	26	5,549	12.43	14,316	32.07
824	556	558	175	50	27	10	31	5,612	12.57	19,928	44.65
895	989	1,422	579	204	102	43	84	6,162	13.81	26,090	58.45
346	431	1,145	825	387	203	79	100	4,105	9.20	30,195	67.65
115	195	602	670	509	284	138	121	2,859	6.41	33,054	74.06
42	79	280	485	533	378	211	256	2,361	5.29	35,415	79.35
22	24	120	237	348	359	309	384	1,834	4.11	37,249	83.45
11	27	57	107	220	286	317	567	1,612	3.61	38,861	87.07
20	16	50	126	195	398	544	4,400	5,773	12.93	44,634	100.00
2,662	2,562	4,430	3,251	2,472	2,052	1,653	5,987	44,634			
5.96	5.74	9.93	7.28	5.54	4.60	3.70	13.41				
22,227	24,789	29,219	32,470	34,942	36,994	38,647	44,634				
49.79	55.53	65.46	72.74	78.28	82.88	86.58	100.00				

TABLE 22
PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>	<i>Number of primary sections in</i>		
	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4
Upto 10	3,224	273	3,497
11—20	25,547	2,276	27,823
21—30	88,416	9,172	97,588
31—40	1,24,490	17,297	1,41,787
41—50	82,497	9,005	91,502
51—60	42,729	3,536	46,265
61—70	20,808	1,441	22,249
71—80	10,733	740	11,473
81—90	4,473	312	4,785
91—100	3,350	241	3,591
More than 100	4,304	321	4,625
Total	4,10,571*	44,614**	4,55,185

* Excluding 476 zero teacher primary sections.

** Excluding 20 zero teacher primary sections.

TABLE 23

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>	<i>Percentage of primary sections in</i>		
	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4
Upto 10	0.79	0.61	0.77
11—20	6.22	5.10	6.11
21—30	21.53	20.56	21.44
31—40	30.32	38.77	31.15
41—50	20.09	20.18	20.10
51—60	10.41	7.93	10.16
61—70	5.07	3.23	4.89
71—80	2.61	1.66	2.52
81—90	1.09	0.70	1.05
91—100	0.82	0.54	0.79
More than 100	1.05	0.72	1.02
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT IN THE STATES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of primary								
		Upto 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	713	1,691	3,288	4,847	4,156	2,636	3,333	3,128	3,902
2.	Assam	25	501	1,979	3,339	2,466	1,993	2,063	1,419	1,849
3.	Bihar	152	1,372	6,243	9,895	7,003	3,897	3,237	2,946	4,359
4.	Gujarat	190	992	2,362	2,376	1,699	1,287	1,132	1,038	1,707
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	225	1,064	1,266	825	550	380	247	183	238
6.	Kerala	1	8	27	28	21	22	38	61	180
7.	Madhya Pradesh	339	2,494	5,182	4,933	4,124	5,206	3,611	2,148	2,577
8.	Madras	6	83	534	1,402	2,273	2,643	2,469	2,284	3,710
9.	Maharashtra	225	1,943	5,043	5,781	4,122	2,786	2,424	2,160	3,648
10.	Mysore	81	728	2,670	4,244	3,614	2,744	2,239	2,011	2,872
11.	Orissa	76	1,107	3,890	4,231	2,448	2,202	2,039	1,535	2,240
12.	Punjab	20	164	653	1,040	790	840	1,633	1,409	1,582
13.	Rajasthan	232	1,165	2,776	3,155	2,313	1,803	1,603	1,221	1,658
14.	Uttar Pradesh	84	462	1,189	1,901	2,665	3,258	3,642	3,961	7,633
15.	West Bengal	53	347	1,318	2,476	3,538	4,186	3,216	2,781	5,335
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	2	11	19	13	12	3	5	5
17.	Delhi	—	—	5	7	10	9	25	21	68
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	47	125	103	83	98	89	78	91
19.	Himachal Pradesh	174	466	409	317	235	156	98	81	160
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4
21.	Manipur	5	73	171	326	335	257	244	163	277
22.	Pondicherry	1	5	12	23	34	29	21	12	25
23.	Tripura	64	141	167	155	94	106	80	86	115
All-India		2,669	14,855	39,320	51,423	42,586	36,550	33,487	28,735	44,235

24

AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>sections with enrolment</i>											<i>Total</i>
101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3,381	2,298	1,636	1,177	916	1,088	716	425	321	236	466	40,354
1,263	716	461	296	169	229	98	49	32	18	49	19,014
3,487	2,427	1,596	1,027	602	655	270	117	72	44	77	49,478
1,293	1,010	853	661	574	825	565	404	284	263	788	20,303
136	86	53	84	48	45	35	26	11	15	14	5,531
740	754	678	571	549	1,056	783	625	545	461	1,762	8,910
2,286	1,139	819	526	445	598	388	288	203	174	471	37,951
2,946	2,236	1,750	1,375	1,048	1,492	974	766	579	433	1,777	30,780
2,888	2,269	1,764	1,426	1,056	1,659	1,118	760	577	430	1,403	43,482
1,939	1,517	1,147	916	761	887	578	407	288	210	484	30,337
1,758	1,258	790	520	327	343	136	69	25	15	42	25,051
1,391	1,274	811	837	576	1,004	626	420	322	219	747	16,358
1,369	946	654	484	366	451	330	204	124	72	134	21,060
7,137	6,111	4,997	3,932	3,070	4,405	2,615	1,488	830	504	973	60,857
3,596	2,741	2,511	1,377	1,157	1,351	681	345	173	97	159	37,438
4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	78
70	80	67	88	80	154	143	122	113	95	280	1,437
74	53	27	35	15	25	19	14	5	2	9	994
80	52	43	31	20	29	26	19	8	9	16	2,429
5	4	1	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	28
131	63	29	14	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	2,102
24	12	17	18	6	27	12	11	5	5	19	318
76	60	44	38	41	41	25	17	14	9	18	1,391
36,074	27,107	20,749	15,435	11,836	16,372	10,139	6,577	4,531	3,312	9,689	4,55,681

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of primary								
		Upto 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.77	4.19	8.15	12.01	10.30	6.53	8.26	7.75	9.67
2.	Assam	0.13	2.63	10.41	17.56	12.97	10.48	10.85	7.46	9.72
3.	Bihar	0.31	2.77	12.62	19.99	14.15	7.87	6.54	5.95	8.81
4.	Gujarat	0.94	4.89	11.63	11.70	8.37	6.34	5.58	5.11	8.40
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.07	19.24	22.89	14.92	9.94	6.87	4.47	3.31	4.30
6.	Kerala	0.01	0.09	0.30	0.31	0.24	0.25	0.43	0.68	2.02
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.89	6.57	13.65	13.00	10.87	13.72	9.51	5.66	6.79
8.	Madras	0.02	0.27	1.73	4.55	7.38	8.59	8.02	7.42	12.05
9.	Maharashtra	0.52	4.47	11.59	13.29	9.48	6.41	5.57	4.97	8.39
10.	Mysore	0.27	2.40	8.80	13.99	11.91	9.04	7.38	6.63	9.47
11.	Orissa	0.30	4.42	15.53	16.89	9.77	8.79	8.14	6.13	8.94
12.	Punjab	0.12	1.00	3.99	6.36	4.83	5.14	9.98	8.61	9.67
13.	Rajasthan	1.10	5.53	13.18	14.98	10.98	8.56	7.61	5.80	7.87
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.14	0.76	1.95	3.12	4.38	5.35	5.98	6.51	12.54
15.	West Bengal	0.14	0.93	3.52	6.61	9.45	11.18	8.59	7.43	14.25
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	2.56	14.10	24.36	16.67	15.38	3.85	6.41	6.41
17.	Delhi	—	—	0.35	0.49	0.70	0.63	1.74	1.46	4.73
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.20	4.73	12.58	10.36	8.35	9.86	8.95	7.85	9.15
19.	Himachal Pradesh	7.16	19.18	16.84	13.05	9.67	6.42	4.03	3.33	6.59
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	3.57	—	—	—	—	—	3.57	14.29	14.29
21.	Manipur	0.24	3.47	8.14	15.51	15.94	12.23	11.61	7.75	13.18
22.	Pondicherry	0.31	1.57	3.77	7.23	10.69	9.12	6.60	3.77	7.86
23.	Tripura	4.60	10.14	12.01	11.14	6.76	7.62	5.75	6.18	8.27
All-India		0.59	3.26	8.63	11.28	9.35	8.02	7.35	6.31	9.71

25

ENROLMENT IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

sections with enrolment

101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400	<i>Total</i>
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8.38	5.69	4.05	2.92	2.27	2.70	1.77	1.05	0.80	0.58	1.15	100.00
6.64	3.77	2.42	1.56	0.89	1.20	0.52	0.26	0.17	0.09	0.26	100.00
7.05	4.91	3.23	2.08	1.22	1.32	0.55	0.24	0.15	0.09	0.16	100.00
6.37	4.97	4.20	3.26	2.83	4.06	2.78	1.99	1.40	1.29	3.88	100.00
2.46	1.55	0.96	1.52	0.87	0.81	0.63	0.47	0.20	0.27	0.25	100.00
8.31	8.46	7.61	6.41	6.16	11.85	8.79	7.01	6.12	5.17	19.78	100.00
6.02	3.00	2.16	1.39	1.17	1.58	1.02	0.76	0.53	0.46	1.24	100.00
9.57	7.26	5.69	4.47	3.40	4.85	3.16	2.49	1.88	1.41	5.77	100.00
6.64	5.22	4.06	3.28	2.43	3.82	2.57	1.75	1.33	0.99	3.23	100.00
6.39	5.00	3.78	3.02	2.51	2.92	1.91	1.34	0.95	0.69	1.60	100.00
7.02	5.02	3.15	2.08	1.31	1.37	0.54	0.28	0.10	0.06	0.17	100.00
8.50	7.79	4.96	5.12	3.52	6.14	3.83	2.57	1.97	1.34	4.57	100.00
6.50	4.49	3.11	2.30	1.74	2.14	1.57	0.97	0.59	0.34	0.64	100.00
11.73	10.04	8.21	6.46	5.04	7.24	4.30	2.45	1.36	0.83	1.60	100.00
9.61	7.32	6.71	3.68	3.09	3.61	1.82	0.92	0.46	0.26	0.42	100.00
5.13	1.28	1.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	1.28	100.00
4.87	5.57	4.66	6.12	5.57	10.72	9.95	8.49	7.86	6.61	19.49	100.00
7.44	5.33	2.72	3.52	1.51	2.52	1.91	1.41	0.50	0.20	0.91	100.00
3.29	2.14	1.77	1.28	0.82	1.19	1.07	0.78	0.33	0.37	0.66	100.00
17.86	14.29	3.57	7.14	14.29	7.14	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
6.23	3.00	1.38	0.67	0.29	0.29	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	100.00
7.55	3.77	5.35	5.66	1.89	8.49	3.77	3.46	1.57	1.57	5.97	100.00
5.46	4.31	3.16	2.73	2.95	2.95	1.80	1.22	1.01	0.65	1.29	100.00
7.92	5.95	4.55	3.39	2.60	3.59	2.23	1.44	0.99	0.73	2.13	100.00

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING

Sl. No.	State, Union Territory	Percentage of primary sections								
		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.77	5.96	14.11	26.12	36.42	42.95	51.21	58.96	68.63
2.	Assam	0.13	2.76	13.17	30.73	43.70	54.18	65.03	72.49	82.21
3.	Bihar	0.31	3.08	15.70	35.69	49.84	57.71	64.25	70.20	79.01
4.	Gujarat	0.94	5.83	17.46	29.16	37.53	43.87	49.45	54.56	62.96
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.07	23.31	46.20	61.12	71.06	77.93	82.40	85.71	90.01
6.	Kerala	0.01	0.10	0.40	0.71	0.95	1.20	1.63	2.31	4.33
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.89	7.46	21.11	34.11	44.98	58.70	68.21	73.87	80.66
8.	Madras	0.02	0.29	2.02	6.57	13.95	22.54	30.56	37.98	50.03
9.	Maharashtra	0.52	4.99	16.58	29.87	39.35	45.76	51.33	56.30	64.69
10.	Mysore	0.27	2.67	11.47	25.46	37.37	46.41	53.79	60.42	69.89
11.	Orissa	0.30	4.72	20.25	37.14	46.91	55.70	63.84	69.97	78.91
12.	Punjab	0.12	1.12	5.11	11.47	16.30	21.44	31.42	40.03	49.70
13.	Rajasthan	1.10	6.63	19.81	34.79	45.77	54.33	61.94	67.74	75.61
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.14	0.90	2.85	5.97	10.35	15.70	21.68	28.19	40.71
15.	West Bengal	0.14	1.07	4.59	11.20	20.65	31.83	40.42	47.85	62.10
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	2.56	16.66	41.02	57.69	73.07	76.92	83.33	89.74
17.	Delhi	—	—	0.35	0.84	1.54	2.17	3.91	5.37	10.10
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.20	4.93	17.51	27.87	36.22	46.08	55.03	62.88	72.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	7.16	26.34	43.18	56.23	65.90	72.32	76.35	79.68	86.21
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57	7.14	21.43	35.71
21.	Manipur	0.24	3.71	11.85	27.36	43.30	55.53	67.14	74.89	88.01
22.	Pondicherry	0.31	1.88	5.65	12.88	23.57	32.69	39.29	43.06	50.91
23.	Tripura	4.60	14.74	26.75	37.89	44.65	52.27	58.02	64.20	72.41
	All-India	0.59	3.85	12.48	23.76	33.11	41.13	48.48	54.79	64.50

26

TO ENROLMENT IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

with enrolment upto

120	140	160	180	200	240	280	320	360	400	Over 400
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
77.01	82.70	86.75	89.67	91.94	94.64	96.41	97.46	98.26	98.84	100.00
88.85	92.62	95.04	96.60	97.49	98.69	99.21	99.47	99.64	99.73	100.00
86.06	90.97	94.20	96.28	97.50	98.82	99.37	99.61	99.76	99.85	100.00
69.33	74.30	78.50	81.76	84.59	88.65	91.43	93.42	94.82	96.11	100.00
92.47	94.02	94.98	96.50	97.37	98.18	98.81	99.28	99.48	99.75	100.00
12.64	21.10	28.71	35.12	41.28	53.13	61.92	68.93	75.05	80.22	100.00
86.68	89.68	91.84	93.23	94.40	95.98	97.00	97.76	98.29	98.75	100.00
59.60	66.86	72.55	77.02	80.42	85.27	88.43	90.92	92.80	94.21	100.00
71.33	76.55	80.61	83.89	86.32	90.14	92.71	94.46	95.79	96.78	100.00
76.28	81.28	85.06	88.08	90.59	93.51	95.42	96.76	97.71	98.40	100.00
85.93	90.95	94.10	96.18	97.49	98.86	99.40	99.68	99.78	99.84	100.00
58.20	65.99	70.95	76.07	79.59	85.73	89.56	92.13	94.10	95.44	100.00
82.11	86.60	89.71	92.01	93.75	95.89	97.46	98.43	99.02	99.36	100.00
52.46	62.50	70.71	77.17	82.21	89.45	93.75	96.20	97.56	98.39	100.00
71.71	79.03	85.74	89.42	92.51	96.12	97.94	98.86	99.32	99.58	100.00
94.87	96.15	97.43	97.43	97.43	97.43	97.43	97.43	97.43	98.71	100.00
14.97	20.54	25.20	31.32	36.89	47.61	57.56	66.05	73.91	80.52	100.00
79.47	84.80	87.52	91.04	92.55	95.07	96.98	98.39	98.89	99.09	100.00
89.56	91.70	93.47	94.75	95.57	96.76	97.83	98.61	98.94	99.31	100.00
53.58	67.87	71.44	78.58	92.87	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
94.30	97.30	98.68	99.35	99.64	99.93	99.98	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
58.47	62.24	67.59	73.25	75.14	83.63	87.40	90.86	92.43	94.00	100.00
77.93	82.24	85.40	88.13	91.08	94.03	95.83	97.05	98.06	98.71	100.00
72.42	78.37	82.92	86.31	88.91	92.50	94.73	96.17	97.16	97.89	100.00

TABLE
PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT IN

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of primary								
		Upto 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	672	1,675	3,235	4,748	4,068	2,550	3,212	2,989	3,681
2.	Assam	23	499	1,972	3,323	2,438	1,964	2,033	1,393	1,799
3.	Bihar	146	1,322	6,075	9,548	6,730	3,685	3,048	2,741	4,036
4.	Gujarat	183	979	2,345	2,330	1,661	1,232	1,095	985	1,607
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	208	1,035	1,176	775	511	352	227	169	203
6.	Kerala	1	8	27	27	19	20	36	61	166
7.	Madhya Pradesh	337	2,480	5,144	4,875	4,065	5,145	3,563	2,086	2,453
8.	Madras	5	79	513	1,352	2,198	2,552	2,358	2,171	3,500
9.	Maharashtra	221	1,934	4,992	5,707	4,039	2,704	2,333	2,064	3,443
10.	Mysore	80	706	2,625	4,156	3,529	2,665	2,144	1,921	2,716
11.	Orissa	71	1,069	3,800	4,149	2,389	2,141	1,969	1,486	2,171
12.	Punjab	20	161	642	1,026	770	821	1,622	1,386	1,554
13.	Rajasthan	231	1,151	2,731	3,095	2,241	1,728	1,512	1,143	1,509
14.	Uttar Pradesh	78	445	1,136	1,807	2,523	3,108	3,462	3,770	7,135
15.	West Bengal	43	313	1,200	2,312	3,342	3,965	2,993	2,543	4,841
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	2	11	19	13	12	3	5	5
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	40	114	95	75	90	80	68	82
19.	Himachal Pradesh	174	465	408	316	234	155	96	81	158
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4
21.	Manipur	5	73	171	325	333	255	242	161	267
22.	Pondicherry	—	5	12	21	31	24	18	11	20
23.	Tripura	64	141	167	154	94	105	80	84	112
All-India		2,565	14,582	38,496	50,160	41,303	35,273	32,127	27,322	41,462

27

RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections with enrolment</i>											<i>Total</i>
101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3,099	2,068	1,412	992	674	693	408	237	146	87	155	36,801
1,219	665	409	245	140	173	57	22	15	5	14	18,408
3,204	2,214	1,432	888	506	504	203	64	26	10	12	46,394
1,189	909	741	564	475	635	399	253	160	118	190	18,050
102	59	30	43	13	10	9	4	3	2	1	4,932
694	700	622	525	469	966	688	555	459	394	1,423	7,860
2,136	1,016	691	398	291	299	142	90	40	19	50	35,320
2,735	2,005	1,546	1,166	852	1,083	627	456	282	185	446	26,111
2,660	1,966	1,475	1,151	818	1,176	713	405	255	181	324	38,561
1,731	1,328	942	732	582	577	377	215	126	84	124	27,360
1,700	1,201	742	467	295	269	87	41	5	4	4	24,060
1,354	1,235	761	786	526	890	519	310	195	128	302	15,008
1,190	776	506	337	233	231	158	87	34	26	22	18,941
6,524	5,511	4,421	3,375	2,541	3,572	2,159	1,193	652	373	578	54,363
3,052	2,244	1,995	982	780	766	286	133	60	25	29	31,904
4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	78
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	41	20	27	12	17	9	7	4	1	3	854
79	51	37	29	19	27	21	13	6	7	10	2,386
5	4	1	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	28
121	54	20	11	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2,041
20	10	14	18	5	21	9	7	4	4	6	260
73	59	42	35	39	29	17	12	7	5	8	1,327
32,958	24,117	17,860	12,773	9,274	11,942	6,888	4,105	2,479	1,659	3,702	4,11,047

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of primary								
		Upto 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.83	4.55	8.79	12.90	11.05	6.93	8.73	8.12	10.00
2.	Assam	0.13	2.71	10.71	18.05	13.24	10.67	11.04	7.57	9.77
3.	Bihar	0.31	2.85	13.09	20.58	14.51	7.94	6.57	5.91	8.70
4.	Gujarat	1.01	5.42	12.99	12.91	9.20	6.83	6.07	5.46	8.90
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.22	20.99	23.84	15.71	10.36	7.14	4.60	3.43	4.12
6.	Kerala	0.01	0.10	0.34	0.34	0.24	0.25	0.46	0.78	2.11
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.95	7.02	14.56	13.80	11.51	14.57	10.09	5.91	6.95
8.	Madras	0.02	0.30	1.96	5.18	8.42	9.77	9.03	8.31	13.40
9.	Maharashtra	0.57	5.02	12.95	14.80	10.47	7.01	6.05	5.35	8.93
10.	Mysore	0.29	2.58	9.59	15.19	12.90	9.74	7.84	7.02	9.93
11.	Orissa	0.30	4.44	15.79	17.24	9.93	8.90	8.18	6.18	9.02
12.	Punjab	0.13	1.07	4.28	6.84	5.13	5.47	10.81	9.24	10.35
13.	Rajasthan	1.22	6.08	14.42	16.34	11.83	9.12	7.98	6.03	7.97
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.14	0.82	2.09	3.32	4.64	5.72	6.37	6.93	13.12
15.	West Bengal	0.13	0.98	3.76	7.25	10.48	12.43	9.38	7.97	15.17
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	2.56	14.10	24.36	16.67	15.38	3.85	6.41	6.41
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.23	4.68	13.35	11.12	8.78	10.54	9.37	7.96	9.60
19.	Himachal Pradesh	7.29	19.49	17.10	13.24	9.81	6.50	4.02	3.39	6.62
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	3.57	—	—	—	—	—	3.57	14.29	14.29
21.	Manipur	0.24	3.58	8.38	15.92	16.32	12.49	11.86	7.89	13.08
22.	Pondicherry	—	1.92	4.62	8.08	11.92	9.23	6.92	4.23	7.69
23.	Tripura	4.82	10.63	12.58	11.61	7.08	7.91	6.03	6.33	8.44
All-India		0.62	3.55	9.37	12.20	10.05	8.58	7.82	6.65	10.09

ENROLMENT IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections with enrolment</i>											<i>Total</i>
101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8.42	5.62	3.84	2.70	1.83	1.88	1.11	0.64	0.40	0.24	0.42	100.00
6.62	3.61	2.22	1.33	0.76	0.94	0.31	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.08	100.00
6.91	4.77	3.09	1.91	1.09	1.09	0.44	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.03	100.00
6.59	5.04	4.11	3.12	2.63	3.52	2.21	1.40	0.89	0.65	1.05	100.00
2.07	1.20	0.61	0.87	0.26	0.20	0.18	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.02	100.00
8.83	8.91	7.91	6.68	5.97	12.29	8.75	7.06	5.84	5.01	18.10	100.00
6.05	2.88	1.96	1.13	0.82	0.85	0.40	0.25	0.11	0.05	0.14	100.00
10.47	7.68	5.92	4.47	3.26	4.15	2.40	1.75	1.08	0.71	1.71	100.00
6.90	5.10	3.83	2.98	2.12	3.05	1.85	1.05	0.66	0.47	0.84	100.00
6.33	4.85	3.44	2.68	2.13	2.11	1.38	0.79	0.46	0.31	0.45	100.00
7.07	4.99	3.08	1.94	1.23	1.12	0.36	0.17	0.02	0.02	0.02	100.00
9.02	8.23	5.07	5.24	3.50	5.93	3.46	2.07	1.30	0.85	2.01	100.00
6.28	4.10	2.67	1.78	1.23	1.22	0.83	0.46	0.18	0.14	0.12	100.00
12.00	10.14	8.13	6.21	4.67	6.57	3.97	2.19	1.20	0.69	1.06	100.00
9.57	7.03	6.25	3.08	2.44	2.40	0.90	0.42	0.19	0.08	0.09	100.00
5.13	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.28	1.28	100.00
					-	-	-		-	-	-
7.85	4.80	2.34	3.16	1.41	1.99	1.05	0.82	0.47	0.12	0.35	100.00
3.31	2.14	1.55	1.22	0.80	1.13	0.88	0.54	0.25	0.29	0.42	100.00
17.86	14.29	3.57	7.14	14.29	7.14	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
5.93	2.65	0.98	0.54	—	0.10	—	0.05	—	—	—	100.00
7.69	3.85	5.38	6.92	1.92	8.08	3.46	2.69	1.54	1.54	2.31	100.00
5.50	4.45	3.17	2.64	2.94	2.19	1.28	0.90	0.53	0.38	0.60	100.00
8.02	5.87	4.34	3.11	2.26	2.91	1.68	1.00	0.60	0.40	0.90	100.00

TABLE

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of primary sections								
		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.83	6.38	15.17	28.07	39.12	46.05	54.78	62.90	72.90
2.	Assam	0.13	2.84	13.55	31.60	44.84	55.51	66.55	74.12	83.89
3.	Bihar	0.31	3.16	16.25	36.83	51.34	59.28	65.85	71.76	80.46
4.	Gujarat	1.01	6.43	19.42	32.33	41.53	48.36	54.43	59.89	68.79
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.22	25.21	49.05	64.76	75.12	82.26	86.86	90.29	94.41
6.	Kerala	0.01	0.11	0.45	0.79	1.03	1.28	1.74	2.52	4.63
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.95	7.97	22.53	36.33	47.84	62.41	72.50	78.41	85.36
8.	Madras	0.02	0.32	2.28	7.46	15.88	25.65	34.68	42.99	56.39
9.	Maharashtra	0.57	5.59	18.54	33.34	43.81	50.82	56.87	62.22	71.15
10.	Mysore	0.29	2.87	12.46	27.65	40.55	50.29	58.13	65.15	75.08
11.	Orissa	0.30	4.74	20.53	37.77	47.70	56.60	64.78	70.96	79.98
12.	Punjab	0.13	1.20	5.48	12.32	17.45	22.92	33.73	42.97	53.32
13.	Rajasthan	1.22	7.30	21.72	38.06	49.89	59.01	66.99	73.02	80.99
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.14	0.96	3.05	6.37	11.01	16.73	23.10	30.03	43.15
15.	West Bengal	0.13	1.11	4.87	12.12	22.60	35.03	44.41	52.38	67.55
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	2.56	16.66	41.02	57.69	73.07	76.92	83.33	89.74
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.23	4.91	18.26	29.38	38.16	48.70	58.07	66.03	75.63
19.	Himachal Pradesh	7.29	26.78	43.88	57.12	66.93	73.43	77.45	80.84	87.46
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57	7.14	21.43	35.72
21.	Manipur	0.24	3.82	12.20	28.12	44.44	56.93	68.79	76.68	89.76
22.	Pondicherry	—	1.92	6.54	14.62	26.54	35.77	42.69	46.92	54.61
23.	Tripura	4.82	15.45	28.03	39.64	46.72	54.63	60.66	66.99	75.43
	All-India	0.62	4.17	13.54	25.74	35.79	44.37	52.19	58.84	68.93

29

TO ENROLMENT IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>with enrolment upto</i>										
120	140	160	180	200	240	280	320	360	400	Over 400
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
81.32	86.94	90.78	93.48	95.31	97.19	98.30	98.94	99.34	99.58	100.00
90.51	94.12	96.34	97.67	98.43	99.37	99.68	99.80	99.88	99.91	100.00
87.37	92.14	95.23	97.14	98.23	99.32	99.76	99.90	99.96	99.98	100.00
75.38	80.42	84.53	87.65	90.28	93.80	96.01	97.41	98.30	98.95	100.00
96.48	97.68	98.29	99.16	99.42	99.62	99.80	99.88	99.94	99.98	100.00
13.46	22.37	30.28	36.96	42.93	55.22	63.97	71.03	76.87	81.88	100.00
91.41	94.29	96.25	97.38	98.20	99.05	99.45	99.70	99.81	99.86	100.00
66.86	74.54	80.46	84.93	88.19	92.34	94.74	96.49	97.57	98.28	100.00
78.05	83.15	86.98	89.96	92.08	95.13	96.98	98.03	98.69	99.16	100.00
81.41	86.26	89.70	92.38	94.51	96.62	98.00	98.79	99.25	99.56	100.00
87.05	92.04	95.12	97.06	98.29	99.41	99.77	99.94	99.96	99.98	100.00
62.34	70.57	75.64	80.88	84.38	90.31	93.77	95.84	97.14	97.99	100.00
87.27	91.37	94.04	95.82	97.05	98.27	99.10	99.56	99.74	99.88	100.00
55.15	65.29	73.42	79.63	84.30	90.87	94.84	97.03	98.23	98.92	100.00
77.12	84.15	90.40	93.48	95.92	98.32	99.22	99.64	99.83	99.91	100.00
94.87	96.15	97.43	97.43	97.43	97.43	97.43	97.43	97.43	98.71	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83.48	88.28	90.62	93.78	95.19	97.18	98.23	99.05	99.52	99.64	100.00
90.77	92.91	94.46	95.68	96.48	97.61	98.49	99.03	99.28	99.57	100.00
53.58	67.87	71.44	78.58	92.87	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
95.69	98.34	99.32	99.86	99.86	99.96	99.96	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
62.30	66.15	71.53	78.45	80.37	88.45	91.91	94.60	96.14	97.68	100.00
80.93	85.38	88.55	91.19	94.13	96.32	97.60	98.50	99.03	99.41	100.00
76.95	82.82	87.16	90.27	92.53	95.44	97.12	98.12	98.72	99.12	100.00

TABLE

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT IN URBAN AREAS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of primary								
		Upto 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	16	53	99	88	86	121	139	221
2.	Assam	2	2	7	16	28	29	30	26	50
3.	Bihar	6	50	168	347	273	212	189	205	323
4.	Gujarat	7	13	17	46	38	55	37	53	100
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	17	29	90	50	39	28	20	14	35
6.	Kerala	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	14
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2	14	38	58	59	61	48	62	124
8.	Madras	1	4	21	50	75	91	111	113	210
9.	Maharashtra	4	9	51	74	83	82	91	96	205
10.	Mysore	1	22	45	88	85	79	95	90	156
11.	Orissa	5	38	90	82	59	61	70	49	69
12.	Punjab	—	3	11	14	20	19	11	23	28
13.	Rajasthan	1	14	45	60	72	75	91	78	149
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6	17	53	94	142	150	180	191	498
15.	West Bengal	10	34	118	164	196	221	223	238	494
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	—	—	5	7	10	9	25	21	68
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	7	11	8	8	8	9	10	9
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	2
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	10
22.	Pondicherry	1	—	—	2	3	5	3	1	5
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3
All-India		104	273	824	1,263	1,283	1,277	1,360	1,413	2,773

30

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections with enrolment</i>											<i>Total</i>
101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
282	230	224	185	242	395	308	188	175	149	311	3,553
44	51	52	51	29	56	41	27	17	13	35	606
283	213	164	139	96	151	67	53	46	34	65	3,084
104	101	112	97	99	190	166	151	124	145	598	2,253
34	27	23	41	35	35	26	22	8	13	13	599
46	54	56	46	80	90	95	70	86	67	339	1,050
150	123	128	128	154	299	246	198	163	155	421	2,631
211	231	204	209	196	409	347	310	297	248	1,331	4,669
228	303	289	275	238	483	405	355	322	249	1,079	4,921
208	189	205	184	179	310	201	192	162	126	360	2,977
58	57	48	53	32	74	49	28	20	11	38	991
37	39	50	51	50	114	107	110	127	91	445	1,350
179	170	148	147	133	220	172	117	90	46	112	2,119
613	600	576	557	529	833	456	295	178	131	395	6,494
544	497	516	395	377	585	395	212	113	72	130	5,534
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	80	67	88	80	154	143	122	113	95	280	1,437
7	12	7	8	3	8	10	7	1	1	6	140
1	1	6	2	1	2	5	6	2	2	6	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	9	9	3	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	61
4	2	3	—	1	6	3	4	1	1	13	58
3	1	2	3	2	12	8	5	7	4	10	64
3,116	2,990	2,889	2,662	2,562	4,430	3,251	2,472	2,052	1,653	5,987	44,634

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of primary								
		Upto 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.15	0.45	1.49	2.79	2.48	2.42	3.40	3.91	6.22
2.	Assam	0.33	0.33	1.16	2.64	4.62	4.79	4.95	4.29	8.25
3.	Bihar	0.19	1.62	5.45	11.25	8.85	6.87	6.13	6.65	10.47
4.	Gujarat	0.31	0.58	0.75	2.04	1.69	2.44	1.64	2.35	4.44
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.84	4.84	15.03	8.35	6.51	4.67	3.34	2.34	5.84
6.	Kerala	—	—	—	0.10	0.19	0.19	0.19	—	1.33
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.08	0.53	1.44	2.20	2.24	2.32	1.82	2.36	4.71
8.	Madras	0.02	0.09	0.45	1.07	1.61	1.95	2.38	2.42	4.50
9.	Maharashtra	0.08	0.18	1.04	1.50	1.69	1.67	1.85	1.95	4.16
10.	Mysore	0.03	0.74	1.51	2.96	2.86	2.65	3.19	3.02	5.24
11.	Orissa	0.50	3.83	9.08	8.27	5.95	6.16	7.06	4.94	6.96
12.	Punjab	—	0.22	0.81	1.04	1.48	1.41	0.81	1.70	2.07
13.	Rajasthan	0.05	0.66	2.12	2.83	3.40	3.54	4.29	3.68	7.03
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.09	0.26	0.82	1.45	2.19	2.31	2.77	2.94	7.67
15.	West Bengal	0.18	0.61	2.13	2.96	3.54	3.99	4.03	4.30	8.93
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	—	—	0.35	0.49	0.70	0.63	1.74	1.46	4.73
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	5.00	7.86	5.71	5.71	5.71	6.43	7.14	6.43
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	4.65	—	4.65
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	—	—	1.64	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	16.39
22.	Pondicherry	1.72	—	—	3.45	5.17	8.62	5.17	1.72	8.62
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	1.56	—	1.56	—	3.13	4.69
All-India		0.23	0.61	1.85	2.83	2.87	2.86	3.05	3.17	6.21

ENROLMENT IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections with enrolment</i>											<i>Total</i>
101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
7.94	6.47	6.30	5.21	6.81	11.12	8.67	5.29	4.92	4.19	8.75	100.00
7.26	8.42	8.58	8.42	4.79	9.24	6.77	4.45	2.80	2.14	5.77	100.00
9.18	6.91	5.32	4.51	3.11	4.90	2.17	1.72	1.49	1.10	2.12	100.00
4.62	4.48	4.97	4.30	4.39	8.43	7.37	6.70	5.50	6.43	26.54	100.00
5.68	4.51	3.84	6.84	5.84	5.84	4.34	3.67	1.34	2.17	2.17	100.00
4.38	5.14	5.33	4.38	7.62	8.57	9.05	6.67	8.19	6.38	32.29	100.00
5.70	4.68	4.87	4.87	5.85	11.36	9.35	7.53	6.20	5.89	16.00	100.00
4.52	4.95	4.37	4.48	4.20	8.76	7.43	6.64	6.36	5.31	28.51	100.00
4.63	6.16	5.87	5.59	4.84	9.82	8.23	7.21	6.54	5.06	21.93	100.00
6.99	6.35	6.89	6.18	6.01	10.41	6.75	6.45	5.44	4.23	12.09	100.00
5.85	5.75	4.84	5.35	3.23	7.47	4.94	2.83	2.02	1.11	3.83	100.00
2.74	2.89	3.70	3.78	3.70	8.44	7.93	8.15	9.41	6.74	32.96	100.00
8.45	8.02	6.98	6.94	6.28	10.38	8.12	5.52	4.25	2.17	5.29	100.00
9.44	9.24	8.87	8.58	8.15	12.83	7.02	4.54	2.74	2.02	6.08	100.00
9.83	8.98	9.32	7.14	6.81	10.57	7.14	3.83	2.04	1.30	2.35	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.87	5.57	4.66	6.12	5.57	10.72	9.95	8.49	7.86	6.61	19.49	100.00
5.00	8.57	5.00	5.71	2.14	5.71	7.14	5.00	0.71	0.71	4.29	100.00
2.33	2.33	13.95	4.65	2.33	4.65	11.63	13.95	4.65	4.65	13.95	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.39	14.75	14.75	4.92	9.84	6.56	1.64	—	—	—	—	100.00
6.90	3.45	5.17	—	1.72	10.34	5.17	6.90	1.72	1.72	22.41	100.00
4.69	1.56	3.13	4.69	3.13	18.75	12.50	7.81	10.94	6.25	15.63	100.00
6.98	6.70	6.47	5.96	5.74	9.93	7.28	5.54	4.60	3.70	13.41	100.00

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of primary sections								
		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.15	1.60	3.09	5.88	8.36	10.78	14.18	18.09	24.31
2.	Assam	0.33	0.66	1.82	4.46	9.08	13.87	18.82	23.11	31.36
3.	Bihar	0.19	1.81	7.26	18.51	27.36	34.23	40.36	47.01	57.48
4.	Gujarat	0.31	0.89	1.64	3.68	5.37	7.81	9.45	11.80	16.24
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.84	7.68	22.71	31.06	37.57	42.24	45.58	47.92	53.76
6.	Kerala	—	—	—	0.10	0.29	0.48	0.67	0.67	2.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.08	0.61	2.05	4.25	6.49	8.81	10.63	12.99	17.70
8.	Madras	0.02	0.11	0.56	1.63	3.24	5.19	7.57	9.99	14.49
9.	Maharashtra	0.08	0.26	1.30	2.80	4.49	6.16	8.01	9.96	14.12
10.	Mysore	0.03	0.77	2.28	5.24	8.10	10.75	13.94	16.96	22.20
11.	Orissa	0.50	4.33	13.41	21.68	27.63	33.79	40.85	45.79	52.75
12.	Punjab	—	0.22	1.03	2.07	3.55	4.96	5.77	7.47	9.54
13.	Rajasthan	0.05	0.71	2.83	5.66	9.06	12.60	16.89	20.57	27.60
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.09	0.35	1.17	2.62	4.81	7.12	9.89	12.83	20.50
15.	West Bengal	0.18	0.79	2.92	5.88	9.42	13.41	17.44	21.74	30.67
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	—	—	0.35	0.84	1.54	2.17	3.91	5.37	10.10
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	5.00	12.86	18.57	24.28	29.99	36.42	43.56	49.99
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2.33	4.66	6.99	9.32	11.65	16.30	16.30	20.95
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	—	—	1.64	4.92	8.20	11.48	14.76	31.15
22.	Pondicherry	1.72	1.72	1.72	5.17	10.34	18.96	24.13	25.85	34.47
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	1.56	1.56	3.12	3.12	6.25	10.94
	All-India	0.23	0.84	2.69	5.52	8.39	11.25	14.30	17.47	23.68

ENROLMENT IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>with enrolment upto</i>										
120	140	160	180	200	240	280	320	360	400	Over 400
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
32.25	38.72	45.02	50.23	57.04	68.16	76.83	82.12	87.04	91.23	100.00
38.62	47.04	55.62	64.04	68.83	78.07	84.84	89.29	92.09	94.23	100.00
66.66	73.57	78.89	83.40	86.51	91.41	93.58	95.30	96.79	97.89	100.00
20.86	25.34	30.31	34.61	39.00	47.43	54.80	61.50	67.00	73.43	100.00
59.44	63.95	67.79	74.63	80.47	86.31	90.65	94.32	95.66	97.83	100.00
6.38	11.52	16.85	21.23	28.85	37.42	46.47	53.14	61.33	67.71	100.00
23.40	28.08	32.95	37.82	43.67	55.03	64.38	71.91	78.11	84.00	100.00
19.01	23.96	28.33	32.81	37.01	45.77	53.20	59.84	66.20	71.51	100.00
18.75	24.91	30.78	36.37	41.21	51.03	59.26	66.47	73.01	78.07	100.00
29.19	35.54	42.43	48.61	54.62	65.03	71.78	78.23	83.67	87.90	100.00
58.60	64.35	69.19	74.54	77.77	85.24	90.18	93.01	95.03	96.14	100.00
12.28	15.17	18.87	22.65	26.35	34.79	42.72	50.87	60.28	67.02	100.00
36.05	44.07	51.05	57.99	64.27	74.65	82.77	88.29	92.54	94.71	100.00
29.94	39.18	48.05	56.63	64.78	77.61	84.63	89.17	91.91	93.93	100.00
40.50	49.48	58.80	65.94	72.75	83.32	90.46	94.29	96.33	97.63	100.00
--										--
14.97	20.54	25.20	31.32	36.89	47.61	57.56	66.05	73.91	80.52	100.00
54.99	63.56	68.56	74.27	76.41	82.12	89.26	94.26	94.97	95.68	100.00
23.28	25.61	39.56	44.21	46.54	51.19	62.82	76.77	81.42	86.07	100.00
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
47.54	62.29	77.04	81.96	91.80	98.36	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
41.37	44.82	49.99	49.99	51.71	62.05	67.22	74.12	75.84	77.56	100.00
15.63	17.19	20.32	25.01	28.14	46.89	59.39	67.20	78.14	84.39	100.00
30.66	37.36	43.83	49.79	55.53	65.46	72.74	78.28	82.88	86.58	100.00

TABLE 33
PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of sections with												Total
		Zero teacher	One teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers	Four teachers	Five teachers	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	More than ten teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	17,990	10,191	5,104	2,642	1,753	909	481	433	259	179	413	40,354
2.	Assam	—	10,047	5,763	1,786	692	399	165	53	36	19	13	41	19,014
3.	Bihar	—	26,261	10,377	7,761	2,997	1,386	367	134	68	33	18	76	49,478
4.	Gujarat	116	9,852	4,396	1,603	1,213	872	492	375	302	258	195	629	20,303
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	3,936	848	353	169	125	48	21	10	6	6	9	5,531
6.	Kerala	—	79	144	527	1,476	1,392	1,189	953	804	665	452	1,229	8,910
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	17,410	12,008	3,520	1,588	1,240	622	376	276	211	193	507	37,951
8.	Madras	—	2,973	10,306	5,924	3,452	2,472	1,180	832	664	597	530	1,850	30,780
9.	Maharashtra	—	21,210	9,544	3,617	3,138	1,616	1,070	705	716	452	301	1,113	43,482
10.	Mysore	—	15,874	7,155	2,691	1,788	983	555	381	312	173	128	297	30,337
11.	Orissa	—	12,346	5,290	4,407	1,743	773	250	104	50	23	16	49	25,051
12.	Punjab	—	3,452	5,423	2,617	1,643	1,131	647	358	288	168	173	458	16,358
13.	Rajasthan	—	10,581	4,561	1,957	1,199	1,187	588	273	183	140	129	262	21,060
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	12,508	21,588	12,566	6,295	4,149	1,842	829	429	208	147	296	60,857
15.	West Bengal	378	4,409	12,083	10,409	5,118	2,396	1,280	674	250	131	91	219	37,438
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	54	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	78
17.	Delhi	2	8	39	86	86	212	144	122	102	92	91	453	1,437
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	373	284	128	90	53	22	17	7	2	8	10	994
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	909	846	297	148	119	47	20	15	5	5	18	2,429
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	1	—	3	6	8	5	4	1	—	—	—	28
21.	Manipur	—	171	871	483	396	141	25	7	5	3	—	—	2,102
22.	Pondicherry	—	107	50	36	21	38	15	15	9	7	1	19	318
23.	Tripura	—	568	354	185	89	57	34	24	20	15	13	32	1,391
All-India		496	1,71,119	1,22,141	66,062	35,989	22,502	11,496	6,758	4,980	3,467	2,689	7,982	4,55,681

TABLE 34

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of sections with												Total
		Zero teacher	One teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers	Four teachers	Five teachers	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	More than ten teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	17,607	9,743	4,620	2,289	1,280	539	271	194	104	55	99	36,801
2.	Assam	—	9,975	5,652	1,689	612	314	107	31	16	3	1	8	18,408
3.	Bihar	—	25,508	9,722	7,223	2,583	1,069	205	42	26	6	2	8	46,394
4.	Gujarat	116	9,709	4,197	1,430	934	645	324	223	166	121	78	107	18,050
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	3,700	783	284	108	43	9	5	—	—	—	—	4,932
6.	Kerala	—	76	138	472	1,381	1,287	1,087	842	693	561	369	954	7,860
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	17,235	11,764	3,336	1,393	856	349	154	98	42	43	50	35,320
8.	Madras	—	2,869	9,878	5,544	3,065	1,945	847	552	363	313	225	510	26,111
9.	Maharashtra	—	20,974	9,175	3,287	2,385	1,141	566	347	304	145	84	153	38,561
10.	Mysore	—	15,563	6,763	2,314	1,285	667	322	181	132	49	31	53	27,360
11.	Orissa	—	12,079	5,116	4,284	1,646	662	181	54	23	9	3	3	24,060
12.	Punjab	—	3,390	5,375	2,533	1,528	951	502	262	176	94	79	118	15,008
13.	Rajasthan	—	10,391	4,312	1,765	989	815	337	144	65	49	24	50	18,941
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	12,193	20,905	11,151	5,335	2,618	1,238	511	234	87	41	50	54,363
15.	West Bengal	360	3,978	11,222	9,487	4,142	1,670	659	217	97	31	28	13	31,904
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	54	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	78
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	336	260	114	72	36	14	11	3	—	4	4	854
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	907	842	296	144	111	41	16	9	5	5	10	2,386
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	1	—	3	6	8	5	4	1	—	—	—	28
21.	Manipur	—	170	867	469	376	132	21	4	2	—	—	—	2,041
22.	Pondicherry	—	99	45	28	18	34	11	10	4	6	—	5	260
23.	Tripura	—	568	352	182	86	56	27	18	13	8	5	12	1,327
All-India		476	1,67,382	1,17,131	60,513	30,377	16,340	7,391	3,899	2,619	1,633	1,077	2,209	4,11,047

TABLE 35

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of sections with												Total
		Zero teacher	One teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers	Four teachers	Five teachers	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	More than ten teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	383	448	484	353	473	370	210	239	155	124	314	3,553
2.	Assam	—	72	111	97	80	85	58	22	20	16	12	33	606
3.	Bihar	—	753	655	538	414	317	162	92	42	27	16	68	3,084
4.	Gujarat	—	143	199	173	279	227	168	152	136	137	117	522	2,253
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	236	65	69	61	82	39	16	10	6	6	9	599
6.	Kerala	—	3	6	55	95	105	102	111	111	104	83	275	1,050
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	175	244	184	195	384	273	222	178	169	150	457	2,631
8.	Madras	—	104	428	380	387	527	333	280	301	284	305	1,340	4,669
9.	Maharashtra	—	236	369	330	753	475	504	358	412	307	217	960	4,921
10.	Mysore	—	311	392	377	503	316	233	200	180	124	97	244	2,977
11.	Orissa	—	267	174	123	97	111	69	50	27	14	13	46	991
12.	Punjab	—	62	48	84	115	180	145	96	112	74	94	340	1,350
13.	Rajasthan	—	190	249	192	210	372	251	129	118	91	105	212	2,119
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	315	683	1,415	960	1,531	604	318	195	121	106	246	6,494
15.	West Bengal	18	431	861	922	976	726	621	457	153	100	63	206	5,534
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	2	8	39	86	86	212	144	122	102	92	91	453	1,437
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	37	24	14	18	17	8	6	4	2	4	6	140
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2	4	1	4	8	6	4	6	—	—	8	43
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	1	4	14	20	9	4	3	3	3	—	—	61
22.	Pondicherry	—	8	5	8	3	4	4	5	5	1	1	14	58
23.	Tripura	—	—	2	3	3	1	7	6	7	7	8	20	64
All-India		20	3,737	5,010	5,549	5,612	6,162	4,105	2,859	2,361	1,834	1,612	5,773	44,634

TABLE 36

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN THE STATES
AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of primary sections with												Total
		Zero teacher	One teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers	Four teachers	Five teachers	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	More than ten teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	44.58	25.25	12.65	6.55	4.34	2.25	1.19	1.07	0.64	0.44	1.02	100.00
2.	Assam	—	52.84	30.31	9.39	3.64	2.10	0.87	0.28	0.19	0.10	0.07	0.22	100.00
3.	Bihar	—	53.08	20.97	15.69	6.06	2.80	0.74	0.27	0.14	0.07	0.04	0.15	100.00
4.	Gujarat	0.57	48.52	21.65	7.90	5.97	4.29	2.42	1.85	1.49	1.27	0.96	3.10	100.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	71.16	15.33	6.38	3.06	2.26	0.87	0.38	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.16	100.00
6.	Kerala	—	0.89	1.62	5.91	16.56	15.62	13.34	10.70	9.02	7.46	5.07	13.79	100.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	45.87	31.64	9.28	4.18	3.27	1.64	0.99	0.73	0.56	0.51	1.34	100.00
8.	Madras	—	9.66	33.48	19.25	11.22	8.03	3.83	2.70	2.16	1.94	1.72	6.01	100.00
9.	Maharashtra	—	48.78	21.94	8.32	7.22	3.72	2.46	1.62	1.65	1.04	0.69	2.56	100.00
10.	Mysore	—	52.33	23.59	8.87	5.89	3.24	1.83	1.26	1.03	0.57	0.42	0.98	100.00
11.	Orissa	—	49.28	21.12	17.59	6.96	3.09	1.00	0.42	0.20	0.09	0.06	0.20	100.00
12.	Punjab	—	21.10	33.15	16.00	10.04	6.91	3.96	2.19	1.76	1.03	1.06	2.80	100.00
13.	Rajasthan	—	50.24	21.66	9.29	5.69	5.64	2.79	1.30	0.87	0.66	0.61	1.24	100.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	20.55	35.47	20.65	10.34	6.82	3.03	1.36	0.70	0.34	0.24	0.49	100.00
15.	West Bengal	1.01	11.78	32.27	27.80	13.67	6.40	3.42	1.80	0.68	0.35	0.24	0.58	100.00
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	69.23	25.64	2.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.56	100.00
17.	Delhi	0.14	0.56	2.71	5.98	5.98	14.75	10.03	8.49	7.10	6.40	6.33	31.53	100.00
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	37.52	28.57	12.88	9.05	5.33	2.22	1.71	0.70	0.20	0.80	1.01	100.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	37.43	34.83	12.23	6.09	4.90	1.93	0.82	0.62	0.20	0.20	0.74	100.00
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	3.57	—	10.71	21.43	28.57	17.86	14.29	3.57	—	—	—	100.00
21.	Manipur	—	8.14	41.44	22.98	18.84	6.71	1.19	0.33	0.24	0.14	—	—	100.00
22.	Pondicherry	—	33.65	15.72	11.32	6.60	11.95	4.72	4.72	2.83	2.20	0.31	5.97	100.00
23.	Tripura	—	40.83	25.45	13.30	6.40	4.10	2.44	1.73	1.44	1.09	0.93	2.30	100.00
All-India		0.11	37.55	26.80	14.50	7.90	4.94	2.52	1.48	1.09	0.76	0.59	1.75	100.00

TABLE 37
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN RURAL AREAS
IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of primary sections with												Total
		Zero teacher	One teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers	Four teachers	Five teachers	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	More than ten teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	47.84	26.47	12.55	6.22	3.48	1.46	0.74	0.53	0.28	0.15	0.27	100.00
2.	Assam	—	54.19	30.70	9.18	3.32	1.71	0.58	0.17	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.04	100.00
3.	Bihar	—	54.98	20.96	15.57	5.57	2.30	0.44	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.02	100.00
4.	Gujarat	0.64	53.79	23.25	7.92	5.17	3.57	1.80	1.24	0.92	0.67	0.43	0.59	100.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	75.02	15.88	5.76	2.19	0.87	0.18	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
6.	Kerala	—	0.97	1.76	6.01	17.57	16.37	13.83	10.71	8.82	7.14	4.69	12.14	100.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	48.80	33.31	9.45	3.94	2.42	0.99	0.44	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.14	100.00
8.	Madras	—	10.99	37.83	21.23	11.74	7.45	3.24	2.11	1.39	1.20	0.86	1.95	100.00
9.	Maharashtra	—	54.39	23.79	8.52	6.19	2.96	1.47	0.90	0.79	0.38	0.22	0.40	100.00
10.	Mysore	—	56.88	24.72	8.46	4.70	2.44	1.18	0.66	0.48	0.18	0.11	0.19	100.00
11.	Orissa	—	50.20	21.26	17.81	6.84	2.75	0.75	0.22	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.01	100.00
12.	Punjab	—	22.59	35.81	16.88	10.18	6.34	3.34	1.75	1.17	0.63	0.53	0.79	100.00
13.	Rajasthan	—	54.86	22.77	9.32	5.22	4.30	1.78	0.76	0.34	0.26	0.13	0.26	100.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	22.43	38.45	20.51	9.81	4.82	2.28	0.94	0.43	0.16	0.08	0.09	100.00
15.	West Bengal	1.13	12.47	35.17	29.74	12.98	5.23	2.07	0.68	0.30	0.10	0.09	0.04	100.00
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	69.23	25.64	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	100.00
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	39.34	30.44	13.35	8.43	4.22	1.64	1.29	0.35	—	0.47	0.47	100.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	38.01	35.29	12.41	6.04	4.65	1.72	0.67	0.38	0.21	0.21	0.42	100.00
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	3.57	—	10.71	21.43	28.57	17.86	14.29	3.57	—	—	—	100.00
21.	Manipur	—	8.33	42.48	22.98	18.42	6.47	1.03	0.20	0.09	—	—	—	100.00
22.	Pondicherry	—	38.08	17.31	10.77	6.92	13.08	4.23	3.85	1.54	2.31	—	1.92	100.00
23.	Tripura	—	42.80	26.53	13.72	6.48	4.22	2.03	1.36	0.98	0.60	0.38	0.90	100.00
All-India		0.11	40.72	28.50	14.72	7.39	3.98	1.80	0.95	0.64	0.39	0.26	0.54	100.00

TABLE 38

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN URBAN AREAS
IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of primary sections with												Total
		Zero teacher	One teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers	Four teachers	Five teachers	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	More than ten teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	10.78	12.61	13.62	9.93	13.31	10.41	5.91	6.73	4.36	3.49	8.84	100.00
2.	Assam	—	11.88	18.32	16.01	13.20	14.03	9.57	3.63	3.30	2.64	1.98	5.44	100.00
3.	Bihar	—	24.42	21.24	17.44	13.42	10.28	5.25	2.98	1.36	0.87	0.52	2.20	100.00
4.	Gujarat	—	6.35	8.83	7.68	12.38	10.07	7.46	6.75	6.04	6.08	5.19	23.17	100.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	39.40	10.85	11.52	10.18	13.69	6.51	2.67	1.67	1.00	1.00	1.50	100.00
6.	Kerala	—	0.29	0.57	5.24	9.05	10.00	9.71	10.57	10.57	9.90	7.90	26.19	100.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	6.65	9.27	6.99	7.41	14.60	10.38	8.44	6.77	6.42	5.70	17.37	100.00
8.	Madras	—	2.23	9.17	8.14	8.29	11.29	7.13	6.00	6.45	6.08	6.53	28.70	100.00
9.	Maharashtra	—	4.80	7.50	6.71	15.30	9.65	10.24	7.27	8.37	6.24	4.41	19.51	100.00
10.	Mysore	—	10.45	13.17	12.66	16.90	10.61	7.83	6.72	6.05	4.17	3.26	8.20	100.00
11.	Orissa	—	26.94	17.56	12.41	9.79	11.20	6.96	5.05	2.72	1.41	1.31	4.64	100.00
12.	Punjab	—	4.59	3.56	6.22	8.52	13.33	10.74	7.11	8.30	5.48	6.96	25.19	100.00
13.	Rajasthan	—	8.97	11.75	9.06	9.91	17.56	11.85	6.09	5.57	4.29	4.96	10.00	100.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	4.85	10.52	21.79	14.78	23.58	9.30	4.90	3.00	1.86	1.63	3.79	100.00
15.	West Bengal	0.32	7.79	15.56	16.66	17.64	13.12	11.22	8.26	2.76	1.81	1.13	3.72	100.00
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	0.14	0.56	2.71	5.98	5.98	14.75	10.02	8.49	7.10	6.40	6.33	31.52	100.00
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	26.43	17.14	10.00	12.86	12.14	5.71	4.29	2.86	1.43	2.86	4.29	100.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4.65	9.30	2.33	9.30	18.60	13.95	9.30	13.95	—	—	18.60	100.00
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	1.64	6.56	22.95	32.79	14.75	6.56	4.92	4.92	4.92	—	—	100.00
22.	Pondicherry	—	13.79	8.62	13.79	5.17	6.90	6.90	8.62	8.62	1.72	1.72	24.14	100.00
23.	Tripura	—	—	3.13	4.69	4.69	1.56	10.94	9.38	10.94	10.94	12.50	31.25	100.00
All-India		0.04	8.37	11.22	12.43	12.57	13.81	9.20	6.41	5.29	4.11	3.61	12.93	100.00

TABLE 39

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS, AND ENROLMENT THEREIN (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS) IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES WHERE PRIMARY STAGE COMPRISES FOUR YEARS

Number of teachers	Sections having class I only		Sections having classes I & II only		Sections having classes I to III only		Sections having classes I to IV		Total	
	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Zero	21	168	34	420	14	297	47	1,578	116	2,463
One	849	23,677	1,890	65,452	3,638	1,36,990	20,027	9,24,424	26,404	11,50,543
Two	11	788	145	9,256	410	30,355	12,304	10,81,760	12,870	11,22,159
Three	4	417	38	4,301	143	14,856	5,252	6,86,719	5,437	7,06,293
Four	3	330	35	5,633	36	5,625	4,895	7,56,692	4,969	7,68,280
Five	—	—	25	4,771	44	8,021	3,380	6,56,485	3,449	6,69,277
Six	—	—	21	5,044	30	6,623	2,237	5,41,544	2,288	5,53,211
Seven	—	—	8	2,394	17	4,609	1,712	4,79,502	1,737	4,86,505
Eight	—	—	16	4,911	11	3,384	1,404	4,42,562	1,431	4,50,857
Nine	1	370	18	6,277	7	2,386	1,075	3,94,492	1,101	4,03,525
Ten	—	—	13	5,482	12	4,669	758	3,17,841	783	3,27,992
More than ten	—	—	55	34,051	24	15,163	2,088	12,13,212	2,167	12,62,426
Total	889	25,750	2,298	1,47,992	4,386	2,32,978	55,179	74,96,811	62,752	79,03,531

TABLE 40

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS, AND ENROLMENT THEREIN (RURAL AREAS) IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES WHERE PRIMARY STAGE COMPRISES FOUR YEARS

Number of teachers	Sections having class I only		Sections having classes I & II only		Sections having classes I to III only		Sections having classes I to IV		Total	
	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Zero	21	168	34	420	14	297	47	1,578	116	2,463
One	816	22,481	1,816	62,286	3,581	1,34,278	19,696	9,08,152	25,909	11,27,197
Two	5	366	102	6,205	362	26,409	11,776	10,34,195	12,245	10,67,175
Three	2	180	20	2,546	85	8,690	4,697	6,12,409	4,804	6,23,825
Four	—	—	14	2,130	21	3,406	4,019	6,14,498	4,054	6,20,034
Five	—	—	7	1,107	27	5,132	2,741	5,28,354	2,775	5,34,593
Six	—	—	1	250	19	4,198	1,753	4,23,249	1,773	4,27,697
Seven	—	—	2	558	12	3,190	1,251	3,48,162	1,265	3,51,910
Eight	—	—	—	—	10	3,128	987	3,06,776	997	3,09,904
Nine	—	—	1	497	5	1,746	725	2,64,533	731	2,66,776
Ten	—	—	—	—	7	2,715	475	1,96,272	482	1,98,987
More than ten	—	—	—	—	7	3,349	1,113	6,24,814	1,120	6,28,163
Total	844	23,195	1,997	75,999	4,150	1,96,538	49,280	58,62,992	56,271	61,58,724

TABLE 41

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS, AND ENROLMENT THEREIN (URBAN AREAS) IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES WHERE PRIMARY STAGE COMPRISES FOUR YEARS

Number of teachers	Sections having class I only		Sections having classes I & II only		Sections having classes I to III only		Sections having classes I to IV		Total	
	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Zero	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One	33	1,196	74	3,166	57	2,712	331	16,272	495	23,346
Two	6	422	43	3,051	48	3,946	528	47,565	625	54,984
Three	2	237	18	1,755	58	6,166	555	74,310	633	82,468
Four	3	330	21	3,503	15	2,219	876	1,42,194	915	1,48,246
Five	—	—	18	3,664	17	2,889	639	1,28,131	674	1,34,684
Six	—	—	20	4,794	11	2,425	484	1,18,295	515	1,25,514
Seven	—	—	6	1,836	5	1,419	461	1,31,340	472	1,34,595
Eight	—	—	16	4,911	1	256	417	1,35,786	434	1,40,953
Nine	1	370	17	5,780	2	640	350	1,29,959	370	1,36,749
Ten	—	—	13	5,482	5	1,954	283	1,21,569	301	1,29,005
More than ten	—	—	55	34,051	17	11,814	975	5,88,398	1,047	6,34,263
Total	45	2,555	301	71,993	236	36,440	5,899	16,33,819	6,481	17,44,807

TABLE 42

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS, AND ENROLMENT THEREIN
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS) IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES WHERE
PRIMARY STAGE COMPRISES FIVE YEARS

Number of teachers	Sections having class I only		Sections having classes I & II only		Sections having classes I to III only		Sections having classes I to IV only		Sections having classes I to V		Total	
	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Zero	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	159	377	25,526	380	25,685
One	6,015	1,36,413	11,685	3,78,123	51,391	18,80,699	26,583	11,67,762	49,041	22,86,517	1,44,715	58,49,514
Two	120	6,152	931	58,623	10,957	7,05,732	22,361	16,50,314	74,902	61,77,890	1,09,271	85,98,711
Three	26	2,227	101	9,791	1,437	1,38,868	13,253	14,14,181	45,808	56,50,115	60,625	72,15,182
Four	7	889	42	5,443	358	46,149	7,389	11,00,731	23,224	36,76,829	31,020	48,30,041
Five	4	311	33	6,968	96	14,420	3,284	6,26,232	15,636	29,69,020	19,053	36,16,951
Six	—	—	22	5,288	30	5,716	2,031	4,72,747	7,125	16,71,856	9,208	21,55,607
Seven	—	—	7	1,596	12	3,074	1,216	3,31,508	3,786	10,19,702	5,021	13,55,880
Eight	—	—	11	3,619	8	1,931	866	2,73,760	2,664	7,95,801	3,549	10,75,111
Nine	—	—	8	2,683	8	2,195	537	1,87,893	1,813	6,02,413	2,366	7,95,184
Ten	—	—	6	2,396	3	1,002	364	1,42,342	1,533	5,93,644	1,906	7,39,384
More than ten	—	—	40	26,130	10	4,243	1,204	6,93,339	4,561	23,56,106	5,815	30,79,818
Total	6,172	1,45,992	12,886	5,00,660	64,310	28,04,029	79,091	80,60,968	2,30,470	2,78,25,419	3,92,929	3,93,37,068

TABLE 43
PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS, AND ENROLMENT THEREIN
(RURAL AREAS) IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES WHERE PRIMARY STAGE
COMPRISES FIVE YEARS

Number of teachers	Sections having class I only		Sections having classes I & II only		Sections having classes I to III only		Sections having classes I to IV only		Sections having classes I to V		Total	
	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Zero	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	69	358	24,021	360	24,090
One	5,743	1,29,310	11,380	3,66,034	50,121	18,30,186	26,171	11,46,607	48,058	22,35,366	1,41,473	57,07,503
Two	88	4,502	794	49,890	10,163	6,53,017	21,412	15,75,321	72,429	59,69,226	1,04,886	82,51,956
Three	14	1,422	54	5,197	1,131	1,09,692	12,182	12,90,252	42,328	52,39,351	55,709	66,45,914
Four	4	541	11	1,718	240	31,054	5,820	8,63,194	20,248	32,25,423	26,323	41,21,930
Five	1	21	—	—	55	8,045	2,249	4,32,484	11,260	21,45,753	13,565	25,86,303
Six	—	—	1	374	14	2,385	1,006	2,43,049	4,597	11,06,725	5,618	13,52,533
Seven	—	—	—	—	2	399	490	1,36,752	2,142	5,99,044	2,634	7,36,195
Eight	—	—	—	—	1	132	360	1,19,439	1,261	3,89,931	1,622	5,09,502
Nine	—	—	—	—	—	—	162	57,447	740	2,55,520	902	3,12,967
Ten	—	—	—	—	1	360	101	40,998	493	1,91,973	595	2,33,331
More than ten	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	82,390	933	4,11,855	1,089	4,94,245
Total	5,850	1,35,796	12,240	4,23,213	61,728	26,35,270	70,111	59,88,002	2,04,847	2,17,94,188	3,54,776	3,09,76,469

TABLE 44

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS, AND ENROLMENT THEREIN (URBAN AREAS) IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES WHERE PRIMARY STAGE COMPRISES FIVE YEARS

Number of teachers	Sections having class I only		Sections having classes I & II only		Sections having classes I to III only		Sections having classes I to IV only		Sections having classes I to V		Total	
	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Zero	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	90	19	1,505	20	1,595
One	272	7,103	305	12,089	1,270	50,513	412	21,155	983	51,151	3,242	1,42,011
Two	32	1,650	137	8,733	794	52,715	949	74,993	2,473	2,08,664	4,385	3,46,755
Three	12	805	47	4,594	306	29,176	1,071	1,23,929	3,480	4,10,764	4,916	5,69,268
Four	3	348	31	3,725	118	15,095	1,569	2,37,537	2,976	4,51,406	4,697	7,08,111
Five	3	290	33	6,968	41	6,375	1,035	1,93,748	4,376	8,23,267	5,488	10,30,648
Six	—	—	21	4,914	16	3,331	1,025	2,29,698	2,528	5,65,131	3,590	8,03,074
Seven	—	—	7	1,596	10	2,675	726	1,94,756	1,644	4,20,658	2,387	6,19,685
Eight	—	—	11	3,619	7	1,799	506	1,54,321	1,403	4,05,870	1,927	5,65,609
Nine	—	—	8	2,683	8	2,195	375	1,30,446	1,073	3,46,893	1,464	4,82,217
Ten	—	—	6	2,396	2	642	263	1,01,344	1,040	4,01,671	1,311	5,06,053
More than ten	—	—	40	26,130	10	4,243	1,048	6,10,949	3,628	19,44,251	4,726	25,85,573
Total	322	10,196	646	77,447	2,582	1,68,759	8,980	20,72,966	25,623	60,31,231	38,153	83,60,599

TABLE

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Category	State/Union Territory	Sections having class I only		Sections having classes I & II only	
		No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6
States and Union Territories where classes I-IV form primary stage	Gujarat	241	6,818	727	80,192
	Kerala	20	699	75	8,766
	Mysore	593	17,271	1,448	57,370
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	195	12	450
	Goa, Daman & Diu	25	673	31	1,099
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	1	10
	Manipur	3	94	4	105
	Sub-total	889	25,750	2,298	1,47,992
States and Union Territories where classes I-V form primary stage	Andhra Pradesh	2,013	34,170	2,530	81,596
	Assam	41	1,358	405	14,299
	Bihar	785	20,994	1,203	41,223
	Jammu & Kashmir	253	4,586	223	4,559
	Madhya Pradesh	537	14,528	2,855	1,02,132
	Madras	43	1,522	163	7,227
	Maharashtra	966	24,334	1,867	63,426
	Orissa	274	7,346	587	16,790
	Punjab	41	1,264	259	53,421
	Rajasthan	344	7,620	1,257	36,258
	Uttar Pradesh	669	24,318	1,120	66,257
	West Bengal	24	653	178	6,716
	Delhi	6	603	6	409
	Himachal Pradesh	140	2,030	133	2,686
Pondicherry	8	338	61	2,912	
Tripura	28	328	39	749	
	Sub-total	6,172	1,45,992	12,886	5,00,660
	Total	7,061	1,71,742	15,184	6,48,652

45

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Sections having classes I to III only</i>		<i>Sections having classes I to IV only*</i>		<i>Sections having classes I to V</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,817	80,005	17,518	21,86,938	—	—	20,303	23,53,953
187	34,702	8,628	24,45,817	—	—	8,910	24,89,984
2,235	1,12,380	26,061	26,46,195	—	—	30,337	28,33,216
20	760	39	3,339	—	—	78	4,744
102	4,130	836	79,235	—	—	994	85,137
4	339	23	3,200	—	—	28	3,549
21	662	2,074	1,32,087	—	—	2,102	1,32,948
4,386	2,32,978	55,179	74,96,811			62,752	79,03,531
3,004	1,17,293	2,205	1,17,227	30,602	*33,48,265	40,354	36,98,551
491	15,977	1,095	38,974	16,982	12,51,329	19,014	13,21,937
30,571	13,80,602	733	61,447	16,186	19,23,869	49,478	34,28,135
354	7,932	481	11,551	4,220	2,35,616	5,531	2,64,244
2,709	99,027	4,388	1,77,260	27,462	24,77,054	37,951	28,70,001
638	34,335	864	48,578	29,072	43,95,137	30,780	44,86,799
5,226	1,88,927	31,024	39,27,086	4,399	5,37,510	43,482	47,41,283
14,836	6,46,157	451	33,660	8,903	10,47,531	25,051	17,51,484
193	11,581	635	58,068	15,230	22,31,843	16,358	23,56,177
2,540	86,402	2,574	1,05,443	14,345	14,19,394	21,060	16,55,117
2,868	1,78,232	3,850	2,80,821	52,350	77,18,097	60,857	82,67,725
570	26,587	30,168	31,73,526	6,498	5,80,823	37,438	37,88,305
16	1,960	39	5,937	1,370	3,92,638	1,437	4,01,547
150	3,642	256	7,112	1,750	1,23,427	2,429	1,38,897
55	3,338	39	3,632	155	36,523	318	46,743
89	2,037	289	10,646	946	1,06,363	1,391	1,20,123
64,310	28,04,029	79,091	80,60,968	2,30,470	2,78,25,419	3,92,929	3,93,37,068
68,696	30,37,007	1,34,270	1,55,57,779	2,30,470	2,78,25,419	4,55,681	4,72,40,599

* In case of areas where classes I to IV form primary stage, the column heading may be read as 'Sections having classes I to IV'.

TABLE

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES IN RURAL AREAS

Category	State/Union Territory	Sections having class I only		Sections having classes I & II only	
		No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6
States and Union Territories where classes I-IV form primary stage	Gujarat	231	5,838	523	15,054
	Kerala	19	649	72	8,466
	Mysore	562	15,849	1,357	50,941
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	195	12	450
	Goa, Daman & Diu	22	570	28	973
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	1	10
	Manipur	3	94	4	105
	Sub-total	844	23,195	1,997	75,999
States and Union Territories where classes I-V form primary stage	Andhra Pradesh	1,925	32,467	2,419	74,462
	Assam	41	1,358	390	13,608
	Bihar	771	20,575	1,161	39,679
	Jammu & Kashmir	181	2,793	182	3,360
	Madhya Pradesh	508	13,288	2,794	98,172
	Madras	40	1,425	149	6,048
	Maharashtra	935	22,870	1,775	56,353
	Orissa	264	7,141	576	16,488
	Punjab	35	1,043	112	4,395
	Rajasthan	307	6,140	1,215	34,512
	Uttar Pradesh	649	23,519	1,084	64,558
	West Bengal	22	588	154	5,411
	Delhi	—	—	—	—
	Himachal Pradesh	139	2,012	132	2,652
Pondicherry	5	249	58	2,766	
Tripura	28	328	39	749	
	Sub-total	5,850	1,35,796	12,240	4,23,213
	All-India	6,694	1,58,991	14,237	4,99,212

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Sections having classes I to III only</i>		<i>Sections having classes I to IV only*</i>		<i>Sections having classes I to V</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,703	57,467	15,593	15,79,118	—	—	18,050	16,57,477
170	31,609	7,599	20,70,074	—	—	7,860	21,10,798
2,141	1,02,087	23,300	20,22,353	—	—	27,360	21,91,230
20	760	39	3,339	—	—	78	4,744
92	3,658	712	60,619	—	—	854	65,820
4	339	23	3,200	—	—	28	3,549
20	618	2,014	1,24,289	—	—	2,041	1,25,106
4,150	1,96,538	49,280	58,62,992	—	—	56,271	61,58,724
2,890	1,07,721	2,101	1,04,628	27,466	26,39,037	36,801	29,58,315
478	15,353	1,089	38,690	16,410	11,47,693	18,408	12,16,702
29,274	13,06,967	678	56,068	14,510	16,50,144	46,394	30,73,433
310	6,328	452	10,054	3,807	1,69,061	4,932	1,91,596
2,595	89,659	4,244	1,60,917	25,179	18,39,285	35,320	22,01,321
572	29,340	802	43,031	24,548	29,55,593	26,111	30,35,437
5,092	1,75,296	26,659	26,23,534	4,100	4,38,707	38,561	33,16,760
14,418	6,22,436	431	31,553	8,371	9,37,096	24,060	16,14,714
178	8,125	549	37,475	14,134	18,08,336	15,008	18,59,374
2,452	80,592	2,451	96,139	12,516	10,54,751	18,941	12,72,134
2,664	1,64,319	3,629	2,62,186	46,337	65,49,168	54,363	70,63,750
519	20,855	26,450	25,02,862	4,759	3,80,118	31,904	29,09,834
148	3,381	256	7,112	1,711	1,13,631	2,386	1,28,788
49	2,861	34	3,305	114	23,238	260	32,419
89	2,037	286	10,448	885	88,330	1,327	1,01,892
61,728	26,35,270	70,111	59,88,002	2,04,847	2,17,94,188	3,54,776	3,09,76,469
65,878	28,31,808	1,19,391	1,18,50,994	2,04,847	2,17,94,188	4,11,047	3,71,35,193

* See legend on Table 45

TABLE

PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES IN URBAN AREAS

Category	State/Union Territory	Sections having class I only		Sections having classes I & II only	
		No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6
States and Union Territories where classes I to IV form primary stage	Gujarat	10	980	204	65,138
	Kerala	1	50	3	300
	Mysore	31	1,422	91	6,429
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
	Goa, Daman & Diu	3	103	3	126
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—
	Manipur	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total	45	2,555	301	71,993
States and Union Territories where classes I to V form primary stage	Andhra Pradesh	88	1,703	111	7,134
	Assam	—	—	15	691
	Bihar	14	419	42	1,544
	Jammu & Kashmir	72	1,793	41	1,199
	Madhya Pradesh	29	1,240	61	3,960
	Madras	3	97	14	1,179
	Maharashtra	31	1,464	92	7,073
	Orissa	10	205	11	302
	Punjab	6	221	147	49,026
	Rajasthan	37	1,480	42	1,746
	Uttar Pradesh	20	799	36	1,699
	West Bengal	2	65	24	1,305
	Delhi	6	603	6	409
	Himachal Pradesh	1	18	1	34
	Pondicherry	3	89	3	146
Tripura	—	—	—	—	
	Sub-total	322	10,196	646	77,447
	All-India	367	12,751	947	1,49,440

47

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Sections having classes I to III only</i>		<i>Sections having classes I to IV only*</i>		<i>Sections having classes I to V</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
114	22,538	1,925	6,07,820	—	—	2,253	6,96,476
17	3,093	1,029	3,75,743	—	—	1,050	3,79,186
94	10,293	2,761	6,23,842	—	—	2,977	6,41,986
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	472	124	18,616	—	—	140	19,317
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	44	60	7,798	—	—	61	7,842
236	36,440	5,899	16,33,819	—	—	6,481	17,44,807
114	9,572	104	12,599	3,136	7,09,228	3,553	7,40,236
13	624	6	284	572	1,03,636	606	1,05,235
1,297	73,635	55	5,379	1,676	2,73,725	3,084	3,54,702
44	1,604	29	1,497	413	66,555	599	72,648
114	9,368	144	16,343	2,283	6,37,769	2,631	6,68,680
66	4,995	62	5,547	4,524	14,39,544	4,669	14,51,362
134	13,631	4,365	13,03,552	299	98,803	4,921	14,24,523
418	23,721	20	2,107	532	1,10,435	991	1,36,770
15	3,456	86	20,593	1,096	4,23,507	1,350	4,96,803
88	5,810	123	9,304	1,829	3,64,643	2,119	3,82,983
204	13,913	221	18,635	6,013	11,68,929	6,494	12,03,975
51	5,732	3,718	6,70,664	1,739	2,00,705	5,534	8,78,471
16	1,960	39	5,937	1,370	3,92,638	1,437	4,01,547
2	261	—	—	39	9,796	43	10,109
6	477	5	327	41	13,285	58	14,324
—	—	3	198	61	18,033	64	18,231
2,582	1,68,759	8,980	20,72,966	25,623	60,31,231	38,153	83,60,599
2,818	2,05,199	14,879	37,06,785	25,623	60,31,231	44,634	1,01,05,406

* See legend on Table 45

TABLE 48

INCOMPLETE PRIMARY SECTIONS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of incomplete primary sections</i>	<i>Enrolment in incomplete primary sections</i>	<i>Column 3 as percentage of primary sections in a State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Column 4 as percentage of enrolment in a State/Union Territory</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,752	3,50,286	24.17	9.47
2.	Assam	2,032	70,608	10.69	5.34
3.	Bihar	33,292	15,04,266	67.29	43.88
4.	Gujarat	2,785	1,67,015	13.72	7.10
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,311	28,628	23.70	10.83
6.	Kerala	282	44,167	3.16	1.77
7.	Madhya Pradesh	10,489	3,92,947	27.64	13.69
8.	Madras	1,708	91,662	5.55	2.04
9.	Maharashtra	8,059	2,76,687	18.53	5.84
10.	Mysore	4,276	1,87,021	14.09	6.60
11.	Orissa	16,148	7,03,953	64.46	40.19
12.	Punjab	1,128	1,24,334	6.90	5.28
13.	Rajasthan	6,715	2,35,723	31.88	14.24
14.	Uttar Pradesh	8,507	5,49,628	13.98	6.65
15.	West Bengal	772	33,956	2.06	0.90
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39	1,405	50.00	29.62
17.	Delhi	67	8,909	4.66	2.22
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	158	5,902	15.90	6.93
19.	Himachal Pradesh	679	15,470	27.95	11.14
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	5	349	17.86	9.83
21.	Manipur	28	861	1.33	0.65
22.	Pondicherry	163	10,220	51.26	21.86
23.	Tripura	445	13,760	31.99	11.45
	All-India	1,08,840	48,17,757	23.89	10.20

TABLE 49
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES
AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of incomplete primary sections</i>	<i>Enrolment in incomplete primary sections</i>	<i>Column 3 as percentage of primary sections in rural areas in a State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Column 4 as percentage of enrolment in rural areas in a State/ Union Territory</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,335	3,19,278	25.37	10.79
2.	Assam	1,998	69,009	10.85	5.67
3.	Bihar	31,884	14,23,289	68.72	46.31
4.	Gujarat	2,457	78,359	13.61	4.73
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,125	22,535	22.81	11.76
6.	Kerala	261	40,724	3.32	1.93
7.	Madhya Pradesh	10,141	3,62,036	28.71	16.45
8.	Madras	1,563	79,844	5.99	2.63
9.	Maharashtra	7,802*	2,54,519*	20.23	7.67
10.	Mysore	4,060	1,68,877	14.84	7.71
11.	Orissa	15,689	6,77,618	65.21	41.97
12.	Punjab	874	51,038	5.82	2.74
13.	Rajasthan	6,425	2,17,383	33.92	17.09
14.	Uttar Pradesh	8,026	5,14,582	14.76	7.28
15.	West Bengal	695**	26,854**	2.18	0.92
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39	1,405	50.00	29.62
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	142	5,201	16.63	7.90
19.	Himachal Pradesh	675	15,157	28.29	11.77
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	5	349	17.86	9.83
21.	Manipur	27	817	1.32	0.65
22.	Pondicherry	146	9,181	56.15	28.32
23.	Tripura	442	13,562	33.31	13.31
All-India		1,03,811	43,51,617	25.26	11.72

* These do not include sections with classes I-IV in the areas of Maharashtra where classes I-V constitute primary stage.

** Schools upto class III only have been treated as incomplete sections.

TABLE 50
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY SECTIONS IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES
AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of incomplete primary sections</i>	<i>Enrolment in incomplete primary sections</i>	<i>Column 3 as percentage of primary sections in urban areas in a State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Column 4 as percentage of enrolment in urban areas in a State/Union Territory</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	417	31,008	11.74	4.19
2.	Assam	34	1,599	5.61	1.52
3.	Bihar	1,408	80,977	45.65	22.83
4.	Gujarat	328	88,656	14.56	12.73
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	186	6,093	31.05	8.39
6.	Kerala	21	3,443	2.00	0.91
7.	Madhya Pradesh	348	30,911	13.23	4.62
8.	Madras	145	11,818	3.11	0.81
9.	Maharashtra	257	22,168	5.22	1.56
10.	Mysore	216	18,144	7.26	2.83
11.	Orissa	459	26,335	46.32	19.25
12.	Punjab	254	73,296	18.81	14.75
13.	Rajasthan	290	18,340	13.69	4.79
14.	Uttar Pradesh	481	35,046	7.41	2.91
15.	West Bengal	77	7,102	1.39	0.81
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	67	8,909	4.66	2.22
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	16	701	11.43	3.63
19.	Himachal Pradesh	4	313	9.30	3.10
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	1	44	1.64	0.56
22.	Pondicherry	17	1,039	29.31	7.25
23.	Tripura	3	198	4.69	1.09
All-India		5,029	4,66,140	11.27	4.61

TABLE 51
PRIMARY SECTIONS WITH MULTIPLE CLASS TEACHING

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rural areas		Urban areas		All areas	
		Number of sections	Enrolment	Number of sections	Enrolment	Number of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32,164	23,22,968	1,494	1,64,864	33,658	24,87,832
2.	Assam	17,884	11,17,000	360	39,346	18,244	11,56,346
3.	Bihar	43,460	27,36,090	2,184	1,71,127	45,644	29,07,217
4.	Gujarat	15,106	9,98,882	455	41,033	15,561	10,39,915
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,694	1,79,120	354	28,733	5,048	2,07,853
6.	Kerala	585	69,597	56	7,396	641	76,993
7.	Madhya Pradesh	32,957	18,67,368	696	68,668	33,653	19,36,036
8.	Madras	21,252	18,82,227	1,259	1,27,761	22,511	20,09,988
9.	Maharashtra	32,700	21,80,808	853	80,745	33,553	22,61,553
10.	Mysore	23,985	15,87,818	992	93,550	24,977	16,81,368
11.	Orissa	22,376	13,69,607	604	43,328	22,980	14,12,935
12.	Punjab	12,770	12,13,838	246	31,520	13,016	12,45,358
13.	Rajasthan	17,117	9,91,039	771	71,595	17,888	10,62,634
14.	Uttar Pradesh	48,583	56,53,143	3,282	4,03,637	51,865	60,56,780
15.	West Bengal	22,113	16,72,809	1,164	1,11,799	23,277	17,84,608
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67	3,583	—	—	67	3,583
17.	Delhi	—	—	192	17,819	192	17,819
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	682	39,524	72	4,218	754	43,742
19.	Himachal Pradesh	2,038	87,388	9	633	2,047	88,021
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	1	10	—	—	1	10
21.	Manipur	1,502	78,315	18	1,774	1,520	80,089
22.	Pondicherry	174	13,117	19	1,422	193	14,539
23.	Tripura	1,156	71,281	8	644	1,164	71,925
All-India		3,53,366	2,61,35,532	15,088	15,11,612	3,68,454	2,76,47,144

TABLE 52

PERCENTAGE OF PRIMARY SECTIONS WITH MULTIPLE CLASS TEACHING
IN EVERY STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rural areas		Urban areas		All areas	
		Sections	Enrolment	Sections	Enrolment	Sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.40	78.52	42.04	22.27	83.04	67.26
2.	Assam	97.15	91.81	59.40	37.39	95.95	87.47
3.	Bihar	93.68	89.02	70.82	48.25	92.25	84.80
4.	Gujarat	83.69	60.27	20.20	5.89	76.64	44.18
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	95.17	93.49	59.10	39.55	91.27	78.66
6.	Kerala	7.44	3.30	5.33	1.95	7.19	3.09
7.	Madhya Pradesh	93.31	84.83	26.45	10.27	88.67	67.46
8.	Madras	81.39	62.01	26.96	8.80	73.14	44.80
9.	Maharashtra	84.80	65.75	17.33	5.67	77.17	47.70
10.	Mysore	87.66	72.46	33.32	14.57	82.33	59.34
11.	Orissa	93.00	84.82	60.95	31.68	91.73	80.67
12.	Punjab	85.09	65.28	18.22	6.34	79.57	52.86
13.	Rajasthan	90.37	77.90	36.39	18.69	84.94	64.20
14.	Uttar Pradesh	89.37	80.03	50.54	33.52	85.22	73.26
15.	West Bengal	69.31	57.49	21.03	12.73	62.17	47.11
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85.90	75.53	—	—	85.90	75.53
17.	Delhi	—	—	13.36	4.44	13.36	4.44
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	79.86	60.05	51.43	21.84	75.86	51.38
19.	Himachal Pradesh	85.41	67.85	20.93	6.26	84.27	63.37
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	3.57	0.28	—	—	3.57	0.28
21.	Manipur	73.59	62.60	29.51	22.62	73.21	60.24
22.	Pondicherry	66.92	40.46	32.76	9.93	60.69	31.10
23.	Tripura	87.11	69.96	12.50	3.53	83.68	59.88
All-India		85.97	70.38	33.80	14.96	80.86	58.52

TABLE 53

ENROLMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL ENROLMENT AT THE PRIMARY STAGE IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rural areas		Urban areas		All areas	
		Enrolment of boys as percentage of total enrolment at primary stage	Enrolment of girls as percentage of total enrolment at primary stage	Enrolment of boys as percentage of total enrolment at primary stage	Enrolment of girls as percentage of total enrolment at primary stage	Enrolment of boys as percentage of total enrolment at primary stage	Enrolment of girls as percentage of total enrolment at primary stage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.64	39.36	55.63	44.37	59.63	40.37
2.	Assam	62.47	37.53	54.02	45.98	61.80	38.20
3.	Bihar	77.19	22.81	61.86	38.14	75.61	24.39
4.	Gujarat	65.45	34.55	56.98	43.02	62.94	37.06
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	77.94	22.06	58.45	41.55	72.58	27.42
6.	Kerala	52.89	47.11	52.65	47.35	52.86	47.14
7.	Madhya Pradesh	76.45	23.55	59.17	40.83	72.42	27.58
8.	Madras	60.11	39.89	54.32	45.68	58.23	41.77
9.	Maharashtra	62.67	37.33	55.08	44.92	60.39	39.61
10.	Mysore	57.46	42.54	54.50	45.50	56.79	43.21
11.	Orissa	66.40	33.60	58.89	41.11	65.81	34.19
12.	Punjab	66.44	33.56	54.87	45.13	64.00	36.00
13.	Rajasthan	82.09	17.91	62.75	37.25	77.61	22.39
14.	Uttar Pradesh	67.15	32.85	61.27	38.73	66.29	33.71
15.	West Bengal	65.31	34.69	55.75	44.25	63.10	36.90
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	75.21	24.79	—	—	75.21	24.79
17.	Delhi	—	—	56.16	43.84	56.16	43.84
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	59.79	40.21	55.51	44.49	58.82	41.18
19.	Himachal Pradesh	70.13	29.87	53.80	46.20	68.95	31.05
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	59.34	40.66	—	—	59.34	40.66
21.	Manipur	58.44	41.56	52.41	47.59	58.08	41.92
22.	Pondicherry	60.07	39.93	53.68	46.32	58.11	41.89
23.	Tripura	64.48	35.52	52.92	47.08	62.72	37.28
	All-India	65.74	34.26	56.70	43.30	63.80	36.20

ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I TO V (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Estimated population in the age group 6+ to 10+			Class I		Class II		Enrolment
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Class
									Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24,65,000	24,61,000	49,26,000	8,46,722	6,11,043	4,62,748	3,36,779	3,66,670
2.	Assam	9,88,000	10,02,000	19,90,000	3,55,081	2,36,295	1,50,031	91,537	1,23,085
3.	Bihar	36,74,000	36,21,000	72,95,000	10,70,163	4,02,892	5,16,051	1,74,195	4,14,171
4.	Gujarat	16,66,000	15,69,000	32,35,000	6,41,175	4,08,459	3,24,256	1,87,357	2,69,081
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,44,000	2,27,000	4,71,000	63,553	28,732	38,572	14,012	33,310
6.	Kerala	12,65,000	12,16,000	24,81,000	3,88,721	3,53,887	3,50,384	3,17,274	2,98,549
7.	Madhya Pradesh	25,77,000	25,16,000	50,93,000	7,57,902	3,28,776	4,43,968	1,71,902	3,57,783
8.	Madras	22,27,000	21,79,000	44,06,000	7,14,457	5,72,822	5,82,316	4,48,691	5,14,562
9.	Maharashtra	29,60,000	29,00,000	58,60,000	9,86,792	7,76,527	6,78,649	4,50,901	5,97,330
10.	Mysore	17,66,000	17,36,000	35,02,000	6,02,662	5,22,471	4,21,683	3,22,195	3,22,740
11.	Orissa	12,33,000	12,73,000	25,06,000	4,17,268	2,52,588	2,56,643	1,43,294	2,03,637
12.	Punjab	17,12,000	15,20,000	32,32,000	4,08,876	2,41,274	2,96,891	1,69,977	2,79,601
13.	Rajasthan	16,63,000	15,53,000	32,16,000	5,27,368	1,81,639	2,38,415	66,844	2,07,812
14.	Uttar Pradesh	55,94,000	51,96,000	1,07,90,000	22,25,388	16,11,012	11,12,244	4,98,130	8,46,661
15.	West Bengal	26,76,000	26,92,000	53,68,000	9,73,754	6,23,438	4,64,974	2,74,771	4,15,316
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4,000	5,000	9,000	1,933	659	728	230	510
17.	Delhi	2,30,000	1,99,000	4,29,000	57,405	47,093	45,660	36,792	43,919
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	40,000	41,000	81,000	21,233	15,981	10,942	7,609	10,087
19.	Himachal Pradesh	93,000	89,000	1,82,000	28,037	14,452	19,122	9,023	17,641
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	2,000	2,000	4,000	726	579	519	386	465
21.	Manipur	67,000	68,000	1,35,000	37,220	27,928	16,710	12,518	12,466
22.	Pondicherry	24,000	24,000	48,000	8,283	6,836	5,894	4,276	4,954
23.	Tripura	96,000	93,000	1,89,000	28,506	17,714	15,711	9,551	12,980
	All-India	3,33,64,600	3,23,12,100	6,56,76,700	1,11,63,225	72,83,097	64,53,111	37,48,244	53,53,330

THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	Class IV		Class V		Classes I to V (total)		Total	Enrolment in classes I to V as percentage of population in the age group 6+ to 10+		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20	21
1,395	2,86,311	1,70,464	2,43,092	1,28,127	22,05,543	14,93,008	36,98,551	89.47	60.66	75.08
1,388	1,05,008	58,903	83,721	45,388	8,16,926	5,05,011	13,21,937	82.68	50.40	66.43
1,386	3,17,198	73,493	2,74,318	57,568	25,91,901	8,36,234	34,28,135	70.55	23.09	46.99
1,339	2,47,169	1,28,817	2,05,800	98,179	16,87,481	9,70,451	26,57,932	101.29	61.85	82.16
1,591	30,230	9,916	26,122	8,206	1,91,787	72,457	2,64,244	78.60	31.92	56.10
1,657	2,78,454	2,38,058	2,21,231	1,80,836	15,37,339	13,54,712	28,92,051	121.53	111.41	116.57
1,723	2,93,207	96,781	2,25,699	66,260	20,78,559	7,91,442	28,70,001	80.66	31.46	56.35
1,169	4,37,287	2,77,860	3,64,187	2,14,448	26,12,809	18,73,990	44,86,799	117.32	86.00	101.83
1,806	5,36,564	2,85,669	4,48,605	2,04,379	32,47,940	20,66,282	53,14,222	109.73	71.25	90.69
1,375	2,61,835	1,58,255	1,92,292	99,466	18,01,212	13,23,762	31,24,974	101.99	76.25	89.23
1,770	1,55,584	61,600	1,19,511	38,589	11,52,643	5,98,841	17,51,484	93.48	47.04	69.89
1,908	2,81,733	1,57,619	2,40,892	1,22,406	15,07,993	8,48,184	23,56,177	88.08	55.80	72.90
1,087	1,67,527	39,517	1,43,442	30,466	12,84,564	3,70,553	16,55,117	77.24	23.86	51.46
1,263	7,06,170	2,16,459	5,90,352	1,55,046	54,80,815	27,86,910	82,67,725	97.98	53.64	76.62
1,249	2,95,647	1,53,632	2,40,598	1,13,926	23,90,289	13,98,016	37,88,305	89.32	51.93	70.57
1,160	397	127	214	75	3,782	1,251	5,033	94.55	25.02	55.92
1,916	41,529	31,070	37,005	26,158	2,25,518	1,76,029	4,01,547	98.05	88.46	93.60
1,639	7,818	4,828	5,866	3,311	55,946	38,368	94,314	139.86	93.58	116.44
1,946	17,060	6,779	13,903	4,934	95,763	43,134	1,38,897	102.97	48.46	76.32
1,291	396	187	342	120	2,448	1,563	4,011	122.40	78.15	100.27
1,460	10,826	6,820	8,692	4,626	85,914	60,352	1,46,266	128.23	88.75	108.35
1,555	4,291	2,796	3,741	2,117	27,163	19,580	46,743	113.18	81.58	97.38
1,564	10,077	5,606	8,072	4,242	75,346	44,777	1,20,123	78.48	48.15	63.56
1,337	44,92,318	21,85,256	36,97,697	16,08,873	3,11,59,681	1,76,74,907	4,88,34,588	93.39	54.70	74.36

TABLE
ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I TO V IN RURAL AREA

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory ^a	Class I			Class II			Enrolment in Classes I to V	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,24,317	5,07,271	12,31,588	3,78,487	2,63,507	6,41,994	2,91,028	1,86,700
2.	Assam	3,40,536	2,23,273	5,63,809	1,39,267	82,361	2,21,628	1,12,148	63,500
3.	Bihar	10,04,356	3,56,816	13,61,172	4,73,754	1,46,289	6,20,043	3,75,942	1,04,561
4.	Gujarat	4,97,509	2,98,359	7,95,868	2,33,581	1,17,526	3,51,107	1,86,222	85,760
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	50,629	17,853	68,482	30,496	8,345	38,841	25,907	6,520
6.	Kerala	3,31,379	3,01,593	6,32,972	2,97,017	2,68,550	5,65,567	2,52,676	2,23,800
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6,46,573	2,46,483	8,93,056	3,65,469	1,14,990	4,80,459	2,81,339	75,301
8.	Madras	5,08,014	3,92,270	9,00,284	4,13,763	2,99,791	7,13,554	3,61,345	2,30,730
9.	Maharashtra	7,52,489	5,76,991	13,29,480	4,89,433	2,91,409	7,80,842	4,21,493	2,07,000
10.	Mysore	4,89,311	4,24,262	9,13,573	3,30,198	2,44,789	5,74,987	2,45,311	1,57,200
11.	Orissa	3,97,277	2,37,087	6,34,364	2,39,768	1,30,682	3,70,450	1,88,396	91,800
12.	Punjab	3,38,624	1,82,650	5,21,274	2,45,504	1,27,909	3,73,413	2,28,161	1,14,600
13.	Rajasthan	4,56,729	1,35,612	5,92,341	1,93,004	38,631	2,31,635	1,62,853	25,600
14.	Uttar Pradesh	19,91,572	14,45,991	34,37,563	9,60,627	4,04,206	13,64,833	7,14,551	2,25,510
15.	West Bengal	8,28,537	5,03,684	13,32,221	3,68,287	1,95,281	5,63,568	3,18,792	1,54,700
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,933	659	2,592	728	230	958	510	160
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	17,362	12,786	30,148	8,471	5,586	14,057	7,743	4,700
19.	Himachal Pradesh	26,636	13,232	39,868	18,089	8,156	26,245	16,658	7,000
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	726	579	1,305	519	386	905	465	290
21.	Manipur	35,823	26,601	62,424	15,752	11,704	27,456	11,609	7,600
22.	Pondicherry	6,396	5,077	11,473	4,301	2,885	7,186	3,393	2,100
23.	Tripura	26,640	16,031	42,671	13,607	7,611	21,218	10,982	5,800
All-India		94,73,368	59,25,160	1,53,98,528	52,20,122	27,70,824	79,90,946	42,17,524	19,81,570

55

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

in

III Total	Class IV			Class V			Classes I to V (total)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4,77,730	2,17,683	1,20,163	3,37,846	1,82,266	86,891	2,69,157	17,93,781	11,64,534	29,58,315
1,75,708	94,090	49,976	1,44,066	74,038	37,453	1,11,491	7,60,079	4,56,623	12,16,702
4,80,503	2,79,014	52,842	3,31,856	2,39,416	40,443	2,79,859	23,72,482	7,00,951	30,73,433
2,71,969	1,67,489	71,044	2,38,533	1,30,397	47,900	1,78,297	12,15,198	6,20,576	18,35,774
32,427	22,835	5,359	28,194	19,460	4,192	23,652	1,49,327	42,269	1,91,596
4,76,539	2,35,392	2,00,328	4,35,720	1,80,470	1,45,668	3,26,138	12,96,934	11,40,002	24,36,936
3,56,660	2,22,934	51,307	2,74,241	1,66,562	30,343	1,96,905	16,82,877	5,18,444	22,01,321
5,92,079	2,99,990	1,67,571	4,67,561	2,41,385	1,20,574	3,61,959	18,24,497	12,10,940	30,35,437
6,28,515	3,63,144	1,52,523	5,15,667	2,81,396	93,538	3,74,934	23,07,955	13,21,483	36,29,438
4,02,578	1,94,213	1,05,879	3,00,092	1,28,125	52,920	1,81,045	13,87,158	9,85,117	23,72,275
2,80,262	1,40,893	52,212	1,93,105	1,05,765	30,768	1,36,533	10,72,099	5,42,615	16,14,714
3,42,790	2,30,717	1,14,809	3,45,526	1,92,384	83,987	2,76,371	12,35,390	6,23,984	18,59,374
1,88,548	1,26,736	16,826	1,43,562	1,04,930	11,118	1,16,048	10,44,252	2,27,882	12,72,134
9,40,066	5,88,281	1,47,489	7,35,770	4,88,123	97,395	5,85,518	47,43,154	23,20,596	70,63,750
4,73,554	2,20,296	94,028	3,14,324	1,64,590	61,577	2,26,167	19,00,502	10,09,332	29,09,834
670	397	127	524	214	75	289	3,782	1,251	5,033
								—	—
12,480	5,781	3,354	9,135	3,837	2,032	5,869	43,194	28,495	71,689
23,686	16,060	5,919	21,979	12,881	4,129	17,010	90,324	38,464	1,28,788
756	396	187	583	342	120	462	2,448	1,563	4,011
19,230	9,928	6,068	15,996	7,572	3,832	11,404	80,684	55,826	1,36,510
5,556	2,939	1,655	4,594	2,445	1,165	3,610	19,474	12,945	32,419
16,791	8,121	3,931	12,052	6,348	2,812	9,160	65,698	36,194	1,01,892
61,99,097	34,47,329	14,23,597	48,70,926	27,32,946	9,58,932	36,91,878	2,50,91,289	1,30,60,086	3,81,51,375

TABLE
ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I TO V IN URBAN AREAS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Enrolment							
		Class I			Class II			Class	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,22,405	1,03,772	2,26,177	84,261	73,272	1,57,533	75,642	59,893
2.	Assam	14,545	13,022	27,567	10,764	9,176	19,940	10,937	9,328
3.	Bihar	65,807	46,076	1,11,883	42,297	27,906	70,203	38,229	23,525
4.	Gujarat	1,43,666	1,10,100	2,53,766	90,675	69,831	1,60,506	82,859	61,892
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	12,924	10,879	23,803	8,076	5,667	13,743	7,403	5,071
6.	Kerala	57,342	52,294	1,09,636	53,367	48,724	1,02,091	45,873	40,794
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1,11,329	82,293	1,93,622	78,499	56,912	1,35,411	76,444	52,402
8.	Madras	2,06,443	1,80,552	3,86,995	1,68,553	1,48,900	3,17,453	1,53,217	1,29,435
9.	Maharashtra	2,34,303	1,99,536	4,33,839	1,89,216	1,59,492	3,48,708	1,75,837	1,41,784
10.	Mysore	1,13,351	98,209	2,11,560	91,485	77,406	1,68,891	77,429	64,108
11.	Orissa	19,991	15,501	35,492	16,875	12,612	29,487	15,241	10,904
12.	Punjab	70,252	58,624	1,28,876	51,387	42,068	93,455	51,440	42,279
13.	Rajasthan	70,639	46,027	1,16,666	45,411	28,213	73,624	44,959	26,392
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2,33,816	,65,021	3,98,837	1,51,617	93,924	2,45,541	1,32,110	80,748
15.	West Bengal	1,45,217	1,19,754	2,64,971	96,687	79,490	1,76,177	96,524	77,487
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	57,405	47,093	1,04,498	45,660	36,792	82,452	43,919	34,916
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,871	3,195	7,066	2,471	2,023	4,494	2,344	1,902
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1,401	1,220	2,621	1,033	867	1,900	983	918
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	1,397	1,327	2,724	958	814	1,772	857	839
22.	Pondicherry	1,887	1,759	3,646	1,593	1,391	2,984	1,561	1,392
23.	Tripura	1,866	1,683	3,549	2,104	1,940	4,044	1,998	1,855
	All-India	16,89,857	13,57,937	30,47,794	12,32,989	9,77,420	22,10,409	11,35,806	8,67,864

56

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

in

III Total	Class IV			Class V			Classes I to V (total)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,35,535	68,628	50,301	1,18,929	60,826	41,236	1,02,062	4,11,762	3,28,474	7,40,236
20,265	10,918	8,927	19,845	9,683	7,935	17,618	56,847	48,388	1,05,235
61,754	38,184	20,651	58,835	34,902	17,125	52,027	2,19,419	1,35,283	3,54,702
1,44,751	79,680	57,773	1,37,453	75,403	50,279	1,25,682	4,72,283	3,49,875	8,22,158
12,474	7,395	4,557	11,952	6,662	4,014	10,676	42,460	30,188	72,648
86,667	43,062	37,730	80,792	40,761	35,168	75,929	2,40,405	2,14,710	4,55,115
1,28,846	70,273	45,474	1,15,747	59,137	35,917	95,054	3,95,682	2,72,998	6,68,680
2,82,652	1,37,297	1,10,289	2,47,586	1,22,802	93,874	2,16,676	7,88,312	6,63,050	14,51,362
3,17,621	1,73,420	1,33,146	3,06,566	1,67,209	1,10,841	2,78,050	9,39,985	7,44,799	16,84,784
1,41,537	67,622	52,376	1,19,998	64,167	46,546	1,10,713	4,14,054	3,38,645	7,52,699
26,145	14,691	9,388	24,079	13,746	7,821	21,567	80,544	56,226	1,36,770
93,719	51,016	42,810	93,826	48,508	38,419	86,927	2,72,603	2,24,200	4,96,803
71,351	40,791	22,691	63,482	38,512	19,348	57,860	2,40,312	1,42,671	3,82,983
2,12,858	1,17,889	68,970	1,86,859	1,02,229	57,651	1,59,880	7,37,661	4,66,314	12,03,975
1,74,011	75,351	59,604	1,34,955	76,008	52,349	1,28,357	4,89,787	3,88,684	8,78,471
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78,835	41,529	31,070	72,599	37,005	26,158	63,163	2,25,518	1,76,029	4,01,547
4,246	2,037	1,474	3,511	2,029	1,279	3,308	12,752	9,873	22,625
1,901	1,000	860	1,860	1,022	805	1,827	5,439	4,670	10,109
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,696	898	752	1,650	1,120	794	1,914	5,230	4,526	9,756
2,953	1,352	1,141	2,493	1,296	952	2,248	7,689	6,635	14,324
3,853	1,956	1,675	3,631	1,724	1,430	3,154	9,648	8,583	18,231
20,03,670	10,44,989	7,61,659	18,06,648	9,64,751	6,49,941	16,14,692	60,68,392	46,14,821	1,06,83,213

TABLE 57
ENROLMENT PER 10,000 POPULATION AT THE PRIMARY STAGE
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	556.93	377.00	933.93
2.	Assam	595.82	368.32	964.14
3.	Bihar	497.84	160.62	658.46
4.	Gujarat	714.46	410.89	1,125.35
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	502.59	189.88	692.46
6.	Kerala	803.33	707.90	1,511.23
7.	Madhya Pradesh	567.54	216.10	783.64
8.	Madras	713.10	511.46	1,224.56
9.	Maharashtra	722.87	459.88	1,182.75
10.	Mysore	680.63	500.21	1,180.84
11.	Orissa	588.47	305.73	894.20
12.	Punjab	637.71	358.68	996.39
13.	Rajasthan	552.33	159.33	711.66
14.	Uttar Pradesh	665.44	338.36	1,003.80
15.	West Bengal	598.39	349.98	948.37
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	581.85	192.46	774.31
17.	Delhi	661.73	516.52	1,178.25
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	848.95	582.21	1,431.16
19.	Himachal Pradesh	630.84	284.15	915.00
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	941.53	601.15	1,542.68
21.	Manipur	913.00	641.36	1,554.36
22.	Pondicherry	664.13	478.73	1,142.86
23.	Tripura	568.22	337.68	905.90
	All-India	631.07	357.97	989.04

TABLE 58

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I TO V IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Category	Rural areas					Urban areas					All areas				
			Class					Class					Class				
			I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Boys	40.37	21.10	16.22	12.13	10.16	29.73	20.46	18.37	16.67	14.77	38.39	20.98	16.63	12.98	11.02
		Girls	43.56	22.63	16.03	10.32	7.46	31.59	22.31	18.23	15.31	12.55	40.93	22.56	16.51	11.41	8.58
		Total	41.63	21.70	16.15	11.42	9.10	30.55	21.28	18.31	16.07	13.79	39.42	21.62	16.58	12.35	10.04
2.	Assam	Boys	44.80	18.32	14.75	12.38	9.74	25.59	18.93	19.24	19.21	17.03	43.46	18.36	15.06	12.85	10.24
		Girls	48.89	18.04	13.92	10.94	8.20	26.91	18.96	19.28	18.45	16.40	46.81	18.13	14.44	11.66	8.99
		Total	46.34	18.21	14.44	11.84	9.16	26.19	18.95	19.26	18.86	16.74	44.73	18.27	14.82	12.40	9.77
3.	Bihar	Boys	42.33	19.97	15.84	11.76	10.09	29.99	19.28	17.42	17.40	15.91	41.28	19.91	15.98	12.23	10.58
		Girls	50.91	20.87	14.92	7.54	5.77	34.06	20.63	17.39	15.26	12.66	48.17	20.83	15.31	8.79	6.88
		Total	44.29	20.17	15.63	10.79	9.10	31.54	19.79	17.41	16.59	14.67	42.96	20.13	15.82	11.39	9.68
4.	Gujarat	Boys	40.94	19.22	15.32	13.78	10.73	30.42	19.20	17.54	16.87	15.96	38.00	19.21	15.95	14.65	12.20
		Girls	48.07	18.94	13.82	11.45	7.72	31.47	19.96	17.69	16.51	14.37	42.09	19.31	15.21	13.27	10.12
		Total	43.35	19.13	14.81	12.99	9.71	30.86	19.52	17.61	16.72	15.29	39.49	19.24	15.68	14.14	11.44
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Boys	33.90	20.42	17.35	15.29	13.03	30.44	19.02	17.43	17.42	15.69	33.14	20.11	17.37	15.76	13.62
		Girls	42.23	19.74	15.42	12.68	9.91	36.04	18.77	16.80	15.09	13.30	39.69	19.36	16.01	13.70	11.24
		Total	35.74	20.27	16.92	14.71	12.34	32.76	18.92	17.17	16.45	14.69	34.92	19.90	16.99	15.19	12.99
6.	Kerala	Boys	25.55	22.90	19.48	18.15	13.91	23.85	22.20	19.08	17.91	16.95	25.28	22.79	19.41	18.11	14.39
		Girls	26.45	23.56	19.64	17.57	12.78	24.35	22.69	19.00	17.57	16.38	26.12	23.42	19.54	17.57	13.35
		Total	25.97	23.21	19.55	17.88	13.38	24.09	22.43	19.04	17.75	16.68	25.68	23.09	19.48	17.86	13.90
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Boys	38.42	21.72	16.72	13.25	9.90	28.13	19.84	19.31	17.76	14.94	36.46	21.35	17.21	14.11	10.86
		Girls	47.54	22.18	14.53	9.89	5.85	30.14	20.85	19.19	16.66	13.16	41.54	21.72	16.14	12.23	8.37
		Total	40.57	21.83	16.20	12.46	8.94	28.95	20.25	19.27	17.31	14.21	37.86	21.46	16.92	13.59	10.17

Continued on next page

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8.	Madras	Boys	27.84	22.68	19.80	16.44	13.23	26.19	21.38	19.44	17.42	15.58	27.34	22.29	19.69	16.74	13.94
		Girls	32.39	24.76	19.05	13.84	9.96	27.23	22.46	19.52	16.63	14.16	30.57	23.94	19.22	14.83	11.44
		Total	29.66	23.51	19.50	15.40	11.92	26.66	21.87	19.47	17.06	14.93	28.69	22.98	19.50	15.94	12.90
9.	Maharashtra	Boys	32.60	21.21	18.26	15.73	12.19	24.93	20.13	18.71	18.45	17.79	30.38	20.89	18.39	16.52	13.81
		Girls	43.66	22.05	15.66	11.54	7.08	26.79	21.41	19.04	17.88	14.88	37.58	21.82	16.88	13.82	9.89
		Total	36.63	21.51	17.32	14.21	10.33	25.75	20.70	18.85	18.20	16.50	33.18	21.25	17.80	15.47	12.29
10.	Mysore	Boys	35.27	23.80	17.68	14.00	9.24	27.37	22.09	18.70	16.33	15.50	33.45	23.41	17.92	14.54	10.67
		Girls	43.07	24.85	15.96	10.75	5.37	29.00	22.86	18.93	15.47	13.74	39.47	24.34	16.72	11.95	7.51
		Total	38.51	24.24	16.97	12.65	7.63	28.11	22.44	18.80	15.94	14.71	36.00	23.80	17.41	13.45	9.34
11.	Orissa	Boys	37.05	22.36	17.57	13.14	9.86	24.82	20.95	18.92	18.24	17.07	36.20	22.27	17.67	13.50	10.37
		Girls	43.69	24.08	16.93	9.62	5.67	27.57	22.43	19.39	16.70	13.91	42.18	23.93	17.23	10.20	6.45
		Total	39.29	22.94	17.36	11.96	8.45	25.95	21.56	19.12	17.60	15.77	38.24	22.83	17.49	12.40	9.03
12.	Punjab	Boys	27.42	19.87	18.46	18.67	15.57	25.77	18.85	18.87	18.71	17.79	27.11	19.69	18.54	18.68	15.97
		Girls	29.27	20.50	18.37	18.40	13.46	26.15	18.76	18.86	19.09	17.14	28.45	20.04	18.50	18.58	14.43
		Total	28.03	20.08	18.43	18.58	14.86	25.94	18.81	18.86	18.88	17.50	27.59	19.81	18.53	18.65	15.42
13	Rajasthan	Boys	43.74	18.48	15.60	12.14	10.05	29.39	18.90	18.71	16.97	16.03	41.05	18.56	16.18	13.04	11.17
		Girls	59.50	16.95	11.27	7.38	4.88	32.26	19.77	18.50	15.90	13.56	49.02	18.04	14.06	10.66	8.22
		Total	46.56	18.21	14.82	11.28	9.12	30.46	19.22	18.63	16.57	15.11	42.83	18.44	15.70	12.51	10.51
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Boys	41.99	20.25	15.06	12.40	10.29	31.70	20.55	17.91	15.98	13.86	40.60	20.29	15.45	12.88	10.77
		Girls	62.31	17.42	9.71	6.35	4.20	35.39	20.14	17.32	14.79	12.36	57.80	17.87	10.99	7.77	5.56
		Total	48.66	19.32	13.31	10.42	8.29	33.13	20.39	17.68	15.52	13.28	46.40	19.48	13.94	11.16	9.01
15.	West Bengal	Boys	43.59	19.38	16.77	11.59	8.66	29.65	19.74	19.71	15.38	15.52	40.74	19.45	17.37	12.37	10.06
		Girls	49.90	19.35	15.33	9.31	6.10	30.81	20.45	19.94	15.33	13.47	44.59	19.65	16.61	10.99	8.15
		Total	45.78	19.36	16.27	10.80	7.77	30.16	20.05	19.81	15.36	14.61	42.16	19.53	17.09	11.86	9.36

	Boys	51.11	19.25	13.48	10.50	5.66	—	—	—	—	—	51.11	19.25	13.48	10.50	5.66
16. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Girls	52.68	18.38	12.79	10.15	5.99	—	—	—	—	—	52.68	18.38	12.79	10.15	5.99
	Total	51.50	19.03	13.31	10.41	5.74	—	—	—	—	—	51.50	19.03	13.31	10.41	5.74
	Boys	—	—	—	—	—	25.45	20.25	19.47	18.41	16.41	25.45	20.25	19.47	18.41	16.41
17. Delhi	Girls	—	—	—	—	—	26.75	20.90	19.83	17.65	14.86	26.75	20.90	19.83	17.65	14.86
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	26.02	20.53	19.63	18.08	15.73	26.02	20.53	19.63	18.08	15.73
	Boys	40.19	19.61	17.93	13.38	8.88	30.36	19.38	18.38	15.97	15.91	37.95	19.56	18.03	13.97	10.48
18. Goa, Daman & Diu	Girls	44.87	19.60	16.62	11.77	7.13	32.36	20.49	19.26	14.93	12.95	41.65	19.83	17.30	12.58	8.63
	Total	42.05	19.61	17.41	12.74	8.18	31.23	19.86	18.77	15.52	14.62	39.46	19.67	17.73	13.41	9.73
	Boys	29.49	20.03	18.44	17.78	14.26	25.76	18.99	18.07	18.39	18.79	29.28	19.97	18.42	17.81	14.52
19. Himachal Pradesh	Girls	34.40	21.20	18.27	15.39	10.73	26.12	18.56	19.66	18.41	17.24	33.50	20.92	18.42	15.71	11.44
	Total	30.96	20.38	18.39	17.07	13.21	25.93	18.79	18.80	18.40	18.07	30.59	20.26	18.42	17.16	13.56
	Boys	29.66	21.20	18.99	16.18	13.97	—	—	—	—	—	29.66	21.20	18.99	16.18	13.97
20. L. M. & A. Islands	Girls	37.04	24.69	18.62	11.96	7.68	—	—	—	—	—	37.04	24.69	18.62	11.96	7.68
	Total	32.53	22.56	18.85	14.53	11.52	—	—	—	—	—	32.53	22.56	18.85	14.53	11.52
	Boys	44.40	19.52	14.39	12.30	9.38	26.71	18.32	16.38	17.17	21.41	43.32	19.45	14.51	12.60	10.12
21. Manipur	Girls	47.65	20.96	13.65	10.87	6.86	29.32	17.98	18.54	16.61	17.54	46.27	20.74	14.02	11.30	7.66
	Total	45.73	20.11	14.09	11.72	8.35	27.92	18.16	17.38	16.91	19.62	44.54	19.98	14.31	12.06	9.10
	Boys	32.84	22.08	17.42	15.09	12.55	24.54	20.72	20.31	17.58	16.85	30.49	21.70	18.24	15.80	13.77
22. Pondicherry	Girls	39.22	22.29	16.71	12.78	9.00	26.51	20.96	20.98	17.20	14.35	34.91	21.84	18.16	14.28	10.81
	Total	35.39	22.17	17.14	14.17	11.13	25.45	20.83	20.62	17.40	15.69	32.34	21.76	18.20	15.16	12.53
	Boys	40.55	20.71	16.71	12.36	9.66	19.34	21.81	20.71	20.27	17.87	37.83	20.85	17.23	13.37	10.71
23. Tripura	Girls	44.29	21.03	16.05	10.86	7.77	19.61	22.60	21.61	19.51	16.66	39.56	21.33	17.11	12.52	9.47
	Total	41.88	20.82	16.48	11.83	8.99	19.47	22.18	21.13	19.91	17.30	38.48	21.03	17.18	13.05	10.25
	Boys	37.75	20.80	16.81	13.74	10.89	27.84	20.32	18.72	17.22	15.90	35.82	20.71	17.18	14.42	11.87
All-India	Girls	45.37	21.21	15.17	10.90	7.34	29.42	21.18	18.81	16.50	14.08	41.20	21.21	16.12	12.36	9.10
	Total	40.36	20.94	16.25	12.77	9.68	28.53	20.69	18.75	16.91	15.11	37.77	20.89	16.80	13.67	10.87

TABLE
ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I TO V UNDER DIFFERENT

Area	Management	Enrolment							
		Class I			Class II			Class	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural areas	Government	15,47,920	9,06,657	24,54,577	9,71,948	5,38,773	15,10,721	7,86,928	4,07,894
	Local body	66,40,894	42,63,689	1,09,04,583	34,95,762	17,90,763	52,86,525	28,17,631	12,30,659
	Private aided	12,22,230	7,22,459	19,44,689	7,27,213	4,29,404	11,56,617	5,94,233	3,34,406
	Private unaided	62,324	32,355	94,679	25,199	11,884	37,083	18,732	8,614
	All managements	94,73,368	59,25,160	1,53,98,528	52,20,122	27,70,824	79,90,946	42,17,524	19,81,573
Urban areas	Government	3,20,985	2,68,450	5,89,435	2,37,173	1,95,459	4,32,632	2,18,989	1,75,963
	Local body	8,41,901	6,72,795	15,14,696	6,03,500	4,70,043	10,73,543	5,42,859	4,02,308
	Private aided	4,36,642	3,58,108	7,94,750	3,28,346	2,67,843	5,96,189	3,10,834	2,48,502
	Private unaided	90,329	58,584	1,48,913	63,970	44,075	1,08,045	63,124	41,091
	All managements	16,89,857	13,57,937	30,47,794	12,32,989	9,77,420	22,10,409	11,35,806	8,67,864
All areas	Government	18,68,905	11,75,107	30,44,012	12,09,121	7,34,232	19,43,353	10,05,917	5,83,857
	Local body	74,82,795	49,36,484	1,24,19,279	40,99,262	22,60,806	63,60,068	33,60,490	16,32,967
	Private aided	16,58,872	10,80,567	27,39,439	10,55,559	6,97,247	17,52,806	9,05,067	5,82,908
	Private unaided	1,52,653	90,939	2,43,592	89,169	55,959	1,45,128	81,856	49,705
	All managements	1,11,63,225	72,83,097	1,84,46,322	64,53,111	37,48,244	1,02,01,355	53,53,330	28,49,437

59

MANAGEMENTS (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>in</i>									
<i>III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>			<i>Class V</i>			<i>Classes I to V (total)</i>		
<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11,94,822	7,15,663	3,44,502	10,60,165	5,32,287	2,13,151	7,45,438	45,54,746	24,10,977	69,65,723
40,48,290	22,79,354	8,38,460	31,17,814	16,41,369	4,80,893	21,22,262	1,68,75,010	86,04,464	2,54,79,474
9,28,639	4,37,781	2,34,872	6,72,653	5,45,419	2,59,516	8,04,935	35,26,876	19,80,657	55,07,533
27,346	14,531	5,763	20,294	13,871	5,372	19,243	1,34,657	63,988	1,98,645
61,99,097	34,47,329	14,23,597	48,70,926	27,32,946	9,58,932	36,91,878	2,50,91,289	1,30,60,086	3,81,51,375
3,94,952	2,02,140	1,55,633	3,57,773	1,76,709	1,26,104	3,02,813	11,55,996	9,21,609	20,77,605
9,45,167	4,98,935	3,45,750	8,44,685	3,95,074	2,51,562	6,46,636	28,82,269	21,42,458	50,24,727
5,59,336	2,85,157	2,22,071	5,07,228	3,45,531	2,44,901	5,90,432	17,06,510	13,41,425	30,47,935
1,04,215	58,757	38,205	96,962	47,437	27,374	74,811	3,23,617	2,09,329	5,32,946
20,03,670	10,44,989	7,61,659	18,06,648	9,64,751	6,49,941	16,14,692	60,68,392	46,14,821	1,06,83,213
15,89,774	9,17,803	5,00,135	14,17,938	7,08,996	3,39,255	10,48,251	57,10,742	33,32,586	90,43,328
49,93,457	27,78,289	11,84,210	39,62,499	20,36,443	7,32,455	27,68,898	1,97,57,279	1,07,46,922	3,05,04,201
14,87,975	7,22,938	4,56,943	11,79,881	8,90,950	5,04,417	13,95,367	52,33,386	33,22,082	85,55,468
1,31,561	73,288	43,968	1,17,256	61,308	32,746	94,054	4,58,274	2,73,317	7,31,591
82,02,767	44,92,318	21,85,256	66,77,574	36,97,697	16,08,873	53,06,570	3,11,59,681	1,76,74,907	4,88,34,588

TABLE 60
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I TO V UNDER DIFFERENT MANagements
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>Management</i>	<i>Boys</i>						<i>Girls</i>						<i>Boys and girls</i>					
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Government	32.73	21.17	17.61	16.07	12.42	100.00	35.26	22.03	17.52	15.00	10.18	100.00	33.66	21.49	17.58	15.68	11.59	100.00
Local body	37.87	20.75	17.01	14.06	10.31	100.00	45.93	21.04	15.19	11.02	6.82	100.00	40.71	20.85	16.37	12.99	9.08	100.00
Private aided	31.70	20.17	17.29	13.81	17.02	100.00	32.53	20.99	17.55	13.75	15.18	100.00	32.02	20.49	17.39	13.79	16.31	100.00
Private unaided	33.31	19.46	17.86	15.99	13.38	100.00	33.27	20.47	18.19	16.09	11.98	100.00	33.30	19.84	17.98	16.03	12.86	100.00
All managements	35.83	20.71	17.18	14.42	11.87	100.00	41.21	21.21	16.12	12.36	9.10	100.00	37.77	20.89	16.80	13.67	10.87	100.00

TABLE 61

PUPILS FROM SCHOOL-LESS HABITATIONS ACCORDING TO THE WALKING DISTANCE TO PRIMARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of pupils attending school at a distance				More than 2 miles
		Up to 0.5 mile	From			
			0.6 to 1.0 mile	1.1 to 1.5 miles	1.6 to 2.0 miles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85,942	39,382	12,365	11,174	7,130
2.	Assam	1,04,667	55,576	12,365	3,586	2,713
3.	Bihar	5,29,004	1,96,292	50,832	29,390	14,018
4.	Gujarat	29,773	17,602	4,176	2,695	1,127
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	33,731	10,358	3,011	3,055	2,493
6.	Kerala	1,40,757	1,41,183	41,176	24,906	17,772
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1,47,893	1,35,863	46,834	42,375	20,899
8.	Madras	4,07,369	1,38,592	28,731	11,931	5,838
9.	Maharashtra	1,83,178	94,367	22,436	15,132	6,047
10.	Mysore	88,225	52,330	16,952	8,893	4,115
11.	Orissa	90,390	17,267	10,225	2,71,260	3,981
12.	Punjab	1,72,150	74,523	22,133	12,565	6,136
13.	Rajasthan	81,497	53,854	17,551	23,454	10,261
14.	Uttar Pradesh	19,68,682	8,71,092	1,94,692	59,106	15,976
15.	West Bengal	5,79,891	1,96,546	32,360	11,130	14,159
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,207	1,344	289	114	164
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	13,035	4,202	1,489	633	341
19.	Himachal Pradesh	26,261	23,969	11,165	10,347	6,462
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	15,682	1,274	228	115	81
22.	Pondicherry	5,031	802	327	130	71
23.	Tripura	23,103	7,493	2,023	302	122
All-India		47,27,468	21,33,911	5,31,360	5,42,293	1,39,906

TABLE 62

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS FROM SCHOOL-LESS HABITATIONS ACCORDING TO THE WALKING DISTANCE TO PRIMARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of pupils attending school at a distance				More than 2 miles
		Up to 0.5 mile	From			
1	2	3	0.6 to 1.0 mile	1.1 to 1.5 miles	1.6 to 2.0 miles	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.91	1.33	0.42	0.38	0.24
2.	Assam	8.60	4.57	1.02	0.29	0.22
3.	Bihar	17.21	6.39	1.65	0.96	0.46
4.	Gujarat	1.80	1.06	0.25	0.16	0.07
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.61	5.41	1.57	1.59	1.30
6.	Kerala	6.67	6.69	1.95	1.18	0.84
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6.72	6.17	2.13	1.92	0.95
8.	Madras	13.42	4.56	0.95	0.39	0.19
9.	Maharashtra	5.52	2.84	0.68	0.46	0.18
10.	Mysore	4.03	2.39	0.77	0.41	0.19
11.	Orissa	5.60	1.07	0.63	16.80	0.25
12.	Punjab	9.26	4.00	1.19	0.67	0.33
13.	Rajasthan	6.40	4.23	1.38	1.84	0.81
14.	Uttar Pradesh	27.87	12.33	2.76	0.84	0.23
15.	West Bengal	19.93	6.75	1.11	0.38	0.49
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25.44	28.33	6.09	2.40	3.46
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	19.80	6.38	2.26	0.96	0.52
19.	Himachal Pradesh	20.39	18.61	8.67	8.03	5.02
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	12.53	1.02	0.18	0.09	0.06
22.	Pondicherry	15.52	2.47	1.00	0.40	0.22
23.	Tripura	22.67	7.35	1.98	0.29	0.12
All-India		12.73	5.75	1.43	1.46	0.38

TABLE 63

ALL-INDIA TABLE SHOWING HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT MIDDLE SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS
(IN DIFFERENT POPULATION SLABS)

Habitations	Item of information	Population slabs					Grand total
		Above 5000	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
with middle sections in them	1. Number of habitations	1,798	13,564	22,733	18,418	12,911	69,424
	2. Their population	1,22,29,473	3,92,04,798	3,19,51,652	1,37,48,145	38,12,054	10,09,46,122
	3. Percentage*	90.70	67.66	37.16	13.70	2.75	25.45
with middle sections in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 0.1 to 1.0 mile	1. Number of habitations	84	2,436	12,194	35,716	1,81,585	2,32,015
	2. Their population	5,28,228	63,74,176	1,60,69,175	2,44,20,348	3,50,96,135	8,24,88,062
	3. Percentage*	3.92	11.00	18.69	24.33	25.29	20.80
with middle sections in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 1.1 to 2.0 miles	1. Number of habitations	61	2,261	12,940	39,186	1,89,251	2,43,699
	2. Their population	3,79,713	59,81,631	1,70,07,446	2,69,32,179	3,69,06,361	8,72,07,330
	3. Percentage*	2.82	10.32	19.78	26.83	26.59	21.99
with middle sections in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 2.1 to 3.0 miles	1. Number of habitations	26	1,262	7,902	24,311	1,34,255	1,67,756
	2. Their population	1,50,760	32,36,497	1,03,12,575	1,67,32,384	2,51,41,857	5,55,74,073
	3. Percentage*	1.12	5.59	11.99	16.67	18.11	14.01
with middle sections in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 3.1 to 4.0 miles	1. Number of habitations	15	505	3,545	11,356	75,106	90,527
	2. Their population	97,429	12,71,568	45,83,595	77,58,401	1,32,38,795	2,69,49,788
	3. Percentage*	0.72	2.19	5.33	7.73	9.54	6.80
with middle sections in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 4.1 to 5.0 miles	1. Number of habitations	5	258	1,690	5,843	43,722	51,518
	2. Their population	29,554	6,45,498	22,58,098	38,50,932	73,99,766	1,41,83,848
	3. Percentage*	0.22	1.11	2.63	3.84	5.33	3.58
with middle sections in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of more than 5 miles	1. Number of habitations	11	452	2,983	10,171	1,13,695	1,27,312
	2. Their population	68,394	12,32,454	38,09,346	69,20,382	1,72,00,324	2,92,30,900
	3. Percentage*	0.51	2.13	4.43	6.90	12.39	7.37
Total number of habitations		2,000	20,738	63,987	1,45,001	7,50,525	9,82,251
Total population		1,34,83,551	5,79,46,622	8,59,91,887	10,03,62,771	13,87,95,292	39,65,80,123
Percentage*		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Population in a cell as percentage of the total population in the slab.

TABLE 64

HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT MIDDLE SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Item of Information	Middle section in the habitation	Middle section at a distance						Total
				Up to 1.0 mile	1.1 to 2.0 miles	2.1 to 3.0 miles	3.1 to 4.0 miles	4.1 to 5.0 miles	More than 5 miles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. No. of habitations	3,287	6,654	10,752	10,491	6,224	4,387	12,071	53,866
		2. Their population	83,15,270	35,29,664	60,87,929	54,93,011	30,67,406	19,96,735	38,92,077	3,23,82,092
		3. Percentage*	25.68	10.90	18.80	16.96	9.47	6.17	12.02	100.00
2.	Assam	1. No. of habitations	2,271	5,131	7,473	6,009	3,044	1,658	5,885	31,471
		2. Their population	17,30,520	21,86,325	31,35,992	23,80,928	10,75,319	4,94,674	10,51,397	1,20,55,155
		3. Percentage*	14.36	18.14	26.01	19.75	8.92	4.10	8.72	100.00
3.	Bihar	1. No. of habitations	5,997	39,778	32,315	18,400	8,301	4,248	7,437	1,16,476
		2. Their population	81,12,498	1,66,83,353	1,21,97,897	58,38,660	21,68,668	9,44,681	12,72,114	4,72,17,871
		3. Percentage*	17.18	35.33	25.83	12.37	4.59	2.00	2.69	100.00
4.	Gujarat	1. No. of habitations	7,535	5,692	5,053	2,127	976	555	2,335	24,273
		2. Their population	1,07,93,158	20,05,035	20,16,190	9,13,684	3,99,772	2,30,350	7,61,617	1,71,19,806
		3. Percentage*	63.08	11.71	11.78	5.33	2.32	1.34	4.44	100.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. No. of habitations	1,012	2,975	2,824	1,889	1,184	695	1,860	12,439
		2. Their population	8,05,264	8,00,856	7,03,549	4,15,387	1,97,813	1,33,409	2,94,802	33,51,080
		3. Percentage*	24.03	23.90	20.99	12.40	5.90	3.98	8.80	100.00
6.	Kerala	1. No. of habitations	3,315	3,117	2,228	752	247	117	348	10,124
		2. Their population	79,86,782	36,56,318	25,99,386	7,66,920	2,37,795	1,07,185	2,81,295	1,56,35,681
		3. Percentage*	51.08	23.39	16.63	4.90	1.52	0.68	1.79	100.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1. No. of habitations	4,051	11,859	16,906	15,723	10,935	7,971	23,938	91,383
		2. Their population	54,51,759	37,23,029	57,55,359	51,05,152	31,88,670	21,41,260	52,73,983	3,06,39,212
		3. Percentage*	17.79	12.15	18.78	16.66	10.41	6.99	17.21	100.00

8. Madras	1. No. of habitations	5,679	18,469	15,701	7,204	2,608	952	1,398	52,011
	2. Their population	81,23,524	76,21,974	62,07,236	25,84,160	7,79,602	2,79,231	3,17,404	2,59,13,131
	3. Percentage*	31.35	29.41	23.95	9.97	3.01	1.08	1.22	100.00
9. Maharashtra	1. No. of habitations	11,626	19,188	15,455	7,788	3,324	1,689	6,125	65,195
	2. Their population	1,58,54,353	49,26,061	52,30,879	27,25,150	10,25,494	5,19,458	12,21,601	3,15,02,996
	3. Percentage*	50.33	15.64	16.60	8.65	3.25	1.65	3.88	100.00
10. Mysore	1. No. of habitations	7,509	8,128	11,591	7,428	3,055	979	1,415	40,105
	2. Their population	1,00,60,843	28,20,620	38,86,708	24,89,486	11,34,218	3,54,701	4,04,955	2,11,51,531
	3. Percentage*	47.57	13.34	18.38	11.77	5.36	1.68	1.91	100.00
11. Orissa	1. No. of habitations	3,057	16,517	14,256	8,577	4,647	3,469	17,846	68,369
	2. Their population	27,84,656	48,31,371	39,58,443	22,74,996	11,63,078	6,77,022	28,05,300	1,84,94,866
	3. Percentage*	15.06	26.12	21.40	12.30	6.29	3.66	15.17	100.00
12. Punjab	1. No. of habitations	2,337	5,061	8,159	6,473	3,271	1,340	2,002	28,643
	2. Their population	52,96,106	26,94,235	46,81,448	31,53,400	13,71,599	5,85,493	6,17,571	1,83,99,852
	3. Percentage*	28.78	14.64	25.44	17.14	7.45	3.18	3.36	100.00
13. Rajasthan	1. No. of habitations	1,683	4,704	8,982	8,501	6,951	4,473	15,239	50,533
	2. Their population	36,89,455	13,02,206	28,77,010	28,07,998	23,31,411	13,65,090	49,80,357	1,93,53,527
	3. Percentage*	19.06	6.73	14.87	14.51	12.05	7.05	25.73	100.00
14. Uttar Pradesh	1. No. of habitations	5,454	59,016	66,360	49,559	26,995	13,647	19,138	2,40,169
	2. Their population	70,39,637	1,56,40,498	1,84,92,462	1,33,86,144	66,21,537	32,60,834	43,67,856	6,88,08,968
	3. Percentage*	10.23	22.73	26.88	19.45	9.62	4.74	6.35	100.00
15. West Bengal	1. No. of habitations	3,327	20,509	20,664	11,766	5,188	2,697	3,552	67,703
	2. Their population	41,16,264	89,03,303	85,53,416	46,39,625	18,49,003	8,65,414	11,53,519	3,00,80,544
	3. Percentage*	13.68	29.60	28.44	15.42	6.15	2.88	3.83	100.00
16. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1. No. of habitations	18	118	55	75	49	23	119	457
	2. Their population	6,482	17,716	9,034	8,280	5,053	2,388	12,718	61,671
	3. Percentage*	10.51	28.73	14.65	13.43	8.19	3.87	20.62	100.00

Continued from pre-page

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		1. No. of habitations	183	746	439	211	113	38	109	1,839
17.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2. Their population	1,25,188	2,40,269	1,28,460	55,499	22,683	8,375	20,822	6,01,296
		3. Percentage*	20.82	39.96	21.36	9.23	3.77	1.39	3.46	100.00
		1. No. of habitations	406	2,571	3,016	3,547	2,553	1,743	4,185	18,021
18.	Himachal Pradesh	2. Their population	1,05,818	2,39,036	2,64,793	2,69,947	1,72,865	1,13,931	2,60,431	14,26,821
		3. Percentage*	7.42	16.75	18.56	18.92	12.12	7.99	18.25	100.00
		1. No. of habitations	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
19.	L. M. & A. Islands	2. Their population	27,420	—	—	—	—	—	69	27,489
		3. Percentage*	99.75	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	100.00
		1. No. of habitations	452	793	396	256	143	281	485	2,806
20.	Manipur	2. Their population	2,69,148	2,92,070	1,03,880	59,256	24,465	37,535	71,460	8,57,814
		3. Percentage*	31.38	34.06	12.11	6.91	2.85	4.38	8.33	100.00
		1. No. of habitations	57	268	167	69	16	3	1	581
21.	Pondicherry	2. Their population	1,00,922	1,29,805	53,327	23,481	5,522	512	560	3,14,129
		3. Percentage*	32.13	41.32	16.98	7.47	1.76	0.16	0.18	100.00
		1. No. of habitations	159	721	907	911	703	553	1,823	5,777
22.	Tripura	2. Their population	1,51,055	2,44,318	2,63,932	1,82,909	1,07,815	65,570	1,68,992	11,84,591
		3. Percentage*	12.75	20.62	22.28	15.44	9.10	5.54	14.27	100.00
		1. No. of habitations	69,424	2,32,015	2,43,699	1,67,756	90,527	51,518	1,27,312	9,82,251
	All-India	2. Their population	10,09,46,122	8,24,88,062	8,72,07,330	5,55,74,073	2,69,49,788	1,41,83,848	2,92,30,900	39,65,80,123
		3. Percentage*	25.45	20.80	21.99	14.01	6.80	3.58	7.37	100.00

* Population in a cell as percentage of its row total.

TABLE 65

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS IN EVERY STATE AND UNION TERRITORY
SERVED BY MIDDLE SECTIONS WITHIN THEIR OWN HABITATIONS OR UP TO A
WALKING DISTANCE OF THREE MILES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of population served by middle sections	
		in the habitations	in the habitations or within 3 miles walking distance
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.68	72.34
2.	Assam	14.36	78.26
3.	Bihar	17.18	90.71
4.	Gujarat	63.08	91.90
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.03	81.32
6.	Kerala	51.08	96.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	17.79	65.38
8.	Madras	31.35	94.68
9.	Maharashtra	50.33	91.22
10.	Mysore	47.57	91.06
11.	Orissa	15.06	74.88
12.	Punjab	27.78	86.00
13.	Rajasthan	19.06	55.17
14.	Uttar Pradesh	10.23	79.29
15.	West Bengal	13.68	87.14
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.51	67.32
17.	Goa, Daman & Diu	20.82	91.37
18.	Himachal Pradesh	7.42	61.65
19.	L. M. & A. Islands	99.75	99.75
20.	Manipur	31.38	84.46
21.	Pondicherry	32.13	97.90
22.	Tripura	12.75	71.09
	All-India	25.45	82.25

TABLE

HABITATIONS (WITH PERCENTAGES) WITH AND WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL
(ACCORDING TO THE FIRST ALL-

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Existing					
		Schools in		Schools near		Total served	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,116	2.20	20,378	40.18	21,494	42.38
2.	Assam	1,309	5.13	14,353	56.19	15,662	61.32
3.	Bihar	3,294	3.00	73,343	66.78	76,637	69.78
4.	Bombay	5,484	7.20	25,981	34.12	31,465	41.32
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	262	2.42	2,135	19.70	2,397	22.12
6.	Kerala	1,941	18.21	7,302	68.50	9,243	86.71
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1,388	1.69	24,010	29.22	25,398	30.91
8.	Madras	1,782	3.43	35,589	68.60	37,371	72.03
9.	Mysore	3,526	8.74	25,013	62.01	28,539	70.75
10.	Orissa	778	1.51	20,220	39.30	20,998	40.81
11.	Punjab	1,303	4.67	17,335	62.19	18,638	66.86
12.	Rajasthan	714	1.52	13,616	29.08	14,330	30.60
13.	Uttar Pradesh	3,008	1.28	1,09,753	46.59	1,12,761	47.87
14.	Delhi	59	20.41	184	63.67	243	84.08
15.	Himachal Pradesh	152	1.19	5,439	42.58	5,591	43.77
16.	Manipur	75	3.99	571	29.63	646	33.52
17.	Tripura	76	1.46	1,320	25.44	1,396	26.90
Total		26,267	3.13	3,96,542	47.21	4,22,809	50.4

FACILITY AT THE MIDDLE SCHOOL STAGE AS ON 31 MARCH, 1957 AND AFTER PLANNING
(INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY)

<i>position</i>		<i>After planning position</i>							
<i>Without schools</i>		<i>Schools in</i>		<i>Schools near</i>		<i>Total served</i>		<i>Without schools</i>	
<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
29,229	57.62	3,161	6.23	39,034	76.96	42,195	83.19	8,528	16.81
9,880	38.68	1,721	6.74	17,933	70.21	19,654	76.95	15,888	23.05
33,199	30.23	4,385	3.99	1,03,926	94.62	1,08,311	98.61	1,525	1.39
44,686	58.68	10,250	13.46	49,406	64.88	59,656	78.34	16,495	21.66
8,441	77.88	530	4.89	4,380	40.41	4,910	45.30	5,928	54.70
1,417	13.29	2,172	20.38	8,228	77.19	10,400	97.57	260	2.44
56,780	69.09	3,868	4.71	56,899	69.24	60,767	73.95	21,411	26.05
14,510	27.97	2,372	4.57	45,777	88.23	48,149	92.80	3,732	7.19
11,798	29.25	4,704	11.66	34,119	84.58	38,883	90.24	1,514	3.75
30,450	59.19	1,811	3.52	39,571	76.91	41,382	80.43	10,066	19.57
9,238	33.14	2,166	7.77	25,322	90.84	27,488	98.61	388	1.39
32,500	69.40	3,110	6.64	41,296	88.18	44,406	94.82	2,424	5.18
1,22,794	52.13	6,943	2.95	2,18,212	92.64	2,25,155	95.59	10,400	4.42
46	15.92	80	27.68	209	72.32	289	100.00	—	—
7,182	56.23	418	3.27	11,271	88.24	11,689	91.51	1,084	8.49
1,281	66.48	100	5.19	768	39.85	868	45.04	1,059	54.96
3,793	73.10	201	3.87	3,755	72.36	3,956	76.23	1,233	23.76
4,17,224	49.66	47,992	5.71	7,00,106	83.34	7,48,098	89.05	91,935	10.94

TABLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF MIDDLE SECTIONS (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Classes constituting middle stage	Number of middle sections	Enrolment at			
				Class V		Class VI	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	VI to VIII	4,848	—	—	2,00,075	74,829
2.	Assam	IV to VI	2,930	—	—	74,267	34,122
3.	Bihar	VI to VII	7,262	—	—	2,16,463	39,202
4.	Gujarat	V to VII	9,946	2,05,800	98,179	1,55,114	72,280
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	VI to VIII	1,451	—	—	22,564	6,098
6.	Kerala	V to VII	4,783	2,21,231	1,80,836	1,81,375	1,43,856
7.	Madhya Pradesh	VI to VIII	5,486	—	—	1,75,738	43,138
8.	Madras	VI to VIII	8,259	—	—	2,91,161	1,47,161
9.	Maharashtra	V to VII) VI to VIII) V to VIII)	15,813	3,84,762	1,88,177	3,51,802	1,53,216
10.	Mysore	V to VII	9,964	1,92,292	99,466	1,55,061	73,448
11.	Orissa	VI to VII	3,582	—	—	86,237	21,950
12.	Punjab	VI to VIII	3,368	—	—	1,71,961	61,130
13.	Rajasthan	VI to VIII	2,511	—	—	1,22,954	20,851
14.	Uttar Pradesh	VI to VIII	9,096	—	—	4,76,541	95,038
15.	West Bengal	VI to VIII	5,228	—	—	2,10,340	98,004
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	V to VII	18	214	75	157	67
17.	Delhi	VI to VIII	825	—	—	38,134	27,881
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	V to VII	273	5,866	3,311	4,564	2,726
19.	Himachal Pradesh	VI to VIII	437	—	—	10,911	2,873
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	V to VII	14	342	120	227	71
21.	Manipur	III to VI	531	8,692	4,626	7,909	4,304
22.	Pondicherry	VI to VIII	106	—	—	3,063	1,568
23.	Tripura	VI to VIII	201	—	—	6,988	3,329
All-India			96,932	10,19,199	5,74,790	29,63,606	11,27,142

67

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>middle stage</i>						<i>Grand total</i>	<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Pupil—teacher ratio</i>
<i>Class VII</i>		<i>Class VIII</i>		<i>Total</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,50,153	53,261	1,30,500	40,981	4,80,728	1,69,071	6,49,799	28,981	22
63,898	28,999	56,124	24,674	1,94,289	87,795	2,82,084	13,510	21
1,67,165	27,201	6,472**	682**	3,90,100	67,085	4,57,185	20,268	23
1,28,868	58,858	*	*	4,89,782	2,29,317	7,19,099	26,973	27
19,184	5,042	16,339	4,958	58,087	16,098	74,185	4,459	17
1,60,662	1,26,056	*	*	5,63,268	4,50,748	10,14,016	39,385	26
1,42,245	32,929	1,22,341	25,742	4,40,324	1,01,809	5,42,133	26,437	21
2,28,412	1,08,992	1,87,372	85,375	7,06,945	3,41,528	10,48,473	44,567	24
2,85,056	1,14,652	77,348	19,596	10,98,968	4,75,641	15,74,609	59,109	27
1,42,123	61,103	*	*	4,89,476	2,34,017	7,23,493	26,955	27
77,965	17,009	*	*	1,64,202	38,959	2,03,161	11,184	18
1,44,219	48,862	1,23,915	41,874	4,40,095	1,51,866	5,91,961	21,439	28
94,708	15,286	77,022	12,219	2,94,684	48,356	3,43,040	15,321	22
4,01,131	75,041	3,78,522	63,795	12,56,194	2,33,874	14,90,068	52,620	28
1,79,937	80,473	1,57,111	64,314	5,47,388	2,42,791	7,90,179	28,719	28
122	38	*	*	493	180	673	43	16
33,793	24,716	31,539	22,104	1,03,466	74,701	1,78,167	8,446	21
3,650	2,290	*	*	14,080	8,327	22,407	1,038	22
9,031	2,079	7,706	1,680	27,648	6,632	34,280	2,218	15
179	56	*	*	748	247	995	74	13
7,144	3,598	5,974	2,812	29,719	15,340	45,059	2,192	21
2,509	1,205	2,098	890	7,670	3,663	11,333	523	22
5,601	2,730	4,652	2,100	17,241	8,159	25,400	1,478	17
24,47,755	8,90,476	13,85,035	4,13,796	78,15,595	30,06,204	1,08,21,799	4,35,939	25

* Included in secondary stage.

** Enrolment in senior basic schools only

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF MIDDLE SECTIONS IN RURAL AREA

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Classes constituting middle stage	Number of middle sections	Enrolment at			
				Class V		Class VI	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	VI to VIII	3,638	—	—	1,20,743	34,485
2.	Assam	IV to VI	2,561	—	—	60,639	25,082
3.	Bihar	VI to VII	6,281	—	—	1,77,033	23,201
4.	Gujarat	V to VII	8,313	1,30,397	47,900	92,571	31,696
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	VI to VIII	1,173	—	—	15,332	2,030
6.	Kerala	V to VII	4,071	1,80,470	1,45,668	1,44,791	1,13,545
7.	Madhya Pradesh	VI to VIII	4,417	—	—	1,10,264	12,696
8.	Madras	VI to VIII	5,805	—	—	1,56,683	61,318
9.	Maharashtra	V to VII) VI to VIII) V to VIII)	12,480	2,29,421	83,257	2,13,000	60,845
10.	Mysore	V to VII	8,071	1,28,125	52,920	97,609	34,697
11.	Orissa	VI to VII	3,275	—	—	73,439	15,935
12.	Punjab	VI to VIII	2,547	—	—	1,09,947	25,765
13.	Rajasthan	VI to VIII	1,757	—	—	76,139	4,245
14.	Uttar Pradesh	VI to VIII	6,657	—	—	3,26,626	33,020
15.	West Bengal	VI to VIII	3,694	—	—	1,37,203	48,635
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	V to VII	18	214	75	157	67
17.	Delhi	VI to VIII	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	V to VII	205	3,837	2,032	2,754	1,644
19.	Himachal Pradesh	VI to VIII	414	—	—	9,591	2,059
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	V to VII	14	342	120	227	71
21.	Manipur	III to VI	482	7,572	3,832	6,719	3,529
22.	Pondicherry	VI to VIII	68	—	—	1,852	726
23.	Tripura	VI to VIII	162	—	—	4,677	1,644
All-India			76,103	6,80,378	3,35,804	19,37,996	5,36,943

N.B. See legend on Table 67.

THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Stage	Class VII		Class VIII		Total		Grand total	Number of teachers	Pupil-teacher ratio
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1,575	21,854	71,051	14,835	2,78,369	71,174	3,49,543	17,029	21	
1,907	20,456	43,882	17,310	1,55,428	62,848	2,18,276	11,164	20	
1,145	14,541	5,811**	577**	3,14,989	38,319	3,53,308	16,207	22	
1,315	23,957	*	*	2,95,283	1,03,553	3,98,836	16,576	24	
1,152	1,428	9,671	1,024	37,155	4,482	41,637	2,913	14	
1,893	98,533	*	*	4,52,854	3,57,746	8,10,600	31,715	26	
1,232	9,278	72,146	6,057	2,69,642	28,031	2,97,673	16,950	18	
1,16,236	41,040	90,090	29,222	3,63,009	1,31,580	4,94,589	23,693	21	
1,3,401	39,419	45,053	6,358	6,50,875	1,89,879	8,40,754	34,404	24	
1,820	25,905	*	*	3,10,554	1,13,522	4,24,076	16,826	25	
1,622	11,331	*	*	1,39,061	27,270	1,66,331	9,689	17	
1,1,882	19,339	74,185	14,772	2,75,514	59,876	3,35,390	13,745	24	
1,373	2,618	43,837	1,738	1,77,349	8,605	1,85,954	8,928	21	
1,1,315	23,740	2,54,603	17,706	8,54,544	74,466	9,29,010	33,815	27	
1,1,191	34,556	92,898	25,190	3,40,292	1,08,381	4,48,673	17,160	26	
122	38	*	*	493	180	673	43	16	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,1,047	1,203	*	*	8,638	4,879	13,517	684	20	
1,1,758	1,342	6,416	1,048	23,765	4,449	28,214	1,967	14	
179	56	*	*	748	247	995	74	13	
1,1,085	2,897	4,835	2,038	25,211	12,296	37,507	1,962	19	
1,1,379	500	1,044	293	4,275	1,519	5,794	291	20	
1,1,525	1,141	2,584	760	10,786	3,545	14,331	981	15	
1,1,354	3,95,172	8,18,106	1,38,928	49,88,834	14,06,847	63,95,681	2,76,816	23	

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF MIDDLE SECTIONS IN URBAN AREAS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Classes constituting middle stage	Number of middle sections	Class V		Class VI	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	VI — VIII	1,210	—	—	79,332	40,396
2.	Assam	IV — VI	369	—	—	13,628	9,040
3.	Bihar	VI — VII	981	—	—	39,430	16,000
4.	Gujarat	V — VII	1,633	75,403	50,279	62,543	40,568
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	VI — VIII	278	—	—	7,232	4,060
6.	Kerala	V — VII	712	40,761	35,168	36,584	30,311
7.	Madhya Pradesh	VI — VIII	1,069	—	—	65,474	30,440
8.	Madras	VI — VIII	2,454	—	—	1,34,478	85,840
9.	Maharashtra	V — VII) VI — VIII) V — VIII)	3,333	1,55,341	1,04,920	1,38,802	92,371
10.	Mysore	V — VII	1,893	64,167	46,546	57,452	38,751
11.	Orissa	VI — VII	307	—	—	12,798	6,011
12.	Punjab	VI — VIII	821	—	—	62,014	35,365
13.	Rajasthan	VI — VIII	754	—	—	46,815	16,602
14.	Uttar Pradesh	VI — VIII	2,439	—	—	1,49,915	62,018
15.	West Bengal	VI — VIII	1,534	—	—	73,137	49,368
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	VI — VIII	825	—	—	38,134	27,881
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	V — VII	68	2,029	1,279	1,810	1,082
19.	Himachal Pradesh	VI — VIII	23	—	—	1,320	814
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	III — VI	49	1,120	794	1,190	775
22.	Pondicherry	VI — VIII	38	—	—	1,211	842
23.	Tripura	VI — VIII	39	—	—	2,311	1,685
All-India			20,829	3,38,821	2,38,986	10,25,610	5,90,199

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>middle stage</i>								
<i>Class VII</i>		<i>Class VIII</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Grand total</i>	<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>
<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
63,578	31,407	59,449	26,146	2,02,359	97,897	3,00,256	11,952	25
12,991	8,543	12,242	7,364	38,861	24,947	63,808	2,346	27
34,020	12,660	661**	105**	75,111	28,766	1,03,877	4,061	26
56,553	34,901	*	*	1,94,499	1,25,764	3,20,263	10,397	30
7,032	3,614	6,668	3,934	20,932	11,616	32,548	1,546	21
33,069	27,523	*	*	1,10,414	93,002	2,03,416	7,670	27
55,013	23,651	50,195	19,685	1,70,682	73,778	2,44,460	9,487	26
1,12,176	67,952	97,282	56,153	3,43,936	2,09,948	5,53,884	20,874	27
1,21,655	75,233	32,295	13,238	4,48,093	2,85,762	7,33,855	24,705	30
57,303	35,198	*	*	1,78,922	1,20,495	2,99,417	10,129	30
12,343	5,678	*	*	25,141	11,689	36,830	1,495	25
52,837	29,523	49,730	27,102	1,64,581	91,990	2,56,571	7,694	33
37,335	12,668	33,185	10,481	1,17,335	39,751	1,57,086	6,393	25
1,27,816	51,301	1,23,919	46,089	4,01,650	1,59,408	5,61,058	18,805	30
69,746	45,917	64,213	39,124	2,07,096	1,34,410	3,41,506	11,559	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33,793	24,716	31,539	22,104	1,03,466	74,701	1,78,167	8,446	21
1,603	1,087	*	*	5,442	3,448	8,890	354	25
1,273	737	1,290	632	3,883	2,183	6,066	251	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,059	701	1,139	774	4,508	3,044	7,552	230	33
1,130	705	1,054	597	3,395	2,144	5,539	232	24
2,076	1,589	2,068	1,340	6,455	4,614	11,069	497	22
8,95,401	4,95,304	5,66,929	2,74,868	28,26,761	15,99,357	44,26,118	1,59,123	28

N.B. See legend on Table 67

TABLE 70

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR BEING M' SCHOOLS OR PART OF 'PM' 'MS' AND 'PMS' SCHOOLS

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total number of middle sections</i>	<i>'M' schools as percentage of the middle sections in the area</i>	<i>'M' sections of 'PM' schools as percentage of middle sections in the area</i>	<i>'M' sections of 'MS' schools as percentage of middle sections in the area</i>	<i>'M' sections of 'PMS' schools as percentage of middle sections in the area</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural areas	76,103	17.35	68.61	9.40	4.64
Urban areas	20,829	10.43	46.42	28.44	14.72
All areas	96,932	15.87	63.84	13.49	6.80

TABLE 71

MIDDLE SECTIONS AND TEACHERS AT MIDDLE STAGE PER MILLION POPULATION
IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Category</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of middle sections per million population</i>	<i>Number of teachers per million population</i>
1	2	3	4
States and Union Territories where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	139	389
	Orissa	183	571
States and Union Territories where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	122	732
	Assam	214	985
	Gujarat	421	1,142
	Jammu & Kashmir	380	1,168
	Kerala	250	2,058
	Madhya Pradesh	150	722
	Madras	225	1,216
	Mysore	377	1,018
	Punjab	142	907
	Rajasthan	108	659
	Uttar Pradesh	110	639
	West Bengal	131	719
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	277	661
	Delhi	242	2,478
	Goa, Daman & Diu	414	1,575
	Himachal Pradesh	288	1,461
L. M. & A. Islands	538	2,846	
Pondicherry	259	1,279	
Tripura	152	1,115	
States and Union Territories where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	352	1,316
	Manipur	564	2,329
	All-India	196	882

* In some areas middle stage comprises three classes and in other areas it comprises four classes.

TABLE 72

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS AND TEACHERS AT MIDDLE STAGE IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Category	State/Union Territory	Average number of pupils in a middle section			Average number of teachers in a middle section		
		Rural	Urban	All areas	Rural	Urban	All areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States and Union Territories where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	56	106	63	3	4	3
	Orissa	51	120	57	3	5	3
	Sub-total	54	109	61	3	4	3
States and Union Territories where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	96	248	134	5	10	6
	Assam	85	173	96	4	6	5
	Gujarat	48	196	72	2	6	3
	Jammu & Kashmir	35	117	51	2	6	3
	Kerala	199	286	212	8	11	8
	Madhya Pradesh	67	229	99	4	9	5
	Madras	85	226	127	4	9	5
	Mysore	52	158	73	2	5	3
	Punjab	132	313	176	5	9	6
	Rajasthan	106	208	137	5	8	6
	Uttar Pradesh	140	230	164	5	8	6
	West Bengal	121	223	151	5	8	5
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37	—	37	2	—	2
	Delhi	—	216	216	—	10	10
	Goa, Daman & Diu	66	131	82	3	5	4
	Himachal Pradesh	68	264	78	5	11	5
L. M. & A. Islands	71	—	71	5	—	5	
Pondicherry	85	146	107	4	6	5	
Tripura	88	284	126	6	13	7	
Sub-total		93	219	122	4	6	5

States and Union Territories where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	67	220	100	3	7	4
	Manipur	78	154	85	4	5	4
Sub-total		68	219	99	3	7	4
All-India		84	212	112	4(3.6)	8(7.6)	4(4.5)

* In some areas middle stage comprises three classes and in others it comprises four classes.

TABLE
MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS

<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Number of middle</i>										
	<i>Up to 10</i>	<i>11-20</i>	<i>21-30</i>	<i>31-40</i>	<i>41-50</i>	<i>51-60</i>	<i>61-70</i>	<i>71-80</i>	<i>81-100</i>	<i>101-120</i>	<i>121-140</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zero	614	204	28	6	5	6	3	—	2	3	1
One	3,547	5,039	3,716	1,955	855	297	109	43	35	14	15
Two	457	1,660	2,785	3,053	2,642	1,956	1,118	650	521	210	96
Three	89	564	1,329	1,912	2,319	2,457	2,182	1,865	2,480	1,354	625
Four	30	160	411	610	928	1,287	1,490	1,518	2,707	2,076	1,308
Five	6	49	115	198	303	406	542	561	1,348	1,452	1,327
Six	1	10	34	52	97	115	166	217	524	679	851
Seven	1	1	6	17	33	52	72	70	188	297	369
Eight	1	1	5	6	9	18	29	25	89	130	210
Nine	—	3	1	7	3	6	12	6	40	56	78
Ten	—	—	—	1	2	5	4	10	12	21	38
More than ten	—	1	—	5	5	6	7	12	19	28	27
Total	4,746	7,692	8,430	7,822	7,201	6,611	5,734	4,977	7,965	6,320	4,945
Percentage	4.90	7.94	8.70	8.07	7.43	6.82	5.92	5.13	8.22	6.52	5.10
Cumulative total	4,746	12,438	20,868	28,690	35,891	42,502	48,236	53,213	61,178	67,498	72,443
Cumulative percentage	4.90	12.83	21.53	29.60	37.03	43.85	49.77	54.90	63.12	69.64	74.74

73

AND TEACHERS (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>sections with enrolment</i>									<i>Total</i>	<i>Per-centage</i>	<i>Cumu-lative total</i>	<i>Cumulative percentage</i>
141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	876	0.90	876	0.90
8	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	15,640	16.14	16,516	17.04
42	24	15	31	8	2	2	—	2	15,274	15.76	31,790	32.80
241	140	70	65	27	25	12	3	2	17,761	18.32	49,551	51.12
775	375	182	126	58	26	20	16	11	14,114	14.56	63,665	65.68
952	617	393	303	139	64	32	18	30	8,855	9.14	72,520	74.82
805	726	529	625	263	113	62	16	35	5,920	6.11	78,440	80.92
447	501	501	776	395	182	88	31	46	4,073	4.20	82,513	85.12
290	356	364	717	497	252	97	56	62	3,214	3.32	85,727	88.44
148	204	238	483	413	290	171	91	81	2,331	2.40	88,058	90.85
77	103	137	336	341	258	220	134	137	1,836	1.90	89,894	92.74
53	98	162	442	670	767	806	740	3,190	7,038	7.26	96,932	100.00
3,838	3,147	2,593	3,907	2,812	1,980	1,510	1,105	3,597	96,932	100.00		
3.96	3.25	2.68	4.03	2.90	2.04	1.56	1.14	3.71	100.00			
76,281	79,428	82,021	85,928	88,740	90,720	92,230	93,335	96,932				
78.70	81.94	84.62	88.65	91.55	93.59	95.15	96.29	100.00				

TABLE
MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS

<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Number of middle</i>										
	<i>Up to 10</i>	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-100	101-120	121-140
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zero	606	197	27	6	4	6	2	—	1	1	—
One	3,412	4,787	3,476	1,739	769	269	94	31	19	5	12
Two	415	1,564	2,614	2,860	2,486	1,800	1,004	561	438	168	74
Three	75	517	1,214	1,768	2,113	2,220	1,959	1,665	2,098	1,086	474
Four	26	140	362	528	811	1,109	1,290	1,308	2,201	1,672	988
Five	5	43	94	171	245	344	434	445	1,004	1,095	961
Six	1	9	27	45	78	91	132	170	378	498	618
Seven	1	1	3	10	21	35	48	51	130	201	243
Eight	—	1	4	3	5	11	21	18	62	101	147
Nine	—	3	—	3	1	5	7	2	21	35	39
Ten	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	5	10	13
More than ten	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	8	6	4	8
Total	4,541	7,262	7,821	7,134	6,537	5,892	4,993	4,262	6,363	4,876	3,577
Percentage	5.97	9.54	10.28	9.37	8.59	7.74	6.56	5.60	8.36	6.41	4.70
Cumulative total	4,541	11,803	19,624	26,758	33,295	39,187	44,180	48,442	54,805	59,681	63,258
Cumulative percentage	5.97	15.51	25.79	35.16	43.75	51.49	58.05	63.65	72.01	78.42	83.12

74

AND TEACHERS IN RURAL AREAS

<i>sections with enrolment</i>									<i>Total</i>	<i>Per-centage</i>	<i>Cumu-lative total</i>	<i>Cumulative percentage</i>
141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	850	1.12	850	1.12
5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,619	19.21	15,469	20.33
26	14	8	28	4	2	—	—	1	14,067	18.48	29,536	38.81
162	93	45	34	14	14	10	2	—	15,563	20.45	45,099	59.26
558	244	126	66	39	20	13	12	10	11,523	15.14	56,622	74.40
689	427	237	187	68	30	21	7	13	6,520	8.57	63,142	82.97
585	522	344	376	128	39	34	5	14	4,094	5.38	67,236	88.35
310	333	316	478	200	65	35	17	6	2,504	3.29	69,740	91.64
197	237	223	411	269	120	38	18	19	1,905	2.50	71,645	94.14
99	121	148	275	220	123	62	30	22	1,216	1.60	72,861	95.74
45	66	87	184	165	116	83	44	37	862	1.13	73,723	96.87
20	38	69	174	296	350	331	273	798	2,380	3.13	76,103	100.00
2,696	2,096	1,603	2,213	1,403	879	627	408	920	76,103			
3.54	2.75	2.11	2.91	1.84	1.16	0.82	0.54	1.21				
65,954	68,050	69,653	71,866	73,269	74,148	74,775	75,183	76,103				
86.66	89.41	91.52	94.43	96.27	97.43	98.25	98.79	100.00				

T A B L E
MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPIL

Number of teachers	Number of middle sections										
	Upto 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-100	101-120	121-140
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zero	8	7	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—
One	135	252	240	216	86	28	15	12	16	9	—
Two	42	96	171	193	156	156	114	89	83	42	—
Three	14	47	115	144	206	237	223	200	382	268	151
Four	4	20	49	82	117	178	200	210	506	404	320
Five	1	6	21	27	58	62	108	116	344	357	366
Six	—	1	7	7	19	24	34	47	146	181	233
Seven	—	—	3	7	12	17	24	19	58	96	126
Eight	1	—	1	3	4	7	8	7	27	29	63
Nine	—	—	1	4	2	1	5	4	19	21	39
Ten	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	7	7	11	23
More than ten	—	1	—	4	2	6	6	4	13	24	19
Total	205	430	609	688	664	719	741	715	1,602	1,444	1,368
Percentage	0.98	2.06	2.92	3.30	3.19	3.45	3.56	3.43	7.69	6.93	6.57
Cumulative total	205	635	1,244	1,932	2,596	3,315	4,056	4,771	6,373	7,817	9,185
Cumulative percentage	0.98	3.05	5.97	9.28	12.46	15.92	19.47	22.91	30.60	37.53	44.10

TEACHERS IN URBAN AREAS

Enrolment								Total	Per-centage	Cumulative total	Cumulative percentage
101-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321.-360	361-400	Over 400				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	25
1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	26	0.12	26	0.12
1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1,021	4.90	1,047	5.03
10	7	3	4	—	2	—	1	1,207	5.79	2,254	10.82
47	25	31	13	11	2	1	2	2,198	10.55	4,452	21.37
131	56	60	19	6	7	4	1	2,591	12.44	7,043	33.81
190	156	116	71	34	11	11	17	2,335	11.22	9,378	45.02
204	185	249	135	74	28	11	21	1,826	8.77	11,204	53.79
168	185	298	195	117	53	14	40	1,569	7.53	12,773	61.32
119	141	306	228	132	59	38	43	1,309	6.28	14,082	67.61
83	90	208	193	167	109	61	59	1,115	5.35	15,197	72.96
37	50	152	176	142	137	90	100	974	4.68	16,171	77.64
60	93	268	374	417	475	467	2,392	4,658	22.36	20,829	100.00
1,051	990	1,694	1,409	1,101	883	697	2,677	20,829	100.00		
5.05	4.75	8.13	6.76	5.29	4.25	3.35	12.85	100.00			
11,378	12,368	14,062	15,471	16,572	17,455	18,152	20,829				
54.63	59.38	67.51	74.28	79.56	83.80	87.15	100.00				

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORD

Number of teachers	Percentage of							
	Up to 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Zero	0.63	0.21	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
One	3.66	5.20	3.83	2.02	0.88	0.31	0.11	0.04
Two	0.47	1.71	2.87	3.15	2.73	2.02	1.15	0.67
Three	0.09	0.58	1.37	1.97	2.39	2.54	2.25	1.92
Four	0.03	0.17	0.42	0.63	0.96	1.33	1.54	1.57
Five	0.03	0.05	0.12	0.20	0.31	0.42	0.56	0.58
Six	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.22
Seven	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.07
Eight	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
Nine	—	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ten	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
More than ten	—	0.00	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total	4.90	7.94	8.70	8.07	7.43	6.82	5.92	5.13

S AND TEACHERS (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>enrolment</i>										<i>Total</i>
121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.90
0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	0.00	16.14
0.10	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	15.76
0.65	0.25	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	18.32
1.35	0.80	0.39	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	14.56
1.37	0.98	0.64	0.41	0.31	0.14	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.03	9.14
0.88	0.83	0.75	0.55	0.65	0.27	0.12	0.06	0.02	0.04	6.11
0.38	0.46	0.52	0.52	0.80	0.41	0.19	0.09	0.03	0.05	4.20
0.22	0.30	0.37	0.38	0.74	0.51	0.26	0.10	0.06	0.06	3.32
0.08	0.15	0.21	0.25	0.50	0.43	0.30	0.18	0.09	0.08	2.41
0.04	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.35	0.35	0.27	0.23	0.14	0.14	1.89
0.03	0.06	0.10	0.17	0.46	0.69	0.79	0.83	0.76	3.29	7.26
5.10	3.96	3.25	2.68	4.03	2.90	2.04	1.56	1.14	3.71	100.00

MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT IN THE STATES AND

Category	State/Union Territory	Number of middle							
		Up to 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
States/Union Territories where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	287	779	1,028	946	787	671	506	398
	Orissa	42	268	498	629	545	440	275	229
	Sub-total	329	1,047	1,526	1,575	1,332	1,111	781	627
States/Union Territories where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	37	289	399	377	347	330	309	264
	Assam	7	62	127	189	261	365	475	269
	Gujarat	1,490	1,491	1,027	896	778	604	489	409
	Jammu & Kashmir	333	246	168	111	90	78	61	62
	Kerala	31	105	397	219	120	200	136	119
	Madhya Pradesh	232	391	516	549	482	477	433	321
	Madras	137	393	599	676	728	659	535	488
	Mysore	764	1,347	1,354	1,015	864	738	609	460
	Punjab	22	55	121	103	129	170	156	170
	Rajasthan	8	46	70	107	169	175	181	157
	Uttar Pradesh	372	409	299	261	248	262	265	379
	West Bengal	21	108	255	202	119	136	162	266
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
	Delhi	3	10	20	14	26	20	31	29
	Goa, Daman & Diu	21	22	28	17	24	24	17	21
	Himachal Pradesh	40	65	49	45	43	20	30	18
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	1
	Pondicherry	3	7	12	5	8	7	11	4
	Tripura	6	11	19	14	18	15	7	11
	Sub-total	3,537	5,062	5,460	4,803	4,457	4,282	3,907	3,447
States/Union Territories where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	864	1,536	1,390	1,381	1,360	1,179	1,010	877
	Manipūr	16	47	54	63	52	39	36	26
	Sub-total	880	1,583	1,444	1,444	1,412	1,218	1,046	903
	All-India	4,746	7,692	8,430	7,822	7,201	6,611	5,734	4,977

* In most of the areas in Maharashtra, the middle stage is of three classes, except in a few areas where it is of four classes.

77

UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>sections with enrolment</i>												<i>Total</i>
81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
589	439	264	161	104	97	118	39	30	6	3	10	7,262
258	138	79	51	39	28	23	19	10	5	4	2	3,582
847	577	343	212	143	125	141	58	40	11	7	12	10,844
408	353	240	215	215	153	207	152	127	91	81	254	4,848
280	213	153	114	79	57	94	89	41	31	8	16	2,930
624	463	343	246	171	144	214	151	104	79	54	169	9,946
74	62	41	26	26	18	19	16	7	4	3	6	1,451
258	226	245	251	234	220	349	299	261	239	178	696	4,783
473	353	263	147	135	101	145	108	85	45	42	188	5,486
755	573	420	369	282	212	330	230	166	128	93	486	8,259
693	471	325	238	216	165	213	145	85	68	55	139	9,964
363	277	290	205	185	127	228	193	116	111	77	270	3,368
309	237	202	153	102	81	147	104	78	47	37	101	2,511
769	812	664	623	567	448	795	526	368	287	201	541	9,096
647	607	512	394	287	291	382	258	188	140	95	158	5,228
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	18
59	58	45	44	42	45	65	67	69	55	36	87	825
24	18	16	9	8	5	6	4	5	3	1	1	273
41	13	10	14	3	8	8	9	1	7	3	10	437
2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
7	8	6	1	7	4	7	5	1	1	—	2	106
22	8	13	5	3	6	8	7	14	4	2	8	201
5,808	4,753	3,790	3,054	2,563	2,085	3,219	2,363	1,716	1,340	966	3,132	69,744
1,259	954	795	554	425	364	533	383	212	156	129	452	15,813
51	36	17	18	16	19	14	8	12	3	3	1	531
1,310	990	812	572	441	383	547	391	224	159	132	453	16,344
7,965	6,320	4,945	3,838	3,147	2,593	3,907	2,812	1,980	1,510	1,105	3,597	96,932

TABLE

MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT IN RURAL AREAS

Category	State/Union Territory	Number of middle							
		Up to 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Areas where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	258	729	949	867	725	606	458	345
	Orissa	41	262	487	608	521	409	255	213
	Sub-total	299	991	1,436	1,475	1,246	1,015	713	558
Areas where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	30	261	360	346	311	279	264	212
	Assam	6	61	116	180	246	349	452	253
	Gujarat	1,459	1,431	978	837	723	561	445	368
	Jammu & Kashmir	316	226	147	99	77	58	48	47
	Kerala	27	99	376	202	108	178	113	101
	Madhya Pradesh	223	378	488	509	446	429	378	285
	Madras	128	371	552	623	649	572	426	391
	Mysore	720	1,259	1,270	914	790	668	528	379
	Punjab	21	49	117	94	118	157	143	160
	Rajasthan	4	39	56	80	137	140	154	128
	Uttar Pradesh	357	379	251	200	176	188	195	301
	West Bengal	16	87	212	168	102	113	137	216
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
	Goa, Daman & Diu	18	18	26	16	20	18	17	16
	Himachal Pradesh	40	65	48	44	42	18	29	17
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	1
	Pondicherry	2	5	11	3	6	6	8	2
Tripura	6	11	19	13	17	14	6	10	
	Sub-total	3,383	4,744	5,027	4,331	3,971	3,750	3,343	2,887
Areas where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	843	1,481	1,304	1,268	1,270	1,089	901	793
	Manipur	16	46	54	60	50	38	36	24
	Sub-total	859	1,527	1,358	1,328	1,320	1,127	937	817
	All-India	4,541	7,262	7,821	7,134	6,537	5,892	4,993	4,262

*In most of the areas in Maharashtra, the middle stage is of three classes, except in a few areas where it is of four classes.

78

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections with enrolment</i>												<i>Total</i>
81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
484	353	189	106	76	56	54	14	9	1	1	1	6,281
215	110	63	37	23	12	8	8	1	2	—	—	3,275
699	463	252	143	99	68	62	22	10	3	1	1	9,556
326	269	173	164	152	99	123	81	67	42	39	40	3,638
246	186	130	95	63	34	64	45	20	10	—	5	2,561
513	357	222	130	84	65	76	34	12	8	4	6	8,313
51	46	22	15	9	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	1,173
227	198	219	216	210	197	272	253	221	197	143	514	4,071
401	279	198	104	83	57	72	42	28	11	1	5	4,417
501	359	244	227	154	116	172	109	72	51	32	56	5,805
554	349	200	127	102	72	72	31	18	12	1	5	8,071
317	237	239	166	142	91	158	112	75	52	37	62	2,547
241	206	152	119	68	51	76	49	30	11	10	6	1,757
605	645	529	488	433	345	575	347	208	167	92	176	6,657
532	492	427	308	215	208	221	129	57	29	16	9	3,694
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	18
18	14	7	6	3	1	3	1	—	2	1	—	205
41	13	10	13	2	8	5	7	—	6	2	4	414
2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
4	6	2	—	4	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	68
22	7	12	2	3	6	5	5	1	—	1	2	162
4,601	3,664	2,788	2,180	1,728	1,357	1,905	1,248	811	598	379	890	53,585
1,018	719	522	358	258	164	239	126	49	24	26	28	12,480
45	30	15	15	11	14	7	7	9	2	2	1	482
1,063	749	537	373	269	178	246	133	58	26	28	29	12,962
5,363	4,876	3,577	2,696	2,096	1,603	2,213	1,403	879	627	408	920	76,103

MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT IN URBAN

Category	State/Union Territory	Number of middle									11
		Up to 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-100	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Areas where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	29	50	79	79	62	65	48	53	105	
	Orissa	1	6	11	21	24	31	20	16	43	
	Sub-total	30	56	90	100	86	96	68	69	148	
Areas where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	7	28	39	31	36	51	45	52	82	
	Assam	1	1	11	9	15	16	23	16	34	
	Gujarat	31	60	49	59	55	43	44	41	111	
	Jammu & Kashmir	17	20	21	12	13	20	13	15	23	
	Kerala	4	6	21	17	12	22	23	18	31	
	Madhya Pradesh	9	13	28	40	36	48	55	36	72	
	Madras	9	22	47	53	79	87	109	97	254	
	Mysore	44	88	84	101	74	70	81	81	139	
	Punjab	1	6	4	9	11	13	13	10	46	
	Rajasthan	4	7	14	27	32	35	27	29	68	
	Uttar Pradesh	15	30	48	61	72	74	70	78	164	
	West Bengal	5	21	43	34	17	23	25	50	115	
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Delhi	3	10	20	14	26	20	31	29	59	
	Goa, Daman & Diu	3	4	2	1	4	6	—	4	6	
	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	
L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pondicherry	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	3		
Tripura	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—		
Sub-total		154	318	433	472	486	532	564	560	1,207	
Areas where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	21	55	86	113	90	90	109	84	241	
	Manipur	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	2	6	
	Sub-total	21	56	86	116	92	91	109	86	247	
All-India		205	430	609	688	664	719	741	715	1,602	

* See legend on Table 78.

79

AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections having enrolment</i>											<i>Total</i>
101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
86	75	55	28	41	64	25	21	5	2	9	981
28	16	14	16	16	15	11	9	3	4	2	307
114	91	69	44	57	79	36	30	8	6	11	1,288
84	67	51	63	54	84	71	60	49	42	214	1,210
27	23	19	16	23	30	44	21	21	8	11	369
106	121	116	87	79	138	117	92	71	50	163	1,633
16	19	11	17	13	14	15	6	4	3	6	278
28	26	35	24	23	77	46	40	42	35	182	712
74	65	43	52	44	73	66	57	34	41	183	1,069
214	176	142	128	96	158	121	94	77	61	430	2,454
122	125	111	114	93	141	114	67	56	54	134	1,893
40	51	39	43	36	70	81	41	59	40	208	821
31	50	34	34	30	71	55	48	36	27	95	754
167	135	135	134	103	220	179	160	120	109	365	2,439
115	85	86	72	83	161	129	131	111	79	149	1,534
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	45	44	42	45	65	67	69	55	36	87	825
4	9	3	5	4	3	3	5	1	—	1	68
—	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	1	1	6	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	4	1	3	2	3	3	—	1	—	2	38
1	1	3	—	—	3	2	13	4	1	6	39
1,089	1,002	874	835	728	1,314	1,115	905	742	587	2,242	16,159
235	273	196	167	200	294	257	163	132	103	424	3,333
6	2	3	5	5	7	1	3	1	1	—	49
241	275	199	172	205	301	258	166	133	104	424	3,382
1,444	1,368	1,142	1,051	990	1,694	1,409	1,101	883	697	2,677	20,829

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING

Category	State/Union Territory	Percentage of middle sections								
		Up to 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Areas where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	3.95	10.73	14.16	13.03	10.84	9.24	6.97	5.48	7.15
	Orissa	1.17	7.48	13.90	17.56	15.21	12.28	7.68	6.39	7.15
	Sub-total	3.03	9.66	14.07	14.52	12.28	10.25	7.20	5.78	7.15
Areas where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	0.76	5.96	8.23	7.78	7.16	6.81	6.37	5.45	8.02
	Assam	0.24	2.12	4.33	6.45	8.91	12.46	16.21	9.18	9.90
	Gujarat	14.98	14.99	10.33	9.01	7.82	6.07	4.92	4.11	6.25
	Jammu & Kashmir	22.95	16.95	11.58	7.65	6.20	5.38	4.20	4.27	5.10
	Kerala	0.65	2.20	8.30	4.58	2.51	4.18	2.84	2.49	5.30
	Madhya Pradesh	4.23	7.13	9.41	10.01	8.79	8.69	7.89	5.85	8.60
	Madras	1.66	4.76	7.25	8.19	8.81	7.98	6.48	5.91	9.10
	Mysore	7.67	13.52	13.59	10.19	8.67	7.41	6.11	4.62	6.90
	Punjab	0.65	1.63	3.59	3.06	3.83	5.05	4.63	5.05	10.70
	Rajasthan	0.32	1.83	2.79	4.26	6.73	6.97	7.21	6.25	11.30
	Uttar Pradesh	4.09	4.50	3.29	2.87	2.73	2.88	2.91	4.17	8.60
	West Bengal	0.40	2.07	4.88	3.86	2.28	2.60	3.10	5.09	12.30
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.56	11.11	—	11.11	5.56	5.56	—	—	—
	Delhi	0.36	1.21	2.42	1.70	3.15	2.42	3.76	3.52	7.15
	Goa, Daman & Diu	7.69	8.06	10.26	6.23	8.79	8.79	6.23	7.32	8.00
	Himachal Pradesh	9.15	14.87	11.21	10.30	9.84	4.58	6.86	4.12	9.30
L. M. & A. Islands	—	21.43	—	7.14	14.28	7.14	—	7.14	14.28	
Pondicherry	2.83	6.60	11.32	4.72	7.55	6.60	10.38	3.77	6.60	
Tripura	2.99	5.47	9.45	6.97	8.96	7.46	3.48	5.47	10.95	
	Sub-total	5.07	7.26	7.83	6.89	6.39	6.14	5.60	4.94	8.33
Areas where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	5.46	9.71	8.79	8.73	8.60	7.46	6.39	5.55	7.90
	Manipur	3.01	8.85	10.17	11.86	9.79	7.34	6.78	4.90	9.60
	Sub-total	5.38	9.69	8.84	8.84	8.64	7.45	6.40	5.52	8.60
	All-India	4.90	7.94	8.70	8.07	7.43	6.82	5.92	5.13	8.23

* See legend on Table 78.

ENROLLMENT IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Enrollment										
101-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400	Total
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3.64	2.22	1.43	1.34	1.62	0.54	0.41	0.08	0.04	0.14	100.00
2.21	1.42	1.09	0.78	0.64	0.53	0.28	0.14	0.11	0.06	100.00
3.16	1.95	1.32	1.15	1.30	0.53	0.37	0.10	0.06	0.11	100.00
4.95	4.43	4.43	3.16	4.27	3.14	2.62	1.88	1.67	5.24	100.00
5.22	3.89	2.70	1.95	3.21	3.04	1.40	1.06	0.27	0.55	100.00
3.45	2.47	1.72	1.45	2.15	1.52	1.05	0.79	0.54	1.70	100.00
2.83	1.79	1.79	1.24	1.31	1.10	0.48	0.28	0.21	0.41	100.00
5.12	5.25	4.89	4.60	7.30	6.25	5.46	5.00	3.72	14.55	100.00
4.79	2.68	2.46	1.84	2.64	1.97	1.55	0.82	0.77	3.43	100.00
5.09	4.47	3.41	2.57	4.00	2.78	2.01	1.55	1.13	5.88	100.00
3.26	2.39	2.17	1.66	2.14	1.46	0.85	0.68	0.55	1.40	100.00
8.61	6.09	5.49	3.77	6.77	5.73	3.44	3.30	2.29	8.02	100.00
8.04	6.09	4.06	3.23	5.85	4.14	3.11	1.87	1.47	4.02	100.00
7.30	6.85	6.23	4.93	8.74	5.78	4.05	3.16	2.21	5.95	100.00
9.79	7.54	5.49	5.57	7.31	4.93	3.60	2.68	1.82	3.02	100.00
—	—	—	—	11.11	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
5.45	5.33	5.09	5.45	7.88	8.12	8.36	6.67	4.36	10.55	100.00
5.86	3.30	2.93	1.83	2.20	1.47	1.83	1.10	0.37	0.37	100.00
2.29	3.20	0.69	1.83	1.83	2.06	0.23	1.60	0.69	2.29	100.00
14.28	—	7.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
5.66	0.94	6.60	3.77	6.60	4.72	0.94	0.94	—	1.89	100.00
6.47	2.49	1.49	2.98	3.98	3.48	6.97	1.99	0.99	3.98	100.00
5.43	4.38	3.67	2.99	4.62	3.39	2.46	1.92	1.39	4.49	100.00
5.03	3.50	2.69	2.30	3.37	2.42	1.34	0.99	0.82	2.86	100.00
3.20	3.39	3.01	3.58	2.64	1.51	2.26	0.56	0.56	0.19	100.00
4.97	3.50	2.70	2.34	3.35	2.39	1.37	0.97	0.81	2.77	100.00
5.10	3.96	3.25	2.68	4.03	2.90	2.04	1.56	1.14	3.71	100.00

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO

Category	State/Union Territory	Percentage of							
		Up to 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Areas where two classes constitute middle stage	Bihar	4.11	11.61	15.11	13.80	11.54	9.65	7.29	
	Orissa	1.25	7.99	14.87	18.56	15.91	12.49	7.79	
	Sub-total	3.13	10.37	15.03	15.44	13.04	10.62	7.46	
Areas where three classes constitute middle stage	Andhra Pradesh	0.82	7.17	9.90	9.51	8.55	7.67	7.26	
	Assam	0.23	2.38	4.53	7.03	9.61	13.63	17.65	
	Gujarat	17.55	17.21	11.76	10.07	8.70	6.75	5.35	
	Jammu & Kashmir	26.94	19.27	12.53	8.44	6.56	4.94	4.09	
	Kerala	0.66	2.43	9.24	4.96	2.65	4.37	2.78	
	Madhya Pradesh	5.05	8.56	11.05	11.52	10.10	9.71	8.56	
	Madras	2.20	6.39	9.51	10.73	11.18	9.85	7.34	
	Mysore	8.92	15.60	15.74	11.32	9.79	8.28	6.54	
	Punjab	0.82	1.92	4.59	3.69	4.63	6.16	5.61	
	Rajasthan	0.23	2.22	3.19	4.55	7.80	7.97	8.76	
	Uttar Pradesh	5.36	5.69	3.77	3.00	2.64	2.82	2.93	
	West Bengal	0.43	2.36	5.74	4.55	2.76	3.06	3.71	
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.56	11.11	—	11.11	5.56	5.56	—	
	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Goa, Daman & Diu	8.78	8.78	12.68	7.80	9.76	8.78	8.29	
	Himachal Pradesh	9.66	15.70	11.59	10.63	10.14	4.35	7.00	
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	21.43	—	7.14	14.29	7.14	—	
	Pondicherry	2.94	7.35	16.18	4.41	8.82	8.82	11.76	
	Tripura	3.70	6.79	11.73	8.02	10.49	8.64	3.70	
Sub-total		6.31	8.85	9.38	8.08	7.41	7.00	6.24	5.39
Areas where four classes constitute middle stage	Maharashtra*	6.75	11.87	10.45	10.16	10.17	8.73	7.22	
	Manipur	3.32	9.55	11.20	12.45	10.37	7.88	7.47	
	Sub-total	6.63	11.78	10.48	10.25	10.18	8.69	7.23	6.30
All-India		5.97	9.54	10.28	9.37	8.59	7.74	6.56	5.60

* See legend on Table 78.

ENROLMENT IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections with enrolment</i>												<i>Total</i>
81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	<i>Over 400</i>	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
7.71	5.62	3.01	1.69	1.21	0.89	0.86	0.22	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.02	100.00
6.56	3.36	1.92	1.13	0.70	0.37	0.24	0.24	0.03	0.06	—	—	100.00
7.31	4.85	2.64	1.50	1.04	0.71	0.65	0.23	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.01	100.00
8.96	7.39	4.76	4.51	4.18	2.72	3.38	2.23	1.84	1.15	1.07	1.10	100.00
9.61	7.26	5.08	3.71	2.46	1.33	2.50	1.76	0.78	0.39	—	0.20	100.00
6.17	4.29	2.67	1.56	1.01	0.78	0.91	0.41	0.14	0.10	0.05	0.07	100.00
4.35	3.92	1.88	1.28	0.77	0.43	0.43	0.09	0.09	—	—	—	100.00
5.58	4.86	5.38	5.31	5.16	4.84	6.68	6.21	5.43	4.84	3.51	12.63	100.00
9.08	6.32	4.48	2.35	1.88	1.29	1.63	0.95	0.63	0.25	0.02	0.11	100.00
8.63	6.18	4.20	3.91	2.65	2.00	2.96	1.88	1.24	0.88	0.55	0.96	100.00
6.86	4.32	2.48	1.57	1.26	0.89	0.89	0.38	0.22	0.15	0.01	0.06	100.00
12.45	9.31	9.38	6.52	5.58	3.57	6.20	4.40	2.94	2.04	1.45	2.43	100.00
13.72	11.72	8.65	6.77	3.87	2.90	4.33	2.79	1.71	0.63	0.57	0.34	100.00
9.09	9.69	7.95	7.33	6.50	5.18	8.64	5.21	3.12	2.51	1.38	2.64	100.00
14.40	13.32	11.56	8.34	5.82	5.63	5.98	3.49	1.54	0.79	0.43	0.24	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	11.11	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.78	6.83	3.41	2.93	1.46	0.49	1.46	0.49	—	0.98	0.49	—	100.00
9.90	3.14	2.42	3.14	0.48	1.93	1.21	1.69	—	1.45	0.48	0.97	100.00
14.29	7.14	14.29	—	7.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
5.88	8.82	2.94	—	5.88	2.94	5.88	2.94	1.47	—	—	—	100.00
13.58	4.32	7.41	1.23	1.85	3.70	3.09	3.09	0.62	—	0.62	1.23	100.00
8.59	6.84	5.20	4.07	3.22	2.53	3.56	2.33	1.51	1.12	0.70	1.66	100.00
8.16	5.76	4.18	2.87	2.07	1.31	1.92	1.01	0.39	0.19	0.21	0.22	100.00
9.34	6.22	3.11	3.11	2.28	2.90	1.45	1.45	1.87	0.41	0.41	0.21	100.00
8.20	5.78	4.14	2.88	2.08	1.37	1.90	1.03	0.45	0.20	0.22	0.22	100.00
8.36	6.41	4.70	3.54	2.75	2.11	2.91	1.84	1.16	0.82	0.54	1.21	100.00

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO

Category	State/Union Territory	Percentage of middle							
		Up to 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Areas where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	2.96	5.10	8.05	8.05	6.32	6.63	4.89	5.40
	Orissa	0.33	1.95	3.58	6.84	7.82	10.10	6.51	5.21
	Sub-total	2.33	4.35	6.99	7.76	6.68	7.45	5.28	5.36
Areas where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	0.58	2.31	3.22	2.56	2.98	4.21	3.72	4.30
	Assam	0.27	0.27	2.98	2.44	4.07	4.34	6.23	4.34
	Gujarat	1.90	3.67	3.00	3.61	3.37	2.63	2.69	2.51
	Jammu & Kashmir	6.12	7.19	7.55	4.32	4.68	7.19	4.68	5.40
	Kerala	0.56	0.84	2.95	2.39	1.69	3.09	3.23	2.53
	Madhya Pradesh	0.84	1.22	2.62	3.74	3.37	4.49	5.14	3.37
	Madras	0.37	0.90	1.92	2.16	3.22	3.55	4.44	3.95
	Mysore	2.32	4.65	4.44	5.34	3.91	3.70	4.28	4.28
	Punjab	0.12	0.73	0.49	1.10	1.34	1.58	1.58	1.22
	Rajasthan	0.53	0.93	1.86	3.58	4.24	4.64	3.58	3.85
	Uttar Pradesh	0.62	1.23	1.97	2.50	2.95	3.03	2.87	3.20
	West Bengal	0.33	1.37	2.80	2.22	1.11	1.50	1.63	3.26
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Delhi	0.36	1.21	2.42	1.70	3.15	2.42	3.76	3.52
	Goa, Daman & Diu	4.41	5.88	2.94	1.47	5.88	8.82	—	5.88
	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	4.35	4.35	4.35	8.70	4.35	4.35
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pondicherry	2.63	5.26	2.63	5.26	5.26	2.63	7.89	5.26
Tripura	—	—	—	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	
	Sub-total	0.95	1.97	2.68	2.92	3.01	3.29	3.49	3.47
Areas where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	0.63	1.65	2.58	3.39	2.70	2.70	3.27	2.52
	Manipur	—	2.04	—	6.12	4.08	2.04	—	4.08
	Sub-total	0.62	1.66	2.54	3.43	2.72	2.69	3.22	2.54
	All-India	0.98	2.06	2.92	3.30	3.19	3.45	3.56	3.43

* See legend on Table 78.

82

ENROLMENT IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

sections having enrolment

81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	Over 400	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
10.70	8.77	7.65	5.61	2.85	4.18	6.52	2.55	2.14	0.51	0.20	0.92	100.00
14.01	9.12	5.21	4.56	5.21	5.21	4.89	3.58	2.93	0.98	1.30	0.65	100.00
11.49	8.85	7.07	5.36	3.42	4.43	6.13	2.80	2.33	0.62	0.47	0.85	100.00
6.78	6.94	5.54	4.21	5.21	4.46	6.94	5.87	4.96	4.05	3.47	17.69	100.00
9.21	7.32	6.23	5.15	4.34	6.23	8.13	11.92	5.69	5.69	2.17	2.98	100.00
6.80	6.49	7.41	7.10	5.33	4.84	8.45	7.16	5.63	4.35	3.06	9.98	100.00
8.27	5.76	6.83	3.96	6.12	4.68	5.04	5.40	2.16	1.44	1.08	2.16	100.00
4.35	3.93	3.65	4.92	3.37	3.23	10.81	6.46	5.62	5.90	4.92	25.56	100.00
6.74	6.92	6.08	4.02	4.86	4.12	6.83	6.17	5.33	3.18	3.84	17.12	100.00
10.35	8.72	7.17	5.79	5.22	3.91	6.44	4.93	3.83	3.14	2.49	17.52	100.00
7.34	6.44	6.60	5.86	6.02	4.91	7.45	6.02	3.54	2.96	2.85	7.08	100.00
5.60	4.87	6.21	4.75	5.24	4.38	8.53	9.87	4.99	7.19	4.87	25.33	100.00
9.02	4.11	6.63	4.51	4.51	3.98	9.42	7.29	6.37	4.77	3.58	12.60	100.00
6.72	6.85	5.54	5.54	5.49	4.22	9.02	7.34	6.56	4.92	4.47	14.97	100.00
7.50	7.50	5.54	5.61	4.69	5.41	10.50	8.41	8.54	7.24	5.15	9.71	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.15	7.03	5.45	5.33	5.09	5.45	7.88	8.12	8.36	6.67	4.36	10.55	100.00
8.82	5.88	13.24	4.41	7.35	5.88	4.41	4.41	7.35	1.47	—	1.47	100.00
—	—	—	4.35	4.35	—	13.04	8.70	4.35	4.35	4.35	26.09	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.89	5.26	10.53	2.63	7.89	5.26	7.89	7.89	—	2.63	—	5.26	100.00
—	2.56	2.56	7.69	—	—	7.69	5.13	33.33	10.26	2.56	15.38	100.00
7.47	6.74	6.20	5.41	5.17	4.51	8.13	6.90	5.60	4.59	3.63	13.87	100.00
7.23	7.05	8.19	5.88	5.01	6.00	8.82	7.71	4.89	3.96	3.09	12.72	100.00
2.24	12.24	4.08	6.12	10.20	10.20	14.29	2.04	6.12	2.04	2.04	—	100.00
7.30	7.13	8.13	5.88	5.09	6.06	8.90	7.63	4.91	3.93	3.08	12.54	100.00
7.69	6.93	6.57	5.48	5.05	4.75	8.13	6.77	5.29	4.24	3.35	12.85	100.00

TABLE

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO

Category	State/Union Territory	Percentage of middle							
		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Areas where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	3.95	14.68	28.84	41.87	52.71	61.95	68.92	74.40
	Orissa	1.17	8.65	22.55	40.11	55.32	67.60	75.28	81.67
	Sub-total	3.03	12.69	26.76	41.28	53.56	63.81	71.01	76.79
Areas where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	0.76	6.72	14.95	22.73	29.89	36.70	43.07	48.52
	Assam	0.24	2.36	6.69	13.14	22.05	34.51	50.72	59.90
	Gujarat	14.98	29.97	40.30	49.31	57.13	63.20	68.12	72.23
	Jammu & Kashmir	22.95	39.90	51.48	59.13	65.33	70.71	74.91	79.18
	Kerala	0.65	2.85	11.15	15.73	18.24	22.42	25.26	27.75
	Madhya Pradesh	4.23	11.36	20.77	30.78	39.57	48.26	56.15	62.00
	Madras	1.66	6.42	13.67	21.86	30.67	38.65	45.13	51.04
	Mysore	7.67	21.19	34.78	44.97	53.64	61.05	67.16	71.78
	Punjab	0.65	2.28	5.87	8.93	12.76	17.81	22.44	27.49
	Rajasthan	0.32	2.15	4.94	9.20	15.93	22.90	30.11	36.36
	Uttar Pradesh	4.09	8.59	11.88	14.75	17.48	20.36	23.27	27.44
	West Bengal	0.40	2.47	7.35	11.21	13.49	16.09	19.19	24.28
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.56	66.67	66.67	77.78	83.34	88.90	88.90	88.90
	Delhi	0.36	1.57	3.99	5.69	8.84	11.26	15.02	18.54
	Goa, Daman & Diu	7.69	15.75	26.01	32.24	41.03	49.82	56.05	63.37
	Himachal Pradesh	9.15	24.02	35.23	45.53	55.37	59.95	66.81	70.93
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	21.43	21.43	28.57	42.85	49.99	49.99	57.13
Pondicherry	2.83	9.43	20.75	25.47	33.02	39.62	50.00	53.77	
Tripura	2.99	8.46	17.91	24.88	33.84	41.30	44.78	50.25	
	Sub-total	5.07	12.33	20.16	27.05	33.44	39.58	45.18	50.12
Areas where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	5.46	15.17	23.96	32.69	41.29	48.75	55.14	60.69
	Manipur	3.01	11.86	22.03	33.89	43.68	51.02	57.80	62.70
	Sub-total	5.38	15.07	23.91	32.75	41.39	48.84	55.24	60.76
	All-India	4.90	12.84	21.54	29.61	37.04	43.86	49.78	54.91

* See legend on Table 78.

3

ENROLMENT IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Sections with enrolment up to

100	120	140	160	180	200	240	280	320	360	400	Over 400
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
82.51	88.56	92.20	94.42	95.85	97.19	98.81	99.35	99.76	99.84	99.88	100.00
88.87	92.72	94.93	96.35	97.44	98.22	98.86	99.39	99.67	99.81	99.92	100.00
84.60	89.92	93.08	95.03	96.35	97.50	98.80	99.33	99.70	99.80	99.86	100.00
56.94	64.22	69.17	73.60	78.03	81.19	85.46	88.60	91.22	93.10	94.77	100.00
69.46	76.73	81.95	85.84	88.54	90.49	93.70	96.74	98.14	99.20	99.47	100.00
78.50	83.16	86.61	89.08	90.80	92.25	94.40	95.92	96.97	97.76	98.30	100.00
84.28	88.55	91.38	93.17	94.96	96.20	97.51	98.61	99.09	99.37	99.58	100.00
33.14	37.86	42.98	48.23	53.12	57.72	65.02	71.27	76.73	81.73	85.45	100.00
70.62	77.05	81.84	84.52	86.98	88.82	91.46	93.43	94.98	95.80	96.57	100.00
60.18	67.12	72.21	76.68	80.09	82.66	86.66	89.44	91.45	93.00	94.13	100.00
78.74	83.47	86.73	89.12	91.29	92.95	95.09	96.55	97.40	98.08	98.63	100.00
38.27	46.49	55.10	61.19	66.68	70.45	77.22	82.95	86.39	89.69	91.98	100.00
48.67	58.11	66.15	72.24	76.30	79.53	85.38	89.52	92.63	94.50	95.97	100.00
35.89	44.82	52.12	58.97	65.20	70.13	78.87	84.65	88.70	91.86	94.07	100.00
36.66	48.27	58.06	65.60	71.09	76.66	83.97	88.90	92.50	95.18	97.00	100.00
88.90	88.90	88.90	88.90	88.90	88.90	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
25.70	32.73	38.18	43.51	48.60	54.05	61.93	70.05	78.41	85.08	89.44	100.00
72.16	78.75	84.61	87.91	90.84	92.67	94.87	96.34	98.17	99.27	99.64	100.00
80.31	83.28	85.57	88.77	89.46	91.29	93.12	95.18	95.41	97.01	97.70	100.00
71.41	78.55	92.83	92.83	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
60.37	67.92	73.58	74.52	81.12	84.89	91.49	96.21	97.15	98.09	98.09	100.00
61.20	65.18	71.65	74.14	75.63	78.61	82.59	86.07	93.04	95.03	96.02	100.00
58.45	65.26	70.69	75.07	78.74	81.73	86.35	89.74	92.20	94.12	95.51	100.00
68.65	74.68	79.71	83.21	85.90	88.20	91.57	93.99	95.33	96.32	97.14	100.00
72.30	79.08	82.28	85.67	88.68	92.26	94.90	96.41	98.67	99.23	99.79	100.00
68.78	74.84	79.81	83.31	86.01	88.35	91.70	94.09	95.46	96.43	97.24	100.00
63.13	69.65	74.75	78.71	81.96	84.64	88.67	91.57	93.61	95.17	96.31	100.00

TABLE

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING

Category	State/Union Territory	Percentage of middle							
		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Areas where two classes constitute middle stage	Bihar	4.11	15.72	30.83	44.63	56.17	65.82	73.11	78.60
	Orissa	1.25	9.24	24.11	42.67	58.58	71.07	78.86	85.36
	Sub-total	3.13	13.50	28.53	43.97	57.01	67.63	75.09	80.93
Areas where three classes constitute middle stage	Andhra Pradesh	0.82	7.99	17.89	27.40	35.95	43.62	50.88	56.71
	Assam	0.23	2.61	7.14	14.17	23.78	37.41	55.06	64.94
	Gujarat	17.55	34.76	46.52	56.59	65.29	72.04	77.39	81.82
	Jammu & Kashmir	26.94	46.21	58.74	67.18	73.74	78.68	82.77	86.78
	Kerala	0.66	3.09	12.33	17.29	19.94	24.31	27.09	29.57
	Madhya Pradesh	5.05	13.61	24.66	36.18	46.28	55.99	64.55	71.00
	Madras	2.20	8.59	18.10	28.83	40.01	49.86	57.20	63.94
	Mysore	8.92	24.52	40.26	51.58	61.37	69.65	76.19	80.89
	Punjab	0.82	2.74	7.33	11.02	15.65	21.81	27.42	33.70
	Rajasthan	0.23	2.45	5.64	10.19	17.99	25.96	34.72	42.01
	Uttar Pradesh	5.36	11.05	14.82	17.82	20.46	23.28	26.21	30.73
	West Bengal	0.43	2.79	8.53	13.08	15.84	18.90	22.61	28.46
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.56	66.67	66.67	77.78	83.34	88.90	88.90	88.90
	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Goa, Daman & Diu	8.78	17.56	30.24	38.04	47.80	56.58	64.87	72.67
	Himachal Pradesh	9.66	25.36	36.95	47.58	57.72	62.07	69.07	73.18
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	21.43	21.43	28.57	42.86	50.00	50.00	57.14
Pondicherry	2.94	10.29	26.47	30.88	39.70	48.52	60.28	63.22	
Tripura	3.70	10.49	22.22	30.24	40.73	49.37	53.07	59.24	
Sub-total	6.31	15.16	24.54	32.62	40.03	47.03	53.27	58.66	
Areas where four classes constitute middle stage	Maharashtra*	6.75	18.62	29.07	39.23	49.40	58.13	65.35	71.70
	Manipur	3.32	12.87	24.07	36.52	46.89	54.77	62.24	67.22
Sub-total	6.63	18.41	28.89	39.14	49.32	58.01	65.24	71.54	
All-India		5.97	15.51	25.79	35.16	43.75	51.49	58.05	63.65

* See legend on Table 78.

84

TO ENROLMENT IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

sections with enrolment upto

100	120	140	160	180	200	240	280	320	360	400	Over 400
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
86.31	91.93	94.94	96.63	97.84	98.73	99.59	99.81	99.95	99.97	99.99	100.00
91.92	95.28	97.20	98.33	99.03	99.40	99.64	99.88	99.91	100.00	100.00	100.00
88.24	93.09	95.73	97.23	98.27	98.98	99.63	99.86	99.96	99.99	100.00	100.00
65.67	73.06	77.82	82.33	86.51	89.23	92.61	94.84	96.68	97.83	98.90	100.00
74.55	81.81	86.89	90.60	93.06	94.39	96.89	98.65	99.43	99.82	99.82	100.00
87.99	92.28	94.95	96.51	97.52	98.30	99.21	99.62	99.76	99.86	99.91	100.00
91.13	95.05	96.93	98.21	98.98	99.41	99.84	99.93	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
35.15	40.01	45.39	50.70	55.86	60.70	67.38	73.59	79.02	83.86	87.37	100.00
80.08	86.40	90.88	93.23	95.11	96.40	98.03	98.98	99.61	99.86	99.88	100.00
72.57	78.75	82.95	86.86	89.51	91.51	94.47	96.35	97.59	98.47	99.02	100.00
87.75	92.07	94.55	96.12	97.38	98.27	99.16	99.54	99.76	99.91	99.92	100.00
46.15	55.46	64.84	71.36	76.94	80.51	86.71	91.11	94.05	96.09	97.54	100.00
55.73	67.45	76.10	82.87	86.74	89.64	93.97	96.76	98.47	99.10	99.67	100.00
39.82	49.51	57.46	64.79	71.29	76.47	85.11	90.32	93.44	95.95	97.33	100.00
42.86	56.18	67.74	76.08	81.90	87.53	93.51	97.00	98.54	99.33	99.76	100.00
88.90	88.90	88.90	88.90	88.90	88.90	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
81.45	88.28	91.69	94.62	96.08	96.57	98.03	98.52	98.52	99.50	100.00	100.00
83.08	86.22	88.64	91.78	92.26	94.19	95.40	97.09	97.09	98.54	99.02	100.00
71.43	78.57	92.86	92.86	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
69.10	77.92	80.86	80.86	86.74	89.68	95.56	98.50	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
72.82	77.14	84.55	85.78	87.63	91.33	94.42	97.51	98.13	98.13	98.75	100.00
67.25	74.09	79.29	83.36	86.58	89.11	92.67	95.00	96.51	97.63	98.33	100.00
79.86	85.62	89.80	92.67	94.74	96.05	97.97	98.98	99.37	99.56	99.77	100.00
76.56	82.78	85.89	89.00	91.28	94.18	95.63	97.08	98.95	99.36	99.77	100.00
79.74	85.52	89.66	92.54	94.62	95.99	97.89	98.92	99.37	99.57	99.79	100.00
72.01	78.42	83.12	86.66	89.41	91.52	94.43	96.27	97.43	98.25	98.79	100.00

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO

Category	State/Union Territory	Percentage of						
		10	20	30	40	50	60	70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Areas where middle stage comprises two years	Bihar	2.96	8.06	16.11	24.16	30.48	37.11	42.00
	Orissa	0.33	2.28	5.86	12.70	20.52	30.62	37.13
	Sub-total	2.33	6.68	13.67	21.43	28.11	35.56	40.84
Areas where middle stage comprises three years	Andhra Pradesh	0.58	2.89	6.11	8.67	11.65	15.86	19.58
	Assam	0.27	0.54	3.52	5.96	10.03	14.37	20.60
	Gujarat	1.90	5.57	8.57	12.18	15.55	18.18	20.87
	Jammu & Kashmir	6.12	13.31	20.86	25.18	29.86	37.05	41.73
	Kerala	0.56	1.40	4.35	6.74	8.43	11.52	14.75
	Madhya Pradesh	0.84	2.06	4.68	8.42	11.79	16.28	21.42
	Madras	0.37	1.27	3.19	5.35	8.57	12.12	16.56
	Mysore	2.32	6.97	11.41	16.75	20.66	24.36	28.64
	Punjab	0.12	0.85	1.34	2.44	3.78	5.36	6.94
	Rajasthan	0.53	1.46	3.32	6.90	11.14	15.78	19.36
	Uttar Pradesh	0.62	1.85	3.82	6.32	9.27	12.30	15.17
	West Bengal	0.33	1.70	4.50	6.72	7.83	9.33	10.96
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Delhi	0.36	1.57	3.99	5.69	8.84	11.26	15.02
	Goa, Daman & Diu	4.41	10.29	13.23	14.70	20.58	29.40	29.40
	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	4.35	8.70	13.05	21.75	26.10
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pondicherry	2.63	7.89	10.52	15.78	21.04	23.67	31.56
	Tripura	—	—	—	2.56	5.12	7.68	10.24
Sub-total	0.95	2.92	5.60	8.52	11.53	14.82	18.31	
Areas where middle stage comprises four years	Maharashtra*	0.63	2.28	4.86	8.25	10.95	13.65	16.92
	Manipur	—	2.04	2.04	8.16	12.24	14.28	14.28
	Sub-total	0.62	2.28	4.82	8.25	10.97	13.66	16.88
All-India	0.98	3.04	5.96	9.26	12.45	15.90	19.46	

* See legend on Table 78.

TO ENROLMENT IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections having enrolment up to</i>											
100	120	140	160	180	200	240	280	320	360	400	Over 400
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
58.10	66.87	74.52	80.13	82.98	87.16	93.68	96.23	98.37	98.88	99.08	100.00
56.35	65.47	70.68	75.24	80.45	85.66	90.55	94.13	97.06	98.04	99.34	100.00
57.69	66.54	73.61	78.97	82.39	86.82	92.95	95.75	98.08	98.70	99.17	100.00
30.66	37.60	43.14	47.35	52.56	57.02	63.96	69.83	74.79	78.84	82.31	100.00
34.15	41.47	47.70	52.85	57.19	63.42	71.55	83.47	89.16	94.85	97.02	100.00
30.18	36.67	44.08	51.18	56.51	61.35	69.80	76.96	82.59	86.94	90.00	100.00
55.40	61.16	67.99	71.95	78.07	82.75	87.79	93.19	95.35	96.79	97.87	100.00
21.63	25.56	29.21	34.13	37.50	40.73	51.54	58.00	63.62	69.52	74.44	100.00
31.53	38.45	44.53	48.55	53.41	57.53	64.36	70.53	75.86	79.04	82.88	100.00
30.86	39.58	46.75	52.54	57.76	61.67	68.11	73.04	76.87	80.01	82.50	100.00
40.26	46.70	53.30	59.16	65.18	70.09	77.54	83.56	87.10	90.06	92.91	100.00
13.76	18.63	24.84	29.59	34.83	39.21	47.74	57.61	62.60	69.79	74.66	100.00
32.23	36.34	42.97	47.48	51.99	55.97	65.39	72.68	79.05	83.82	87.40	100.00
25.09	31.94	37.48	43.02	48.51	52.73	61.75	69.09	75.65	80.57	85.04	100.00
21.72	29.22	34.76	40.37	45.06	50.47	60.97	69.38	77.92	85.16	90.31	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.69	32.72	38.17	43.50	48.59	54.04	61.92	70.04	78.40	85.07	89.43	100.00
44.10	49.98	63.22	67.63	74.98	80.86	85.27	89.68	97.03	98.50	98.50	100.00
30.45	30.45	30.45	34.80	39.15	39.15	52.19	60.89	65.24	69.59	73.94	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44.71	49.97	60.50	63.13	71.02	76.28	84.17	92.06	92.06	94.69	94.69	100.00
12.80	15.36	17.92	25.61	25.61	25.61	33.30	38.43	71.76	82.02	84.58	100.00
29.25	35.99	42.19	47.60	52.77	57.28	65.41	72.31	77.91	82.50	86.13	100.00
26.67	33.72	41.91	47.79	52.80	58.80	67.62	75.33	80.22	84.18	87.27	100.00
30.60	42.84	46.92	53.04	63.24	73.44	87.73	89.77	95.89	97.93	100.00	100.00
26.72	33.85	41.98	47.86	52.95	59.01	67.91	75.54	80.45	84.38	87.46	100.00
30.58	37.51	44.08	49.56	54.61	59.36	67.49	74.26	79.55	83.79	87.14	100.00

MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN THE STATE

Category	State/Union Territory	Number of teachers				
		Zero teacher	One teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Areas where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	—	732	2,836	2,330	
	Orissa	—	97	811	2,070	
	Sub-total	—	829	3,647	4,400	
Areas where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	—	618	434	705	
	Assam	—	10	84	610	
	Gujarat	863	3,306	1,930	1,572	
	Jammu & Kashmir	—	402	306	260	
	Kerala	—	829	377	171	
	Madhya Pradesh	4	452	574	1,176	
	Madras	—	528	1,268	1,785	
	Mysore	—	3,710	2,135	1,687	
	Punjab	—	26	77	346	
	Rajasthan	—	11	68	397	
	Uttar Pradesh	—	657	570	856	
	West Bengal	2	140	463	607	
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	11	4	1	
	Delhi	5	6	30	39	
	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	34	53	68	
	Himachal Pradesh	2	23	33	67	
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	2	1	—	
	Pondicherry	—	13	17	16	
	Tripura	—	2	13	24	
Sub-total		876	10,780	8,437	10,387	11,239
Areas where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	—	4,017	3,113	2,895	1,740
	Manipur	—	14	77	79	159
Sub-total		—	4,031	3,190	2,974	1,900
All-India		876	15,640	15,274	17,761	14,139

* See legend on Table 78.

86

AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>sections with</i>							<i>Total</i>
<i>Five teachers</i>	<i>Six teachers</i>	<i>Seven teachers</i>	<i>Eight teachers</i>	<i>Nine teachers</i>	<i>Ten teachers</i>	<i>More than ten teachers</i>	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
317	172	66	30	21	11	27	7,262
156	84	45	26	12	9	19	3,582
473	256	111	56	33	20	46	10,844
452	385	279	283	184	166	669	4,848
424	194	113	100	66	36	58	2,930
379	290	237	136	110	94	255	9,946
112	66	45	23	17	13	22	1,451
299	305	274	301	277	206	1,520	4,783
667	374	237	149	101	89	365	5,486
700	604	368	301	228	208	879	8,259
495	267	203	142	97	79	229	9,964
598	362	245	200	154	113	375	3,368
453	248	189	120	94	89	253	2,511
1,510	1,098	823	608	413	296	762	9,096
816	530	271	268	194	141	407	5,228
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	18
106	72	37	47	63	46	341	825
34	17	9	9	6	2	5	273
90	57	32	13	14	6	19	437
5	—	2	2	—	—	1	14
8	10	7	7	3	4	8	106
33	25	17	12	12	9	37	201
7,181	4,904	3,388	2,721	2,034	1,597	6,206	69,744
1,064	730	560	426	260	216	783	15,813
137	30	14	11	4	3	3	531
1,201	760	574	437	264	219	786	16,344
8,855	5,920	4,073	3,214	2,331	1,836	7,038	96,932

MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Category	State/Union Territory	Number of teachers				Number of schools
		Zero teacher	One teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Areas where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	—	699	2,657	2,058	
	Orissa	—	94	794	1,957	
	Sub-total	—	793	3,451	4,015	
Areas where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	—	539	383	619	
	Assam	—	10	80	572	
	Gujarat	844	3,142	1,812	1,407	
	Jammu & Kashmir	—	382	276	226	
	Kerala	—	769	329	146	
	Madhya Pradesh	4	424	527	1,086	
	Madras	—	485	1,163	1,545	
	Mysore	—	3,420	1,955	1,404	
	Punjab	—	23	68	299	
	Rajasthan	—	6	43	330	
	Uttar Pradesh	—	626	490	634	
	West Bengal	—	106	390	484	
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	11	4	1	
	Delhi	—	—	—	—	
	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	29	48	56	
	Himachal Pradesh	2	23	33	67	
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	2	1	—	
Pondicherry	—	12	14	10		
Tripura	—	2	13	21		
	Sub-total	850	10,011	7,629	8,907	9,305
Areas where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	—	3,803	2,912	2,568	1,333
	Manipur	—	12	75	73	147
	Sub-total	—	3,815	2,987	2,641	1,480
	All-India	850	14,619	14,067	15,563	11,523

* See legend on Table 78.

RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>middle sections with</i>							<i>Total</i>
<i>Five teachers</i>	<i>Six teachers</i>	<i>Seven teachers</i>	<i>Eight teachers</i>	<i>Nine teachers</i>	<i>Ten teachers</i>	<i>More than ten teachers</i>	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
184	99	28	11	6	2	—	6,281
121	58	24	14	7	3	2	3,275
305	157	52	25	13	5	2	9,556
349	300	203	208	126	111	232	3,638
358	165	74	62	39	17	24	2,561
225	150	88	34	19	14	13	8,313
78	33	20	8	4	1	—	1,173
268	268	243	262	228	173	1,189	4,071
561	289	151	87	51	32	42	4,417
406	336	196	164	114	114	228	5,805
312	142	60	47	20	13	17	8,071
507	272	189	130	88	66	122	2,547
353	193	133	79	55	39	33	1,757
1,192	855	582	413	258	146	255	6,657
639	366	165	152	89	50	90	3,694
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	7	4	5	1	1	2	205
89	54	28	11	13	5	9	414
5	—	2	2	—	—	1	14
4	7	3	4	1	2	4	68
32	23	16	9	9	7	15	162
5,405	3,460	2,157	1,677	1,116	791	2,277	53,585
688	451	286	193	84	64	98	12,480
122	26	9	10	3	2	3	482
810	477	295	203	87	66	101	12,962
6,520	4,094	2,504	1,905	1,216	862	2,380	76,103

TABLE

MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN

Category	State/Union Territory	Number of				
		Zero teacher	One teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers	Four teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Areas where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	—	33	179	272	183
	Orissa	—	3	17	113	52
	Sub-total	—	36	196	385	235
Areas where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	—	79	51	86	105
	Assam	—	—	4	38	75
	Gujarat	19	164	118	165	209
	Jammu & Kashmir	—	20	30	34	40
	Kerala	—	60	48	25	28
	Madhya Pradesh	—	28	47	90	135
	Madras	—	43	105	240	336
	Mysore	—	290	180	283	239
	Punjab	—	3	9	47	89
	Rajasthan	—	5	25	67	96
	Uttar Pradesh	—	31	80	222	297
	West Bengal	2	34	73	123	226
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
	Delhi	5	6	30	39	33
	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	5	5	12	11
	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	1	3	6	6	
Tripura	—	—	—	3	2	
	Sub-total	26	769	808	1,480	1,928
Areas where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	—	214	201	327	416
	Manipur	—	2	2	6	12
	Sub-total	—	216	203	333	428
	All-India	26	1,021	1,207	2,198	2,591

* See legend on Table 78.

88

URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections with</i>							Total
<i>Five teachers</i>	<i>Six teachers</i>	<i>Seven teachers</i>	<i>Eight teachers</i>	<i>Nine teachers</i>	<i>Ten teachers</i>	<i>More than ten teachers</i>	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
133	73	38	19	15	9	27	981
35	26	21	12	5	6	17	307
168	99	59	31	20	15	44	1,288
103	85	76	75	58	55	437	1,210
66	29	39	38	27	19	34	369
154	140	149	102	91	80	242	1,633
34	33	25	15	13	12	22	278
31	37	31	39	49	33	331	712
106	85	86	62	50	57	323	1,069
294	268	172	137	114	94	651	2,454
183	125	143	95	77	66	212	1,893
91	90	56	70	66	47	253	821
100	55	56	41	39	50	220	754
318	243	241	195	155	150	507	2,439
177	164	106	116	105	91	317	1,534
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106	72	37	47	63	46	341	825
7	10	5	4	5	1	3	68
1	3	4	2	1	1	10	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	3	4	3	2	2	4	38
1	2	1	3	3	2	22	39
1,776	1,444	1,231	1,044	918	806	3,929	16,159
376	279	274	233	176	152	685	3,333
15	4	5	1	1	1	—	49
391	283	279	234	177	153	685	3,382
2,335	1,826	1,569	1,309	1,115	974	4,658	20,829

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS

Category	State/Union Territory	Percentage			
		Zero teacher	One teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Areas where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	—	10.08	39.05	32.08
	Orissa	—	2.71	22.64	57.79
	Sub-total	—	7.64	33.63	40.58
Areas where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	—	12.75	8.95	14.54
	Assam	—	0.34	2.87	20.82
	Gujarat	8.68	33.24	19.40	15.81
	Jammu & Kashmir	—	27.71	21.09	17.92
	Kerala	—	17.33	7.88	3.58
	Madhya Pradesh	0.07	8.24	10.46	21.44
	Madras	—	6.39	15.35	21.61
	Mysore	—	37.23	21.43	16.93
	Punjab	—	0.77	2.29	10.27
	Rajasthan	—	0.44	2.71	15.81
	Uttar Pradesh	—	7.22	6.27	9.41
	West Bengal	0.04	2.68	8.86	11.61
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	61.11	22.22	5.56
	Delhi	0.61	0.73	3.64	4.73
	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	12.45	19.41	24.91
	Himachal Pradesh	0.46	5.26	7.55	15.33
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	14.28	7.14	—
Pondicherry	—	12.26	16.04	15.09	
Tripura	—	0.99	6.47	11.94	
Sub-total		1.26	15.46	12.10	14.89
Areas where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	—	25.40	19.69	18.31
	Manipur	—	2.64	14.50	14.88
Sub-total		—	24.66	19.52	18.20
All-India		0.90	16.14	15.76	18.32

* See legend on Table 78.

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>middle sections with</i>							
<i>Five teachers</i>	<i>Six teachers</i>	<i>Seven teachers</i>	<i>Eight teachers</i>	<i>Nine teachers</i>	<i>Ten teachers</i>	<i>More than ten teachers</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4.37	2.37	0.91	0.41	0.29	0.15	0.37	100.00
4.36	2.35	1.26	0.73	0.34	0.25	0.53	100.00
4.36	2.36	1.02	0.52	0.30	0.19	0.42	100.00
9.32	7.94	5.75	5.84	3.80	3.42	13.80	100.00
14.47	6.62	3.86	3.41	2.25	1.23	1.98	100.00
9.81	2.92	2.38	1.37	1.11	0.95	2.56	100.00
7.72	4.55	3.10	1.59	1.17	0.90	1.52	100.00
6.25	6.38	5.73	6.29	5.79	4.31	31.78	100.00
12.16	6.82	4.32	2.72	1.84	1.62	6.65	100.00
8.48	7.31	4.46	3.64	2.76	2.52	10.64	100.00
4.97	2.68	2.04	1.43	0.97	0.79	2.30	100.00
17.76	10.75	7.27	5.94	4.57	3.36	11.13	100.00
18.04	9.88	7.53	4.78	3.74	3.54	10.08	100.00
16.60	12.07	9.05	6.68	4.54	3.25	8.38	100.00
18.61	10.14	5.18	5.13	3.71	2.70	7.78	100.00
—	—	—	—	5.56	—	5.56	100.00
12.85	8.73	4.48	5.70	7.64	5.58	41.33	100.00
12.45	6.22	3.30	3.30	2.20	0.73	1.83	100.00
10.59	13.04	7.32	2.97	3.20	1.37	4.35	100.00
13.74	—	14.28	14.28	—	—	7.14	100.00
8.55	9.43	6.60	6.60	2.83	3.77	7.55	100.00
16.82	12.44	8.46	5.97	5.97	4.48	18.41	100.00
11.80	7.03	4.86	3.90	2.92	2.29	8.90	100.00
6.93	4.62	3.54	2.69	1.64	1.37	4.95	100.00
10.80	5.65	2.64	2.07	0.75	0.56	0.56	100.00
4.65	4.65	3.51	2.67	1.62	1.34	4.81	100.00
—	6.11	4.20	3.32	2.40	1.90	7.26	100.00

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF

Category	State/Union Territory	Percentage				
		Zero teacher	One teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers	Four teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Areas where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	—	11.13	42.30	32.77	8.55
	Orissa	—	2.87	24.24	59.76	6.11
	Sub-total	—	8.30	36.11	42.02	7.22
Areas where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	—	14.82	10.53	17.01	15.61
	Assam	—	0.39	3.12	22.34	45.29
	Gujarat	10.15	37.80	21.80	16.93	6.80
	Jammu & Kashmir	—	32.57	23.53	19.27	12.36
	Kerala	—	18.89	8.08	3.59	4.81
	Madhya Pradesh	0.09	9.60	11.93	24.59	26.25
	Madras	—	8.35	20.03	26.61	18.36
	Mysore	—	42.37	24.22	17.40	8.44
	Punjab	—	0.90	2.67	11.74	30.74
	Rajasthan	—	0.34	2.45	18.78	28.06
	Uttar Pradesh	—	9.40	7.36	9.52	18.12
	West Bengal	—	2.87	10.56	13.10	31.48
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	61.11	22.22	5.56	—
	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	14.15	23.41	27.32	12.20
	Himachal Pradesh	0.48	5.56	7.97	16.18	19.30
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	14.29	7.14	—	7.71
Pondicherry	—	17.65	20.59	14.71	10.25	
Tripura	—	1.23	8.02	12.96	9.26	
	Sub-total	1.59	18.68	14.24	16.62	17.36
Areas where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	—	30.47	23.33	20.58	10.68
	Manipur	—	2.49	15.56	15.14	30.50
	Sub-total	—	29.43	23.04	20.37	11.42
	All-India	1.12	19.21	18.48	20.45	15.16

* See legend on Table 78.

TEACHERS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

States and Union Territories	No. sections with						Total
	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	More than ten teachers	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
193	1.58	0.45	0.18	0.09	0.03	—	100.00
169	1.77	0.73	0.43	0.21	0.09	0.06	100.00
119	1.64	0.54	0.26	0.14	0.05	0.02	100.00
99	8.25	5.58	5.72	3.46	3.05	6.38	100.00
	6.44	2.89	2.42	1.52	0.66	0.94	100.00
	1.80	1.06	0.41	0.23	0.17	0.16	100.00
63	2.81	1.71	0.68	0.34	0.09	—	100.00
	6.58	5.97	6.44	5.60	4.25	29.21	100.00
	6.54	3.42	1.97	1.15	0.72	0.95	100.00
	5.79	3.38	2.83	1.96	1.96	3.93	100.00
	1.76	0.74	0.58	0.25	0.16	0.21	100.00
	10.68	7.42	5.10	3.46	2.59	4.79	100.00
	10.98	7.57	4.50	3.13	2.22	1.88	100.00
	12.84	8.74	6.20	3.88	2.19	3.83	100.00
	9.91	4.47	4.11	2.41	1.35	2.44	100.00
	—	—	—	5.56	—	5.56	100.00
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3.41	1.95	2.44	0.49	0.49	0.98	100.00
	13.04	6.76	2.66	3.14	1.21	2.17	100.00
	—	14.29	14.29	—	—	7.14	100.00
	10.29	4.41	5.88	1.47	2.94	5.88	100.00
	14.20	9.88	5.56	5.56	4.32	9.26	100.00
	6.46	4.03	3.13	2.08	1.48	4.25	100.00
	3.61	2.29	1.55	0.67	0.51	0.79	100.00
	5.39	1.87	2.07	0.62	0.41	0.62	100.00
5	3.68	2.28	1.57	0.67	0.51	0.78	100.00
	5.38	3.29	2.50	1.60	1.13	3.13	100.00

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER

Category	State/Union Territory	Percentage				
		Zero teacher	One teacher	Two teachers	Three teachers	Four teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Areas where middle stage comprises two classes	Bihar	—	3.36	18.25	27.73	18.7
	Orissa	—	0.98	5.54	36.81	16.4
	Sub-total	—	2.80	15.22	29.89	18.5
Areas where middle stage comprises three classes	Andhra Pradesh	—	6.53	4.21	7.11	8.9
	Assam	—	—	1.08	10.30	20.2
	Gujarat	1.16	10.05	7.23	10.10	12.5
	Jammu & Kashmir	—	7.19	10.79	12.23	14.7
	Kerala	—	8.43	6.74	3.51	3.7
	Madhya Pradesh	—	2.62	4.40	8.42	12.7
	Madras	—	1.75	4.28	9.78	13.4
	Mysore	—	15.32	9.51	14.95	12.7
	Punjab	—	0.37	1.10	5.72	10.4
	Rajasthan	—	0.66	3.32	8.89	12.5
	Uttar Pradesh	—	1.27	3.28	9.10	12.5
	West Bengal	0.13	2.22	4.76	8.02	14.1
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
	Delhi	0.61	0.73	3.64	4.73	4.1
	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	7.35	7.35	17.65	18.1
	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	2.63	7.89	15.79	18.1	
Tripura	—	—	—	7.69	1.1	
	Sub-total	0.16	4.76	5.00	9.16	10.0
Areas where middle stage comprises four classes	Maharashtra*	—	6.42	6.03	9.81	—
	Manipur	—	4.08	4.08	12.24	—
	Sub-total	—	6.39	6.00	9.85	—
	All-India	0.13	4.90	5.79	10.55	—

* See legend on Table 78.

91

TEACHERS IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>middle sections with</i>							<i>Total</i>
<i>Five teachers</i>	<i>Six teachers</i>	<i>Seven teachers</i>	<i>Eight teachers</i>	<i>Nine teachers</i>	<i>Ten teachers</i>	<i>More than ten teachers</i>	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13.56	7.44	3.87	1.94	1.53	0.92	2.75	100.00
11.40	8.47	6.84	3.91	1.63	1.95	5.54	100.00
13.04	7.69	4.58	2.41	1.55	1.16	3.42	100.00
3.51	7.02	6.28	6.20	4.79	4.55	36.12	100.00
17.89	7.86	10.57	10.30	7.32	5.15	9.21	100.00
9.43	8.57	9.12	6.25	5.57	4.90	14.82	100.00
12.23	11.87	8.99	5.40	4.68	4.32	7.91	100.00
4.35	5.20	4.35	5.48	6.88	4.63	46.49	100.00
9.92	7.95	8.04	5.80	4.68	5.33	30.22	100.00
11.98	10.92	7.01	5.58	4.65	3.83	26.53	100.00
9.67	6.60	7.55	5.02	4.07	3.49	11.20	100.00
11.08	10.96	6.82	8.53	8.04	5.72	30.82	100.00
13.26	7.29	7.43	5.44	5.17	6.63	29.18	100.00
13.04	9.96	9.88	8.00	6.36	6.15	20.79	100.00
11.54	10.69	6.91	7.56	6.84	5.93	20.66	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.85	8.73	4.48	5.70	7.64	5.58	41.33	100.00
10.29	14.71	7.35	5.88	7.35	1.47	4.41	100.00
4.35	13.04	17.39	8.70	4.35	4.35	43.48	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.53	7.89	10.53	7.89	5.26	5.26	10.53	100.00
2.56	5.13	2.56	7.69	7.69	5.13	56.41	100.00
10.99	8.94	7.62	6.46	5.68	4.99	24.31	100.00
11.28	8.37	8.22	6.99	5.28	4.56	20.55	100.00
30.61	8.16	10.20	2.04	2.04	2.04	—	100.00
11.56	8.37	8.25	6.92	5.23	4.52	20.25	100.00
11.21	8.77	7.53	6.28	5.35	4.68	22.36	100.00

TABLE 92
MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>	<i>Number of middle sections in</i>		
	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4
Up to 10	9,314	1,028	10,342
11 — 20	26,396	4,825	31,221
21 — 30	24,406	6,676	31,082
31 — 40	10,582	3,755	14,337
41 — 50	2,878	3,554	6,432
51 — 60	1,059	384	1,443
61 — 70	299	220	519
71 — 80	132	104	236
81 — 90	50	112	162
91 — 100	50	65	115
More than 100	87	80	167
Total	75,253*	20,803**	96,056***

* This does not include 850 zero-teacher sections.

** This does not include 26 zero-teacher sections.

*** This does not include 876 zero-teacher sections.

TABLE 93
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING
TO PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>	<i>Percentage of middle sections in</i>		
	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4
Up to 10	12.38	4.94	10.77
11 — 20	35.08	23.19	32.50
21 — 30	32.44	32.09	32.36
31 — 40	14.06	18.05	14.93
41 — 50	3.82	17.08	6.70
51 — 60	1.41	1.85	1.50
61 — 70	0.40	1.06	0.54
71 — 80	0.18	0.50	0.25
81 — 90	0.07	0.54	0.17
91 — 100	0.07	0.31	0.12
More than 100	0.12	0.38	0.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES IN THE STATES

Category	State/Union Territory	Sections having class V only		Sections having classes V & VI only		Sections having classes V to VII†	
		No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Areas where classes V to VII constitute middle stage	Gujarat	2,119	25,400	1,529	41,781	6,298	6,51,918
	Kerala	1,304	59,998	82	11,705	3,397	9,42,313
	Mysore	1,917	29,590	915	26,558	7,132	6,67,345
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	37	1	4	8	632
	Goa, Daman & Diu	30	426	54	1,813	189	20,168
	L. M. & A. Islands	3	41	—	—	11	954
	Sub-total	5,382	1,15,492	2,581	81,861	17,035	22,83,330
Areas where classes V to VIII constitute middle stage	Maharashtra*	2,090	31,358	1,863	58,172	9,448	10,57,291
	Manipur	12	165	28	625	128	7,135
	Sub-total	2,102	31,523	1,891	58,797	9,576	10,64,426
Areas where classes VI & VII constitute middle stage	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Areas where classes VI to VIII constitute middle stage	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All-India	7,484	1,47,015	4,472	1,40,658	26,611	33,47,756

* See legend on Table 78.

** Senior basic schools.

† In case of areas where classes V to VIII constitute middle stage, the column heading may be read as 'Sections having classes V to VII only'

†† In case of areas where classes VI & VII constitute middle stage, the column heading may be read as 'Sections having classes VI & VII'.

94

AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>Sections having classes V to VIII</i>		<i>Sections having class VI only</i>		<i>Sections having classes VI & VII only††</i>		<i>Sections having classes VI to VIII</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,946	7,19,099
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,783	10,14,016
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,964	7,23,493
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	673
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	22,407
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	995
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,998	24,80,683
2,412	4,27,788	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,813	15,74,609
363	37,134	—	—	—	—	—	—	531	45,059
2,775	4,64,922	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,344	16,19,668
—	—	264	4,155	6,506	4,20,007	492**	33,023	7,262	4,57,185
—	—	175	4,308	3,407	1,98,853	—	—	3,582	2,03,161
—	—	439	8,463	9,913	6,18,860	492	33,023	10,844	6,60,346
—	—	729	18,958	831	45,602	3,288	5,85,239	4,848	6,49,799
—	—	5	141	10	341	2,915	2,81,602	2,930	2,82,084
—	—	374	3,314	305	7,807	772	63,064	1,451	74,185
—	—	311	4,817	467	13,931	4,708	5,23,385	5,486	5,42,133
—	—	224	3,674	434	12,709	7,601	10,32,090	8,259	10,48,473
—	—	126	13,415	133	12,423	3,109	5,66,123	3,368	5,91,961
—	—	37	3,863	55	2,081	2,419	3,37,096	2,511	3,43,040
—	—	258	3,630	635	14,244	8,203	14,72,194	9,096	14,90,068
—	—	585	17,344	61	5,407	4,582	7,67,428	5,228	7,90,179
—	—	51	2,394	43	3,596	731	1,72,177	825	1,78,167
—	—	30	379	42	698	365	33,203	437	34,280
—	—	10	186	22	834	74	10,313	106	11,333
—	—	12	172	34	1,295	155	23,933	201	25,400
—	—	2,752	72,287	3,072	1,20,968	38,922	58,67,847	44,746	60,61,102
2,775	4,64,922	3,191	80,750	12,985	7,39,828	39,414	59,00,870	96,932	1,08,21,799

TABLE
MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES IN RURAL

Category	State/Union Territory	Sections having class V only		Sections having classes V & VI only		Sections having classes V to VII†	
		No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Areas where classes V to VII constitute middle stage	Gujarat	1,967	20,383	1,409	33,723	4,937	3,44,730
	Kerala	1,171	51,505	74	10,182	2,826	7,48,913
	Mysore	1,670	21,688	833	21,056	5,568	3,81,332
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	37	1	4	8	632
	Goa, Daman & Diu	25	348	49	1,690	131	11,479
	L. M. & A. Islands	3	41	—	—	11	954
	Sub-total		4,845	94,002	2,366	66,655	13,481	14,88,040
Areas where classes V to VIII constitute middle stage	Maharashtra*	1,896	25,357	1,686	45,896	7,075	5,38,806
	Manipur	12	165	28	625	122	6,509
	Sub-total	1,908	25,522	1,714	46,521	7,197	5,45,315
Areas where classes VI & VII constitute middle stage	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Areas where classes VI to VIII constitute middle stage	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total	—	—	—	—	—	—
All-India		6,753	1,19,524	4,080	1,13,176	20,678	20,33,355

N.B. See legends on Table 94.

AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Sections having classes V to VIII</i>		<i>Sections having class VI only</i>		<i>Sections having classes VI & VII only††</i>		<i>Sections having classes VI to VIII</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,313	3,98,836
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,071	8,10,600
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,071	4,24,076
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	673
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205	13,517
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	995
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,692	16,48,697
1,823	2,30,695	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,480	8,40,754
320	30,208	—	—	—	—	—	—	482	37,507
2,143	2,60,903	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,962	8,78,261
—	—	227	3,439	5,588	3,19,979	466**	29,890	6,281	3,53,308
—	—	169	4,212	3,106	1,62,119	—	—	3,275	1,66,331
—	—	396	7,651	8,694	4,82,098	466	29,890	9,556	5,19,639
—	—	620	15,425	699	33,282	2,319	3,00,836	3,638	3,49,543
—	—	5	141	8	278	2,548	2,17,857	2,561	2,18,276
—	—	336	2,483	266	5,435	571	33,719	1,173	41,637
—	—	274	3,120	420	11,127	3,723	2,83,426	4,417	2,97,673
—	—	176	2,454	378	10,000	5,251	4,82,135	5,805	4,94,589
—	—	77	1,856	133	12,423	2,337	3,21,111	2,547	3,35,390
—	—	29	3,708	40	1,313	1,688	1,80,933	1,757	1,85,954
—	—	234	3,033	592	12,728	5,831	9,13,249	6,657	9,29,010
—	—	498	14,551	26	1,326	3,170	4,32,796	3,694	4,48,673
—	—	30	379	42	698	342	27,137	414	28,214
—	—	8	146	18	687	42	4,961	68	5,794
—	—	12	172	31	1,117	119	13,042	162	14,331
—	—	2,299	47,468	2,653	90,414	27,941	32,11,202	32,893	33,49,084
2,143	2,60,903	2,695	55,119	11,347	5,72,512	28,407	32,41,092	76,103	63,95,681

TABLE
MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES IN URBAN

Category	State/Union Territory	Sections having class V only		Sections having classes V & VI only		Sections having classes V to VII†	
		No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Areas where classes V to VII constitute middle stage	Gujarat	152	5,017	120	8,058	1,361	3,07,188
	Kerala	133	8,493	8	1,523	571	1,93,400
	Mysore	247	7,902	82	5,502	1,564	2,86,013
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Goa, Daman & Diu	5	78	5	123	58	8,689
	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total		537	21,490	215	15,206	3,554	7,95,290
Areas where classes V to VIII constitute middle stage	Maharashtra*	194	6,001	177	12,276	2,373	5,18,485
	Manipur	—	—	—	—	6	626
	Sub-total	194	6,001	177	12,276	2,379	5,19,111
Areas where classes VI & VII constitute middle stage	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Areas where classes VI to VIII constitute middle stage	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total		—	—	—	—	—
All-India		731	27,491	392	27,482	5,933	13,14,401

N.B. See legends on Table 94.

AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Sections having classes V to VIII</i>		<i>Sections having class VI only</i>		<i>Sections having classes VI & VII only††</i>		<i>Sections having classes VI to VIII</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>
9'	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,633	3,20,263
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	712	2,03,416
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,893	2,99,417
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	8,890
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,306	8,31,986
589	1,97,093	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,333	7,33,855
43	6,926	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	7,552
632	2,04,019	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,382	7,41,407
—	—	37	716	918	1,00,028	26**	3,133	981	1,03,877
—	—	6	96	301	36,734	—	—	307	36,830
—	—	43	812	1,219	1,36,762	26	3,133	1,288	1,40,707
—	—	109	3,533	132	12,320	969	2,84,403	1,210	3,00,256
—	—	—	—	2	63	367	63,745	369	63,808
—	—	38	831	39	2,372	201	29,345	278	32,548
—	—	37	1,697	47	2,804	985	2,39,959	1,069	2,44,460
—	—	48	1,220	56	2,709	2,350	5,49,955	2,454	5,53,884
—	—	49	11,559	—	—	772	2,45,012	821	2,56,571
—	—	8	155	15	768	731	1,56,163	754	1,57,086
—	—	24	597	43	1,516	2,372	5,58,945	2,439	5,61,058
—	—	87	2,793	35	4,081	1,412	3,34,632	1,534	3,41,506
—	—	51	2,394	43	3,596	731	1,72,177	825	1,78,167
—	—	—	—	—	—	23	6,066	23	6,066
—	—	2	40	4	147	32	5,352	38	5,539
—	—	—	—	3	178	36	10,891	39	11,069
—	—	453	24,819	419	30,554	10,981	26,56,645	11,853	27,12,018
632	2,04,019	496	25,631	1,638	1,67,316	11,007	26,59,778	20,829	44,26,118

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES

Category	State/Union Territory	Sections having class V only		Sections having classes V & VI only		Sections having classes V to VII †	
		No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Areas where classes V to VII constitute middle stage	Gujarat	21.31	3.53	15.37	5.81	63.32	90.66
	Kerala	27.26	5.92	1.72	1.15	71.02	92.93
	Mysore	19.23	4.09	9.18	3.67	71.59	92.24
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.00	5.50	5.56	0.59	44.44	93.91
	Goa, Daman & Diu	10.99	1.90	19.78	8.09	69.23	90.00
	L. M. & A. Islands	21.43	4.12	—	—	78.57	95.88
	Sub-total	21.53	4.66	10.32	3.30	68.15	92.04
Areas where classes V to VIII constitute middle stage	Maharashtra*	13.22	1.99	11.78	3.69	59.75	67.15
	Manipur	2.26	0.37	5.27	1.39	24.11	15.83
	Sub-total	12.86	1.95	11.57	3.63	58.59	65.72
Areas where classes VI & VII constitute middle stage	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Areas where classes VI to VIII constitute middle stage	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All-India	7.73	1.36	4.62	1.30	27.46	30.94

N.B. See legends on Table 94.

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>Sections having classes V to VIII</i>		<i>Sections having class VI only</i>		<i>Sections having classes VI & VII only††</i>		<i>Sections having classes VI to VIII</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of sections</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00
15.25	27.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00
68.36	82.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00
16.98	28.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00
—	—	3.64	0.91	89.58	91.87	6.78**	7.22	100.00	100.00
—	—	4.89	2.12	95.11	97.88	—	—	100.00	100.00
—	—	4.05	1.28	91.41	93.72	4.54	5.00	100.00	100.00
—	—	15.04	2.92	17.14	7.02	67.82	90.06	100.00	100.00
—	—	0.17	0.05	0.34	0.12	99.49	99.83	100.00	100.00
—	—	25.77	4.47	21.02	10.52	53.20	85.01	100.00	100.00
—	—	5.67	0.89	8.51	2.57	85.82	96.54	100.00	100.00
—	—	2.71	0.35	5.26	1.21	92.03	98.44	100.00	100.00
—	—	3.74	2.27	3.95	2.10	92.31	95.63	100.00	100.00
—	—	1.47	1.13	2.19	0.60	96.34	98.27	100.00	100.00
—	—	2.84	0.24	6.98	0.96	90.18	98.80	100.00	100.00
—	—	11.19	2.19	1.17	0.69	87.64	97.12	100.00	100.00
—	—	6.18	1.34	5.21	2.02	88.61	96.64	100.00	100.00
—	—	6.84	1.12	9.62	2.03	83.52	96.85	100.00	100.00
—	—	9.43	1.64	20.76	7.36	69.81	91.00	100.00	100.00
—	—	5.97	0.68	16.92	5.10	77.11	94.22	100.00	100.00
—	—	6.15	1.19	6.87	2.00	86.98	96.81	100.00	100.00
2.86	4.30	3.29	0.75	13.40	6.84	40.67	54.53	100.00	100.00

TABLE 98
INCOMPLETE MIDDLE SECTIONS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	<i>No. of incomplete middle sections</i>	<i>Enrolment in incomplete middle sections</i>	<i>Col. 3 as percentage of middle sections in the State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Col. 4 as percentage of enrolment at middle stage in the State/Union Territory</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,560	64,560	32.18	9.94
2.	Assam	15	482	0.51	0.17
3.	Bihar	264	4,155	3.64	0.91
4.	Gujarat	3,648	67,181	36.68	9.34
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	679	11,121	46.80	14.99
6.	Kerala	1,386	71,703	28.98	7.07
7.	Madhya Pradesh	778	18,748	14.18	3.46
8.	Madras	658	16,383	7.97	1.56
9.	Maharashtra	3,953	89,530	25.00	5.69
10.	Mysore	2,832	56,148	28.42	7.76
11.	Orissa	175	4,308	4.89	2.12
12.	Punjab	259	25,838	7.69	4.36
13.	Rajasthan	92	5,944	3.66	1.73
14.	Uttar Pradesh	893	17,874	9.82	1.20
15.	West Bengal	646	22,751	12.36	2.88
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	41	55.56	6.09
17.	Delhi	94	5,990	11.39	3.36
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	84	2,239	30.77	9.99
19.	Himachal Pradesh	72	1,077	16.48	3.14
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	3	41	21.43	4.12
21.	Manipur	168	7,925	31.64	17.59
22.	Pondicherry	32	1,020	30.19	9.00
23.	Tripura	46	1,467	22.89	5.78
All-India		18,347	4,96,526	18.93	4.59

TABLE 99
INCOMPLETE MIDDLE SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE
STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of incomplete middle sections	Enrolment in incomplete middle sections	Col. 3 as percentage of middle sections in rural areas in the State/Union Territory	Col. 4 as percentage of enrolment at middle stage in rural areas in the State/Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,319	48,707	36.26	13.93
2.	Assam	13	419	0.51	0.19
3.	Bihar	227	3,439	3.61	0.97
4.	Gujarat	3,376	54,106	40.61	13.57
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	602	7,918	51.32	19.02
6.	Kerala	1,245	61,687	30.58	7.61
7.	Madhya Pradesh	694	14,247	15.71	4.79
8.	Madras	554	12,454	9.54	2.52
9.	Maharashtra	3,582*	71,253	28.70	8.47
10.	Mysore	2,503	42,744	31.01	10.08
11.	Orissa	169	4,212	5.16	2.53
12.	Punjab	210	14,279	8.24	4.26
13.	Rajasthan	69	5,021	3.93	2.70
14.	Uttar Pradesh	826	15,761	12.41	1.70
15.	West Bengal	524	15,877	14.19	3.54
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	41	55.56	6.09
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	74	2,038	36.10	15.08
19.	Himachal Pradesh	72	1,077	17.39	3.82
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	3	41	21.43	4.12
21.	Manipur	162	7,299	33.61	19.46
22.	Pondicherry	26	833	38.24	14.38
23.	Tripura	43	1,289	26.54	8.99
All-India		16,303	3,84,742	21.42	6.02

* Sections upto class VI have been treated as incomplete sections in all areas in Maharashtra.

TABLE 100
INCOMPLETE MIDDLE SECTIONS IN URBAN AREAS IN THE
STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of incomplete middle sections</i>	<i>Enrolment in incomplete middle sections</i>	<i>Col. 3 as percentage of middle sections in urban areas in the State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Col. 4 as percentage of enrolment in urban areas at middle stage in the State/Union Territory</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	241	15,853	19.92	5.28
2.	Assam	2	63	0.54	0.10
3.	Bihar	37	716	3.77	0.69
4.	Gujarat	272	13,075	16.66	4.08
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	77	3,203	27.70	9.84
6.	Kerala	141	10,016	19.80	4.92
7.	Madhya Pradesh	84	4,501	7.86	1.84
8.	Madras	104	3,929	4.24	0.71
9.	Maharashtra	371	18,277	11.13	2.49
10.	Mysore	329	13,404	17.38	4.48
11.	Orissa	6	96	1.95	0.26
12.	Punjab	49	11,559	5.97	4.51
13.	Rajasthan	23	923	3.05	0.59
14.	Uttar Pradesh	67	2,113	2.75	0.38
15.	West Bengal	122	6,874	7.95	2.01
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	94	5,990	11.39	3.36
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10	201	14.71	2.26
19.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	0.00	0.00
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	6	626	12.24	8.29
22.	Pondicherry	6	187	15.79	3.38
23.	Tripura	3	178	7.69	1.61
All-India		2,044	1,11,784	9.81	2.53

TABLE 101
MIDDLE SECTIONS WITH MULTIPLE CLASS TEACHING IN THE
STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rural areas		Urban areas		All areas	
		No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109	6,459	14	588	123	7,047
2.	Assam	87	3,470	3	134	90	3,604
3.	Bihar	584	14,948	25	1,032	609	15,980
4.	Gujarat	3,275	1,11,070	120	6,400	3,395	1,17,470
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	182	4,984	6	157	188	5,141
6.	Kerala	14	849	1	32	15	881
7.	Madhya Pradesh	477	15,628	29	1,544	506	17,172
8.	Madras	1,300	49,780	83	3,921	1,383	53,701
9.	Maharashtra	4,742	2,01,065	190	11,658	4,932	2,12,723
10.	Mysore	3,507	1,33,939	192	10,064	3,699	1,44,003
11.	Orissa	13	250	—	—	13	250
12.	Punjab	41	2,651	6	908	47	3,559
13.	Rajasthan	34	2,060	18	1,688	52	3,748
14.	Uttar Pradesh	696	19,044	78	4,247	774	23,291
15.	West Bengal	57	6,291	30	2,852	87	9,143
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	139	—	—	6	139
17.	Delhi	—	—	5	527	5	527
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	16	344	1	18	17	362
19.	Himachal Pradesh	25	461	—	—	25	461
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	91	3,583	8	646	99	4,229
22.	Pondicherry	6	144	—	—	6	144
23.	Tripura	6	190	—	—	6	190
All-India		15,268	5,77,349	809	46,416	16,077	6,23,765

TABLE 102
PERCENTAGE OF MIDDLE SECTIONS WITH MULTIPLE CLASS TEACHING
IN EVERY STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rural areas		Urban areas		All areas	
		Sections	Enrolment*	Sections	Enrolment*	Sections	Enrolment*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00	1.85	1.16	0.20	2.54	1.08
2.	Assam	3.40	1.59	0.81	0.21	3.07	1.28
3.	Bihar	9.30	4.23	2.55	0.99	8.39	3.50
4.	Gujarat	39.40	2.78	7.35	2.00	34.13	16.34
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.52	11.97	2.16	0.48	12.96	6.93
6.	Kerala	0.34	0.10	0.14	0.02	0.31	0.09
7.	Madhya Pradesh	10.80	5.25	2.71	0.63	9.22	3.17
8.	Madras	22.39	10.06	3.38	0.71	16.75	5.12
9.	Maharashtra	38.00	23.91	5.70	1.59	31.19	13.51
10.	Mysore	43.45	31.58	10.14	3.36	37.12	19.90
11.	Orissa	0.40	0.15	—	—	0.36	0.12
12.	Punjab	1.61	0.79	0.73	0.35	1.40	0.60
13.	Rajasthan	1.94	1.11	2.39	1.07	2.07	1.09
14.	Uttar Pradesh	10.46	2.05	3.20	0.76	8.51	1.56
15.	West Bengal	1.54	1.40	1.96	0.84	1.66	1.16
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.33	20.65	—	—	33.33	20.65
17.	Delhi	—	—	0.61	0.30	0.61	0.30
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7.80	2.54	1.47	0.20	6.23	1.62
19.	Himachal Pradesh	6.04	1.63	—	—	5.72	1.34
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	18.88	9.55	16.33	8.55	18.64	9.39
22.	Pondicherry	8.82	2.49	—	—	5.66	1.27
23.	Tripura	3.70	1.33	—	—	2.99	0.75
All-India		20.06	9.03	3.88	1.05	16.59	5.76

* Enrolment in sections with multiple class teaching in a State/Union Territory as percentage of the enrolment in an area at middle stage in the State/Union Territory.

TABLE 103

ENROLMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT IN EVERY STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rural areas		Urban areas		All areas	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.64	20.36	67.40	32.60	73.98	26.02
2.	Assam	71.21	28.79	60.90	39.10	68.88	31.12
3.	Bihar	89.15	10.85	72.31	27.69	85.33	14.67
4.	Gujarat	74.04	25.96	60.73	39.27	68.11	31.89
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	89.24	10.76	64.31	35.69	78.30	21.70
6.	Kerala	55.87	44.13	54.28	45.72	55.55	44.45
7.	Madhya Pradesh	90.58	9.42	69.82	30.18	81.22	18.78
8.	Madras	73.40	26.60	62.10	37.90	67.43	32.57
9.	Maharashtra	77.42	22.58	61.06	38.94	69.79	30.21
10.	Mysore	73.23	26.77	59.76	40.24	67.65	32.35
11.	Orissa	83.60	16.40	68.26	31.74	80.82	19.18
12.	Punjab	82.15	17.85	64.15	35.85	74.35	25.65
13.	Rajasthan	95.37	4.63	74.69	25.31	85.90	14.10
14.	Uttar Pradesh	91.98	8.02	71.59	28.41	84.30	15.70
15.	West Bengal	75.84	24.16	60.64	39.36	69.27	30.73
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73.25	26.75	—	—	73.25	26.75
17.	Delhi	—	—	58.07	41.93	58.07	41.93
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	63.90	36.10	61.21	38.79	62.84	37.16
19.	Himachal Pradesh	84.23	15.77	64.01	35.99	80.65	19.35
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	75.18	24.82	—	—	75.18	24.82
21.	Manipur	67.22	32.78	59.69	40.31	65.96	34.04
22.	Pondicherry	73.78	26.22	61.29	38.71	67.68	32.32
23.	Tripura	75.26	24.74	58.32	41.68	67.88	32.12
	All-India	78.00	22.00	63.87	36.13	72.22	27.78

TABLE
ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI TO VIII IN THE STATES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Estimated population in the age group 11+ to 13+			Enrolment in			
		Boys	Girls	Total	VI			Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,04,000	12,97,000	26,01,000	2,00,075	74,829	2,74,904	1,50,153
2.	Assam	5,09,000	5,02,000	10,11,000	74,267	34,122	1,08,389	63,898
3.	Bihar	19,59,000	18,77,000	38,36,000	2,16,463	39,202	2,55,665	1,67,165
4.	Gujarat	8,81,000	8,29,000	17,10,000	1,55,114	72,280	2,27,394	1,28,868
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,36,000	1,22,000	2,58,000	22,564	6,098	28,662	19,184
6.	Kerala	6,76,000	6,62,000	13,38,000	1,81,375	1,43,856	3,25,231	1,60,662
7.	Madhya Pradesh	12,79,000	12,32,000	25,11,000	1,75,738	43,138	2,18,876	1,42,245
8.	Madras	11,74,000	11,54,000	23,28,000	2,91,161	1,47,161	4,38,322	2,28,412
9.	Maharashtra	15,93,000	15,20,000	31,13,000	3,51,802	1,53,216	5,05,018	2,85,056
10.	Mysore	8,90,000	8,74,000	17,64,000	1,55,061	73,448	2,28,509	1,42,123
11.	Orissa	6,54,000	6,81,000	13,35,000	86,237	21,950	1,08,187	77,965
12.	Punjab	9,20,000	8,10,000	17,30,000	1,71,961	61,130	2,33,091	1,44,219
13.	Rajasthan	8,59,000	8,04,000	16,63,000	1,22,954	20,851	1,43,805	94,708
14.	Uttar Pradesh	28,29,000	26,83,000	55,12,000	4,76,541	95,038	5,71,579	4,01,131
15.	West Bengal	13,58,000	13,51,000	27,09,000	2,10,340	98,004	3,08,344	1,79,937
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,000	2,000	4,000	157	67	224	122
17.	Delhi	1,27,000	1,07,000	2,34,000	38,134	27,881	66,015	33,793
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	22,000	22,000	44,000	4,564	2,726	7,290	3,650
19.	Himachal Pradesh	50,000	48,000	98,000	10,911	2,873	13,784	9,031
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	1,000	1,000	2,000	227	71	298	179
21.	Manipur	33,000	35,000	68,000	7,909	4,304	12,213	7,144
22.	Pondicherry	12,000	12,000	24,000	3,063	1,568	4,631	2,509
23.	Tripura	44,000	44,000	88,000	6,988	3,329	10,317	5,601
All-India		1,73,12,000	1,66,69,000	3,39,81,000	29,63,606	11,27,142	40,90,748	24,47,755

104

AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>class(es)</i>		<i>Enrolment in classes VI to VIII as percentage of the population in age group 11+ to 13+</i>								
<i>VII</i>		<i>VIII</i>			<i>VI to VIII</i>					
<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>All pupils</i>
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
53,261	2,03,414	1,30,500	40,981	1,71,481	4,80,728	1,69,071	6,49,799	36.86	13.04	24.98
28,999	92,897	56,124	24,674	80,798	1,94,289	87,795	2,82,084	38.17	17.49	27.90
27,201	1,94,366	1,44,112	14,980	1,59,092	5,27,740	81,383	6,09,123	26.94	4.34	15.88
58,858	1,87,726	1,14,911	46,455	1,61,366	3,98,893	1,77,593	5,76,486	45.28	21.42	33.71
5,042	24,226	16,339	4,958	21,297	58,087	16,098	74,185	42.71	13.20	28.75
1,26,056	2,86,718	1,39,875	1,13,382	2,53,257	4,81,912	3,83,294	8,65,206	71.29	57.90	64.66
32,929	1,75,174	1,22,341	25,742	1,48,083	4,40,324	1,01,809	5,42,133	34.43	8.26	21.59
1,08,992	3,37,404	1,87,372	85,375	2,72,747	7,06,945	3,41,528	10,48,473	60.22	29.60	45.04
1,14,652	3,99,708	2,45,036	82,738	3,27,774	8,81,894	3,50,606	12,32,500	55.36	23.07	39.59
61,103	2,03,226	1,18,050	43,679	1,61,729	4,15,234	1,78,230	5,93,464	46.66	20.39	33.64
17,009	94,974	45,148	7,060	52,208	2,09,350	46,019	2,55,369	32.01	6.76	19.13
48,862	1,93,081	1,23,915	41,874	1,65,789	4,40,095	1,51,866	5,91,961	47.84	18.75	34.21
15,286	1,09,994	77,022	12,219	89,241	2,94,684	48,356	3,43,040	34.31	6.01	20.63
75,041	4,76,172	3,78,522	63,795	4,42,317	12,56,194	2,33,874	14,90,068	44.40	8.72	27.03
80,473	2,60,410	1,57,111	64,314	2,21,425	5,47,388	2,42,791	7,90,179	40.31	17.97	29.17
38	160	106	36	142	385	141	526	19.25	7.05	13.15
24,716	58,509	31,539	22,104	53,643	1,03,466	74,701	1,78,167	81.47	69.81	76.14
2,290	5,940	3,336	1,844	5,180	11,550	6,860	18,410	52.50	31.18	41.84
2,079	11,110	7,706	1,680	9,386	27,648	6,632	34,280	55.30	13.82	34.98
56	235	142	19	161	548	146	694	54.80	14.60	34.70
3,598	10,742	5,974	2,812	8,786	21,027	10,714	31,741	63.71	30.61	46.68
1,205	3,714	2,098	890	2,988	7,670	3,663	11,333	63.92	30.53	47.22
2,730	8,331	4,652	2,100	6,752	17,241	8,159	25,400	39.18	18.54	28.86
8,90,476	33,38,231	21,11,931	7,03,711	28,15,642	75,23,292	27,21,329	1,02,44,621	43.46	16.33	30.15

TABLE
ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI TO VIII IN RURAL AREAS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	VI			Enrolment VII	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,20,743	34,485	1,55,228	86,575	21,854
2.	Assam	60,639	25,082	85,721	50,907	20,456
3.	Bihar	1,77,033	23,201	2,00,234	1,32,145	14,541
4.	Gujarat	92,571	31,696	1,24,267	72,315	23,957
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	15,332	2,030	17,362	12,152	1,428
6.	Kerala	1,44,791	1,13,545	2,58,336	1,27,593	98,533
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1,10,264	12,696	1,22,960	87,232	9,278
8.	Madras	1,56,683	61,318	2,18,001	1,16,236	41,040
9.	Maharashtra	2,13,000	60,845	2,73,845	1,63,401	39,419
10.	Mysore	97,609	34,697	1,32,306	84,820	25,905
11.	Orissa	73,439	15,939	89,378	65,622	11,331
12.	Punjab	1,09,947	25,765	1,35,712	91,382	19,339
13.	Rajasthan	76,139	4,249	80,388	57,373	2,618
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3,26,626	33,020	3,59,646	2,73,315	23,740
15.	West Bengal	1,37,203	48,635	1,85,838	1,10,191	34,556
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	157	67	224	122	38
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2,754	1,644	4,398	2,047	1,203
19.	Himachal Pradesh	9,591	2,059	11,650	7,758	1,342
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	227	71	298	179	56
21.	Manipur	6,719	3,529	10,248	6,085	2,897
22.	Pondicherry	1,852	726	2,578	1,379	500
23.	Tripura	4,677	1,644	6,321	3,525	1,141
All-India		19,37,996	5,36,943	24,74,939	15,52,354	3,95,172

105

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

in class(es)

<i>Total</i>	<i>VIII</i>			<i>VI to VIII</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,08,429	71,051	14,835	85,886	2,78,369	71,174	3,49,543
71,363	43,882	17,310	61,192	1,55,428	62,848	2,18,276
1,46,686	1,05,682	4,567	1,10,249	4,14,860	42,309	4,57,169
96,272	49,493	13,584	63,077	2,14,379	69,237	2,83,616
13,580	9,671	1,024	10,695	37,155	4,482	41,637
2,26,126	1,01,097	80,282	1,81,379	3,73,481	2,92,360	6,65,841
96,510	72,146	6,057	78,203	2,69,642	28,031	2,97,673
1,57,276	90,090	29,222	1,19,312	3,63,009	1,31,580	4,94,589
2,02,820	1,10,909	18,540	1,29,449	4,87,310	1,18,804	6,06,114
1,10,725	48,978	10,912	59,890	2,31,407	71,514	3,02,921
76,953	34,726	3,388	38,114	1,73,787	30,658	2,04,445
1,10,721	74,185	14,772	88,957	2,75,514	59,876	3,35,390
59,991	43,837	1,738	45,575	1,77,349	8,605	1,85,954
2,97,055	2,54,603	17,706	2,72,309	8,54,544	74,466	9,29,010
1,44,747	92,898	25,190	1,18,088	3,40,292	1,08,381	4,48,673
160	106	36	142	385	141	526
3,250	1,544	886	2,430	6,345	3,733	10,078
9,100	6,416	1,048	7,464	23,765	4,449	28,214
235	142	19	161	548	146	694
8,982	4,835	2,038	6,873	17,639	8,464	26,103
1,879	1,044	293	1,337	4,275	1,519	5,794
4,666	2,584	760	3,344	10,786	3,545	14,331
19,47,526	12,19,919	2,64,207	14,84,126	47,10,269	11,96,322	59,06,591

TABLE
ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI TO VIII IN URBAN AREAS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	VI			Enrolment VII	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79,332	40,344	1,19,676	63,578	31,407
2.	Assam	13,628	9,040	22,668	12,991	8,543
3.	Bihar	39,430	16,001	55,431	35,020	12,660
4.	Gujarat	62,543	40,584	1,03,127	56,553	34,901
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,232	4,068	11,300	7,032	3,614
6.	Kerala	36,584	30,311	66,895	33,069	27,523
7.	Madhya Pradesh	65,474	30,442	95,916	55,013	23,651
8.	Madras	1,34,478	85,843	2,20,321	1,12,176	67,952
9.	Maharashtra	1,38,802	92,371	2,31,173	1,21,655	75,233
10.	Mysore	57,452	38,751	96,203	57,303	35,198
11.	Orissa	12,798	6,011	18,809	12,343	5,678
12.	Punjab	62,014	35,365	97,379	52,837	29,523
13.	Rajasthan	46,815	16,602	63,417	37,335	12,668
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,49,915	62,018	2,11,933	1,27,816	51,301
15.	West Bengal	73,137	49,369	1,22,506	69,746	45,917
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	38,134	27,881	66,015	33,793	24,716
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,810	1,082	2,892	1,603	1,087
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1,320	814	2,134	1,273	731
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	1,190	775	1,965	1,059	701
22.	Pondicherry	1,211	842	2,053	1,130	705
23.	Tripura	2,311	1,685	3,996	2,076	1,589
All-India		10,25,610	5,90,199	16,15,809	8,95,401	4,95,304

106

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>in class(es)</i>						
<i>Total</i>	<i>VIII</i>			<i>VI to VIII</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
94,985	59,449	26,146	85,595	2,02,359	97,897	3,00,256
21,534	12,242	7,364	19,606	38,861	24,947	63,808
47,680	38,430	10,413	48,843	1,12,880	39,074	1,51,954
91,454	65,418	32,871	98,289	1,84,514	1,08,356	2,92,870
10,646	6,668	3,934	10,602	20,932	11,616	32,548
60,592	38,778	33,100	71,878	1,08,431	90,934	1,99,365
78,664	50,195	19,685	69,880	1,70,682	73,778	2,44,460
1,80,128	97,282	56,153	1,53,435	3,43,936	2,09,948	5,53,884
1,96,888	1,34,127	64,198	1,98,325	3,94,584	2,31,802	6,26,386
92,501	69,072	32,767	1,01,839	1,83,827	1,06,716	2,90,543
18,021	10,422	3,672	14,094	35,563	15,361	50,924
82,360	49,730	27,102	76,832	1,64,581	91,990	2,56,571
50,003	33,185	10,481	43,666	1,17,335	39,751	1,57,086
1,79,117	1,23,919	46,089	1,70,008	4,01,650	1,59,408	5,61,058
1,15,663	64,213	39,124	1,03,337	2,07,096	1,34,410	3,41,506
				—		—
58,509	31,539	22,104	53,643	1,03,466	74,701	1,78,167
2,690	1,792	958	2,750	5,205	3,127	8,332
2,010	1,290	632	1,922	3,883	2,183	6,066
—	—	—	—			
1,760	1,139	774	1,913	3,388	2,250	5,638
1,835	1,054	597	1,651	3,395	2,144	5,539
3,665	2,068	1,340	3,408	6,455	4,614	11,069
13,90,705	8,92,012	4,39,504	13,31,516	28,13,023	15,25,007	43,38,030

TABLE 107

ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI TO VIII PER 10,000 POPULATION IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (ENROLMENT INDICES AT MIDDLE STAGE)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Enrolment per 10,000 population		
		Boys	Girls	All pupils
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121	43	164
2.	Assam	142	64	206
3.	Bihar	101	16	117
4.	Gujarat	169	75	244
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	152	42	194
6.	Kerala	252	200	452
7.	Madhya Pradesh	120	28	148
8.	Madras	193	93	286
9.	Maharashtra	196	78	274
10.	Mysore	157	67	224
11.	Orissa	107	23	130
12.	Punjab	186	64	250
13.	Rajasthan	127	21	148
14.	Uttar Pradesh	153	28	181
15.	West Bengal	137	61	198
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	59	22	81
17.	Delhi	304	219	523
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	175	104	279
19.	Himachal Pradesh	182	44	226
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	211	56	267
21.	Manipur	223	114	337
22.	Pondicherry	188	90	277
23.	Tripura	130	62	192
All-India		152	55	207

TABLE 108

PERCENTAGE ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI TO VIII (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS) IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage enrolment of											
		Boys in class(es)				Girls in class(es)				Boys and girls in class(es)			
		VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)	VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)	VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.62	31.23	27.15	100.00	44.26	31.50	24.24	100.00	42.31	31.30	26.39	100.00
2.	Assam	38.23	32.89	28.87	100.00	38.86	33.03	28.10	100.00	38.42	32.93	28.64	100.00
3.	Bihar	41.02	31.68	27.31	100.00	48.17	33.42	18.41	100.00	41.97	31.91	26.12	100.00
4.	Gujarat	38.89	32.31	28.81	100.00	40.70	33.14	26.16	100.00	39.44	32.56	27.99	100.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	38.84	33.02	28.13	100.00	37.88	31.32	30.80	100.00	38.64	32.66	28.71	100.00
6.	Kerala	37.64	33.34	29.03	100.00	37.53	32.89	29.58	100.00	37.59	33.14	29.27	100.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	39.91	32.31	27.78	100.00	42.37	32.34	25.28	100.00	40.37	32.31	27.31	100.00
8.	Madras	41.19	32.31	26.50	100.00	43.09	31.92	25.00	100.00	41.81	32.18	26.01	100.00
9.	Maharashtra	39.89	32.32	27.79	100.00	43.70	32.70	23.60	100.00	40.98	32.43	26.59	100.00
10.	Mysore	37.34	34.23	28.43	100.00	41.21	34.28	24.51	100.00	38.50	34.24	27.25	100.00
11.	Orissa	41.19	37.24	21.57	100.00	47.70	36.96	15.34	100.00	42.36	37.19	20.45	100.00
12.	Punjab	39.08	32.77	28.16	100.00	40.25	32.17	27.57	100.00	39.38	32.62	28.00	100.00
13.	Rajasthan	41.72	32.14	26.14	100.00	43.12	31.61	25.27	100.00	41.92	32.06	26.01	100.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	37.94	31.93	30.13	100.00	40.64	32.09	27.28	100.00	38.36	31.96	29.68	100.00
15.	West Bengal	38.43	32.87	28.70	100.00	40.37	33.14	26.49	100.00	39.02	32.96	28.02	100.00
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.78	31.68	27.53	100.00	47.52	26.95	25.53	100.00	42.59	30.42	27.00	100.00
17.	Delhi	36.86	32.66	30.48	100.00	37.32	33.08	29.59	100.00	37.05	32.84	30.11	100.00
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	39.52	31.60	28.88	100.00	39.74	33.38	26.88	100.00	39.60	32.27	28.14	100.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	39.46	32.66	27.87	100.00	43.32	31.35	25.33	100.00	40.21	32.41	27.38	100.00
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	41.42	32.66	25.91	100.00	48.63	38.36	13.01	100.00	42.94	33.86	23.20	100.00
21.	Manipur	37.61	33.98	28.41	100.00	40.17	33.58	26.25	100.00	38.48	33.84	27.68	100.00
22.	Pondicherry	39.93	32.71	27.35	100.00	42.80	32.90	24.30	100.00	40.86	32.77	26.37	100.00
23.	Tripura	40.53	32.49	26.98	100.00	40.80	33.46	25.73	100.00	40.62	32.80	26.58	100.00
	All-India	39.39	32.54	28.07	100.00	41.42	32.72	25.86	100.00	39.93	32.59	27.48	100.00

TABLE 109

PERCENTAGE ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI TO VIII IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage enrolment of											
		Boys in class(es)				Girls in class(es)				Boys and girls in class(es)			
		VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)	VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)	VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.38	31.10	25.52	100.00	48.45	30.71	20.84	100.00	44.41	31.02	24.57	100.00
2.	Assam	39.01	32.75	28.23	100.00	39.91	32.55	27.54	100.00	39.27	32.69	28.03	100.00
3.	Bihar	42.67	31.85	25.47	100.00	54.84	34.37	10.79	100.00	43.80	32.09	24.12	100.00
4.	Gujarat	43.18	33.73	23.09	100.00	45.78	34.60	19.62	100.00	43.82	33.94	22.24	100.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	41.26	32.71	26.03	100.00	45.29	31.86	22.85	100.00	41.70	32.62	25.69	100.00
6.	Kerala	38.77	34.16	27.07	100.00	38.84	33.70	27.46	100.00	38.80	33.96	27.24	100.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	40.89	32.35	26.76	100.00	45.29	33.10	21.61	100.00	41.31	32.42	26.27	100.00
8.	Madras	43.16	32.02	24.82	100.00	46.60	31.19	22.21	100.00	44.08	31.80	24.12	100.00
9.	Maharashtra	43.71	33.53	22.76	100.00	51.21	33.18	15.61	100.00	45.18	33.46	21.36	100.00
10.	Mysore	42.18	36.65	21.17	100.00	48.52	36.22	15.26	100.00	43.68	36.55	19.77	100.00
11.	Orissa	42.26	37.76	19.98	100.00	51.99	36.96	11.05	100.00	43.72	37.64	18.64	100.00
12.	Punjab	39.91	33.17	26.93	100.00	43.03	32.30	24.67	100.00	40.46	33.01	26.52	100.00
13.	Rajasthan	42.93	32.35	24.72	100.00	49.38	30.42	20.20	100.00	43.23	32.26	24.51	100.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	38.22	31.98	29.79	100.00	44.34	31.88	23.78	100.00	38.71	31.98	29.31	100.00
15.	West Bengal	40.32	32.38	27.30	100.00	44.87	31.88	23.24	100.00	41.42	32.26	26.32	100.00
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.78	31.69	27.53	100.00	47.52	26.95	25.53	100.00	42.59	30.42	26.99	100.00
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	43.40	32.26	24.33	100.00	44.04	32.23	23.73	100.00	43.64	32.25	24.11	100.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	40.36	32.64	27.00	100.00	46.28	30.16	23.56	100.00	41.29	32.25	26.45	100.00
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	41.42	32.66	25.91	100.00	48.63	38.36	13.01	100.00	42.94	33.86	23.20	100.00
21.	Manipur	38.09	34.50	27.41	100.00	41.69	34.23	24.08	100.00	39.26	34.41	26.33	100.00
22.	Pondicherry	43.32	32.26	24.42	100.00	47.79	32.92	19.29	100.00	44.49	32.43	23.08	100.00
23.	Tripura	43.36	32.68	23.96	100.00	46.38	32.19	21.44	100.00	44.11	32.56	23.33	100.00
	All-India	41.14	32.96	25.90	100.00	44.88	33.03	22.09	100.00	41.90	32.97	25.13	100.00

TABLE 110

PERCENTAGE ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI TO VIII IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage enrolment of											
		Boys in class(es)				Girls in class(es)				Boys and girls in class(es)			
		VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)	VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)	VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.20	31.42	29.38	100.00	41.20	32.08	26.71	100.00	39.86	31.63	28.51	100.00
2.	Assam	35.07	33.43	31.50	100.00	36.24	34.24	29.52	100.00	35.53	33.75	30.73	100.00
3.	Bihar	34.93	31.02	34.05	100.00	40.95	32.40	26.65	100.00	36.48	31.38	32.14	100.00
4.	Gujarat	33.90	30.65	35.45	100.00	37.45	32.21	30.34	100.00	35.21	31.23	33.56	100.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	34.55	33.59	31.86	100.00	35.02	31.11	33.87	100.00	34.72	32.71	32.57	100.00
6.	Kerala	33.74	30.50	35.76	100.00	33.33	30.27	36.40	100.00	33.55	30.39	36.05	100.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	38.36	32.23	29.41	100.00	41.26	32.06	26.68	100.00	39.24	32.18	28.59	100.00
8.	Madras	39.10	32.62	28.28	100.00	40.89	32.37	26.75	100.00	39.78	32.52	27.70	100.00
9.	Maharashtra	35.18	30.83	33.99	100.00	39.85	32.46	27.70	100.00	36.91	31.43	31.66	100.00
10.	Mysore	31.25	31.17	37.57	100.00	36.31	32.98	30.70	100.00	33.11	31.84	35.05	100.00
11.	Orissa	35.99	34.71	29.31	100.00	39.13	36.96	23.90	100.00	36.94	35.39	27.68	100.00
12.	Punjab	37.68	32.10	30.22	100.00	38.44	32.09	29.46	100.00	37.95	32.10	29.95	100.00
13.	Rajasthan	39.89	31.82	28.28	100.00	41.76	31.87	26.37	100.00	40.37	31.83	27.80	100.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	37.32	31.82	30.85	100.00	38.91	32.18	28.91	100.00	37.77	31.92	30.30	100.00
15.	West Bengal	35.32	33.68	31.01	100.00	36.73	34.16	29.11	100.00	35.87	33.87	30.26	100.00
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	36.86	32.66	30.48	100.00	37.32	33.09	29.59	100.00	37.05	32.84	30.11	100.00
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	34.77	30.80	34.43	100.00	34.60	34.76	30.64	100.00	34.71	32.29	33.00	100.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	33.99	32.78	33.22	100.00	37.29	33.76	28.95	100.00	35.18	33.14	31.68	100.00
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	35.12	31.26	33.62	100.00	34.44	31.16	34.40	100.00	34.85	31.22	33.93	100.00
22.	Pondicherry	35.67	33.28	31.05	100.00	39.27	32.88	27.85	100.00	37.06	33.13	29.81	100.00
23.	Tripura	35.80	32.16	32.04	100.00	36.52	34.44	29.04	100.00	36.10	33.11	30.79	100.00
	All-India	36.46	31.83	31.71	100.00	38.70	32.48	28.82	100.00	37.25	32.06	30.69	100.00

TABLE 111
PERCENTAGE ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI TO VIII (SUMMARY)

Area	Boys/Girls	Percentage enrolment in class(es)			
		VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	Boys	41.14	32.96	25.90	100.00
	Girls	44.88	33.03	22.08	100.00
	All pupils	41.90	32.97	25.13	100.00
Urban	Boys	36.46	31.83	31.71	100.00
	Girls	38.70	32.48	28.82	100.00
	All pupils	37.25	32.06	30.69	100.00
All areas	Boys	39.39	32.54	28.07	100.00
	Girls	41.42	32.72	25.86	100.00
	All pupils	39.93	32.59	27.48	100.00

PERCENTAGE ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI TO VIII UNDER VARIOUS MANAGERMENTS (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Management	Percentage enrolment of											
	Boys in class(es)				Girls in class(es)				Boys and girls in class(es)			
	VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)	VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)	VI	VII	VIII	VI to VIII (total)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government	40.49	33.58	25.92	100.00	41.30	33.08	25.61	100.00	40.71	33.45	25.84	100.00
Local body	45.62	35.42	18.96	100.00	49.66	35.44	14.90	100.00	46.56	35.42	18.01	100.00
Private aided	34.54	30.06	35.40	100.00	37.07	31.09	31.84	100.00	35.27	30.35	34.38	100.00
Private unaided	38.26	31.85	29.89	100.00	40.00	32.43	27.57	100.00	38.66	31.98	29.36	100.00
All managements	39.39	32.54	28.07	100.00	41.42	32.72	25.86	100.00	39.93	32.58	27.48	100.00

TABLE
ENROLMENT IN CLASSES VI TO VIII UNDER VARIOUS

Area	Management	Enrolment				
		VI			VII	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	Government	4,29,032	1,09,691	5,38,723	3,48,397	83,483
	Local body	7,73,284	1,91,782	9,65,066	5,85,747	1,25,976
	Private aided	6,63,310	2,25,303	8,88,613	5,59,467	1,78,520
	Private unaided	72,370	10,167	82,537	58,743	7,193
	All managements	19,37,996	5,36,943	24,74,939	15,52,354	3,95,172
Urban	Government	2,24,643	1,40,720	3,65,363	1,93,668	1,17,136
	Local body	2,85,694	1,63,315	4,49,009	2,36,447	1,27,477
	Private aided	4,71,444	2,60,470	7,31,914	4,27,332	2,28,805
	Private unaided	43,829	25,694	69,523	37,954	21,886
	All managements	10,25,610	5,90,199	16,15,809	8,95,401	4,95,304
All areas	Government	6,53,675	2,50,411	9,04,086	5,42,065	2,00,619
	Local body	10,58,978	3,55,097	14,14,075	8,22,194	2,53,453
	Private aided	11,34,754	4,85,773	16,20,527	9,86,799	4,07,325
	Private unaided	1,16,199	35,861	1,52,060	96,697	29,079
	All managements	29,63,606	11,27,142	40,90,748	24,47,755	8,90,476

113
MANAGEMENTS (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>in class(es)</i>						
<i>Total</i>	<i>VIII</i>			<i>VI to VIII (total)</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4,31,880	2,33,192	51,898	2,85,090	10,10,621	2,45,072	12,55,693
7,11,723	2,93,538	46,789	3,40,327	16,52,569	3,64,547	20,17,116
7,37,987	6,36,601	1,59,258	7,95,859	18,59,378	5,63,081	24,22,459
65,936	56,588	6,262	62,850	1,87,701	23,622	2,11,323
19,47,526	12,19,919	2,64,207	14,84,126	47,10,269	11,96,322	59,06,591
3,10,804	1,85,306	1,03,417	2,88,723	6,03,617	3,61,273	9,64,890
3,63,924	1,46,766	59,807	2,06,573	6,68,907	3,50,599	10,19,506
6,56,137	5,25,754	2,57,821	7,83,575	14,24,530	7,47,096	21,71,626
59,840	34,186	18,459	52,645	1,15,969	66,039	1,82,008
13,90,705	8,92,012	4,39,504	13,31,516	28,13,023	15,25,007	43,38,030
7,42,684	4,18,498	1,55,315	5,73,813	16,14,238	6,06,345	22,20,583
10,75,647	4,40,304	1,06,596	5,46,900	23,21,476	7,15,146	30,36,622
13,94,124	11,62,355	4,17,079	15,79,434	32,83,908	13,10,177	45,94,085
1,25,776	90,774	24,721	1,15,495	3,03,670	89,661	3,93,331
33,38,231	21,11,931	7,03,711	28,15,642	75,23,292	27,21,329	1,02,44,621

TABLE 114

PUPILS FROM HABITATIONS WITHOUT MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO DISTANCE THEY WALK TO ATTEND MIDDLE SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	<i>Pupils attending middle sections at a distance</i>						Total
		<i>Up to 1.0 mile</i>	<i>1.1 to 2.0 miles</i>	<i>2.1 to 3.0 miles</i>	<i>3.1 to 4.0 miles</i>	<i>4.1 to 5.0 miles</i>	<i>More than 5.0 miles</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35,956	41,993	28,222	11,879	5,204	4,585	1,27,839
2.	Assam	43,924	27,991	12,082	6,221	—	—	90,218
3.	Bihar	1,21,239	59,513	23,449	7,834	2,426	2,349	2,16,810
4.	Gujarat	28,401	16,452	4,459	966	318	281	50,877
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	11,755	6,188	2,580	1,032	511	492	22,558
6.	Kerala	1,51,572	89,555	28,370	7,155	2,045	3,496	2,82,193
7.	Madhya Pradesh	38,024	43,537	24,536	10,497	4,557	5,256	1,26,407
8.	Madras	1,13,812	57,384	26,270	9,352	3,186	1,634	2,11,638
9.	Maharashtra	1,08,896	88,317	29,466	9,456	3,651	1,629	2,41,415
10.	Mysore	53,174	36,161	18,556	4,630	1,143	518	1,14,182
11.	Orissa	51,508	25,533	9,258	2,815	952	1,703	91,769
12.	Punjab	51,316	45,793	22,679	6,808	2,519	1,083	1,30,198
13.	Rajasthan	18,348	23,264	18,729	11,805	5,035	6,105	83,286
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2,47,192	1,94,488	1,10,349	39,361	15,908	13,271	6,20,569
15.	West Bengal	1,32,332	77,736	35,090	11,535	4,696	2,923	2,64,312
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	230	104	20	21	2	17	394
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5,523	2,130	651	211	39	12	8,566
19.	Himachal Pradesh	8,086	5,573	3,816	1,676	943	1,078	21,172
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	5,817	1,522	682	324	117	344	8,806
22.	Pondicherry	1,986	586	230	35	61	63	2,962
23.	Tripura	4,863	2,475	1,036	432	161	53	9,020
All-India		12,33,954	8,46,295	4,00,530	1,44,046	53,474	46,892	27,25,191

TABLE 115

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PUPILS FROM HABITATIONS WITHOUT MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO DISTANCE THEY WALK TO ATTEND MIDDLE SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of pupils attending middle sections at a distance						Total
		Up to 1.0 mile	1.1 to 2.0 miles	2.1 to 3.0 miles	3.1 to 4.0 miles	4.1 to 5.0 miles	More than 5.0 miles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.29	12.01	8.07	3.40	1.49	1.31	36.57
2.	Assam	20.12	12.82	5.53	2.85	—	—	41.33
3.	Bihar	34.32	16.84	6.64	2.22	0.69	0.66	61.37
4.	Gujarat	7.12	4.12	1.12	0.24	0.08	0.07	12.75
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	28.23	14.86	6.20	2.48	1.23	1.18	54.18
6.	Kerala	18.70	11.05	3.50	0.88	0.25	0.43	34.81
7.	Madhya Pradesh	12.77	14.62	8.24	3.53	1.53	1.76	42.46
8.	Madras	23.01	11.60	5.31	1.89	0.64	0.33	42.78
9.	Maharashtra	12.95	10.50	3.50	1.12	0.43	0.19	28.71
10.	Mysore	12.54	8.53	4.37	1.09	0.27	0.12	26.92
11.	Orissa	30.97	15.35	5.57	1.69	0.57	1.02	55.17
12.	Punjab	15.30	13.65	6.76	2.03	0.75	0.32	38.81
13.	Rajasthan	9.87	12.51	10.07	6.35	2.70	3.28	44.78
14.	Uttar Pradesh	26.62	20.93	11.88	4.24	1.71	1.43	66.81
15.	West Bengal	29.49	17.32	7.82	2.57	1.05	0.65	58.90
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	34.17	15.45	2.97	3.12	0.30	2.53	58.54
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	40.86	15.76	4.82	1.56	0.29	0.08	63.37
19.	Himachal Pradesh	28.66	19.75	13.53	5.94	3.34	3.82	75.04
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	15.51	4.06	1.82	0.86	0.31	0.92	23.48
22.	Pondicherry	34.28	10.11	3.97	0.62	1.05	1.09	51.12
23.	Tripura	33.93	17.27	7.23	3.01	1.12	0.37	62.93
	All-India	19.29	13.23	6.26	2.25	0.84	0.73	42.61

TABLE

ALL-INDIA TABLE SHOWING HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT

<i>Habitations</i>	<i>Item of information</i>	<i>Population</i>	
		<i>Above 5000</i>	<i>2000 to 4999</i>
1	2	3	4
with secondary sections in them	1. Number of habitations	1,333	5,789
	2. Their population	93,17,489	1,79,73,675
	3. Percentage*	69.10	31.02
with secondary sections in the neighbouring habitations up to a distance of 1.0 mile	1. Number of habitations	147	2,423
	2. Their population	9,35,619	66,79,060
	3. Percentage*	6.94	11.53
with secondary sections in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 1.1 to 2.0 miles	1. Number of habitations	158	3,397
	2. Their population	10,35,540	90,97,441
	3. Percentage*	7.68	15.70
with secondary sections in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 2.1 to 3.0 miles	1. Number of habitations	135	2,936
	2. Their population	8,37,559	78,49,913
	3. Percentage*	6.21	13.55
with secondary sections in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 3.1 to 4.0 miles	1. Number of habitations	77	1,566
	2. Their population	4,31,831	43,35,882
	3. Percentage*	3.20	7.48
with secondary sections in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 4.1 to 5.0 miles	1. Number of habitations	31	1,137
	2. Their population	1,91,041	30,38,798
	3. Percentage*	1.42	5.24
with secondary sections in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of more than 5.0 miles	1. Number of habitations	119	3,491
	2. Their population	7,34,472	89,71,851
	3. Percentage*	5.45	15.48
Total Number of habitations		2,000	20,731
Total population		1,34,83,551	5,79,46,622
Percentage		100.00	100.00

* Population in a cell as percentage of its slab total.

116

SECONDARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS (IN DIFFERENT POPULATION SLABS)

<i>slab</i>				<i>Grand total</i>
1000 to 1999	500 to 999	Below 500		
5	6	7		8
4,281	2,518	2,310		16,231
62,09,241	18,79,310	6,73,796		3,60,53,511
7.22	1.87	0.49		9.09
7,681	16,424	66,666		93,341
1,03,53,640	1,13,57,945	1,35,46,335		4,28,72,599
12.04	11.32	9.76		10.81
12,184	25,911	99,663		1,41,313
1,62,83,957	1,79,29,823	2,08,86,139		6,52,32,900
18.94	17.87	15.05		16.45
11,772	26,067	1,07,118		1,48,028
1,69,38,049	1,87,52,560	1,95,81,905		6,39,59,986
19.70	18.68	14.11		16.13
7,350	17,800	86,942		1,13,735
98,56,659	1,23,60,766	1,58,32,562		4,28,17,700
11.46	12.32	11.41		10.80
5,329	13,260	68,749		88,506
70,51,050	94,97,433	1,23,38,027		3,21,16,349
8.20	9.45	8.89		8.10
15,390	43,021	3,19,077		3,81,097
1,92,99,291	2,85,84,934	5,59,36,528		11,35,27,078
22.44	28.48	40.30		28.63
63,987	1,45,001	7,50,525		9,82,251
8,59,91,887	10,03,62,771	13,87,95,292		39,65,80,123
100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00

TABLE 117

HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Item of information	Secondary sections within the habitations	Secondary sections at a distance						Total
				Up to 1.0 mile	1.1 to 2.0 miles	2.1 to 3.0 miles	3.1 to 4.0 miles	4.1 to 5.0 miles	More than 5 miles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. No. of habitations	1,595	4,076	6,546	8,535	8,239	5,679	19,196	53,866
		2. Their population	53,84,554	23,88,299	40,70,593	53,95,948	37,00,418	28,67,562	85,74,718	3,23,82,092
		3. Percentage*	16.63	7.38	12.57	16.66	11.43	8.86	26.48	100.00
2.	Assam	1. No. of habitations	692	2,539	4,943	5,907	4,013	2,666	10,711	31,471
		2. Their population	6,73,925	12,24,751	22,75,390	26,17,580	16,09,163	10,27,149	26,27,197	1,20,55,155
		3. Percentage*	5.59	10.16	18.87	21.71	13.35	8.52	21.79	100.00
3.	Bihar	1. No. of habitations	1,661	16,165	22,506	20,771	13,925	9,620	31,828	1,16,476
		2. Their population	28,26,607	82,36,984	1,08,93,815	90,94,375	54,38,524	32,49,711	74,77,855	4,72,17,871
		3. Percentage*	5.99	17.44	23.07	19.26	11.52	6.88	15.84	100.00
4.	Gujarat	1. No. of habitations	952	2,245	4,037	3,512	2,369	1,700	9,458	24,273
		2. Their population	28,81,129	14,48,127	27,05,741	22,51,347	14,46,052	10,57,306	53,30,104	1,71,19,806
		3. Percentage*	16.83	8.46	15.80	13.15	8.45	6.18	31.13	100.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. No. of habitations	264	1,407	2,000	1,874	1,490	1,082	4,322	12,439
		2. Their population	2,92,164	4,60,527	7,06,615	5,63,676	3,46,862	2,50,931	7,30,305	33,51,080
		3. Percentage*	8.72	13.74	21.09	16.82	10.35	7.49	21.79	100.00
6.	Kerala	1. No. of habitations	929	1,771	2,677	2,033	972	564	1,178	10,124
		2. Their population	27,26,675	27,80,197	42,40,559	28,90,872	12,62,615	6,39,623	10,95,140	1,56,35,681
		3. Percentage*	17.44	17.78	27.12	18.49	8.08	4.09	7.00	100.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	1. No. of habitations	694	3,534	5,494	7,202	7,055	7,308	60,096	91,383
		2. Their population	15,53,623	12,83,821	20,61,932	28,10,209	26,57,090	27,01,348	1,75,71,189	3,06,39,212
		3. Percentage*	5.07	4.19	6.73	9.17	8.67	8.82	57.35	100.00

8. Madras	1. No. of habitations	1,263	6,621	10,991	11,342	7,784	5,473	8,537	52,011
	2. Their population	27,29,481	37,17,965	55,56,494	53,79,803	33,52,486	22,40,633	29,36,269	2,59,13,131
	3. Percentage*	10.53	14.35	21.44	20.76	12.94	8.65	11.33	100.00
9. Maharashtra	1. No. of habitations	1,908	6,174	9,560	10,239	7,802	6,297	23,215	65,195
	2. Their population	53,16,160	24,68,215	46,12,215	49,79,919	34,07,878	27,22,530	79,96,079	3,15,02,996
	3. Percentage*	16.88	7.83	14.64	15.81	10.82	8.64	25.38	100.00
10. Mysore	1. No. of habitations	887	2,461	5,232	6,608	5,483	4,117	15,317	40,105
	2. Their population	22,78,033	14,05,783	25,01,723	32,95,471	26,65,662	20,83,935	69,20,924	2,11,51,531
	3. Percentage*	10.77	6.65	11.83	15.58	12.60	9.85	32.72	100.00
11. Orissa	1. No. of habitations	801	6,742	9,452	8,712	6,040	4,669	31,953	68,369
	2. Their population	9,56,756	22,88,472	30,84,192	26,92,312	17,45,217	12,73,385	64,54,532	1,84,94,866
	3. Percentage*	5.17	12.37	16.68	14.56	9.44	6.89	34.90	100.00
12. Punjab	1. No. of habitations	968	2,857	5,539	6,327	4,344	3,274	5,334	28,643
	2. Their population	26,33,033	17,12,327	36,38,672	39,28,259	23,63,004	17,53,139	23,71,418	1,83,99,852
	3. Percentage*	14.31	9.31	19.78	21.35	12.84	9.53	12.89	100.00
13. Rajasthan	1. No. of habitations	399	1,657	3,221	4,141	4,277	3,991	32,847	50,533
	2. Their population	13,40,072	5,12,921	10,79,490	14,73,518	15,41,189	14,31,488	1,19,74,849	1,93,53,527
	3. Percentage*	6.92	2.65	5.58	7.61	7.96	7.40	61.87	100.00
14. Uttar Pradesh	1. No. of habitations	1,214	20,206	29,900	34,215	29,032	24,718	1,00,884	2,40,169
	2. Their population	19,90,401	61,39,205	97,16,449	1,02,85,595	76,97,406	65,80,671	2,63,99,241	6,88,08,968
	3. Percentage*	2.89	8.92	14.12	14.95	11.19	9.56	38.37	100.00
15. West Bengal	1. No. of habitations	1,641	12,681	16,717	13,617	8,228	5,145	9,674	67,703
	2. Their population	21,86,220	61,20,112	74,57,790	57,41,359	31,69,813	19,56,088	34,49,162	3,00,80,544
	3. Percentage*	7.27	20.35	24.79	19.09	10.54	6.50	11.47	100.00
16. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1. No. of habitations	2	19	21	23	15	29	348	457
	2. Their population	2,603	6,120	3,901	3,230	3,042	3,859	38,916	61,671
	3. Percentage*	4.22	9.92	6.33	5.24	4.93	6.26	63.10	100.00

Continued on next page

Continued from pre-page

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		1. No. of habitations	72	499	352	284	155	77	400	1,839
17.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2. Their population	53,270	1,75,467	1,07,617	1,00,578	49,029	20,574	94,761	6,01,296
		3. Percentage*	8.86	29.18	17.90	16.73	8.15	3.42	15.76	100.00
		1. No. of habitations	110	850	1,118	1,741	1,717	1,500	10,985	18,021
18.	Himachal Pradesh	2. Their population	43,612	94,820	1,17,311	1,51,453	1,34,804	1,18,815	7,66,006	14,26,821
		3. Percentage*	3.06	6.65	8.22	10.61	9.45	8.33	53.69	100.00
		1. No. of habitations	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	10
19.	L.M.&A. Islands	2. Their population	9,451	—	—	—	—	—	18,038	27,489
		3. Percentage*	34.38	—	—	—	—	—	65.62	100.00
		1. No. of habitations	121	439	367	281	185	83	1,330	2,806
20.	Manipur	2. Their population	89,588	1,99,312	1,39,215	1,02,843	53,573	22,048	2,51,235	8,57,814
		3. Percentage*	10.44	23.23	16.23	11.99	6.25	2.57	29.29	100.00
		1. No. of habitations	16	131	219	123	52	25	15	581
21.	Pondicherry	2. Their population	34,583	84,849	1,07,733	46,889	22,414	14,348	3,313	3,14,129
		3. Percentage*	11.01	27.01	34.29	14.93	7.14	4.57	1.05	100.00
		1. No. of habitations	39	267	421	541	558	489	3,462	5,777
22.	Tripura	2. Their population	51,571	1,24,325	1,55,453	1,54,750	1,51,459	1,01,206	4,45,827	11,84,591
		3. Percentage*	4.35	10.50	13.12	13.06	12.79	8.54	37.64	100.00
		No. of habitations	16,231	93,341	1,41,313	1,48,028	1,13,735	88,506	3,81,097	9,82,251
All-India		Their population	3,60,53,511	4,28,72,599	6,52,32,900	6,39,59,986	4,28,17,700	3,21,16,349	11,35,27,078	39,65,80,123
		Percentage*	9.09	10.81	16.45	16.13	10.80	8.10	28.63	100.00

*Population in a cell as percentage of its row total.

TABLE 118

HABITATIONS SERVED BY SECONDARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total number of habitations in rural areas	Habitations with secondary sections in them		Habitations with secondary sections in them or within 5 miles	
			No. of habitations	Col. 4 as percentage of col. 3	No. of habitations	Col. 6 as percentage of col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53,866	1,595	2.96	34,670	64.36
2.	Assam	31,471	692	2.20	20,760	65.97
3.	Bihar	1,16,476	1,661	1.43	84,648	72.67
4.	Gujarat	24,273	952	3.92	14,815	61.03
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	12,439	264	2.12	8,117	65.25
6.	Kerala	10,124	929	9.18	8,946	88.36
7.	Madhya Pradesh	91,383	694	0.76	31,287	34.24
8.	Madras	52,011	1,263	2.43	43,474	83.59
9.	Maharashtra	65,195	1,908	2.93	41,980	64.39
10.	Mysore	40,105	887	2.21	24,788	61.81
11.	Orissa	68,369	801	1.17	36,416	53.26
12.	Punjab	28,643	968	3.38	23,309	81.38
13.	Rajasthan	50,533	399	0.79	17,686	35.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2,40,169	1,214	0.51	1,39,285	57.99
15.	West Bengal	67,703	1,641	2.42	58,029	85.71
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	457	2	0.44	109	23.85
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,839	72	3.92	1,439	78.25
19.	Himachal Pradesh	18,021	110	0.61	7,036	39.04
20.	L.M. & A. Islands	10	3	30.00	3	30.00
21.	Manipur	2,806	121	4.31	1,476	52.60
22.	Pondicherry	581	16	2.75	566	97.42
23.	Tripura	5,777	39	0.68	2,315	40.07
All-India		9.82.251	16.231	1.65	6.01.154	61.20

TABLE 119
POPULATION SERVED BY SECONDARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS
IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total population in rural areas	Habitations with secondary sections in them		Habitations with secondary sections in them or within 5 miles	
			Population	Col. 4 as percentage of col. 3	Population	Col. 6 as percentage of col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,23,82,092	53,84,554	16.63	2,38,07,374	73.52
2.	Assam	1,20,55,155	6,73,925	5.59	94,27,958	78.21
3.	Bihar	4,72,17,871	28,26,607	5.99	3,97,40,016	84.16
4.	Gujarat	1,71,19,806	28,81,129	16.83	1,17,89,702	68.87
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	33,51,080	2,92,164	8.72	26,20,775	78.21
6.	Kerala	1,56,35,681	27,26,675	17.44	1,45,40,541	93.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3,06,39,212	15,53,623	5.07	1,30,68,023	42.65
8.	Madras	2,59,13,131	27,29,481	10.53	2,29,76,862	88.67
9.	Maharashtra	3,15,02,996	53,16,160	16.88	2,35,06,917	74.62
10.	Mysore	2,11,51,531	22,78,033	10.77	1,42,30,607	67.28
11.	Orissa	1,84,94,866	9,56,756	5.17	1,20,40,334	65.10
12.	Punjab	1,83,99,852	26,33,033	14.31	1,60,28,434	87.11
13.	Rajasthan	1,93,53,527	13,40,072	6.92	73,78,678	38.13
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6,88,08,968	19,90,401	2.89	4,24,09,727	61.63
15.	West Bengal	3,00,80,544	21,86,220	7.27	2,66,31,382	88.53
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61,671	2,603	4.22	22,755	36.90
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6,01,296	53,270	8.86	5,06,535	84.24
19.	Himachal Pradesh	14,26,821	43,612	3.06	6,60,815	46.31
20.	L.M. & A. Islands	27,489	9,451	34.38	9,451	34.38
21.	Manipur	8,57,814	89,588	10.44	6,06,579	70.71
22.	Pondicherry	3,14,129	34,583	11.01	3,10,816	98.95
23.	Tripura	11,84,591	51,571	4.35	7,38,764	62.36
All-India		39,65,80,123	3,60,53,511	9.09	28,30,53,045	71.37

TABLE 120

HABITATIONS (WITH PERCENTAGES) WITH AND WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL FACILITY AT THE HIGH SCHOOL STAGE AS ON 31 MARCH, 1957 AND AFTER PLANNING (ACCORDING TO THE REPORT OF THE FIRST ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY)

Sl. No.	States	Existing position								After planning position							
		School in		School near		Total served		Without school		School in		School near		Total served		Without school	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379	0.75	17,846	35.18	18,225	35.93	32,498	64.07	1,239	2.44	40,506	79.86	41,745	82.30	8,978	17.70
2.	Assam	285	1.12	11,264	44.10	11,549	45.22	13,993	54.78	495	1.94	17,295	67.71	17,790	69.65	7,752	3.35
3.	Bihar	868	0.79	61,180	55.70	62,048	56.49	47,788	43.51	1,410	1.28	1,05,543	96.09	1,06,953	97.38	2,883	2.62
4.	Bombay	293	0.38	15,008	19.71	15,301	20.09	60,850	79.91	1,835	2.41	42,671	56.03	44,506	58.44	31,645	41.56
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	86	0.79	1,333	12.30	1,419	13.09	9,419	86.91	164	1.51	2,636	24.32	2,800	25.84	8,038	74.16
6.	Kerala	576	5.40	7,424	69.64	8,000	75.05	2,660	24.95	768	7.20	9,511	89.22	10,279	96.43	381	3.57
7.	Madhya Pradesh	112	0.14	11,453	13.94	11,565	14.07	70,613	85.93	1,060	1.29	44,682	54.57	45,742	55.66	36,436	44.34
8.	Madras	283	0.55	31,438	60.60	31,721	64.14	20,160	38.86	607	1.17	45,249	87.22	45,856	88.39	6,025	11.61
9.	Mysore	147	0.36	20,663	51.23	20,810	51.59	19,527	48.41	578	1.43	37,463	92.88	38,041	94.31	2,296	5.69
10.	Orissa	204	0.40	18,366	35.70	18,570	36.09	32,878	63.91	464	0.90	38,649	75.12	39,113	76.02	12,335	23.98
11.	Punjab	578	2.07	18,606	66.75	19,184	68.82	8,692	31.18	938	3.36	26,602	95.43	27,540	98.79	336	1.21
12.	Rajasthan	59	0.13	8,056	17.20	8,115	17.33	38,715	82.67	1,037	2.21	42,884	91.37	43,921	93.79	2,909	6.21
13.	Uttar Pradesh	539	0.23	68,954	29.27	69,493	29.50	1,66,062	70.50	2,648	1.12	2,18,436	92.73	2,21,034	93.86	14,471	6.14
14.	Delhi	12	4.15	223	77.16	235	81.31	54	18.69	17	5.88	272	94.12	289	100.00	—	—
15.	Himachal Pradesh	37	0.29	3,939	30.84	3,976	31.13	8,797	68.87	166	1.30	10,881	85.19	11,047	86.49	1,726	13.51
16.	Manipur	21	1.09	463	24.03	484	25.12	1,443	74.88	32	1.66	707	36.69	739	38.35	1,188	61.65
17.	Tripura	21	0.40	837	16.13	858	16.53	4,331	83.47	29	0.56	1,400	26.98	1,429	27.54	3,760	72.46
Total		4,500	0.54	2,97,053	35.36	3,01,553	35.90	5,38,480	64.10	13,487	1.61	6,85,387	81.59	6,98,874	83.20	1,41,159	16.80

TABLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SECONDARY SECTIONS IN THE STATES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Classes constituting secondary stage	Number of sections	Enrolment at					
				Class VIII		Class IX		Class X	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	IX—XI/XII	2,289	—	—	1,08,604	31,020	83,397	21,438
2.	Assam	VII—X/XI	972	—	—	43,166	16,777	36,793	13,835
3.	Bihar	VIII—XI/XISpl.	2,130	1,37,640	14,298	1,43,223	12,735	1,31,039	10,096
4.	Gujarat	VIII—XI	1,597	1,14,911	46,455	90,828	35,527	73,457	28,004
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	IX—X/XI	406	—	—	16,219	4,169	12,291	3,522
6.	Kerala	VIII—X/XI	1,154	1,39,875	1,13,382	1,18,933	95,707	88,676	69,925
7.	Madhya Pradesh	IX—XI	1,307	—	—	90,671	17,881	68,932	12,662
8.	Madras	IX—XI	2,227	—	—	1,62,515	68,321	1,42,680	56,127
9.	Maharashtra	VIII—XI/XII	3,621	1,67,688	63,142	1,98,825	64,984	1,67,519	53,242
10.	Mysore	VIII—X/XI	1,467	1,18,050	43,679	1,02,944	36,481	1,03,125	34,108
11.	Orissa	VIII—XI/XISpl.	1,030	45,148	7,060	37,950	5,146	31,216	3,764
12.	Punjab	IX—X/XI	1,678	—	—	97,462	31,295	81,297	26,317
13.	Rajasthan	IX—X/XI	749	—	—	62,138	8,530	46,278	5,944
14.	Uttar Pradesh	IX—X/XII	2,446	—	—	2,51,516	39,080	2,28,949	30,817
15.	West Bengal	IX—X/XI	2,878	—	—	1,23,922	41,525	86,904	27,999
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	VIII—XI	2	106	36	69	19	52	20
17.	Delhi	IX—XI	405	—	—	24,113	15,606	19,739	12,321
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	VIII—XI	128	3,336	1,844	2,571	1,413	1,932	1,096
19.	Himachal Pradesh	IX—X/XI	127	—	—	5,363	1,100	4,523	961
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	VIII—X	3	142	19	140	8	79	3
21.	Manipur	VII—X/XI	161	—	—	5,669	2,261	4,851	1,979
22.	Pondicherry	IX—XI	37	—	—	1,783	739	1,592	591
23.	Tripura	IX—X/XI	69	—	—	4,021	1,792	2,454	1,073
All-India			26,883	7,26,896	2,89,915	16,92,645	5,32,116	14,17,775	4,15,844

121

AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>secondary stage</i>								<i>Grand total</i>	<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>
<i>Class XI</i>		<i>Class XII</i>		<i>Class XIII</i>		<i>Total</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>			
11	12	13	14	15	15	17	18	19	20	21
67,780	15,480	17,578	2,942	—	—	2,77,359	70,880	3,48,239	18,806	18
33,024	10,888	27,531	7,985	2,269	426	1,42,783	49,911	1,92,694	9,286	21
1,12,091	7,979	19,278	1,809	—	—	5,43,271	46,917	5,90,188	22,180	27
54,975	19,394	—	—	—	—	3,34,171	1,29,380	4,63,551	18,292	25
3,479	452	—	—	—	—	31,989	8,143	40,132	2,443	16
163	134	—	—	—	—	3,47,647	2,79,148	6,26,795	23,190	27
67,649	10,775	—	—	—	—	2,27,252	41,318	2,68,570	13,060	21
97,930	36,275	—	—	—	—	4,03,125	1,60,723	5,63,848	25,401	22
99,248	34,228	980	62	—	—	6,34,260	2,15,658	8,49,918	34,889	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,119	1,14,268	4,38,387	15,837	28
19,720	2,580	480	77	—	—	1,34,514	18,627	1,53,141	7,831	20
21,133	6,810	—	—	—	—	1,99,892	64,422	2,64,314	13,015	20
17,872	3,022	—	—	—	—	1,26,288	17,496	1,43,784	7,759	18
1,03,184	16,594	96,498	13,196	—	—	6,80,147	99,687	7,79,834	33,679	23
45,121	11,365	—	—	—	—	2,55,947	80,889	3,36,836	22,094	15
34	13	—	—	—	—	261	88	349	16	22
13,594	9,205	—	—	—	—	57,446	37,132	94,578	5,288	18
1,321	783	—	—	—	—	9,160	5,136	14,296	688	21
596	206	—	—	—	—	10,482	2,267	12,749	937	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	361	30	391	36	11
3,876	1,360	5,485	1,827	—	—	19,881	7,427	27,308	1,196	23
1,387	423	—	—	—	—	4,762	1,753	6,515	355	18
1,019	299	—	—	—	—	7,494	3,164	10,658	859	12
7,65,196	1,88,265	1,67,830	27,898	2,269	426	47,72,611	14,54,464	62,27,075	2,77,137	22

TABLE
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SECONDARY SECTIONS IN

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Classes constituting secondary stage	Number of sections	Enrolment at					
				Class VIII		Class IX		Class X	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	IX—XI/XII	1,577	—	—	55,441	9,687	39,250	5,859
2.	Assam	VII—X/XI	722	—	—	30,695	9,618	25,677	7,867
3.	Bihar	VIII—XI/XISpl	1,662	99,871	3,990	1,04,861	3,408	94,733	2,460
4.	Gujarat	VIII—XI	957	49,493	13,584	37,822	9,750	28,049	7,140
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	IX—X/XI	259	—	—	8,415	560	5,520	319
6.	Kerala	VIII—X/XI	868	1,01,097	80,282	85,858	67,636	64,334	49,464
7.	Madhya Pradesh	IX—XI	708	—	—	37,313	1,747	27,976	1,066
8.	Madras	IX—XI	1,244	—	—	61,821	16,610	51,986	12,878
9.	Maharashtra	VIII—XI/XII	1,928	65,856	12,182	76,501	11,647	58,077	8,049
10.	Mysore	VIII—X/XI	848	48,978	10,912	39,225	8,563	36,855	7,736
11.	Orissa	VIII—XI/XISpl	838	34,726	3,388	28,572	2,251	23,007	1,451
12.	Punjab	IX—X/XI	998	—	—	50,463	7,950	39,027	6,147
13.	Rajasthan	IX—X/XI	386	—	—	21,030	465	15,238	312
14.	Uttar Pradesh	IX—X/XII	1,209	—	—	1,18,861	2,868	1,04,136	1,593
15.	West Bengal	IX—X/XI	1,705	—	—	67,549	11,264	42,340	6,811
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	VIII—XI	2	106	36	69	19	52	20
17.	Delhi	IX—XI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	VIII—XI	78	1,544	886	1,117	593	781	399
19.	Himachal Pradesh	IX—X/XI	109	—	—	4,241	579	3,433	445
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	VIII—X	3	142	19	140	8	79	3
21.	Manipur	VII—X/XI	128	—	—	4,115	1,493	3,491	1,258
22.	Pondicherry	IX—XI	16	—	—	826	210	724	142
23.	Tripura	IX—X/XI	40	—	—	1,859	444	775	226
All-India			16,285	4,01,813	1,25,279	8,36,794	1,67,370	6,65,540	1,21,645

122

RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>secondary stage</i>										
<i>Class XI</i>		<i>Class XII</i>		<i>Class XIII</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Grand total</i>	<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>
<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
30,315	3,981	1,883	233	—	—	1,26,889	19,760	1,46,649	9,136	16
22,883	5,717	18,505	3,990	785	56	98,545	27,248	1,25,793	6,071	21
82,499	1,863	7,172	151	—	—	3,89,136	11,872	4,01,008	15,450	26
19,667	4,506	—	—	—	—	1,35,031	34,980	1,70,011	7,403	23
504	13	—	—	—	—	14,439	892	15,331	1,116	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,51,289	1,97,382	4,48,671	16,459	27
28,866	881	—	—	—	—	94,155	3,694	97,849	5,003	19
33,750	8,204	—	—	—	—	1,47,557	37,692	1,85,249	9,765	19
29,948	4,494	19	—	—	—	2,30,401	36,372	2,66,773	12,202	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,25,058	27,211	1,52,269	5,957	25
13,741	870	64	1	—	—	1,00,110	7,961	1,08,071	5,672	19
4,755	755	—	—	—	—	94,245	14,852	1,09,097	6,265	17
4,467	138	—	—	—	—	40,735	915	41,650	2,733	15
31,259	392	26,551	227	—	—	2,80,807	5,080	2,85,887	12,715	22
17,278	1,756	—	—	—	—	1,27,167	19,831	1,46,998	10,537	14
34	13	—	—	—	—	261	88	349	16	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
512	280	—	—	—	—	3,954	2,158	6,112	332	18
370	38	—	—	—	—	8,044	1,062	9,106	690	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	361	30	391	36	11
2,503	718	3,809	884	—	—	13,918	4,353	18,271	861	21
575	105	—	—	—	—	2,125	457	2,582	155	17
150	34	—	—	—	—	2,784	704	3,488	342	10
3,24,076	34,758	58,003	5,486	785	56	22,87,011	4,54,594	27,41,605	1,28,916	21

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SECONDARY SECTIONS IN URBAN

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Classes constituting secondary stage	Number of sections	Enrolment at					
				Class VIII		Class IX		Class X	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	IX—XI/XII	712	—	—	53,163	21,333	44,147	15,579
2.	Assam	VII—X/XI	250	—	—	12,471	7,159	11,116	5,968
3.	Bihar	VIII—XI/XI spl.	468	37,769	10,308	38,362	9,327	36,306	7,636
4.	Gujarat	VIII—XI	640	65,418	32,871	53,006	25,777	45,408	20,864
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	IX—X/XI	147	—	—	7,804	3,609	6,771	3,203
6.	Kerala	VIII—X/XI	286	38,778	33,100	33,075	28,071	24,342	20,461
7.	Madhya Pradesh	IX—XI	599	—	—	53,358	16,134	40,956	11,596
8.	Madras	IX—XI	983	—	—	1,00,694	51,711	90,694	43,249
9.	Maharashtra	VIII—XI/XII	1,693	1,01,832	50,960	1,22,324	53,337	1,09,442	45,193
10.	Mysore	VIII—X/XI	619	69,072	32,767	63,719	27,918	66,270	26,372
11.	Orissa	VIII—XI/XI spl.	192	10,422	3,672	9,378	2,895	8,209	2,313
12.	Punjab	IX—X/XI	680	—	—	46,999	23,345	42,270	20,170
13.	Rajasthan	IX—X/XI	363	—	—	41,108	8,065	31,040	5,632
14.	Uttar Pradesh	IX—X/XII	1,237	—	—	1,32,655	36,212	1,24,813	29,224
15.	West Bengal	IX—X/XI	1,173	—	—	56,373	30,261	44,564	21,188
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	VIII—XI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	IX—XI	405	—	—	24,113	15,606	19,739	12,321
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	VIII—XI	50	1,792	958	1,454	820	1,151	697
19.	Himachal Pradesh	IX—X/XI	18	—	—	1,122	521	1,090	516
20.	L.M.&A. Islands	VIII—X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	VII—X/XI	33	—	—	1,554	768	1,360	721
22.	Pondicherry	IX—XI	21	—	—	957	529	868	449
23.	Tripura	IX—X/XI	29	—	—	2,162	1,348	1,679	847
All-India			10,598	3,25,083	1,64,636	8,55,851	3,64,746	7,52,235	2,94,199

123

AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>secondary stage</i>										
<i>Class XI</i>		<i>Class XII</i>		<i>Class XIII</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Grand total</i>	<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>
<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
37,465	11,499	15,695	2,709	—	—	1,50,470	51,120	2,01,590	9,670	21
10,141	5,171	9,026	3,995	1,484	370	44,238	22,663	66,901	3,215	21
29,592	6,116	12,106	1,658	—	—	1,54,135	35,045	1,89,180	6,730	28
35,308	14,888	—	—	—	—	1,99,140	94,400	2,93,540	10,889	27
2,975	439	—	—	—	—	17,550	7,251	24,801	1,327	19
163	134	—	—	—	—	96,358	81,766	1,78,124	6,731	26
38,783	9,894	—	—	—	—	1,33,097	37,624	1,70,721	8,057	21
64,180	28,071	—	—	—	—	2,55,568	1,23,031	3,78,599	15,636	24
69,300	29,734	961	62	—	—	4,03,859	1,79,286	5,83,145	22,687	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,99,061	87,057	2,86,118	9,880	29
5,979	1,710	416	76	—	—	34,404	10,666	45,070	2,159	21
16,378	6,055	—	—	—	—	1,05,647	49,570	1,55,217	6,750	23
13,405	2,884	—	—	—	—	85,553	16,581	1,02,134	5,026	20
71,925	16,202	69,947	12,969	—	—	3,99,340	94,607	4,93,947	20,964	24
27,843	9,609	—	—	—	—	1,28,780	61,058	1,89,838	11,557	16
13,594	9,205	—	—	—	—	57,446	37,132	94,578	5,288	18
809	503	—	—	—	—	5,206	2,978	8,184	356	23
226	168	—	—	—	—	2,438	1,205	3,643	247	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,373	642	1,676	943	—	—	5,963	3,074	9,037	335	27
812	318	—	—	—	—	2,637	1,296	3,933	200	20
869	265	—	—	—	—	4,710	2,460	7,170	517	14
4,41,120	1,53,507	1,09,827	22,412	1,484	370	24,85,600	9,99,870	34,85,470	1,48,221	24

TABLE 124

SECONDARY SECTIONS AND TEACHERS AT SECONDARY STAGE PER MILLION POPULATION IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of secondary sections per million population</i>	<i>Number of teachers at secondary stage per million population</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58	475
2.	Assam	71	677
3.	Bihar	41	426
4.	Gujarat	68	774
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	106	640
6.	Kerala	60	1,212
7.	Madhya Pradesh	36	357
8.	Madras	61	693
9.	Maharashtra	81	777
10.	Mysore	55	598
11.	Orissa	53	400
12.	Punjab	71	550
13.	Rajasthan	32	334
14.	Uttar Pradesh	30	409
15.	West Bengal	72	553
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31	246
17.	Delhi	119	1,552
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	194	1,044
19.	Himachal Pradesh	84	617
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	115	1,385
21.	Manipur	171	1,271
22.	Pondicherry	90	868
23.	Tripura	52	648
	All-India	54	561

TABLE 125

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS AND TEACHERS PER SECONDARY SECTION IN EVERY STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Average number of pupils in a secondary section			Average number of teachers in a secondary section		
		Rural areas	Urban areas	All areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	All areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93	283	152	6	14	8
2.	Assam	174	268	198	8	13	10
3.	Bihar	241	404	277	9	14	10
4.	Gujarat	178	459	290	8	17	11
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	59	169	99	4	9	6
6.	Kerala	517	623	543	19	24	20
7.	Madhya Pradesh	138	285	205	7	13	10
8.	Madras	149	385	253	8	16	11
9.	Maharashtra	138	344	235	6	13	10
10.	Mysore	180	462	299	7	16	11
11.	Orissa	129	235	149	7	11	8
12.	Punjab	109	228	158	6	10	8
13.	Rajasthan	108	281	192	7	14	10
14.	Uttar Pradesh	236	399	319	11	17	14
15.	West Bengal	86	162	117	6	10	8
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	175	—	175	8	—	8
17.	Delhi	—	234	234	—	13	13
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	78	164	112	4	7	5
19.	Himachal Pradesh	84	202	100	6	14	7
20.	L.M. & A. Islands	130	—	130	12	—	12
21.	Manipur	143	274	170	7	10	7
22.	Pondicherry	161	187	176	10	10	10
23.	Tripura	87	247	154	9	18	12
All-India		168	329	232	8	14	10

TABLE 126
SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT AND TEACHERS
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Number of secondary section with enrolment</i>															<i>Total</i>
	<i>Up to 100</i>	<i>101-120</i>	<i>121-140</i>	<i>141-160</i>	<i>161-180</i>	<i>181-200</i>	<i>201-240</i>	<i>241-280</i>	<i>281-320</i>	<i>321-360</i>	<i>361-400</i>	<i>401-440</i>	<i>441-480</i>	<i>481-520</i>	<i>Over 520</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Up to five	6,050	611	318	152	125	75	50	40	11	9	3	3	1	—	7	7,455
Six	1,165	475	385	308	177	92	82	34	11	4	1	2	3	—	12	2,751
Seven	688	269	342	306	237	166	146	48	21	15	7	5	—	3	2	2,255
Eight	403	198	251	239	296	242	310	127	60	28	14	3	2	1	3	2,177
Nine	240	136	136	144	182	175	320	224	80	34	19	7	10	—	4	1,711
Ten	119	74	87	124	105	131	292	219	135	76	38	24	8	10	8	1,450
Eleven	58	35	43	45	77	86	203	222	142	95	46	19	8	8	4	1,091
Twelve	33	34	37	42	37	66	136	167	168	121	80	44	20	16	14	1,015
Thirteen	18	16	18	21	28	31	75	116	129	121	87	48	30	10	14	762
Fourteen	14	7	8	18	17	26	69	81	91	97	92	73	46	31	38	708
Fifteen	6	12	11	8	17	19	38	50	64	81	75	68	51	36	69	605
More than fifteen	19	26	21	26	29	52	123	160	219	269	309	342	355	371	2,582	4,903
Total	8,813	1,893	1,657	1,433	1,327	1,161	1,844	1,488	1,131	950	771	638	534	486	2,757	26,883

TABLE 127

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT AND TEACHERS (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Number of teachers	Percentage of secondary sections with enrolment															Total	Cumulative total
	Up to 100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	401-440	441-480	481-520	Over 520		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Up to five	22.50	2.27	1.18	0.57	0.46	0.28	0.19	0.15	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	—	0.03	27.73	27.73
Six	4.33	1.77	1.43	1.15	0.66	0.34	0.31	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	0.04	10.23	37.96
Seven	2.56	1.00	1.27	1.14	0.88	0.62	0.54	0.18	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.02	—	0.01	0.01	8.39	46.35
Eight	1.50	0.74	0.93	0.89	1.10	0.90	1.15	0.47	0.22	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	8.10	54.45
Nine	0.89	0.51	0.51	0.54	0.68	0.65	1.19	0.83	0.30	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.04	—	0.01	6.36	60.81
Ten	0.44	0.28	0.32	0.46	0.39	0.49	1.09	0.81	0.50	0.28	0.14	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.03	5.39	66.20
Eleven	0.22	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.29	0.32	0.76	0.83	0.53	0.35	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.01	4.06	70.26
Twelve	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.51	0.62	0.62	0.45	0.30	0.16	0.07	0.06	0.05	3.78	74.04
Thirteen	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.28	0.43	0.48	0.45	0.32	0.18	0.11	0.04	0.05	2.83	76.87
Fourteen	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.26	0.30	0.34	0.36	0.34	0.27	0.17	0.12	0.14	2.63	79.50
Fifteen	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.19	0.24	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.19	0.13	0.26	2.25	81.75
More than fifteen	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.19	0.46	0.60	0.81	1.00	1.15	1.27	1.32	1.38	9.60	18.24	100.00
Total	32.78	7.04	6.16	5.33	4.94	4.32	6.86	5.54	4.21	3.53	2.87	2.37	1.99	1.81	10.26	100.00	
Cumulative total	32.78	39.82	45.98	51.31	56.25	60.57	67.43	72.97	77.18	80.71	83.58	85.95	87.94	89.75	100.00		

TABLE
SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO

<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Number of secondary</i>							
	<i>Up to 100</i>	<i>101-120</i>	<i>121-140</i>	<i>141-160</i>	<i>161-180</i>	<i>181-200</i>	<i>201-240</i>	<i>241-280</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Up to five	4,800	444	234	110	98	53	34	32
Six	900	381	301	227	131	66	50	22
Seven	484	186	244	236	164	121	96	25
Eight	281	132	171	169	214	195	221	74
Nine	159	87	87	97	124	120	232	148
Ten	60	44	52	73	62	83	171	138
Eleven	29	21	23	27	39	38	125	126
Twelve	20	11	21	21	16	36	65	88
Thirteen	10	6	11	8	11	15	33	39
Fourteen	9	2	4	7	8	7	18	35
Fifteen	4	5	4	2	7	4	11	10
More than fifteen	6	9	5	8	8	16	32	28
Total	6,762	1,328	1,157	985	882	754	1,088	765
Percentage	41.52	8.15	7.10	6.05	5.42	4.63	6.68	4.70
Cumulative total	6,762	8,090	9,247	10,232	11,114	11,868	12,956	13,721
Cumulative percentage	41.52	49.67	56.77	62.82	68.24	72.87	79.55	84.25

128

ENROLMENT AND TEACHERS IN RURAL AREAS

<i>sections with enrolment</i>							<i>Total</i>	<i>Per-centage</i>	<i>Cumu-lative total</i>	<i>Cumulative per-centage</i>
281-320	321-360	361-400	401-440	441-480	481-520	Over 520				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10	9	3	2	—	—	7	5,836	35.84	5,836	35.84
3	2	1	2	3	—	12	2,101	12.90	7,937	48.74
10	9	2	4	—	3	1	1,585	9.73	9,522	58.47
37	19	8	3	1	1	2	1,528	9.38	11,050	67.85
53	21	10	3	4	—	4	1,149	7.06	12,199	74.91
76	41	24	15	3	3	1	846	5.19	13,045	80.10
81	51	19	14	3	2	1	599	3.68	13,644	83.78
79	59	42	19	15	7	5	504	3.09	14,148	86.87
60	72	37	25	15	4	6	352	2.16	14,500	89.03
35	52	40	34	19	17	14	301	1.85	14,801	90.88
24	28	43	26	20	16	20	224	1.38	15,025	92.26
43	64	69	99	105	106	662	1,260	7.74	16,285	100.00
511	427	298	246	188	159	735	16,285	100.00		
3.14	2.62	1.83	1.51	1.15	0.98	4.51	100.00			
14,232	14,659	14,957	15,203	15,391	15,550	16,285				
87.39	90.01	91.84	93.35	94.50	95.48	100.00				

TABLE
SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO

<i>Number of teachers</i>	<i>Number of secondary</i>							
	<i>Up to 100</i>	<i>101-120</i>	<i>121-140</i>	<i>141-160</i>	<i>161-180</i>	<i>181-200</i>	<i>201-240</i>	<i>241-280</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Up to five	1,250	167	84	42	27	22	16	8
Six	265	94	84	81	46	26	32	12
Seven	204	83	98	70	73	45	50	23
Eight	122	66	80	70	82	47	89	53
Nine	81	49	49	47	58	55	88	76
Ten	59	30	35	51	43	48	121	81
Eleven	29	14	20	18	38	48	78	96
Twelve	13	23	16	21	21	30	71	79
Thirteen	8	10	7	13	17	16	42	77
Fourteen	5	5	4	11	9	19	51	46
Fifteen	2	7	7	6	10	15	27	40
More than fifteen	13	17	16	18	21	36	91	132
Total	2,051	565	500	448	445	407	756	723
Percentage	19.35	5.33	4.72	4.23	4.20	3.84	7.13	6.82
Cumulative total	2,051	2,616	3,116	3,564	4,009	4,416	5,172	5,895
Cumulative percentage	19.35	24.68	29.40	33.63	37.83	41.67	48.80	55.62

129

ENROLMENT AND TEACHERS IN URBAN AREAS

<i>sections with enrolment</i>							<i>Total</i>	<i>Per-centage</i>	<i>Cumu-lative total</i>	<i>Cumulative per-centage</i>
281-320	321-360	361-400	401-440	441-480	481-520	Over 520				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1,619	15.28	1,619	15.28
8	2	—	—	—	—	—	650	6.13	2,269	21.41
11	6	5	1	—	—	1	670	6.32	2,939	27.73
23	9	6	—	1	—	1	649	6.12	3,588	33.85
27	13	9	4	6	—	—	562	5.30	4,150	39.15
59	35	14	9	5	7	7	604	5.70	4,754	44.85
61	44	27	5	5	6	3	492	4.64	5,246	49.49
89	62	38	25	5	9	9	511	4.82	5,757	54.31
69	49	50	23	15	6	8	410	3.87	6,167	58.18
56	45	52	39	27	14	24	407	3.84	6,574	62.02
40	53	32	42	31	20	49	381	3.60	6,955	65.62
176	205	240	243	250	265	1,920	3,643	34.37	10,598	100.00
620	523	473	392	346	327	2,022	10,598	100.00		
5.85	4.93	4.46	3.70	3.26	3.09	19.08	100.00			
6,515	7,038	7,511	7,903	8,249	8,576	10,598				
61.47	66.40	70.86	74.56	77.82	80.91	100.00				

TABLE

SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT IN THE

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of secondary					
		Up to 100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,197	196	136	97	93	74
2.	Assam	229	98	86	69	50	50
3.	Bihar	220	110	129	138	147	139
4.	Gujarat	398	98	86	85	67	65
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	269	21	19	14	14	4
6.	Kerala	32	18	20	23	33	34
7.	Madhya Pradesh	429	103	82	66	60	50
8.	Madras	615	171	121	130	107	82
9.	Maharashtra	1,168	247	244	225	189	145
10.	Mysore	292	88	93	93	84	74
11.	Orissa	383	108	102	67	85	63
12.	Punjab	659	153	149	99	94	89
13.	Rajasthan	316	57	54	34	29	33
14.	Uttar Pradesh	637	124	98	106	97	106
15.	West Bengal	1,618	239	185	144	134	103
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	1	—	1
17.	Delhi	83	22	27	20	21	23
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	82	7	6	2	3	6
19.	Himachal Pradesh	83	7	5	4	6	6
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	1	—	1	1	—	—
21.	Manipur	60	13	10	10	8	10
22.	Pondicherry	12	5	2	1	1	1
23.	Tripura	30	8	2	4	5	3
All-India		8,813	1,893	1,657	1,433	1,327	1,161

130

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>sections with enrolment</i>									<i>Total</i>
201-240	241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	401-440	441-480	481-520	Over 520	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
95	83	59	62	34	17	22	17	107	2,289
91	79	64	34	39	28	17	12	26	972
254	199	138	124	96	93	78	53	212	2,130
121	94	74	75	57	54	43	22	258	1,597
11	11	11	12	6	6	2	2	4	406
65	53	58	57	72	64	53	54	518	1,154
88	78	53	59	41	32	33	25	108	1,307
152	138	91	83	78	70	63	50	276	2,227
255	165	163	121	96	90	66	79	368	3,621
108	116	70	67	44	29	42	45	222	1,467
59	39	44	27	14	7	10	11	11	1,030
127	87	49	35	31	30	10	18	48	1,678
39	46	19	22	13	8	8	8	63	749
136	129	108	97	101	75	68	76	488	2,446
162	109	78	34	29	17	3	4	19	2,878
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
43	40	36	26	16	9	12	8	19	405
8	2	4	4	—	1	1	2	—	128
8	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	127
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
15	9	6	9	2	3	—	—	6	161
5	5	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	37
2	4	4	1	1	1	2	—	2	69
1,844	1,488	1,131	950	771	638	534	486	2,757	26,883

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of secondary						
		Up to 100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.29	8.56	5.94	4.24	4.06	3.23	4.15
2.	Assam	23.56	10.08	8.85	7.10	5.14	5.14	9.36
3.	Bihar	10.33	5.16	6.06	6.48	6.90	6.53	11.92
4.	Gujarat	24.92	6.14	5.39	5.32	4.20	4.07	7.58
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	66.26	5.17	4.68	3.45	3.45	0.99	2.71
6.	Kerala	2.77	1.56	1.73	1.99	2.86	2.95	5.63
7.	Madhya Pradesh	32.82	7.88	6.27	5.05	4.59	3.83	6.73
8.	Madras	27.62	7.68	5.43	5.84	4.80	3.68	6.83
9.	Maharashtra	32.26	6.82	6.74	6.21	5.22	4.00	7.04
10.	Mysore	19.90	6.00	6.34	6.34	5.73	5.04	7.36
11.	Orissa	37.18	10.49	9.90	6.50	8.25	6.12	5.73
12.	Punjab	39.27	9.12	8.88	5.90	5.60	5.30	7.57
13.	Rajasthan	42.19	7.61	7.21	4.54	3.87	4.41	5.21
14.	Uttar Pradesh	26.04	5.07	4.01	4.33	3.97	4.33	5.56
15.	West Bengal	56.22	8.30	6.43	5.00	4.66	3.58	5.63
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	50.00	—	50.00	—
17.	Delhi	20.49	5.43	6.67	4.94	5.19	5.68	10.62
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	64.06	5.47	4.69	1.56	2.34	4.69	6.25
19.	Himachal Pradesh	65.35	5.51	3.94	3.15	4.72	4.72	6.30
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	33.33	—	33.33	33.33	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	37.27	8.07	6.21	6.21	4.97	6.21	9.32
22.	Pondicherry	32.43	13.51	5.41	2.70	2.70	2.70	13.51
23.	Tripura	43.48	11.59	2.90	5.80	7.25	4.35	2.90
All-India		32.78	7.04	6.16	5.33	4.96	4.32	6.86

131

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>sections with enrolment</i>								<i>Total</i>
241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	401-440	441-480	481-520	Over 520	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3.63	2.58	2.71	1.49	0.74	0.96	0.74	4.67	100.00
8.13	6.58	3.50	4.01	2.88	1.75	1.23	2.67	100.00
9.34	6.48	5.82	4.51	4.37	3.66	2.49	9.95	100.00
5.89	4.63	4.70	3.57	3.38	2.69	1.38	16.16	100.00
2.71	2.71	2.96	1.48	1.48	0.49	0.49	0.99	100.00
4.59	5.03	4.94	6.24	5.55	4.59	4.68	44.89	100.00
5.97	4.06	4.51	3.14	2.45	2.52	1.91	8.26	100.00
6.20	4.09	3.73	3.50	3.14	2.83	2.25	12.39	100.00
4.56	4.50	3.34	2.65	2.49	1.82	2.18	10.16	100.00
7.91	4.77	4.57	3.00	1.98	2.86	3.07	15.13	100.00
3.79	4.27	2.62	1.36	0.68	0.97	1.07	1.07	100.00
5.18	2.92	2.09	1.85	1.79	0.60	1.07	2.86	100.00
6.14	2.54	2.94	1.74	1.07	1.07	1.07	8.41	100.00
5.27	4.42	3.97	4.13	3.07	2.78	3.11	19.95	100.00
3.79	2.71	1.18	1.01	0.59	0.10	0.14	0.66	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
9.88	8.89	6.42	3.95	2.22	2.96	1.98	4.69	100.00
1.56	3.13	3.13	—	0.78	0.78	1.56	—	100.00
1.57	1.57	0.79	—	0.79	0.79	—	0.79	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
5.59	3.73	5.59	1.24	1.86	—	—	3.73	100.00
13.51	—	—	2.70	8.11	—	—	2.70	100.00
5.80	5.80	1.45	1.45	1.45	2.90	—	2.90	100.00
5.54	4.21	3.53	2.87	2.37	1.99	1.81	10.26	100.00

TABLE

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of secondary					
		100	120	140	160	180	200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.29	60.85	66.79	71.03	75.09	78.32
2.	Assam	23.56	33.64	42.49	49.59	54.73	59.87
3.	Bihar	10.33	15.49	21.55	28.03	34.93	41.46
4.	Gujarat	24.92	31.06	36.45	41.77	45.97	50.04
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	66.26	71.43	76.11	79.56	83.01	84.00
6.	Kerala	2.77	4.33	6.06	8.05	10.91	13.86
7.	Madhya Pradesh	32.82	40.70	46.97	52.02	56.61	60.44
8.	Madras	27.62	35.30	40.73	46.57	51.37	55.05
9.	Maharashtra	32.26	39.08	45.82	52.03	57.25	61.25
10.	Mysore	19.90	25.90	32.24	38.58	44.31	49.35
11.	Orissa	37.18	47.67	57.57	64.07	72.32	78.44
12.	Punjab	39.27	48.39	57.27	63.17	68.77	74.07
13.	Rajasthan	42.19	49.80	57.01	61.55	65.42	69.83
14.	Uttar Pradesh	26.04	31.11	35.12	39.45	43.42	47.75
15.	West Bengal	56.22	64.52	70.95	75.95	80.61	84.19
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	50.00	50.00	100.00
17.	Delhi	20.49	25.92	32.59	37.53	42.72	48.40
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	64.06	69.53	74.22	75.78	78.12	82.81
19.	Himachal Pradesh	65.35	70.86	74.80	77.95	82.67	87.39
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	33.33	33.33	66.66	100.00	100.00	100.00
21.	Manipur	37.27	45.34	51.55	57.76	62.73	68.94
22.	Pondicherry	32.43	45.94	51.35	54.05	56.75	59.45
23.	Tripura	43.48	55.07	57.97	63.77	71.02	75.37
All-India		32.78	39.82	45.98	51.31	56.27	60.59

132

TO ENROLMENT IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

sections with enrolment up to

240	280	320	360	400	440	480	520	Over 520
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
82.47	86.10	88.68	91.39	92.88	93.62	94.58	95.32	100.00
69.23	77.36	83.94	87.44	91.45	94.33	96.08	97.31	100.00
53.38	62.72	69.20	75.02	79.53	83.90	87.56	90.05	100.00
57.62	63.51	68.14	72.84	76.41	79.79	82.48	83.86	100.00
86.71	89.42	92.13	95.09	96.57	98.05	98.54	99.03	100.00
19.49	24.08	29.11	34.05	40.29	45.84	50.43	55.11	100.00
67.17	73.14	77.20	81.71	84.85	87.30	89.82	91.73	100.00
61.88	68.08	72.17	75.90	79.40	82.54	85.37	87.62	100.00
68.29	72.85	77.35	80.69	83.34	85.83	87.65	89.83	100.00
56.71	64.62	69.39	73.96	76.96	78.94	81.80	84.87	100.00
84.17	87.96	92.23	94.85	96.21	96.89	97.86	98.93	100.00
81.64	86.82	89.74	91.83	93.68	95.47	96.07	97.14	100.00
75.04	81.18	83.72	86.66	88.40	89.47	90.54	91.61	100.00
53.31	58.58	63.00	66.97	71.10	74.17	76.95	80.06	100.00
89.82	93.61	96.32	97.50	98.51	99.10	99.20	99.34	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
59.02	68.90	77.79	84.21	88.16	90.38	93.34	95.32	100.00
89.06	90.62	93.75	96.88	96.88	97.66	98.44	100.00	100.00
93.69	95.26	96.83	97.62	97.62	98.41	99.20	99.20	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
78.26	83.85	87.58	93.17	94.41	96.27	96.27	96.27	100.00
72.96	86.47	86.47	86.47	89.17	97.28	97.28	97.28	100.00
78.27	84.07	89.87	91.32	92.77	94.22	97.12	97.12	100.00
67.45	72.99	77.20	80.73	83.60	85.97	87.96	89.77	100.00

TABLE
SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT IN

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of secondary						
		Up to 100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,006	161	109	69	63	42	48
2.	Assam	194	82	66	57	42	45	71
3.	Bihar	170	98	115	129	132	131	229
4.	Gujarat	335	78	70	63	51	49	78
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	200	9	10	8	9	3	3
6.	Kerala	21	13	16	17	28	29	54
7.	Madhya Pradesh	305	71	54	40	34	27	38
8.	Madras	496	132	98	97	81	51	94
9.	Maharashtra	911	160	162	134	97	71	124
10.	Mysore	254	66	66	70	63	53	76
11.	Orissa	335	95	91	58	73	52	46
12.	Punjab	495	97	102	65	64	60	45
13.	Rajasthan	221	43	31	23	15	13	14
14.	Uttar Pradesh	395	64	61	71	52	62	89
15.	West Bengal	1,203	132	84	67	62	48	55
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	58	5	5	—	2	3	2
19.	Himachal Pradesh	80	6	4	3	5	3	5
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	53	9	8	10	7	9	1
22.	Pondicherry	3	3	2	—	—	1	3
23.	Tripura	26	4	2	2	2	1	1
All-India		6,762	1,328	1,157	985	882	754	1,088

133

RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections with enrolment</i>								<i>Total</i>
241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	401-440	441-480	481-520	Over 520	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
37	13	13	6	3	2	—	5	1,577
53	44	20	17	11	4	5	11	722
169	109	93	67	64	54	24	78	1,662
49	39	43	20	19	16	8	39	957
5	3	5	2	—	—	2	—	259
42	49	47	58	50	40	40	364	868
37	17	18	17	11	7	7	25	708
61	39	24	21	13	12	4	21	1,244
65	54	40	22	22	13	18	35	1,928
66	24	26	17	12	10	12	33	848
29	29	21	5	1	1	2	—	838
35	14	12	4	—	2	2	1	998
12	5	3	4	—	1	—	1	386
65	50	51	36	33	26	35	119	1,209
26	17	5	1	4	—	—	1	1,705
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	78
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	109
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
8	3	4	1	2	—	—	1	128
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
765	511	427	298	246	188	159	735	16,285

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of secondary						
		Up to 100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.79	10.21	6.91	4.38	3.99	2.66	3.04
2.	Assam	26.87	11.36	9.14	7.89	5.82	6.23	9.83
3.	Bihar	10.23	5.90	6.92	7.76	7.94	7.88	13.78
4.	Gujarat	35.01	8.15	7.31	6.58	5.33	5.12	8.15
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	77.22	3.47	3.86	3.09	3.47	1.16	1.16
6.	Kerala	2.42	1.50	1.84	1.96	3.23	3.34	6.22
7.	Madhya Pradesh	43.08	10.03	7.63	5.65	4.80	3.81	5.37
8.	Madras	39.87	10.61	7.88	7.80	6.51	4.10	7.56
9.	Maharashtra	47.25	8.30	8.40	6.95	5.03	3.68	6.43
10.	Mysore	29.95	7.78	7.78	8.25	7.43	6.25	8.96
11.	Orissa	39.98	11.34	10.86	6.92	8.71	6.21	5.49
12.	Punjab	49.60	9.72	10.22	6.51	6.41	6.01	4.51
13.	Rajasthan	57.25	11.14	8.03	5.96	3.89	3.37	3.63
14.	Uttar Pradesh	32.67	5.29	5.05	5.87	4.30	5.13	7.36
15.	West Bengal	70.56	7.74	4.93	3.93	3.64	2.82	3.23
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	---	---	---	50.00	--	50.00	---
17.	Delhi	---	--	---	---	---	---	---
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	74.36	6.41	6.41	--	2.56	3.85	2.56
19.	Himachal Pradesh	73.39	5.50	3.67	2.75	4.59	2.75	4.59
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	33.33	---	33.33	33.33	---	---	---
21.	Manipur	41.41	7.03	6.25	7.81	5.47	7.03	10.16
22.	Pondicherry	18.75	18.75	12.50	---	---	6.25	18.75
23.	Tripura	65.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	2.50
All-India		41.52	8.15	7.10	6.05	5.42	4.63	6.68

134

ENROLMENT IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections with enrolment</i>								<i>Total</i>
241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	401-440	441-480	481-520	Over 520	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2.35	0.82	0.82	0.38	0.19	0.13	—	0.32	100.00
7.34	6.09	2.77	2.35	1.52	0.55	0.69	1.52	100.00
10.17	6.56	5.60	4.03	3.85	3.25	1.44	4.69	100.00
5.12	4.08	4.49	2.09	1.99	1.67	0.84	4.08	100.00
1.93	1.16	1.93	0.77	—	—	0.77	—	100.00
4.84	5.65	5.41	6.68	5.76	4.61	4.61	41.94	100.00
5.23	2.40	2.54	2.40	1.55	0.99	0.99	3.53	100.00
4.90	3.14	1.93	1.69	1.05	0.96	0.32	1.69	100.00
3.37	2.80	2.07	1.14	1.14	0.67	0.93	1.82	100.00
7.78	2.83	3.07	2.00	1.42	1.18	1.42	3.89	100.00
3.46	3.46	2.51	0.60	0.12	0.12	0.24	—	100.00
3.51	1.40	1.20	0.40	—	0.20	0.20	0.10	100.00
3.11	1.30	0.78	1.04	—	0.26	—	0.26	100.00
5.38	4.14	4.22	2.98	2.73	2.15	2.89	9.84	100.00
1.52	1.00	0.29	0.06	0.23	—	—	0.06	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1.28	2.56	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
0.92	—	—	—	0.92	—	—	0.92	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
6.25	2.34	3.13	0.78	1.56	—	—	0.78	100.00
25.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
2.50	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
4.70	3.14	2.62	1.83	1.51	1.15	0.98	4.51	100.00

TABLE

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of secondary sections with					
		100	120	140	160	180	200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.79	74.00	80.91	85.29	89.28	91.94
2.	Assam	26.87	38.23	47.37	55.26	61.08	67.31
3.	Bihar	10.23	16.13	23.05	30.81	38.75	46.63
4.	Gujarat	35.01	43.16	50.47	57.05	62.38	67.50
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	77.22	80.69	84.55	87.64	91.11	92.27
6.	Kerala	2.42	3.92	5.76	7.72	10.95	14.29
7.	Madhya Pradesh	43.08	53.11	60.74	66.39	71.19	75.00
8.	Madras	39.87	50.48	58.36	66.16	72.67	76.77
9.	Maharashtra	47.25	55.55	63.95	70.90	75.93	79.61
10.	Mysore	29.95	37.73	45.51	53.76	61.19	67.44
11.	Orissa	39.98	51.32	62.18	69.10	77.81	84.02
12.	Punjab	49.60	59.32	69.54	76.05	82.46	88.47
13.	Rajasthan	57.25	68.39	76.42	82.38	86.27	89.64
14.	Uttar Pradesh	32.67	37.96	43.01	48.88	53.18	58.31
15.	West Bengal	70.56	78.30	83.23	87.16	90.80	93.62
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	50.00	50.00	100.00
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	74.36	80.77	87.18	87.18	89.74	93.59
19.	Himachal Pradesh	73.39	78.89	82.56	85.31	89.90	92.65
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	33.33	33.33	66.66	100.00	100.00	100.00
21.	Manipur	41.41	48.44	54.69	62.50	67.97	75.00
22.	Pondicherry	18.75	37.50	50.00	50.00	50.00	56.25
23.	Tripura	65.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	92.50
All-India		41.52	49.67	56.77	62.82	68.24	72.87

135

TO ENROLMENT IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>enrolment up to</i>								
240	280	320	360	400	440	480	520	<i>Over 520</i>
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
94.98	97.33	98.15	98.97	99.35	99.54	99.67	99.67	100.00
77.14	84.48	90.57	93.34	95.69	97.21	97.76	98.45	100.00
60.41	70.58	77.14	82.74	86.77	90.62	93.87	95.31	100.00
75.65	80.77	84.85	89.34	91.43	93.42	95.09	95.93	100.00
93.43	95.36	96.52	98.45	99.22	99.22	99.22	100.00	100.00
20.51	25.35	31.00	36.41	43.09	48.85	53.46	58.07	100.00
80.37	85.60	88.00	90.54	92.94	94.49	95.48	96.47	100.00
84.33	89.23	92.37	94.30	95.99	97.04	98.00	98.32	100.00
86.04	89.41	92.21	94.28	95.42	96.56	97.23	98.16	100.00
76.40	84.18	87.01	90.08	92.08	93.50	94.68	96.10	100.00
89.51	92.97	96.43	98.94	99.54	99.66	99.78	100.00	100.00
92.98	96.49	97.89	99.09	99.49	99.49	99.69	99.89	100.00
93.27	96.38	97.68	98.46	99.50	99.50	99.76	99.76	100.00
65.67	71.05	75.19	79.41	82.39	85.12	87.27	90.16	100.00
96.85	98.37	99.37	99.66	99.72	99.95	99.95	99.95	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		—			—	—	—	—
96.15	96.15	97.43	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
97.24	98.16	98.16	98.16	98.16	99.08	99.08	99.08	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
85.16	91.41	93.75	96.88	97.66	99.22	99.22	99.22	100.00
75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
95.00	97.50	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
79.55	84.25	87.39	90.01	91.84	93.35	94.50	95.48	100.00

TABLE

SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO ENROLMENT IN URBAN

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of secondary sections						
		Up to 100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191	35	27	28	30	32	47
2.	Assam	35	16	20	12	8	5	20
3.	Bihar	50	12	14	9	15	8	25
4.	Gujarat	63	20	16	22	16	16	43
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	69	12	9	6	5	1	8
6.	Kerala	11	5	4	6	5	5	11
7.	Madhya Pradesh	124	32	28	26	26	23	50
8.	Madras	119	39	23	33	26	31	58
9.	Maharashtra	257	87	82	91	92	74	131
10.	Mysore	38	22	27	23	21	21	32
11.	Orissa	48	13	11	9	12	11	13
12.	Punjab	164	56	47	34	30	29	82
13.	Rajasthan	95	14	23	11	14	20	25
14.	Uttar Pradesh	242	60	37	35	45	44	47
15.	West Bengal	415	107	101	77	72	55	107
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	83	22	27	20	21	23	43
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	24	2	1	2	1	3	6
19.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	1	1	1	3	3
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	7	4	2	—	1	1	2
22.	Pondicherry	9	2	—	1	1	—	2
23.	Tripura	4	4	—	2	3	2	1
All-India		2,051	565	500	448	445	407	756

AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

with enrolment

241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	401-440	441-480	481-520	Over 520	Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
46	46	49	28	14	20	17	102	712
26	20	14	22	17	13	7	15	250
30	29	31	29	29	24	29	134	468
45	35	32	37	35	27	14	219	640
6	8	7	4	6	2	—	4	147
11	9	10	14	14	13	14	154	286
41	36	41	24	21	26	18	83	599
77	52	59	57	57	51	46	255	983
100	109	81	74	68	53	61	333	1,693
50	46	41	27	17	32	33	189	619
10	15	6	9	6	9	9	11	192
52	35	23	27	30	8	16	47	680
34	14	19	9	8	7	8	62	363
64	58	46	65	42	42	41	369	1,237
83	61	29	28	13	3	4	18	1,173
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	36	26	16	9	12	8	19	405
2	3	2	—	1	1	2	—	50
1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	3	5	1	1	—	—	5	33
1	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	21
3	3	1	1	1	2	—	2	29
723	620	523	473	392	346	327	2,022	10,598

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of secondary						
		Up to 100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-240
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.83	4.92	3.79	3.93	4.21	4.49	6.60
2.	Assam	14.00	6.40	8.00	4.80	3.20	2.00	8.00
3.	Bihar	10.68	2.56	2.99	1.92	3.21	1.71	5.34
4.	Gujarat	9.84	3.13	2.50	3.44	2.50	2.50	6.72
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	46.94	8.16	6.12	4.08	3.40	0.68	5.44
6.	Kerala	3.85	1.75	1.40	2.10	1.75	1.75	3.85
7.	Madhya Pradesh	20.70	5.34	4.67	4.34	4.34	3.84	8.35
8.	Madras	12.11	3.97	2.34	3.36	2.64	3.15	5.90
9.	Maharashtra	15.18	5.14	4.84	5.38	5.43	4.37	7.74
10.	Mysore	6.14	3.55	4.36	3.72	3.39	3.39	5.17
11.	Orissa	25.00	6.77	5.73	4.69	6.25	5.73	6.77
12.	Punjab	24.12	8.24	6.91	5.00	4.41	4.26	12.06
13.	Rajasthan	26.17	3.86	6.34	3.03	3.86	5.51	6.89
14.	Uttar Pradesh	19.56	4.85	2.99	2.83	3.64	3.56	3.80
15.	West Bengal	35.38	9.12	8.61	6.56	6.14	4.69	9.12
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	20.49	5.43	6.67	4.94	5.19	5.68	10.62
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	48.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	6.00	12.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	16.67	5.56	5.56	5.56	5.56	16.67	16.67
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	21.21	12.12	6.06	—	3.03	3.03	6.06
22.	Pondicherry	42.86	9.52	—	4.76	4.76	—	9.52
23.	Tripura	13.79	13.79	—	6.90	10.34	6.90	3.45
All-India		19.35	5.33	4.72	4.23	4.20	3.84	7.13

ENROLMENT IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections with enrolment</i>								<i>Total</i>
241-280	281-320	321-360	361-400	401-440	441-480	481-520	Over 520	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6.46	6.46	6.88	3.93	1.97	2.81	2.39	14.33	100.00
10.40	8.00	5.60	8.80	6.80	5.20	2.80	6.00	100.00
6.41	6.20	6.62	6.20	6.20	5.13	6.20	28.63	100.00
7.03	5.47	5.00	5.78	5.47	4.22	2.19	34.22	100.00
4.08	5.44	4.76	2.72	4.08	1.36	—	2.72	100.00
3.85	3.15	3.50	4.89	4.89	4.55	4.89	53.85	100.00
6.84	6.01	6.84	4.01	3.51	4.34	3.01	13.86	100.00
7.83	5.29	6.00	5.80	5.80	5.19	4.68	25.94	100.00
5.91	6.44	4.78	4.37	4.02	3.13	3.60	19.67	100.00
8.08	7.43	6.62	4.36	2.75	5.17	5.33	30.53	100.00
5.21	7.81	3.13	4.69	3.13	4.69	4.69	5.73	100.00
7.65	5.15	3.38	3.97	4.41	1.18	2.35	6.91	100.00
9.37	3.86	5.23	2.48	2.20	1.93	2.20	17.08	100.00
5.17	4.69	3.72	5.25	3.40	3.40	3.31	29.83	100.00
7.08	5.20	2.47	2.39	1.11	0.26	0.34	1.53	100.00
				—		—	—	—
9.88	8.89	6.42	3.95	2.22	2.96	1.98	4.69	100.00
4.00	6.00	4.00	—	2.00	2.00	4.00	—	100.00
5.56	11.11	5.56	—	—	5.56	—	—	100.00
								—
3.03	9.09	15.15	3.03	3.03	—	—	15.15	100.00
4.76	—	—	4.76	14.29	—	—	4.76	100.00
10.34	10.34	3.45	3.45	3.45	6.90	—	6.90	100.00
6.82	5.85	4.93	4.46	3.70	3.26	3.09	19.08	100.00

TABLE

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of secondary					
		100	120	140	160	180	200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.83	31.75	35.54	39.47	43.68	48.17
2.	Assam	14.00	20.40	28.40	33.20	36.40	38.40
3.	Bihar	10.68	13.24	16.23	18.15	21.36	23.07
4.	Gujarat	9.84	12.97	15.47	18.91	21.41	23.91
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	46.94	55.10	61.22	65.30	68.70	69.38
6.	Kerala	3.85	5.60	7.00	9.10	10.85	12.60
7.	Madhya Pradesh	20.70	26.04	30.71	35.05	39.39	43.23
8.	Madras	12.11	16.08	18.42	21.78	24.42	27.57
9.	Maharashtra	15.18	20.32	25.16	30.54	35.97	40.34
10.	Mysore	6.14	9.69	14.05	17.77	21.16	24.55
11.	Orissa	25.00	31.77	37.50	42.19	48.44	54.17
12.	Punjab	24.12	32.36	39.27	44.27	48.68	52.94
13.	Rajasthan	26.17	30.03	36.37	39.40	43.26	48.77
14.	Uttar Pradesh	19.56	24.41	27.40	30.23	33.87	37.43
15.	West Bengal	35.38	44.50	53.11	59.67	65.81	70.50
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	20.49	25.92	32.59	37.53	42.72	48.40
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	48.00	52.00	54.00	58.00	60.00	66.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	16.67	22.23	27.79	33.35	38.91	55.58
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	21.21	33.33	39.39	39.39	42.42	45.45
22.	Pondicherry	42.86	52.38	52.38	57.14	61.90	61.90
23.	Tripura	13.79	27.58	27.58	34.48	44.82	51.72
All-India		19.35	24.68	29.40	33.63	37.83	41.67

TO ENROLMENT IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>sections with enrolment up to</i>								
240	280	320	360	400	440	480	520	Over 520
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
54.77	61.23	67.69	74.57	78.50	80.47	83.28	85.67	100.00
46.40	56.80	64.80	70.40	79.20	86.00	91.20	94.00	100.00
28.41	34.82	41.02	47.64	53.84	60.04	65.17	71.37	100.00
30.63	37.66	43.13	48.13	53.91	59.38	63.60	65.79	100.00
74.82	78.90	84.34	89.10	91.82	95.90	97.26	97.26	100.00
16.45	20.30	23.45	26.95	31.84	36.73	41.28	46.17	100.00
51.58	58.42	64.43	71.27	75.28	78.79	83.13	86.14	100.00
33.47	41.30	46.59	52.59	58.39	64.19	69.38	74.06	100.00
48.08	53.99	60.43	65.21	69.58	73.60	76.73	80.33	100.00
29.72	37.80	45.23	51.85	56.21	58.96	64.13	69.46	100.00
60.94	66.15	73.96	77.09	81.78	84.91	89.60	94.29	100.00
65.00	72.65	77.80	81.18	85.15	89.56	90.74	93.09	100.00
55.66	65.03	68.89	74.12	76.60	78.80	80.73	82.93	100.00
41.23	46.40	51.09	54.81	60.06	63.46	66.86	70.17	100.00
79.62	86.70	91.90	94.37	96.76	97.87	98.13	98.47	100.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.02	68.90	77.79	84.21	88.16	90.38	93.34	95.32	100.00
78.00	82.00	88.00	92.00	92.00	94.00	96.00	100.00	100.00
72.25	77.81	88.92	94.48	94.48	94.48	100.00	100.00	100.00
--	--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51.51	54.54	63.63	78.78	81.81	84.84	84.84	84.84	100.00
71.42	76.18	76.18	76.18	80.94	95.23	95.23	95.23	100.00
55.17	65.51	75.85	79.30	82.75	86.20	93.10	93.10	100.00
48.80	55.62	61.47	66.40	70.86	74.56	77.82	80.91	100.00

TABLE 139
SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of secondary sections with												Total
		Up to five teachers	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	Eleven teachers	Twelve teachers	Thirteen teachers	Fourteen teachers	Fifteen teachers	More than fifteen teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	931	311	199	147	117	89	87	56	48	31	38	235	2,289
2.	Assam	176	125	131	92	85	78	43	51	33	28	11	119	972
3.	Bihar	128	125	251	397	310	202	124	104	72	87	27	303	2,130
4.	Gujarat	394	173	103	118	81	68	67	74	52	45	50	372	1,597
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	266	36	19	12	6	18	5	9	1	5	2	27	406
6.	Kerala	19	32	43	38	45	57	51	49	51	48	43	678	1,154
7.	Madhya Pradesh	311	147	112	121	103	87	56	64	38	39	46	183	1,307
8.	Madras	420	253	191	193	165	134	98	92	88	50	84	459	2,227
9.	Maharashtra	1,168	414	291	246	193	149	145	132	102	79	76	626	3,621
10.	Mysore	407	143	103	115	87	91	50	56	38	52	26	299	1,467
11.	Orissa	256	177	154	126	81	57	35	33	21	18	24	48	1,030
12.	Punjab	721	200	135	130	94	83	51	42	20	29	23	150	1,678
13.	Rajasthan	202	94	91	53	40	38	36	29	16	9	10	131	749
14.	Uttar Pradesh	510	171	158	136	117	105	94	77	78	98	52	850	2,446
15.	West Bengal	1,294	288	199	173	128	139	88	109	77	59	73	251	2,878
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
17.	Delhi	46	22	17	26	26	31	34	21	21	22	15	124	405
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	71	16	9	12	5	4	6	—	1	2	1	1	128
19.	Himachal Pradesh	54	10	17	15	7	1	4	4	—	2	1	12	127
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
21.	Manipur	64	7	14	17	17	13	6	7	2	3	1	10	161
22.	Pondicherry	7	1	7	1	2	5	4	3	1	1	—	5	37
23.	Tripura	10	6	11	7	2	1	6	2	1	1	2	20	69
All-India		7,455	2,751	2,255	2,177	1,711	1,450	1,091	1,015	762	708	605	4,903	26,883

TABLE 140

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN
THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of secondary sections with												Total
		Up to five teachers	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	Eleven teachers	Twelve teachers	Thirteen teachers	Fourteen teachers	Fifteen teachers	More than fifteen teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.67	13.59	8.69	6.42	5.11	3.89	3.80	2.45	2.10	1.35	1.66	10.27	100.00
2.	Assam	18.11	12.86	13.48	9.47	8.74	8.02	4.42	5.25	3.40	2.88	1.13	12.24	100.00
3.	Bihar	6.01	5.87	11.78	18.64	14.55	9.48	5.82	4.88	3.38	4.08	1.27	14.23	100.00
4.	Gujarat	24.67	10.83	6.45	7.39	5.07	4.26	4.20	4.63	3.27	2.82	3.13	23.29	100.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	65.52	8.87	4.68	2.96	1.48	4.43	1.23	2.22	0.24	1.23	0.49	6.65	100.00
6.	Kerala	1.65	2.77	3.73	3.29	3.90	4.94	4.42	4.25	4.42	4.16	3.73	58.75	100.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	23.79	11.25	8.57	9.26	7.88	6.66	4.28	4.90	2.91	2.98	3.52	14.00	100.00
8.	Madras	18.86	11.36	8.58	8.67	7.41	6.02	4.40	4.13	3.95	2.25	3.77	20.61	100.00
9.	Maharashtra	32.26	11.43	8.04	6.79	5.33	4.11	4.00	3.65	2.82	2.18	2.10	17.29	100.00
10.	Mysore	27.74	9.75	7.02	7.82	5.93	6.20	3.41	3.82	2.59	3.54	1.77	20.38	100.00
11.	Orissa	24.85	17.18	14.95	12.23	7.86	5.53	3.40	3.20	2.04	1.75	2.33	4.66	100.00
12.	Punjab	42.97	11.92	8.05	7.75	5.60	4.95	3.04	2.50	1.19	1.73	1.37	8.94	100.00
13.	Rajasthan	26.97	12.55	12.15	7.08	5.34	5.07	4.81	3.87	2.14	1.20	1.34	17.49	100.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	20.85	6.99	6.46	5.56	4.78	4.29	3.84	3.15	3.19	4.01	2.13	34.75	100.00
15.	West Bengal	44.96	10.00	6.91	6.01	4.45	4.83	3.06	3.79	2.68	2.05	2.54	8.72	100.00
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
17.	Delhi	11.34	5.44	4.20	6.42	6.42	7.65	8.40	5.19	5.19	5.43	3.70	30.62	100.00
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	55.47	12.50	7.03	9.38	3.91	3.13	4.69	—	0.78	1.56	0.78	0.78	100.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	42.52	7.87	13.39	11.81	5.51	0.79	3.15	3.15	—	1.57	0.79	9.45	100.00
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	33.33	33.33	33.33	—	—	—	—	100.00
21.	Manipur	39.75	4.35	8.70	10.56	10.56	8.07	3.73	4.35	1.24	1.86	0.62	6.21	100.00
22.	Pondicherry	18.92	2.70	18.92	2.70	5.41	13.51	10.81	8.11	2.70	2.70	—	13.51	100.00
23.	Tripura	14.49	8.70	15.94	10.14	2.90	1.45	8.70	2.90	1.45	1.45	2.90	28.99	100.00
	All-India	27.73	10.23	8.39	8.10	6.36	5.39	4.06	3.78	2.83	2.63	2.25	18.24	100.00

TABLE 141
SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN RURAL AREAS IN
THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of secondary sections with												Total
		Up to five teachers	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	Eleven teachers	Twelve teachers	Thirteen teachers	Fourteen teachers	Fifteen teachers	More than fifteen teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	764	277	159	103	86	54	50	29	19	8	4	24	1,577
2.	Assam	149	109	107	72	69	54	38	43	25	13	8	35	722
3.	Bihar	107	105	224	365	277	175	102	74	52	56	14	111	1,662
4.	Gujarat	328	144	73	87	63	39	41	32	26	19	28	77	957
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	208	20	12	4	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	259
6.	Kerala	16	26	32	31	41	50	36	40	39	44	37	476	868
7.	Madhya Pradesh	247	110	76	79	59	43	27	19	14	7	27	—	708
8.	Madras	332	202	145	133	115	89	56	40	31	20	16	65	1,244
9.	Maharashtra	921	307	176	128	90	57	51	49	31	18	13	87	1,928
10.	Mysore	369	108	71	82	56	41	27	17	14	14	8	41	848
11.	Orissa	232	165	129	112	60	44	26	24	13	11	9	13	838
12.	Punjab	544	134	82	75	54	36	25	15	4	9	10	10	998
13.	Rajasthan	131	76	53	37	22	16	17	13	5	4	5	7	386
14.	Uttar Pradesh	342	112	94	80	64	55	54	43	42	51	24	248	1,209
15.	West Bengal	972	177	109	98	66	68	35	56	33	23	20	48	1,705
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	57	7	3	5	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	78
19.	Himachal Pradesh	54	10	16	12	5	1	3	2	—	1	—	5	109
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
21.	Manipur	52	7	12	17	15	10	5	5	2	1	—	2	128
22.	Pondicherry	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	—	1	16
23.	Tripura	10	4	9	5	2	1	2	—	—	1	1	5	40
All-India		5,836	2,101	1,585	1,528	1,149	846	599	504	352	301	224	1,260	16,285

TABLE 142

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of secondary sections with												Total
		Up to five teachers	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	Eleven teachers	Twelve teachers	Thirteen teachers	Fourteen teachers	Fifteen teachers	More than fifteen teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.45	17.56	10.08	6.53	5.45	3.42	3.17	1.84	1.20	0.51	0.25	1.52	100.00
2.	Assam	20.64	15.10	14.82	9.97	9.56	7.48	5.26	5.96	3.46	1.80	1.11	4.85	100.00
3.	Bihar	6.44	6.32	13.48	21.96	16.67	10.53	6.14	4.45	3.13	3.37	0.84	6.68	100.00
4.	Gujarat	34.27	15.05	7.63	9.09	6.58	4.08	4.28	3.34	2.72	1.99	2.93	8.05	100.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.31	7.72	4.63	1.54	0.39	3.47	—	—	—	—	—	1.93	100.00
6.	Kerala	1.84	3.00	3.69	3.57	4.72	5.76	4.15	4.61	4.49	5.07	4.26	54.84	100.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	34.89	15.54	10.73	11.16	8.33	6.07	3.81	2.68	1.98	0.99	3.81	—	100.00
8.	Madras	26.69	16.24	11.66	10.69	9.24	7.15	4.50	3.22	2.49	1.61	1.29	5.23	100.00
9.	Maharashtra	47.77	15.92	9.13	6.64	4.67	2.96	2.65	2.54	1.61	0.93	0.67	4.51	100.00
10.	Mysore	43.51	12.74	8.37	9.67	6.60	4.83	3.18	2.00	1.65	1.65	0.94	4.84	100.00
11.	Orissa	27.68	19.69	15.39	13.37	7.16	5.25	3.10	2.86	1.55	1.31	1.07	1.55	100.00
12.	Punjab	54.51	13.43	8.22	7.52	5.41	3.61	2.51	1.50	0.40	0.90	1.00	1.00	100.00
13.	Rajasthan	33.94	19.69	13.73	9.59	5.70	4.15	4.40	3.37	1.30	1.04	1.30	1.81	100.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	28.29	9.26	7.78	6.62	5.29	4.55	4.47	3.56	3.47	4.22	1.99	20.51	100.00
15.	West Bengal	57.01	10.38	6.39	5.75	3.87	3.99	2.05	3.28	1.94	1.35	1.17	2.82	100.00
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	73.08	8.97	3.85	6.41	3.85	1.28	2.56	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	49.54	9.17	14.68	11.01	4.59	0.92	2.75	1.83	—	0.92	—	4.59	100.00
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.33	33.33	33.33	—	—	—	100.00
21.	Manipur	40.63	5.47	9.38	13.28	11.72	7.81	3.91	3.91	1.56	0.78	—	1.56	100.00
22.	Pondicherry	6.25	6.25	18.75	6.25	6.25	18.75	6.25	12.50	6.25	6.25	—	6.25	100.00
23.	Tripura	25.00	10.00	22.50	12.50	5.00	2.50	5.00	—	—	2.50	2.50	12.50	100.00
All-India		35.84	12.90	9.73	9.38	7.06	5.19	3.68	3.09	2.16	1.85	1.38	7.74	100.00

TABLE 143
SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES
AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of secondary sections with												Total
		Up to five teachers	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	Eleven teachers	Twelve teachers	Thirteen teachers	Fourteen teachers	Fifteen teachers	More than fifteen teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	167	34	40	44	31	35	37	27	29	23	34	211	712
2.	Assam	27	16	24	20	16	24	5	8	8	15	3	84	250
3.	Bihar	21	20	27	32	33	27	22	30	20	31	13	192	468
4.	Gujarat	66	29	30	31	18	29	26	42	26	26	22	295	640
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	58	16	7	8	5	9	5	9	1	5	2	22	147
6.	Kerala	3	6	11	7	4	7	15	9	12	4	6	202	286
7.	Madhya Pradesh	64	37	36	42	44	44	29	45	24	32	19	183	599
8.	Madras	88	51	46	60	50	45	42	52	57	30	68	394	983
9.	Maharashtra	247	107	115	118	103	92	94	83	71	61	63	539	1,693
10.	Mysore	38	35	32	33	31	50	23	39	24	38	18	258	619
11.	Orissa	24	12	25	14	21	13	9	9	8	7	15	35	192
12.	Punjab	177	66	53	55	40	47	26	27	16	20	13	140	680
13.	Rajasthan	71	18	38	16	18	22	19	16	11	5	5	124	363
14.	Uttar Pradesh	168	59	64	56	53	50	40	34	36	47	28	602	1,237
15.	West Bengal	322	111	90	75	62	71	53	53	44	36	53	203	1,173
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	46	22	17	26	26	31	34	21	21	22	15	124	405
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	14	9	6	7	2	3	4	—	1	2	1	1	50
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	1	3	2	—	1	2	—	1	1	7	18
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	12	—	2	—	2	3	1	2	—	2	1	8	33
22.	Pondicherry	6	1	4	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	4	21
23.	Tripura	—	2	2	2	—	—	4	2	1	—	1	15	29
All-India		1,619	650	670	649	562	604	492	511	410	407	381	3,643	10,598

TABLE 144

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TEACHERS IN URBAN AREAS
IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of secondary sections with												Total
		Up to five teachers	Six teachers	Seven teachers	Eight teachers	Nine teachers	Ten teachers	Eleven teachers	Twelve teachers	Thirteen teachers	Fourteen teachers	Fifteen teachers	More than fifteen teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.46	4.78	5.62	6.18	4.35	4.92	5.20	3.79	4.07	3.23	4.78	29.63	100.00
2.	Assam	10.80	6.40	9.60	8.00	6.40	9.60	2.00	3.20	3.20	6.00	1.20	33.60	100.00
3.	Bihar	4.49	4.27	5.77	6.84	7.05	5.77	4.70	6.41	4.27	6.62	2.78	41.03	100.00
4.	Gujarat	10.31	4.53	4.69	4.84	2.81	4.53	4.06	6.56	4.06	4.06	3.44	46.09	100.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	39.46	10.88	4.76	5.44	3.40	6.12	3.40	6.12	0.68	3.40	1.36	14.97	100.00
6.	Kerala	1.05	2.10	3.85	2.45	1.40	2.45	5.24	3.15	4.20	1.40	2.10	70.63	100.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	10.68	6.18	6.01	7.01	7.35	7.35	4.84	7.51	4.01	5.34	3.17	30.55	100.00
8.	Madras	8.95	5.19	4.68	6.10	5.09	4.58	4.27	5.29	5.80	3.05	6.92	40.08	100.00
9.	Maharashtra	14.59	6.32	6.79	6.97	6.08	5.43	5.55	4.90	4.19	3.60	3.72	31.84	100.00
10.	Mysore	6.14	5.65	5.17	5.33	5.01	8.08	3.72	6.30	3.88	6.14	2.91	41.68	100.00
11.	Orissa	12.50	6.25	13.02	7.29	10.94	6.77	4.69	4.69	4.17	3.65	7.81	18.23	100.00
12.	Punjab	26.03	9.71	7.79	8.09	5.88	6.91	3.82	3.97	2.35	2.94	1.91	20.59	100.00
13.	Rajasthan	19.56	4.96	10.47	4.41	4.96	6.06	5.23	4.41	3.03	1.38	1.38	34.16	100.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	13.58	4.77	5.17	4.53	4.28	4.04	3.23	2.75	2.91	3.80	2.26	48.67	100.00
15.	West Bengal	27.45	9.46	7.67	6.39	5.29	6.05	4.52	4.52	3.75	3.07	4.52	17.31	100.00
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	11.36	5.43	4.20	6.42	6.42	7.65	8.40	5.19	5.19	5.43	3.70	30.62	100.00
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	28.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	—	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	100.00
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	5.56	16.67	11.11	—	5.56	11.11	—	5.56	5.56	38.89	100.00
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	36.36	—	6.06	—	6.06	9.09	3.03	6.06	—	6.06	3.03	24.24	100.00
22.	Pondicherry	28.57	—	19.05	—	4.76	9.52	14.29	4.76	—	—	—	19.05	100.00
23.	Tripura	—	6.90	6.90	6.90	—	—	13.79	6.90	3.45	—	3.45	51.72	100.00
All-India		15.28	6.13	6.32	6.12	5.30	5.70	4.64	4.82	3.87	3.84	3.60	34.37	100.00

TABLE 145
SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>	<i>Number of secondary sections</i>		
	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4
Up to 20	9,599	5,196	14,795
21—30	4,686	2,536	7,222
31—40	1,694	2,616	4,310
41—50	183	115	298
51—60	64	112	176
61—70	21	19	40
71—80	14	—	14
81—90	4	1	5
91—100	1	2	3
Above 100	19	1	20
Total	16,285	10,598	26,883

Note : This table has been prepared on the basis of the data in Tables 126, 128 and 129. It has been assumed for the purpose of this table only that sections having 'up to five' teachers have five teachers and sections with 'up to 100' enrolment have an enrolment of 100 each.

TABLE 146
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

<i>Pupil-teacher ratio</i>	<i>Percentage of secondary sections</i>		
	<i>Rural areas</i>	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>All areas</i>
1	2	3	4
Up to 20	58.94	49.03	55.03
21—30	28.77	23.93	26.86
31—40	10.40	24.68	16.03
41—50	1.12	1.09	1.11
51—60	0.39	1.06	0.66
61—70	0.13	0.18	0.15
71—80	0.09	—	0.05
81—90	0.02	0.01	0.02
91—100	0.01	0.02	0.01
Above 100	0.12	0.01	0.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 147

SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES, AND ENROLMENT THEREIN, IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
PART I : STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES WHERE SECONDARY STAGE STARTS WITH CLASS VIII

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Area	Sections having class VIII only		Sections having classes VIII & IX only		Sections having classes VIII-X*		Sections having classes VIII-XI		Sections having classes VIII-XII		Total	
			No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Bihar	1. Rural	—	—	53	3,647	29	2,732	1,430	3,31,861	150	62,768	1,662	4,01,008
		2. Urban	1	35	7	530	10	957	246	75,206	204	1,12,452	468	1,89,180
		3. All areas	1	35	60	4,177	39	3,689	1,676	4,07,067	354	1,75,220	2,130	5,90,188
2.	Gujarat	1. Rural	89	2,622	149	8,728	117	11,393	602	1,47,268	—	—	957	1,70,011
		2. Urban	25	1,513	32	3,661	29	4,922	554	2,83,444	—	—	640	2,93,540
		3. All areas	114	4,135	181	12,389	146	16,315	1,156	4,30,712	—	—	1,597	4,63,551
3.	Kerala	1. Rural	7	775	106	23,827	755	4,24,069	—	—	—	—	868	4,48,671
		2. Urban	2	102	18	3,562	266	1,74,460	—	—	—	—	286	1,78,124
		3. All areas	9	877	124	27,389	1,021	5,98,529	—	—	—	—	1,154	6,26,795
4.	Maharashtra	1. Rural	65	2,383	353	17,883	525	49,881	984	1,96,410	1	216	1,928	2,66,773
		2. Urban	43	5,254	66	4,047	338	55,994	1,230	5,11,601	16	6,249	1,693	5,83,145
		3. All areas	108	7,637	419	21,930	863	1,05,875	2,214	7,08,011	17	6,465	3,621	8,49,918
5.	Mysore	1. Rural	126	5,825	93	9,906	629	1,36,538	—	—	—	—	848	1,52,269
		2. Urban	20	869	21	3,244	578	2,82,005	—	—	—	—	619	2,86,118
		3. All areas	146	6,694	114	13,150	1,207	4,18,543	—	—	—	—	1,467	4,38,387
6.	Orissa	1. Rural	91	2,583	80	3,984	116	13,269	548	87,763	3	472	838	1,08,071
		2. Urban	6	159	12	623	16	1,097	152	40,187	6	3,004	192	45,070
		3. All areas	97	2,742	92	4,607	132	14,366	700	1,27,950	9	3,476	1,030	1,53,141
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1. Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	349	—	—	2	349
		2. Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3. All areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	349	—	—	2	349
8.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1. Rural	17	257	20	681	12	684	29	4,490	—	—	78	6,112
		2. Urban	6	106	4	139	1	40	39	7,899	—	—	50	8,184
		3. All areas	23	363	24	820	13	724	68	12,389	—	—	128	14,296

(Continued on next page)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		1. Rural	—	—	—	—	3	391	—	—	—	—	3	391
9.	L. M. & A. Islands	2. Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3. All areas	—	—	—	—	3	391	—	—	—	—	3	391
		1. Rural	395	14,445	854	68,656	2,186	6,38,957	3,595	7,68,141	154	63,456	7,184	15,53,655
	Total	2. Urban	103	8,038	160	15,806	1,238	5,19,475	2,221	9,18,337	226	1,21,705	3,948	15,83,361
		3. All areas	498	22,483	1,014	84,462	3,424	11,58,432	5,816	16,86,478	380	1,85,161	11,132	31,37,016

* In case of areas where the first public examination at the secondary stage is after class X, the column heading may be read as 'Sections having classes VIII-X only'.

PART II : STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES WHERE SECONDARY STAGE STARTS WITH CLASS IX

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Area	Sections having class IX only		Sections having classes IX & X only*		Sections having classes IX-XI only**		Sections having classes IX-XII		Sections having classes IX-XIII		Total	
			No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment	No. of sections	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		1. Rural	238	6,119	236	11,519	1,059	1,19,096	44	9,915	—	—	1,577	1,46,649
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2. Urban	72	3,151	38	4,393	429	1,08,476	173	85,570	—	—	712	2,01,590
		3. All areas	310	9,270	274	15,912	1,488	2,27,572	217	95,485	—	—	2,289	3,48,239
		1. Rural	—	—	48	2,868	22	1,571	639	1,14,969	13	6,385	722	1,25,793
11.	Assam	2. Urban	—	—	4	108	7	551	212	54,093	27	12,149	250	66,901
		3. All areas	—	—	52	2,976	29	2,122	851	1,69,062	40	18,534	972	1,92,694
		1. Rural	76	1,249	172	12,235	11	1,847	—	—	—	—	259	15,331
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	2. Urban	10	436	97	12,735	40	11,630	—	—	—	—	147	24,801
		3. All areas	86	1,685	269	24,970	51	13,477	—	—	—	—	406	40,132
		1. Rural	31	771	53	2,330	624	94,748	—	—	—	—	708	97,849
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2. Urban	8	277	17	1,340	574	1,69,104	—	—	—	—	599	1,70,721
		3. All areas	39	1,048	70	3,670	1,198	2,63,852	—	—	—	—	1,307	2,68,570
		1. Rural	96	2,481	143	9,077	1,005	1,73,691	—	—	—	—	1,244	1,85,249
14.	Madras	2. Urban	34	1,163	50	6,531	899	3,70,905	—	—	—	—	983	3,78,599
		3. All areas	130	3,644	193	15,608	1,904	5,44,596	—	—	—	—	2,227	5,63,848

15. Punjab	1. Rural	105	4,521	620	68,346	273	36,230	—	—	—	—	998	1,09,097
	2. Urban	23	3,406	292	49,774	365	1,02,037	—	—	—	—	680	1,55,217
	3. All areas	128	7,927	912	1,18,120	638	1,38,267	—	—	—	—	1,678	2,64,314
16. Rajasthan	1. Rural	15	1,167	197	19,470	174	21,013	—	—	—	—	386	41,650
	2. Urban	11	268	187	32,797	165	69,069	—	—	—	—	363	1,02,134
	3. All areas	26	1,435	384	52,267	339	90,082	—	—	—	—	749	1,43,784
17. Uttar Pradesh	1. Rural	197	8,615	504	65,465	89	25,249	419	1,86,558	—	—	1,209	2,85,887
	2. Urban	76	2,773	340	46,679	64	12,338	757	4,32,157	—	—	1,237	4,93,947
	3. All areas	273	11,388	844	1,12,144	153	37,587	1,176	6,18,715	—	—	2,446	7,79,834
18. West Bengal	1. Rural	7	149	1,146	66,322	552	80,527	—	—	—	—	1,705	1,46,998
	2. Urban	6	206	523	47,513	644	1,42,119	—	—	—	—	1,173	1,89,838
	3. All areas	13	355	1,669	1,13,835	1,196	2,22,646	—	—	—	—	2,878	3,36,836
19. Delhi	1. Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2. Urban	28	1,252	25	2,474	352	90,852	—	—	—	—	405	94,578
	3. All areas	28	1,252	25	2,474	352	90,852	—	—	—	—	405	94,578
20. Himachal Pradesh	1. Rural	3	63	73	6,063	33	2,980	—	—	—	—	109	9,106
	2. Urban	—	—	6	1,349	12	2,294	—	—	—	—	18	3,643
	3. All areas	3	63	79	7,412	45	5,274	—	—	—	—	127	12,749
21. Manipur	1. Rural	—	—	39	1,643	5	200	84	16,428	—	—	128	18,271
	2. Urban	—	—	10	1,088	1	42	22	7,907	—	—	33	9,037
	3. All areas	—	—	49	2,731	6	242	106	24,335	—	—	161	27,308
22. Pondicherry	1. Rural	1	12	—	—	15	2,570	—	—	—	—	16	2,582
	2. Urban	1	25	—	—	20	3,908	—	—	—	—	21	3,933
	3. All areas	2	37	—	—	35	6,478	—	—	—	—	37	6,515
23. Tripura	1. Rural	15	540	19	1,975	6	973	—	—	—	—	40	3,488
	2. Urban	2	86	14	2,206	13	4,878	—	—	—	—	29	7,170
	3. All areas	17	626	33	4,181	19	5,851	—	—	—	—	69	10,658
Total	1. Rural	784	25,687	3,250	2,67,313	3,868	5,60,695	1,186	3,27,870	13	6,385	9,101	11,87,950
	2. Urban	271	13,043	1,603	2,08,987	3,585	10,88,203	1,164	5,79,727	27	12,149	6,650	19,02,109
	3. All areas	1,055	38,730	4,853	4,76,300	7,453	16,48,898	2,350	9,07,597	40	18,534	15,751	30,90,059

* In case of areas where the first public examination at the secondary stage is at class X, the column heading may be read as 'Sections having classes IX & X'.

** In case of areas where the first public examination at the secondary stage is at class XI, the column heading may be read as 'Sections having classes IX-XI'.

TABLE 148
INCOMPLETE SECONDARY SECTIONS AND ENROLMENT THEREIN
IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of incomplete secondary sections			Enrolment in incomplete secondary sections		
		Rural areas	Urban areas	All areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	All areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	474	110	584	17,638	7,544	25,182
2.	Assam	70	11	81	4,439	659	5,098
3.	Bihar	82	18	100	6,379	1,522	7,901
4.	Gujarat	355	86	441	22,743	10,096	32,839
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	76	10	86	1,249	436	1,685
6.	Kerala	113	20	133	24,602	3,664	28,266
7.	Madhya Pradesh	84	25	109	3,101	1,617	4,718
8.	Madras	239	84	323	11,558	7,694	19,252
9.	Maharashtra	418	109	527	20,266	9,301	29,567
10.	Mysore	219	41	260	15,731	4,113	19,844
11.	Orissa	287	34	321	19,836	1,879	21,715
12.	Punjab	105	23	128	4,521	3,406	7,927
13.	Rajasthan	15	11	26	1,167	268	1,435
14.	Uttar Pradesh	197	76	273	8,615	2,773	11,388
15.	West Bengal	7	6	13	149	206	355
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	—	53	53	—	3,726	3,726
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	49	11	60	1,622	285	1,907
19.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	3	63	—	63
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	44	11	55	1,843	1,130	2,973
22.	Pondicherry	1	1	2	12	25	37
23.	Tripura	15	2	17	540	86	626
All-India		2,853	742	3,595	1,66,074	60,430	2,26,504

TABLE 149
PERCENTAGE OF INCOMPLETE SECONDARY SECTIONS IN THE STATES
AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of incomplete secondary sections*		
		Rural areas	Urban areas	All areas
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.06	15.45	25.51
2.	Assam	9.70	4.40	8.33
3.	Bihar	4.93	3.85	4.69
4.	Gujarat	37.10	13.44	27.61
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.34	6.80	21.18
6.	Kerala	13.02	6.99	11.53
7.	Madhya Pradesh	11.86	4.17	8.34
8.	Madras	19.21	8.55	14.50
9.	Maharashtra	21.68	6.44	14.55
10.	Mysore	25.83	6.62	17.72
11.	Orissa	34.25	17.71	31.17
12.	Punjab	10.52	3.38	7.63
13.	Rajasthan	3.89	3.03	3.47
14.	Uttar Pradesh	16.29	6.14	11.16
15.	West Bengal	0.41	0.51	0.45
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	—	13.09	13.09
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	62.82	22.00	46.88
19.	Himachal Pradesh	2.75	—	2.36
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	34.38	33.33	34.16
22.	Pondicherry	6.25	4.76	5.41
23.	Tripura	37.50	6.90	24.64
All-India		17.52	7.00	13.37

* Incomplete sections as percentage of secondary sections in an area in a State/Union Territory.

TABLE 150
SCIENCE LABORATORIES AVAILABLE IN SECONDARY SECTIONS

<i>Area</i>	<i>Management</i>	<i>Number of secondary sections without laboratory</i>	<i>Number of secondary sections with laboratories for</i>				
			<i>General Science</i>	<i>Physics</i>	<i>Chemistry</i>	<i>Biology</i>	<i>Home Science</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	Government	875	1,132	879	851	221	31
	Local body	1,767	1,359	171	147	85	39
	Private aided	2,988	5,721	2,232	2,227	846	104
	Private unaided	298	171	52	49	17	5
	All managements	5,928	8,383	3,334	3,274	1,169	179
Urban	Government	489	1,022	1,013	1,007	683	264
	Local body	359	669	215	191	122	49
	Private aided	1,157	4,163	2,380	2,313	1,182	474
	Private unaided	99	313	139	137	84	39
	All managements	2,104	6,167	3,747	3,648	2,071	826
Total		8,032	14,550	7,081	6,922	3,240	1,005

TABLE 151
PERCENTAGE OF SECONDARY SECTIONS WITH SCIENCE LABORATORIES

<i>Area</i>	<i>Percentage of secondary sections without laboratory</i>	<i>Percentage of secondary sections with laboratories for</i>				
		<i>General Science</i>	<i>Physics</i>	<i>Chemistry</i>	<i>Biology</i>	<i>Home Science</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	36.40	51.48	20.47	20.10	7.18	1.10
Urban	19.85	58.19	35.36	34.42	19.54	7.79
All areas	29.88	54.12	26.34	25.75	12.05	3.74

SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

Number of secondary sections with medium (media) of instruction

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Regional language	Hindi (in non-Hindi speaking States)	English	Language other than regional language, Hindi & English	Regional language and any other regional language or Hindi	Regional language and English	English and Hindi (in non-Hindi speaking States)	English and a language other than a regional language or Hindi	Regional language and any two or more languages	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,530	—	—	5	35	7	—	—	—	—	1,577
2.	Assam	604	1	30	86	—	—	—	1	—	—	722
3.	Bihar	1,611	—	—	7	42	—	—	—	2	—	1,662
4.	Gujarat	953	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	957
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	100	80	6	73	—	259
6.	Kerala	770	—	9	12	6	69	—	—	2	—	868
7.	Madhya Pradesh	699	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	708
8.	Madras	1,175	—	2	6	59	2	—	—	—	—	1,244
9.	Maharashtra	1,898	3	2	12	11	2	—	—	—	—	1,928
10.	Mysore	743	1	3	24	37	40	—	—	—	—	848
11.	Orissa	832	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	838
12.	Punjab	799	—	—	—	195	4	—	—	—	—	998
13.	Rajasthan	386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,204	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1,209
15.	West Bengal	1,682	8	4	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	1,705
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2*
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78**
19.	Himachal Pradesh	108	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	109
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
21.	Manipur	—	1	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128
22.	Pondicherry	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
23.	Tripura	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
All-India		15,052	14	252	165	398	232	80	7	77	—	16,285

* There are 2 Gujarati medium secondary sections which have not been included in any category because regional language of the Territory is not decided.

** These include 5 Marathi and 1 English & Marathi media secondary sections. Because the regional languages for the different areas in this Territory are not decided, the data of these sections have not been included in any category.

TABLE 153
SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Number of secondary sections with medium (media) of instruction</i>												
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Regional language</i>	<i>Hindi (in non-Hindi speaking States)</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Language other than regional language, Hindi or English</i>	<i>Regional language and any other regional language or Hindi</i>	<i>Regional language and English</i>	<i>English and Hindi (in non-Hindi speaking States)</i>	<i>English and a language other than a regional language or Hindi</i>	<i>Regional language and any two or more languages</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	480	16	19	16	109	43	5	3	17	4	712
2.	Assam	131	16	22	71	7	1	—	—	2	—	250
3.	Bihar	417	—	—	22	21	—	—	—	8	—	468
4.	Gujarat	584	11	15	13	7	10	—	—	—	—	640
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	61	35	9	42	—	147
6.	Kerala	164	—	11	3	3	98	—	—	7	—	286
7.	Madhya Pradesh	538	—	15	17	13	13	—	1	1	1	599
8.	Madras	784	3	55	16	32	71	—	2	20	—	983
9.	Maharashtra	1,050	56	198	219	80	22	8	26	18	16	1,693
10.	Mysore	224	6	58	28	31	257	—	—	15	—	619
11.	Orissa	168	—	7	2	14	1	—	—	—	—	192
12.	Punjab	381	—	3	1	191	68	—	—	36	—	680
13.	Rajasthan	345	—	11	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	363
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,220	—	1	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	1,237
15.	West Bengal	984	68	48	28	13	10	5	3	8	6	1,173
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	184	—	46	3	11	154	—	3	4	—	405
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50*
19.	Himachal Pradesh	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	18
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	2	29	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
22.	Pondicherry	6	—	9	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	21
23.	Tripura	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
All-India		7,706	178	590	445	538	827	53	47	178	29	10,598

* These include 3 Marathi, 2 Gujarati and 2 Urdu medium schools. Because the regional languages for the different areas in this Territory are not decided, these have not

TABLE 154

ENROLMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT IN EVERY STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rural areas		Urban areas		All areas	
		Boys*	Girls*	Boys**	Girls**	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.53	13.47	74.64	25.36	79.65	20.35
2.	Assam	78.34	21.66	66.12	33.88	74.10	25.90
3.	Bihar	97.04	2.96	81.48	18.52	92.05	7.95
4.	Gujarat	79.42	20.58	67.84	32.16	72.09	27.91
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	94.18	5.82	70.76	29.24	79.71	20.29
6.	Kerala	56.01	43.99	54.10	45.90	55.46	44.54
7.	Madhya Pradesh	96.22	3.78	77.96	22.04	84.62	15.38
8.	Madras	79.65	20.35	67.50	32.50	71.50	28.50
9.	Maharashtra	86.37	13.63	69.26	30.74	74.63	25.37
10.	Mysore	82.13	17.87	69.57	30.43	73.93	26.07
11.	Orissa	92.63	7.37	76.33	23.67	87.84	12.16
12.	Punjab	86.39	13.61	68.06	31.94	75.63	24.37
13.	Rajasthan	97.80	2.20	83.77	16.23	87.83	12.17
14.	Uttar Pradesh	98.22	1.78	80.85	19.15	87.22	12.78
15.	West Bengal	86.51	13.49	67.84	32.16	75.99	24.01
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74.79	25.21	—	—	74.79	25.21
17.	Delhi	—	—	60.74	39.26	60.74	39.26
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	64.69	35.31	63.61	36.39	64.07	35.93
19.	Himachal Pradesh	88.34	11.66	66.92	33.08	82.22	17.78
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	92.33	7.67	—	—	92.33	7.67
21.	Manipur	76.18	23.82	65.98	34.02	72.80	27.20
22.	Pondicherry	82.30	17.70	67.05	32.95	73.09	26.91
23.	Tripura	79.82	20.18	65.69	34.31	70.31	29.69
	All-India	83.42	16.58	71.31	28.69	76.64	23.36

* Enrolment of boys/girls as percentage of the total enrolment in rural areas.

** Enrolment of boys/ girls as percentage of the total enrolment in urban areas.

TABLE

ENROLMENT IN CLASSES IX AND ONWARDS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Estimated population in the age group 14+ to 15+			IX			X			Enrolment
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,25,400	8,19,600	16,45,000	1,08,604	31,020	1,39,624	83,397	21,438	1,04,835	67,780
2.	Assam	3,10,200	3,01,000	6,11,200	43,166	16,777	59,943	36,793	13,835	50,628	33,024
3.	Bihar	11,87,200	11,08,200	22,95,400	1,43,223	12,735	1,55,958	1,31,039	10,096	1,41,135	1,12,091
4.	Gujarat	5,41,300	5,07,600	10,48,900	90,828	35,527	1,26,355	73,457	28,004	1,01,461	54,975
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	86,300	77,500	1,63,800	16,219	4,169	20,388	12,291	3,522	15,813	3,479
6.	Kerala	4,17,300	4,18,000	8,35,300	1,18,933	95,707	2,14,640	88,676	69,925	1,58,601	163
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7,61,200	7,25,700	14,86,900	90,671	17,881	1,08,552	68,932	12,662	81,594	67,649
8.	Madras	7,39,900	7,37,000	14,76,900	1,62,515	68,321	2,30,836	1,42,680	56,127	1,98,807	97,930
9.	Maharashtra	9,92,100	9,22,500	19,14,600	1,98,825	64,984	2,63,809	1,67,519	53,242	2,20,761	99,248
10.	Mysore	5,55,400	5,47,700	11,03,100	1,02,944	36,481	1,39,425	1,03,125	34,108	1,37,233	—
11.	Orissa	4,09,900	4,20,800	8,30,700	37,950	5,146	43,096	31,216	3,764	34,980	19,720
12.	Punjab	5,67,100	5,00,800	10,67,900	97,462	31,295	1,28,757	81,297	26,317	1,07,614	21,133
13.	Rajasthan	5,27,800	4,91,800	10,19,600	62,138	8,530	70,668	46,278	5,944	52,222	17,872
14.	Uttar Pradesh	17,70,400	16,60,800	34,31,200	2,51,516	39,080	2,90,596	2,28,949	30,817	2,59,766	1,03,184
15.	West Bengal	8,45,700	8,24,400	16,70,100	1,23,922	41,525	1,65,447	86,904	27,999	1,14,903	45,121
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,252	1,285	2,537	69	19	88	52	20	72	34
17.	Delhi	81,669	67,482	1,49,151	24,113	15,606	39,719	19,739	12,321	32,060	13,594
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	13,758	13,747	27,505	2,571	1,413	3,984	1,932	1,096	3,028	1,321
19.	Himachal Pradesh	31,136	30,135	61,271	5,363	1,100	6,463	4,523	961	5,484	596
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	586	556	1,142	140	8	148	79	3	82	—
21.	Manipur	19,729	20,830	40,559	5,669	2,261	7,930	4,851	1,979	6,830	3,876
22.	Pondicherry	7,758	7,526	15,284	1,783	739	2,522	1,592	591	2,183	1,387
23.	Tripura	25,676	26,774	52,450	4,021	1,792	5,813	2,454	1,073	3,527	1,019
All-India		1,07,18,764	1,02,31,735	2,09,50,499	16,92,645	5,32,116	22,24,761	14,17,775	4,15,844	18,33,619	7,65,196

155

IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>in class(es)</i>												<i>Enrolment in classes IX and X only as percentage of the population in the age group 14+ to 15+</i>		
<i>XI</i>		<i>XII</i>			<i>XIII</i>			<i>IX and onwards</i>			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
15,480	83,260	17,578	2,942	20,520	—	—	—	2,77,359	70,880	3,48,239	23.26	6.40	14.86	
10,888	43,912	27,531	7,985	35,516	2,269	426	2,695	1,42,783	49,911	1,92,694	25.78	10.17	18.09	
7,979	1,20,070	19,278	1,809	21,087	—	—	—	4,05,631	32,619	4,38,250	23.10	2.06	12.94	
19,394	74,369	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,19,260	82,925	3,02,185	30.35	12.52	21.72	
452	3,931	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,989	8,143	40,132	33.04	9.92	22.10	
134	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,07,772	1,65,766	3,73,538	49.75	39.62	44.68	
10,775	78,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,27,252	41,318	2,68,570	20.97	4.21	12.79	
36,275	1,34,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,03,125	1,60,723	5,63,848	41.25	16.89	29.09	
34,228	1,33,476	980	62	1,042	—	—	—	4,66,572	1,52,516	6,19,088	36.93	12.82	25.31	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,06,069	70,589	2,76,658	37.10	12.89	25.08	
2,580	22,300	480	77	557	—	—	—	89,366	11,567	1,00,933	16.87	2.12	9.40	
6,810	27,943	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,99,892	64,422	2,64,314	31.52	11.50	22.13	
3,022	20,894	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,26,288	17,496	1,43,784	20.54	2.94	12.05	
16,594	1,19,778	96,498	13,196	1,09,694	—	—	—	6,80,147	99,687	7,79,834	27.14	4.21	16.04	
11,365	56,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,55,947	80,889	3,36,836	24.93	8.43	16.79	
13	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	52	207	9.66	3.04	6.31	
9,205	22,799	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,446	37,132	94,578	53.69	41.38	48.13	
783	2,104	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,824	3,292	9,116	32.73	18.25	25.49	
206	802	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,482	2,267	12,749	31.75	6.84	19.50	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	11	230	37.37	1.98	20.14	
1,360	5,236	5,485	1,827	7,312	—	—	—	19,881	7,427	27,308	53.32	20.36	36.39	
423	1,810	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,762	1,753	6,515	43.50	17.67	30.78	
299	1,318	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,494	3,164	10,658	25.22	10.70	17.81	
1,88,265	9,53,461	1,67,830	27,898	1,95,728	2,269	426	2,695	40,45,715	11,64,549	52,10,264	29.02	9.26	19.37	

TABLE

ENROLMENT IN CLASSES IX AND ONWARDS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	IX			X			Enrolment
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55,441	9,687	65,128	39,250	5,859	45,109	30,315
2.	Assam	30,695	9,618	40,313	25,677	7,867	33,544	22,883
3.	Bihar	1,04,861	3,408	1,08,269	94,733	2,460	97,193	82,499
4.	Gujarat	37,822	9,750	47,572	28,049	7,140	35,189	19,667
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	8,415	560	8,975	5,520	319	5,839	504
6.	Kerala	85,858	67,636	1,53,494	64,334	49,464	1,13,798	—
7.	Madhya Pradesh	37,313	1,747	39,060	27,976	1,066	29,042	28,866
8.	Madras	61,821	16,610	78,431	51,986	12,878	64,864	33,750
9.	Maharashtra	76,501	11,647	88,148	58,077	8,049	66,126	29,948
10.	Mysore	39,225	8,563	47,788	36,855	7,736	44,591	—
11.	Orissa	28,572	2,251	30,823	23,007	1,451	24,458	13,741
12.	Punjab	50,463	7,950	58,413	39,027	6,147	45,174	4,755
13.	Rajasthan	21,030	465	21,495	15,238	312	15,550	4,467
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,18,861	2,868	1,21,729	1,04,136	1,593	1,05,729	31,259
15.	West Bengal	67,549	11,264	78,813	42,340	6,811	49,151	17,278
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69	19	88	52	20	72	34
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,117	593	1,710	781	399	1,180	512
19.	Himachal Pradesh	4,241	579	4,820	3,433	445	3,878	370
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	140	8	148	79	3	82	—
21.	Manipur	4,115	1,493	5,608	3,491	1,258	4,749	2,503
22.	Pondicherry	826	210	1,036	724	142	866	575
23.	Tripura	1,859	444	2,303	775	226	1,001	150
All-India		8,36,794	1,67,370	10,04,164	6,65,540	1,21,645	7,87,185	3,24,076

156

IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>in class(es)</i>										
<i>XI</i>		<i>XII</i>			<i>XIII</i>			<i>IX and onwards</i>		
<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,981	34,296	1,883	233	2,116	—	—	—	1,26,889	19,760	1,46,649
5,717	28,600	18,505	3,990	22,495	785	56	841	98,545	27,248	1,25,793
1,863	84,362	7,172	151	7,323	—	—	—	2,89,265	7,882	2,97,147
4,506	24,173	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,538	21,396	1,06,934
13	517	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,439	892	15,331
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,50,192	1,17,100	2,67,292
881	29,747	—	—	—	—	—	—	94,155	3,694	97,849
8,204	41,954	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,47,557	37,692	1,85,249
4,494	34,442	19	—	19	—	—	—	1,64,545	24,190	1,88,735
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76,080	16,299	92,379
870	14,611	64	1	65	—	—	—	65,384	4,573	69,957
755	5,510	—	—	—	—	—	—	94,245	14,852	1,09,097
138	4,605	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,735	915	41,650
392	31,651	26,551	227	26,778	—	—	—	2,80,807	5,080	2,85,887
1,756	19,034	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,27,167	19,831	1,46,998
13	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	52	207
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
280	792	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,410	1,272	3,682
38	408	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,044	1,062	9,106
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	11	230
718	3,221	3,809	884	4,693	—	—	—	13,918	4,353	18,271
105	680	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,125	457	2,582
34	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,784	704	3,488
34,758	3,58,834	58,003	5,486	63,489	785	56	841	18,85,198	3,29,315	22,14,513

TABLE

ENROLMENT IN CLASSES IX AND ONWARDS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS

Sl No.	State/Union Territory	Enrolment						
		IX			X			Boys
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53,163	21,333	74,496	44,147	15,579	59,726	37,465
2.	Assam	12,471	7,159	19,630	11,116	5,968	17,084	10,141
3.	Bihar	38,362	9,327	47,689	36,306	7,636	43,942	29,592
4.	Gujarat	53,006	25,777	78,783	45,408	20,864	66,272	35,308
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,804	3,609	11,413	6,771	3,203	9,974	2,975
6.	Kerala	33,075	28,071	61,146	24,342	20,461	44,803	163
7.	Madhya Pradesh	53,358	16,134	69,492	40,956	11,596	52,552	38,783
8.	Madras	1,00,694	51,711	1,52,405	90,694	43,249	1,33,943	64,180
9.	Maharashtra	1,22,324	53,337	1,75,661	1,09,442	45,193	1,54,635	69,300
10.	Mysore	63,719	27,918	91,637	66,270	26,372	92,642	—
11.	Orissa	9,378	2,895	12,273	8,209	2,313	10,522	5,979
12.	Punjab	46,999	23,345	70,344	42,270	20,170	62,440	16,378
13.	Rajasthan	41,108	8,065	49,173	31,040	5,632	36,672	13,405
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,32,655	36,212	1,68,867	1,24,813	29,224	1,54,037	71,925
15.	West Bengal	56,373	30,261	86,634	44,564	21,188	65,752	27,843
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	24,113	15,606	39,719	19,739	12,321	32,060	13,594
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,454	820	2,274	1,151	697	1,848	809
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1,122	521	1,643	1,090	516	1,606	226
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	1,554	768	2,322	1,360	721	2,081	1,373
22.	Pondicherry	957	529	1,486	868	449	1,317	812
23.	Tripura	2,162	1,348	3,510	1,679	847	2,526	869
All-India		8,55,851	3,64,746	12,20,597	7,52,235	2,94,199	10,46,434	4,41,120

157

IN URBAN AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>in class(es)</i>										
<i>XI</i>		<i>XII</i>			<i>XIII</i>			<i>IX and onwards</i>		
<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11,499	48,964	15,695	2,709	18,404	—	—	—	1,50,470	51,120	2,01,590
5,171	15,312	9,026	3,995	13,021	1,484	370	1,854	44,238	22,663	66,901
6,116	35,708	12,106	1,658	13,764	—	—	—	1,16,366	24,737	1,41,103
14,888	50,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,33,722	61,529	1,95,251
439	3,414	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,550	7,251	24,801
134	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,580	48,666	1,06,246
9,894	48,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,33,097	37,624	1,70,721
28,071	92,251	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,55,568	1,23,031	3,78,599
29,734	99,034	961	62	1,023	—	—	—	3,02,027	1,28,326	4,30,353
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,29,989	54,290	1,84,279
1,710	7,689	416	76	492	—	—	—	23,982	6,994	30,976
6,055	22,433	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,05,647	49,570	1,55,217
2,884	16,289	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,553	16,581	1,02,134
16,202	88,127	69,947	12,969	82,916	—	—	—	3,99,340	94,607	4,93,947
9,609	37,452	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,28,780	61,058	1,89,838
9,205	22,799	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,446	37,132	94,578
503	1,312	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,414	2,020	5,434
168	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,438	1,205	3,643
642	2,015	1,676	943	2,619	—	—	—	5,963	3,074	9,037
318	1,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,637	1,296	3,933
265	1,134	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,710	2,460	7,170
1,53,507	5,94,627	1,09,827	22,412	1,32,239	1,484	370	1,854	21,60,517	8,35,234	29,95,751

TABLE 158
ENROLMENT IN CLASSES IX AND X PER 10,000 POPULATION
(ENROLMENT INDICES AT SECONDARY STAGE)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.48	13.25	61.73
2.	Assam	58.32	22.33	80.64
3.	Bihar	52.68	4.39	57.06
4.	Gujarat	69.56	26.90	96.45
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	74.71	20.15	94.87
6.	Kerala	108.49	86.55	195.04
7.	Madhya Pradesh	43.58	8.34	51.92
8.	Madras	83.30	33.97	117.26
9.	Maharashtra	81.53	26.31	107.85
10.	Mysore	77.87	26.67	104.54
11.	Orissa	35.31	4.55	39.86
12.	Punjab	75.59	24.36	99.96
13.	Rajasthan	46.62	6.22	52.84
14.	Uttar Pradesh	58.33	8.49	66.82
15.	West Bengal	52.78	17.40	70.18
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.62	6.00	24.62
17.	Delhi	128.67	81.95	210.62
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	68.33	38.07	106.40
19.	Himachal Pradesh	65.13	13.58	78.70
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	84.23	4.23	88.46
21.	Manipur	111.80	45.06	156.85
22.	Pondicherry	82.52	32.52	115.04
23.	Tripura	48.83	21.61	70.44
	All-India	62.99	19.20	82.19

TABLE 159
PERCENTAGE ENROLMENT IN CLASSES IX AND ONWARDS (SUMMARY)

Area	Boys/Girls	Percentage of enrolment in class(es)					
		<i>IX</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>XI</i>	<i>XII</i>	<i>XIII</i>	<i>IX-XIII (Total)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	Boys	44.39	35.30	17.19	3.07	0.04	100.00
	Girls	50.82	36.94	10.55	1.67	0.02	100.00
	All pupils	45.34	35.55	16.20	2.87	0.04	100.00
Urban	Boys	39.61	34.82	20.42	5.08	0.07	100.00
	Girls	43.67	35.22	18.38	2.68	0.04	100.00
	All pupils	40.74	34.93	19.85	4.41	0.06	100.00
All areas	Boys	41.84	35.04	18.91	4.15	0.06	100.00
	Girls	45.69	35.71	16.17	2.40	0.04	100.00
	All pupils	42.70	35.19	18.30	3.76	0.05	100.00

TABLE
ENROLMENT IN CLASSES IX AND ONWARDS

Area	Management	Enrolment						
		IX			X			Boys
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	Government	1,37,019	29,880	1,66,899	1,01,199	21,302	1,22,501	32,042
	Local body	1,18,744	20,660	1,39,404	90,192	14,245	1,04,437	56,219
	Private aided	5,60,846	1,12,432	6,73,278	4,60,090	83,109	5,43,199	2,28,567
	Private unaided	20,185	4,398	24,583	14,059	2,989	17,048	7,248
	All managements	8,36,794	1,67,370	10,04,164	6,65,540	1,21,645	7,87,185	3,24,076
Urban	Government	1,86,096	93,877	2,79,973	1,56,081	74,591	2,30,672	84,854
	Local body	1,10,519	37,479	1,47,998	96,533	28,813	1,25,346	57,792
	Private aided	5,22,377	2,12,627	7,35,004	4,68,028	1,73,950	6,41,978	2,74,509
	Private unaided	36,859	20,763	57,622	31,593	16,845	48,438	23,965
	All managements	8,55,851	3,64,746	12,20,597	7,52,235	2,94,199	10,46,434	4,41,120
All areas	Government	3,23,115	1,23,757	4,46,872	2,57,280	95,893	3,53,173	1,16,896
	Local body	2,29,263	58,139	2,87,402	1,86,725	43,058	2,29,783	1,14,011
	Private aided	10,83,223	3,25,059	14,08,282	9,28,118	2,57,059	11,85,177	5,03,076
	Private unaided	57,044	25,161	82,205	45,652	19,834	65,486	31,213
	All managements	16,92,645	5,32,116	22,24,761	14,17,775	4,15,844	18,33,619	7,65,196

160

UNDER VARIOUS MANAGERMENTS

<i>in class(es)</i>		<i>XII</i>			<i>XIII</i>			<i>IX and onwards</i>		
<i>XI</i>		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,456	34,498	1,501	262	1,763	—	—	—	2,71,761	53,900	3,25,661
7,582	63,801	1,502	192	1,694	—	—	—	2,66,657	42,679	3,09,336
23,355	2,51,922	53,745	4,651	58,396	785	56	841	13,04,033	2,23,603	15,27,636
1,365	8,613	1,255	381	1,636	—	—	—	42,747	9,133	51,880
34,758	3,58,834	58,003	5,486	63,489	785	56	841	18,85,198	3,29,315	22,14,513
35,078	1,19,932	15,260	5,405	20,665	899	252	1,151	4,43,190	2,09,203	6,52,393
15,301	73,093	9,579	1,198	10,777	—	—	—	2,74,423	82,791	3,57,214
92,409	3,66,918	76,913	12,222	89,135	—	—	—	13,41,827	4,91,208	18,33,035
10,719	34,684	8,075	3,587	11,662	585	118	703	1,01,077	52,032	1,53,109
1,53,507	5,94,627	1,09,827	22,412	1,32,239	1,484	370	1,854	21,60,517	8,35,234	29,95,751
37,534	1,54,430	16,761	5,667	22,428	899	252	1,151	7,14,951	2,63,103	9,78,054
22,883	1,36,894	11,081	1,390	12,471	—	—	—	5,41,080	1,25,470	6,66,550
1,15,764	6,18,840	1,30,658	16,873	1,47,531	785	56	841	26,45,860	7,14,811	33,60,671
12,084	43,297	9,330	3,968	13,298	585	118	703	1,43,824	61,165	2,04,989
1,88,265	9,53,461	1,67,830	27,898	1,95,728	2,269	426	2,695	40,45,715	11,64,549	52,10,264

TABLE
PERCENTAGE ENROLMENT IN CLASSES IX AND

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of boys in class(es)						Percentage of	
		IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	IX-XIII (Total)	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.16	30.07	24.44	6.34	—	100.00	43.76	30.25
2.	Assam	30.23	25.77	23.13	19.28	1.59	100.00	33.61	27.72
3.	Bihar	35.31	32.31	27.63	4.75	—	100.00	39.04	30.95
4.	Gujarat	41.43	33.50	25.07	—	—	100.00	42.84	33.77
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	50.70	38.42	10.88	—	—	100.00	51.20	43.25
6.	Kerala	57.24	42.68	0.08	—	—	100.00	57.74	42.18
7.	Madhya Pradesh	39.90	30.33	29.77	—	—	100.00	43.28	30.65
8.	Madras	40.31	35.39	24.29	—	—	100.00	42.51	34.92
9.	Maharashtra	42.61	35.90	21.27	0.21	—	100.00	42.61	34.91
10.	Mysore	49.96	50.04	—	—	—	100.00	51.68	48.32
11.	Orissa	42.47	34.93	22.07	0.54	—	100.00	44.49	32.54
12.	Punjab	48.76	40.67	10.57	—	—	100.00	48.58	40.85
13.	Rajasthan	49.20	36.65	14.15	—	—	100.00	48.75	33.97
14.	Uttar Pradesh	36.98	33.66	15.17	14.19	—	100.00	39.20	30.91
15.	West Bengal	48.42	33.95	17.63	—	—	100.00	51.34	34.61
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44.52	33.55	21.94	—	—	100.00	36.54	38.46
17.	Delhi	41.98	34.36	23.66	—	—	100.00	42.03	33.18
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	44.15	33.17	22.68	—	—	100.00	42.92	33.29
19.	Himachal Pradesh	51.16	43.15	5.69	—	—	100.00	48.52	42.39
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	63.93	36.07	—	—	—	100.00	72.73	27.27
21.	Manipur	28.52	24.40	19.50	27.59	—	100.00	30.44	26.65
22.	Pondicherry	37.44	33.43	29.13	—	—	100.00	42.16	33.71
23.	Tripura	53.66	32.75	13.60	—	—	100.00	56.64	33.91
All-India		41.84	35.04	18.91	4.15	0.06	100.00	45.69	35.71

161

ONWARDS IN EVERY STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

<i>girls in class(es)</i>				<i>Percentage of boys and girls together in class(es)</i>					
<i>XI</i>	<i>XII</i>	<i>XIII</i>	<i>IX-XIII (Total)</i>	<i>IX</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>XI</i>	<i>XII</i>	<i>XIII</i>	<i>IX-XIII (Total)</i>
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21.84	4.15	—	100.00	40.09	30.10	23.91	5.89	—	100.00
21.82	16.00	0.85	100.00	31.11	26.27	22.79	18.43	1.40	100.00
24.46	5.55	—	100.00	35.59	32.20	27.40	4.81	—	100.00
23.39	—	—	100.00	41.81	33.58	24.61	—	—	100.00
5.55	—	—	100.00	50.80	39.40	9.80	—	—	100.00
0.08	—	—	100.00	57.46	42.46	0.08	—	—	100.00
26.08	—	—	100.00	40.42	30.38	29.20	—	—	100.00
22.57	—	—	100.00	40.94	35.26	23.80	—	—	100.00
22.44	0.04	—	100.00	42.61	35.66	21.56	0.17	—	100.00
—	—	—	100.00	50.40	49.60	—	—	—	100.00
22.31	0.67	—	100.00	42.70	34.66	22.09	0.55	—	100.00
10.57	—	—	100.00	48.71	40.71	10.57	—	—	100.00
17.27	—	—	100.00	49.15	36.32	14.53	—	—	100.00
16.65	13.24	—	100.00	37.26	33.31	15.36	14.07	—	100.00
14.05	—	—	100.00	49.12	34.11	16.77	—	—	100.00
25.00	—	—	100.00	42.51	34.78	22.71	—	—	100.00
24.79	—	—	100.00	42.00	33.90	24.11	—	—	100.00
23.79	—	—	100.00	43.70	33.22	23.08	—	—	100.00
9.09	—	—	100.00	50.69	43.02	6.29	—	—	100.00
—	—	—	100.00	64.35	35.65	—	—	—	100.00
18.31	24.60	—	100.00	29.04	25.01	19.17	26.78	—	100.00
24.13	—	—	100.00	38.71	33.51	27.78	—	—	100.00
9.45	—	—	100.00	54.54	33.09	12.37	—	—	100.00
16.17	2.40	0.04	100.00	42.70	35.19	18.30	3.76	0.05	100.00

TABLE 162

PUPILS FROM HABITATIONS WITHOUT SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO DISTANCE
THEY WALK TO ATTEND SECONDARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of pupils attending school at a distance						Total
		Up to 1 mile	1.1 to 2.0 miles	2.1 to 3.0 miles	3.1 to 4.0 miles	4.1 to 5.0 miles	More than 5 miles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,310	19,663	14,842	6,723	3,349	2,818	63,705
2.	Assam	25,196	18,348	12,408	4,808	2,545	1,169	64,474
3.	Bihar	96,541	72,857	47,852	18,782	8,075	8,291	2,52,398
4.	Gujarat	14,870	19,940	12,382	4,526	1,719	1,510	54,947
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,312	3,103	2,591	1,155	422	928	11,511
6.	Kerala	73,519	80,164	41,265	16,716	7,288	6,451	2,25,403
7.	Madhya Pradesh	9,112	10,207	8,267	4,980	4,397	6,667	43,630
8.	Madras	40,034	32,838	23,134	10,309	4,729	2,920	1,13,964
9.	Maharashtra	24,478	31,915	25,012	12,979	6,400	5,453	1,06,237
10.	Mysore	21,235	17,296	13,899	7,641	3,697	3,141	66,909
11.	Orissa	21,200	19,053	15,348	6,809	3,253	3,241	68,904
12.	Punjab	17,323	19,311	12,653	5,162	2,288	2,032	58,769
13.	Rajasthan	3,650	3,473	3,357	2,752	1,870	4,183	19,285
14.	Uttar Pradesh	65,763	46,338	38,220	20,059	12,445	17,853	2,00,678
15.	West Bengal	44,474	30,923	16,269	6,952	3,360	3,106	1,05,084
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	126	39	25	8	11	10	219
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2,085	1,029	478	194	33	28	3,847
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1,542	1,544	1,046	803	398	1,096	6,429
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	4,318	2,323	966	429	305	660	9,001
22.	Pondicherry	540	478	434	81	113	30	1,676
23.	Tripura	1,078	829	348	199	53	17	2,524
All-India		4,86,706	4,31,671	2,90,796	1,32,067	66,750	71,604	14,79,594

TABLE 163

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PUPILS FROM HABITATIONS WITHOUT SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO DISTANCE THEY WALK TO ATTEND SECONDARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of pupils attending school at a distance						Total
		Up to 1 mile	1.1 to 2.0 miles	2.1 to 3.0 miles	3.1 to 4.0 miles	4.1 to 5.0 miles	More than 5 miles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.12	13.41	10.12	4.58	2.28	1.92	43.44
2.	Assam	20.03	14.59	9.86	3.82	2.02	0.93	51.25
3.	Bihar	24.07	18.17	11.93	4.68	2.01	2.07	62.94
4.	Gujarat	8.75	11.73	7.28	2.66	1.01	0.89	32.32
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.60	20.24	16.90	7.53	2.75	6.05	75.08
6.	Kerala	16.39	17.87	9.20	3.73	1.62	1.44	50.24
7.	Madhya Pradesh	9.31	10.43	8.45	5.09	4.49	6.81	44.59
8.	Madras	21.61	17.73	12.49	5.56	2.55	1.58	61.52
9.	Maharashtra	9.18	11.96	9.38	4.87	2.40	2.04	39.82
10.	Mysore	13.95	11.36	9.13	5.02	2.43	2.06	43.94
11.	Orissa	19.62	17.63	14.20	6.30	3.01	3.00	63.76
12.	Punjab	15.88	17.70	11.60	4.73	2.10	1.86	53.87
13.	Rajasthan	8.76	8.34	8.06	6.61	4.49	10.04	46.30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	23.00	16.21	13.37	7.02	4.35	6.25	70.19
15.	West Bengal	30.26	21.04	11.07	4.73	2.29	2.11	71.49
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.10	11.18	7.16	2.29	3.15	2.87	62.75
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	34.11	16.84	7.82	3.17	0.54	0.46	62.94
19.	Himachal Pradesh	16.93	16.96	11.49	8.82	4.37	12.04	70.60
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	23.63	12.71	5.29	2.35	1.67	3.61	49.26
22.	Pondicherry	20.91	18.51	16.81	3.14	4.38	1.16	64.91
23.	Tripura	30.91	23.77	9.98	5.70	1.52	0.49	72.36
All-India		17.75	15.75	10.61	4.82	2.44	2.61	53.97

TABLE

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements) ACCORDING

Qualification	Number of											
	Government schools				Local body schools				Private aided			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Wo-	
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Below middle pass	1,446	1,591	598	601	5,424	3,454	1,482	3,599	1,090	1,372	594	
Middle pass	45,285	14,881	15,582	3,565	2,70,389	55,847	64,280	17,753	51,561	13,055	30,044	
Matriculate	77,042	18,287	28,075	4,652	1,42,905	93,977	21,696	10,447	41,362	15,453	24,602	
Intermediate	10,594	1,778	1,744	531	15,419	12,185	1,923	1,123	2,270	3,692	1,198	
Graduate	1,845	881	491	342	2,584	2,335	770	348	1,073	2,417	893	
Post-graduate	160	42	51	22	141	69	78	42	104	117	116	
Others	1,063	329	1,468	243	1,118	728	639	1,104	1,181	947	1,763	
Total	1,37,435	37,789	48,009	9,956	4,37,980	1,68,595	90,868	34,416	98,641	37,053	59,210	

TABLE

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements)

Qualification	Number of											
	Government schools				Local body schools				Private aided			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Wo-	
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Below middle pass	1,215	1,347	289	255	5,051	3,255	905	3,166	789	838	232	
Middle pass	39,641	13,264	8,702	1,661	2,41,933	53,002	35,270	13,157	41,296	10,043	14,396	
Matriculate	65,978	15,640	16,525	2,397	1,23,392	87,884	8,002	6,628	33,620	8,700	11,906	
Intermediate	7,792	1,146	422	139	11,633	10,973	123	404	1,393	1,983	135	
Graduate	1,101	397	73	44	1,594	1,922	31	102	503	1,412	49	
Post-graduate	90	26	7	4	35	25	3	7	18	34	3	
Others	758	221	1,058	88	649	600	93	897	854	627	1,248	
Total	1,16,575	32,041	27,076	4,588	3,84,287	1,57,661	44,427	24,361	78,473	23,637	27,969	

164

TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>teachers</i>														
<i>schools</i>	<i>Private unaided schools</i>					<i>Schools of all managements</i>								
<i>men</i>	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>			<i>Men</i>			<i>Women</i>			<i>Men and Women</i>		
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
497	53	824	78	204	8,013	7,241	15,254	2,752	4,901	7,653	10,765	12,142	22,907	
6,114	1,298	2,635	1,098	967	3,68,533	86,418	4,54,951	1,11,004	28,399	1,39,403	4,79,537	1,14,817	5,94,354	
6,202	1,476	2,262	3,073	2,171	2,62,785	1,29,979	3,92,764	77,446	23,472	1,00,918	3,40,231	1,53,451	4,93,682	
1,421	282	589	354	402	28,565	18,244	46,809	5,219	3,477	8,696	33,784	21,721	55,505	
1,068	266	272	753	280	5,768	5,905	11,673	2,907	2,038	4,945	8,675	7,943	16,618	
99	53	33	103	63	458	261	719	348	226	574	806	487	1,293	
285	153	286	303	142	3,515	2,290	5,805	4,173	1,774	5,947	7,688	4,064	11,752	
15,686	3,581	6,901	5,762	4,229	6,77,637	2,50,338	9,27,975	2,03,849	64,287	2,68,136	8,81,486	3,14,625	11,96,111	

165

ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN RURAL AREAS

<i>teachers</i>														
<i>schools</i>	<i>Private unaided schools</i>					<i>Schools of all managements</i>								
<i>men</i>	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>			<i>Men</i>			<i>Women</i>			<i>Men and women</i>		
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
192	25	567	11	67	7,080	6,007	13,087	1,437	3,680	5,117	8,517	9,687	18,204	
2,887	451	1,882	133	247	3,23,321	78,191	4,01,512	58,501	17,952	76,453	3,81,822	96,143	4,77,965	
875	279	891	144	132	2,23,269	1,13,115	3,36,384	36,577	10,032	46,609	2,59,846	1,23,147	3,82,993	
156	39	131	18	17	20,857	14,233	35,090	698	716	1,414	21,555	14,949	36,504	
166	25	40	12	13	3,223	3,771	6,994	165	325	490	3,388	4,096	7,484	
2	6	5	1	—	149	90	239	14	13	27	163	103	266	
103	20	118	8	12	2,281	1,566	3,847	2,407	1,100	3,507	4,688	2,666	7,354	
4,381	845	3,634	327	488	5,80,180	2,16,973	7,97,153	99,799	33,818	1,33,617	6,79,979	2,50,791	9,30,770	

TABLE

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements) ACCORDING

Qualification	Number of											
	Government schools				Local body schools				Private aided schools			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Below middle pass	231	244	309	346	373	199	577	433	301	534	362	305
Middle pass	5,644	1,617	6,880	1,904	28,456	2,845	29,010	4,596	10,265	3,012	15,648	3,227
Matriculate	11,064	2,647	11,550	2,255	19,513	6,093	13,694	3,819	7,742	6,753	12,696	5,327
Intermediate	2,802	632	1,322	392	3,786	1,212	1,800	719	877	1,709	1,063	1,265
Graduate	744	484	418	298	990	413	739	246	570	1,005	844	902
Post-graduate	70	16	44	18	106	44	75	35	86	83	113	97
Others	305	108	410	155	469	128	546	207	327	320	515	182
Total	20,860	5,748	20,933	5,368	53,693	10,934	46,441	10,055	20,168	13,416	31,241	11,305

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS
QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

Qualification	Percentage of men teachers											
	Government schools		Local body schools		Private aided schools		Private unaided schools		Schools of all managements		Total	
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below middle pass		0.16	0.17	0.58	0.37	0.12	0.15	0.01	0.09	0.86	0.78	1.64
Middle pass		4.88	1.60	29.14	6.02	5.56	1.41	0.14	0.28	39.71	9.31	49.03
Matriculate		8.30	1.97	15.40	10.13	4.46	1.67	0.16	0.24	28.32	14.01	42.32
Intermediate		1.14	0.19	1.66	1.31	0.24	0.40	0.03	0.06	3.08	1.97	5.04
Graduate		0.20	0.09	0.28	0.25	0.12	0.26	0.03	0.03	0.62	0.64	1.26
Post-graduate		0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.08
Others		0.11	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.38	0.25	0.63
Total		14.81	4.07	47.20	18.17	10.63	3.99	0.39	0.74	73.02	26.98	100.00

166

TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN URBAN AREAS

teachers

<i>Private unaided schools</i>				<i>Schools of all managements</i>								
<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>			<i>Women</i>			<i>Men and women</i>		
<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
28	257	67	137	933	1,234	2,167	1,315	1,221	2,536	2,248	2,455	4,703
847	753	965	720	45,212	8,227	53,439	52,503	10,447	62,950	97,715	18,674	1,16,389
1,197	1,371	2,929	2,039	39,516	16,864	56,380	40,869	13,440	54,309	80,385	30,304	1,10,689
243	458	336	385	7,708	4,011	11,719	4,521	2,761	7,282	12,229	6,772	19,001
241	232	741	267	2,545	2,134	4,679	2,742	1,713	4,455	5,287	3,847	9,134
47	28	102	63	309	171	480	334	213	547	643	384	1,027
133	168	295	130	1,234	724	1,958	1,766	674	2,440	3,000	1,398	4,398
2,736	3,267	5,435	3,741	97,457	33,365	1,30,822	1,04,050	30,469	1,34,519	2,01,507	63,834	2,65,341

167

(OF DIFFERENT MANagements) ACCORDING TO THEIR (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>Percentage of women teachers</i>											<i>Percentage of men and women teachers</i>		
<i>Government schools</i>		<i>Local body schools</i>		<i>Private aided schools</i>		<i>Private unaided schools</i>		<i>Schools of all managements</i>			<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
0.22	0.22	0.55	1.34	0.22	0.19	0.03	0.08	1.03	1.83	2.85	0.90	1.02	1.92
5.81	1.33	23.97	6.62	11.20	2.28	0.41	0.36	41.40	10.59	51.99	40.09	9.60	49.69
10.47	1.73	8.09	3.90	9.18	2.31	1.15	0.81	28.88	8.75	37.63	28.44	12.83	41.27
0.65	0.20	0.72	0.42	0.45	0.53	0.13	0.15	1.94	1.30	3.24	2.82	1.82	4.64
0.18	0.13	0.29	0.13	0.33	0.40	0.28	0.10	1.08	0.76	1.84	0.73	0.66	1.39
0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.13	0.08	0.21	0.07	0.04	0.11
0.55	0.09	0.24	0.41	0.66	0.11	0.11	0.05	1.56	0.66	2.22	0.64	0.34	0.98
17.90	3.71	33.89	12.84	22.08	5.85	2.15	1.58	76.02	23.98	100.00	73.70	26.30	100.00

TABLE 168
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO
DIFFERENT MANagements (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>Area</i>	<i>Percentage of teachers in primary sections</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Government schools</i>	<i>Local body schools</i>	<i>Private aided schools</i>	<i>Private unaided schools</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	19.37	65.62	14.44	0.57	100.00
Urban	19.94	45.65	28.69	5.72	100.00
All areas	19.50	61.19	17.61	1.70	100.00

TABLE 169
TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING
IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of teachers												Total
		Below middle pass		Middle pass		Matriculate		Intermediate and above		Others		All categories		
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,121	825	52,900	1,875	30,566	4,458	948	412	331	116	85,866	7,686	93,552
2.	Assam	323	438	18,368	9,037	2,245	3,513	41	134	3	15	20,980	13,137	34,117
3.	Bihar	464	204	43,695	8,598	27,479	9,114	1,884	1,529	761	492	74,283	19,937	94,220
4.	Gujarat	531	769	24,740	11,132	7,514	8,410	467	302	150	57	33,402	20,670	54,072
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	18	104	1,226	444	2,798	3,236	334	505	29	18	4,405	4,307	8,712
6.	Kerala	591	43	19,925	217	36,076	848	556	34	3,862	578	61,010	1,720	62,730
7.	Madhya Pradesh	549	577	40,772	4,343	20,707	5,300	9,576	2,058	108	49	71,712	12,327	84,039
8.	Madras	1,289	21	83,769	1,943	35,508	948	292	24	178	36	1,21,036	2,972	1,24,008
9.	Maharashtra	440	412	60,240	15,290	20,954	11,855	1,575	515	1,076	277	84,285	28,349	1,12,634
10.	Mysore	2,198	1,889	16,547	9,925	20,900	12,481	376	481	46	46	40,067	24,822	64,889
11.	Orissa	283	270	28,284	14,727	1,533	5,046	109	53	73	98	30,282	20,194	50,476
12.	Punjab	206	67	8,542	285	40,182	787	2,750	113	91	14	51,771	1,266	53,037
13.	Rajasthan	85	501	2,322	4,094	25,250	7,573	7,094	1,682	153	375	34,904	14,225	49,129
14.	Uttar Pradesh	503	4,413	57,551	19,047	30,682	33,517	8,437	11,012	404	1,518	97,577	69,507	1,67,084
15.	West Bengal	2,015	1,267	17,092	8,380	25,089	42,007	4,594	10,904	212	308	49,002	62,866	1,11,868
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	5	34	59	5	19	—	—	—	—	39	83	122
17.	Delhi	37	—	954	1	7,391	25	3,768	29	125	2	12,275	57	12,332
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	32	167	120	884	330	811	100	31	5	11	587	1,904	2,491
19.	Himachal Pradesh	48	17	828	58	2,811	1,573	192	18	10	2	3,889	1,668	5,557
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	5	5	36	16	58	6	1	—	11	2	111	29	140
21.	Manipur	10	27	1,507	4,079	59	236	5	50	—	14	1,581	4,406	5,987
22.	Pondicherry	9	36	49	70	789	156	11	7	50	34	908	303	1,211
23.	Tripura	8	85	36	313	1,305	1,532	155	258	10	2	1,514	2,190	3,704
All-India		10,765	12,142	4,79,537	1,14,817	3,40,231	1,53,451	43,265	30,151	7,688	4,064	8,81,486	3,14,625	11,96,111

TABLE

MALE TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS

Sl. No	State/Union Territory					Number of
		Below middle pass		Middle pass		Matri-Trained
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	899	660	38,755	1,447	25,777
2.	Assam	249	304	15,987	7,215	1,754
3.	Bihar	383	104	38,687	5,360	26,728
4.	Gujarat	404	517	16,605	6,812	5,885
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	16	74	642	247	2,240
6.	Kerala	369	32	12,103	120	17,469
7.	Madhya Pradesh	398	406	34,861	3,712	17,420
8.	Madras	802	15	47,690	1,455	25,397
9.	Maharashtra	199	276	44,767	11,830	14,617
10.	Mysore	1,662	1,325	12,532	7,925	16,523
11.	Orissa	263	235	27,478	13,419	1,397
12.	Punjab	80	22	5,157	119	27,505
13.	Rajasthan	61	307	1,797	2,309	23,259
14.	Uttar Pradesh	243	1,552	53,000	12,194	27,765
15.	West Bengal	1,878	1,144	15,713	7,441	21,630
16.	Pondicherry	7	12	23	35	529
17.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	5	20	46	4
18.	Delhi	14	—	482	1	3,360
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	31	130	76	527	111
20.	Himachal Pradesh	33	17	668	44	2,239
21.	L. M. & A. Islands	5	—	28	4	38
22.	Manipur	10	25	1,433	3,865	49
23.	Tripura	7	79	29	291	1,089
All-India		8,013	7,241	3,68,533	86,418	2,62,785

170

AND TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

teachers

<i>cate</i>	<i>Intermediate and above</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,904	787	249	206	49	66,424	6,309	72,733
2,681	29	73	1	11	18,020	10,284	28,304
8,463	1,806	1,415	740	473	68,344	15,815	84,159
6,382	327	170	90	28	23,311	13,909	37,220
2,616	287	418	24	17	3,209	3,372	6,581
356	377	18	1,194	382	31,512	908	32,420
4,612	8,461	1,692	58	31	61,198	10,453	71,651
745	224	8	66	14	74,179	2,237	76,416
8,574	786	297	458	190	60,827	21,167	81,994
10,149	297	305	34	28	31,048	19,732	50,780
4,855	83	45	61	92	29,282	18,646	47,928
457	1,924	46	30	7	34,696	651	35,347
5,986	6,758	1,384	99	151	31,974	10,137	42,111
29,629	7,351	9,575	227	571	88,586	53,521	1,42,107
37,441	2,946	8,474	130	203	42,297	54,703	97,000
109	11	4	24	20	594	180	774
16	—	—	—	—	24	67	91
3	2,031	4	51	—	5,938	8	5,946
408	41	21	1	6	260	1,092	1,352
1,375	156	13	8	2	3,104	1,451	4,555
6	1	—	8	2	80	12	92
188	5	42	—	13	1,497	4,133	5,630
1,024	103	157	5	—	1,233	1,551	2,784
1,29,979	34,791	24,410	3,515	2,290	6,77,637	2,50,338	9,27,975

TABLE

WOMEN TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of				
		Below middle pass		Middle pass		Matric-
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	222	165	14,145	428	4,789
2.	Assam	74	134	2,381	1,822	491
3.*	Bihar	81	100	5,008	3,238	751
4.	Gujarat	127	252	8,135	4,320	1,629
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	30	584	197	558
6.	Kerala	222	11	7,822	97	18,607
7.	Madhya Pradesh	151	171	5,911	631	3,287
8.	Madras	487	6	36,079	488	10,111
9.	Maharashtra	241	136	15,473	3,460	6,337
10.	Mysore	536	564	4,015	2,000	4,377
11.	Orissa	20	35	806	1,308	136
12.	Punjab	126	45	3,385	166	12,677
13.	Rajasthan	24	194	525	1,785	1,991
14.	Uttar Pradesh	260	2,861	4,551	6,853	2,917
15.	West Bengal	137	123	1,379	939	3,459
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	14	13	1
17.	Delhi	23	—	472	—	4,031
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	37	44	357	219
19.	Himachal Pradesh	15	—	160	14	572
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	5	8	12	20
21.	Manipur	—	2	74	214	10
22.	Pondicherry	2	24	26	35	260
23.	Tripura	1	6	7	22	216
All-India		2,752	4,901	1,11,004	28,399	77,446

171

AND TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>teachers</i>								<i>Total</i>
<i>ulate</i>	<i>Intermediate and above</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>			
	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
554	161	163	125	67	19,442	1,377	20,819	
832	12	61	2	4	2,960	2,853	5,813	
651	78	114	21	19	5,939	4,122	10,061	
2,028	140	132	60	29	10,091	6,761	16,852	
620	47	87	5	1	1,196	935	2,131	
492	179	16	2,668	196	29,498	812	30,310	
688	1,115	366	50	18	10,514	1,874	12,388	
203	68	16	112	22	46,857	735	47,592	
3,281	789	218	618	87	23,458	7,182	30,640	
2,332	79	176	12	18	9,019	5,090	14,109	
191	26	8	12	6	1,000	1,548	2,548	
330	826	67	61	7	17,075	615	17,690	
1,587	336	298	54	224	2,930	4,088	7,018	
3,888	1,086	1,437	177	947	8,991	15,986	24,977	
4,566	1,648	2,430	82	105	6,705	8,163	14,868	
3	—	—	—	—	15	16	31	
22	1,737	25	74	2	6,337	49	6,386	
403	59	10	4	5	327	812	1,139	
198	36	5	2	—	785	217	1,002	
—	—	—	3	—	31	17	48	
48	—	8	—	1	84	273	357	
47	—	3	26	14	314	123	437	
508	52	101	5	2	281	639	920	
23,472	8,474	5,741	4,173	1,774	2,03,849	64,287	2,68,136	

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING
TERRITORIES (RURAL)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of				
		Below middle pass		Middle pass		Matric-
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.20	0.88	56.55	2.00	32.67
2.	Assam	0.95	1.28	53.84	26.49	6.58
3.	Bihar	0.49	0.22	46.38	9.13	29.16
4.	Gujarat	0.98	1.42	45.75	20.59	13.90
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.21	1.19	14.07	5.10	32.12
6.	Kerala	0.94	0.07	31.76	0.35	57.51
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.65	0.69	48.52	5.17	24.64
8.	Madras	1.04	0.02	67.55	1.57	28.63
9.	Maharashtra	0.39	0.37	53.48	13.57	18.60
10.	Mysore	3.39	2.91	25.50	15.30	32.21
11.	Orissa	0.56	0.53	56.03	29.18	3.04
12.	Punjab	0.39	0.13	16.11	0.54	75.76
13.	Rajasthan	0.17	1.02	4.73	8.33	51.40
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.30	2.64	34.44	11.40	18.36
15.	West Bengal	1.80	1.13	15.28	7.49	22.43
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	4.10	27.87	48.36	4.10
17.	Delhi	0.30	0.00	7.74	0.01	59.93
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.28	6.70	4.82	35.49	13.25
19.	Himachal Pradesh	0.86	0.31	14.90	1.04	50.58
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	3.57	3.57	25.71	11.43	41.43
21.	Manipur	0.17	0.45	25.17	68.13	0.99
22.	Pondicherry	0.74	2.97	4.05	5.78	65.15
23.	Tripura	0.22	2.29	0.97	8.45	35.21
	All-India	0.90	1.02	40.09	9.60	28.44

172

TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION
(AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>teachers</i>							
<i>State</i>	<i>Intermediate and above</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4.77	1.01	0.44	0.35	0.12	91.78	8.22	100.00
10.30	0.12	0.39	0.01	0.04	61.49	38.51	100.00
9.67	2.00	1.62	0.81	0.52	78.84	21.16	100.00
15.55	0.86	0.56	0.28	0.11	61.77	38.23	100.00
37.14	3.83	5.80	0.33	0.21	50.56	49.44	100.00
1.35	0.89	0.05	6.16	0.92	97.26	2.74	100.00
6.31	11.38	2.45	0.13	0.06	85.33	14.67	100.00
0.76	0.24	0.02	0.14	0.03	97.60	2.40	100.00
10.52	1.40	0.46	0.96	0.25	74.83	25.17	100.00
19.23	0.58	0.74	0.07	0.07	61.75	38.25	100.00
10.00	0.22	0.10	0.14	0.19	59.99	40.01	100.00
1.48	5.18	0.21	0.17	0.03	97.61	2.39	100.00
15.41	14.44	3.42	0.31	0.76	71.05	28.95	100.00
20.06	5.05	6.59	0.24	0.91	58.40	41.60	100.00
37.55	4.11	9.74	0.19	0.28	43.80	56.20	100.00
15.57	—	—	—	—	31.97	68.03	100.00
0.20	30.55	0.24	1.01	0.02	99.54	0.46	100.00
32.56	4.01	1.24	0.20	0.44	23.56	76.44	100.00
28.31	3.46	0.32	0.18	0.04	69.98	30.02	100.00
4.29	0.71	0.00	7.86	1.43	79.29	20.71	100.00
3.94	0.08	0.84	0.00	0.23	26.41	73.59	100.00
12.88	0.91	0.58	4.13	2.81	74.98	25.02	100.00
41.36	4.18	6.97	0.30	0.05	40.87	59.13	100.00
12.83	3.62	2.52	0.64	0.34	73.70	26.30	100.00

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MALE TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS
UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage				
		Below middle pass		Middle pass		Matric-Trained
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.24	0.91	53.28	1.98	35.44
2.	Assam	0.88	1.07	56.48	25.49	6.20
3.	Bihar	0.46	0.12	45.97	6.37	31.75
4.	Gujarat	1.09	1.39	44.61	18.30	15.81
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.24	1.12	9.76	3.75	34.04
6.	Kerala	1.14	0.09	37.33	0.37	53.88
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.56	0.57	48.65	5.18	24.31
8.	Madras	1.05	0.02	62.41	1.90	33.24
9.	Maharashtra	0.24	0.34	54.60	14.43	17.83
10.	Mysore	3.27	2.61	24.68	15.61	32.54
11.	Orissa	0.55	0.49	57.33	28.00	2.91
12.	Punjab	0.23	0.06	14.59	0.34	77.81
13.	Rajasthan	0.14	0.73	4.27	5.48	55.23
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.17	1.09	37.29	8.58	19.54
15.	West Bengal	1.94	1.18	16.20	7.67	22.30
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	5.49	21.98	50.55	4.39
17.	Delhi	0.24	—	8.11	0.02	56.51
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.29	9.62	5.62	38.98	8.21
19.	Himachal Pradesh	0.72	0.37	14.66	0.97	49.15
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	5.43	—	30.43	4.35	41.30
21.	Manipur	0.18	0.44	25.45	68.65	0.87
22.	Pondicherry	0.90	1.55	2.97	4.52	68.35
23.	Tripura	0.25	2.84	1.04	10.45	39.08
All-India		0.86	0.78	39.71	9.31	28.32

173

ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN THE STATES AND
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>of teachers</i>							
<i>ulate</i>	<i>Intermediate and above</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5.37	1.08	0.34	0.28	0.07	91.33	8.67	100.00
9.47	0.10	0.26	0.00	0.04	63.67	36.33	100.00
10.06	2.15	1.68	0.88	0.56	81.21	18.79	100.00
17.15	0.88	0.46	0.24	0.08	62.63	37.37	100.00
39.75	4.36	6.35	0.36	0.26	48.76	51.24	100.00
1.10	1.16	0.06	3.68	1.18	97.20	2.80	100.00
6.44	11.81	2.36	0.08	0.04	85.41	14.59	100.00
0.97	0.29	0.01	0.09	0.02	97.07	2.93	100.00
10.46	0.96	0.36	0.56	0.23	74.18	25.82	100.00
19.99	0.58	0.60	0.07	0.06	61.14	38.86	100.00
10.13	0.17	0.09	0.13	0.19	61.10	38.90	100.00
1.29	5.44	0.13	0.08	0.02	98.16	1.84	100.00
14.21	16.05	3.29	0.24	0.36	75.93	24.07	100.00
20.85	5.17	6.74	0.16	0.40	62.34	37.66	100.00
38.60	3.04	8.74	0.13	0.21	43.61	56.39	100.00
17.58	—	—	—	—	26.37	73.63	100.00
0.05	34.16	0.07	0.85	—	99.87	0.13	100.00
30.18	3.03	1.55	0.07	0.44	19.23	80.77	100.00
30.19	3.42	0.29	0.18	0.04	68.14	31.86	100.00
6.52	1.09	—	8.70	2.17	86.96	13.04	100.00
3.34	0.09	0.75	—	0.23	26.59	73.41	100.00
14.08	1.42	0.52	3.10	2.58	76.74	23.26	100.00
36.78	3.70	5.64	0.22	—	44.29	55.71	100.00
14.01	3.75	2.63	0.38	0.25	73.02	26.98	100.00

TABLE

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING
(RURAL AND**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage				
		Below middle pass		Middle pass		Matric-
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.07	0.79	67.94	2.06	23.00
2.	Assam	1.27	2.31	40.96	31.34	8.45
3.	Bihar	0.81	0.99	49.78	32.18	7.46
4.	Gujarat	0.75	1.50	48.27	25.63	9.67
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.09	1.41	27.41	9.24	26.18
6.	Kerala	0.73	0.04	25.81	0.32	61.39
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1.22	1.38	47.72	5.09	26.53
8.	Madras	1.02	0.01	75.81	1.03	21.25
9.	Maharashtra	0.79	0.44	50.50	11.29	20.68
10.	Mysore	3.80	4.00	28.46	14.18	31.02
11.	Orissa	0.78	1.37	31.63	51.33	5.34
12.	Punjab	0.71	0.25	19.14	0.94	71.66
13.	Rajasthan	0.34	2.76	7.48	25.43	28.37
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1.04	11.45	18.22	27.44	11.68
15.	West Bengal	0.92	0.83	9.27	6.32	23.26
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	45.16	41.94	3.23
17.	Delhi	0.36	—	7.39	—	63.12
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.09	3.25	3.86	31.34	19.23
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1.50	—	15.97	1.40	57.09
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	10.42	16.67	25.00	41.67
21.	Manipur	—	0.56	20.73	59.94	2.80
22.	Pondicherry	0.46	5.49	5.95	8.01	59.50
23.	Tripura	0.11	0.65	0.76	2.39	23.48
All-India		1.03	1.83	41.40	10.59	28.88

174

TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
(URBAN AREAS)

<i>of teachers</i>								<i>Total</i>
<i>ulate</i>	<i>Intermediate and above</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>			
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
2.66	0.77	0.78	0.60	0.32	93.39	6.61	100.00	
14.31	0.21	1.05	0.03	0.07	50.92	49.08	100.00	
6.47	0.78	1.13	0.21	0.19	59.03	40.97	100.00	
12.03	0.83	0.78	0.36	0.17	59.88	40.12	100.00	
29.09	2.21	4.08	0.23	0.05	56.12	43.88	100.00	
1.62	0.59	0.05	8.80	0.65	97.32	2.68	100.00	
5.55	9.00	2.95	0.40	0.15	84.87	15.13	100.00	
0.43	0.14	0.03	0.24	0.05	98.46	1.54	100.00	
10.71	2.58	0.71	2.02	0.28	76.56	23.44	100.00	
16.53	0.56	1.25	0.08	0.13	63.92	36.08	100.00	
7.50	1.02	0.31	0.47	0.24	39.25	60.75	100.00	
1.87	4.67	0.38	0.34	0.04	96.52	3.48	100.00	
22.61	4.79	4.25	0.77	3.19	41.75	58.25	100.00	
15.57	4.35	5.75	0.71	3.79	36.00	64.00	100.00	
30.71	11.08	16.34	0.55	0.71	45.10	54.90	100.00	
9.68	—	—	—	—	48.39	51.61	100.00	
0.34	27.20	0.39	1.16	0.03	99.23	0.77	100.00	
35.38	5.18	0.88	0.35	0.44	28.71	71.29	100.00	
19.76	3.59	0.50	0.20	—	78.34	21.66	100.00	
—	—	—	6.25	—	64.58	35.42	100.00	
13.45	—	2.24	—	0.28	23.53	76.47	100.00	
10.76	—	0.69	5.95	3.20	71.85	28.15	100.00	
55.22	5.65	10.98	0.54	0.22	30.54	69.46	100.00	
8.75	3.16	2.14	1.56	0.66	76.02	23.98	100.00	

TABLE 175
PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS
(VIZ. MATRICULATION AND TEACHER TRAINING) IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Men			Women			Men and Women		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.23	91.33	36.80	27.21	93.39	24.37	38.89	91.78	34.03
2.	Assam	16.03	63.67	6.30	24.02	50.92	8.69	17.39	61.49	6.71
3.	Bihar	45.65	81.21	34.79	15.84	59.03	8.45	42.45	78.84	31.97
4.	Gujarat	34.30	62.63	16.93	23.31	59.88	10.86	30.87	61.77	15.04
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	84.50	48.76	38.76	61.56	56.12	28.62	78.89	50.56	36.28
6.	Kerala	56.20	97.20	58.72	63.65	97.32	70.78	59.80	97.26	64.56
7.	Madhya Pradesh	44.92	85.41	36.20	44.03	84.87	35.93	44.79	85.33	36.16
8.	Madras	34.51	97.07	33.62	21.85	98.46	21.63	29.65	97.60	29.01
9.	Maharashtra	29.61	74.18	19.35	34.68	76.56	25.28	30.99	74.83	20.96
10.	Mysore	53.71	61.14	33.19	49.36	63.92	31.66	52.76	61.75	32.86
11.	Orissa	13.30	61.10	3.21	14.17	39.25	6.83	13.36	59.99	3.40
12.	Punjab	84.67	98.16	83.33	78.58	96.52	76.67	82.63	97.61	81.11
13.	Rajasthan	88.78	75.93	71.52	60.02	41.75	33.93	84.67	71.05	66.15
14.	Uttar Pradesh	52.30	62.34	24.87	37.35	36.00	16.74	50.06	58.40	23.65
15.	West Bengal	72.68	43.61	25.47	81.39	45.10	34.89	73.83	43.80	26.73
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.97	26.37	4.39	12.91	48.39	3.23	19.67	31.97	4.10
17.	Delhi	90.79	99.87	91.52	91.05	99.23	91.48	90.92	99.54	91.49
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	42.97	19.23	11.31	60.67	28.71	24.76	51.06	23.56	17.46
19.	Himachal Pradesh	83.05	68.14	52.75	80.94	78.34	60.88	82.67	69.98	54.22
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	48.91	86.96	51.09	41.67	64.58	47.92	46.43	79.29	50.00
21.	Manipur	5.05	26.59	0.96	18.49	23.53	2.80	5.85	26.41	1.07
22.	Pondicherry	84.37	76.74	72.87	70.95	71.85	65.45	79.52	74.98	70.19
23.	Tripura	85.20	44.29	43.00	95.33	30.54	29.67	87.72	40.87	39.69
	All-India	48.71	73.02	32.45	42.93	76.02	33.60	47.41	73.70	32.70

A—Teachers having at least first desirable qualification (matriculation)

B—Teachers having at least second desirable qualification (teacher training)

C—Teachers having both the desirable qualifications (matriculation and teacher training). Teachers in the category 'others trained' are assumed to be fulfilling both the desirable qualifications of matriculation and teacher training.

TABLE 176

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements) FULFILLING THE MINIMUM DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS OF MATRICULATION AND TEACHER TRAINING*

Area	Sex	Item of information	Management				Total
			Government	Local body	Private aided	Private unaided	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	Men	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both conditions	75,719	1,37,303	36,388	369	2,49,779
		2. Total no. of teachers	1,48,616	5,41,948	1,02,110	4,479	7,97,153
		3. Percentage**	50.95	25.34	35.64	8.24	31.33
	Women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both conditions	18,085	8,252	13,341	183	39,861
		2. Total no. of teachers	31,664	68,788	32,350	815	1,33,617
		3. Percentage**	57.11	12.00	41.24	22.45	29.83
	Men and women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both conditions	93,804	1,45,555	49,729	552	2,89,640
		2. Total no. of teachers	1,80,280	6,10,736	1,34,460	5,294	9,30,770
		3. Percentage**	52.03	23.83	36.98	10.43	31.12
Urban	Men	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both conditions	14,985	24,864	9,602	1,861	51,312
		2. Total no. of teachers	26,608	64,627	33,584	6,003	1,30,822
		3. Percentage**	56.32	38.47	28.59	31.00	39.22
	Women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both conditions	13,744	16,854	15,231	4,403	50,232
		2. Total no. of teachers	26,301	56,496	42,546	9,176	1,34,519
		3. Percentage**	52.26	29.83	35.80	47.98	37.34
	Men and women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both conditions	28,729	41,718	24,833	6,264	1,01,544
		2. Total no. of teachers	52,909	1,21,123	76,130	15,179	2,65,341
		3. Percentage**	54.30	34.44	32.62	41.27	38.27
All areas	Men	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both conditions	90,704	1,62,167	45,990	2,230	3,01,091
		2. Total no. of teachers	1,75,224	6,06,575	1,35,694	10,482	9,27,975
		3. Percentage**	51.76	26.73	33.89	21.27	32.45
	Women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both conditions	31,829	25,106	28,572	4,586	90,093
		2. Total no. of teachers	57,965	1,25,284	74,896	9,991	2,68,136
		3. Percentage**	54.91	20.04	38.15	45.90	33.60
	Men and women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both conditions	1,22,533	1,87,273	74,562	6,816	3,91,184
		2. Total no. of teachers	2,33,189	7,31,859	2,10,590	20,473	11,96,111
		3. Percentage**	52.55	25.59	35.41	33.29	32.70

* Teachers in the category 'others trained' are assumed as fulfilling both the desirable qualifications.

**Item 1 as percentage of item 2 in a cell.

TABLE 177

UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Age in years	Number of teachers with experience						Total
	Up to 4 years	5 to 8 years	9 to 12 years	13 to 16 years	17 to 20 years	More than 20 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	21,969	581	—	—	—	—	22,550
20 — 24	95,034	11,292	387	—	—	—	1,06,713
25 — 29	48,477	27,966	6,274	357	—	—	83,074
30 — 34	11,671	12,218	11,117	4,277	525	—	39,808
35 — 39	3,394	4,715	6,184	6,042	3,410	514	24,259
40 — 44	1,289	1,574	2,557	3,373	3,486	1,916	14,195
45 — 49	684	748	1,382	1,860	2,584	2,715	9,973
50 and above	710	793	1,535	1,711	2,751	6,406	13,906
Total	1,83,228	59,887	29,436	17,620	12,756	11,551	3,14,625*

* Includes 147 teachers about whom the data of their age and experience have not been reconciled.

TABLE 178

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO
THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Age in years	Percentage of teachers with experience						Total
	Up to 4 years	5 to 8 years	9 to 12 years	13 to 16 years	17 to 20 years	More than 20 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	6.98	0.18	—	—	—	—	7.16
20 — 24	30.21	3.59	0.12	—	—	—	33.92
25 — 29	15.41	8.89	1.99	0.11	—	—	26.40
30 — 34	3.71	3.88	3.53	1.36	0.17	—	12.65
35 — 39	1.08	1.50	1.97	1.92	1.08	0.16	7.71
40 — 44	0.41	0.50	0.81	1.07	1.11	0.61	4.51
45 — 49	0.22	0.24	0.44	0.59	0.82	0.86	3.17
50 and above	0.23	0.25	0.49	0.54	0.87	2.04	4.42
Total	58.24	19.03	9.36	5.60	4.05	3.67	100.00*

* Includes 0.05% teachers about whom the data regarding age and experience have not been reconciled.

TABLE 179

UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE IN RURAL AREAS

Age in years	Number of teachers with experience						Total
	Up to 4 years	5 to 8 years	9 to 12 years	13 to 16 years	17 to 20 years	More than 20 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	17,524	487	—	—	—	—	18,011
20 — 24	78,161	9,073	314	—	—	—	87,548
25 — 29	40,400	23,090	4,993	276	—	—	68,759
30 — 34	8,964	9,637	8,938	3,425	406	—	31,370
35 — 39	2,244	3,456	4,740	4,693	2,680	379	18,192
40 — 44	808	1,093	1,898	2,532	2,698	1,433	10,462
45 — 49	406	525	1,044	1,185	1,993	1,885	7,038
50 and more	369	442	1,105	1,142	1,976	4,269	9,303
Total	1,48,876	47,803	23,032	13,253	9,753	7,966	2,50,791*

* Includes 108 teachers about whom the data regarding age and experience have not been reconciled.

TABLE 180

UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE IN URBAN AREAS

Age in years	Number of teachers with experience						Total
	Up to 4 years	5 to 8 years	9 to 12 years	13 to 16 years	17 to 20 years	More than 20 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	4,445	94	—	—	—	—	4,539
20 — 24	16,873	2,219	73	—	—	—	19,165
25 — 29	8,077	4,876	1,281	81	—	—	14,315
30 — 34	2,707	2,581	2,179	852	119	—	8,438
35 — 39	1,150	1,259	1,444	1,349	730	135	6,067
40 — 44	481	481	659	841	788	483	3,733
45 — 49	278	223	338	675	591	830	2,935
50 and more	341	351	430	569	775	2,137	4,603
Total	34,352	12,084	6,404	4,367	3,003	3,585	63,834*

* Includes 39 teachers about whom the data regarding age and experience have not been reconciled.

TABLE

TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements) ACCORDING

Qualification	Number											
	Government schools				Local body schools				Private aided schools			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Below matric	4,997	1,024	1,799	349	31,029	2,063	6,293	765	3,829	1,969	1,348	527
Matriculate	30,419	7,587	11,172	1,878	62,189	8,746	12,009	1,977	35,664	16,272	19,679	3,392
Intermediate	9,484	1,756	1,934	439	8,130	2,256	702	483	9,613	10,191	1,622	1,441
Graduate	12,080	4,178	3,096	815	4,423	1,479	1,424	237	11,378	14,267	4,155	3,458
Post-graduate	3,348	570	648	194	680	91	303	28	1,977	1,259	693	482
Others	4,527	770	1,634	418	6,336	2,238	1,446	450	6,998	3,850	3,760	1,471
Total	64,855	15,885	20,283	4,093	1,12,787	16,873	22,177	3,940	69,459	47,808	31,257	10,771

TABLE

TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements) ACCORDING

Qualification	Number											
	Government schools				Local body schools				Private aided schools			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Below matric	3,828	730	875	137	26,452	1,777	2,799	447	2,419	1,570	580	269
Matriculate	22,599	6,052	4,826	896	48,373	7,527	4,506	1,134	20,392	12,823	8,136	1,466
Intermediate	6,437	1,134	410	133	6,361	1,819	138	219	5,548	7,227	226	443
Graduate	8,021	2,729	576	167	2,325	1,092	42	48	5,836	10,062	463	1,013
Post-graduate	2,169	295	214	35	197	51	11	2	861	499	67	47
Others	2,954	485	761	222	4,259	1,876	329	296	3,841	2,724	1,964	992
Total	46,008	11,425	7,662	1,590	87,967	14,142	7,825	2,146	38,897	34,905	11,436	4,230

181

TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>of teachers</i>												
<i>Private unaided schools</i>				<i>Schools of all managements</i>								
<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>			<i>Women</i>			<i>Men and women</i>		
<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
442	480	102	69	40,297	5,536	45,833	9,542	1,710	11,252	49,839	7,246	57,085
1,357	2,903	787	398	1,29,629	35,508	1,65,137	43,647	7,645	51,292	1,73,276	43,153	2,16,429
902	2,152	260	195	28,129	16,355	44,484	4,518	2,558	7,076	32,647	18,913	51,560
1,557	1,390	747	341	29,438	21,314	50,752	9,422	4,851	14,273	38,860	26,165	65,025
463	199	112	52	6,468	2,119	8,587	1,756	756	2,512	8,224	2,875	11,099
311	298	173	61	18,172	7,156	25,328	7,013	2,400	9,413	25,185	9,556	34,741
5,032	7,422	2,181	1,116	2,52,133	87,988	3,40,121	75,898	19,920	95,818	3,28,031	1,07,908	4,35,939

182

TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN RURAL AREAS

<i>of teachers</i>												
<i>Private unaided schools</i>				<i>Schools of all managements</i>								
<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>			<i>Women</i>			<i>Men and women</i>		
<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
292	404	18	27	32,991	4,481	37,472	4,272	880	5,152	37,263	5,361	42,624
713	2,393	57	83	92,077	28,795	1,20,872	17,525	3,579	21,104	1,09,602	32,374	1,41,976
623	1,694	22	26	18,969	11,874	30,843	796	821	1,617	19,765	12,695	32,460
777	703	27	21	16,959	14,586	31,545	1,108	1,249	2,357	18,067	15,835	33,902
268	66	8	3	3,495	911	4,406	300	87	387	3,795	998	4,793
115	221	6	16	11,169	5,306	16,475	3,060	1,526	4,586	14,229	6,832	21,061
2,788	5,481	138	176	1,75,660	65,953	2,41,613	27,061	8,142	35,203	2,02,721	74,095	2,76,816

TABLE

TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements) ACCORDING

Qualification	Number											
	Government schools				Local body schools				Private aided schools			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Below matric	1,169	294	924	212	4,577	286	3,494	318	1,410	399	768	258
Matriculate	7,820	1,535	6,346	982	13,816	1,219	7,503	843	15,272	3,449	11,543	1,926
Intermediate	3,047	622	1,524	306	1,769	437	564	264	4,065	2,964	1,396	998
Graduate	4,059	1,449	2,520	648	2,098	387	1,382	189	5,542	4,205	3,692	2,445
Post-graduate	1,179	275	434	159	483	40	292	26	1,116	760	626	435
Others	1,573	285	873	196	2,077	362	1,117	154	3,157	1,126	1,796	479
Total	18,847	4,460	12,621	2,503	24,820	2,731	14,352	1,794	30,562	12,903	19,821	6,541

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements)

Qualification	Percentage of men teachers											
	Government schools		Local body schools		Private aided schools		Private unaided schools		Schools of all managements			
	Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below Matric	1.47	0.30	9.12	0.61	1.13	0.58	0.13	0.14	11.85	1.63	13.48	
Matriculate	8.94	2.23	18.28	2.57	10.49	4.78	0.40	0.85	38.11	10.44	48.55	
Intermediate	2.79	0.52	2.39	0.66	2.83	3.00	0.26	0.63	8.27	4.81	13.08	
Graduate	3.55	1.23	1.30	0.43	3.34	4.19	0.46	0.41	8.65	6.27	14.92	
Post-graduate	0.98	0.16	0.20	0.03	0.58	0.37	0.14	0.06	1.90	0.62	2.52	
Others	1.33	0.23	1.86	0.66	2.06	1.13	0.09	0.09	5.35	2.10	7.45	
Total	19.07	4.67	33.16	4.97	20.42	14.06	1.48	2.18	74.13	25.87	100.00	

183

TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN URBAN AREAS

of teachers

<i>Private unaided schools</i>				<i>Schools of all managements</i>								
<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>			<i>Women</i>			<i>Men and women</i>		
<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
150	76	84	42	7,306	1,055	8,361	5,270	830	6,100	12,576	1,885	14,461
644	510	730	315	37,552	6,713	44,265	26,122	4,066	30,188	63,674	10,779	74,453
279	458	238	169	9,160	4,481	13,641	3,722	1,737	5,459	12,882	6,218	19,100
780	687	720	320	12,479	6,728	19,207	8,314	3,602	11,916	20,793	10,330	31,123
195	133	104	49	2,973	1,208	4,181	1,456	669	2,125	4,429	1,877	6,306
196	77	167	45	7,003	1,850	8,853	3,953	874	4,827	10,956	2,724	13,680
2,244	1,941	2,043	940	76,473	22,035	98,508	48,837	11,778	60,615	1,25,310	33,813	1,59,123

184

ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>Percentage of women teachers</i>										<i>Percentage of all teachers</i>			
<i>Government schools</i>		<i>Local body schools</i>		<i>Private aided schools</i>		<i>Private unaided schools</i>		<i>Schools of all managements</i>					
<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.88	0.36	6.57	0.80	1.41	0.55	0.11	0.07	9.96	1.78	11.74	11.43	1.66	13.09
11.66	1.96	12.53	2.06	20.54	3.54	0.82	0.42	45.55	7.98	53.53	39.75	9.90	49.65
2.02	0.46	0.73	0.50	1.69	1.50	0.27	0.20	4.71	2.67	7.38	7.49	4.34	11.83
3.23	0.85	1.47	0.25	4.34	3.61	0.78	0.36	9.84	5.06	14.90	8.91	6.00	14.91
0.68	0.20	0.32	0.03	0.72	0.50	0.12	0.05	1.83	0.79	2.62	1.89	0.66	2.55
1.70	0.44	1.51	0.47	3.92	1.53	0.18	0.06	7.32	2.50	9.82	5.78	2.19	7.97
21.16	4.27	23.14	4.11	32.62	11.24	2.28	1.16	79.21	20.78	100.00	75.25	24.75	100.00

TABLE 185
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF TEACHERS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO
DIFFERENT MANagements (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Area	Percentage of teachers in middle sections				
	Government schools	Local body schools	Private aided schools	Private unaided schools	Schools of all managements
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	24.09	40.49	32.32	3.10	100.00
Urban	24.15	27.46	43.88	4.51	100.00
All areas	24.11	35.73	36.54	3.61	100.00

TABLE 186
TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS OF DIFFERENT MANagements FULFILLING
BOTH THE CONDITIONS OF A DEGREE AND TEACHER TRAINING

Management	Sex	Teachers fulfilling the desirable qualifications, not including those in category 'others trained'						Teachers fulfilling the desirable qualifications, including those in category 'others trained', on the assumption that the latter fulfil the desirable qualifications prescribed in their cases					
		Rural areas		Urban areas		All areas		Rural areas		Urban areas		All areas	
		No.	Per-centage*	No.	Per-centage*	No.	Per-centage*	No.	Per-centage*	No.	Per-centage*	No.	Per-centage*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Government	Men	10,190	17.74	5,238	22.47	15,428	19.11	13,144	22.89	6,811	29.22	19,955	24.72
	Women	790	8.54	2,954	19.53	3,744	15.36	1,551	16.76	3,827	25.30	5,378	22.06
	Men and women	10,980	16.47	8,192	21.32	19,172	18.24	14,695	22.04	10,638	27.68	25,333	24.10
Local body	Men	2,522	2.47	2,581	9.37	5,103	3.94	6,781	6.64	4,658	16.91	11,439	8.82
	Women	53	0.53	1,674	10.37	1,727	6.61	382	3.83	2,791	17.28	3,173	12.15
	Men and women	2,575	2.30	4,255	9.74	6,830	4.38	7,163	6.39	7,449	17.05	14,612	9.38
Private aided	Men	6,697	9.07	6,658	15.32	13,355	11.39	10,538	14.28	9,815	22.58	20,353	17.36
	Women	530	3.38	4,318	16.38	4,848	11.54	2,494	15.92	6,114	23.19	8,608	20.48
	Men and women	7,227	8.08	10,976	15.72	18,203	11.43	13,032	14.57	15,929	22.81	28,961	18.18
Private unaided	Men	1,045	12.64	975	23.30	2,020	16.22	1,160	14.03	1,171	27.98	2,331	18.72
	Women	35	11.15	824	27.62	859	26.05	41	13.06	991	33.22	1,032	31.30
	Men and women	1,080	12.58	1,799	25.10	2,879	18.28	1,201	13.99	2,162	30.16	3,363	21.35
All managements	Men	20,454	8.47	15,452	15.69	35,906	10.56	31,623	13.09	22,455	22.80	54,078	15.90
	Women	1,408	4.00	9,770	16.12	11,178	11.67	4,468	12.69	13,723	22.64	18,191	18.98
	Men and women	21,862	7.90	25,222	15.85	47,084	10.80	36,091	13.04	36,178	22.74	72,269	16.58

* Teachers in a cell as percentage of the total number of teachers in the corresponding category.

TABLE 187
TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements) FULFILLING BOTH THE
CONDITIONS OF MATRICULATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Area	Sex	Item of information	Management				Total
			Government	Local body	Private aided	Private unaided	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	Men	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions	42,180	61,515	36,478	2,496	1,42,669
		2. Total number of teachers	57,433	1,02,109	73,802	8,269	2,41,613
		3. Percentage*	73.44	60.24	49.43	30.19	59.05
	Women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions	6,787	5,026	10,856	120	22,789
		2. Total number of teachers	9,252	9,971	15,666	314	35,203
		3. Percentage*	73.36	50.41	69.30	38.22	64.74
	Men and women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions	48,967	66,541	47,334	2,616	1,65,458
		2. Total number of teachers	66,685	1,12,080	89,468	8,583	2,76,816
		3. Percentage*	73.43	59.37	52.91	30.48	59.77
Urban	Men	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions	17,678	20,243	29,152	2,094	69,167
		2. Total number of teachers	23,307	27,551	43,465	4,185	98,508
		3. Percentage*	75.85	73.47	67.07	50.03	70.21
	Women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions	11,697	10,858	19,053	1,959	43,567
		2. Total number of teachers	15,124	16,146	26,362	2,983	60,615
		3. Percentage*	77.34	67.24	72.27	65.67	71.87
	Men and women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions	29,375	31,101	48,205	4,053	1,12,734
		2. Total number of teachers	38,431	43,697	69,827	7,168	1,59,123
		3. Percentage*	76.44	71.17	69.03	56.54	70.85
All areas	Men	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions	59,858	81,758	65,630	4,590	2,11,836
		2. Total number of teachers	80,740	1,29,660	1,17,267	12,454	3,40,121
		3. Percentage*	74.14	63.06	55.97	36.86	62.28
	Women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions	18,484	15,884	29,909	2,079	66,356
		2. Total number of teachers	24,376	26,117	42,028	3,297	95,818
		3. Percentage*	75.83	60.82	71.16	63.06	69.25
	Men and women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions	78,342	97,642	95,539	6,669	2,78,192
		2. Total number of teachers	1,05,116	1,55,777	1,59,295	15,751	4,35,939
		3. Percentage*	74.53	62.68	59.98	42.34	63.81

* Item 1 as percentage of item 2 in a cell.

PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO DESIRABLE QUALIFICA-

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage		
		Men		
		Having at least the first desirable qualification (matriculation)*	Having at least the second desirable qualification (teacher training)	Having both the desirable qualifications (matriculation and teacher training)**
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92.55	86.03	80.35
2.	Assam	79.68	27.82	15.53
3.	Bihar	94.18	71.88	66.67
4.	Gujarat	59.76	85.00	48.14
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	96.57	57.99	55.18
6.	Kerala	91.82	91.17	84.12
7.	Madhya Pradesh	93.13	77.11	70.78
8.	Madras	96.17	92.82	89.41
9.	Maharashtra	68.55	84.85	54.86
10.	Mysore	91.77	69.23	63.11
11.	Orissa	97.02	30.63	29.02
12.	Punjab	87.66	94.96	83.04
13.	Rajasthan	97.17	72.02	70.39
14.	Uttar Pradesh	84.08	71.22	56.20
15.	West Bengal	98.68	31.42	30.89
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.00	74.29	28.57
17.	Delhi	98.27	97.50	95.89
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	91.07	41.51	37.48
19.	Himachal Pradesh	91.43	83.07	76.01
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	100.00	95.08	95.08
21.	Manipur	62.16	15.76	10.75
22.	Pondicherry	97.26	89.04	87.12
23.	Tripura	99.25	45.90	45.65
	All-India	86.52	74.13	62.28

* Teachers in the category 'others untrained' are assumed to be fulfilling the desirable qualification of matriculation.

**Includes teachers in the category 'others trained' on the assumption that these teachers fulfil the qualifications fixed for their specific posts.

TIONS OF MATRICULATION AND TEACHER TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

of teachers

<i>Women</i>			<i>Men and women</i>		
<i>Having at least the first desirable qualification (matriculation)*</i>	<i>Having at least the second desirable qualification (teacher training)</i>	<i>Having both the desirable qualifications (matriculation and teacher training)**</i>	<i>Having at least the first desirable qualification (matriculation)*</i>	<i>Having at least the second desirable qualification (teacher training)</i>	<i>Having both the desirable qualifications (matriculation and teacher training)**</i>
6	7	8	9	10	11
90.85	86.47	79.29	92.25	86.10	80.16
83.83	27.23	18.14	80.19	27.75	15.86
85.87	60.92	51.00	93.54	71.05	65.48
54.24	81.72	40.48	58.49	84.25	46.38
87.96	74.84	64.27	94.75	61.54	57.08
93.31	88.13	82.84	92.44	89.87	83.36
95.72	75.29	71.68	93.51	76.85	70.91
97.64	93.75	91.63	96.62	93.10	90.09
77.38	85.61	64.31	70.45	85.01	56.89
89.58	67.43	61.85	91.26	68.82	62.82
92.86	38.81	36.39	96.71	31.24	29.56
87.55	94.97	83.42	87.64	94.97	83.14
94.47	61.31	58.56	96.80	70.54	68.76
84.81	65.99	53.89	84.19	70.42	55.85
98.76	40.56	39.70	98.70	33.28	32.69
50.00	62.50	12.50	41.87	72.09	25.58
99.48	98.25	97.74	98.81	97.83	96.72
95.50	54.60	53.11	93.06	47.40	44.50
93.49	86.99	80.48	91.70	83.59	76.60
100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00	95.95	95.95
84.56	32.35	29.42	63.55	16.79	11.91
95.58	82.28	81.01	96.75	87.00	85.27
99.29	35.46	35.47	99.26	43.91	43.71
88.26	79.21	69.25	86.91	75.25	63.82

TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number				
		Below matric		Matriculate		Inter-Trained
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,722	523	18,021	1,676	951
2.	Assam	1,607	1,070	1,603	4,770	263
3.	Bihar	1,130	178	5,841	1,888	4,523
4.	Gujarat	10,214	981	10,644	2,653	550
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	198	36	1,500	960	455
6.	Kerala	2,567	408	24,700	1,333	581
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1,569	148	6,663	1,670	5,967
8.	Madras	1,343	162	32,599	358	807
9.	Maharashtra	16,622	844	27,696	6,174	1,465
10.	Mysore	1,616	739	15,957	6,910	443
11.	Orissa	187	181	2,399	6,480	468
12.	Punjab	2,537	114	8,754	360	1,679
13.	Rajasthan	273	217	3,985	1,080	2,248
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7,667	650	9,904	4,582	10,228
15.	West Bengal	169	205	571	737	1,195
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	5	10	1	—
17.	Delhi	94	6	763	21	564
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	30	42	375	371	36
19.	Himachal Pradesh	155	29	513	212	67
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	38	—	1
21.	Manipur	107	692	191	810	34
22.	Pondicherry	9	8	319	28	15
23.	Tripura	3	8	228	79	103
All-India		49,839	7,246	1,73,274	43,153	32,643

189

TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>of teachers</i>							
<i>mediate</i>	<i>Graduate and above</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
374	1,200	664	3,060	790	24,954	4,027	28,981
2,425	106	933	170	563	3,749	9,761	13,510
2,157	2,644	1,481	262	164	14,400	5,868	20,268
244	601	290	715	81	22,724	4,249	26,973
314	495	366	96	39	2,744	1,715	4,459
22	1,051	75	6,498	2,150	35,397	3,988	39,385
1,252	5,781	2,977	335	75	20,315	6,122	26,437
22	618	55	6,125	2,478	41,492	3,075	44,567
728	2,260	777	2,206	337	50,249	8,860	59,109
275	375	267	159	214	18,550	8,405	26,955
762	252	207	188	60	3,494	7,690	11,184
186	5,631	290	1,759	129	20,360	1,079	21,439
761	3,835	2,220	467	235	10,808	4,513	15,321
5,965	7,929	3,132	1,327	1,236	37,055	15,565	52,620
2,999	7,218	14,445	404	776	9,557	19,162	28,719
1	—	—	1	5	31	12	43
10	6,254	130	588	16	8,263	183	8,446
59	28	52	23	22	492	546	1,038
8	583	25	536	90	1,854	364	2,218
—	11	—	21	3	71	3	74
219	10	40	26	63	368	1,824	2,192
11	17	13	95	8	455	68	523
119	187	601	128	22	649	829	1,478
18,913	47,086	29,040	25,189	9,556	3,28,031	1,07,908	4,35,939

TABLE

MALE TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory					Number
		<i>Below matric</i>		<i>Matriculate</i>		<i>Inter-</i>
		<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,360	423	15,008	1,460	830
2.	Assam	1,459	955	1,392	4,194	218
3.	Bihar	977	113	5,356	1,630	4,376
4.	Gujarat	7,666	703	8,741	2,026	435
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	99	22	1,131	835	359
6.	Kerala	1,594	256	14,092	621	485
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1,430	122	5,522	1,475	5,176
8.	Madras	1,056	129	22,113	235	648
9.	Maharashtra	13,914	676	21,776	5,040	1,098
10.	Mysore	1,270	438	12,369	5,433	344
11.	Orissa	167	142	2,177	6,111	446
12.	Punjab	1,919	66	6,330	277	1,309
13.	Rajasthan	215	158	3,405	809	2,005
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6,689	399	8,077	3,500	8,947
15.	West Bengal	119	182	424	611	929
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16	5	9	—	—
17.	Delhi	75	6	476	15	326
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	23	28	168	218	15
19.	Himachal Pradesh	136	29	429	188	54
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	32	—	1
21.	Manipur	103	675	153	750	34
22.	Pondicherry	7	3	238	18	11
23.	Tripura	3	6	209	62	81
All-India		40,297	5,536	1,29,627	35,508	28,127

190

TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>of teachers</i>							
<i>mediate</i>	<i>Graduate and above</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
311	893	508	2,499	642	20,590	3,344	23,934
2,109	87	815	150	504	3,306	8,577	11,883
1,993	2,496	1,370	255	159	13,460	5,265	18,725
175	366	159	469	57	17,677	3,120	20,797
270	383	315	70	37	2,042	1,479	3,521
16	796	42	3,632	1,060	20,599	1,995	22,594
1,100	4,991	2,410	295	63	17,414	5,170	22,584
15	371	39	4,588	1,809	28,776	2,227	31,003
627	1,100	421	1,476	267	39,364	7,031	46,395
190	273	179	106	142	14,362	6,382	20,744
705	219	172	164	54	3,173	7,184	10,357
146	4,269	231	1,450	90	15,277	810	16,087
618	3,448	1,894	439	216	9,512	3,695	13,207
5,112	6,793	2,654	1,213	1,150	31,719	12,815	44,534
2,600	5,397	11,588	316	705	7,185	15,686	22,871
1	—	—	1	3	26	9	35
7	3,354	77	327	12	4,558	117	4,675
40	14	34	17	14	237	334	571
8	477	16	504	85	1,600	326	1,926
—	7	—	18	3	58	3	61
210	9	35	25	62	324	1,732	2,056
9	10	6	59	4	325	40	365
93	153	468	103	18	549	647	1,196
16,355	35,906	23,433	18,176	7,156	2,52,133	87,988	3,40,121

WOMEN TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number				
		Below matric		Matriculate		Inter-Trained
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	362	100	3,013	216	121
2.	Assam	148	115	211	576	45
3.	Bihar	153	65	485	258	147
4.	Gujarat	2,548	278	1,903	627	115
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	99	14	369	125	96
6.	Kerala	973	152	10,608	712	96
7.	Madhya Pradesh	139	26	1,141	195	791
8.	Madras	287	33	10,486	123	159
9.	Maharashtra	2,708	168	5,920	1,134	367
10.	Mysore	346	301	3,588	1,477	99
11.	Orissa	20	39	222	369	22
12.	Punjab	618	48	2,424	83	370
13.	Rajasthan	58	59	580	271	243
14.	Uttar Pradesh	978	251	1,827	1,082	1,281
15.	West Bengal	50	23	147	126	266
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	—	1	1	—
17.	Delhi	19	—	287	6	238
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7	14	207	153	21
19.	Himachal Pradesh	19	—	84	24	13
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	6	—	—
21.	Manipur	4	17	38	60	—
22.	Pondicherry	2	5	81	10	4
23.	Tripura	—	2	19	17	22
All-India		9,542	1,710	43,647	7,645	4,516

191

TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

of teachers

<i>mediate</i>	<i>Graduate and above</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
63	307	156	561	148	4,364	683	5,047
316	19	118	20	59	443	1,184	1,627
164	148	111	7	5	940	603	1,543
69	235	131	246	24	5,047	1,129	6,176
44	112	51	26	2	702	236	938
6	255	33	2,866	1,090	14,798	1,993	16,791
152	790	567	40	12	2,901	952	3,853
7	247	16	1,537	669	12,716	848	13,564
101	1,160	356	730	70	10,885	1,829	12,714
85	102	88	53	72	4,188	2,023	6,211
57	33	35	24	6	321	506	827
40	1,362	59	309	39	5,083	269	5,352
143	387	326	28	19	1,296	818	2,114
853	1,136	478	114	86	5,336	2,750	8,086
399	1,821	2,857	88	71	2,372	3,476	5,848
—	—	—	—	2	5	3	8
3	2,900	53	261	4	3,705	66	3,771
19	14	18	6	8	255	212	467
—	106	9	32	5	254	38	292
—	4	—	3	—	13	—	13
9	1	5	1	1	44	92	136
2	7	7	36	4	130	28	158
26	34	133	25	4	100	182	282
2,558	11,180	5,607	7,013	2,400	75,898	19,920	95,818

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING
(RURAL AND

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage				
		Below matric		Matriculate		Inter-Trained
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.95	1.80	62.18	5.78	3.28
2.	Assam	11.89	7.92	11.87	35.31	1.95
3.	Bihar	5.58	0.88	28.82	9.32	22.32
4.	Gujarat	37.87	3.64	39.46	9.84	2.04
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.44	0.81	33.63	21.53	10.20
6.	Kerala	6.52	1.04	62.71	3.38	1.48
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5.93	0.56	25.20	6.31	22.57
8.	Madras	3.01	0.37	73.15	0.80	1.80
9.	Maharashtra	28.12	1.43	46.86	10.45	2.48
10.	Mysore	6.00	2.74	59.20	25.64	1.64
11.	Orissa	1.67	1.62	21.46	57.94	4.18
12.	Punjab	11.83	0.53	40.84	1.68	7.83
13.	Rajasthan	1.78	1.42	26.01	7.05	14.67
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14.57	1.24	18.82	8.70	19.44
15.	West Bengal	0.59	0.71	1.99	2.57	4.16
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.50	11.63	23.25	2.33	—
17.	Delhi	1.12	0.07	9.03	0.25	6.68
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.89	4.05	36.13	35.75	3.45
19.	Himachal Pradesh	6.99	1.31	23.13	9.56	3.02
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	51.36	—	1.35
21.	Manipur	4.88	31.57	8.71	36.95	1.55
22.	Pondicherry	1.72	1.53	60.99	5.35	2.87
23.	Tripura	0.20	0.54	15.43	5.35	6.97
All-India		11.43	1.66	39.75	9.90	7.49

192

TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
(URBAN AREAS)

<i>of teachers</i>							
<i>mediate</i>	<i>Graduate and above</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.29	4.14	2.29	10.56	2.73	86.10	13.90	100.00
17.95	0.78	6.90	1.26	4.17	27.75	72.25	100.00
10.64	13.05	7.31	1.29	0.81	71.05	28.95	100.00
0.91	2.23	1.08	2.65	0.30	84.25	15.75	100.00
7.04	11.10	8.21	2.15	0.87	61.54	38.46	100.00
0.06	2.67	0.19	16.50	5.45	89.87	10.13	100.00
4.74	21.87	11.26	1.27	0.28	76.85	23.15	100.00
0.05	1.39	0.12	13.74	5.56	93.10	6.90	100.00
1.23	3.82	1.31	3.73	0.57	85.01	14.99	100.00
1.02	1.39	0.99	0.59	0.79	68.82	31.18	100.00
6.81	2.25	1.85	1.68	0.54	31.24	68.76	100.00
0.87	26.27	1.35	8.20	0.60	94.97	5.03	100.00
4.97	25.03	14.49	3.05	1.53	70.54	29.46	100.00
11.34	15.07	5.95	2.52	2.35	70.42	29.58	100.00
10.44	25.13	50.30	1.41	2.70	33.28	66.72	100.00
2.33	—	—	2.33	11.63	72.09	27.91	100.00
0.12	74.05	1.54	6.96	0.19	97.83	2.17	100.00
5.68	2.70	5.01	2.22	2.12	47.40	52.60	100.00
0.36	26.28	1.13	24.17	4.06	83.59	16.41	100.00
—	14.86	—	28.38	4.05	95.95	4.05	100.00
10.00	0.46	1.82	1.19	2.87	16.79	83.21	100.00
2.10	3.25	2.49	18.16	1.53	87.00	13.00	100.00
8.05	12.65	40.66	8.66	1.49	43.91	56.09	100.00
4.34	10.80	6.66	5.78	2.19	75.25	24.75	100.00

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MALE TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS
STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage				
		Below matric		Matriculate		Inter-Trained
1	2	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained
		3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.68	1.77	62.71	6.10	3.47
2.	Assam	12.28	8.04	11.71	35.29	1.83
3.	Bihar	5.22	0.60	28.60	8.70	23.38
4.	Gujarat	36.86	3.38	42.03	9.75	2.09
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.81	0.62	32.13	23.71	10.19
6.	Kerala	7.05	1.13	62.37	2.75	2.15
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6.33	0.54	24.45	6.53	22.92
8.	Madras	3.41	0.42	71.33	0.75	2.09
9.	Maharashtra	29.99	1.46	46.94	10.86	2.37
10.	Mysore	6.12	2.11	59.62	26.19	1.66
11.	Orissa	1.61	1.37	21.02	59.00	4.31
12.	Punjab	11.93	0.41	39.35	1.72	8.14
13.	Rajasthan	1.63	1.20	25.78	6.12	15.18
14.	Uttar Pradesh	15.02	0.90	18.14	7.86	20.09
15.	West Bengal	0.52	0.80	1.85	2.67	4.06
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.71	14.29	25.71	—	—
17.	Delhi	1.60	0.13	10.18	0.32	6.97
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4.03	4.90	29.42	38.17	2.63
19.	Himachal Pradesh	7.06	1.51	22.27	9.76	2.80
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	52.46	—	1.64
21.	Manipur	5.01	32.83	7.44	36.48	1.65
22.	Pondicherry	1.92	0.82	65.21	4.93	3.01
23.	Tripura	0.25	0.50	17.48	5.18	6.77
	All-India	11.85	1.63	38.11	10.44	8.27

193

ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN THE
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>of teachers</i>								
<i>mediate</i>		<i>Graduate and above</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.30	3.73	2.12	10.44	2.68	86.03	13.97	100.00	
17.75	0.73	6.86	1.26	4.24	27.82	72.18	100.00	
10.64	13.33	7.32	1.36	0.85	71.88	28.12	100.00	
0.84	1.76	0.76	2.26	0.27	85.00	15.00	100.00	
7.67	10.87	8.95	1.99	1.05	57.99	42.01	100.00	
0.07	3.52	0.19	16.08	4.69	91.17	8.83	100.00	
4.87	22.10	10.67	1.31	0.28	77.11	22.89	100.00	
0.05	1.19	0.13	14.80	5.83	92.82	7.18	100.00	
1.35	2.37	0.91	3.18	0.58	84.85	15.15	100.00	
0.92	1.32	0.86	0.51	0.68	69.23	30.77	100.00	
6.81	2.11	1.66	1.58	0.52	30.63	69.36	100.00	
0.91	26.54	1.43	9.01	0.56	94.96	5.04	100.00	
4.68	26.11	14.34	3.32	1.64	72.02	27.98	100.00	
11.48	15.25	5.96	2.72	2.58	71.22	28.78	100.00	
11.37	23.60	50.67	1.38	3.08	31.42	68.58	100.00	
2.86	—	—	2.86	8.57	74.29	25.71	100.00	
0.15	71.75	1.65	6.99	0.26	97.50	2.50	100.00	
7.02	2.45	5.95	2.98	2.45	41.51	58.49	100.00	
0.42	24.77	0.83	26.17	4.41	83.07	16.93	100.00	
—	11.47	—	29.51	4.92	95.08	4.92	100.00	
10.21	0.44	1.72	1.22	3.02	15.76	84.24	100.00	
2.46	2.74	1.64	16.16	1.10	89.04	10.96	100.00	
7.78	12.79	39.13	8.61	1.51	45.90	54.10	100.00	
4.81	10.56	6.89	5.34	2.10	74.13	25.87	100.00	

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING
(RURAL AND

Sl. No.	State, Union Territory	Percentage				
		Below matric		Matriculate		Inter-
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.17	1.98	59.70	4.28	2.40
2.	Assam	9.10	7.07	12.97	35.40	2.77
3.	Bihar	9.92	4.21	31.43	16.72	9.53
4.	Gujarat	41.26	4.50	30.83	10.15	1.86
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.55	1.49	39.33	13.33	10.23
6.	Kerala	5.79	0.90	63.18	4.24	0.57
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3.61	0.67	29.61	5.06	20.53
8.	Madras	2.12	0.24	77.31	0.91	1.17
9.	Maharashtra	21.30	1.32	46.56	8.92	2.89
10.	Mysore	5.57	4.85	57.77	23.78	1.59
11.	Orissa	2.42	4.72	26.84	44.62	2.66
12.	Punjab	11.55	0.90	45.29	1.55	6.91
13.	Rajasthan	2.74	2.79	27.44	12.81	11.49
14.	Uttar Pradesh	12.09	3.10	22.59	13.38	15.84
15.	West Bengal	0.85	0.39	2.51	2.15	4.55
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.00	—	12.50	12.50	—
17.	Delhi	0.52	—	7.61	0.16	6.31
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.50	3.00	44.33	32.76	4.50
19.	Himachal Pradesh	6.51	—	28.77	8.22	4.45
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	46.15	—	—
21.	Manipur	2.94	12.50	27.94	44.12	—
22.	Pondicherry	1.26	3.16	51.27	6.33	2.53
23.	Tripura	—	0.71	6.74	6.03	7.80
All-India		9.96	1.78	45.55	7.98	4.71

194

TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
(URBAN AREAS)

<i>of teachers</i>							
<i>mediate</i>	<i>Graduate and above</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.25	6.08	3.09	11.11	2.93	86.47	13.53	100.00
19.42	1.17	7.25	1.23	3.63	27.23	72.77	100.00
10.63	9.59	7.19	0.45	0.32	60.92	39.08	100.00
1.12	3.81	2.12	3.98	0.39	81.72	18.28	100.00
4.69	11.94	5.43	2.77	0.21	74.84	25.16	100.00
0.04	1.52	0.20	17.07	6.49	88.13	11.87	100.00
3.94	20.50	14.72	1.04	0.31	75.29	24.71	100.00
0.05	1.82	0.12	11.33	4.93	93.75	6.25	100.00
0.79	9.12	2.80	5.74	0.55	85.61	14.39	100.00
1.37	1.64	1.42	0.85	1.16	67.43	32.57	100.00
6.89	3.99	4.23	2.90	0.73	38.81	61.19	100.00
0.75	25.45	1.10	5.77	0.73	94.97	5.03	100.00
6.76	18.31	15.42	1.32	0.90	61.31	38.69	100.00
10.55	14.05	5.91	1.41	1.06	65.99	34.01	100.00
6.82	31.14	48.85	1.50	1.21	40.56	59.44	100.00
—	—	—	—	25.00	62.50	37.50	100.00
0.08	76.90	1.41	6.92	0.11	98.25	1.75	100.00
4.07	3.00	3.85	1.28	1.71	54.60	45.40	100.00
—	36.30	3.08	10.96	1.71	86.99	13.01	100.00
—	30.77	—	23.07	—	100.00	—	100.00
6.62	0.74	3.68	0.74	0.74	32.35	67.65	100.00
1.26	4.43	4.43	22.78	2.53	82.28	17.72	100.00
9.22	12.06	47.16	8.87	1.42	35.46	64.54	100.00
2.67	11.67	5.85	7.32	2.50	79.21	20.79	100.00

TABLE 195
UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE
AND EXPERIENCE (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>Number of teachers with experience</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Up to 4 years</i>	<i>5 to 8 years</i>	<i>9 to 12 years</i>	<i>13 to 16 years</i>	<i>17 to 20 years</i>	<i>More than 20 years</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	7,220	229	16	—	—	—	7,465
20 — 24	29,645	3,650	133	17	—	—	33,445
25 — 29	18,569	9,127	1,955	132	14	—	29,797
30 — 34	5,212	5,198	3,992	1,392	125	5	15,924
35 — 39	1,810	1,829	2,475	2,137	854	102	9,207
40 — 44	692	630	891	1,185	976	449	4,823
45 — 49	316	301	387	700	749	679	3,132
50 and above	427	271	337	471	758	1,842	4,106
Total	63,891	21,235	10,186	6,034	3,476	3,077	1,07,908*

* Includes 9 teachers about whom data regarding age and experience have not been reconciled.

TABLE 196
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS
ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>Percentage of teachers with experience</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Up to 4 years</i>	<i>5 to 8 years</i>	<i>9 to 12 years</i>	<i>13 to 16 years</i>	<i>17 to 20 years</i>	<i>More than 20 years</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	6.69	0.21	0.01	—	—	—	6.91
20 — 24	27.47	3.38	0.12	0.02	—	—	30.99
25 — 29	17.21	8.46	1.81	0.12	0.01	—	27.61
30 — 34	4.83	4.82	3.70	1.29	0.12	0.005	14.76
35 — 39	1.68	1.69	2.29	1.98	0.79	0.09	8.52
40 — 44	0.64	0.58	0.83	1.10	0.90	0.42	4.47
45 — 49	0.29	0.28	0.36	0.65	0.69	0.63	2.90
50 and above	0.40	0.25	0.31	0.44	0.70	1.71	3.81
Total	59.21	19.68	9.44	5.59	3.22	2.85	100.00

TABLE 197
UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE
AND EXPERIENCE IN RURAL AREAS

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>Number of teachers with experience</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Up to 4 years</i>	<i>5 to 8 years</i>	<i>9 to 12 years</i>	<i>13 to 16 years</i>	<i>17 to 20 years</i>	<i>More than 20 years</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	5,328	170	5	—	—	—	5,503
20 — 24	21,476	2,669	97	6	—	—	24,248
25 — 29	13,049	6,479	1,369	100	8	—	21,005
30 — 34	3,505	3,419	2,831	1,006	101	4	10,866
35 — 39	1,159	1,171	1,607	1,430	543	80	5,990
40 — 44	435	412	611	707	596	236	2,997
45 — 49	184	188	227	373	368	337	1,677
50 and above	192	144	200	219	279	769	1,803
Total	45,328	14,652	6,947	3,841	1,895	1,426	74,095*

* Includes 6 teachers about whom data regarding age and experience have not been reconciled.

TABLE 198
UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE
AND EXPERIENCE IN URBAN AREAS

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>Number of teachers with experience</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Up to 4 years</i>	<i>5 to 8 years</i>	<i>9 to 12 years</i>	<i>13 to 16 years</i>	<i>17 to 20 years</i>	<i>More than 20 years</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	1,892	59	11	—	—	—	1,962
20 — 24	8,169	981	36	11	—	—	9,197
25 — 29	5,520	2,648	586	32	6	—	8,792
30 — 34	1,707	1,779	1,161	386	24	1	5,058
35 — 39	651	658	868	707	311	22	3,217
40 — 44	257	218	280	478	380	213	1,826
45 — 49	132	113	160	327	381	342	1,455
50 and above	235	127	137	252	479	1,073	2,303
Total	18,563	6,583	3,239	2,193	1,581	1,651	33,813*

* Includes 3 teachers about whom data regarding age and experience have not been reconciled.

TABLE

TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements) ACCORDING

Qualification											<i>Number of</i>
	<i>Government schools</i>				<i>Local body schools</i>				<i>Private aided</i>		
	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>
	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below matric	142	32	55	13	134	34	8	2	216	177	30
Matriculate	2,225	486	614	122	3,223	628	357	142	9,538	3,486	2,234
Intermediate	952	463	266	112	480	552	52	46	3,262	6,766	498
Graduate	15,790	4,444	6,501	928	13,793	4,685	1,892	561	49,577	30,448	14,260
Post-graduate	11,835	2,843	3,014	636	2,190	412	293	75	19,461	9,166	3,922
Others	3,876	651	1,078	170	4,766	811	649	208	8,704	3,782	2,267
Total	34,820	8,919	11,528	1,981	24,586	7,122	3,251	1,034	90,758	53,825	23,211

TABLE

TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements) ACCORDING

Qualification											<i>Number of</i>
	<i>Government schools</i>				<i>Local body schools</i>				<i>Private aided</i>		
	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>
	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below matric	76	15	14	—	67	25	4	—	150	129	13
Matriculate	1,006	193	151	33	2,002	446	165	81	5,583	2,587	853
Intermediate	423	241	63	18	238	378	6	5	1,903	5,306	111
Graduate	7,535	1,947	1,501	157	7,775	3,018	335	117	23,875	19,796	3,540
Post-graduate	4,824	1,094	247	23	722	171	13	6	8,276	3,830	224
Others	1,823	238	276	47	2,579	496	174	125	3,835	2,399	680
Total	15,687	3,728	2,252	278	13,383	4,534	697	334	43,622	34,047	5,421

199

TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>teachers</i>														
<i>schools</i>														
<i>Private unaided schools</i>														
<i>Schools of all managements</i>														
<i>Men</i>														
<i>Women</i>														
<i>Men and women</i>														
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
10	1	8	8	1	493	251	744	101	26	127	594	277	871	
631	225	223	74	39	15,211	4,823	20,034	3,279	934	4,213	18,490	5,757	24,247	
433	124	489	28	23	4,818	8,270	13,088	844	614	1,458	5,662	8,884	14,546	
4,309	1,718	1,566	865	312	80,878	41,143	1,22,021	23,518	6,110	29,628	1,04,396	47,253	1,51,649	
1,450	872	642	361	181	34,358	13,063	47,421	7,590	2,342	9,932	41,948	15,405	57,353	
879	261	199	119	51	17,607	5,443	23,050	4,113	1,308	5,421	21,720	6,751	28,471	
7,712	3,201	3,127	1,455	607	1,53,365	72,993	2,26,358	39,445	11,334	50,779	1,92,810	84,327	2,77,137	

200

TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN RURAL AREAS

<i>teachers</i>														
<i>schools</i>														
<i>Private unaided schools</i>														
<i>Schools of all managements</i>														
<i>Men</i>														
<i>Women</i>														
<i>Men and women</i>														
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
5	—	4	—	—	293	173	466	31	5	36	324	178	502	
348	87	176	9	14	8,678	3,402	12,080	1,178	476	1,654	9,856	3,878	13,734	
151	40	425	3	11	2,604	6,350	8,954	183	185	368	2,787	6,535	9,322	
1,085	462	909	53	38	39,647	25,670	65,317	5,429	1,397	6,826	45,076	27,067	72,143	
145	164	112	2	6	13,986	5,207	19,193	486	180	666	14,472	5,387	19,859	
446	76	130	15	17	8,313	3,263	11,576	1,145	635	1,780	9,458	3,898	13,356	
2,180	829	1,756	82	86	73,521	44,065	1,17,586	8,452	2,878	11,330	81,973	46,943	1,28,916	

TABLE

TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements)

Qualification	Government schools				Local body schools				Private aided		
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below matric	66	17	41	13	67	9	4	2	66	48	17
Matriculate	1,219	293	463	89	1,221	182	192	61	3,955	899	1,381
Intermediate	529	222	203	94	242	174	46	41	1,359	1,460	387
Graduate	8,255	2,497	5,000	771	6,018	1,667	1,557	444	25,702	10,652	10,720
Post-graduate	7,011	1,749	2,767	613	1,468	241	280	69	11,185	5,336	3,698
Others	2,053	413	802	123	2,187	315	475	83	4,869	1,383	1,587
Total	19,133	5,191	9,276	1,703	11,203	2,588	2,554	700	47,136	19,778	17,790

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT
(RURAL AND

Qualification	Percentage of										
	Men										Total
	Government schools		Local body schools		Private aided schools		Private unaided schools		Schools of all managements		
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below matric	0.063	0.014	0.059	0.015	0.095	0.078	0.000	0.004	0.218	0.111	0.329
Matriculate	0.983	0.215	1.424	0.277	4.214	1.540	0.099	0.099	6.720	2.131	8.851
Intermediate	0.421	0.205	0.212	0.244	1.441	2.989	0.055	0.216	2.128	3.654	5.782
Graduate	6.976	1.963	6.093	2.070	21.902	13.451	0.759	0.692	35.730	18.176	53.907
Post-graduate	5.228	1.256	0.967	0.182	8.597	4.049	0.385	0.284	15.179	5.771	20.950
Others	1.712	0.288	2.106	0.358	3.845	1.671	0.115	0.088	7.778	2.405	10.183
Total	15.383	3.940	10.862	3.146	40.095	23.779	1.414	1.381	67.753	32.247	100.000

201

ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN URBAN AREAS

<i>teachers</i>													
<i>schools</i>													
<i>Private unaided schools</i>					<i>Schools of all managements</i>								
<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>			<i>Men</i>			<i>Women</i>			<i>Men and women</i>		
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5	1	4	8	1	200	78	278	70	21	91	270	99	369
283	138	47	65	25	6,533	1,421	7,954	2,101	458	2,559	8,634	1,879	10,513
282	84	64	25	12	2,214	1,920	4,134	661	429	1,090	2,875	2,349	5,224
3,224	1,256	657	812	274	41,231	15,473	56,704	18,089	4,713	22,802	59,320	20,186	79,506
1,305	708	530	359	175	20,372	7,856	28,228	7,104	2,162	9,266	27,476	10,018	37,494
433	185	69	104	34	9,294	2,180	11,474	2,968	673	3,641	12,262	2,853	15,115
5,532	2,372	1,371	1,373	521	79,844	28,928	1,08,772	30,993	8,456	39,449	1,10,837	37,384	1,48,221

202

MANAGEMENTS) ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING
(URBAN AREAS)

<i>teachers</i>													
<i>Women</i>											<i>Men and women</i>		
<i>Government schools</i>		<i>Local body schools</i>		<i>Private aided schools</i>		<i>Private unaided schools</i>		<i>Schools of all managements</i>			<i>Men and women</i>		
<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
0.108	0.026	0.016	0.004	0.059	0.020	0.016	0.002	0.199	0.051	0.250	0.214	0.100	0.314
1.209	0.240	0.703	0.280	4.399	1.243	0.146	0.077	6.457	1.839	8.297	6.672	2.077	8.749
0.524	0.221	0.102	0.091	0.981	0.853	0.055	0.045	1.662	1.209	2.871	2.043	3.206	5.249
12.803	1.828	3.726	1.105	28.082	8.486	1.703	0.614	46.314	12.033	58.347	37.669	17.050	54.720
5.936	1.252	0.577	0.148	7.724	2.856	0.711	0.356	14.947	4.612	19.559	15.136	5.559	20.695
2.123	0.335	1.278	0.410	4.464	1.731	0.234	0.100	8.100	2.576	10.676	7.837	2.436	10.273
22.702	3.901	6.402	2.036	45.710	15.187	2.865	1.195	77.680	22.320	100.000	69.572	30.428	100.000

TABLE

TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of					
		Below matric		Matriculate		Intermediate	
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200	43	2,130	368	320	295
2.	Assam	99	113	275	483	93	996
3.	Bihar	2	1	286	398	614	2,704
4.	Gujarat	7	7	2,590	848	608	562
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	4	256	73	127	102
6.	Kerala	22	1	989	352	32	2
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5	6	162	133	216	156
8.	Madras	37	3	1,862	134	225	128
9.	Maharashtra	17	6	6,699	1,406	1,202	1,441
10.	Mysore	15	7	1,209	541	143	223
11.	Orissa	29	26	383	554	377	1,101
12.	Punjab	104	4	866	37	445	64
13.	Rajasthan	8	7	164	72	172	119
14.	Uttar Pradesh	15	1	204	78	754	434
15.	West Bengal	17	35	126	124	188	256
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	3	—	2	—
17.	Delhi	1	—	94	7	91	4
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	66	60	22	40
19.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	62	5	6	2
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	8	8	16	71	11	237
22.	Pondicherry	—	—	32	1	1	—
23.	Tripura	2	4	16	12	13	18
All-India		594	277	18,490	5,757	5,662	8,884

203

TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

teachers

<i>Graduate</i>		<i>Post-graduate</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9,073	1,563	1,467	232	2,724	391	15,914	2,892	18,806
1,105	4,648	173	482	128	691	1,873	7,413	9,286
5,691	7,102	2,610	1,574	375	823	9,578	12,602	22,180
7,933	3,493	974	194	951	125	13,063	5,229	18,292
956	251	426	80	120	44	1,889	554	2,443
15,688	1,058	483	18	3,562	983	20,776	2,414	23,190
3,129	2,218	4,153	2,411	339	132	8,004	5,056	13,060
12,672	2,544	771	61	6,230	734	21,797	3,604	25,401
13,414	4,873	2,721	571	2,149	390	26,202	8,687	34,889
5,798	4,636	712	412	1,473	668	9,350	6,487	15,837
2,234	1,568	150	102	752	555	3,925	3,906	7,831
5,658	329	4,262	124	1,088	34	12,423	592	13,015
1,351	1,774	2,707	981	278	126	4,680	3,079	7,759
10,320	3,704	12,962	4,259	608	340	24,863	8,816	33,679
6,694	6,225	4,077	3,375	360	617	11,462	10,632	22,094
4	3	1	1	2	—	12	4	16
1,511	39	2,901	375	254	11	4,852	436	5,288
247	182	23	18	21	9	379	309	688
394	18	259	12	170	6	893	44	937
21	—	1	—	12	2	34	2	36
126	582	37	59	10	31	208	988	1,196
113	77	25	9	83	14	254	101	355
264	366	53	55	31	25	379	480	859
1,04,396	47,253	41,948	15,405	21,720	6,751	1,92,810	84,327	2,77,137

MALE TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of					
		Below matric		Matriculate		Intermediate	
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157	35	1,780	269	291	271
2.	Assam	97	104	246	421	70	894
3.	Bihar	2	1	245	380	567	2,619
4.	Gujarat	7	7	2,329	735	562	494
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	4	222	63	110	82
6.	Kerala	8	1	640	169	19	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4	5	145	118	186	135
8.	Madras	28	3	1,562	96	197	118
9.	Maharashtra	14	6	5,376	1,202	1,038	1,367
10.	Mysore	15	2	1,035	447	125	194
11.	Orissa	22	25	312	516	354	1,068
12.	Punjab	95	3	700	31	348	55
13.	Rajasthan	7	7	147	59	164	111
14.	Uttar Pradesh	15	1	149	64	546	369
15.	West Bengal	6	35	105	117	135	214
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	3	—	2	—
17.	Delhi	1	—	68	7	68	2
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	45	45	17	32
19.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	51	5	6	2
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	8	8	15	67	6	226
22.	Pondicherry	—	—	22	1	1	—
23.	Tripura	2	3	14	11	6	16
All-India		493	251	15,211	4,823	4,818	8,270

204

AND TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>teachers</i>								
<i>Graduate</i>		<i>Post-graduate</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7,653	1,370	1,269	186	2,364	355	13,514	2,486	16,000
925	4,149	142	443	100	632	1,580	6,643	8,223
5,252	6,755	2,449	1,454	346	794	8,861	12,003	20,864
6,680	2,844	764	125	849	103	11,191	4,308	15,499
745	231	315	61	103	40	1,498	481	1,979
9,521	601	336	9	2,506	456	13,030	1,237	14,267
2,612	1,939	3,560	2,095	292	117	6,799	4,409	11,208
9,524	2,087	644	48	4,897	456	16,852	2,808	19,660
9,897	4,044	2,025	429	1,818	355	20,168	7,403	27,571
4,761	3,954	599	301	1,219	532	7,754	5,430	13,184
1,990	1,506	129	91	688	537	3,495	3,743	7,238
4,143	280	3,369	98	865	33	9,520	500	10,020
1,204	1,641	2,424	810	264	116	4,210	2,744	6,954
8,866	3,507	11,005	3,818	542	294	21,123	8,053	29,176
5,378	5,158	3,139	2,701	307	542	9,070	8,767	17,837
4	3	1	1	2	—	12	4	16
846	23	1,854	268	153	6	2,990	306	3,296
130	129	16	9	15	7	223	222	445
322	15	220	12	163	6	764	41	805
21	—	1	—	12	2	34	2	36
110	554	34	52	9	30	182	937	1,119
80	59	23	7	72	8	198	75	273
214	293	40	45	21	22	297	390	687
80,878	41,142	34,358	13,063	17,607	5,443	1,53,365	72,992	2,26,357

TABLE

WOMEN TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of					
		Below matric		Matriculate		Intermediate	
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	8	350	99	29	24
2.	Assam	2	9	29	62	23	102
3.	Bihar	—	—	41	18	47	85
4.	Gujarat	—	—	261	113	46	68
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	34	10	17	20
6.	Kerala	14	—	349	183	13	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	17	15	30	21
8.	Madras	9	—	300	38	28	10
9.	Maharashtra	3	—	1,323	204	164	74
10.	Mysore	—	5	174	94	18	29
11.	Orissa	7	1	71	38	23	33
12.	Punjab	9	1	166	6	97	9
13.	Rajasthan	1	—	17	13	8	8
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	55	14	208	65
15.	West Bengal	11	—	21	7	53	42
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	—	—	26	—	23	2
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	21	15	5	8
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	11	—	—	—
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	—	1	4	5	11
22.	Pondicherry	—	—	10	—	—	—
23.	Tripura	—	1	2	1	7	2
All-India		101	26	3,279	934	844	614

205

AND TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

teachers

<i>Graduate</i>		<i>Post-graduate</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,420	193	198	46	360	36	2,400	406	2,806
180	499	31	39	28	59	293	770	1,063
439	347	161	120	29	29	717	599	1,316
1,253	649	210	69	102	22	1,872	921	2,793
211	20	111	19	17	4	391	73	464
6,167	457	147	9	1,056	527	7,746	1,177	8,923
517	279	593	316	47	15	1,205	647	1,852
3,148	457	127	13	1,333	278	4,945	796	5,741
3,517	829	696	142	331	35	6,034	1,284	7,318
1,037	682	113	111	254	136	1,596	1,057	2,653
244	62	21	11	64	18	430	163	593
1,515	49	893	26	223	1	2,903	92	2,995
147	133	283	171	14	10	470	335	805
1,454	197	1,957	441	66	46	3,740	763	4,503
1,316	1,067	938	674	53	75	2,392	1,865	4,257
-								
665	16	1,047	107	101	5	1,862	130	1,992
117	53	7	9	6	2	156	87	243
72	3	39	—	7	—	129	3	132
				—				
16	28	3	7	1	1	26	51	77
33	18	2	2	11	6	56	26	82
50	73	13	10	10	3	82	90	172
23,518	6,111	7,590	2,342	4,113	1,308	39,445	11,335	50,780

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN SECONDARY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State, Union Territory	Percentage of					
		Below matric		Matriculate		Intermediate	
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.063	0.229	11.326	1.957	1.702	1.569
2.	Assam	1.066	1.217	2.961	5.201	1.002	10.726
3.	Bihar	0.009	0.005	1.289	1.794	2.768	12.191
4.	Gujarat	0.038	0.038	14.159	4.636	3.324	3.072
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.164	0.164	10.479	2.988	5.199	4.175
6.	Kerala	0.095	0.004	4.265	1.518	0.138	0.009
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.038	0.046	1.240	1.018	1.654	1.194
8.	Madras	0.146	0.012	7.330	0.528	0.886	0.504
9.	Maharashtra	0.049	0.017	19.201	4.030	3.445	4.130
10.	Mysore	0.095	0.044	7.634	3.416	0.903	1.408
11.	Orissa	0.370	0.332	4.891	7.074	4.814	14.060
12.	Punjab	0.799	0.030	6.654	0.284	3.418	0.491
13.	Rajasthan	0.103	0.090	2.114	0.928	2.217	1.534
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.045	0.003	0.606	0.232	2.239	1.289
15.	West Bengal	0.077	0.158	0.570	0.561	0.851	1.159
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	18.750	—	12.500	—
17.	Delhi	0.019	—	1.778	0.132	1.721	0.076
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	9.593	8.721	3.198	5.814
19.	Himachal Pradesh	0.213	0.107	6.617	0.534	0.640	0.213
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	0.669	0.669	1.338	5.936	0.920	19.816
22.	Pondicherry	—	—	9.014	0.282	0.282	—
23.	Tripura	0.233	0.466	1.863	1.397	1.513	2.095
All-India		0.214	0.100	6.672	2.077	2.043	3.206

SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN THE
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>teachers</i>								
<i>Graduate</i>		<i>Post-graduate</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
48.245	8.311	7.801	1.234	14.485	2.079	84.622	15.378	100.000
11.900	50.054	1.863	5.191	1.378	7.441	20.170	79.830	100.000
25.658	32.020	11.767	7.096	1.691	3.711	43.183	56.817	100.000
43.369	19.095	5.325	1.060	5.199	0.683	71.414	28.586	100.000
39.132	10.274	17.438	3.275	4.912	1.801	77.323	22.677	100.000
67.650	4.562	2.083	0.078	15.360	4.239	89.590	10.410	100.000
23.959	16.983	31.799	18.461	2.596	1.011	61.286	38.714	100.000
49.888	10.015	3.035	0.240	24.527	2.890	85.812	14.188	100.000
38.448	13.967	7.799	1.637	6.160	1.118	75.101	24.899	100.000
36.610	29.273	4.496	2.602	9.301	4.218	59.039	40.961	100.000
28.528	20.023	1.915	1.303	9.603	7.087	50.121	49.879	100.000
43.472	2.537	32.746	0.952	8.359	0.261	95.451	4.549	100.000
17.412	22.864	34.889	12.643	3.583	1.624	60.317	39.683	100.000
30.642	10.998	38.487	12.646	1.805	1.010	73.823	26.177	100.000
30.298	28.175	18.453	15.276	1.629	2.793	51.878	48.122	100.000
25.000	18.750	6.250	6.250	12.500	—	75.000	25.000	100.000
28.574	0.738	54.860	7.092	4.803	0.208	91.755	8.245	100.000
35.901	26.453	3.343	2.616	3.052	1.308	55.087	44.913	100.000
42.049	1.921	27.641	1.281	18.143	0.640	95.304	4.696	100.000
58.333	—	2.778	—	33.333	5.555	94.444	5.556	100.000
10.535	48.662	3.094	4.933	0.836	2.592	17.391	82.609	100.000
31.831	21.690	7.042	2.535	23.380	3.944	71.549	28.451	100.000
30.733	42.608	6.170	6.403	3.609	2.910	44.121	55.879	100.000
37.669	17.050	15.136	5.558	7.837	2.436	69.572	30.428	100.000

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MALE TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS
AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of					
		Below matric		Matriculate		Intermediate	
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.981	0.219	11.125	1.681	1.819	1.694
2.	Assam	1.180	1.265	2.992	5.120	0.851	10.872
3.	Bihar	0.010	0.005	1.174	1.821	2.718	12.553
4.	Gujarat	0.045	0.045	15.027	4.742	3.626	3.187
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.152	0.202	11.218	3.183	5.558	4.144
6.	Kerala	0.056	0.007	4.486	1.185	0.133	0.007
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.036	0.045	1.294	1.053	1.660	1.204
8.	Madras	0.142	0.015	7.945	0.488	1.002	0.600
9.	Maharashtra	0.051	0.022	19.499	4.360	3.765	4.958
10.	Mysore	0.114	0.015	7.850	3.390	0.948	1.471
11.	Orissa	0.304	0.345	4.311	7.129	4.891	14.755
12.	Punjab	0.948	0.030	6.986	0.309	3.473	0.549
13.	Rajasthan	0.101	0.101	2.114	0.848	2.358	1.596
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.051	0.003	0.511	0.219	1.871	1.265
15.	West Bengal	0.034	0.196	0.589	0.656	0.757	1.200
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	18.750	—	12.500	—
17.	Delhi	0.030	—	2.063	0.212	2.063	0.061
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	10.112	10.112	3.820	7.191
19.	Himachal Pradesh	0.248	0.124	6.335	0.621	0.745	0.248
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	0.715	0.715	1.340	5.987	0.536	20.197
22.	Pondicherry	—	—	8.059	0.366	0.366	—
23.	Tripura	0.291	0.437	2.038	1.601	0.873	2.329
All-India		0.218	0.111	6.720	2.131	2.128	3.654

207

ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN THE STATES
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>teachers</i>								
<i>Graduate</i>		<i>Post-graduate</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
47.831	8.563	7.931	1.163	14.775	2.219	84.463	15.538	100.000
11.249	50.456	1.727	5.387	1.216	7.686	19.214	80.786	100.000
25.173	32.376	11.738	6.969	1.658	3.806	42.470	57.530	100.000
43.100	18.349	4.929	0.807	5.478	0.665	72.205	27.795	100.000
37.645	11.673	15.917	3.082	5.205	2.021	75.695	24.305	100.000
66.734	4.213	2.355	0.063	17.565	3.196	91.330	8.670	100.000
23.305	17.300	31.763	18.692	2.605	1.044	60.662	39.338	100.000
48.444	10.615	3.276	0.244	24.908	2.319	85.717	14.283	100.000
35.896	14.668	7.345	1.556	6.594	1.288	73.149	26.851	100.000
36.112	29.991	4.543	2.283	9.246	4.035	58.814	41.186	100.000
27.494	20.807	1.782	1.257	9.505	7.419	48.287	51.713	100.000
41.347	2.794	33.623	0.978	8.633	0.329	95.010	4.990	100.000
17.314	23.598	34.858	11.648	3.796	1.668	60.541	39.459	100.000
30.388	12.020	37.719	13.086	1.858	1.008	72.399	27.601	100.000
30.151	28.917	17.598	15.143	1.721	3.039	50.849	49.151	100.000
25.000	18.750	6.250	6.250	12.500	—	75.000	25.000	100.000
25.667	0.698	56.250	8.131	4.642	0.182	90.716	9.284	100.000
29.213	28.989	3.596	2.022	3.371	1.573	50.112	49.888	100.000
40.000	1.863	27.329	1.491	20.248	0.745	94.907	5.093	100.000
58.333	—	2.778	—	33.333	5.556	94.444	5.556	100.000
9.830	49.508	3.038	4.647	0.804	2.681	16.265	83.735	100.000
29.304	21.612	8.425	2.564	26.374	2.930	72.527	27.473	100.000
31.150	42.649	5.822	6.550	3.057	3.202	43.231	56.769	100.000
35.730	18.176	15.179	5.771	7.778	2.405	67.754	32.246	100.000

TABLE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS
AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of						
		Below matric		Matriculate		Intermediate		Graduate
		Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.532	0.285	12.473	3.528	1.033	0.855	50.606
2.	Assam	0.188	0.847	2.728	5.833	2.164	9.595	16.933
3.	Bihar	—	—	3.116	1.368	3.571	6.459	33.359
4.	Gujarat	—	—	9.345	4.046	1.647	2.435	44.862
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.216	—	7.328	2.155	3.664	4.310	45.474
6.	Kerala	0.157	—	3.911	2.051	0.146	0.011	69.114
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.054	0.054	0.918	0.810	1.620	1.134	27.916
8.	Madras	0.157	—	5.226	0.662	0.488	0.174	54.834
9.	Maharashtra	0.041	—	18.079	2.788	2.241	1.011	48.060
10.	Mysore	—	0.188	6.559	3.543	0.678	1.093	39.088
11.	Orissa	1.180	0.169	11.973	6.408	3.879	5.565	41.147
12.	Punjab	0.301	0.033	5.543	0.200	3.239	0.301	50.584
13.	Rajasthan	0.124	—	2.112	1.615	0.994	0.994	18.261
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1.221	0.311	4.619	1.443	32.290
15.	West Bengal	0.258	—	0.493	0.164	1.245	0.987	30.914
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	—	—	1.305	—	1.155	0.100	33.384
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	8.642	6.173	2.058	3.292	48.148
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	8.333	—	—	—	54.545
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	—	1.299	5.195	6.494	14.286	20.779
22.	Pandicherry	—	—	12.195	—	—	—	40.244
23.	Tripura	—	0.581	1.163	0.581	4.070	1.163	29.070
	All-India	0.199	0.051	6.457	1.839	1.662	1.209	46.314

208

ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING IN THE STATES
(RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

<i>teachers</i>							
<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Post-graduate</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>All categories</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6.878	7.056	1.639	12.830	1.283	85.531	14.469	100.000
46.943	2.916	3.669	2.634	5.550	27.563	72.437	100.000
26.368	12.234	9.119	2.204	2.204	54.483	45.517	100.000
23.237	7.519	2.470	3.652	0.788	67.025	32.975	100.000
4.310	23.922	4.095	3.664	0.862	84.267	15.733	100.000
5.122	1.647	0.101	11.835	5.906	86.809	13.191	100.000
15.065	32.019	17.063	2.538	0.810	65.065	34.935	100.000
7.960	2.212	0.226	23.219	4.842	86.135	13.865	100.000
11.328	9.511	1.940	4.523	0.478	82.454	17.546	100.000
25.707	4.259	4.184	9.574	5.126	60.158	39.842	100.000
10.455	3.541	1.855	10.793	3.035	72.513	27.487	100.000
1.636	29.816	0.868	7.446	0.033	96.928	3.072	100.000
16.522	35.155	21.242	1.739	1.242	58.385	41.615	100.000
4.375	43.460	9.793	1.466	1.022	83.056	16.944	100.000
25.065	22.034	15.833	1.245	1.762	56.190	43.810	100.000
							—
0.803	52.560	5.371	5.070	0.251	93.474	6.526	100.000
21.811	2.881	3.704	2.469	0.823	64.198	35.802	100.000
2.273	29.545	—	5.303	—	97.727	2.273	100.000
	—	—	—			—	—
36.364	3.896	9.091	1.299	1.299	33.766	66.234	100.000
21.951	2.439	2.439	13.415	7.317	68.293	31.707	100.000
42.442	7.558	5.814	5.814	1.744	47.674	52.326	100.000
12.034	14.947	4.612	8.100	2.576	77.678	22.322	100.000

TABLE 209

PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS OF DEGREE AND TEACHER TRAINING IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Men			Women			Men and women		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.49	84.46	70.54	66.18	85.53	70.49	65.59	84.62	70.53
2.	Assam	68.82	19.21	14.19	70.46	27.56	22.48	69.01	20.17	15.14
3.	Bihar	76.26	42.47	38.57	81.08	54.48	47.80	76.54	43.18	39.12
4.	Gujarat	67.19	72.21	53.51	78.09	67.03	56.03	68.85	71.41	53.89
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	68.32	75.70	58.77	77.80	84.27	73.06	70.12	77.32	61.48
6.	Kerala	73.37	91.33	86.65	75.98	86.81	82.60	74.37	89.59	85.09
7.	Madhya Pradesh	91.06	60.66	57.67	92.06	65.07	62.47	91.20	61.29	58.35
8.	Madras	62.58	85.72	76.63	65.23	86.14	80.27	63.18	85.81	77.45
9.	Maharashtra	59.47	73.15	49.84	70.84	82.45	62.09	61.85	75.10	52.41
10.	Mysore	72.93	58.81	49.90	73.24	60.16	52.92	72.98	59.04	50.41
11.	Orissa	51.34	48.29	38.78	57.00	72.51	55.48	51.77	50.12	40.05
12.	Punjab	78.74	95.01	83.60	82.90	96.93	87.85	79.70	95.45	84.58
13.	Rajasthan	87.42	60.54	55.97	91.18	58.39	55.16	87.81	60.32	55.88
14.	Uttar Pradesh	93.21	72.40	69.97	89.92	83.06	77.22	92.77	73.82	70.93
15.	West Bengal	91.81	50.85	49.47	93.85	56.19	54.19	92.20	51.88	50.38
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56.25	75.00	43.75	—	—	—	56.25	75.00	43.75
17.	Delhi	90.75	90.72	86.56	92.12	93.47	91.01	91.26	91.76	88.24
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	63.82	50.11	36.18	76.54	64.20	53.50	68.31	55.09	42.30
19.	Himachal Pradesh	70.68	94.91	87.58	86.36	97.73	89.39	72.89	95.30	87.83
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	61.11	94.44	94.44	—	—	—	61.11	94.44	94.44
21.	Manipur	67.02	16.27	13.67	70.13	33.77	25.97	67.22	17.39	14.47
22.	Pondicherry	61.91	72.53	64.10	67.07	68.29	56.10	63.10	71.55	62.25
23.	Tripura	86.17	43.23	40.03	84.88	47.67	42.44	85.91	44.12	40.51
All-India		74.86	67.75	58.69	77.91	77.68	69.36	75.42	69.57	60.64

A—Teachers having at least the first desirable qualification (degree).

B—Teachers having at least the second desirable qualification (teacher training).

C—Teachers having both the desirable qualifications (degree and teacher training). Includes teachers in the category 'others trained' on the assumption that these teachers fulfil the qualifications fixed for their specific posts.

TABLE 210

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT MANagements (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Area	Percentage of teachers in secondary sections				Total
	Government schools	Local body schools	Private aided schools	Private unaided schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	17.02	14.70	66.14	2.14	100.00
Urban	23.82	11.50	60.88	3.80	100.00
All areas	20.66	12.99	63.33	3.03	100.00

TABLE 211

TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANagements) FULFILLING BOTH THE DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS (DEGREE AND TEACHER TRAINING)

Area	Sex	Item of information	Management				Total
			Government	Local body	Private aided	Private unaided	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	Men	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions*	14,182	11,076	35,986	702	61,946
		2. Total number of teachers	19,415	17,917	77,669	2,585	1,17,586
		3. Percentage**	73.05	61.82	46.33	27.16	52.68
	Women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions*	2,024	522	4,444	70	7,060
		2. Total number of teachers	2,530	1,031	7,601	168	11,330
		3. Percentage**	80.00	50.63	58.47	41.67	62.31
	Men and women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions*	16,206	11,598	40,430	772	69,006
		2. Total number of teachers	21,945	18,948	85,270	2,753	1,28,916
		3. Percentage**	73.85	61.21	47.41	28.04	53.53
Urban	Men	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions*	17,319	9,673	41,756	2,149	70,897
		2. Total number of teachers	24,324	13,791	66,914	3,743	1,08,772
		3. Percentage**	71.20	70.14	62.40	57.41	65.18
	Women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions*	8,569	2,312	16,005	1,275	28,161
		2. Total number of teachers	10,979	3,254	23,322	1,894	39,449
		3. Percentage**	78.05	71.05	68.63	67.32	71.39
	Men and women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions*	25,888	11,985	57,761	3,424	99,058
		2. Total number of teachers	35,303	17,045	90,236	5,637	1,48,221
		3. Percentage**	73.33	70.31	64.01	60.74	66.83
All areas	Men	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions*	31,501	20,749	77,742	2,851	1,32,843
		2. Total number of teachers	43,739	31,708	1,44,583	6,328	2,26,358
		3. Percentage**	72.02	65.44	53.77	45.05	58.69
	Women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions*	10,593	2,834	20,449	1,345	35,221
		2. Total number of teachers	13,509	4,285	30,923	2,062	50,779
		3. Percentage**	78.41	66.14	66.13	65.23	69.36
	Men and women	1. No. of teachers fulfilling both the conditions*	42,094	23,583	98,191	4,196	1,68,064
		2. Total number of teachers	57,248	35,993	1,75,506	8,390	2,77,137
		3. Percentage**	73.53	65.52	55.95	50.01	60.64

*Includes teachers in category 'others trained' on the assumption that these teachers fulfil the qualifications fixed for their specific posts.

**Item 1 as percentage of item 2 in a cell.

TABLE 212

UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Age in years	Number of teachers with experience						Total
	Up to 4 years	5 to 8 years	9 to 12 years	13 to 16 years	17 to 20 years	More than 20 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	2,038	34	—	—	—	—	2,072
20 — 24	23,128	1,524	72	—	—	—	24,724
25 — 29	20,118	6,459	1,031	73	—	—	27,681
30 — 34	5,104	4,342	2,630	638	65	2	12,781
35 — 39	1,387	1,672	1,915	1,404	510	69	6,957
40 — 44	515	562	791	1,118	768	331	4,085
45 — 49	182	256	331	533	683	654	2,639
50 and more	278	219	282	340	452	1,794	3,365
Total	52,750	15,068	7,052	4,106	2,478	2,850	84,327*

* Includes 23 teachers for whom the data regarding age and experience have not been reconciled.

TABLE 213

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

Age in years	Percentage of teachers with experience						Total
	Up to 4 years	5 to 8 years	9 to 12 years	13 to 16 years	17 to 20 years	More than 20 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	2.42	0.04	—	—	—	—	2.46
20 — 24	27.43	1.81	0.09	—	—	—	29.32
25 — 29	23.86	7.66	1.22	0.09	—	—	32.82
30 — 34	6.05	5.15	3.12	0.76	0.08	—	15.16
35 — 39	1.64	1.98	2.27	1.66	0.60	0.08	8.25
40 — 44	0.61	0.67	0.94	1.33	0.91	0.39	4.84
45 — 49	0.22	0.30	0.39	0.63	0.81	0.78	3.13
50 and more	0.33	0.26	0.33	0.40	0.54	2.13	3.99
Total	62.55	17.87	8.36	4.87	2.94	3.38	100.00*

* Includes 0.03% of the untrained teachers for whom the data regarding age and experience have not been reconciled.

TABLE 214
UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE IN RURAL AREAS

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>Number of teachers with experience</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Up to 4 years</i>	<i>5 to 8 years</i>	<i>9 to 12 years</i>	<i>13 to 16 years</i>	<i>17 to 20 years</i>	<i>More than 20 years</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	1,193	28	—	—	—	—	1,221
20 — 24	14,095	945	43	—	—	—	15,083
25 — 29	11,506	3,774	633	37	—	—	15,950
30 — 34	2,636	2,419	1,356	370	38	—	6,819
35 — 39	698	880	916	715	256	27	3,492
40 — 44	240	276	393	526	351	146	1,932
45 — 49	92	125	181	224	318	232	1,172
50 and more	106	94	130	145	155	628	1,258
Total	30,566	8,541	3,652	2,017	1,118	1,033	46,943*

*Includes 16 teachers for whom the data regarding age and experience have not been reconciled.

TABLE 215
UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE IN URBAN AREAS

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>Number of teachers with experience</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Up to 4 years</i>	<i>5 to 8 years</i>	<i>9 to 12 years</i>	<i>13 to 16 years</i>	<i>17 to 20 years</i>	<i>More than 20 years</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20	845	6	—	—	—	—	851
20 — 24	9,033	579	29	—	—	—	9,641
25 — 29	8,612	2,685	398	36	—	—	11,731
30 — 34	2,468	1,923	1,274	268	27	2	5,962
35 — 39	689	792	999	689	254	42	3,465
40 — 44	275	286	398	592	417	185	2,153
45 — 49	90	131	150	309	365	422	1,467
50 and more	172	125	152	195	297	1,166	2,107
Total	22,184	6,527	3,400	2,089	1,360	1,817	37,384*

*Includes 7 teachers for whom the data regarding age and experience have not been reconciled.

TABLE 216

TEACHERS TEACHING SCIENCE AT SECONDARY STAGE ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEVOTED TO TEACHING SCIENCE

Qualification code	Number of teachers according to time devoted to teaching science					Total
	Up to 20% time	21%—40% time	41%—60% time	61%—80% time	More than 80% time	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AI	247	176	85	78	27	613
AJ	139	176	77	40	11	443
BI	342	339	152	52	30	915
BJ	839	779	522	165	56	2,361
CI	80	255	48	41	12	436
CJ	71	93	72	85	18	339
DI	71	122	116	80	59	448
DJ	112	204	189	173	127	805
EI	63	51	60	26	14	214
EJ	39	56	56	25	18	194
EK	241	245	161	116	65	828
EL	81	156	188	172	124	721
FI	56	197	172	169	163	757
FJ	57	177	217	167	113	731
FK	183	286	443	384	323	1,619
FL	1,440	3,329	5,376	4,410	3,893	18,448
GI	45	56	116	523	58	798
GJ	6	18	17	14	7	62
GK	36	53	23	23	34	169
GL	26	49	48	34	46	203
HI	6	14	17	13	43	93
HJ	8	9	29	12	26	84
HK	12	15	14	48	65	154
HL	51	105	132	126	577	991
A	303	244	119	61	34	761
B	673	808	268	196	156	2,101
C	250	358	259	226	130	1,223
D	478	1,003	1,094	1,028	852	4,455
E	464	582	344	253	213	1,856
F	1,483	2,806	4,065	4,361	4,241	16,956
G	118	247	256	297	270	1,188
H	217	354	291	771	2,382	4,015
Total	8,237	13,362	15,026	14,169	14,187	64,981

TABLE 217

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS TEACHING SCIENCE AT SECONDARY STAGE
ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME
DEVOTED TO TEACHING SCIENCE

Qualification code	Percentage of teachers according to time devoted to teaching science					Total
	Up to 20% time	21%—40% time	41%—60% time	61%—80% time	More than 80% time	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AI	0.38	0.27	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.94
AJ	0.21	0.27	0.12	0.06	0.02	0.68
BI	0.53	0.52	0.23	0.08	0.05	1.41
BJ	1.29	1.20	0.80	0.25	0.09	3.63
CI	0.12	0.39	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.67
CJ	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.03	0.52
DI	0.11	0.19	0.18	0.12	0.09	0.69
DJ	0.17	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.20	1.24
EI	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.33
EJ	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.30
EK	0.37	0.38	0.25	0.18	0.10	1.27
EL	0.12	0.24	0.29	0.26	0.19	1.11
FI	0.09	0.30	0.27	0.26	0.25	1.17
FJ	0.09	0.27	0.33	0.26	0.17	1.12
FK	0.28	0.44	0.68	0.59	0.50	2.49
FL	2.22	5.12	8.27	6.79	5.99	28.39
GI	0.07	0.09	0.18	0.80	0.09	1.23
GJ	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.10
GK	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.26
GL	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.31
HI	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.14
HJ	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.13
HK	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.24
HL	0.08	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.89	1.53
A	0.47	0.38	0.18	0.09	0.05	1.17
B	1.04	1.24	0.41	0.30	0.24	3.23
C	0.39	0.55	0.40	0.35	0.20	1.88
D	0.74	1.54	1.68	1.58	1.31	6.86
E	0.71	0.90	0.53	0.39	0.33	2.86
F	2.28	4.32	6.26	6.71	6.53	26.09
G	0.18	0.38	0.39	0.46	0.42	1.83
H	0.33	0.54	0.45	1.19	3.67	6.18
Total	12.68	20.56	23.12	21.80	21.83	100.00

TABLE 218
SCHOOLS RUNNING IN SHIFTS AND USING SHARED BUILDINGS

<i>Area</i>	<i>Type of school</i>	<i>Total number of schools</i>	<i>Number of schools running in shifts</i>	<i>Number of schools using shared buildings</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	P	3,55,416	18,077	3,505
	M	13,207	141	391
	S	5,599	68	144
	PM	52,213	2,652	1,431
	MS	7,154	385	226
	PMS	3,532*	114	75
	Total		4,37,121	21,437	5,772
Urban	P	31,900	4,022	3,567
	M	2,172	190	263
	S	1,609	152	295
	PM	9,668	2,068	1,217
	MS	5,923	1,184	580
	PMS	3,066	367	205
	Total		54,338	7,983	6,127
Grand total		4,91,459	29,420	11,899

*This includes 3 PS schools (having no middle sections)

TABLE 219

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS RUNNING IN SHIFTS AND USING SHARED BUILDINGS

<i>Area</i>	<i>Type of school</i>	<i>Percentage of schools running in shifts</i>	<i>Percentage of schools having shared buildings</i>
1	2	3	4
Rural	P	5.09	0.99
	M	1.07	2.96
	S	1.21	2.57
	PM	5.08	2.74
	MS	5.38	3.16
	PMS	3.23	2.12
	Total		4.90	1.32
Urban	P	12.61	11.18
	M	8.75	12.11
	S	9.45	18.33
	PM	21.39	12.59
	MS	19.99	9.79
	PMS	11.97	6.69
	Total		14.69	11.28
	Grand total	5.99	2.42

TABLE 220

PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP
OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN RURAL AREAS

<i>Management</i>	<i>Buildings of primary sections</i>			<i>Buildings of middle sections</i>			<i>Buildings of secondary sections</i>		
	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Not owned but rent free</i>	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Not owned but rent free</i>	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Not owned but rent free</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	44,811	5,014	19,484	10,620	1,177	1,645	2,126	171	358
Local body	1,72,534	21,403	61,538	23,795	5,494	7,668	2,192	363	787
Private aided	39,877	1,610	17,927	16,327	958	1,005	7,179	2,248	602
Private unaided	1,867	52	734	1,728	66	267	526	40	62
Total	2,59,089	28,079	99,683	52,470	7,695	10,585	12,023	2,822	1,809

TABLE 221

PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP
OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN URBAN AREAS

<i>Management</i>	<i>Buildings of primary sections</i>			<i>Buildings of middle sections</i>			<i>Buildings of secondary sections</i>		
	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Not owned but rent free</i>	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Not owned but rent free</i>	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Not owned but rent free</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	3,835	3,042	1,200	2,642	802	232	1,833	255	118
Local body	10,564	8,166	1,693	3,464	1,676	275	929	281	95
Private aided	6,876	4,350	1,528	5,407	2,212	485	4,111	2,324	270
Private unaided	971	1,211	277	534	423	113	446	246	50
Total	22,246	16,769	4,698	12,047	5,113	1,105	7,319	3,106	533

TABLE 222

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SECTIONS
ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS UNDER DIFFERENT
MANAGEMENTS IN RURAL AREAS

<i>Management</i>	<i>Buildings of primary sections</i>			<i>Buildings of middle sections</i>			<i>Buildings of secondary sections</i>		
	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Not owned but rent free</i>	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Not owned but rent free</i>	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Not owned but rent free</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	64.65	7.23	28.11	79.01	8.76	12.24	80.08	6.44	13.48
Local body	67.53	8.38	24.09	64.39	14.87	20.75	65.59	10.86	23.55
Private aided	67.12	2.71	30.17	89.27	5.24	5.49	71.58	22.41	6.00
Private unaided	70.37	1.96	27.67	83.84	3.20	12.95	83.76	6.37	9.87
All managements	66.97	7.26	25.77	74.16	10.88	14.96	72.19	16.94	10.86

TABLE 223

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SECTIONS
ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS UNDER DIFFERENT
MANAGEMENTS IN URBAN AREAS

<i>Management</i>	<i>Buildings of primary sections</i>			<i>Buildings of middle sections</i>			<i>Buildings of secondary sections</i>		
	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Not owned but rent free</i>	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Not owned but rent free</i>	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Not owned but rent free</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	47.48	37.66	14.86	71.87	21.82	6.31	83.09	11.56	5.35
Local body	51.73	39.98	8.29	63.97	30.95	5.08	71.19	21.53	7.28
Private aided	53.91	34.11	11.98	66.72	27.30	5.98	61.31	34.66	4.03
Private unaided	39.49	49.25	11.26	49.91	39.53	10.56	60.11	33.15	6.74
All managements	50.89	38.36	10.75	65.96	27.99	6.05	66.79	28.34	4.86

TABLE 224

PLAYGROUND FACILITIES FOR PRIMARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS
IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sections with playground						Sections without playground facility	
		Owned		Not owned		Total		No. of sections	Per-centage
		No. of sections	Per-centage	No. of sections	Per-centage	No. of sections	Per-centage		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,942	27.02	7,218	19.61	17,160	46.63	19,641	53.37
2.	Assam	2,432	13.21	1,568	8.52	4,000	21.73	14,408	78.27
3.	Bihar	7,204	15.53	4,803	10.35	12,007	25.89	34,387	74.12
4.	Gujarat	6,046	33.49	850	4.71	6,896	38.20	11,154	61.80
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	559	11.33	150	3.04	709	14.38	4,223	85.62
6.	Kerala	3,644	46.36	567	7.21	4,211	53.58	3,649	46.42
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8,854	25.03	5,010	14.16	13,864	39.20	21,510	60.81
8.	Madras	11,229	43.00	8,792	33.67	20,021	76.68	6,090	23.32
9.	Maharashtra	10,874	28.20	7,992	20.73	18,866	48.92	19,695	51.08
10.	Mysore	5,265	19.24	5,351	19.56	10,616	38.80	16,744	61.20
11.	Orissa	7,351	30.55	4,005	16.65	11,356	47.20	12,704	52.80
12.	Punjab	8,186	54.54	2,171	14.47	10,357	69.00	4,651	31.00
13.	Rajasthan	3,391	17.86	6,436	33.89	9,827	51.75	9,162	48.25
14.	Uttar Pradesh	16,554	30.45	5,715	10.51	22,269	40.96	32,094	59.04
15.	West Bengal	13,545	42.46	5,888	18.46	19,433	60.91	12,471	39.09
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	59	75.64	1	1.28	60	76.92	18	23.08
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	148	17.33	156	18.27	304	35.60	550	64.40
19.	Himachal Pradesh	865	36.25	94	3.94	959	40.19	1,427	59.81
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	9	32.14	9	32.14	19	67.86
21.	Manipur	580	28.42	455	22.29	1,035	50.71	1,006	49.29
22.	Pondicherry	87	33.46	16	6.15	103	39.61	157	60.39
23.	Tripura	925	69.71	57	4.30	982	74.00	345	26.00
All-India		1,17,740	28.64	67,304	16.37	1,85,044	45.00	2,26,105	55.00

TABLE 225

HOSTEL FACILITIES FOR STUDENTS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total number of secondary sections	Secondary sections having hostel facilities in their villages		Total enrolment	Students residing in hostels	
			Number of sections	Percentage		Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,577	452	28.66	1,46,649	13,690	9.34
2.	Assam	722	146	20.22	1,25,793	3,812	3.03
3.	Bihar	1,662	752	45.25	4,01,008	26,209	6.54
4.	Gujarat	957	157	16.41	1,70,011	7,567	4.45
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	259	9	3.47	15,331	87	0.57
6.	Kerala	868	69	7.95	4,48,671	2,609	0.58
7.	Madhya Pradesh	708	190	26.84	97,849	4,592	4.69
8.	Madras	1,244	153	12.30	1,85,249	8,878	4.79
9.	Maharashtra	1,928	435	22.56	2,66,773	17,176	6.44
10.	Mysore	848	141	16.63	1,52,269	11,602	7.62
11.	Orissa	838	648*	77.33	1,08,071	22,742*	21.04
12.	Punjab	998	76	7.62	1,09,097	2,396	2.20
13.	Rajasthan	386	142	36.79	41,650	4,413	10.60
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,209	199	16.46	2,85,887	5,771	2.02
15.	West Bengal	1,705	884	51.85	1,46,998	21,267	14.47
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	1	50.00	349	37	10.60
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	78	18	23.08	6,112	700	11.45
19.	Himachal Pradesh	109	46	42.20	9,106	955	10.49
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	3	3	100.00	391	175	44.76
21.	Manipur	128	38	29.69	18,271	1,487	8.14
22.	Pondicherry	16	6	37.50	2,582	189	7.32
23.	Tripura	40	19	47.50	3,488	304	8.72
All-India		16,285	4,584	28.15	27,41,605	1,56,658	5.71

* Does not include information regarding class VIII of six senior basic schools.

Item No.	Item	State/Union								
		Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	J. & K.	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Maharashtra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Rural habitations with population less than 100 each, as percentage of total rural habitations	18.49	20.09	21.09	8.38	32.08	1.56	22.15	15.32	20.61
2.	Rural habitations with population less than 500 each, as percentage of total rural habitations	64.16	76.23	75.03	53.96	86.34	20.06	80.46	68.01	70.44
3.	Percentage of rural population in habitations with population less than 100 each	1.9	3.2	3.1	0.7	7.5	0.1	3.9	1.9	2.6
4.	Percentage of rural population in habitations with population less than 500 each	21.8	39.8	36.0	18.4	53.2	3.7	46.9	29.6	28.0
5.	Percentage of rural population served by primary sections in their own habitations	90.75	73.74	67.13	91.80	60.28	75.12	67.63	77.94	87.16
6.	Percentage of rural population served by primary sections either in their own habitations or within a walking distance of one mile	97.42	93.33	97.13	97.70	87.06	92.57	87.88	97.23	97.47
7.	Percentage of rural population served by middle sections in their own habitations	25.68	14.36	17.18	63.08	24.03	51.08	17.79	31.35	50.33
8.	Percentage of rural population served by middle sections either in their own habitations or within a walking distance of three miles	72.34	78.26	90.71	91.90	81.32	96.00	65.38	94.68	91.22
9.	Percentage of rural population served by secondary sections in their own habitations	16.63	5.59	5.99	16.83	8.72	17.44	5.07	10.53	16.88
10.	Percentage of rural population served by secondary sections either in their own habitations or within a walking distance of five miles	73.52	78.21	84.16	68.87	78.21	93.00	42.65	88.67	74.62
11.	Enrolment in classes I to V as percentage of the estimated population in the age-group 6+ to 10+									
	(a) Boys	89.47	82.68	70.55	101.29	78.60	121.53	80.66	117.32	109.73
	(b) Girls	60.66	50.40	23.09	61.85	31.92	111.41	31.46	86.00	71.25
	(c) Boys and girls	75.08	66.43	46.99	82.16	56.10	116.57	56.35	101.83	90.69
12.	Enrolment in classes VI to VIII as percentage of the estimated population in the age-group 11+ to 13+									
	(a) Boys	36.86	38.17	26.94	45.28	42.71	71.29	34.43	60.22	55.36
	(b) Girls	13.04	17.49	4.34	21.42	13.20	57.90	8.26	29.60	23.07
	(c) Boys and girls	24.98	27.90	15.88	33.71	28.75	64.66	21.59	45.04	39.59
13.	Enrolment in classes IX and X as percentage of the estimated population in the age-group 14+ and 15+									
	(a) Boys	23.26	25.78	23.10	30.35	33.04	49.75	20.97	41.25	36.93
	(b) Girls	6.40	10.17	2.06	12.52	9.92	39.62	4.21	16.89	12.82
	(c) Boys and girls	14.86	18.09	12.94	21.72	22.10	44.68	12.79	29.09	25.31

Abbreviations: J. & K.—Jammu & Kashmir; D. & N. H.—Dadra & Nagar Haveli; Goa—Goa, Daman & Diu.

TABLE

<i>Territory</i>														
<i>Mysore</i>	<i>Orissa</i>	<i>Punjab</i>	<i>Rajasthan</i>	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	<i>West Bengal</i>	<i>D. & N. H.</i>	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Goa</i>	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	<i>L.M. & A. Islands</i>	<i>Manipur</i>	<i>Pondicherry</i>	<i>Tripura</i>	<i>All-India</i>
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
18.22	32.02	20.19	27.07	30.71	17.42	46.39	—	20.66	76.56	10.00	24.95	19.79	50.61	24.54
66.85	85.32	60.57	77.51	85.49	72.72	98.25	—	81.29	99.06	10.00	81.58	66.44	89.49	76.41
1.9	6.2	3.3	4.0	6.4	2.4	22.6	—	4.0	39.0	0.3	5.0	2.1	13.2	3.6
26.3	52.6	18.6	36.3	50.4	34.6	88.9	—	48.2	91.5	0.3	49.4	24.2	53.4	35.0
89.08	63.75	85.79	73.05	48.24	66.14	27.50	—	62.68	30.04	100.00	79.22	69.50	50.98	71.48
97.30	91.61	96.54	89.86	94.58	97.55	82.22	—	94.40	73.93	100.00	94.50	98.60	88.00	94.96
47.57	15.06	28.78	19.06	10.23	13.68	10.51	—	20.82	7.42	99.75	31.38	32.13	12.75	25.45
91.06	74.88	86.00	55.17	79.29	87.14	67.32	—	91.37	61.65	99.75	84.46	97.90	71.09	82.25
10.77	5.17	14.31	6.92	2.89	7.27	4.22	—	8.86	3.06	34.38	10.44	11.01	4.35	9.09
67.28	65.10	87.11	38.13	61.63	88.53	36.90	—	84.24	46.31	34.38	70.71	98.95	62.36	71.37
101.99	93.48	88.08	77.24	97.98	89.32	94.55	98.05	139.86	102.97	122.40	128.23	113.18	78.48	93.39
76.25	47.04	55.80	23.86	53.64	51.93	25.02	88.46	93.58	48.46	78.15	88.75	81.58	48.15	54.70
89.23	69.89	72.90	51.46	76.62	70.57	55.92	93.60	116.44	76.32	100.27	108.35	97.38	63.56	74.36
46.66	32.01	47.84	34.31	44.40	40.31	19.25	81.47	52.50	55.30	54.80	63.71	63.92	39.18	43.46
20.39	6.76	18.75	6.01	8.72	17.97	7.05	69.81	31.18	13.82	14.60	30.61	30.53	18.54	16.33
33.64	19.13	34.21	20.63	27.03	29.17	13.15	76.14	41.84	34.98	34.70	46.68	47.22	28.86	30.15
37.10	16.87	31.52	20.54	27.14	24.93	9.66	53.69	32.73	31.75	37.37	53.32	43.50	25.22	29.02
12.89	2.12	11.50	2.94	4.21	8.43	3.04	41.38	18.25	6.84	1.98	20.36	17.67	10.70	9.26
25.08	9.40	22.13	12.05	16.04	16.79	6.31	48.13	25.49	19.50	20.14	36.39	30.78	17.81	19.37

Item No.	Item	State/Union								
		Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	J. & K.	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Maha-rashtra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Average enrolment per									
	(a) Primary section in rural areas	80	66	66	92	39	269	62	116	86
	(b) Primary section in urban areas	208	174	115	309	121	361	254	311	289
	(c) Middle section in rural areas	96	85	56	48	35	199	67	85	67
	(d) Middle section in urban areas	248	173	106	196	117	286	229	226	220
	(e) Secondary section in rural areas	93	174	241	178	59	517	138	149	138
	(f) Secondary section in urban areas	283	268	404	459	169	623	285	385	344
15.	Percentage of primary sections in rural areas with enrolment up to									
	(a) 40	28.07	31.60	36.83	32.33	64.76	0.79	36.33	7.46	33.34
	(b) 100	72.90	83.89	80.46	68.79	94.41	4.63	85.36	56.39	71.15
16.	Percentage of primary sections in urban areas with enrolment up to									
	(a) 40	5.88	4.46	18.51	3.68	31.06	0.10	4.25	1.63	2.80
	(b) 100	24.31	31.36	57.48	16.24	53.76	2.00	17.70	14.49	14.12
17.	Percentage of middle sections in rural areas with enrolment up to									
	(a) 40	27.40	14.17	44.63	56.59	67.18	17.29	36.18	28.83	39.23
	(b) 100	65.67	74.55	86.31	87.99	91.13	35.15	80.08	72.57	79.86
18.	Percentage of middle sections in urban areas with enrolment up to									
	(a) 40	8.67	5.96	24.16	12.18	25.18	6.74	8.42	5.35	8.25
	(b) 100	30.66	34.15	58.10	30.18	55.40	21.63	31.53	30.86	26.67
19.	Percentage of secondary sections in rural areas with enrolment up to									
	(a) 100	63.79	26.87	10.23	35.01	77.22	2.42	43.08	39.87	47.25
	(b) 240	94.98	77.14	60.41	75.65	93.43	20.51	80.37	84.33	86.04
20.	Percentage of secondary sections in urban areas with enrolment up to									
	(a) 100	26.83	14.00	10.68	9.84	46.94	3.85	20.70	12.11	15.18
	(b) 240	54.77	46.40	28.41	30.63	74.82	16.45	51.58	33.47	48.08
21.	Ratio between enrolment in class I and class V									
	(a) Boys	3.48	4.24	3.90	3.12	2.43	1.76	3.36	1.96	2.20
	(b) Girls	4.77	5.21	7.00	4.16	3.50	1.96	4.96	2.67	3.80

TABLE (Continued)

Territory														
Mysore	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	D. & N. H.	Delhi	Goa	Himachal Pradesh	L. M. & A. Islands	Manipur	Pondicherry	Tripura	All-India
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
80	67	124	67	130	91	61	—	77	54	127	61	125	77	90
216	138	368	181	185	159	—	279	138	235	—	129	247	285	226
52	51	132	106	140	121	37	—	66	68	71	78	85	88	84
158	120	313	208	230	223	—	216	131	264	—	154	146	284	212
180	129	109	108	236	86	175	—	78	84	130	143	161	87	168
462	235	228	281	399	162	—	234	164	202	—	274	187	247	329
27.65	37.77	12.32	38.06	6.37	12.12	41.02	—	29.38	57.12	3.57	28.12	14.62	39.64	25.74
75.08	79.98	53.32	80.99	43.15	67.55	89.74	—	75.63	87.46	35.72	89.76	54.61	75.43	68.93
5.24	21.68	2.07	5.66	2.62	5.88	—	0.84	18.57	6.99	—	1.64	5.17	1.56	5.52
22.20	52.75	9.54	27.60	20.50	30.67	—	10.10	49.99	20.95	—	31.15	34.47	10.94	23.68
51.58	42.67	11.02	10.19	17.82	13.08	77.78	—	38.04	47.58	28.57	36.52	30.88	30.24	35.16
87.75	91.92	46.15	55.73	39.82	42.86	88.90	—	81.45	83.08	71.43	76.56	69.10	72.82	72.01
16.75	12.70	2.44	6.90	6.32	6.72	—	5.69	14.70	8.70	—	8.16	15.78	2.56	9.26
40.26	56.35	13.76	32.23	25.09	21.72	—	25.69	44.10	30.45	—	30.60	44.71	12.80	30.58
29.95	39.98	49.60	57.25	32.67	70.56	—	—	74.36	73.39	33.33	41.41	18.75	65.00	41.52
76.40	89.51	92.98	93.27	65.67	96.85	100.00	—	96.15	97.24	100.00	85.16	75.00	95.00	79.55
6.14	25.00	24.12	26.17	19.56	35.38	—	20.49	48.00	16.67	—	21.21	42.86	13.79	19.35
29.72	60.94	65.00	55.66	41.23	79.62	—	59.02	78.00	72.25	—	51.51	71.42	55.17	48.80
3.13	3.49	1.70	3.68	3.77	4.05	9.03	1.55	3.62	2.02	2.12	4.28	2.21	3.53	3.02
5.25	6.55	1.97	5.96	10.39	5.47	8.79	1.80	4.82	2.93	4.83	6.04	3.23	4.18	4.53

Item No.	Item	State/Union								
		Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	J. & K.	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Maha-rashtra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Ratio between enrolment in class VI and class VIII									
	(a) Boys	1.53	1.32	1.50	1.35	1.38	1.30	1.44	1.55	1.44
	(b) Girls	1.83	1.38	2.62	1.56	1.23	1.27	1.68	1.72	1.85
23.	Primary sections per million population	1,019	1,387	950	860	1,449	466	1,036	840	968
24.	Middle sections per million population	122	214	139	421	380	250	150	225	352
25.	Secondary sections per million population	58	71	41	68	106	60	36	61	81
26.	Teachers in primary sections per million population	2,362	2,488	1,810	2,289	2,283	3,278	2,295	3,384	2,507
27.	Teachers in middle sections per million population	732	985	389	1,142	1,168	2,058	722	1,216	1,316
28.	Teachers in secondary sections per million population	475	677	426	774	640	1,212	357	693	777
29.	Pupil-teacher ratio									
	(a) Primary stage	40	39	36	44	30	40	34	36	42
	(b) Middle stage	22	21	23	27	17	26	21	24	27
	(c) Secondary stage	18	21	27	25	16	27	21	22	24
30.	Percentage of one-teacher primary sections									
	(a) Rural areas	47.84	54.19	54.98	53.79	75.02	0.97	48.80	10.99	54.39
	(b) Urban areas	10.78	11.88	24.42	6.35	39.40	0.29	6.65	2.23	4.80
31.	Percentage of incomplete primary sections									
	(a) Rural areas	25.37	10.85	68.72	13.61	22.81	3.32	28.71	5.99	20.23
	(b) Urban areas	11.74	5.61	45.65	14.56	31.05	2.00	13.23	3.11	5.22
	(c) Rural and urban areas	24.17	10.69	67.29	13.72	23.70	3.16	27.64	5.55	18.53
32.	Percentage of incomplete middle sections									
	(a) Rural areas	36.26	0.51	3.61	40.61	51.32	30.58	15.71	9.54	28.70
	(b) Urban areas	19.92	0.54	3.77	16.66	27.70	19.80	7.86	4.24	11.13
	(c) Rural and urban areas	32.18	0.51	3.64	36.68	46.80	28.98	14.18	7.97	25.00
33.	Percentage of incomplete secondary sections									
	(a) Rural areas	30.06	9.70	4.93	37.10	29.34	13.02	11.86	19.21	21.68
	(b) Urban areas	15.45	4.40	3.85	13.44	6.80	6.99	4.17	8.55	6.44
	(c) Rural and urban areas	25.51	8.33	4.69	27.61	21.18	11.53	8.34	14.50	14.55

TABLE (Continued)

Territory														
Mysore	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	D. & N.H.	Delhi	Goa	Himachal Pradesh	L.M. & A. Islands	Manipur	Pondicherry	Tripura	All-India
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.31	1.91	1.39	1.60	1.26	1.34	1.48	1.21	1.37	1.42	1.60	1.32	1.46	1.50	1.40
1.68	3.11	1.46	1.71	1.49	1.52	1.86	1.26	1.48	1.71	3.74	1.53	1.76	1.59	1.60
1,146	1,279	692	906	739	937	1,200	422	1,508	1,600	1,077	2,234	778	1,049	923
377	183	142	108	110	131	277	242	414	288	538	564	259	152	196
55	53	71	32	30	72	31	119	194	84	115	171	90	52	54
2,452	2,577	2,243	2,112	2,029	2,801	1,877	3,619	3,780	3,661	5,385	6,362	2,961	2,793	2,422
1,018	571	907	659	639	719	661	2,478	1,575	1,461	2,846	2,329	1,279	1,115	882
598	400	550	334	409	553	246	1,552	1,044	617	1,385	1,271	868	648	561
44	35	44	34	49	34	39	33	34	25	25	22	39	32	39
27	18	28	22	28	28	16	21	22	15	13	21	22	17	25
28	20	20	18	23	15	22	18	21	14	11	23	18	12	22
56.88	50.20	22.59	54.86	22.43	12.47	69.23	—	39.34	38.01	3.57	8.33	38.08	42.80	40.72
10.45	26.94	4.59	8.97	4.85	7.79	—	0.56	26.43	4.65	—	1.64	13.79	—	8.37
14.84	65.21	5.82	33.92	14.76	2.18	50.00	—	16.63	28.29	17.86	1.32	56.15	33.31	25.26
7.26	46.32	18.81	13.69	7.41	1.39	—	4.66	11.43	9.30	—	1.64	29.31	4.69	11.27
14.09	64.46	6.90	31.88	13.98	2.06	50.00	4.66	15.90	27.95	17.86	1.33	51.26	31.99	23.89
31.01	5.16	8.24	3.93	12.41	14.19	55.56	—	36.10	17.39	21.43	33.61	38.24	26.54	21.42
17.38	1.95	5.97	3.05	2.75	7.95	—	11.39	14.71	—	—	12.24	15.79	7.69	9.81
28.42	4.89	7.69	3.66	9.82	12.36	55.56	11.39	30.77	16.48	21.43	31.64	30.19	22.89	18.93
25.83	34.25	10.52	3.89	16.29	0.41	—	—	62.82	2.75	—	34.38	6.25	37.50	17.52
6.62	17.71	3.38	3.03	6.14	0.51	—	13.09	22.00	—	—	33.33	4.76	6.90	7.00
17.72	31.17	7.63	3.47	11.16	0.45	—	13.09	46.88	2.36	—	34.16	5.41	24.64	13.37

Item No.	Item	State/Union								
		Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	J. & K.	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Maha-rashtra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34.	Percentage of primary sections with multiple class teaching									
	(a) Rural areas	87.40	97.15	93.68	83.69	95.17	7.44	93.31	81.39	84.80
	(b) Urban areas	42.04	59.40	70.82	20.20	59.10	5.33	26.45	26.96	17.33
	(c) Rural and urban areas	83.04	95.95	92.25	76.64	91.27	7.19	88.67	73.14	77.17
35.	Percentage of middle sections with multiple class teaching									
	(a) Rural areas	3.00	3.40	9.30	39.40	15.52	0.34	10.80	22.39	38.00
	(b) Urban areas	1.16	0.81	2.55	7.35	2.16	0.14	2.71	3.38	5.70
	(c) Rural and urban areas	2.54	3.07	8.39	34.13	12.96	0.31	9.22	16.75	31.19
36.	Percentage of teachers in primary sections who are									
	(a) At least matriculates	38.89	17.39	42.45	30.87	78.89	59.80	44.79	29.65	30.99
	(b) At least trained	91.78	61.49	78.84	61.77	50.56	97.26	85.33	97.60	74.83
	(c) Trained matriculates	34.03	6.71	31.97	15.04	36.28	64.56	36.16	29.01	20.96
37.	Percentage of teachers in middle sections who are									
	(a) At least matriculates	92.25	80.19	93.54	58.49	94.75	92.44	93.51	96.62	70.45
	(b) At least trained	86.10	27.75	71.05	84.25	61.54	89.87	76.85	93.10	85.01
	(c) Trained matriculates	80.16	15.86	65.48	46.38	57.08	83.36	70.91	90.09	56.89
38.	Percentage of teachers in secondary sections who are									
	(a) At least graduates	65.59	69.01	76.54	68.85	70.12	74.37	91.20	63.18	61.85
	(b) At least trained	84.62	20.17	43.18	71.41	77.32	89.59	61.29	85.81	75.10
	(c) Trained graduates	70.53	15.14	39.12	53.89	61.48	85.09	58.35	77.45	52.41
39.	Percentage of secondary sections without science laboratories	46.92	82.72	17.46	15.78	48.28	7.63	32.36	37.94	25.77
40.	Percentage of primary sections in rural areas with playground facility	46.63	21.73	25.89	38.20	14.38	53.58	39.20	76.68	48.92
41.	Percentage of secondary sections in rural areas with hostel facility	28.66	20.22	45.25	16.41	3.47	7.95	26.84	12.30	22.56

TABLE (Concluded)

Territory														
Mysore	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	D. & N. H.	Delhi	Goa	Himachal Pradesh	L. M. & A. Islands	Manipur	Pondicherry	Tripura	All-India
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
87.66	93.00	85.09	90.37	89.37	69.31	85.90	—	79.86	85.41	3.57	73.59	66.92	87.11	85.97
33.32	60.95	18.22	36.39	50.54	21.03	—	13.36	51.43	20.93	—	29.51	32.76	12.50	33.80
82.33	91.73	79.57	84.94	85.22	62.17	85.90	13.36	75.86	84.27	3.57	73.21	60.69	83.68	80.86
43.45	0.40	1.61	1.94	10.46	1.54	33.33	—	7.80	6.04	—	18.88	8.82	3.70	20.06
10.14	—	0.73	2.39	3.20	1.96	—	0.61	1.47	—	—	16.33	—	—	3.88
37.12	0.36	1.40	2.07	8.51	1.66	33.33	0.61	6.23	5.72	—	18.64	5.66	2.99	16.59
52.76	13.36	82.63	84.67	50.06	73.83	19.67	90.92	51.06	82.67	46.43	5.85	79.52	87.72	47.41
61.75	59.99	97.61	71.05	58.40	43.80	31.97	99.54	23.56	69.98	79.29	26.41	74.98	40.87	73.70
32.86	3.40	81.11	66.15	23.65	26.73	4.10	91.49	17.46	54.22	50.00	1.07	70.19	39.69	32.70
91.26	96.71	87.64	96.80	84.19	98.70	41.87	98.81	93.06	91.70	100.00	63.55	96.75	99.26	86.91
68.82	31.24	94.97	70.54	70.42	33.28	72.09	97.83	47.40	83.59	95.95	16.79	87.00	43.91	75.25
62.82	29.56	83.14	68.76	55.85	32.69	25.58	96.72	44.50	76.60	95.95	11.91	85.27	43.71	63.82
72.98	51.77	79.70	87.81	92.77	92.20	56.25	91.26	68.31	72.89	61.11	67.22	63.10	85.91	75.42
59.04	50.12	95.45	60.32	73.82	51.88	75.00	91.76	55.09	95.30	94.44	17.39	71.55	44.12	69.57
50.41	40.05	84.58	55.88	70.93	50.38	43.75	88.24	42.30	87.83	94.44	14.47	62.25	40.51	60.64
14.38	56.40	17.82	43.26	28.21	21.75	—	14.57	5.47	3.94	—	93.17	10.81	44.93	29.88
38.80	47.20	69.00	51.75	40.96	60.91	76.92	—	35.60	40.19	32.14	50.71	39.61	74.00	45.00
16.63	77.33	7.62	36.79	16.46	51.85	50.00	—	23.08	42.20	100.00	29.69	37.50	47.50	28.15

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY

1. A nation-wide educational survey in a country like India is a gigantic task. To collect data from nearly a million habitations and about half a million schools at primary, middle and secondary stages could not have been undertaken without an efficient machinery and elaborate organization. The organization for the Survey was set up at three levels: (i) at the Centre, (ii) in the States and (iii) at the district level, and specific tasks and roles were assigned to each.

Organization at the Centre

2. At the Centre the National Council of Educational Research and Training have been responsible for planning and supervision. The aims and objectives, the scope and procedure were decided by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in consultation with the Advisory Committee for the Second All-India Educational Survey and the State Governments. An Educational Survey Unit was established in the Council which has been responsible for the organization of the Survey. Its functions have been:

- (i) to evolve the procedure of the Survey;
- (ii) to prepare tools for the collection of data;
- (iii) to prepare forms for tabulation at various levels, get them printed in adequate quantity and make them available to the Educational Survey Units in the States;
- (iv) to train the State Survey Officers in the organization of the Survey;
- (v) to give general guidance to officers in the States from time to time and to supervise the work at various levels;
- (vi) to finalize the national report of the Survey.

3. The training course for the State Survey Officers was organized in November 1965 and attended by officers from all the States and Union Territories except Nagaland, NEFA, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands. Separate arrangements were made later for training officers from these areas who did not attend the workshop at Poona. After the Poona workshop, arrangements were made for immediate printing and supply of forms to the State Units. Steps

were also taken to ensure that appointments were made in time in all the States and the Union Territories and arrangements for the training of officers at district level finalized. In cases where the progress was slow, officers of the Educational Survey Unit personally contacted the appropriate authorities in the States to get the work expedited. In a few cases where the efforts of the officers of the Educational Survey Unit were not effective, the matter was referred to the highest level and the Union Education Minister was requested to write to the Education Ministers concerned, requesting them to give due priority to this work.

4. The staff of the Educational Survey Unit helped the State Survey Officers in most of the States and Union Territories in organizing training courses for the District Survey Officers. Assistance was also extended in the organization of data collection and in the finalization of the district and State tables in some States. Special assistance was given to the State Survey Officers in Assam and West Bengal where teams from the Centre were sent for a considerable period to help in the organization of work.

Organization at the State Level

5. The Directors of Public Instruction/Education in the States and the Union Territories also acted as Directors of the Survey for their respective regions. They were assisted by their Educational Survey Units. The staff in a Unit in a State generally included a State Survey Officer, who was incharge of the Educational Survey Unit, supervisors (one for every ten districts), two statistical assistants and other ministerial staff. The main functions of a State Survey Officer were:

- (i) to train the officers at the district level;
- (ii) to supervise the collection and tabulation of data in the districts;
- (iii) to give guidance to the officers in the districts in the work of the Survey;
- (iv) to finalize the tables for the State and make them available to the National Council of Educational Research and Training; and

(v) to prepare the report of Educational Survey in the State.

6. The list of the State Survey Officers in all the States and Union Territories is given in Appendix XLV. The response of the States in the matter of the selection and appointment of State Survey Officers was on the whole very encouraging. In all the States the officers were appointed without delay and were deputed for training at the Poona workshop. The State Governments took proper care to select suitable officers who had initiative and the capacity for hard work. There were, however, a few difficulties at some places. In Assam, the officer who was selected for the post and was sent for training to Poona was formally appointed in September 1966. The appointments of the District Survey Officers were also delayed in Assam. In Uttar Pradesh, the officer who was sent for training to Poona was promoted to some other post immediately after his return from Poona and the formal appointment of his successor was not made until April 1966. In Orissa also the officer who was trained did not take the position of the State Survey Officer and another officer was appointed in his place. In West Bengal, the officer who was sent for training at Poona was not formally appointed State Survey Officer because of certain administrative difficulties. He was designated Assistant State Survey Officer while the Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Statistics) was designated State Survey Officer.

7. The State Survey Officers in almost all the States gave a very good account of themselves and the speedy and successful completion of this Survey is largely attributable to their hard and devoted work.

8. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Punjab, the Educational Survey Units were located in the State Institutes of Education. In all other cases they were located in the offices of the Directors of Public Instruction/Education.

Organization at the District Level

9. The Survey has been organized either according to educational districts or administrative districts, depending upon the convenience of the individual State Governments. In Kerala, Madras and Orissa the number of educational districts is more than the number of administrative districts. In Assam and Rajasthan, educational districts are fewer than administrative districts. In Assam, the educational district and in Rajasthan the administrative district has been the unit for the purposes of the Survey. In the remaining States and Union Territories, the educational districts are generally coterminous with administrative districts.

10. At the district level, the District Educational Officer

(Parishad Education Officer or District Inspector of Schools) was put in charge of the Survey. He was assisted by a District Survey Officer. The functions of a District Survey Officer were:

- (i) to train the inspecting officers at the block level in the collection of data;
- (ii) to make arrangements with other departments whose cooperation was necessary in the collection of data;
- (iii) to collect the documents required for the Survey and to make them available to the inspecting officers in the blocks;
- (iv) to help the inspecting officers in the blocks to prepare the block tables;
- (v) to prepare the Survey tables for the district and make them available to the State Survey Officer for the preparation of the State tables; and
- (vi) to help the District Inspector of Schools in the preparation of the district report.

11. The block has been the primary unit for the collection and analysis of data. The inspecting officers at the block level were responsible for collection and tabulation. No separate appointments were made at the block level. The inspecting officers at the block level (their designation vary from State to State) were responsible for the work of the Survey in addition to their normal duties. It is obvious that the bulk of the work of the Survey was done by inspecting staff at the block level in addition to their normal duties.

The Data Collected

12. The data collected may be broadly classified under the following heads:

- (i) Habitations, their number and population, and in case of villages with more than one habitation, the distances of the smaller habitations from the main habitation.
- (ii) Habitations with schools of different stages.
- (iii) In case of habitations without educational facilities at primary/middle/secondary stage, the distances at which school facilities (primary, middle and secondary) are available in neighbouring habitations.
- (iv) Distances which children in school-less habitations walk to attend schools.
- (v) Schools, their classes, management, teachers, enrolment, buildings and playgrounds, etc.

Sources of Data

13. The primary sources of data were:

- (i) School headmasters and village officers;
- (ii) Records, including District Census Handbooks;

(iii) Maps.

Tools for the collection of Data

14. There were five forms for the collection of data. These are described below:

- (i) **Form C I** was for collecting information about villages and their habitations and was to be filled in separately for every village. This form asked for information regarding habitations in a village, the estimated population of every habitation, distances between the main habitation and other habitations in a village, schools in habitations and in case of habitations without primary, middle or secondary schools, the distances at which these were available to each. In villages which had a school, this form was filled in by the headmaster of the school, while in villages without a school, the form was filled in by the village officer, i.e. the *patwari*, the *talathi* or the *gramsevak*. In cases where the forms were filled in by the headmasters, they were required to be countersigned by the village officers concerned. This arrangement was made especially to ensure that the habitations identified and their population estimates were more reliable.
- (ii) **Form C II** was for collecting information about primary and middle schools in rural areas. In this, information was sought regarding enrolment, teachers, school buildings and habitations from which children attend school. This was to be filled in separately for every primary and middle school. In the case of schools which had both primary and middle sections, only one form was to be filled in for the school.
- (iii) **Form C III** was for collecting information for every rural secondary school. In the case of secondary schools which had middle classes also, only one form was to be filled in. In the case of schools with primary, middle and secondary sections, form C III was to be filled in for the middle and secondary classes and form C II for the primary classes. In form C III, information was sought regarding management, enrolment, teachers, school building, habitations from which children attended school, science laboratories and the qualifications of the teachers teaching science.
- (iv) **Form C IV** was for primary and middle schools in urban areas. A separate form was to be filled in for every primary or middle school. It corresponded to form C II except that in the former enrolment from different habitations had

not been asked for.

- (v) **Form C V** was for secondary schools in urban areas. It corresponded to form C III with the difference that the former did not include items relating to enrolment from different habitations.

15. Instructions for filling each form were given in the forms themselves. The forms actually used, and the accompanying instructions have been reproduced in Appendices III to VII respectively.

Preliminary arrangements for Data Collection

16. Some preliminary arrangements had to be made at the district level before data collection could begin. The following records had to be obtained and kept ready:

- (a) The habitation registers prepared under the First Survey
- (b) The District Census Handbooks
- (c) Lists of schools in every block
- (d) Latest maps of the blocks
- (e) Lists of village officers with the villages assigned to each.

17. The latest maps are obtainable from different sources. The Survey of India have prepared top-sheets which are topographical maps for the different areas. Revenue Departments or land record offices have also prepared maps for the blocks or the tahsils. Sometimes private publishers also publish maps for some blocks or districts.

18. The District Census Handbooks provide the lists of villages and also the 1961 population data for every village. The villages are not listed according to blocks, and therefore, separate lists of villages for every block had to be prepared and checked with the District Census Handbooks to ensure that no village was left out. The population of every village according to the 1961 Census was to be recorded in these lists. In many States, there was one difficulty in the preparation of these lists. The District Census Handbooks had not been published for all the districts. In some States only a few District Census Handbooks had been published. Therefore, the District Education Officers were required to send some members of their staff to the offices of the Superintendents of Census to copy the lists of villages and their population according to the 1961 Census from the manuscripts of the District Census Handbooks. In some States, this was a big task in itself. The work of copying had to be done on a large scale and, therefore, it would not be surprising if a few clerical errors crept in copying the lists of villages or in the population data. It is, however, assumed that the errors are not significant and do not affect our data in any significant manner.

19. Arrangements had to be made with other depart-

ments whose staff were required to cooperate in data collection. For example, the Revenue Department or Development Department was required to send necessary instructions to the village officers, asking them to cooperate by filling in or countersigning forms as was required in different cases. In the forest areas, arrangements had to be made with the Forest Department to secure the cooperation of forest guards for filling up forms in these areas. The District Survey Officers were also required to get covering letters which were to be used for sending forms to the village officers, etc., signed by the appropriate authorities.

Procedure for the Collection of Data

20. As mentioned earlier, the block was the primary unit for the collection and tabulation of data. The data were to be collected by the inspecting officers at the block level. The District Survey Officers were advised to organize the work in the following manner:

- (i) Workshops of the inspecting officers in the blocks were to be organized for two or three days. In these workshops the inspecting officers were to be trained in the procedure of collection of data and scrutiny of forms. Also the forms were to be got ready for distribution.
- (ii) The inspecting officers were to organize meetings of the headmasters at a few selected centres in their blocks in which the forms were to be explained and distributed to them. On return of the forms from the headmasters, these were to be scrutinized by the inspecting officers. All discrepancies, had to be clarified by contacting the headmasters concerned.

21. The inspecting officers were given a copy each of *Guidelines for Survey Officers* published by the Educational Survey Unit of NCERT. Also some supplementary material was given to them for more detailed guidance. The instructions for the collection of data given in this booklet are reproduced below:

A. (i) In the form C I, information regarding the villages and their habitations has to be collected. In case of a village with a school the form C I has to be filled in by the village school headmaster. In case of villages without schools these will be filled in by the village officers. It is, therefore, necessary to know the villages with and without schools so that it could be decided in each case whether the form C I is to be sent to the village school headmaster or the village officer. In case of villages with more than one school it is also necessary to know the name and address of the headmaster to whom the form is to be sent. This may be done with the help of 'Data Progress Sheet', a copy of which is given at Appendix VIII.

(a) Prepare from the District Census Handbook, a list of villages in your block. Arrange the names of villages alphabetically, and give a serial number to every village. Using one data progress sheet for every village, write on one sheet name of the village and its serial number. Arrange these sheets in a file cover, maintaining their serial order.

(b) Take the list of schools in the block. The list of schools does not give at one place all the schools in every village. The list is generally so prepared that it gives first the names of boys' middle schools and, then girls' middle schools, boys' primary schools, girls' primary schools and then branch schools etc. Keep the list of schools and the set of data progress sheets alphabetically arranged before you. From the list of schools read the name of the first school, see the village in which it is located, take the appropriate data progress sheet, enter the school in the sheet along with the number of classes in it. Take another school in the list, find out its appropriate data progress sheet, enter it in the sheet and proceed ahead in this manner for all the remaining schools in the list. Also, enter the secondary schools in these sheets.

(ii) Now you have some sheets with names of schools in them and some sheets without names of schools in them. In case of sheets with school names, write in item 3, in every case, the address of the headmaster to whom form C I is to be sent. The sheets without school names are for villages without schools. In case of these villages, find out from the list of village officers, names of the concerned village officers. Record these names in item 3 in the respective data progress sheets. On completing this, you will know the persons to whom form C I is to be sent and the schools to which C II and C III forms are to be sent.

(iii) Prepare separately for every urban area list of primary, middle and secondary schools to which forms C IV and C V will be sent.

(iv) In case of school-less villages, the form C I has to be filled in by village officers. For this, certain preliminary arrangements will have to be done with Revenue Departments. Where the village officers are under the Zila Parishads, arrangements will have to be made with the appropriate authority. A meeting may, therefore, be arranged at the State level, between the Officers of Education Department, Revenue Department, Community Development Department, etc. where the purpose of the Survey and the cooperation required from officers of the various departments are explained. It may also be arranged that the various departments give immediate instructions to their officers at the district and block or tahsil/taluka level to extend full cooperation to the Education Officers at the district and block/tahsil/talukas levels. These meetings may be followed by similar meetings at the district level. The forms C I to be filled in by village officers may be sent to them with letters either from the Revenue Officers, or from the Zila Parishad Officer, as the case might be. These letters should be arranged in time before the forms are being despatched.

B. Procedure for sending the form C I

Fill the first five items in every card from the District Census Handbook. These items include name of the village, its block, its taluka, its district and its population according to 1961 Census. After all the forms for the block have been filled in up to item 5, fill in item 8 of every form by reproducing in it the relevant data from the habitation register prepared during the First Educational Survey. These forms are now ready for despatch. Attach to every form the note containing instructions for filling in form C I copy of which is given in Appendix III and also a covering letter, as suggested in the preceding paragraph. Record in data progress sheets the person to whom the form is being sent. Despatch the form to village officers. The forms for teachers may be distributed along with form C II when the teachers are contacted in a meeting. Date of distribution may be recorded in the data progress sheets.

C. Procedure for filling in Form C II

These forms are to be filled in by headmasters of primary and middle schools in rural areas. Fill in items 1 to 6 of this form. These items give the name of the school, the village, block and district. Attach instructions to these forms, a copy of which is given at Appendix IV. It is a general practice in many States that monthly meetings of teachers are held at block headquarters, or at other central places, where salary

is distributed and other professional matters are discussed. Advantage of these meetings should be taken. In case where such meetings are not held, special meetings of headmasters concerned may be convened. The purpose of the Survey and the procedure of filling these forms may be explained to teachers. A couple of forms may be filled in for demonstration. The teachers may be requested to return the forms within 3 days to the appropriate authority.

D. Procedure for sending Form C III

Send by post these forms to every secondary school in rural areas along with the instructions for filling this form (a copy at Appendix V) and record the date of despatch against every school in the data progress sheets.

E. Procedure for filling Forms C IV and C V

Form C IV is to be filled in by headmasters of primary and middle schools in urban areas. Form C V is to be filled in by headmasters of secondary schools in urban areas. Send these forms with respective instruction sheets to the headmasters by mail. These may be sent with a covering letter from the appropriate authority indicating the date by which these have to be returned.

F. Ensuring the return of the forms and checking their contents

In the covering letter sent along with every form or in the meeting with teachers, you have mentioned the date within which these should be returned to you. You may receive some forms before that and some may not be returned by that date. As you receive back a form, record the date of receipt in the data progress sheet. On the stipulated date you will know the school headmasters and village officers from whom you have not received the forms. Send reminders to the defaulters and pursue through personal visits by the Block Education Officers wherever necessary. As soon as you receive every form, check whether all the items have been filled in correctly and no further clarification is necessary. In case the form has been returned correctly, put the appropriate mark in the data progress sheet. If clarifications are necessary, pursue further through an interview with the appropriate person either in the village or at some other central place, until all the forms C I, C II, C III, C IV and C V have been correctly received.

G. The Forms C I, C II and C III constitute the primary data for the survey of the rural areas in a block. The data for the urban areas, so far as the number of habitations and population is concerned will be taken directly from the District Census Handbook. Forms C IV and C V constitute the primary data for schools in urban areas.

22. The collection and the scrutiny of the forms were to be completed in every block within a stipulated period. After this, the District Survey Officers were required to organize another workshop of the inspecting officers. In these workshops the data of the forms C I, C II, C III, C IV and C V were to be tabulated in block tables. Generally, these workshops were to be for five to seven days each. A brief account of the tables prepared at the block level is given below.

Registers of Rural Habitations

23. This is prepared in form 1.00B, a specimen copy of which is at Appendix IX. This is an important document and has been prepared separately for every block. In this register all the villages in a block have been listed in alphabetical order. For every village its habitations

with their population have been noted. The mutual distances between the habitations and also the schools available in every habitation have also been recorded. These registers provide the basic data of habitations in the blocks. They replace the registers of habitations prepared during the First Survey and will be useful until they are revised in a future Survey.

24. In the case of villages which are enumerated in the 1961 Census, but have since become urban habitations, it was required that only their names were to be recorded in the register of rural habitations, without any additional data. In the 'remarks' column in the register it was to be mentioned that these habitations had become urban and their data had been provided in the register of urban habitations at given serial numbers.

25. New rural habitations that had come into existence since the 1961 Census were to be shown at the end of the register 1.00B and they were to be given separate numbers with a special symbol, viz, 1(x), 2(x), 3(x) and so on, in order that they should be easily distinguishable. The uninhabited villages were generally to be omitted. In cases where they were retained in the register so that all such villages entered in the Census list might be accounted for they were to be entered with appropriate notes in the 'remarks' column.

26. Every inhabited village was to be accounted for, irrespective of its population. But in the case of villages having more than one habitation where one or more habitations had a population of less than 25, the habitations with a population of less than 25 were not to be identified separately but treated as part of the nearest habitation and their population was to be included in that of the latter.

27. There was the problem of *harijanwaras*. On account of social and other reasons *harijanwaras* tend to be separate hamlets away from other hamlets in the villages, even though the distance might not be much. Apart from social reasons they have no justification for a separate existence. In order not to perpetuate such distinctions it was decided not to show *harijanwaras* as separate habitations but as a part of the neighbouring habitations. In the First Survey also *harijanwaras* were not identified as separate habitations.

Register of Urban Habitations

28. This is prepared in form 1.00A, a specimen copy of which is at Appendix X. Since very few urban areas are included in blocks, this register has been prepared at the district level.

29. The data in respect of urban habitations that formed an integral part of the blocks were collected

through the sub-inspectors in the blocks. For the urban areas not included in any block the data were collected by the District Survey Officer for the district as a whole. There were not many instances of urban habitations forming parts of blocks.

30. There was one difficulty in collecting data about urban habitations. In the case of rural habitations, the population was estimated for 1966. It was felt that it would be difficult to obtain the 1966 population estimates for the urban areas. It was, therefore, decided that for urban areas, the 1961 Census data would be used. There was another question. If the 1961 Census data were collected, should the urban habitations be identified as they were in 1961 or as they existed in 1966? It was decided that urban habitations should be identified as they existed in 1966 but the population data for them should be obtained according to the 1961 Census. Thus, a habitation which was rural in 1961, but had become urban in 1966 was to be included in the register of urban habitations but its population recorded for 1961. In the case of habitations which were urban in 1961 but had ceased to be urban in 1966, the population was not to be included in the register of urban habitations.

Register of Habitations with and without Schooling Facilities

31. This has been prepared in form 2.00, a copy of which is at Appendix XI. In this register, habitations have been classified according to the population slabs given below:

Below 100-	200-	300-	400-	500-	1000-	2000-	Above
100	199	299	399	499	999	1999	5000

For every habitation, information has been given as to whether it has a primary, a middle and a secondary section in it. In the case of habitations without primary, middle or secondary sections, information has been given about the distances at which they are available in each case.

Registers of Schools in Rural Areas

32. There are three forms, viz 3.01, 3.02 and 3.03 for primary, middle and secondary sections respectively. Specimen copies of which are at Appendices XII to XIV. In these forms the data of every primary/middle/secondary section have been recorded. These registers will be useful in the identification of sections for various purposes when district development plans are prepared.

Consolidated Tables of Habitations with and without Schooling Facilities

33. There are three tables, viz 4.01, 4.02 and 4.03 for

primary, middle and secondary stages respectively. These have been prepared for rural areas only. These tables give briefly information about the schooling facilities available for habitations in different population slabs. Copies of these tables are at Appendices XV to XVII.

Tables 5.01, 5.02 and 5.03

34. In these forms distributions of primary, middle and secondary schools respectively have been given according to number of teachers and classes in each. These have been prepared separately for rural and urban areas. Specimen copies of these forms are at Appendices XVIII to XX. Because of the variation in the patterns of classes among the States and Union Territories, it has not been possible to give in this report all-India tables corresponding to block tables 5.02 and 5.03. Part of this information has, however, been given in the all-India tables giving distributions of middle sections according to classes in every State and Union Territory.

Tables 6.01, 6.02 and 6.03

35. In these forms distributions of primary, middle and secondary sections respectively have been given according to number of teachers and enrolment in each. These have been prepared separately for rural and urban areas.

36. The classification of teachers according to the stages of education could be done in two ways. One method was that the teachers were classified according to the stage for which their posts were sanctioned. It was, however, feared that there would be instances where the posts sanctioned were not clearly divided between the different sections in a school. It was also possible that the teachers appointed for a particular section, e.g., the middle section were teaching in some other section, i.e. the primary or the secondary section. Another possible method of classification was according to the time devoted by teachers to a particular stage. Teachers who devoted their time exclusively to classes at primary stage were to be treated for the primary stage irrespective of the stage for which their posts were originally sanctioned. A teacher teaching both at the middle and primary stages was to be classified as a primary teacher if he devoted more time to primary classes and as a middle teacher if he devoted more time to middle classes. The latter method was used in the collection of data regarding teachers.

37. During the course of scrutiny of data at the block level it was found that there were some difficulties in the classification of teachers. There were instances of PM schools where enrolment at middle stage was very low

and the teachers of the primary sections were taking classes at the middle stage also. Because the teachers were devoting a major part of their time to the primary classes, the number of teachers at the middle stage was shown as zero or one. In some schools on the other hand there were few teachers who were teaching both at the primary and the middle stages. In such case the teachers were shown for the middle stage because they devoted more time to the middle stage and no teacher or only one teacher was shown for the primary stage, although the part-time service of other teachers was also available for the primary stage.

38. This should not make any significant difference in our data. First, the primary sections include, by and large, primary schools and only a small percentage of primary sections are part of PM or PMS schools. Secondly, in some of the sections with very few teachers where teachers of the other stages help on a part-time basis, it is a fact that the desirable condition of a teacher per class does not obtain.

Tables 7.00X and 7.00Y

39. A copy each of these tables is at Appendices XXIV and XXV respectively. Table 7.00X gives the comprehensive distribution of schools according to classes and the enrolment in every class in different kinds of schools. This table has been prepared separately for rural and urban areas. The form of this table was to be adopted in every State and Union Territory according to the pattern of classes in each. Because of the varying patterns, these tables for the various States and Union Territories cannot be consolidated into a single national table. If the tables for every State and Union Territory were presented separately, the number for the 23 States/Union Territories included in this report would be 138. This cannot be done. These tables are available for use in every State and Union Territory. At the all-India level, these will be presented as a separate document.

Tables 8.01, 8.02 and 8.03

40. In these tables the data of pupils from school-less habitations going to schools in the neighbouring habitations have been tabulated. Table 8.01 is for the primary stage, table 8.02 for the middle stage, and table 8.03 for the secondary stage. These tables have been prepared for rural areas only (Appendices XXVI to XXVIII).

41. Item 23 in form C II and item 20 in form C III give for every school in rural areas the enrolment from different habitations. On the basis of this information, the sub-inspectors were required to prepare a table regarding the enrolment from the school-less habitations and their distribution according to the distances the

children had to walk to attend the primary, middle and secondary sections, in block tables 8.01, 8.02 and 8.03 respectively. It was proposed that on the basis of these tables the percentages of children attending schools in the case of school-less habitations with schools at different distances from them, would be calculated and analysed. During the process of checking of data it was observed that in some cases habitations which had schools in them but from where a few children were going out to other habitations were also included in this table. Thus, in some blocks, tables were prepared showing the distribution of students of school-less habitations according to the distance they walked to attend school. In other cases tables were prepared showing the distribution of students of all habitations from where children went to other habitations to attend schools irrespective of whether the former had a school in it or not. On an examination of the tables for a number of blocks from various States, it was observed that the number of students going out from habitations with schools to schools in other habitations was extremely small and made hardly any difference in the enrolment figures. However, the inclusion of the population of such habitations in the population of school-less habitations contributed to a significant error. On account of this error in the block tables, the information in columns 3 and 4 of block tables 8.01, 8.02 and 8.03 have not been used in the corresponding district and the State tables. Tables 61, 114 and 162 corresponding to these block tables include data of school-less habitations along with some instances of a few children of habitations with schools going to schools in other habitations. The data do not include children of rural habitations covering various distances to attend schools in urban areas. Since the tables had been prepared, they have been presented here also. They must, therefore, be interpreted and used with this limitation clearly in view.

Tables 9.01, 9.02 and 9.03

42. In these tables the distribution of teachers according to their qualifications in primary, middle and secondary sections respectively have been given. These have been prepared separately for rural and urban areas (Appendices XXIX and XXX).

Table 10.00

43. In this table data of enrolment for classes I to V, VI to VIII and IX onwards have been tabulated irrespective of the classes constituting the primary, middle and secondary stages in a State or a Union Territory. These have been tabulated separately for rural and urban areas. In this table the schools were to be classified

according to managements and then enrolment figures were to be given for all classes at all stages. After the tables at the block level were prepared they were consolidated into the district and State tables. At this stage it was felt that the size of this table had become unmanageable and, therefore, it was divided into three tables corresponding to the three stages of education. In the course of this modification in some places it was felt that it was difficult to classify schools according to stages since in the block tables schools of all stages were taken together and classified according to management. On account of this difficulty the classification of schools according to management has not been given in the present report. However, the classification of teachers and enrolment according to managements has been given. The exclusion of the classification of schools according to management does not make any significant difference in the present data because this kind of data are available every year in the publications of the Government of India and the State Governments. In case of need the information can be obtained from these sources (Appendix XXXI).

Tables 11.01, 11.02 and 11.03

44. In these tables the distributions of untrained teachers according to their age and experience in primary, middle and secondary sections respectively have been given. The tables have been prepared separately for rural and urban areas (Appendices XXXII to XXXIV).

Table 12.00

45. In this table information regarding the ownership of the school buildings of primary, middle and secondary sections has been given. These tables have been prepared separately for rural and urban areas (Appendix XXXV).

School Registers for Urban Areas

46. There are three forms, viz. 13.01, 13.02 and 13.03 for primary, middle and secondary sections respectively. In these registers, the data of every section have been recorded (Appendices XXXVI to XXXVIII).

Table 14.01

47. In this table information regarding playgrounds in primary sections in rural areas only has been tabulated (Appendix XXXIX).

Table 15.03

48. This table gives the distribution of secondary sections according to the medium of instruction. The procedure for preparing this table was that first the schools were classified as one medium, two media and

three media schools, and so on. Thereafter, the languages for one medium schools have been written and the number of schools for every language is shown. For two media schools, the pairs of the languages have been noted and for every pair the number of schools where these languages are used as the media of instruction have been noted; similarly for the three media and four media schools. The data for the rural and urban areas have been tabulated separately (Appendix XL).

Table 16.03

49. In this the information regarding hostel facilities for students in secondary sections in rural areas has been given. Only the number of students of secondary sections staying in hostels has been given. No information regarding the type of hostel facilities has been collected (Appendix XLI).

Table 17.03

50. In this table the number of laboratories for different science subjects in rural and urban areas has been given (Appendix XLII).

Table 18.03

51. In this table the distribution of teachers teaching science in secondary sections, according to their qualifications and percentage of time devoted to teaching science, is given. This table is combined for rural and urban areas (Appendix XLIII).

Table 19.00

52. In this table the data of schools running in shifts and schools using shared buildings have been tabulated. These tables have been prepared separately for rural and urban areas (Appendix XLIV).

53. Comprehensive checks have been applied to ensure accuracy in tabulation at the block level. The district tables have been prepared by consolidating the block tables, and from the district tables, State tables have been prepared. The State tables provided the basis for the national tables in this report.

Maps

54. The other important document prepared at the block and the district levels are the maps. Maps have been prepared for every block and for every district.

55. During the First Educational Survey, educational maps were prepared for all the districts and their sub-units. In these maps the habitations and the schools were identified and areas were demarcated for every school. Also the schools proposed under the Survey were identified on the maps and their areas were delimited.

Generally, topo-sheets prepared by the Survey of India were used in the First Survey for the preparation of the maps. In the First Survey the maps were prepared for the talukas and tahsils or police thanas. Under the Second Survey it was stipulated that the maps should be prepared for the blocks. Wherever possible, the maps of the First Survey have been used for preparing the outlines of the block maps required under the present Survey. Where this has not been possible, the maps have been prepared either with the help of topo-sheets or the maps prepared by the Revenue Department or the Land Records Department.

56. In these maps, all the habitations identified have been plotted. Thereafter, the schooling facilities available have been shown. A number of symbols were suggested for different kinds of schools. In these maps only the existence of the schooling facility has been shown irrespective of whether the number of sections at a particular stage was one or more than one. For example, in habitations with one or more than one primary section, only one small circle has been shown to indicate that facilities at the primary stage are available in the habitations concerned. In the case of habitations without schools from where children go to schools outside the habitations, arrows have been drawn between the habitations and the respective schools. It was left to the State Survey Officers to decide whether separate maps were to be prepared showing schooling facilities at primary, middle and secondary stages in a block or one map showing facilities for all the three stages. In the case of the latter procedure, arrows of different colours have been drawn for the three stages.

57. In the case of the habitations from where children go to two different habitations to attend primary sections, only one arrow has been drawn from the habitation to the primary section which the largest number of children from the habitation were attending. The same procedure has been adopted for the middle and secondary stages. In cases where there are obstructions between school-less habitations and schools, but where some children still go to school, hatched arrows have been drawn between the respective habitations and the schools.

58. The proposed schools have not yet been shown in these maps. When the district development plans are prepared, the maps will be used for identifying the places where new schools are proposed to be opened.

59. In the maps, at the district level, the habitations and the schooling facilities have been identified. No arrows have been drawn in the district maps to indicate the school-less habitations from where children are going to schools in neighbouring habitations in order to avoid congestion.

60. It was suggested that the maps at the block level should be drawn to the scale 1" to 1 mile and the maps at the district level to the scale 1" to 2 miles, wherever possible.

61. An explanation is necessary about the data of some items in forms C II to C V, which could not be utilized in this report. These forms include two items for which data were collected but could not be utilized in tabulation. The first item is about the classification of schools into schools for boys and girls. This variable was dropped at the time of tabulation because it was thought that by increasing the number of variables, the work of tabulation at the block level, which was already heavy for the sub-inspectors of schools who were required to do it in addition to their normal work, would increase further. The second item relates to the number of teachers sanctioned and the number of teachers actually working on 31 December, 1965. During the process of data collection it was discovered that in some States, in government schools and in the schools run by local bodies, teachers were not sanctioned according to every school separately but for the block or the district as a whole. In such cases the item relating to the number of teachers sanctioned could not be filled in by the headmasters of the respective schools. On account of this, this item could not be utilized.

62. Schools which were sanctioned but were not functioning or had been closed for a long time, have not been included in the tables. They have been excluded in order to maintain consistency in the various tables in this report. Because such schools were without teachers and without enrolment, they could not be included in the tables showing the distribution of schools according to classes, pupils, and number of teachers, etc. It is, therefore, possible that the number of sections and schools in these tables would not tally with the number of schools given in other official publications of the Government of India and the State Governments because the latter generally include schools that have been sanctioned and not the schools that are actually functioning on a particular date.

APPENDIX II

PATTERN OF CLASSES

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Primary stage</i>	<i>Middle stage</i>	<i>Secondary stage</i>
Andhra Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI/IX-XII
Assam	A, B, I-III	IV-VI	VII-X/VII-XI
Bihar	I-V	VI-VII	VIII-XI/VIII-XI Spl.
Gujarat	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-XI
Jammu & Kashmir	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X/IX-XI
Kerala	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X/VIII-XI
Madhya Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI
Madras	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI
Maharashtra			
(a) Western Maharashtra	I-VII*	—	VIII-XI
(b) Vidarbha region	I-IV	V-VII or VIII	VIII or IX-XI
(c) Marathwada region	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI/IX-XII
Mysore	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X/VIII-XI
Nagaland	A, B, I & II	III-VI	VII-X
Orissa	I-V	VI-VII	VIII-XI/VIII-XI Spl.
Punjab	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X/IX-XI
Rajasthan	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X/IX-XI
Uttar Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X/IX-XII
West Bengal	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X/IX-XI
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-XI
Delhi	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI
Goa, Daman & Diu	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-XI
Himachal Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X/IX-XI
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X
Manipur	A, B, I & II	III-VI	VII-X/VII-XI
NEFA	A, B, I-III	IV-VI	VII-X
Pondicherry	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI
Tripura	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X/IX-XI

*For the purpose of the present Survey, classes I-IV have been treated as the primary stage and classes V to VII as the middle stage.

APPENDIX III

SECOND ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

Form C I

VILLAGE INFORMATION FORM

Instructions for filling Form C I

1. An Educational Survey is being conducted to collect data regarding the hamlets—their size and distribution, the schooling facilities available and the areas without schooling facilities. Your cooperation is requested for giving information in respect of your village, the schools in your village and something about other villages as required in the form. Please fill the form C I for your village according to the directions in this note.
2. All information is to be given as on 31-12-1965.
3. Items 1 to 5 have been filled in by the office. You are required to fill in item 6 and onward.
4. In item 8, information has to be given about the hamlets in your village (a hamlet is a distinct cluster of houses). A village may comprise one hamlet or more than one hamlet. Every hamlet may have a separate name and one of the hamlets may have name of the village which may also be the main hamlet. Under column 2 in this item, write names of all the hamlets *including* the hamlet with the village name. For every hamlet under column 2, give data as required in columns 3 to 9. In case of the hamlet with village name (or the main hamlet) its distance from the village will be nil. Where no hamlet bears the name of the village, give distance of all hamlets from the hamlet with the largest population. Hamlets with population less than 25 are not to be identified separately. These should be treated as part of the nearest hamlets and their population be included in the latter. In columns 7 to 9 you have to give information in respect of the recognised schools only. Recognised schools include government schools, municipal schools, panchayat samiti schools and private schools that have been recognised by competent authority. Unrecognised schools are not to be included.
5. In item 9, information about the villages on the boundaries of your village has to be given. *The hamlets of your village are not to be included in item 9.*
6. In case of a village with a school, this form is to be filled in by the headmaster of the school in consultation with the village officer. The form has to be signed both by the village school headmaster and the village officer. In case of a village without a school, the form has to be filled in by the village officer only.
7. In the map in item 13, show all the hamlets mentioned in item 8 besides the villages on boundaries mentioned in item 9.

VILLAGE INFORMATION FORM

Serial No. _____

1. VILLAGE _____ 2. BLOCK _____
 3. TALUKA/TAHSIL _____ 4. DISTRICT _____
 5. POPULATION (according to 1961 Census) _____
 (Portion above this line to be filled in advance by the office)

6. Any other name by which the village is or was known _____
 7. Present approximate population, if it has substantially increased or decreased since 1961 Census _____
 Reasons, if any _____
 8. Given below is a list of hamlets in your village that were identified in the 1957 Educational Survey. Delete, if any hamlet has ceased to exist since then. Add, if new hamlets have come up since then. Give number of families, population and other information of each hamlet

Sl. No.	Name of hamlet	Distance from the main hamlet (in miles)	Any obstruction in between the hamlet and the main hamlet	Number of families	Population	Number of schools		
						Primary	Middle	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

9. Villages on the boundaries of your village

Sl. No.	Name of village	Its direction from your village	Its distance from your village (in miles)	Any obstruction in between	Number of schools		
					Primary	Middle	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

10. If there is no primary school in any hamlet/hamlets of your village, give the following information about such hamlets. This information is to be given for *Every Hamlet* without a school in your village

Sl. No.	Name of the hamlet without primary school	Population	Name of the easily accessible place with a primary school, its distance from the hamlet		Remarks
			Name	Distance (in miles)	
1	2	3	4	5	6

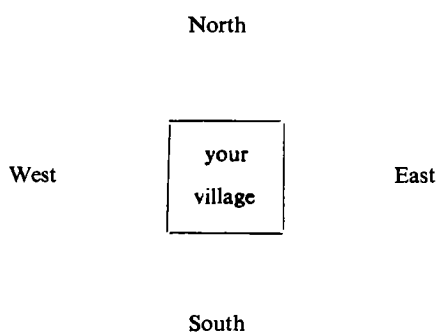
11. If there is no middle school in any hamlet/hamlets of your village, give the following information about such hamlet. This information is to be given for *Every Hamlet* without middle school in your village

Sl. No.	Name of the hamlet without middle school	Population	Name of easily accessible place with a middle school, its distance from the hamlet		Remarks
			Name	Distance (in miles)	
1	2	3	4	5	6

12. If there is no secondary school in any hamlet/hamlets of your village, give the following information about such hamlets. This information is to be given for *Every Hamlet* without secondary school in your village

Sl. No.	Name of the hamlet without secondary school	Population	Name of the easily accessible place with a secondary school, its distance from the hamlet		Remarks
			Name	Distance (in miles)	
1	2	3	4	5	6

13. A rough map of your village showing hamlets and adjoining villages



Signature of the village officer

Date _____

Signature of the school headmaster

APPENDIX IV

SECOND ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

Form C II

SCHOOL INFORMATION FORM

(For headmasters of primary and middle schools and primary sections of secondary schools in rural areas)

Instructions for filling form C II

1. An Educational Survey is being conducted to collect data regarding the hamlets—their size, population and distribution, the schooling facilities available and the areas without schooling facilities. Your cooperation is required for giving information in respect of your school. Please fill the form C II for your school according to the directions in this note.
2. All information is to be given as on 31-12-1965.
3. Items 1 to 6 have been filled in by the office. You are required to fill in items 7 and onwards.
4. In item 7, information has to be given about the name of the hamlet in which your school is located. A hamlet is a distinct cluster of houses in the village and might have a separate name.
5. In item 8, give the present estimated population of the hamlet in which your school is located.
6. In items 9 to 16, the possible answer choices are written against every item. For every item you have to choose the correct answer choice and place a check mark (✓) in the brackets against your answer choice.
7. Item 9. If the school is for boys then place a check (✓) against boys only. A school for boys stands not only for a school in which only boys are admitted but also for a co-educational school which is open to both boys and girls. A school for girls is one which is open to girls only. A school which is mainly for girls but which also admits boys up to a certain age will also be treated as a school for girls.
8. Item 12. Please state whether the school is running in more than one shift. A school is supposed to be running in shifts if either some classes are working in the morning and other classes are working in evening or when there are two parallel sets of classes working in two shifts. In case two schools with different names are using the same premises at different times, the schools are not considered to be in shifts.
9. Item 13. A school building is supposed to be shared between more than one school when two schools with two different names are using the same building at different times.
10. Item 16. You have to state the classes for which students are actually on roll on 31-12-1965. For example, in a State where a primary school is expected to have classes I to V but if there are students in classes upto IV only then classes I to IV will be written against this.
11. Item 17. Give the total number of teachers' posts that have been sanctioned for your school.
12. Item 18. Give the number of teachers working on 31-12-1965. This should include all the teachers actually working and also those who are on leave. This should, however, exclude the posts that are vacant and have not been filled.
13. Item 19. Please give the number of class-rooms that are actually used for instruction. This should not include office-rooms, store-rooms and verandahs or open space used for instruction.
14. Item 20.
 - (i) Give information about teachers in your school according to their qualifications. A trained teacher is a teacher who has successfully undergone a course of training through a teacher training institution or who has been awarded a certificate by the Department of Education on the basis of his experience or who has been exempted from training on account of ex-

perience, age, etc. An untrained teacher is one who is not treated as a trained teacher.

- (ii) 'Matriculate' includes a person who has passed either matriculation, or high school or higher secondary or an equivalent examination of a university or a registered board of examination.
 - (iii) 'Others' include craft teachers, music teachers and physical education teachers and other special teachers.
15. The form C II is to be filled in separately for branch schools also. The data of branch school should not be included in that for the main school.
16. Item 22. If students of more than one class are combined into one class-room, as in a single-teacher school, give floor area for all these classes together. For example, in a two-teacher school classes I and II are under one teacher in one class-room of area 225 sq. ft. and classes III to V are under another teacher in a class-room of 250 sq. ft., then the area for these classes may be written in the following

manner:

I	II		III	IV	V
225 sq. ft.			250 sq. ft.		

17. Item 23. State the habitations of your village and also habitations of other neighbouring villages from which pupils are on roll in your school. This should also include the habitations in which the school is located. In column 4, give the convenient walking distance from a habitation to your school.
18. A teacher teaching both at middle and primary stages will be classified as primary teacher if he devotes more time to primary classes and a middle teacher if he devotes more time to middle classes. In case of a teacher devoting exactly equal time to primary and middle stages, the classification may be done by the headmaster according to his discretion.

SCHOOL INFORMATION FORM

Serial No. _____

1. Village _____
2. Name of school _____
3. Block _____ 4. Tahsil/Taluka _____
5. District _____ 6. Population _____
(according to 1961 Census)

(Portion above this line to be filled in advance by the office)

(To be filled in by the village school headmaster)

7. Name of the hamlet in which the school is located _____
8. Population of the hamlet _____
9. Type _____ () Boys
() Girls
10. Management _____ () Government
() Local body
() Private aided
() Private unaided
11. School building _____ () Owned
() Rented
() Rent-free
12. Whether running in shifts? _____ () Yes
() No
13. Whether the building is shared? _____ () Yes
() No
14. Whether there is any hostel facility in the village for the students? _____ () Yes
() No
15. (a) Has the school playground facilities? _____ () Yes
() No
- (b) If yes, is the playground owned by the school? _____ () Yes
() No
16. Classes taught _____
17. Number of teachers sanctioned as on 31-12-1965 _____
18. Number of teachers working on 31-12-1965
- (i) For primary stage _____
- (ii) For middle stage _____
- (iii) Total _____
19. Number of class-rooms
- (i) For primary stage _____
- (ii) For middle stage _____

20. Give number of teachers according to their qualifications in your school

Stage	Qualification	Number of teachers								
		Trained			Untrained			Total		Grand total
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Primary stage	Less than middle pass									
	Middle pass									
	Matriculate									
	Intermediate									
	Graduate									
	Post-graduate									
	Others									
	Total									
Middle stage	Less than matriculate									
	Matriculate									
	Intermediate									
	Graduate									
	Post-graduate									
	Others									
Total										

21. Give the following details in respect of untrained teachers in your school

Stage	Name of untrained teacher	Age on 31-12-65	Teaching experience in years on 31-12-65
Primary stage			
Middle stage			

22. Give the number of pupils on roll as on 31-12-65

	Classes					Total for primary stage	Classes			Total for middle stage
	I	II	III	IV	V		VI	VII	VIII	
Number of sections										
Boys										
Enrolment Girls										
Total										
Floor area of class- room (s) (sq. ft.)										

23. Give the number of pupils in your school from the habitations of your village and habitations of other neighbouring villages, if any

Name of habitation and village		Population of habitation	Distance of habitation from your school	Number of children from the habitation attending your school						Any obstruction on way between the habitation and the school
Habitation	Village			At primary stage			At middle stage			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Signature of village school headmaster

APPENDIX V

SECOND ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

Form C III

SECONDARY SCHOOL INFORMATION FORM

(For headmasters of secondary schools in rural areas)

Instructions for filling form C III

1. An Educational Survey is being conducted to collect data regarding the hamlets—their size, population and distribution, the schooling facilities available and the areas without schooling facilities. Your cooperation is required for giving information in respect of your school. Please fill the form C III for your school according to the directions in this note.
2. In items 1 to 5, write the identification data of your school.
3. The form is divided into parts A and B. Instructions for Part A are given in paragraphs 4 to 13. Instructions for Part B are given at the end of Part A.
4. In items 7 to 12, the possible answer choices are written against every item. In every item, you have to choose the correct answer choice and place a check mark (✓) in the brackets against your answer choice.
5. Item 7. If the school is for boys then place a check (✓) against boys only. A school for boys stands not only for a school in which only boys are admitted but also for co-educational school which is open both to boys and girls. A school for girls is one which is open to girls only. A school which is mainly for girls but which also admits boys up to a certain age will also be treated as a school for girls.
6. Item 10. Please state whether the school is running in more than one shift. A school is supposed to be running in shifts if either some classes are working in the morning and other classes are working in evening or when there are two parallel sets of classes working in two shifts. In case two schools with different names are using the same premises at different times, the schools are not considered to be in shifts.
7. Item 11. A school building is supposed to be shared between more than one school when two schools with two different names are using the same building at different times.
8. Item 13. State the classes in which students are actually on roll on 31-12-1965. For example, in a State where a secondary school is expected to have classes upto XI but if there are students in classes VI to IX only then classes VI to IX will be written against this.
9. Item 14. Give the total number of teachers' posts that have been sanctioned for your school.
10. Item 15. Give the number of teachers working on 31-12-1965. This should include all the teachers actually working and also those who are on leave. This should, however, exclude the posts that are vacant and have not been filled.

16 (Contd.).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary stage	Matriculate	Intermediate	Graduate	Post-graduate	Others	Total			

17. Give the following details in respect of untrained teachers in your school

Stage	Name of untrained teacher	Age on 31-12-1965	Teaching experience in years on 31-12-1965
Middle stage			
Secondary stage			

18. Pupils in different classes as on 31-12-1965

Number of sections	Classes (middle stage)	Total for middle stage	Classes (secondary stage)	Total for secondary stage
	Total number of pupils in the school	Boys	Girls	Total
Floor area of class-room(s) (sq. ft.)				

19. Number of students at secondary stage in your school residing in hostel _____

20. Give the number of pupils in your school from the habitations of your village and habitations of other neighbouring villages, if any

Name of habitation and village		Population of habitation	Distance of habitation from your school	Number of pupils from the habitation attending your school						Any obstruction on way
Habitation	Village			At middle stage			At secondary stage			
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

21. In case your school has primary section in it, have you filled in form C II for that? _____ () Yes
() No

APPENDIX VI

SECOND ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

Form C IV

SCHOOL INFORMATION FORM

(For headmasters of primary and middle schools and primary sections of secondary schools in urban areas)

Instructions for filling form C IV

1. An Educational Survey is being conducted to collect data regarding the habitations—their size, population and distribution, the schooling facilities available and the areas without schooling facilities. Your cooperation is required for giving information in respect of your school. Please fill the form C IV for your school according to the directions in this note.
2. In items 1 to 5, write the identification data of your school.
3. In items 6 to 10, the possible answer choices are written against every item. In every item, you have to choose the correct answer choice and place a check (✓) in the brackets against your answer choice.
4. Item 6. If the school is for boys then place a check (✓) against boys only. A school for boys stands not only for a school in which only boys are admitted but also for co-educational school which is open to both boys and girls. A school for girls is one which is open to girls only. A school which is mainly for girls but which also admits boys up to a certain age will also be treated as a school for girls.
5. Item 9. Please state whether the school is running in more than one shift. A school is supposed to be running in shifts if either some classes are working in the morning and other classes are working in the evening or when there are two parallel sets of classes working in two shifts. In case two schools with different names are using the same premises at different times, the schools are not considered to be in shifts.
6. Item 10. A school building is supposed to be shared between more than one school when two schools with two different names are using the same building at different times.
7. Item 11. State the classes in which students are actually on roll on 31-12-1965. For example in a State where a primary school is expected to have classes I to V but if there are students in classes I to IV only then classes I to IV will be written against this.
8. Item 12. Give the total number of teachers' posts that have been sanctioned for your school.
9. Item 13. Give the number of teachers working on 31-12-1965. This should include all the teachers actually working and also those who are on leave. This should, however, exclude the posts that are vacant and have not been filled.
10. Item 14. Give the number of class-rooms that are actually used for instruction. This should not include office-rooms, store-rooms and verandah or open place used for instruction.
11. Item 15.
 - (i) Give information about teachers in your school according to their qualifications. A trained teacher is a teacher who has successfully undergone a course of training through a teacher training institution or who has been awarded a certificate by the Department of Education on the basis of his experience or who has been exempted from training on account of experience, age, etc. An untrained teacher is one who is not treated as a trained teacher.
 - (ii) 'Matriculate' includes a person who has passed either matriculation, or high school or higher secondary or an equivalent examination of a university or a recognised board of examination.
 - (iii) 'Others' include craft teachers, music teachers and physical education teachers and other special teachers.
12. A teacher teaching both at middle and primary stages will be classified as primary teacher if he devotes more time to primary classes, and a middle teacher if he devotes more time to middle classes. In case of a teacher devoting exactly equal time to primary and middle stages, the classification may be done by the headmaster according to his discretion.

15 (Contd.).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Less than matriculate								
	Matriculate								
Middle stage	Intermediate								
	Graduate								
	Post-graduate								
	Others								
	Total								

16. Give the following details in respect of untrained teachers in your school

Stage	Name of untrained teacher	Age on 31-12-65	Teaching experience in years on 31-12-1965
-------	---------------------------	-----------------	--

Primary stage

Middle stage

17. Give the number of pupils on roll as on 31-12-1965

	Classes					Total for primary stage	Classes			Total for middle stage
	I	II	III	IV	V		VI	VII	VIII	

Number of sections

Enrolment	Boys
	Girls
	Total

Floor area of class-room(s) (sq. ft.)

Signature of school headmaster

APPENDIX VII

SECOND ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

Form C V

SECONDARY SCHOOL INFORMATION FORM

(For headmasters of secondary schools in urban areas)

Instructions for filling form C V

1. An Educational Survey is being conducted to collect data regarding the habitations—their size, population and distribution and the schooling facilities available. Your cooperation is required for giving information in respect of your school. Please fill the form C V for your school according to the directions in this note.
2. In items 1 to 5, write the identification data of your school.
3. The form is divided into Parts A and B. Instructions for Part A are given in paragraphs 4 to 11. Instructions for Part B are given at the end of Part A. In items 7 to 11, the possible answer choices are written against every item. In every item, you have to choose the correct answer choice and place a check mark (✓) in the brackets against your answer choice.
4. Item 7. If the school is for boys then place a check (✓) against boys only. A school for boys stands not only for a school in which only boys are admitted but also for co-educational school which is open both to boys and girls. A school for girls is one which is open to girls only. A school which is mainly for girls but which also admits boys upto a certain age will also be treated as a school for girls.
5. Item 10. Please state whether the school is running in more than one shift. A school is supposed to be running in shifts if either some classes are working in the morning and other classes are working in evening or when there are two parallel sets of classes working in two shifts. In case two schools with different names are using the same premises at different times, the schools are not considered to be in shifts.
6. Item 11. A school building is supposed to be shared between more than one school when two schools with two different names are using the same building at different times.
7. Item 12. State the classes in which students are actually on roll on 31-12-1965. For example, in some States a secondary school is expected to have classes upto XI but if there are students in classes VI to IX only, write classes VI to IX against this.
8. Item 13. Give the total number of teachers' posts that have been sanctioned for your school.
9. Item 14. Give the number of teachers working on 31-12-1965. This should include all the teachers actually working and also those who are on leave. This should, however, exclude the posts that are vacant and have not been filled.
10. Item 15.
 - (i) Give information about teachers in your school according to their qualifications. A trained teacher is a teacher who has successfully undergone a course of training through a teacher training institution or who has been awarded a certificate by the Department of Education on the basis of his experience or who has been exempted from training on account of experience, age, etc. An untrained teacher is one who is not treated as a trained teacher.
 - (ii) 'Matriculation' includes a person who has passed either matriculation, or high school or higher secondary or an equivalent examination of a university or a recognised board of examination.
 - (iii) 'Others' include craft teachers, music teachers and physical education teachers and other special teachers.A teacher teaching both at middle and secondary stages will be classified as secondary teacher if he devotes more time to secondary classes, and a middle teacher if he devotes more time to middle classes. In case of a teacher devoting exactly equal time to middle and secondary stages, the classification may be done by the headmaster according to his discretion.
11. Item 19. In case your school includes primary classes also, see that you have received form C IV and you have filled in that form. While filling form C IV do not include in that data of middle section of your school because that is included in form C V filled in by you.

15 (Contd.).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Matriculate									
Intermediate									
Secondary stage									
Graduate									
Post-graduate									
Others									
Total									

16. Give the following details in respect of untrained teachers in your school

Stage	Name of untrained teacher	Age on 31-12-1965	Teaching experience on 31-12-1965
Middle stage			
Secondary stage			

17. Pupils in different classes (as on 31-12-1965)

	Classes (middle stage)	Total for middle stage	Classes (secondary stage)	Total for secondary stage
Number of sections				
Total number of pupils in the school	Boys		Girls	
	Total			
Floor area of class-room(s) (sq. ft.)				

18. Number of students of secondary stage in your school residing in hostel _____

19. In case your school has primary section in it, have you filled in form C IV for that? _____ () Yes
 () No

APPENDIX VIII

DATA PROGRESS SHEET
(for rural areas only)

Serial No.

Name of the village _____

Block _____ District _____

ITEM I

Name of primary/middle school	Date when C II is sent	Date of reminder, if any	Date when C II is received back	Check (✓) when the form is accepted as correct
-------------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------	--

ITEM 2

Name of secondary school	Date when C III is sent	Date of reminder, if any	Date when C III is received	• Check (✓) when the form is accepted as correct
--------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	--

ITEM 3

Name of the headmaster/village officer whom C I is sent	Date when C I is sent	Date of reminder, if any	Date when C I is received	Check (✓) when the form is accepted as correct
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APPENDIX IX
REGISTER OF HABITATIONS
(Rural areas)

Form 1.00 B

Block _____ Taluka/Tahsil _____ District _____ State _____

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Population		Number of habitations	Habitations		Distance of the habitation from the village (in miles)	Present estimated population of the habitation	Number of schools						Sl. No. of the school area	Remarks
		According to 1961 Census	Present estimated		Sl. No.	Name			P	M	S	PM	MS	PMS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

APPENDIX X

REGISTER OF HABITATIONS
(Urban areas)

Form 1.00 A

District _____ State _____

Sl. No.	Name of the city or town	Urban areas included		Population of the		Remarks
		Number	Name	Urban area in col. 4	Town or city in col. 2	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX

HABITATIONS WITH
(Arranged according

Block _____ Tahsil/Taluka _____ District _____

Sl. No.	Name of the habitation (arrange alphabetically)	Population	Number of existing sections at			Population of the habitations served by					
			Primary school stage	Middle school stage	Secondary school stage	A primary section in it	A primary section at a distance				More than 2 miles
							Up to 0.5 mile	0.6 to 1.0 mile	1.1 to 1.5 miles	1.6 to 2.0 miles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

APPENDIX

PRIMARY
(in rural

Sl. No.	Name of the primary section/school	Sl. No. of the habitation in which located	Population of the habitation	Other habitations from which children attend						
				Sl. No.	Name of the habitation	Population	Distance (in miles)	Number of children attending		
								Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

N.B. Include enrolment data for those classes only that constitute the primary stage in your State.

XI

AND WITHOUT SCHOOLS
to population slabs)

Form 2.00

State _____ Class _____ Population slab _____

Population of the habitations served by							Population of the habitations served by						
A middle section in it	A middle section at a distance						A secondary section in it	A secondary section at a distance					
	Up to 1.0 mile	From				More than 5 miles		Up to 1.0 mile	From				More than 5 miles
		1.1 to 2.0 miles	2.1 to 3.0 miles	3.1 to 4.0 miles	4.1 to 5.0 miles				1.1 to 2.0 miles	2.1 to 3.0 miles	3.1 to 4.0 miles	4.1 to 5.0 miles	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

XII

SECTIONS
areas)

Form 3.01

Enrolment in classes at primary stage													Number of teachers	Pupil-teacher ratio	Number of class-rooms	Area of class-rooms (sq. ft.)	Area per pupil (sq.ft.)	Area per class-room (sq.ft.)	Remarks
Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Total		Grand total							
B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G								
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

APPENDIX

MIDDLE
(in rural)

Sl. No.	Name of the middle section	Sl. No. of the habitation in which located	Population of the habitation	Other habitations from which pupils attend						
				Sl. No.	Name of the habitation	Popu-lation	Distance (in miles)	Number of pupils attending		
								Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

N.B. Include enrolment data for those classes only that constitute the middle stage in your State.

APPENDIX

SECONDARY
(in rural)

Sl. No.	Name of the secondary section	Sl. No. of the habitation in which located	Population of the habitation	Other habitations from which pupils attend						
				Sl. No.	Name of the habitation	Popu-lation	Distance (in miles)	Number of pupils attending		
								Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

N.B. Include enrolment data only for the classes that constitute the secondary stage in your State.

XIII

Form 3.02

SECTIONS
(areas)

Enrolment in classes at middle stage											Number of teachers	Pupil- teacher ratio	Number of class- rooms	Area of class- rooms (sq.ft.)	Area per pupil (sq.ft.)	Area per class- room (sq.ft.)	Remarks
Class		Class		Class		Class		Total		Grand total							
B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G								
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

XIV

Form 3.03

SECTIONS
(areas)

Enrolment in classes at secondary stage											Number of teachers	Pupil teacher ratio	Number of class- rooms	Area of class- rooms (sq.ft.)	Area per pupil (sq.ft.)	Area per class- room (sq.ft.)	Remarks
Class		Class		Class		Class		Total		Grand total							
B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G								
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

APPENDIX XVI

Form 4.02

CONSOLIDATED TABLE OF HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT MIDDLE SECTIONS

Block _____ Tahsil/Taluka _____ District _____ State _____

Habitations	Population slab					Grand total
	Above 5000	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
With middle school/section(s) in them	1. Number of habitations	2. Their total population	3. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
With middle school/section(s) in the neighbouring habitations at a distance up to 1.0 mile	4. Number of habitations	5. Their total population	6. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
With middle school/section(s) in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 1.1 to 2.0 miles	7. Number of habitations	8. Their total population	9. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
With middle school/section(s) in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 2.1 to 3.0 miles	10. Number of habitations	11. Their total population	12. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
With middle school/section(s) in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 3.1 to 4.0 miles	13. Number of habitations	14. Their total population	15. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
With middle school/section(s) in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 4.1 to 5.0 miles	16. Number of habitations	17. Their total population	18. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
With middle school/section(s) in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of more than 5 miles	19. Number of habitations	20. Their total population	21. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
	22. Total number of habitations	23. Total population				

APPENDIX XVII

Form 4.03

CONSOLIDATED TABLE OF HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SECTIONS

Block _____ Tahsil/Taluka _____ District _____ State _____

Habitations	Population slab					Grand total
	Above 5000	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
With secondary school/section(s) in them	1. Number of habitations	2. Their total population	3. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
With secondary school/section(s) in the neighbouring habitations at a distance up to 1.0 mile	4. Number of habitations	5. Their total population	6. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
With secondary school/section(s) in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 1.1 to 2.0 miles	7. Number of habitations	8. Their total population	9. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
With secondary school/section(s) in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 2.1 to 3.0 miles	10. Number of habitations	11. Their total population	12. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
With secondary school/section(s) in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 3.1 to 4.0 miles	13. Number of habitations	14. Their total population	15. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
With secondary school/section(s) in the neighbouring habitations at a distance from 4.1 to 5.0 miles	16. Number of habitations	17. Their total population	18. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
With secondary school/section(s) in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of more than 5 miles	19. Number of habitations	20. Their total population	21. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab			
	22. Total number of habitations	23. Total population				

APPENDIX XXIV

TABLE SHOWING GRADE-WISE ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS WITH DIFFERENT GRADES

Form 7.00X

Block _____ District _____ State _____

Schools with grades	Number of schools	Enrolment in grades											Total enrolment in schools			
		1	2	3	4	5	Total	6	7	8	Total	9		10	11	Total
1																
1-2																
1-3																
1-4																
1-5																
Total	A						B					I				
1-6																
1-7																
1-8																
Total	G						H					J				
1-9																
1-10																
1-11																
Total	M						N					P				Q
6																
6-7																
6-8																
Total	C											D				
6-9																
6-10																
6-11																
Total	J											K				L
9																
9-10																
9-11																
Total	E															F

APPENDIX XXV

TABLE SHOWING SCHOOLS OF DIFFERENT TYPES AND ENROLMENT IN THESE SCHOOLS

Form 7.00Y

Block _____ District _____ State _____

Type	Number of schools	Enrolment at different stages		
		Primary	Middle	Secondary
P	A	B		
M	C		D	
S	E			F
PM	G	H	I	
MS	J		K	L
PMS	M	N	P	Q
		Total (Primary)	Total (Middle)	Total (Secondary)

APPENDIX XXVI

DISTANCE WHICH PRIMARY STAGE PUPILS WALK TO ATTEND THE EXISTING PRIMARY SECTIONS
IN RURAL AREAS

Form 8.01

Block _____ Taluka/Tahsil _____ District _____ State _____

Distance in miles	Number of pupils	Number of habitations from which children go to primary sections in the neighbouring habitations	Total population of such habitations
1	2	3	4
1. Up to 0.5			
2. 0.6 to 1.0			
3. 1.1 to 1.5			
4. 1.6 to 2.0			
5. More than 2			

APPENDIX XXVII

Form 8.02

DISTANCE WHICH MIDDLE STAGE PUPILS WALK TO ATTEND THE EXISTING MIDDLE SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Block _____ Taluka/Tahsil _____ District _____ State _____

Distance in miles	Number of pupils	Number of habitations from which pupils go to middle sections in the neighbouring habitations	Total population of such habitations
1	2	3	4
1. Up to 1			
2. 1.1 to 2.0			
3. 2.1 to 3.0			
4. 3.1 to 4.0			
5. 4.1 to 5.0			
6. More than 5			

APPENDIX XXVIII

Form 8.03

DISTANCE WHICH SECONDARY STAGE PUPILS WALK TO ATTEND THE EXISTING SECONDARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Block _____ Taluka/Tahsil _____ District _____ State _____

Distance in miles	Number of pupils	Number of habitations from which pupils go to secondary sections in the neighbouring habitations	Total population of such habitations
1	2	3	4
1. Up to 1			
2. 1.1 to 2.0			
3. 2.1 to 3.0			
4. 3.1 to 4.0			
5. 4.1 to 5.0			
6. More than 5			

APPENDIX XXIX

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS

Form 9.01

Qualification	Number of teachers						Total trained (2+5)	Total untrained (3+6)	Grand total (4+7)
	Men			Women					
	Trained	Untrained	Total (2+3)	Trained	Untrained	Total (5+6)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below middle pass									
Middle pass									
Matriculate									
Intermediate									
Graduate									
Post-graduate									
Others									
Total									

N.B. Prepare this table separately for government schools, local body schools, private aided schools and private unaided schools.

* Strike out what is not applicable.

APPENDIX XXX

Form 9.02/9.03

TEACHERS IN MIDDLE/SECONDARY SECTIONS

Block _____ Tahsil/Taluka _____ District _____ State _____

*Government
schoolsLocal body
schoolsPrivate aided
schoolsPrivate unaided
schoolsConsolidated
table

Qualification	Number of teachers						Total trained (2+5)	Total untrained (3+6)	Grand total (4+7)
	Men			Women					
	Trained	Untrained	Total (2+3)	Trained	Untrained	Total (5+6)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than matriculate									
Matriculate									
Intermediate									
Graduate									
Post-graduate									
Others									
Total									

N.B. Prepare this table separately for government schools, local body schools, private aided schools and private unaided schools.

* Strike out what is not applicable.

APPENDIX XXXI

Form 10.00

ENROLMENT AT PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY STAGES

Block _____ Tahsil/Taluka _____ District _____

*Government
schoolsLocal body
schoolsPrivate aided
schoolsPrivate unaided
schools

Management	Number of schools	Enrolment in classes																											
		I			II			III			IV			V			Total												
		B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20										
Total																													
VI	VII		VIII			Total			IX			X			XI			XII			Total			Grand total					
B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

N.B.—Separate tables may be prepared for government schools, local body schools, private aided schools and private unaided schools. Total number of schools will, of course, tally with the total number of schools in the block.

*Strike out what is not applicable.

APPENDIX XXXII

TABLE SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND EXPERIENCE
OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF PRIMARY SECTIONS

Form 11.01

Block _____ District _____ State _____

Age in years	Experience in years						Total
	Up to 4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	More than 20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50 and more							
Total							

APPENDIX XXXIII

TABLE SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND EXPERIENCE
OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF MIDDLE SECTIONS

Form 11.02

Block _____ District _____ State _____

Age in years	Experience in years						Total
	Up to 4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	More than 20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50 and more							
Total							

APPENDIX XXXIV

Form 11.03

TABLE SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND EXPERIENCE
OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SECTIONS

Block _____ District _____ State _____

Age in years	Experience in years						Total
	Up to 4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	More than 20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 20							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50 and more							
Total							

APPENDIX

PRIMARY
(in urban)

Town/City _____ District _____

Sl. No.	Name of the primary section	Name of urban area	Population of the urban area	Enrolment in classes at primary stage												Grand total
				I		II		III		IV		V		Total		
				B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

N. B. Include enrolment data only for those classes that constitute the primary stage in your State.

APPENDIX

MIDDLE
(in Urban)

Town/City _____ District _____

Sl. No.	Name of the middle section	Name of urban area	Population of the urban area	Enrolment in classes at middle stage										Grand total
				Class		Class		Class		Class		Total		
				B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

N. B. Include enrolment data only for those classes that constitute the middle stage in your State.

XXXVI

Form 13.01

**SECTIONS
areas)**

State _____

Number of teachers	Pupil-teacher ratio	Number of class-rooms	Area of class-rooms (sq.ft.)	Area per pupil (sq.ft.)	Area per class-room (sq.ft.)	Remarks
18	19	20	21	22	23	24

XXXVII

Form 13.02

**SECTIONS
areas)**

State _____

Number of teachers	Pupil-teacher ratio	Number of class-rooms	Area of class-rooms (sq.ft.)	Area per pupil (sq.ft.)	Area per class-room (sq.ft.)	Remarks
16	17	18	19	20	21	22

APPENDIX XXXVIII

Form 13.03

SECONDARY SECTIONS
(in urban areas)

Town/City _____ District _____ State _____

Sl. No.	Name of the secondary section	Name of the urban area	Population of the urban area	Enrolment in classes at secondary stage										Grand total
				Class		Class		Class		Class		Total		
				B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Number of teachers	Pupil-teacher ratio	Number of class-rooms	Area of class-rooms (sq.ft.)	Area per pupil (sq.ft.)	Area per class-room (sq.ft.)	Remarks
16	17	18	19	20	21	22

N. B. Include enrolment data only for those classes that constitute the secondary stage in your State.

APPENDIX XXXIX

PLAYGROUND FACILITIES FOR PRIMARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Form 14.01

Block _____ Tahsil/Taluka _____ District _____ State _____

Total number of primary sections in rural areas

Owned	With playground		Without playground facility at all
	Not owned	Total	

APPENDIX XL

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Form 15.03

Block _____ District _____ State _____

Medium of instruction	Number of secondary sections in rural areas	Number of secondary sections in urban areas
1	2	3
One-medium schools		
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
Two-media schools		
(i)		
(ii)		
Three-media schools		
(i)		
(ii)		
Four-media schools		
(i)		
(ii)		
Total		

APPENDIX XLI

HOSTEL FACILITIES FOR STUDENTS IN RURAL AREAS

Form 16.03

Block _____ Tahsil/Taluka _____ District _____ State _____

Number of secondary sections in rural areas	Secondary sections having hostel facilities in the village	Total enrolment at secondary stage in rural areas	Number of students at secondary stage residing in hostels in rural areas
1	2	3	4

APPENDIX XLII

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SECONDARY SECTIONS WITH SCIENCE ACCORDING TO THE LABORATORY FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Form 17.03

Block _____ Tahsil/Taluka _____ District _____ State _____

Area	Management	No. of secondary sections without laboratory	Number of secondary sections with laboratory for				
			General Science	Physics	Chemistry	Biology	Home Science
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	Government						
	Local body						
	Private aided						
	Private unaided						
	Total						
Urban	Government						
	Local body						
	Private aided						
	Private unaided						
	Total						
Grand total							

APPENDIX XLIII

Form 18.03

NUMBER OF TEACHERS TEACHING SCIENCE AT SECONDARY STAGE ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEVOTED TO TEACHING SCIENCE

Block _____ Tahsil/Taluka _____ District _____ State _____

Percentage of time	Number of teachers according to their qualifications															
	AI	AJ	BI	BJ	CI	CJ	DI	DJ	EI	EJ	EK	EL	FI	FJ	FK	FL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Up to 20																
21-40																
41-60																
61-80																
More than 80																

	GI	GJ	GK	GL	HI	HJ	HK	HL	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Up to 20															
21-40																
41-60																
61-80																
More than 80																

APPENDIX XLIV

Form 19.00

SCHOOLS RUNNING IN SHIFTS AND USING SHARED BUILDINGS

Type of school	Total number of schools	Number of schools running in shifts	Number of schools using shared buildings
1	2	3	4
P			
PM			
PMS			
M			
MS			
S			
Total (all types)			

APPENDIX XLV

STATE SURVEY OFFICERS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Name of State Survey Officer</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri G. Manohar Rao
2.	Assam	Shri R.C. Das
3.	Bihar	Shri B.N. Jha
4.	Gujarat	Shri W.P. Abhyankar
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Shri K.N. Kaul
6.	Kerala	Shri N.K. Sankaran Nair
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Smt. P. Timothy
8.	Madras	Shri T.S. Venkataraman
9.	Maharashtra	Shri J.N. Dani
10.	Mysore	Shri G. Krishna Murthy
11.	Nagaland	Shri L. Medom
12.	Orissa	Shri G.N. Das
13.	Punjab	Shri D.D. Gupta
14.	Rajasthan	Shri S.M.L. Shrivastava
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri R.C. Chaturvedi
16.	West Bengal	Shri P. Mukherji
17.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Shri D.G. Thakore
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Dr. P.S. Varde
19.	Himachal Pradesh	Shri W.S. Sidhu
20.	L. M. & A. Islands	Shri K.M. Janardhana Warriar
21.	Manipur	Shri N.G. Mangi Singh
22.	NEFA	Shri M.N. Badoloi
23.	Pondicherry	Shri N. Muthukrishnan
24.	Tripura	Shri M.C. Bhattacharjee

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