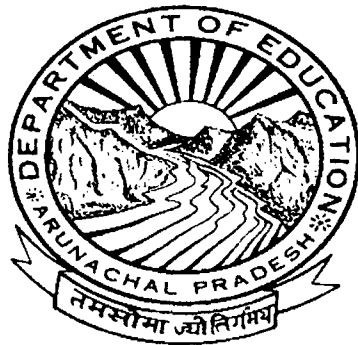
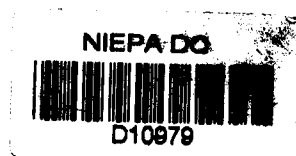


SIXTH ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

STATE REPORT ARUNACHAL PRADESH



DIRECTORATE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

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FOREWORD

The Sixth All India Educational Survey was conducted in Arunachal Pradesh along with rest of the country under the overall supervision and guidance of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), with 30th September'1993 as the reference date. The Survey covered all the schools of the State from primary to higher secondary irrespective of their management. The data collected in the course of the Survey are of immense importance in order to understand the status of school education, availability of various facilities, areas of concern, etc. for proper planning and policy initiatives required for quality education at various stages.

The Survey was indeed a gigantic task considering the hilly terrain of the State coupled with communication bottlenecks. In spite of that the task was accomplished under the strict supervision and control of the State Survey Unit and help and cooperation of the State Unit of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) in compilation and computerisation of the Survey results.

The State Report which is of an analytical nature is the culmination of the whole operation. It is written by a team of officers constituted for the purpose. Earlier block tabulations in 55 volumes (one for each block), district tabulations in 12 volumes (one for each district) and state tabulations in 5 volumes were brought out by the State Survey Unit in collaboration with the NCERT and the NIC. The present report gives an analysis of the different aspects covered in the Survey. It is hoped that the State Report of the Sixth Educational Survey will be useful to the planners and researchers.

I express my gratitude to all the Block Survey Officers, District Survey Officers and the State Survey Unit headed by Shri N.Dutta and also the State Unit of the NIC who worked as a team in the execution of such a gigantic project. I also express my thanks to the project team of the NCERT for their expert guidance and help.

I must convey my sincere thanks to the team of officers consisting of Shri D.C.Nath, Dr. B.P.Sah and Shri N.Dutta for sparing their time to write this State Report. My thanks are also due to the statistical staff, typists and all others who have rendered their valuable services in connection with the Survey.

MS. SANGAY LHADEN
Secretary (Education)
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PREFACE

All India Educational Surveys are the important source of information for educational planning, research and formulation of educational policies. The Sixth All India Educational Survey has been conducted with reference data as on September 30, 1993. This Survey is a joint endeavour of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and the State departments of education. Previously five such Surveys have been conducted by the NCERT with the involvement of the State departments of education and the reports published at the State and National level. In all this previous Surveys the data processing was done manually whereas in the Sixth Survey it was done with the help of computers with an aim to build-up a computerised database on school education.

The Survey operation in Arunachal Pradesh have been undertaken by the project team of the State education department under the active support and academic guidance provided by the NCERT project team. A very wide variety of data comprising more than a thousand data items of school education have been collected from all the 55 blocks of the State with the help of the block level education officers and school teachers. A great deal of effort has also been put for validation of the data in computer and interconsistency of information collected from various schedules during the Survey. The data have been analysed and made available to the users by bringing out block tabulations in 55 volumes (one for each block), district tabulations in 12 volumes (one for each district) and State tabulations in 5 volumes besides other publications at the national level.

The State Report is now being brought out. This report is an important outcome of the Survey presenting analytical discussion on the various aspects covered in the Survey. The report has been written by a team of officers consisting of Shri D.C.Nath, Dr. B.P.Sah and myself.

I would take this opportunity to acknowledge my sincere thanks to all the officers and members of the project teams in the NCERT, the NIC and the State department of education who have made sincere efforts to complete this gigantic task. I express my special thanks to Shri D.C.Nath and Dr. B.P.Sah for their important role and helping me in preparing this State Report. I also express my thanks to all other staff particularly Shri P.K.Rajkhowa and Shri G.K.Dev for their supporting role in bringing out this report. I am grateful to block level officers, district level officers, members of the State Survey Unit and the State Unit of NIC who extended all support in completing this project. Finally, I express my gratefulness to the State Education Secretary and the Director of School Education for extending their administrative support and all help in executing the Survey operations.

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD		iii
PREFACE		v
Chapter 1	Introduction Sixth AIES objective, scope, concepts and definition and organisation of Survey at the State level, State profile.	1
Chapter 2	Habitation in Rural Areas Villages by population, habitations in different population slabs (all habitations, predominantly populated by SC/BT)	10
Chapter 3	Education at Primary Stage Habitations and villages having educational facilities in them by population slab; habitation served by educational facilities by population slab and distance for all habitations, predominantly populated by SC and ST; habitations and villages not served by population slabs; primary schools by area, management, type, teachers, enrolment, class-rooms, etc.; primary sections by area, management, type, enrolment at primary stage by area, management, sex, SC and ST, etc.; enrolment ratios and class-wise repeaters rate; pupil-teacher ratio.	13
Chapter 4	Education at Upper-Primary Stage Habitations and villages having educational facilities in them by population slab; habitation served by educational facilities by population slab and distance for all habitations, predominantly populated by SC and ST; habitations and villages not served by population slabs; upper primary schools by area, management, type, teachers, enrolment, class-rooms, etc.; upper primary sections by area, management, type, enrolment at upper primary stage by area, management, sex, SC and ST, etc.; enrolment ratios and class-wise repeaters rate; pupil-teacher ratio.	19
Chapter 5	Education at Secondary Stage Rural habitations and villages served; facility for secondary education as per distance and population slabs of habitations (ALL, SC and ST); secondary schools by area, management and type; enrolment, area, management, sex, SC and ST; repeaters rate, laboratory, guidance services, Home Science etc.	25

Chapter 6	Education at Higher Secondary Stage Facilities for higher secondary stage as per distance, population slabs (ALL, SC & ST); hr. secondary schools by area, management and type; enrolment in classes XI and XII by area, management, sex, SC and ST; enrolment of classes XI and XII attached to degree colleges; streamwise enrolment; facilities for science teaching; enrolment indices; laboratory, guidance services, home science etc.	30
Chapter 7	Other Forms of Education Pre-primary education, non-formal education, education for disabled children, unrecognised schools.	35
Chapter 8	Teachers Tenure of service; teachers at various school stages; academic & professional qualifications of teachers by school stages; utilisation of teachers; teachers teaching science and mathematics by qualifications and their utilisation; attrition rate of teachers; housing facility to teachers and teachers residing outside the village and town.	37
Chapter 9	School Building Type of school buildings and its ownership; use of school building; availability of class-rooms; expansion potential and additional rooms required; drinking-water, urinals, lavatories, facilities.	42
Chapter 10	Educational and Ancillary Facilities Libraries; book Bank; facilities for sports and games; sports/games equipment/material available and their use; sports/games activities; medical check-up of students; inoculation/vaccination; contingency funds; SUPW facility; incentive schemes; blackboard, furniture for teachers and students.	46
Chapter 11	Educational Finance Different type of fees per students per annum at different stage of education; recurring and non-recurring income of schools by sources; recurring and non-recurring expenditure of schools on different items.	50

ANNEXURES

I	Tables	
	Table I - District-wise Number of villages, habitations, urban areas and estimated population as on September 30, 1993	52
	Table 2 - District-wise estimated child population as on 30 th September'1993	
	(a) Rural area	53
	(b) Urban area	54
	(c) Total	55
	Table 3 - District-wise number of habitations in various population slabs and their population	56
	Table 4 - District-wise number of villages in various population slab and their population	57
	Table 5 - Rural habitation with and without Primary Schools/ Sections	58
	Table 6 - Rural habitations with and without Upper Primary Schools / Sections	59
	Table 7 - Rural habitations with and without Secondary Schools / Sections	60
	Table 8 - Rural habitations with and without Hr. Secondary Schools.	61
	Table 9 - Number of Schools according to area, management and Type	62
	Table 10 – District-wise number of Schools according to area and Type	64
	Table 11 – Number of Schools according to area, management and sections	67
	Table 12 – Teaching posts sanctioned and teachers in position	68
	Table 13 – Class-wise enrolment (Rural)	69
	Table 14 – Class-wise enrolment (Urban)	70
	Table 15 – Class-wise enrolment (Total)	71

II	Comparative statement of Data of Educational Surveys	72
III	National Level Project Team	78
IV	State Level Project Team	79
V	District Survey Officers	80
VI	Block Survey Officers	81

INTRODUCTION

1:0 The first endeavor that the Government of India made for the assessment of the magnitude of the task of accomplishing the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) and for planning the future strategy was the first All India Educational Survey (AIES) which was conducted by the Union Ministry of Education in 1957 and, as a follow-up action, rapid expansion of elementary education began with the opening of new schools; and the Government of India started conducting the AIESs periodically for assessing the availability of educational facilities, identifying imbalances, providing basic input in the formulation and mid-term evaluation of Five-Year Plans of education. Except this first one, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have conducted the earlier four AIESs on complete enumeration basis.

The Sixth All India Educational Survey is different from the previous surveys with regard to survey methodology because, for the first time, computer system has been used for processing the data collected on complete enumeration basis as well as from each and every unit of school and habitation in Arunachal Pradesh. The date of reference for the collection of data is 30 September, 1993. The use of computer system and NIC facilities has helped in efficient processing of survey data and dissemination of information.

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE SIXTH ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY.

The objectives of the Sixth All India Educational Survey are enumerated below.

- (i) To create database on variables of the Sixth AIES that can be shared by different agencies.
- (ii) To develop computerised Management Information System (MIS) to be maintained and updated on an annual basis at various levels of administration.
- (iii) To assess the present position of the educational facilities at various stages of the school, in respect of coverage of the school going population, the distance to be covered by a child to reach the school, enrolment in general, and of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) children and girls in particular with special reference to Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE).
- (iv) To assess the availability of physical facilities, like school building, play ground, furniture etc.
- (v) To assess the availability of basic amenities, like medical check-up, drinking water, urinals, etc.
- (vi) To identify incentive schemes and the number of beneficiaries.
- (vii) To assess the position of educational inputs, like blackboards and chalk, library, laboratory, text-book bank, etc.

- (viii) To know about the academic and professional qualifications of working teachers with special reference to teaching of science and mathematics, and to determine attrition rate in the teaching profession.
- (ix) To assess the availability of other educational facilities, like non-formal education, education for disabled children and pre-primary education.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 emphasised on qualitative improvement of education with special reference to the socially disadvantaged groups of the society including the women. Therefore, the focus of educational planning has gradually shifted from the Fifth AIES and onwards towards quality of educational facilities. Thus, it is directed towards not merely opening of new schools or upgrading the existing schools but also to provide the basic minimum educational facilities in them. The blackboards, textbooks, other instructional and play material for the purpose of attracting more children to schools and making their learning more interesting and purposeful.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE SIXTH ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY.

The scope of the Sixth All India Educational Survey seeks to cover the following aspects for the purpose of realising the objectives mentioned above.

- (i) Educational facilities in rural and urban areas for general education, non-formal education, special education and pre-primary education.
- (ii) School characteristics, Facilities for academic activities including language teaching and medium of instruction; courses offered at higher secondary stage; Integrated educational programme; physical facilities including accommodation, library, guidance and counselling, teaching of science and home science; sports and games facilities; Teachers' strength; Enrolment class-wise including the enrolments of classes XI and XII.
- (iii) Qualitative aspect of the facilities like accommodation, teaching aids, library, sports and games material; ancillary services including health and incentive schemes; media of instruction and language teaching; age-grade-wise enrolment; repeaters; income and expenditure.
- (iv) Teachers' personal characteristics; their academic and professional competence; competence in mathematics and science teaching.
- (v) District level income and expenditure on education.

The above mentioned scope of the Sixth AIES makes it evident that this survey operation generates massive data, which have increased manifold in comparison to the data volume of the previous fifth AIES without which the objectives, as enumerated above, may not have been accomplished.

1.3 TOOLS OF THE SIXTH ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY.

The tools of the Sixth All India Educational Survey consisting of well-defined proformaes.

- (i) **Village Information Form (VIF)** : It is meant for collection of information in respect of all the villages that figure in the 1991 census or which have come up afterwards with regard to actual/estimated population of the village; number of recognised schools in the villages; actual/estimated population in various habitations of the villages; distance at which the schooling facilities for primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary stages are available for each habitation; habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; number of unrecognised schools in the village; centres for non-formal education, their instructors and enrolment by sex; schools for the disabled (handicapped) children, their number and disability-wise enrolment; schools for pre-primary education.
- (ii) **Urban Information Form (UIF)** : It seeks to collect information about actual/estimated population of these towns; number of recognised schools of different types; centres for non-formal education, their instructors and enrolments by sex, schools for the disabled (handicapped) children, their number and disability-wise enrolments; schools for pre-primary education.
- (iii) **School Information Form – 1 (SIF-1)** : It is devised to collect information from the recognised primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools about their identification, management, type, class-rooms and basic facilities, availability of teachers, type of courses, library facilities etc.
- (iv) **School Information Form-2 (SIF-2)** : It is meant for collecting information from the recognised primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools regarding medium of instruction, school buildings, play grounds, teaching-learning material, class-wise enrolment details, income and expenditure of schools etc.
- (v) **Teacher Information Form (TIF)** : It is meant for collecting information from teachers about their tenure of service, full time/part time, educational qualification, trained/untrained, age, sex, category, capability to teach subjects like mathematics, science etc.
- (vi) **Educational Finance Form (EFF)** : Through this form data on income and expenditure on school education at the district level are sought to be collected.
- (vii) **Educational Statistics – A Flash (ESF)** : This form is designed to compile the data at the Block/Town levels through VIF and SIF-1. This information is to be compiled on a high priority basis so that key results of the survey could be flashed just after data collection.

1.4 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Some of the important concepts and terms used in the various forms for data collection are defined as below.

- (i) **VILLAGE** : A village means the 'census revenue village' as used in the 1991 census. It represents a parcel of land whose boundaries are defined and settled for revenue purposes. A village with no population will be termed as 'bechirag' or 'deserted' or 'uninhabited'.
- (ii) **HABITATION** : A habitation is a distinct cluster of houses existing in a compact and contiguous manner with a local name and its population should not be less than twenty-five in plain areas and less than ten in hilly or sparsely populated areas. In case a village has only one habitation, the population condition will not apply.
- (iii) **URBAN AREA** : All areas which were identified as 'Urban' at the time of the 1991 census or subsequently notified to be so are to be treated as urban. In Arunachal Pradesh, there are ten urban areas – Bomdila, Along, Pasighat, Tezu, Namsai, Khonsa, Ziro, Itanagar, Naharlagun and Roing.
- (iv) **RURAL AREA** : Areas which are not urban shall be treated as rural.
- (v) **SCHOOL STAGE** : The education pattern differs from State to State. Various combinations of classes of the school system constitute primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary stages.
- (vi) **SECTION** : All the students of a class are divided into groups for the convenience of teaching. Each group is called a section.
- (vii) **C.D.BLOCK** : C.D. Block in this survey connotes 'the Block under the community project administration'. In this survey the C.D.Block (not educational) is the unit for collection of data.
- (viii) **RECOGNISED SCHOOL** : A recognised school is one in which the course(s) of study followed is (are) prescribed or recognised by the Government (Central/State) or by a University or a Board constituted by law or by any other agency authorised in this behalf by the Central or State Government and which satisfies one or more of the authorities, e.g. Directorate of Education, Municipal Board, Secondary Board, etc. with regard to its standard of efficiency. It runs regular classes and sends candidates for public examination, if any.
- (ix) **MANAGEMENT** : The authority which runs a school determines its type of management. It may be government, local body or private body receiving government aid or not receiving government aid.
 - (a) **GOVERNMENT** : All schools run by the State, Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings or Autonomous Organisations completely financed by the Government will be treated as Government Schools.
 - (b) **LOCAL BODY** : All schools run by municipal corporations, municipal committees, notified area committees, zilla parishads, panchayat samities, cantonment boards, etc., will be treated as local body schools.
 - (c) **PRIVATE AIDED** : A private aided school is one which is run by an individual or a private organisation and receives maintenance grant from a government or a local body.

- (d) **PRIVATE UNAIDED** : A private unaided school is one which is managed by an individual or a private organisation and does not receive maintenance grant either from a government or a local body.
- (x) **TYPE OF SCHOOL**
- (a) **BOYS' SCHOOL** : A School is a 'school for boys' if boys are admitted to all classes and admission of girls is restricted to some specific classes only.
- (b) **GIRLS' SCHOOL** : A school is a school for girls if girls are admitted to all classes and the admission of boys is restricted to some specific classes only.
- (c) **CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL** : A school is 'co-educational' if boys and girls are admitted to all classes in the school.
- (xi) **TRAINED TEACHER** : A trained teacher is one who has successfully undergone a course of teacher training.
- (xii) **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.
If the aerial distance or the distance as the crow flies is one km. between the central point of a habitation and the school but the actual convenient walking distance by road or path is 1.5 km., then the distance between the two will be the walking distance i.e. 1.5 km.
- (xiii) **REPEATERS** : Those pupils who were in the same class in the previous year are to be treated as repeaters.

1.5 ORGANISATION OF THE SURVEY AT THE STATE LEVEL.

There are three levels of organisation in conducting this survey, namely, National, State and District.

To organise the survey operation smoothly at the National level, two committees, viz, (i) the Steering Committee and (ii) the Advisory Committee have been constituted. The role of these committees is to monitor the progress and provide administrative and academic support.

A separate State Survey Unit (SSU) was established at Itanagar, the State Capital Headquarter, in addition to a District Survey Unit (DSU) in every District. However, the Assistant District Education Officers/Adult Education Supervisors worked as the Block Survey Officers.

The State Education Secretary extended administrative and operational support and the Resource Personnel of the NCERT guided and monitored the survey operation. The

State Unit of the NIC tabulated and processed the survey data through the Regional Computer Centre (RCC), Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

Since the training of each officer in the survey operation has a significant bearing on the successful execution of the survey, the State level training for the survey officers was organised at the State capital headquarters with the help of the NCERT. The Assistant State Survey Officer, District Survey Officers, Block Survey Officers and Statistical Assistants participated in the said State level training in which their duties and roles were explained and survey tools, coding procedures, scrutiny of forms, procedure for maintaining records and registers and data entry were also elucidated.

The NCERT coordinated the survey work and released funds to the NIC as well as the State Survey Unit. It supplied printed tools/forms and guidelines for survey officers.

The State Survey Unit (SSU) coordinated with the NCERT and NIC and monitored the survey operation at the state level by collecting complete information about the administrative units and the schools in the state and distributing survey materials like blank forms and guidelines for survey officers. It shouldered the responsibility of maintaining the survey accounts and preparing the State Survey Report with the help of the local experts and has to submit the finalised accounts to the NCERT before it is disbanded on the completion of the assignments.

1.6 STATE PROFILE

Arunachal Pradesh, with an area of 83,743 Sq.Km. and long international border with Bhutan (West), China (North) and Myanmar (East), is situated in the North Eastern part of India. As per the 1991 census, it has the total population of 8,64,558 (predominantly populated by S.T. with 64%), with density of 10 per Sq. Km., the population growth rate of 36.83 (between 1981 and 1991), the sex ratio of 859 females per 1000 males and literacy rate 41.59% (excluding 0-6 years population) of which male 51.45% and female 29.69%. Earlier known as North East Frontier Agency (NEFA), it became a Union Territory in 1972 with the name of Arunachal Pradesh, and got Statehood on the 20th February, 1987.

There are twelve districts (one more district has been created after survey) with a total of fifty five blocks (one more Block has been created after the survey) and ten towns in Arunachal Pradesh.

Because of the small number of schools in Arunachal Pradesh, SAMPLING was not resorted to. There was cent percent representation of each and every school and habitation for the purpose of the present educational survey in this state.

Processing of the survey data was done at the NIC Unit of this state in collaboration with the Regional Computer Centre (RCC) at Jadavpur University. However, checking of data and consistency of computer tables was done at the State Survey Unit at Itanagar. The State level data-analysis involved the generation and use of 399 state tables, 136 district tables and 32 block tables.

The reference date of the 6th All India Educational Survey is 30th September'1993. According to the survey, there are 1146 primary, 277 upper primary, 79 secondary and 61 higher secondary schools, the total being 1563 of which 1489 schools are situated in rural areas and 74 in urban areas. Thus, more than 95% of the total number of schools are situated in the rural areas. The category-wise distribution of schools in rural and urban areas is given in the table below.

Area	Total no. of schools	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Hr. Secondary Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	1489	1109	261	72	47
Urban	74	37	16	7	14
Total	1563	1146	277	79	61

During 5th AIES there were 1215 schools from Primary to Higher Secondary in the State. From 5th Survey to 6th Survey the number of schools has increased 348 representing 28.64% increase in schooling facilities over a span of 7 years.

In the schools of the State, the enrolment of boys is higher than that of girls. But girls are not lagging far behind. Out of the total student enrolment of 1,77,198, there are 74,129 girls making the ratio of the enrolment of boys and girls as 7:5 and their percentages of 58.2% and 41.8% respectively. Further 83.54% of the total enrolment of students belongs to the rural areas as Arunachal Pradesh is basically a rural state having only 10 small towns.

The stagewise enrolment of boys and girls for rural and urban areas of the state is shown in following table.

Stage	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
I-V	71011	54193	125204
Rural	62321	47203	109524
Urban	8690	6990	15680
VI - VIII	18990	12943	31933
Rural	15522	10057	25579
Urban	3468	2886	6354
IX - X	8451	4991	13442
Rural	6307	3281	9588
Urban	2144	1710	3854
XI - XII	4617	2002	6619
Rural	2523	822	3345
Urban	2094	1180	3274

All Stages			
I - XII	103069	74129	177198
Rural	86673	61363	148036
Urban	16396	12766	29162

In comparison to the total enrolment figure of 115345 with boys 70335 and girls 45010 during the 5th Survey, there is an increase in total enrolment by 53.62% while for boys and girls 46.54% and 64.69% respectively, as revealed by the 6th Survey. As regards enrolment of girls in different stages of school education, it is found that there is a decreasing trend of girls' participation from primary stage to higher secondary stage. The stage-wise girls' enrolment are 43.28% in primary, 40.53% in upper primary, 37.13% in secondary and 30.25% in higher secondary. The comparative participation of boys and girls in different stages of school education is represented below with the help of a bar chart.

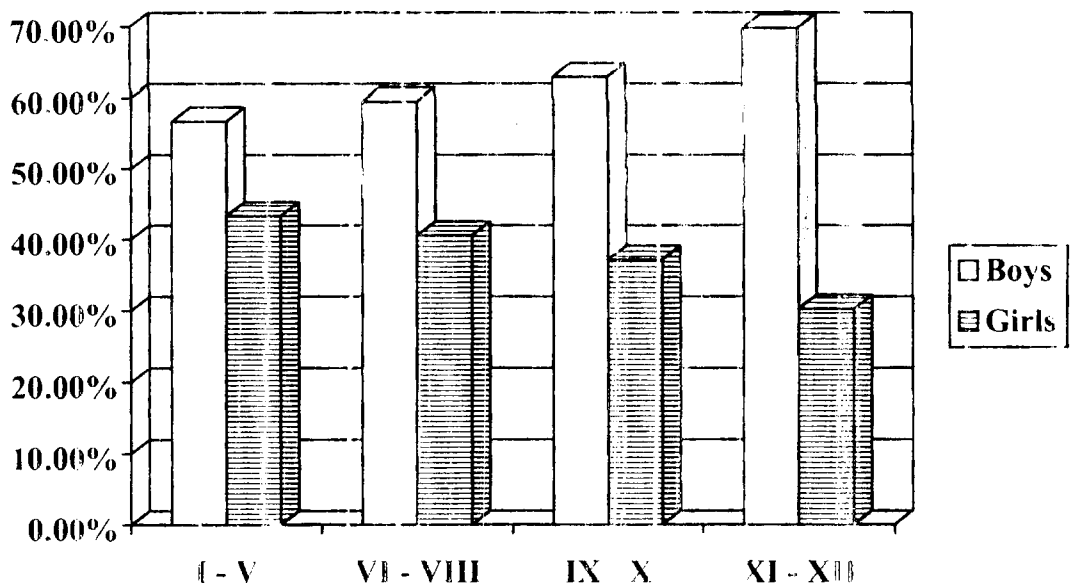


Fig.1 Comparative participation of boys and girls in different stages of school education

The rural and urban enrolments of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students are indicated in the following table :

Area	S.T. Enrolment I to XII		S.C. Enrolment I to XII		All I to XII	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Rural	111381	47040	764	258	148036	61363
Urban	13297	6016	613	280	29162	12766
Total	124678	53056	1377	538	177198	74129

This table reveals again that the enrolment pattern has the predominance of the Scheduled Tribes having correlation to the total population. The Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students constitute respectively 70.36% and 0.78% of the total students enrolment in the State as against 74.82% and 0.71 % during the 5th Survey.

The estimated child population in the age-groups of 6 to below 11 and 11 to below 14 as on September 30, 1993, meant for classes I to V and VI to VIII respectively, is given in the table below.

Sex	Age-group 6 to below 11	Age-group 11 to below 14	Total 6 to below 14
1	2	3	4
Boys	51507	33632	85139
Girls	48281	28748	77029
Total	99788	62380	162168

Taking into consideration the above estimated child population and the enrolment figures, it is found that the gross coverage in class I to V is 125.47% and that in class VI to VIII 51.19% as compared to 94.69% and 34.43% respectively in the 5th Survey.

There are 3834 habitations in this State, of which 2030 (52.9%) do not have primary education facilities within a distance of 1 Km. Out of these 2030 habitations, 1515 (74.6%) have the population below 100 and 453 (22.3%) have the population of 100 to 299 and the rest 62 (3%) have the population of 300 and above.

Education at different stages and the facilities available for them have been analysed in the subsequent chapters.

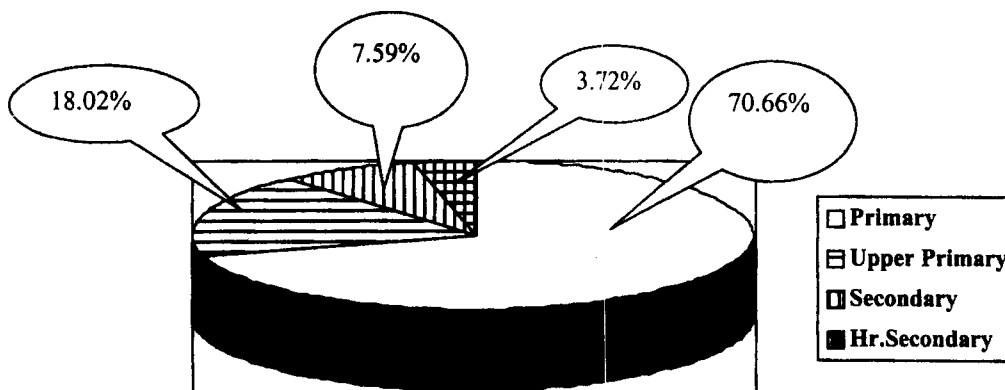


Fig.2 Pie Chart showing enrolment of students in different school stages

CHAPTER 2

HABITATIONS IN RURAL AREAS

2.0 Habitations in rural areas form the mainstay for all educational activities pertaining to the school education in general and the Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in particular. Therefore, in order to assess the present position of educational facilities at various stages in schooling and the distance at which they are available, it is essential to know about the habitations in rural areas and their population in different slabs. Moreover, the enrolments of the students in general and of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and of girls in particular have direct bearing on their habitations. It is with this objective that the information has been collected, tabulated and processed in course of the Sixth All India Educational survey at the National as well as the State levels.

2.1 VILLAGES BY POPULATION

Out of the estimated total population of 9,21,511 in Arunachal Pradesh 8,04,109 live in 3623 villages as per the Sixth AIES, whereas during the fifth AIES there were 3196 inhabited villages with the estimated total rural population of 6,83,930 out of the total state population of 7,42,887. Thus, there is an increase of 427 inhabited villages and 1,20,679 rural population over the 5th AIES.

The population slabs of these villages are given in the following table :

Population Slabs							
Item	5000 & above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	Below 300	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of villages	4	32	88	243	298	2958	3623
Population of villages	29956	88098	118550	185794	112889	288822	804109

It is evident from the table that there are 2958 villages (81.6%) which have the population below 300, 298 (8.2%) with the population 300 to 499, 243 (6.7%) with 500 to 999; 88 (2.4%) in the slab of 1000 to 1999; 32 in the slab of 2000 to 4999 and only four villages in the whole state having population of 5000 and above. Another feature of these villages is that they are scattered over the hilly terrains of the territory and sparsely populated.

Out of the total child population of 1,62,168 in the age group 6 to below 14 years, 1,41,524 representing 87.3% belong to rural areas. The child-population in the rural areas is shown in the following table :

Item	Age-group 6 to below 11	Age-group 11 to below 14	Total 6 to below 14
1	2	3	4
Boys	44,950	29,351	74,301
Girls	42,135	25,088	67,223
Total	87,085	54,439	1,41,524

2.2 HABITATIONS IN DIFFERENT POPULATION SLABS

As per the Sixth AIES, Arunachal Pradesh has a total of 3834 habitations with a population of 8,04,109 in them whereas it had a total of 3237 habitations with the estimated rural population of 6,83,930 as per the 5th AIES. Thus, there has been an increase of 597 habitations and 1,20,179 population indicating 18.4% and 14.95% increase respectively between the period of the fifth and the sixth surveys. The total number of habitations in various population slabs with their population is given in the following table

Population Slabs

Item	5000 & above	2000- 4999	1000- 1999	500- 999	300- 499	100-299	Below 100	Below 500	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of habitations	3	26	101	236	300	1237	1931	3468	3834
Population of habitations	19020	169180	134141	162054	114131	211559	94016	419714	804109

This table indicates that, in Arunachal Pradesh, there are only three habitations with population 5000 and above; 26 habitations (0.67%) in the population slab of 2000 to 4999; 101 habitations (2.63%) in 1000 to 1999; 236 (6.16%) in 500 to 999; 300 (7.82%) in 300 to 499; 1237 (32.26%) in 100 to 299 and 1931 (50.36%) with population below 100. Thus, there are 3468 (90.45%) habitations having population in each below 500.

This shows that there is a predominance of small habitations spread whole over the state.

2.3 HABITATIONS PREDOMINANTLY POPULATED BY SCHEDULED TRIBES (ST)

2.3.1 Out of 3834 habitations in the state, 3541 habitations are predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes with a total population of 686541. This means 92.36% of the total habitations are populated by Scheduled Tribes which account for 74.50% of the total population of the state. The maximum number of habitations (581) is situated in Lower Subansiri district and the minimum number (153) is in Tirap district. But if the S.T. population of the above stated habitations of these two districts are taken into account, it is seen that against 78576 S.T. population of Lower Subansiri district there are 79581 S.T. population in Tirap district. This is because small habitations are predominant in Lower

Subansiri district. The comparative study of S.T. population of all the districts shows that the maximum S.T. population (88385) live in 207 habitations of East Siang District and the lowest S.T. population (29634) in 206 habitations of Tawang district.

2.3.2 As regards habitations of different population slabs, it is found that 51.68% of total 3541 S.T. habitations have population below 100 and 84.19% below 300. This indicates that mostly the habitations are small. Only 299 habitations (8.44%) have population 500 and above. There are only 3 habitations having population 5000 and above.

2.4 HABITATIONS PREDOMINANTLY POPULATED BY SCHEDULED CASTES (SC)

2.4.1 There are 29 habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes with a total population of 12327. The S.C. populated habitations are 0.76% of the total habitations and population 1.34% of the State. These habitations are spread over in 8 districts of the state with the maximum of 9 habitations in Changlang district followed by 6 in West Siang, 4 in each of Upper Subansiri and Tirap, 3 in East Siang and 1 each in West Kameng, Lohit and Papum Pare district. Out of 12327 population of 29 habitations, 6558 (53.20%) live in Changlang district.

2.4.2 Of 29 habitations predominantly populated by S.C., 8 (27.59%) are below 100 population slab and 18 (62.07%) below 300 population slab. Thus, most of the habitations are small. There are only 7 habitations (24.14%) having population 500 and above. There is no big habitation with population 5000 and above predominantly populated by S.C.

CHAPTER 3

EDUCATION AT PRIMARY STAGE

3.0 Primary education forms the hub of the system of education. Therefore, education at all stages has a direct bearing on it. The scheme of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) aims to impart primary education to all children. Therefore, enrolment of hundred percent child population in the age-group of 6-14 years is essential. In order to achieve the goal of UEE, it is required to provide primary education facilities to all children and also to ensure their participation and retention till completion of the stages of lower and upper primary education.

3.1 HABITATIONS AND VILLAGES HAVING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THEM BY POPULATION SLAB

3.1.1 As indicated earlier, a total population of 8,04,109 lives in 3834 habitations in Arunachal Pradesh. All of these habitations fall in different population slabs and the educational facilities provided with them are also different. Out of the total habitations of 3834, primary education facilities exist within 1436 and another 368 habitations within a distance of 1 Km. and thus, 1804 habitations (47.05%) have primary school/section upto a nationally accepted norm of 1 Km. distance covering 77.87% of the rural population. During 5th Survey the population coverage within this norm was 73.35%. Further, 327 habitations have primary education facilities within a distance of 1.1 Km. to 2.0 Km. covering another 6.02% population and remaining 1703 beyond 2 Km. with 16.12% population.

There are 666 habitations which have population 300 and above, of which 604 habitations have primary schools/sections upto a distance of 1 Km. Another 27 habitations have such facility within a distance of 1.1 Km. to 2.0 Km. and 35 beyond 2 Km.

There are 3623 villages in the state with population of 8,04,109. Out of these villages, 4 (0.11%) villages with population 5000 and above; 32 (0.88%) with 2000 to 4999; 88 (2.43%) with 1000 to 1999; 243 (6.71%) with 500 to 999; 298 (8.23%) with 300 to 499 and 2958 (81.64%) with the population below 300. Thus, villages with small population are predominant in Arunachal Pradesh.

Access to primary school/section for the habitations has already been discussed. The picture that emerged in case of habitations also holds good for the villages. So far as primary education facilities are concerned, 1411 (38.95%) villages have such facilities within them.

3.2 HABITATIONS SERVED BY PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES BY POPULATION SLAB AND DISTANCE FOR ALL HABITATIONS PREDOMINANTLY POPULATED BY SC AND ST

3.2.1 Out of 29 habitations with 12,327 population which are predominantly populated by SC, 26 habitations have primary school/section upto a distance of 1 Km. covering 97.61% of their population. Remaining 2 have such facilities at a distance of 1.1 Km. to 2.0 Km. and 1 beyond 2 Km.

3.2.2 There are 3541 habitations with 686541 population which are predominantly populated by ST and 1324 (37.39%) of them have got primary schools/sections within them covering 70.38% of the population. Upto a distance of 1 Km. there are 1651 (46.63%) habitations which have primary schools/sections covering 78.13% of the population. There are 560 habitations with 58.42% population in the population slab 300 and above, of which 519 have primary schools/sections upto a distance of 1 Km. Another 14 habitations have such facilities within a distance of 1.1 Km. to 2.0 Km. and 27 beyond 2 Km. Further 2981 (84.19%) habitations fall below 300 population slab with 41.58% of the population, of which 1132 habitations have primary schools/sections upto a distance of 1 Km. covering 23.08% of the population. Out of the remaining habitations below 300 population slab, there are 277 and 1572 habitations which have such facilities at a distance of 1.1 Km. to 2.0 Km. and beyond 2 Km. respectively.

3.3 HABITATIONS AND VILLAGES NOT SERVED BY POPULATION SLABS

3.3.1 There are 2030 (52.95%) habitations out of the total of 3834 which do not have primary schools/sections within a distance of 1 Km. These 2030 habitations account for 22.13% of the rural population. It is also noticed that 1515 habitations of them belong to below 100 population slab. This means 74.63% of the habitations without primary schools/sections upto a distance of 1 Km. are small habitations which have only 8.50% of the total rural population. It may not be practically viable to serve each of these small habitations with a primary school/section. However 33 of them are served with Non-Formal Education (NPE) Centres covering another 2.10% population of the unserved habitations. The remaining unserved habitations require special attention for their access to primary education.

3.3.2 As regards villages, 2212 (61.05%) out of 3623 villages are not served by primary schools/sections in them. The maximum number of villages (78.86%) of Lower Subansiri district do not have primary schools/sections. Similarly, 77.31% villages in Dibang Valley, 76.05% in Papum Pare, 70.98% in Lohit, 69.70% in Upper Subansiri, 62.05% in Tawang, 59.64% in East kameng, 50.85% in West Siang, 49.12% in Changlang, 39.18% in West Kameng, 22.33% in East siang and 17.95% in Tirap district do not have such facilities in them. However, 19 villages of them are served with NPE Centres.

3.4 PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY AREA, MANAGEMENT, TYPE, TEACHERS, ENROLMENT, CLASS-ROOMS, ETC.

3.4.1 There are 1146 primary schools in Arunachal Pradesh, of which 1116 (97.4%) are managed by the government against a total of 952 primary schools during the 5th Survey with 944 (99.16%) under the government management. There is an increase of 20.38% primary schools between the two Surveys. In rural areas the number of primary schools has increased from 932 in the 5th Survey to 1109 in the current Survey representing 18.99% increase and in the urban area the number of primary schools has increased from 20 to 37. The primary schools by area and management during the 6th Survey are shown in the following table.

Management	No. of schools in Rural Area	No. of schools in Urban Area	Total
1	2	3	4
Government	1088	28	1116
Local Body	0	1	01
Private Aided	11	2	13
Private Unaided	10	6	16
Total	1109	37	1146

From the above table, it is seen that there are 30 primary schools managed by agencies other than the government whereas the corresponding figure was 8 during the 5th Survey. Another feature is that out of these 30 schools, 16 are private unaided and 1 under local body whereas there was not a single private unaided/local body school during the 5th Survey. This indicates that private initiatives are taking place in establishment of new schools.

3.4.2 There are 7 (0.61%) primary schools with zero teacher, 521 (45.5%) single teacher, 400 (34.9%) two teachers, 79 (6.9%) three teachers, 37 (3.2%) four teachers, 27 (2.4%) five teachers and 75 (6.5%) more than 5 teachers each. The corresponding figures during the 5th survey were 4 (0.42%), 526 (55.25%), 256 (26.89%), 81 (8.51%), 19 (2%) and 66 (6.93%) respectively.

There are 2505 teachers in 1146 primary schools of which 20 (0.80%) are SC, 1266 (50.54%) and 578 (25.07%) are female. During 5th Survey 329 (17.44%) of the primary school teachers were female.

3.4.3 The total enrolment in the independent 1146 primary schools of the state is 66,566, out of which girls constitute 28,238 (42.42%). Further 59589 (89.52%) of the total enrolment of the primary schools belong to rural areas and rest 6977 (10.48%) urban areas. The total enrolments of children belonging to SC and ST are 406 (0.61%) and 51346 (77.14%) respectively. Against the total enrolments of SC and ST children, the girls of the each category constitute 173 (42.61%) and 22088 (43.02%) respectively.

3.4.4 Out of the total 1146 primary schools, there are 70 (6.1%) single-room schools, 345 (30.1%) double-room schools, 358 (31.2%) three-room schools, 118 (10.3%)

four-room schools, 142 (12.4%) five-room schools, 88 (7.7%) 6-7 room schools, 10 (0.9%) 8-9 room schools and 14 (1.2%) schools with 10 or more than 10 rooms.

3.5 PRIMARY SECTIONS BY AREA, MANAGEMENT, TYPE AND ENROLMENT AT PRIMARY STAGE BY AREA, MANAGEMENT, SEX, SC AND ST ETC.

3.5.1 As noted earlier, there are 1146 primary schools in total. In addition to these, there are 274 Upper Primary Schools (258 in the Rural and 16 in the Urban areas) which have primary sections with them; 76 Secondary Schools (71 in the Rural and 5 in the Urban areas) and 41 Higher Secondary Schools (35 in the Rural and 6 in the Urban areas) also have primary sections with them. Altogether there are 391 other schools which are running primary sections also. Thus, there is a total of 1537 primary sections in the state, of which 1146 (74.76%) are independent primary schools. Out of 391 other schools having primary sections, 375 (355 in the Rural and 20 in the Urban areas) are under the management of the Government and the rest 16 are run by private managements.

3.5.2 The following table gives a picture of the enrolment at primary stage with Sex, SC and ST in the Rural areas.

Sex	All communities	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4
Boys	62,321	333	47,009
Girls	47,203	173	36,949
Total	1,09,524	506	83,958

From the above table it may be seen that S.C. and S.T. children in primary section in rural areas constitute 0.46% and 76.66% respectively of the total enrolment. The enrolment of girls is 47203 (43.09%).

3.5.3 The enrolment at primary stage with Sex, SC and ST in the Urban areas is shown in the table below.

Sex	All communities	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4
Boys	8,690	201	3,527
Girls	6,990	180	3,183
Total	15,680	381	6,710

The enrolment pattern under all the columns indicates that the enrolment of boys is higher than that of girls, that is, all communities boys 55.4% and girls 44.6%; SC boys 52.8% and girls 47.6%; ST boys 52.7% and girls 47.3%. Moreover, the enrolment of ST dominates in the urban areas also as in the case of rural areas, and this pattern corresponds to the preponderance of ST population in this State.

3.5.4 The total enrolment at the primary stage (classes I – V) is given in the following table.

Sex	All communities	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4
Boys	71,011	534	50,536
Girls	54,193	353	40,132
Total	1,25,204	887	90,668

The total enrolment at the primary stage (classes I – V) is 1,25,204, out of which girls constitute 54,193 (43.28%) against 40.33% during the 5th Survey. The S.C. and S.T. children in classes I – V account for 887 (0.71%) and 90,668 (72.42%) respectively. Against the total S.C. and S.T. enrolments, the girls constitute 39.80% and 44.26% in their respective categories. During the 5th Survey 40.85% S.C. girls and 39.38% S.T. girls were enrolled. Taking into consideration the enrolment figures of rural and urban areas given in the earlier tables, it is seen that 87.48% of the total enrolment belongs to the rural areas and the rest 12.52% in urban areas.

3.6 ENROLMENT RATIOS AND CLASSWISE REPEATERS RATE.

3.6.1 The total estimated child population in the age group of 6 to below 11 years is 99788 whereas the total enrolment in classes I – V is 125204. Therefore, the gross enrolment in classes I – V is 125.5%. The gross enrolment ratio in respect of rural areas is 125.8% and that of urban is 123.4%. The number of S.C. children at primary stage being very small, its gross coverage is not computed. As regards children belonging to ST, the gross enrolment ratio is 102.8%. Further the gross coverage of girls of all communities is 112.2% and that of S.T. girls is 93.1%.

Out of the total estimated child population of 99788 in the age group 6 to below 11 years, the estimated enrolment in classes I – V is 89240 in the same age group. This gives 89.43% net coverage. The net coverage for girls is 79.81% against 98.45% for boys.

3.6.2 The pupils who were in the same class in the previous year are treated as repeaters. The class-wise repeaters rate is indicated in the following table :

Area	Percentage of repeaters in class					Total (P.C.) I-V
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Rural	20.13	16.25	14.01	11.77	10.88	15.72
Urban	11.23	11.68	12.11	10.53	9.17	11.07
Total	19.26	15.71	13.77	11.60	10.62	15.16

3.7 PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

3.7.1 The pupil-teacher ratio varies from district to district. The ratio per teacher in the primary schools for Tawang is 17.62; West Kameng 20.05; East Kameng 29.00; Papum Pare 27.53; Lower Subansiri 38.43; Upper Subansiri 35.06; West Siang 25.95; East Siang 24.22; Dibang Valley 18.62; Lohit 24.14; Changlang 33.17 and Tirap 25.75. The total pupil-teacher ratio in the primary schools comes to 26.57 with 27.65 in the rural areas and 19.93 in the urban areas.

3.7.2 There are 3567 (2562 Men and 1005 Women) full time teachers at the primary stage (classes I – V) with the total enrolment of 125204. Therefore, the teacher-pupil ratio is 1:35 at the primary stage with 1:36 in the rural area and 1:30 in the urban areas.

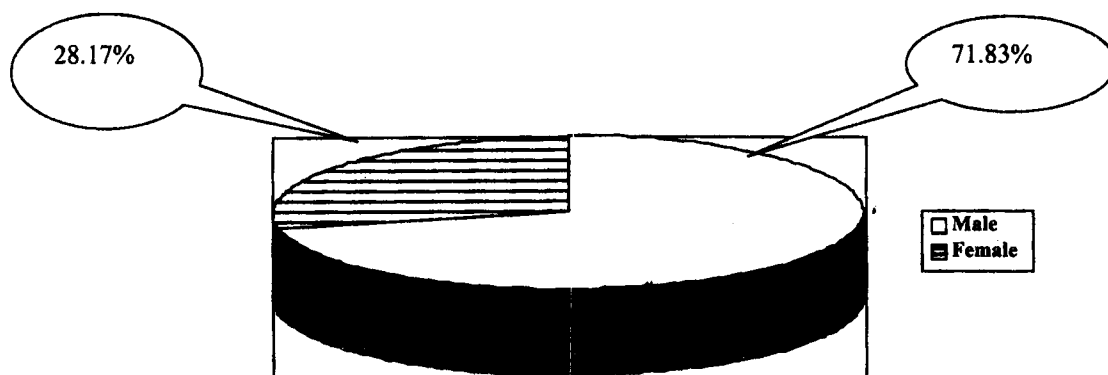


Fig.3 Pie Chart showing full time male and female teachers at the primary stage (classes I – V)

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION AT UPPER PRIMARY STAGE

4.0 Universalisation of Elementary Education(UEE) covers the education of the children in the age-group of 6-14 years. it includes both the primary education from class I to V and the upper primary education from VI to VIII.

Primary education scenario has already been discussed in the third chapter and upper primary stage is discussed in this chapter. Like education at primary stage, education at upper primary stage is also essential for achieving the goals of UEE. Therefore, it is necessary to provide upper primary educational facilities to all the children belonging to rural and urban areas.

4.1 HABITATIONS AND VILLAGES HAVING UPPER PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THEM BY POPULATION SLAB

4.1.1 Out of the total habitations of 3834, only 368 (9.60%) habitations with population of 2,66,373 have upper primary educational facilities within them covering 33.13% of the total rural population. They are situated in different population slabs as indicated below :

Population Slabs	No.of habitations having U.P.Schools/Sections within them	Population of such habitations
1	2	3
5000 and above	3	19020
2000 – 4999	21	57123
1000 - 1999	56	73990
500 – 999	96	66146
Below 500	192	50094
Total	368	266373

The following table presents the number of the habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at different distances –

Distance Slabs	Number of habitations	Population of Habitations	% of population of habitations to the total population served with Upper Primary Education facilities
1	2	3	4
Within the habitations	368	266373	33.13
Upto 1 Km.	204	54715	6.80
1.1 to 2 Km.	263	62752	7.80

2.1 to 3 Km.	252	53520	6.66
Upto 3 Km.	1087	437360	54.39
3.1 to 4 Km.	193	38766	4.82
4.1 to 5 Km.	242	41604	5.17
More than 5 Km.	2312	286379	35.62
Total	3834	804109	100.00

From the above table, we find that out of the total habitations of 3834, upper primary education facilities exist in 1087 habitations (28.35%) upto a nationally accepted norm of 3 Km. distance covering 54.30% of the rural population. During 5th Survey the population coverage within this norm was 42.19%. Further, 435 habitations have upper primary education facilities within a distance of 3.1 Km. to 5.0 Km. covering another 9.99% population and remaining 2312 beyond 5 Km. with 35.62% population.

There are 366 habitations which have population 500 and above, of which 268 habitations have upper primary schools/sections upto a distance of 3 Km. and 98 beyond 3 Km.

4.1.2 As regards access to upper primary school/section for the villages is concerned, the above picture as emerged in case of habitations also holds good for the villages. Out of 3623 villages only 365 (10.07%) villages have upper primary education facilities within them.

4.2 HABITATIONS SERVED BY UPPER PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES BY POPULATION SLAB AND DISTANCE FOR ALL HABITATIONS PREDOMINANTLY POPULATED BY SC AND ST

4.2.1 Out of 29 habitations (with 12,327 population) in the state which are predominantly populated by SC, 10 habitations have upper primary schools/sections upto a distance of 3 Km. covering 59.75% of their population. Remaining 4 (with 6.27% population) have such facilities at a distance of 3.1 Km. to 5.0 Km. and 15 (with 33.98% population) beyond 5 Km.

4.2.2 Out of 3541 habitations (with 686541 population) predominantly populated by ST, 337 (9.51%) of them have upper primary schools/sections within them covering 33.71% of the population. Upto a distance of 3 Km. there are 972 (27.44%) habitations which have upper primary schools/sections covering 52.87% of the population. There are 299 habitations with 42.03% population in the population slab 500 and above, of which 217 have upper primary schools/sections upto a distance of 3 Km. Another 23 habitations have such facilities within a distance of 3.1 Km. to 5.0 Km. and 59 beyond 5 Km. Further 3242 habitations fall below 500 population slab with 55.97% of the population, of which 755 habitations have upper primary schools/sections upto a distance of 3 Km. covering 18.15% of the population. Out of the remaining habitations below 500 population slab, there are 369 and 2118 habitations which have such facilities at a distance of 3.1 Km. to 5.0 Km. and beyond 5 Km. respectively.

4.3 HABITATIONS AND VILLAGES NOT SERVED BY POPULATION SLABS

4.3.1 There are 2747 (71.65%) habitations out of the total of 3834 which do not have upper primary schools/sections within a distance of 3 Km. These 2747 habitations account for 45.61% of the rural population. It is further observed that 2649 habitations of them belong to below 500 population slab. This means 69.01% of the habitations without upper primary schools/sections upto a distance of 3 Km. are small habitations which have only 35.14% of the total rural population. It may not be practically viable to serve each of these small habitations with an upper primary school/section. However, these unserved habitations require special attention for their access to upper primary education by making some alternative arrangement.

4.3.2 So far as villages are concerned, 3258 (89.92%) out of 3623 villages are not served by upper primary schools/sections in them. The maximum number of villages (93.92%) of Papumpare district do not have upper primary schools/sections. Similarly, 93.11% villages in Lohit, 92.89% in Lower Subansiri, 92.68% in Upper Subansiri, 90.91% in East Kameng, 90.36% in Tawang, 88.66% in Dibang Valley, 88.42% in Changlang, 85.96% in West Kameng, 84.62% in Tirap, 84.13% in West Siang and 80.59% in East Siang district do not have such facilities in them. However, 3 of the unserved villages in Lower Subansiri district are served with NPE centres.

4.4 UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY AREA, MANAGEMENT, TYPE, TEACHERS, ENROLMENT, CLASS-ROOMS, ETC.

4.4.1 There are 277 upper primary schools in Arunachal Pradesh, of which 266 (96.02%) are managed by the government against a total of 182 upper primary schools during the 5th Survey with 179 (98.35%) under the government management. There is an increase of 52.19% upper primary schools between the two surveys. In rural area the number of upper primary schools has increased from 178 in the 5th Survey to 261 in the current survey representing 46.63% increase and in the urban area the number of upper primary schools has increased from 8 to 16. The upper primary schools by area and management during the 6th Survey are shown in the following table.

Management	No. of schools in Rural Area	No. of schools in Urban Area	Total
1	2	3	4
Government	254	12	266
Local Body	Nil	1	1
Private Aided	5	1	6
Private Unaided	2	2	4
Total	261	16	277

From the table, it is seen that there are 11 upper primary schools managed by agencies other than the government whereas the corresponding figure was 8 during the

5th Survey. Another feature is that out of these 11 schools, 4 are private unaided and 1 under local body whereas there was not a single private unaided/local body school during the 5th survey. This indicates that private initiatives are taking place in establishment of new upper primary schools.

4.4.2 94.2% of the upper primary schools are situated in the rural areas. The total number of all communities teachers in the rural area upper primary schools is 1701, out of which 258 (15.2%) are female, 28 (1.06%) are SC, 637 (37.45%) are ST and 61 (3.59%) are other backward classes.

5.8% of the upper primary schools are situated in the urban areas. The total number of all communities teachers in the urban area upper primary schools is 228, of which 150 (65.7%) are female, 0 (0.00%) are SC, 105 (46.5%) are ST and 7 (3.07%) are other backward classes.

The total number of teachers of the upper primary schools in the State is 1929, of which 18 (0.93%) are SC, 742 (38.47%) are ST, 68 (3.53%) are other backward classes and 408 (21.15%) are female. During the 5th Survey 204 (16%) of the upper primary schools were female.

4.4.3 The following table indicates the total enrolment in the upper primary stage in various communities :

All communities			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18990	12943	31933	225	133	358	12547	8684	21231

It is evident that all communities girls' enrolment of 12,943 (40.5%) is less than the boys' enrolment of 18,990 (59.5%). The total S.T. enrolment of 21,231 (98.3%) and the S.C. enrolment of 358 (1.7%). The ST boys' enrolment of 12,547 (59%) is higher than the S.T. girls' enrolment of 8,684 (41%) in its own category. Similarly, the S.C. boys' enrolment of 225 (62.84%) is higher than the S.C. girls' enrolment of 133 (37.16%). The total ST enrolment is higher and commensurate with the higher ST population in the State.

4.4.4 Out of 277 upper primary schools, there are 56 schools which have 10 and above rooms each, 89 with 8-9 rooms, 72 with 6-7 rooms, 21 with 5 rooms, 21 with 4 rooms, 11 with 3 rooms, 5 with 2 rooms and 2 which have one room each.

4.5 UPPER PRIMARY SECTIONS BY AREA, MANAGEMENT, TYPE, ENROLMENT AT UPPER PRIMARY STAGE BY AREA, MANAGEMENT, SEX, SC AND ST, ETC.

4.5.1 There are 415 upper primary sections with 379 (91.3%) in rural and 36 (8.7%) in urban area.

Out of 415 upper primary sections, 396 (95.4%) are under the government management, 1 local body, 13 (3.1%) private aided and 5 (1.2%) private unaided.

4.5.2 The total enrolment in rural area in upper primary sections is 25579 with 15522 boys (60.68%) and 10057 girls (39.31%). The total S.C. enrolment is 195 with 133 boys (68.2%) and 62 girls (31.79%). The S.T. enrolment is 18444 with 11154 boys (60.47%) and 7290 girls (39.53%).

4.5.3 In urban area the total enrolment in upper primary sections is 6354 with 3468 boys (54.57%) and 2886 girls (45.43%). The total S.C. enrolment is 163 with 92 boys (56.44%) and 71 girls (43.56%). The S.T. enrolment is 2787 with 1393 boys (49.98%) and 1394 girls (50.02%).

4.5.4 The total enrolment of students in upper primary sections is 31,933 with 18990 boys (59.5%) and 12,943 girls (40.5%). The total S.C. enrolment is 358 with 225 boys (62.8%) and 133 girls (37.2%). The total S.T. enrolment is 21,231 with 12,547 boys (59%) and 8684 girls (41%). The S.C. and S.T. enrolments represent 1.12% and 66.5% respectively of the total enrolment.

4.6 ENROLMENT RATIO AND CLASSWISE REPEATERS RATE

4.6.1 The total estimated child population in the age group of 11 to below 14 years is 62380 while it is 54439 for rural area and 7941 for urban area. The total enrolment in class VI to VIII is 31933. The rural and urban enrolments are 25579 and 6354 respectively. Therefore, the total gross enrolment ratio in upper primary stage works out to be 51.19%. In case of rural it is 46.98% and that for urban is 80.02%. Further the gross coverage in respect of girls of all communities is 45.02% against 56.46% for boys.

The net coverage in the upper primary stage is 38.78%. It is 43.87% for boys and 33.22% for girls.

4.6.2 The classwise repeaters rate is shown in the following table.

Area	Percentage of repeaters in class			Total (P.C.) VI-VIII
	VI	VII	VIII	
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	9.73	9.21	14.33	10.93
Urban	9.47	7.98	8.81	8.80
Total	9.68	8.96	13.19	10.51

4.7 PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

4.7.1 The pupil-teacher ratio varies from district to district. The ratio for Tawang is 15.46; West Kameng 20.36; East Kameng 20.97; Papum Pare 30.29; Lower Subansiri 33.04; Upper Subansiri 27.03; West Siang 26.41; East Siang 22.33; Dibang Valley 25.10; Lohit 23.79; Changlang 22.01 and Tirap 19.01. The total pupil-teacher ratio at the upper

primary School stage comes to 24.49 with 23.80 in the rural area and 29.63 in the urban area.

4.7.2 There are 1806 (1498 men and 308 women) full time teachers at the upper primary stage (classes VI – VIII) with total enrolment of 31933 students. Therefore, the teacher-pupil ratio is 1: 18 at the upper primary stage with 1: 16 at the rural area and 1: 28 at the urban area.

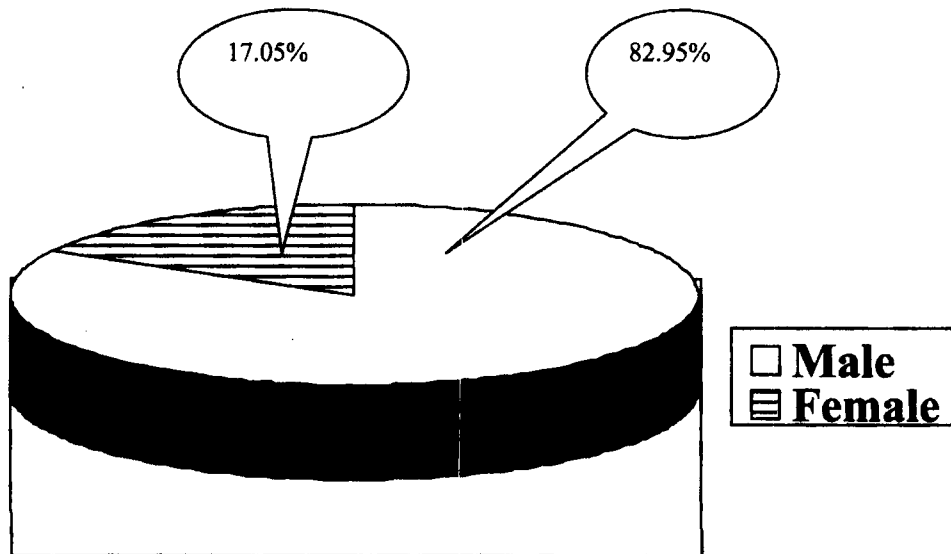


Fig.4 Pie Chart showing full time male and female teachers at the upper primary stage (classes VI – VIII)

CHAPTER 5

EDUCATION AT SECONDARY STAGE

5.0 Secondary education plays its multi-faced role by bringing about coordinated and integrated approach in regard to the programmes for the development of human resource. Education at secondary stage may be terminal for some and a gateway to higher education for others. It is, therefore, necessary that secondary education must be organised and implemented in such a manner that the pupils become capable of facing the challenges of life with confidence.

5.1 RURAL HABITATIONS AND VILLAGES SERVED

5.1.1 The following table shows the number of habitations and villages served by secondary schools / sections at certain distance :

Distance	No. of habitation served by Secondary Schools/sections	Percentage to total habitation
Within the habitation	115	3.00
0.1 to 2 km.	273	7.12
2.1 to 4 km.	259	6.76
4.1 to 5 km.	124	3.23
5.1 to 6 km.	89	2.32
6.1 to 8 km.	182	4.75
More than 8 km	2792	72.82
TOTAL	3834	100

From the above table, it is noted that there are 115 rural habitations (3%) having secondary schools/sections within them; 771 (20.10%) upto a distance of 5 km.; 1042 (27.18%) upto 8 km. and 2792 habitations (72.82%) having these facilities at a distance of more than 8 km.

5.1.2 Out of total 3623 villages, 114 (3.15%) have secondary schools/sections within them.

5.2 FACILITY FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION AS PER DISTANCE AND POPULATION SLABS OF HABITATIONS (ALL, SC AND ST)

5.2.1 Facility for secondary education as per distance and population slabs of habitations for all categories is given below :

Population slab	Total No. of habitation	Habitations served by secondary schools / sections			
		Within	Upto 5 km.	Upto 8 km.	Beyond 8 km
5000-above	3	3	3	3	0
2000-4999	26	17	22	24	2
1000-1999	101	31	65	74	27
500 – 999	236	34	114	134	102
Below 500	3468	30	567	807	2661
TOTAL	3834	115	771	1042	2792

The above table shows that all the habitations with population 5000 and above are served by secondary education facility within them. Such facility is available within them for 65.38% habitations in population slab 2000-4999, 30.69% in population slab 1000-1999, 14.41% in population slab 500-999 and 0.87% below 500 population slab.

Similarly, it is noted that 84.62% habitations in population slab 2000-4999, 64.36% in population slab 1000-1999, 48.31% in population slab 500-999 and 16.35% in population slab below 500, have secondary education facility upto a distance of 5 km.

5.2.2 Facility for secondary education according to distance and population slabs of habitations pre-dominantly populated by ST is indicated in the table below :

Population slab	Total No. of ST habitations	Habitations served by secondary schools / sections			
		Within	Upto 5 km.	Upto 8 km.	Beyond 8 km
5000 – above	3	3	3	3	0
2000 – 4999	16	14	14	15	1
1000 – 1999	82	27	52	58	24
500 – 999	198	30	89	102	96
Below 500	3242	26	503	714	2528
TOTAL	3541	100	661	892	2649

It is noted from the above table that all the habitations in the population slab 5000 and above predominantly populated by ST have secondary education facility within them. This facility is available within them for 87.5% habitations in population slab 2000-4999, 32.92% in population slab 1000-1999, 15.15% in population slab 500-999 and 0.80% in population slab below 500.

Upto a distance of 5 km., the secondary education facility is available for 87.5% habitations in population slab 2000-4999, 63.41% in population slab 1000-1999, 44.94% in population slab 500-999 and 15.51% habitations below 500 population slab.

5.2.3 29 habitations out of a total of 3834 are pre-dominantly populated by SC. The secondary education facility is available in 12 (41.37%) S.C. habitations upto a distance of 5 km.

5.3 SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY AREA, MANAGEMENT & TYPE

The following table exhibits the total number of secondary schools in the State by both the area and the management :

Area	Govt.	Local Body	Pvt. Aided	Pvt. unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	70	0	2	0	72
Urban	7	0	0	0	7
Total	77	0	2	0	79

All these 79 are the secondary schools i.e. of one type; out of which 77 are managed by the State Government (70 in the rural and 7 in the Urban areas); and 2 are private aided schools (both in Rural area only). Neither any local body Secondary School nor any Private Unaided one exists in the State. Again, out of 79 secondary schools, 72 are in the rural Areas and only 7 are in the Urban areas. Thus, two features of these schools are distinctly clear – (i) most of them are run by the Govt., and (ii) most of them are in the rural areas.

5.4.0 SECONDARY SECTIONS BY AREA, MANAGEMENT & TYPE.

5.4.1 The total number of secondary sections by area, management and type is given in the following table :

Area	Govt.	Local Body	Pvt. Aided	Pvt. Unaided	Total
I. Rural	114	0	5	0	119
a) S in Secondary Schools	70	0	2	0	72
b) S in H.S. Schools	44	0	3	0	47
II. Urban	18	0	2	1	21
c) S in Secondary Schools	7	0	0	0	7
d) S in H.S. Schools	11	0	2	1	14
III. Total of I & II	132	0	7	1	140

Note : 'S' indicates Secondary Section.

The table exhibits that there are 140 secondary sections (119 in the rural and 21 in the urban areas), out of which 132 are under the management of Govt. (114 in the rural and 18 in the urban areas); 7 are Private aided schools (5 in the rural and 2 in the urban areas); and one is Private Unaided in urban area only. There is no secondary section under the management of any Local Body either in the rural area or in the urban area.

5.4.2 Out of a total of 140 secondary sections, 79 (rural 72 and urban 7) are in secondary schools and remaining 61 (rural 47 and urban 14) are in higher secondary schools.

5.5.0 ENROLMENT, AREA, MANAGEMENT, SEX, SC AND ST.

5.5.1 The following table indicates the features of Enrolment alongwith Area, Sex, SC and ST in the Secondary Schools/Sections of the State –

Number of students at Secondary stage

Area	All Communities			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribe		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	6307	3281	9588	34	21	55	4348	2271	6619
Urban	2144	1710	3854	20	17	37	1145	887	2032
Total	8451	4991	13442	54	38	92	5493	3158	8651

The table depicts that the total enrolment of students belonging to communities at the secondary school stage is 13,442, out of which 9,588 (71.33%) are enrolled in the rural areas and 3854 (28.67%) are enrolled in the urban areas. The enrolment of girls is 57.12% against 62.88% for boys.

5.5.2 The total enrolment of SC students at the secondary school stage is 92 out of which 55 (59.78%) are enrolled in the rural areas and 37 (40.22%) are enrolled in the urban areas. The enrolment of SC girls accounts for 41.30% against 58.7% for SC boys.

5.5.3 The total enrolment of ST students at the secondary school stage is 8,651, out of which 6,619 (76.51%) are in the rural areas and 2032 (23.49%) are in the urban areas. The percentage of ST girls enrolment is 36.5% while the same for boys is 63.5%.

5.6.0 REPEATERS' RATE, LABORATORY & GUIDANCE SERVICES

5.6.1 REPEATERS' RATE :

The Survey result reveals that the repeaters' rate varies from class to class. The table given below indicates the various features of repeaters' rate.

Table: Percentage of repeaters' in different stages.

Area	I – V			VI – VIII			IX - X			XI - XII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural	15.72	15.83	15.77	10.95	10.90	10.93	14.26	15.51	13.18	11.38	14.60	12.17
Urban	11.07	9.90	10.55	9.40	8.07	8.80	15.02	14.34	14.76	5.85	6.48	9.50
Total	15.16	15.07	15.12	10.67	10.27	10.51	14.59	14.15	14.42	8.92	9.93	9.22

The total average repeaters' rate is 12.31% of which boys 12.33% and girls 12.35%.

5.6.2 LABORATORY SERVICES :

Out of these 140 schools having secondary sections, 110 (78.57%) have Science Laboratories – 51 have separate laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology each; 55 have combined laboratories for Physics, Chemistry & Biology; and 4 have combined laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and separate laboratory for Biology. As regard area-wise break-up, 93 schools in the rural areas and 17 in the urban areas have Science laboratories. Out of which, 37 schools in the rural areas and 14 in the urban areas have separate laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology each; 52 schools in the rural areas and 3 in the urban areas have combined laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology; and 4 schools in the rural areas alone have combined laboratories for Physics & Chemistry and separate laboratory for Biology. To note the management-wise break-up, 102 Government, 7 Private Aided and 1 Private Unaided Schools (total 110) have the facilities of Science laboratories.

5.6.3 GUIDANCE SERVICES :

Out of a total of 790 secondary schools, only 5 have Guidance Services; 3 have Teacher Councillors; and 1 has Career Master only. All these schools having guidance services are located in the rural areas. Such facilities are not available in any of secondary schools in urban areas. As regard management-wise break-up, it is noted that 4 Government Schools have Guidance Services, 2 Government Schools have Career Master and 1 Private Aided School has Guidance Services as well as a teacher counsellor.

5.7.0 HOME SCIENCE, ETC.

5.7.1 Out of a total of 79 secondary schools in the State, only one school in the rural area and under the management of the Government has Home Science with a Home Science Laboratory.

5.7.2 There are 4 secondary schools having indoor halls for games and they are situated in the rural areas and under the management of the Government. All these indoor halls for games are in usable condition including 1 open to community. However, none of the secondary schools in the State has any swimming pool.

CHAPTER 6

EDUCATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE

6.0 Education at Higher Secondary Stage prepares the students for joining the institutions of higher education for further studies in humanities, science and commerce as well as for taking up technical courses as their future careers. Therefore, it acquires special significance in the life of the students for making and choosing careers. In order to make it more purposeful and goal oriented, it becomes necessary to assess the existing facilities at regular intervals of time and introduce certain modifications for adding new dimensions and maintaining excellence. Therefore, analysis of the facilities for higher secondary stage acquires greater relevance in the context of this educational survey.

6.1.0 FACILITIES FOR HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE AS PER DISTANCE, POPULATION SLABS (ALL, SC & ST)

6.1.1 The number of habitations in different population slabs having facilities for higher secondary education within the habitations, within a distance of 8 km. and beyond 8 km. is given in the table below :

Population Slabs	No. of habitations in the slab	Habitations having the facility			Percentage of habitations served upto 8 km
		Within	Within 8 km	Beyond 8 km.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
5000-above	3	2	2	1	66.67
2000-4999	26	12	18	8	69.23
1000-1999	101	15	46	55	45.54
500-999	236	10	65	171	27.54
Below-500	3468	6	477	2991	13.75
TOTAL	3834	45	608	3226	15.86

The table exhibits clearly that there are 3834 habitations in different population slabs out of which 45 (1.17%) have Higher Secondary stage facilities within them; 608 (15.86%) upto a distance of 8 km. and 3226 (84.14%) at a distance of more than 8 km.

6.1.2 There are 29 habitations (0.76%) of the total of 3834) which are predominantly populated by SC. Out of these 29 habitations, 1 has the Higher Secondary stage facilities within it, 8 upto 8 km. distance and 21 have at a distance of more than 8 km.

6.1.3 There are 3541 habitations (92.36%) of the total of 3834) which are predominantly populated by ST. Out of these 3541 habitations, 39 (1.10%) have Higher

Secondary stage facilities within them, 526 (14.57%) within 8 km. and 3015 (85.15%) have these facilities at a distance of more than 8 km.

6.2.0 HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY AREA, MANAGEMENT & TYPE

6.2.1 There are 61 Higher Secondary Schools out of which 55 are under the management of the Government (44 in the rural and 11 in the urban areas), 5 are private aided (3 in the rural and 2 in the urban areas) and one is private unaided situated in the urban area. There is no Higher Secondary School under the management of Local Body. The above details are given in the table below :

Area	Govt.	Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
Rural	44	0	3	0	47
Urban	11	0	2	1	14
TOTAL	55	0	5	1	61

6.2.2 There is no higher secondary school in the State have higher secondary section only two schools have both secondary and higher secondary, 18 have upper primary and secondary alongwith higher secondary and 41 schools have all the stages from primary to higher secondary as shown in the table below.

Area	Sec. & Hr. Sec.	Upper Pry., Sec. & Hr. Sec.	Pry., Upper Pry., Sec. & Hr. Sec.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	1	11	35	47
Urban	1	7	6	14
TOTAL	2	18	41	61

6.3.0 ENROLMENT IN CLASSES XI AND XII BY AREA, MANAGEMENT, SEX, SC AND ST (ENROLMENT OF CLASSES XI AND XII ATTACHED TO DEGREE COLLEGES)

6.3.1 The table given below shows enrolment in classes XI and XII in the rural areas by sex, SC and ST.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RURAL AREAS

Class	All Communities			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
XI	1264	433	1697	2	1	3	875	283	1158
XII	1259	389	1648	4	1	5	955	247	1202
TOTAL	2523	822	3345	6	2	8	1830	530	2360

It is noted from the above table that there is a total of 1697 students in class XI for all communities of which 433 (25.51%) are girls and 1264 (74.49%) boys. The enrolment of class XII for all communities is 1648 with 389 (23.6%) girls and 1259 (76.4%) boys. There are 3345 students in both the classes together representing 50.73% in class XI and 49.27% in class XII.

As regard SC, enrolment, there are only 8 students in class XI and XII together with 2 girls and 6 boys.

There are 2360 ST students in classes XI and XII together with 530 (22.46%) girls and 1830 (77.54%) boys. The total enrolment of ST students in class XI is 1158 out of which 283 (24.44%) girls and 875 (75.56%) boys. The number of ST students in class XII is 1202 with 247 (20.55%) girls and 955 (79.45%) boys. The ST enrolment at higher secondary stage is 70.55% of the total enrolment of all communities.

6.3.2. The enrolment in classes XI and XII in the urban areas by sex, SC and ST is given in the table below :

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN URBAN AREAS

Class	All Communities			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
XI	1040	602	1642	8	7	15	583	289	872
XII	1054	578	1632	12	5	17	633	263	896
TOTAL	2094	1180	3274	20	12	32	1216	552	1768

It is seen from the above table that there are 1642 students in class XI for all communities of which 602 (36.66%) are girls and 1040 (63.34%) boys. The enrolment of class XII for all communities is 1632 with 578 (35.42%) girls and 1054 (64.58%) boys. The total enrolment in both classes XI and XII is 3274 of which the enrolment in class XI is 50.15% while in class XII it is 49.85%.

The SC enrolment in classes XI and XII together is 32 with 12 (37.5%) girls and 20 (62.5%) boys. The SC enrolment in higher secondary stage represents 0.98% of the total enrolment for all communities.

The number of ST students in classes XI and XII together is 1768 with 552 (31.22%) girls and 1216 (68.78%) boys. Out of a total enrolment of 872 ST students in class XI, 289 (33.14%) are girls and 583 (66.86%) are boys. These figures for class XII are 896, 263 (29.35%) and 633 (70.65%) respectively.

6.3.3. The total number of all communities students enrolment in classes XI and XII in both the rural and the urban areas combined together is 6619 out of which 40 (0.6%)

SC and 4128 (62.37%) ST. Again representation of girls in the total enrolment at higher secondary stage is 2002 (30.25%) against 4617 (69.75%) boys.

6.3.4. Out of 6619 students at higher secondary stage, 6354 students are enrolled in 55 schools managed by the Government representing 96% of the total enrolment. There are 219 students (3.31%) in 5 private aided schools and 46 (0.69%) in 1 private unaided school.

6.3.5 There are four Degree Colleges in the State. But classes XI and XII are not attached with anyone of them. Degree colleges are teaching the courses of studies leading to the award of the first Degree by University. Classes XI and XII are taught in the Higher Secondary Schools only.

6.4.0 STREAMWISE ENROLMENT

6.4.1 There are combination of streams in most of the 61 higher secondary schools. 53 schools have Arts, 38 Science, 5 Commerce and 2 other streams. Amongst 6619 students at +2 stage, 4529 (68.42%) in Arts, 1989 (30.05%) in Science, 97 (1.47%) in Commerce and remaining 4 students turn out in other streams. The streamwise enrolments of girls in Arts, Science and Commerce are 1494, 483 and 25 respectively.

6.5.0 FACILITIES FOR SCIENCE TEACHING

6.5.1 There are 38 schools – 33 Government, 4 Private Aided and 1 Private Unaided – having the facilities for Science Teaching. Of them 26 are in the rural areas and 12 are in the urban areas.

Of the 38 schools offering Science stream, 32 have qualified teachers in Physics, 36 in Chemistry, 35 in Mathematics and biology each.

6.6.0 ENROLMENT INDICES

6.6.1 The various aspects of enrolment at +2 stage have been discussed in earlier paragraphs. The important enrolment ratios are summarised below :

Particulars	Percentages		
	Boys	Girls	Total
All communities	69.75	30.25	100
SC	65	35	100
ST	73.79	26.21	100
Rural	75.43	25.57	100
Urban	63.96	36.04	100
Arts	67.01	32.99	100
Science	75.72	24.28	100
Commerce	74.23	25.77	100

6.7.0 LABORATORY, GUIDANCE SERVICES, HOME SCIENCE ETC.

6.7.1. LABORATORY FACILITIES

There are 38 higher secondary schools teaching Science subjects. Of these: 33 have separate laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology; 3 have combined laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology; 1 has combined laboratory for Physics and Chemistry and separate laboratory for Biology and 1 school does not have laboratory in any of the Science subjects.

In urban areas there are 12 higher secondary schools teaching Science subjects and all of them have separate laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Out of 26 such schools in the rural areas, 21 have separate laboratories for each subject; 3 have combined laboratories for all the three subjects, and 1 has combined laboratory for Physics & Chemistry but a separate laboratory for Biology.

6.7.2 GUIDANCE SERVICES

Out of the total of 61 higher secondary schools, only 11 have guidance services; 5 have Trained guidance Councillor; 4 have Teacher Councillor and 1 has Career Master only.

6.7.3. HOME SCIENCE

Amongst all the higher secondary schools of the State, only one Private Aided School is teaching Home Science and having a Home Science Laboratory.

6.7.4 OTHER FACILITIES

10 government higher secondary schools, 5 in the rural areas and 5 in the urban areas, have indoor halls for games. 9 of them are in usable condition. Another 5 Private aided higher secondary schools, 3 in the rural areas and 2 in the urban areas have indoor halls for games which are in usable condition. However, none of the higher secondary schools in the State has any facility of swimming pool.

CHAPTER 7

OTHER FORMS OF EDUCATION

7.0 Besides education at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary stages, other forms of education, viz., pre-primary education, non-formal education, education for disabled children and education in unrecognised schools also play an important role in extending the reach of education. These forms of education are discussed in this chapter based on the information collected in this survey.

7.1 PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

7.1.1 There are 499 pre-primary classes – 459 in the rural and 40 in the urban areas attached to schools. 19342 children are enrolled in them. The number of girls enrolled in pre-primary classes is 10,306 (53.28%) against 9,036 (46.72%) boys. 405 teachers are working at pre-primary stage, of them 254 are female and 151 are male.

7.1.2 There are 1018 Balwadi/Anganwadi pre-primary education centres in the State. All these centres are in the rural areas. The total enrolment in these centres is 35087 with 18474 boys and 16613 girls. 1302 Anganwadi workers are imparting pre-primary education, of them 1176 are female and rest 126 are male.

7.1.3 There are 40 independent pre-primary schools – 26 in the rural and 14 in the urban areas. 73 teachers are employed therein – 46 in the rural and 27 in the urban areas. Out of these, 20 are male and 53 are female teachers. 2564 children are on the rolls – 1362 in the rural and 1202 in the urban areas. The enrolments of boys and girls are 1491 and 1073 respectively.

7.1.4 The three types of pre-primary education discussed above are summarised in the table below.

Type of Institution	Total No. of the institutions	No. of teachers			No. of children		
		Male	Female	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pre-Primary Classes attached to schools	499	151	254	405	9036	10306	19342
Balwadi/Anganwadi Centres	1018	126	1176	1302	18474	16613	35087
Independent Pre – Primary schools	40	20	53	73	1491	1073	2564
TOTAL	1557	297	1483	1780	29001	27992	56993

It is noted from the table that there are 1557 pre-primary classes/centres which have employed 1780 teachers (297 male and 1483 female) and enrolled 56993 children (29001 boys and 27992 girls) altogether.

Director, Education, Government of Karnataka
 National Bureau of Educational Research and Training
 17-A, Ring Road, Bangalore
 No. 10979
 DOC. No. 16-02-2001
 Date: 16-02-2001

7.2 NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

7.2.1 The following table shows the total number of non-formal education centres according to area, management, level and type.

Level of Centre	Type of Centre	Govt. Centre in rural area	Centre by voluntary agencies	Total in the rural area
1	2	3	4	5
Primary only	For both boys & girls	41	0	41
Upper Pry. only	For both boys & girls	4	0	4
Both Pry. & upper primary	For both boys & girls	1	0	1
Total	For both boys & girls	46	0	46

It is seen from the table that there are 46 non-formal education centres run by the Government in the rural areas for both boys and girls. Out of which 41 are for primary education; 4 for upper primary education and 1 for both primary and upper primary education.

7.2.2 The number of NFE centres with enrolment at primary and upper primary levels of education is presented in the following table.

Level	No. of Non-formal centres with enrolment						Total
	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	More than 50	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary only	11	12	14	1	2	1	41
U/Primary only	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
Both Primary & U/Primary	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	11	12	15	2	2	4	46

The above table shows that out of the total 46 NFE centres, 11 have the enrolment of 1-10; 12 have 11-20; 15 have 21-30; 2 have 31-40; 2 have 41-50 and 4 have more than 50.

7.3 EDUCATION FOR DISABLED CHILDREN

The Sixth All India Educational Survey reveals that there is no school exclusively for either the blind or the deaf & dumb or the orthopaedically handicapped or the mentally retarded. There is only one school in the category meant for other disabled children established in an urban area for both boys and girls. This school has the enrolment of 31 disabled children including boys and girls. It is situated at the State Capital and run by an NGO.

7.4 UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS

There are 61 unrecognised schools in this State. Out of which, 50 are primary schools, 13 are upper primary schools and 1 is higher secondary school.

CHAPTER 8

TEACHERS

8.0 The National Policy on Education, 1986 emphasises the need for qualitative improvement in education. The teacher plays the most important role to implement the policy. The Present Survey gives a number of information about teachers serving at various school stages. Based on the Survey data, the different aspects of teachers are discussed in this chapter.

8.1 TENURE OF SERVICE:

The tenure of service for all categories of the teachers in Arunachal Pradesh extends upto the attainment of the age of sixty years. The maximum age-limit at the time of recruitment as Senior and Junior Teachers is 35 years and as Assistant Teachers, Physical Education Teachers and Laboratory Assistants is 30 years. The usual relaxation of age is available to the SC/ST teachers at the time of recruitment.

8.2 TEACHERS AT VARIOUS SCHOOL STAGES

8.2.1 The following table gives a picture of the total number of sanctioned posts as well as of the teachers in position at various school stages in both the rural and the urban areas.

School stages	Area	Total sanctioned posts of teachers	Total teachers in position
1	2	3	4
PRIMARY	Rural	3124	3042
	Urban	538	525
	Total	3662	3567
UPPER PRIMARY	Rural	1618	1579
	Urban	232	227
	Total	1850	1806
SECONDARY	Rural	848	826
	Urban	222	217
	Total	1070	1043
HIGHER SECONDARY	Rural	423	413
	Urban	191	187
	Total	614	600
TOTAL	Rural	6013	5859
	Urban	1184	1157
	Total	7197	7016

8.2.2 It may be noted that 3567 teachers are working at the primary stage against the sanctioned posts of 3662. Out of 3567 teachers 3042 (85%) are working in the rural areas and 524 (15%) in the urban areas.

8.2.3 1806 teachers are working at the upper primary stage against 1850 sanctioned posts. Of them, 1579 (87%) are posted in the rural areas and the rest 227 (13%) in the urban areas.

8.2.4 A total of 1043 teachers are working at the secondary stage against 1070 sanctioned posts. 826 (79%) teachers are posted in the rural areas and 217 (21%) in the urban areas.

8.2.5 At higher secondary stage 600 teachers are working against 614 sanctioned posts. Of them 413 (69%) are posted in the rural areas and 187 (31%) in the urban areas.

8.2.6 Altogether 7016 teachers are working at various school stages against 7197 sanctioned posts. Out of 7016 teachers, 5859 (84%) are posted in the rural areas and 1157 (16%) in the urban areas. The number of the teachers at the primary school stage is the highest 3567 (51%) followed by 1806 (26%) at the upper primary school stage; 1043 (15%) at the secondary school stage and 600 (8%) at the higher secondary school stage.

8.3 ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS BY SCHOOL STAGES

8.3.1 At primary school stage, the teachers with B.A./B.Sc. degree are recruited. Preference is given to those having B.Ed./B.T. training degree. However, the persons belonging to ST category of the State with class XII Board Examination pass certificate are also appointed for teaching at the primary school stage. A total of 44% teachers are trained at this stage.

8.3.2 At upper primary school stage, the teachers with B.A./B.Sc. and B.Ed./B.T. degree are recruited. Persons with post graduate degree with professional training are given preference. However, the persons belonging to ST category of the State with B.A./B.Sc. degree are also appointed for teaching at the upper primary school stage. A total of 43% teachers are trained at this stage.

8.3.3 At secondary school stage, the teachers with graduate/post graduate and B.Ed./B.T. degree are recruited. Persons having teaching experience are given preference. Academically qualified ST persons even without B.Ed./B.T. degree are also appointed for teaching at this stage. A total of 51% teachers are trained at secondary stage.

8.3.4 At higher secondary school stage, the teachers with post graduate and B.Ed./B.T. degree are appointed. Preference is given to those who have teaching experience at +2 stage. Persons belonging to ST category of the State with post graduate degree are also recruited even without B.Ed./B.T. degree.

8.4 UTILISATION OF TEACHERS :

8.4.1 There are 7016 teachers working at different school-stages against 7197 sanctioned posts. In addition to this, there are 80 voluntary/contractual and 53 part time teachers also who are teaching at different school stages. A total of 74 teachers are also there

who are recruited exclusively for physical education/physical training/yoga at secondary and higher secondary school stages. At primary stage, there are 521 schools with one teacher each; 400 schools with two teachers each; 79 schools with three teachers each; 37 schools with four teachers each; 27 schools with five teachers each; and 75 schools with more than five teachers each.

8.4.2 The assistant teachers and the junior teachers are assigned with thirty-six periods per week while senior teachers are assigned with thirty-three periods. The language teachers are given thirty periods per week. Besides, provisional classes are also given to the teachers as and when required. Remedial classes are also arranged whenever needed.

8.4.3 Teachers at all stages set the question papers and evaluate the answer-scripts of the students as part of continuous assessment of performance. They cooperate with the school authorities in conducting examinations, annual functions and all other curricular and co-curricular activities of the schools. Some of them are assigned with the duties of the National Open School, N.S.S., N.C.C., Library, Bharat Scouts & Guides, Games and Sports also.

8.5 TEACHERS TEACHING SCIENCE & MATHEMATICS BY QUALIFICATIONS AND THEIR UTILISATION

8.5.1 Teaching of Science (Physics, chemistry & Biology) and Mathematics at +2 stage is undertaken by the qualified teachers who possess post-graduate degrees in the concerned subject with B.Ed./B.T. degree. A total of 66% teachers teaching at this stage are trained. There are 38 higher secondary schools offering teaching in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and mathematics wherein the number of qualified teachers subjectwise is 32 in Physics, 36 in Chemistry, 35 in Biology and 35 in Mathematics.

8.5.2 The senior teachers in Science and Mathematics are assigned with the teaching of their respective subjects in classes XII, XI and X. The junior teachers with B.Sc. & B.Ed./B.T. or M.Sc. & B.Ed./B.T. degrees are assigned with the teaching of Science and Mathematics in upper primary and secondary stages. The assistant teachers with B.Sc., B.Ed. / B.T. or XII (Science) Board Examination pass certificate are assigned with the teaching of Science and Mathematics at the primary stage.

8.5.3 In certain cases where the Vice-Principals possess the post-graduate degrees in Science subjects and Mathematics with B.Ed./B.T. degree and adequate experience of teaching the subjects concerned at +2 stage, they also teach the Science and Mathematics.

8.5.4 Besides teaching their subjects, the teachers teaching Science and Mathematics supervise the students' practical work and organise science club and also guide students for science exhibitions/ seminars at inter-school, inter-district, inter-state and national levels. In case of necessity, remedial classes are also arranged by them for weaker students.

8.6 ATTRITION RATE OF TEACHERS

The total percentage attrition rate of teachers at the primary school-stage is 0.91, at the upper primary school-stage 1.37, at secondary school-stage 1.36 and at the higher secondary school-stage is 1.34. Thus, the percentage attrition rate of teachers at upper primary school stage is the highest (1.37) followed by secondary school stage (1.36), higher secondary school stage (1.34) and primary school stage (0.91). The percentage attrition rate of teachers in urban area is less than that in rural area, such as, primary 0.88 in urban area against 0.91 in rural area, upper primary 0.95 against 1.42 and secondary 0.76 against 1.44. But it is reverse at the higher secondary stage where attrition percentage in urban area is higher (1.60) than in the rural area (1.22). The over-all percentage attrition rate is 1.20.

8.7 HOUSING FACILITY FOR TEACHERS AND TEACHERS RESIDING OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE AND TOWN

8.7.1 The table given below indicates the number of teachers at different type of schools who have been provided with housing facility.

Type of Schools	Areawise total number of the teachers benefitted by housing facility		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
PRIMARY	1614	136	1750
UPPER PRIMARY	1270	80	1350
SECONDARY	830	128	958
HIGHER SECONDARY	880	424	1304
TOTAL	4594	768	5362

A total of 5362 teachers have been benefitted by the housing facility with 4594 in the rural area and 768 in the urban area. The primary school teachers form the highest number of 1750 in respect of being benefitted by the housing facility followed by upper primary school teachers 1350, secondary school teachers 958 and higher secondary school teachers 1304.

8.7.2 The following table indicates the number of teachers at different type of schools who are staying outside the village/town where the school is located.

Type of Schools	Areawise total number of the teachers residing outside the village/town		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
PRIMARY	142	47	189
UPPER PRIMARY	90	17	107
SECONDARY	18	0	18
HIGHER SECONDARY	12	0	12
TOTAL	262	64	326

From the above table it is noted that a total of 326 teachers are residing outside the village/town, out of which 189 are primary school teachers, 107 upper primary school teachers, 18 secondary school teachers and 12 higher secondary school teachers. The rural and urban break up of the teachers residing outside the village/town are 262 and 64 respectively.

CHAPTER 9

SCHOOL BUILDING

9.0 Unlike the previous surveys, information regarding condition of school buildings, ownership of school premises, additional class-rooms required and expansion potential and availability of drinking water, urinal and lavatory facilities have been collected in the 6th Survey. These will enable the planners to understand the various aspects of physical facilities prevailing in the State.

9.1 TYPE OF SCHOOL BUILDING AND ITS OWNERSHIP

9.1.1 The number of the schools according to the type of building in both the rural and urban areas is given in the table below.

Type of Building	Area with the number of schools		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Pucca	481	43	524
Partly pucca	323	24	347
Kachcha	422	5	427
Thatched huts	261	2	263
Tents	0	0	0
Open Space	2	0	2
Total	1489	74	1563

524 schools (33.53%) are run in pucca buildings, 347 (22.20%) in partly pucca, 427 (27.32%) in kachcha buildings, 263 (16.83%) in thatched huts and 2 in open space. No school is run in tent.

9.1.2 The table given below shows the ownership of school buildings with their respective numbers under different management.

Management	Total school building			
	Owned	Rented	Rent-free	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Government	1439	4	71	1514
Local Body	2	0	0	2
Private Aided	24	0	2	26
Private Unaided	15	3	3	21
Total	1480	7	76	1563

It is seen from the above table that out of 1563 school buildings, 1480 are owned, 7 rented and remaining 76 rent-free. Management-wise break up of own buildings is 1439 government, 2 local body, 24 private aided and 15 private unaided. There are 7 rented

buildings of which 4 government and 3 private unaided. Further 71 government, 2 private aided and 3 private unaided schools have rent-free accommodation.

9.2. USE OF SCHOOL BUILDING

781 school buildings are used only for educational purposes, 591 for adult education, 369 for other educational purposes, 271 for other purposes, 63 for non-formal education and 18 for running another school/college. Moreover, there are 699 schools which are not used for other purposes. Category-wise school buildings used for different purposes are indicated in the following table.

School category	Not used for other purposes	Another school/college	Adult Edn.	Non-formal Education	Other Ednl. Purpose	Any other purpose	Only for Ednl. Purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PRIMARY	528	10	427	37	258	190	556
UPPER PRIMARY	104	5	119	10	74	55	158
SECONDARY	31	2	33	13	24	16	46
HIGHER SEC.	36	1	12	3	13	10	21
TOTAL	699	18	591	63	369	271	781

9.3 AVAILABILITY OF CLASS-ROOMS

There are 88 schools with 10 and more class-rooms available for instructional purposes, 106 with 8-9 rooms, 185 with 6-7 rooms, 199 with 5 rooms, 175 with 4 rooms, 381 with 3 rooms, 356 with 2 rooms and 70 with one room each. There are 3 schools – 1 primary and 2 upper primary - which have no rooms. The details of class-rooms are presented in tabular form below.

Schools with total number of rooms	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
With zero room	1	2	0	0	3
With 1 room	70	0	0	0	70
With 2 room	348	5	3	0	356
With 3 room	359	11	11	0	381
With 4 room	118	21	32	4	175
With 5 room	151	21	21	6	199
With 6-7 room	91	72	6	16	185
With 8-9 room	4	89	6	7	106
10 and above	4	56	0	28	88
Total	1146	277	79	61	1563

9.4 EXPANSION POTENTIAL AND ADDITIONAL ROOMS REQUIRED

9.4.1 All the schools have expansion potential. There are 1260 schools in total having scope for construction of additional classrooms of which 114 schools have land available and construction on upper storey possible, 15 schools have the scope for construction of additional storey and 1131 have expansion potential using the available land. The expansion potentials of schools are shown in the following table.

Items of the schools having expansion potential	School categories				Total
	Primary	U/Primary	Secondary	Hr.Sec.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Only using the available land	841	193	59	38	1131
Only construction of additional storey	07	04	02	02	15
Land available and construction on upper storey possible	82	25	05	02	114
Total no. of schools having expansion potential	930	222	66	42	1260
No scope	0	0	0	0	0
Total	930	222	66	42	1260

9.4.2 The survey reveals that 2992 additional classrooms – 2256 for primary schools and 736 for upper primary schools – are required. 216 primary schools and 55 upper primary schools do not require any additional classrooms. The details are shown in the following table.

No. of schools in need of additional Class-rooms	School Categories		
	Primary	U/Primary	Total
1	2	3	4
Additional Class-rooms not required	216	55	271
Requiring 1 additional room	133	14	147
2 additional room	409	51	460
3 additional room	281	79	360
4 additional room	84	35	119
5 additional room	18	30	48
More than 5 additional room	5	13	18
Total schools	1146	277	1423
Total no. of addl. class-rooms required	2256	736	2992

9.4.3 271 additional classrooms are required for secondary schools and 201 for higher secondary schools. 13 secondary schools and 19 higher secondary schools do not require any additional classrooms. Requirement of additional classrooms is shown in the table below.

No. of schools in need of Additional class-rooms	School Categories		Total
	Secondary	Higher Secondary	
1	2	3	4
Addl. Class rooms not required	13	19	32
Required 1-2 addl. Class rooms	13	06	19
Requiring 3-4 rooms	25	17	42
Requiring 5-6 rooms	25	12	37
Requiring 7-8 rooms	02	03	05
Requiring more than 8 addl. rooms	01	04	05
Total schools	79	61	140
Total no. of additional class rooms required	271	201	472

9.5 DRINKING WATER, URINAL, LAVATORY FACILITIES

There are 1563 schools with 177198 students from class I to class XII. 734 schools (46.96%) have drinking water facility for 110864 (62.57%) students, 347 schools (22.20%) have urinal facility for 80737 (45.56%) students, 146 schools (9.34%) have separate urinals for 45077 girls (25.44%), 233 schools (14.91%) have lavatory facilities for 63221 students (35.68%) and 101 (6.46%) schools have separate lavatory for 30590 girls (17.26%). These facilities are reflected in the following table.

Facilities items	Total No. of Schools	Total No. of students	Percentage of schools	Percentage of students
1	2	3	4	5
Drinking water	734	110864	46.96	62.57
Urinals	347	80737	22.20	45.56
Separate Urinal for girls	146	45077	9.34	25.44
Lavatory	233	63221	14.91	35.68
Separate lavatory for girls	101	30590	6.46	17.26

CHAPTER 10

EDUCATIONAL AND ANCILLARY FACILITIES

10.0 Education and ancillary facilities are the essential requirement for a good educational institution. The inputs like library, book bank, blackboard, furniture, facilities for sports and games, health care etc. create a proper atmosphere for quality education. The Sixth Survey covers all these aspects and the information collected provides a basis to plan for further improvement.

10.1 LIBRARY

The school library plays an important role for efficient functioning a school. It supplements classroom teaching and therefore, it is an inseparable part of a school.

Out of 1563 schools, 681 (43.57%) have library facilities. This facility is available in 33.16% of primary schools, 62.09% of upper primary schools, 89.87% of secondary schools and 95.08% of higher secondary schools. The data on library facility are given in the table below.

School Category	Total No. of schools	Schools having a library each	Percentage of the schools having lib.
1	2	3	4
Primary	1146	380	33.16
Upper Primary	277	172	62.09
Secondary	79	71	89.87
Higher Secondary	61	58	95.08
Total	1563	681	43.57

10.2 BOOK BANK

The table given below shows the total number of the schools by category having book bank with them.

School Category	Total No. of Schools	Schools having book bank	Percentage of schools having book bank
1	2	3	4
Primary	1146	158	13.78
Upper Primary	277	63	22.74
Secondary	79	23	29.11
Higher Secondary	61	23	37.70
Total	1563	267	17.08

It is seen from the table that 17.08% of the schools have book bank. This percentage for primary school is 13.78, upper primary 22.74, secondary 29.11 and higher secondary 37.70.

10.3 FACILITIES FOR SPORTS AND GAMES

The number of schools having facilities for different types of games and sports is presented in the table below.

Games & Sports	No.of primary schools having facilities	Upper Pry. Schools having facilities	Secondary schools having facilities	Hr. Sec. Schools having facilities
1	2	3	4	5
Football	861	257	75	59
Hockey	8	2	25	34
Cricket	37	33	40	52
Basket-ball	39	15	3	10
Volley-ball	842	254	78	60
Badminton	96	71	57	54
Shotput	142	103	65	54
Javelin	75	49	54	50
Hammer	46	25	21	30
Discus-throw	63	46	56	52
Gymnastics	34	5	7	13
Athletics	201	85	45	40
Khoko	163	48	24	26
Kabadi	430	111	41	40
Archery	118	34	9	10
Sports	484	108	58	41

The football and the volley-ball appear to be more popular amongst all the games, considering the number of schools having such facilities. A good number of schools have facilities for other games and sports.

10.4 SPORTS / GAMES EQUIPMENT/MATERIAL AVAILABLE AND THEIR USE

The number of schools where sports/games equipment/material available for use is shown in the table below.

Games & Sports	No. of schools having equipment / material			
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Hr. Secondary
1	2	3	4	5
Football	497	179	70	55
Hockey	3	4	23	32
Cricket	9	17	24	44
Basket-ball	9	5	3	9
Volley-ball	551	194	72	56
Badminton	45	34	50	47
Shotput	27	50	54	51

Javelin	9	21	45	46
Hammer	9	16	17	27
Discus-throw	11	27	46	51
Gymnastics	10	2	6	11
Athletics	46	25	34	34
Khoko	108	34	19	22
Kabadi	194	61	31	34
Archery	32	8	3	5
Sports	484	108	58	41

Availability of equipment/material for various types of games and sports does not commensurate with the availability of facilities as shown in the earlier table. In many of the cases equipments/material are lacking even though facilities are available.

10.5 SPORTS/GAMES ACTIVITIES

Sports and games activities are undertaken by 585 teachers in primary, 173 in upper primary, 81 in secondary and 62 in higher secondary schools. Thus, a total of 901 teachers have been entrusted with the responsibility of organising sports/games in their respective schools. Most of them are qualified and trained physical education teachers in the secondary and higher secondary schools. They organise these activities regularly because physical education has been made compulsory. In the primary and the upper primary schools, certain teachers are assigned with the duties of organising sports/games activities in their respective schools.

10.6 MEDICAL CHECK-UP OF STUDENTS

The survey reveals that medical check-up of students are arranged in 115 primary, 40 upper primary, 26 secondary and 28 higher secondary schools in the State. In rural areas, the corresponding numbers are 100, 32, 24 and 21 respectively.

10.7 INOCULATION / VACCINATION

According to the information collected during the survey, it is seen that inoculation/vaccination of students is arranged by 235 primary, 68 upper primary, 38 secondary and 37 higher secondary schools. In rural areas, this activity is carried out in 216 primary, 61 upper primary, 35 secondary and 29 higher secondary schools.

10.8 CONTINGENCY FUND

Out of 1563 schools, 555 (35.50%) schools have contingency funds. This fund is maintained in 384 (33.50%) primary, 96 (34.65%) upper primary, 35 (44.30%) secondary and 40 (65.57%) higher secondary schools.

10.9 SUPW FACILITY

It appears from the survey that SUPW facility is available in almost in all the schools. 92.19% of the schools have this facility. There are 1046 primary schools (91.27%) out of 1146, 259 upper primary schools (93.50%) out of 277, 76 secondary schools (96.20%) out of 79 and 60 higher secondary schools (98.36%) out of 61 which have SUPW facilities with them.

10.10 INCENTIVE SCHEMES

Incentive schemes like mid-day-meal, free uniform to children, free text books to students and attendance scholarship to girls are implemented in different schools. The details of these schemes in different category of schools are given in the table below.

Incentive Schemes	No. of schools having the schemes				
	Primary	U/Primary	Secondary	Hr. Secondary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mid-Day-Meal	899	212	63	37	1211
Free Uniform to Children	993	233	66	39	1331
Free Text Books to students	1087	265	75	56	1483
Attendance Scholarship to Girls.	2	2	1	1	6

10.11 BLACKBOARD, FURNITURE FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

There are 9245 sections in 1563 schools. Out of that 6919 sections have usable blackboards. There is, therefore, a shortage of blackboard in 2326 sections. 5518 sections have furniture for teachers leaving a gap of 3727 sections for such facility. As regards mats/furniture for students, it is found that mats/furniture for students are adequate in 6413 sections and inadequate in 2015 sections. 817 sections have no mats/furniture. The information regarding these facilities in different categories of schools are presented in the table below.

School Category	Total No. of school	Total No. of sections	No. of usable black boards	Shortage of black-boards	No. of Sections Having furni- ture for teachers	No. of sections having mats/ furniture for students		
						Adequate	Inadequate	No mats / furniture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Primary	1146	5364	3380	1984	2548	3355	1410	599
U/Pry.	277	2185	1855	330	1463	1554	463	168
Sec.	79	818	807	11	683	677	101	40
Hr. Sec.	61	878	877	1	824	827	41	10
Total	1563	9245	6919	2326	5518	6413	2015	817

CHAPTER 11

EDUCATIONAL FINANCE

11.0 Of 1563 schools of the State, 1514 (97%) are run by the government out of its own fund. There are another 49 schools of which, 26 are private aided, 21 private unaided and 2 local body schools. The 26 private aided schools get grant-in-aid from the government to meet their major requirement. The rest 23 private unaided/local body schools mostly depend on the fees collected from the students besides their other sources of income. The fee structure at different stages of school education as well as recurring and non-recurring income/expenditure of schools are discussed in this chapter.

11.1 DIFFERENT TYPES OF FEES PER STUDENT PER ANNUM AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF EDUCATION

School Education right from the pre-primary stage to the higher secondary stage is free. The fees for admission, tuition, library, laboratory, games, building fund etc. are not realised from the students.

There is a Students' Welfare Fund in every school in the name of Pupils' Fund. Therefore, the students pay for this Pupils' Fund per annum at the following rates.

i) Primary Stage (Classes I – V)	:	Rs. 60/- p.a.
ii) Upper Priy Stage (Classes VI – VIII)	:	Rs. 60/- p.a.
iii) Secondary Stage (Classes IX -- X)	:	Rs.120/- p.a.
iv) Hr. Sec. Stage (Classes XI – XII)	:	RS.120/- p.a.

The account of the Pupils' Fund is maintained by every school and the fund collected is deposited in the account opened in a bank. The fund is utilised by the respective schools for the students' welfare activities like co-curricular activities, annual school function, annual school picnic and conducting school examination etc.

The amount of the fees realised by the private aided and the private unaided schools in the State varies from school to school and these schools, therefore, collect different types of fees per student at different stages of education in order to meet the various requirements of the schools. The students seeking admission to these schools have to pay these fees which are very clearly reflected in the school prospectuses/brochures. The managements of these schools depend on the students' fees to a very significant extent.

11.2 RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING INCOME OF SCHOOLS BY SOURCES

All government schools with the provision for education from pre-primary stage to higher secondary stage depend on the government funding as their main source of

recurring and non-recurring income. Every school gets the grant for recurring contingent expenditure at the following rates.

(i) Primary Schools	:	Rs. 500/- per annum
(ii) Upper Primary Schools	:	Rs.1000/- “ “
(iii) Secondary Schools	:	Rs.2000/- “ “
(iv) Hr. Sec. Schools	:	Rs.3000/- “ “

The schools other than those maintained by the government, get grants-in-aid from the government besides collecting fees from the students and receiving donations from the other sources.

11.3 RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE OF SCHOOLS ON DIFFERENT ITEMS

All types of recurring expenditure on various items like salary of staff, teaching and learning equipments, electricity etc. incurred by the government schools are met out of government funds. Non-recurring expenditure on items like school buildings, hostel buildings, staff quarters, furniture, construction of play grounds etc. is dependent on requirements of various schools vis-à-vis the plans and programmes of the government. The Govt. aided schools meet their recurring and non-recurring expenditure from the grants-in-aid received from the government. Additional expenditure, if any, is met from their own funds raised through fees and donations.

TABLE: 1

**DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES, HABITATIONS, URBAN AREAS
AND ESTIMATED POPULATION AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1993**

State : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	District	No. of C.D. Blocks	No. of Villages Inhabited	No. of Villages Uninhabited	No. of Habitations	No. of Urban areas	Estimated population Rural	Estimated population Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Tawang	3	166	0	211	1	30854	0	30854
2	West Kameng	3	171	0	276	1	54694	6011	60705
3	East Kameng	4	275	0	285	1	55214	0	55214
4	Lower Subansiri	9	577	19	582	1	78620	9127	87747
5	Upper Subansiri	5	366	9	407	1	53882	0	53882
6	West Siang	7	411	0	417	1	83305	14073	97378
7	East Siang	8	298	2	216	1	90154	15561	105715
8	Dibang Valley	3	238	0	243	1	37493	7415	44908
9	Lohit	5	479	11	486	2	91768	24710	116478
10	Changlang	3	285	0	285	1	100456	0	100456
11	Tirap	3	156	1	163	1	83077	7544	90621
12	Papum Pare	2	263	0	263	2	44682	32861	77543
TOTAL		55	3623	42	3834	10	804109	117302	921411

TABLE: 2(a)
DISTRICTWISE ESTIMATED CHILD POPULATION AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1993

STATE/U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH		Estimated child population in the age group (in years)								
Area : Rural		6 to below 11				11 to below 14				
Sl. No.	District	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Tawang	1725	1617	3342	1126	963	2089			
2	West Kameng	3057	2866	5923	1996	1706	3702			
3	East Kameng	3086	2993	5979	2015	1723	3738			
4	Lower Subansiri	4395	4120	8515	2870	2453	5323			
5	Upper Subansiri	3012	2823	5835	1967	1681	3648			
6	West Siang	4657	4365	9022	3041	2599	5640			
7	East Siang	5040	4724	9764	3291	2813	6104			
8	Dibang Valley	2091	1960	4051	1365	1167	2532			
9	Lohit	5130	4909	9939	3350	2863	6213			
10	Changlang	5615	5264	10879	3667	3134	6801			
11	Tirap	4644	4353	8997	3032	2592	5624			
12	Papum Pare	2498	2341	4839	1631	1394	3025			
Total		44950	42135	87085	29351	25088	54439			

TABLE: 2(b)
DISTRICTWISE ESTIMATED CHILD POPULATION AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1993

STATE/U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Area : Urban

Sl. No.	District	Estimated child population in the age group (in years)								
		6 to below 11				11 to below 14				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	Tawang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	West Kameng	336	315	651	219	188	407			
3	East Kameng	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4	Lower Subansiri	510	478	988	333	285	618			
5	Upper Subansiri	0	0	0	0	0	0			
6	West Siang	787	737	1524	514	439	953			
7	East Siang	870	815	1685	568	486	1054			
8	Dibang Valley	414	389	803	271	231	502			
9	Lohit	1381	1295	2676	902	771	1673			
10	Changlang	0	0	0	0	0	0			
11	Tirap	422	395	817	275	235	510			
12	Papum Pare	1837	1722	3559	1199	1025	2224			
Total		6557	6146	12703	4281	3660	7941			

TABLE: 2(c)

DISTRICTWISE ESTIMATED CHILD POPULATION AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1993

STATE/U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. District No.	Estimated child population in the age group (in years)							
	6 to below 11				11 to below 14			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	3	4	5	6	7	8		
2								
1	Tawang	1725	1617	3342	1126	963	2089	
2	West Kameng	3393	3181	6574	2215	1894	4109	
3	East Kameng	3086	2893	5979	2015	1723	3738	
4	Lower Subansiri	4905	4598	9503	3203	2738	5941	
5	Upper Subansiri	3012	2823	5835	1967	1681	3648	
6	West Siang	5444	5102	10546	3555	3038	6593	
7	East Siang	5910	5539	11449	3859	3299	7158	
8	Dibang Valley	2505	2349	4854	1636	1398	3034	
9	Lohit	6511	6104	12615	4252	3634	7886	
10	Changlang	5615	5264	10879	3667	3134	6801	
11	Tirap	5066	4748	9814	3307	2827	6134	
12	Papum Pare	4335	4063	8398	2830	2419	5249	
	Total	51507	48281	99788	33632	28748	62380	

3

TABLE :

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF HABITATIONS IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

STATE/U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	District	Item	Population Slabs												Total
			5000 & above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	100-299	Below 100	Below 500	Below 100	Below 500	Below 100	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1	Tawang	a	0	1	1	6	18	66	119	203				211	
		b	0	2000	1218	4187	6723	10888	5838	23449				30854	
2	West Kameng	a	0	1	9	18	20	88	140	248				276	
		b	0	2000	10644	12092	8011	15283	6664	29958				54694	
3	East Kameng	a	1	0	2	8	31	126	117	274				285	
		b	8022	0	3207	4988	10782	22154	6061	38997				55214	
4	Lower Subansiri	a	0	1	8	18	13	194	348	555				582	
		b	0	2228	10450	11770	4895	30841	18436	54172				78620	
5	Upper Subansiri	a	0	1	8	7	4	136	251	391				407	
		b	0	2056	10251	5362	1460	21381	12872	36213				53882	
6	West Siang	a	0	2	3	29	42	152	189	383				417	
		b	0	7750	4070	19176	15740	26160	10409	52309				83305	
7	East Siang	a	0	4	18	37	39	82	36	157				216	
		b	0	8994	22191	26479	15151	15441	1898	32490				90154	
8	Dibang valley	a	0	3	6	12	13	31	178	222				243	
		b	0	6241	8042	7475	4844	5452	5349	15645				37403	
9	Lohit	a	0	4	10	32	41	100	299	440				486	
		b	0	9076	13876	22283	15830	17739	12964	46533				91768	
10	Changlang	a	1	5	14	31	29	109	96	234				285	
		b	5452	17593	19714	21800	11374	19256	5267	35897				100456	
11	Tirap	a	1	1	20	14	35	51	21	107				163	
		b	5546	2604	26751	23950	13603	9435	1188	24226				83077	
12	Papum Pare	a	0	3	2	4	15	102	137	254				263	
		b	0	8638	3727	2492	5726	17029	7070	29825				44682	
TOTAL			3	26	101	236	300	1237	1931	3468				3834	
			19020	69180	134141	162054	114139	211559	94016	419714				804109	

Note: a - Number of Habitations
b - Population of Habitations

TABLE : 4
DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

Sl. No.	District	Item	Population Slabs										Total
			5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	Below 300					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1	Tawang	a	0	1	1	10	15	139	166				
		b	0	3600	1313	6338	5525	14078	30854				
2	West Kameng	a	0	3	6	24	22	116	171				
		b	0	8973	8017	15908	8442	13354	54694				
3	East Kameng	a	1	0	2	9	31	232	275				
		b	8022	0	3207	5688	10869	27428	55214				
4	Lower Subansiri	a	0	1	8	18	12	538	577				
		b	0	2228	11393	11836	4529	48634	78620				
5	Upper Subansiri	a	1	2	0	4	5	384	396				
		b	10936	4088	0	2645	1761	34452	53882				
6	West Siang	a	0	2	3	29	43	334	411				
		b	0	7750	4120	19176	16090	36169	83305				
7	East Siang	a	0	6	16	39	37	108	206				
		b	0	13310	19158	27952	14296	15438	90154				
8	Dibang Valley	a	0	3	6	12	13	204	238				
		b	0	6571	8042	7475	4844	10471	37403				
9	Lohit	a	0	5	9	30	41	394	479				
		b	0	12743	11976	20882	15830	30337	91768				
10	Changlang	a	1	5	14	31	29	205	285				
		b	5452	17593	19714	21800	11374	24523	100456				
11	Tirap	a	1	1	21	33	35	65	156				
		b	5546	2604	27883	23602	13603	9839	83077				
12	Papum Pare	a	0	3	2	4	15	239	263				
		b	0	8638	3727	2492	5726	24099	44682				
TOTAL			4	32	88	243	298	2958	3623				
			29956	88098	118550	165794	112889	288822	804109				

Note: a - Number of Villages
b - Population of Villages

TABLE : 5
RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

State : ARUNACHAL PR

CATEGORY OF HABITATIONS : All

Distance Category	Item	Population Slabs										Total
		5000- Above	2000- 4999	1000- 1999	500- 999	300- 499	100- 299	Below 100	Below 500	10	11	
1	2	J	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
With a Primary School/Section in the Habitation	a	3	24	87	197	242	664	219	1125	1436		
	b	19020	65060	115936	135022	92060	121252	15491	228803	563841		
	c	100.00	94.04	86.43	83.32	80.66	57.31	16.48	54.51	70.12		
With a Primary School/Section in the neighbouring Habitation Within a distance of 0.5 Km	a	0	0	5	11	11	52	58	121	137		
	b	0	0	6288	7347	4290	9315	3153	16758	30393		
	c	0.00	0.00	4.69	4.53	3.76	4.40	3.35	3.99	3.78		
With a Primary School/Section in the neighbouring Habitation at a distance of C.6 to 1.0 Km	a	0	0	2	6	16	68	139	223	231		
	b	0	0	3104	3954	6346	11483	7008	24837	31895		
	c	0.00	0.00	2.31	2.44	5.56	5.43	7.45	5.92	3.97		
Sub-Total (Upto 1 Km)	a	3	24	94	214	269	784	416	1469	1804		
	b	19020	65060	125328	146323	102696	142050	25652	270398	626129		
	c	100.00	94.04	93.43	90.29	89.97	67.14	27.28	64.42	77.87		
With a Primary School/Section in the neighbouring Habitation at a distance of 1.1 to 2.0 Km	a	0	2	2	14	9	109	191	309	327		
	b	0	4120	3179	10387	3431	17256	10010	30697	48383		
	c	0.00	5.96	2.37	6.41	3.01	8.16	10.65	7.31	6.02		
With a Primary School/Section in the neighbouring Habitation at a distance of more than 2km	a	0	0	5	8	22	344	1324	1690	1703		
	b	0	0	5634	5344	8012	52253	58354	118619	129597		
	c	0.00	0.00	4.20	3.30	7.02	24.70	62.07	28.26	16.12		
Total No of Habitations	a	3	26	101	236	300	1237	1931	3468	3834		
Their Total Population	b	19020	69180	134141	162054	114139	211559	94016	419714	804109		

NOTE: a = Number of habitations; b = Their total population;
c = Percentage of this population to total population in the slab

State : ARUNACHAL PRADESH
 TABLE : 6
 RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS
 CATEGORY OF HABITATIONS : ALL

Distance Category	Item	Population Slabs								Total
		5000- Above	2000- 4999	1000- 1999	500- 999	Below 500	7	8		
I	2		4	5	6	7	8			
With an U.P. School/ Section in the Habitation	a	19020	57123	73990	66146	192	368			
	b	100.00	82.57	55.16	40.82	50094	266373			
	c					11.94	33.13			
With an U.P. School/ Section in the neighbouring Habitation Within 1km	a	0	0	11	24	169	204			
	b	0	0	14079	15747	24889	54715			
	c	0.00	0.00	10.50	9.72	5.93	6.80			
With an U.P. School/section in the neighbouring Habitation between 1.1 to 2.0 Km	a	0	2	7	24	230	263			
	b	0	4120	10535	17121	30976	62752			
	c	0.00	5.96	7.85	10.56	7.38	7.80			
With an U.P. School/ Section in the neighbouring Habitation between 2.1 to 3.0 Km	a	0	1	6	17	228	252			
	b	0	2000	8755	11624	31141	53520			
	c	0.00	2.89	6.53	7.17	7.42	6.66			
Sub-Total(Upto 3.0 Km)	a	3	24	80	161	819	1087			
	b	19020	63243	107359	110638	137100	437360			
	c	100.00	91.42	80.03	68.27	32.67	54.39			
With an U.P. School/Section in the neighbouring Habitation between 3.1 to 4.0 Km.	a	0	0	2	16	175	193			
	b	0	0	3270	11129	24367	38766			
	c	0.00	0.00	2.44	6.87	5.81	4.82			
With an U.P. School/ Section in the neighbouring Habitation between 4.1 to 5.0 Km.	a	0	1	2	9	230	242			
	b	0	3122	2543	6698	29241	41604			
	c	0.00	4.51	1.90	4.13	6.97	5.17			
With an U.P. School/ Section in the neighbouring Habitation at more than 5.0 Km	a	0	1	17	50	2244	2312			
	b	0	2815	20969	33589	229006	286379			
	c	0.00	4.07	15.63	20.73	54.56	35.61			
Total No of Habitations	a	3	26	101	236	3468	3834			
Their Total Population	b	19020	69180	134141	162054	419714	804109			

NOTE: a = Number of habitations; b = Their total population;
 c = Percentage of this population to total population in the slab
 U.P. = Upper Primary

TABLE : 7
RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Distance Category	Item	Population Slabs								Total
		5000- Above	2000- 4999	1000- 1999	500- 999	Below 500	7	8		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
With a Secondary School/ section in the Habitation	a	19020	46435	40382	24051	9650	30	115		
	b	100.00	67.12	30.10	14.84	2.30		139538		
	c							17.35		
With a Secondary School/Section in the neighbouring Habitation within a distance of 2km	a	0	4120	16	38	217		273		
	b	0	5.96	15.98	25795	33046		84399		
	c	0.00			15.92	7.87		10.50		
With Secondary School/Section in the neighbouring Habitation within distance of 2.1 to 4 km	a	0	2	12	34	211		259		
	b	0	4393	17951	23693	34182		80219		
	c	0.00	6.35	13.38	14.62	8.14		9.98		
With Secondary School/Section in the neighbouring Habitation within distance of 4.1 to 5 km	a	0	1	6	8	109		124		
	b	0	3122	7530	5505	14988		31145		
	c	0.00	4.51	5.61	3.40	3.57		3.87		
Sub-total (upto 5.0 Km)	a	3	22	65	114	567		771		
	b	19020	58070	87301	79044	91866		335301		
	c	100.00	83.94	65.08	48.78	21.89		41.70		
With Secondary School/Section in the neighbouring Habitation within distance of 5.1 to 6 km	a	0	2	4	7	76		89		
	b	0	5043	5356	4685	9621		24705		
	c	0.00	7.29	3.99	2.89	2.29		3.07		
With Secondary School/Section in the neighbouring Habitation within distance of 6.1 to 8 km	a	0	0	5	13	164		182		
	b	0	0	5904	8992	23258		38154		
	c	0.00	0.00	4.40	5.55	5.54		4.74		
Sub-total (upto 8 Km)	a	3	24	74	134	807		1042		
	b	19020	63113	98561	92721	124745		398160		
	c	100.00	91.23	73.48	57.22	29.72		49.52		
With Secondary School/Section in the neighbouring Habitation at a distance of more than 8km	a	0	2	27	102	2661		2792		
	b	0	6067	35580	69333	294969		405949		
	c	0.00	8.77	26.52	42.78	70.28		50.48		
Total No of Habitations	a	3	26	101	236	346		3834		
Their Total Population	b	19020	69180	134141	162054	419714		804109		

NOTE: a = Number of habitations; b = Their total population;
c = Percentage of this population to total population in the slab

TABLE : 8

RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/ INTERMEDIATE / JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC

State/U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Category of Habitation: All

Distance Category	Item	Populations Slabs								Total
		5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	Below 500	7	8		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
With a Higher Secondary School/Section in the habitation	a	13474 70.84	35147 50.81	19812 14.77	6607 4.08	1614 0.38			45	76654 9.53
With a Higher Secondary School/Section in the neighbouring habitation within a distance of 2.0 km	a	0	2009	16481 12.29	14121 8.71	176	26187 6.24		210	58798 7.31
With a Higher Secondary School/Section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of 2.1 to 4.0 km	a	0	2393	10134 7.55	10343 6.38	104	17598 4.19		127	40468 5.03
With a Higher Secondary School/Section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of 4.1 to 6.0 km	a	0	8165	7158 5.34	5741 3.54	110	17441 4.16		126	38505 4.79
With a Higher Secondary School/Section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of 6.1 to 8.0 km	a	0	2056	9017 6.72	7853 4.85	81	13190 3.14		100	32116 3.99
Sub-total (upto 8.0 km)	a	13474 70.84	49770 71.94	62602 46.67	44665 27.56	477	76030 18.11		608	246541 30.66
With a Higher Secondary School/Section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of more than 8 km	a	5546 29.16	19410 28.06	71539 53.33	117389 72.44	2991	343684 81.89		3226	557568 69.34
Total NO. Of Habitation : Their Total Population :	a	19020	69180	134141	162054	3468	419714		3834	804109

NOTE: a= Number of habitation; b= Total Population;
c= Percentage of this population to total population in the slab

Table : 9 1

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO AREA, MANAGEMENT AND TYPE

STATE / U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Area	Management	Primary			Upper Primary			Total	
		Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Co-ed		
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Rural	Government	0	2	1086	1088	1	1	252	254
	Local Body	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pvt. Aided	5	1	5	11	4	1	0	5
	Pvt. Unaided	0	0	10	10	0	0	2	2
	Total	5	3	1101	1109	5	2	254	261
Urban	Government	0	0	28	28	0	0	12	12
	Local Body	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Pvt. Aided	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
	Pvt. Unaided	0	0	6	6	0	0	2	2
	Total	1	0	36	37	0	0	16	16
Total	Government	0	2	1114	1116	1	1	264	266
	Local Body	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Pvt. Aided	6	1	6	13	4	1	1	6
	Pvt. Unaided	0	0	16	16	0	0	4	4
	Total	6	3	1137	1146	5	2	270	277

.. Contd. col. (11)

Table : 9 (Contd.)
 NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO AREA, MANAGEMENT AND TYPE

STATE / U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Area	Management	Secondary			Hr. secondary			Total					
		Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total	Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total	Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total
01	02	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rural	Government	0	0	70	70	0	0	44	44	1	3	1452	1456
	Local Body	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pvt. Aided	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	3	11	3	7	21
	Pvt. Unaided	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
	Total	0	1	71	72	2	0	45	47	12	6	1471	1489
Urban	Government	0	0	7	7	0	0	11	11	0	0	58	69
	Local Body	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Pvt. Aided	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	3	5
	Pvt. Unaided	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	7	7	0	1	13	14	1	1	72	74
Total:	Government	0	0	77	77	0	0	55	55	1	3	1510	1514
	Local Body	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Pvt. Aided	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	5	12	4	10	26
	Pvt. Unaided	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	21	21
	Total	0	1	78	79	2	1	58	61	13	7	1543	1563

Table : 10 ;

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO AREA AND TYPE

STATE / U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. District No.	Area	Primary			Upper Primary			Total	
		Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Boys	Girls	Co-ed		
01 02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
6	West Siang	0	1	150	151	1	1	40	42
	Urban	0	0	4	4	0	0	2	2
	Total	0	1	154	155	1	1	42	44
7	East Siang	1	0	129	130	0	0	25	25
	Urban	0	0	6	6	0	0	3	3
	Total	1	0	135	136	0	0	28	28
8	Dibang Valley	0	0	29	29	0	0	19	19
	Urban	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	1
	Total	1	0	31	32	0	0	20	20
9	Lohit	1	0	114	115	1	0	23	24
	Urban	0	0	9	9	0	0	1	1
	Total	1	0	123	124	1	0	24	25
10	Changiang	0	0	118	118	0	0	21	21
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	118	118	0	0	21	21

.. Continued col. 12

Table : 10

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO AREA AND TYPE

STATE / U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	District	Area	Secondary			Higher Secondary			Total						
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total				
01	02	03	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Tawang	Rural	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	72	73
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	72	73
2	West Kameng	Rural	0	0	8	8	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	116	111
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
		Total	0	0	8	8	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	116	116
3	East Kameng	Rural	0	0	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	111	116
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	111	116
4	Lower Subansiri	Rural	0	0	5	5	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	123	124
		Urban	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	4
		Total	0	0	6	6	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	127	128
5	Upper Subansiri	Rural	0	0	6	6	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	124	125
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	6	6	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	124	125

Table : 10

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO AREA AND TYPE

STATE / U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	District	Area	Secondary			Higher Secondary			Total					
			Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total	Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total	Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total
01	02	03	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
11	Tirap	Rural	0	0	4	4	1	0	3	4	2	1	131	134
		Urban	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	7	8
		Total	0	0	5	5	1	1	4	6	2	2	138	142
12	Papum Pare	Rural	0	0	4	4	0	0	2	2	2	0	64	66
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	17	17
		Total	0	0	4	4	0	0	6	6	2	0	81	83
	Total	Rural	0	1	71	72	2	0	45	47	1	6	1471	1489
		Urban	0	0	7	7	0	1	13	14	1	1	72	74
		Total	0	1	78	79	2	1	58	61	13	7	1543	1563

Table : 11

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO AREA, MANAGEMENT AND SECTIONS

STATE / U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Area Management	Schools having sections												Total
	P Only	UP Only	S Only	HS Only	P,UP	UP,S	P,UP S	S,HS	UP,S HS	P,UP S,HS	P,UP S,HS		
01	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13		
Rural Government	1088	1	0	0	253	1	69	1	10	33	1456		
Local Body	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pvt.Aided	11	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	21		
Pvt.Unaided	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12		
Total	1109	3	0	0	258	1	71	1	11	35	1499		
Urban Government	28	0	0	0	12	2	5	1	1	3	58		
Local Body	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Pvt.Aided	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5		
Pvt.Unaided	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8		
Total	37	0	0	0	16	2	5	1	7	5	74		
Total Government	1116	1	0	0	265	3	74	2	17	36	1514		
Local Body	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Pvt.Aided	13	2	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	4	26		
Pvt.Unaided	16	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	21		
Total	1146	3	0	0	274	3	76	2	18	41	1563		

Note : P - Primary ; UP - Upper Primary ; S - Secondary ; HS - Higher Secondary

Table : 12

TEACHING POSTS SANCTIONED AND TEACHERS IN POSITION

STATE / U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Type of Schools	Area	Government Schools		Local Body Schools		Pvt. Aided Schools		Pvt. Unaided Schools		Total	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Primary	Rural	2132	2073	0	0	60	56	26	26	2218	2155
	Urban	270	269	10	10	18	18	53	53	351	350
	Total	2402	2342	10	10	78	74	79	79	2569	2505
Upper Primary	Rural	1666	1632	0	0	42	42	27	27	1735	1701
	Urban	192	192	20	7	11	11	18	18	241	228
	Total	1858	1824	20	7	53	53	45	45	1976	1929
Secondary	Rural	999	975	0	0	25	25	0	0	1024	1000
	Urban	148	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	138
	Total	1147	1113	0	0	25	25	0	0	1172	1138
Hr. Secondary	Rural	966	938	0	0	70	65	0	0	1036	1003
	Urban	330	328	0	0	91	90	23	23	444	441
	Total	1296	1266	0	0	161	155	23	23	1480	1444
Total	Rural	5763	5618	0	0	197	188	53	53	6013	5859
	Urban	940	927	30	17	120	119	94	94	1184	1157
	Total	6703	6545	30	17	317	307	147	147	7197	7016

Note : A = Sanctioned Posts B = Teachers in Position

Table : 13

CLASSWISE ENROLMENT

Area : Rural

STATE / U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Class	Number of Students									
	All Communities				Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	
I	19740	15318	35058	104	64	168	15577	12411	27988	
II	14045	10822	24867	91	39	130	10447	8444	18891	
III	11554	8689	20243	53	40	93	8541	6577	15218	
IV	9296	6671	15967	44	18	62	6832	5086	11918	
V	7686	5703	13389	41	12	53	5612	4331	9943	
Sub-Total:	62321	47203	109524	333	173	506	47009	36949	83958	
VI	6063	3977	10040	53	34	87	4367	2931	7298	
VII	4815	3129	7944	32	14	56	3466	2269	5735	
VIII	4644	2951	7595	38	14	52	3321	2090	5411	
Sub-Total:	15522	10057	25579	133	62	195	11154	7290	18444	
IX	3409	1879	5288	14	8	22	2379	1357	3736	
X	2998	1402	4400	20	13	33	1969	914	2883	
Sub-Total:	6407	3281	9688	34	21	55	4348	2271	6619	
XI	1264	433	1697	2	1	3	875	233	1158	
XII	1259	389	1648	4	1	5	955	247	1202	
Sub-Total:	2523	822	3345	6	2	8	1830	530	2360	
Grand Total :	86573	61363	148036	506	258	764	64341	47040	111381	

Table : 14
CLASSWISE ENROLMENT

Area STATE / U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Total		Number of Students														
	Boys	Girls	All Communities					Scheduled Castes					Scheduled Tribes				
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
Class	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10								
I	21859	17036	38905	151	106	257	16445	13174	29619								
II	15929	12329	28258	135	83	218	11282	9147	20429								
III	13327	10097	23424	98	79	177	19245	7328	16573								
IV	10815	7859	18674	79	47	126	7429	5635	13064								
V	9071	6872	15943	71	38	109	6135	4848	10983								
Sub-Total:	71011	54193	125204	534	353	887	50536	40132	90668								
VI	7155	5083	12438	93	53	156	4852	3395	8247								
VII	5970	4016	9986	64	32	96	3918	2726	6644								
VIII	5715	3844	9559	68	38	106	3777	2563	6340								
Sub-Total:	18990	12943	31933	225	133	358	12547	8684	21231								
IX	4450	2727	7177	27	19	46	2891	1784	4675								
X	4001	2264	6265	27	19	46	2602	1374	3976								
Sub-Total:	8451	4991	13442	54	38	92	5493	3159	8651								
XI	2304	1035	3339	10	8	18	1458	572	2030								
XII	2313	967	3280	16	6	22	1588	510	2098								
Sub-Total:	4617	2002	6619	26	14	40	3046	1082	4128								
Grand Total:	103069	74129	177198	539	538	1377	71622	53056	124678								

Table : 15

CLASSWISE ENROLMENT

Area	:	Urban	Number of Students														
			All Communities						Scheduled Castes						Scheduled Tribes		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
STATE / U.T. :		ARUNACHAL PRADESH	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10						
Class			All Communities														
			I			II			III			IV			V		
			2129	1718	3847	47	42	89	868	763	1631						
			1884	1507	3391	44	44	88	835	703	1538						
			1773	1408	3181	45	39	84	704	651	1355						
			1519	1188	2707	35	29	64	597	549	1146						
			1385	1169	2554	30	26	56	523	517	1040						
			8690	6990	15680	201	180	381	3527	3183	6710						
			Sub-Total:			15680	201	180	381	3527	3183	6710					
			VI			VII			VIII			IX			X		
			1292	1106	2398	40	29	69	485	464	949						
			1105	887	1992	22	18	40	452	457	909						
			1071	893	1964	30	24	54	456	473	929						
			3468	2886	6354	92	71	163	1393	1394	2787						
			XI			XII			XIII			XIV			XV		
			1041	848	1889	13	11	24	512	460	972						
			1103	862	1965	7	6	13	633	633	1266						
			2144	1710	3854	20	17	37	1145	887	2032						
			Sub-Total:			3854	20	17	37	1145	887	2032					
			XVI			XVII			XVIII			XIX			XX		
			1040	602	1642	8	7	15	583	289	872						
			1054	578	1632	12	5	17	633	263	896						
			2094	1180	3274	20	12	32	1216	552	1768						
			Sub-Total:			3274	20	12	32	1216	552	1768					
			Grand Total :			29162	333	280	613	7281	6016	13297					
			I - XII			29162	333	280	613	7281	6016	13297					

Comparative statement of Data of Educational Surveys

Items	Fourth Survey 1978		Fifth Survey 1986		Sixth Survey 1993		% of increase in 1993 over 1986	
	2	3	4	5	4	5	4	5
A. Demographic Data								
1. District	5	10	12	20				
2. Blocks/Tehsils/Taluks	15	48	55	14.58				
3. Inhabited villages	2916	3196	3623	13.36				
4. Habitations	3117	3237	3834	18.44				
5. Estimated population (in '000)								
(i) Total	592	743	921	19.32				
(ii) Rural	562	684	804	17.54				
B. Schools								
1. Total Number of Schools								
(i) Total	873	1215	1563	28.64				
(ii) Rural Areas	854	1177	1489	26.50				
2. Primary Schools								
(i) Total	735	952	1146	20.37				
(ii) Rural Areas	723	932	1109	18.99				
3. Upper Primary Schools								
(i) Total	105	182	277	52.19				
(ii) Rural Areas	103	174	261	50				
4. Secondary Schools								
(i) Total	25	50	79	58				
(ii) Rural Areas	24	48	72	50				
5. Higher Secondary Schools								
(i) Total	8	31	61	96.77				
(ii) Rural Areas	4	23	47	104.34				
6. Schools with primary section	865	1199	1537	28.19				
7. Schools with upper primary section	138	263	415	57.79				
8. Schools with secondary section	33	81	140	72.83				

C. <u>Enrolment</u>	1978		1986		1993		% of increase in 1993 over 1986	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
	1. <u>Class I - V</u>							
(i) Total	49409	15853	88029	35504	125204	54193	42.23	52.63
(ii) Rural	46108	14573	80475	32182	109524	47203	36.09	46.67
2. <u>Class VI - VIII</u>								
(i) Total	6719	1949	17284	6605	31933	12943	84.75	95.95
(ii) Rural	5705	1534	14646	5461	25579	10057	74.64	84.16
3. <u>Class IX - X</u>								
(i) Total	1891	433	7452	2239	13442	4991	80.38	122.91
(ii) Rural	1288	282	5533	1565	9588	3281	73.28	109.64
4. <u>Class XI - XII</u>								
(i) Total	422	114	2580	662	6619	2002	156.55	207.41
(ii) Rural	140	47	1369	338	3345	822	144.33	143.19
5. <u>S.C. Enrolment</u>								
(i) Class I - V	400	118	709	288	887	353	25.10	22.56
(ii) Class VI - VIII	24	7	81	26	358	133	341.97	411.53
(iii) Class IX - X	6	2	20	8	92	38	360	375
(iv) Class XI - XII	2	1	8	2	40	14	400	600
6. <u>S.T. Enrolment</u>								
(i) Class I - V	40068	12470	65506	25795	98668	40132	37.83	55.58
(ii) Class VI - VIII	5067	1320	13124	4584	21231	8684	61.77	89.44
(iii) Class IX - X	1428	273	4988	1386	8651	3158	73.43	128.01
(iv) Class XI - XII	291	62	1761	338	4128	1082	134.41	220.11

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1993</u>
D. Habitations			
1. Percentage of habitation having primary schools/sections			
(i) Within the habitations	26.69	35.03	37.4
(ii) within 1 km.	32.49	41.73	47
2. Percentage of habitation having upper primary schools/sections			
(i) within the habitations	4.17	7.19	9.6
(ii) within 3 km.	11.22	19.58	28.3
3. Percentage of habitations within population 300 or more served by primary schools / sections.			
(i) within the habitations	72.22	80.31	83.03
(ii) within 1 km.	76.44	87.80	90.69
4. Percentage of habitations within population 300 or more served by upper primary schools / sections.			
(iii) within the habitations	29.18	38.01	48.09
(iv) within 1 km.	42.10	56.46	73.22
5. Percentage of Rural population served by primary schools/ sections			
(i) within the habitation	55.90	65.85	70.12
(ii) within 1 km.	60.09	73.35	77.87
6. Percentage of Rural population served by upper primary schools / sections			
(i) within the habitation	18.15	26.48	33.13
(ii) within 3 km.	28.15	42.19	54.29

E. Indices	1978	1986	1993
4. Gross enrolment ratio			
(iii) Class I – V	73.23	94.69	125.5
(iv) Class VI – VIII	19.85	34.43	51.2
5. Percentage of Girl			
(v) Class I – V	32.09	40.33	43.28
(vi) Class VI – VIII	29.01	38.21	40.53
(vii) Class IX – X	22.90	30.05	37.13
(viii) Class XI – XII	27.01	25.66	30.25
6. Enrolment of Class V as % of class I enrolment	15.82	30.18	40.98
F. School Buildings			
1. % of Primary Schools			
(i) Without buildings (tent / open space)	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) With Katcha buildings	88.58	79.73	52.26
(iii) With Pucca / Partly Pucca buildings	11.42	20.77	47.73
2. % of Upper Primary Schools			
(i) Without buildings (tent / open space)	0.00	0.00	0.72
(ii) With Katcha buildings	52.38	46.16	31.40
(iii) With Pucca / Partly Pucca buildings	47.62	53.84	67.87

G. Teachers	1978	1986	1993
	1. % of S.C. Teachers in		
(i) Primary Schools	1.37	1.33	0.80
(ii) Upper Primary Schools	1.95	0.55	0.93
(iii) Secondary Schools	0.52	0.58	1.14
(iv) Hr. Secondary Schools	1.11	0.57	1.52
2. % of S.T. Teachers in			
(i) Primary Schools	17.03	38.81	50.54
(ii) Upper Primary Schools	9.73	26.26	38.47
(iii) Secondary Schools	7.81	18.01	24.08
(iv) Hr. Secondary Schools	6.11	4.80	9.14
3. % of Female teachers			
(i) Primary Stage	12.66	18.87	28.17
(ii) Upper Primary Stage	12.35	16.23	17.05
(iii) Secondary Stage	8.64	15.49	14.38
(iv) Hr. Secondary Stage	3.7	11.78	8
4. % of Trained teachers			
(i) Primary Stage	55.97	42.86	33.55
(ii) Upper Primary Stage	56.84	37.32	40.24
(iii) Secondary Stage	64.09	38.99	63.66
(iv) Hr. Secondary Stage	64.81	49.82	82.16
5. Pupil Teacher Ratio			
(i) Primary Stage	32	34	
(ii) Upper Primary Stage	13	17	
6. % of Primary Schools with			
(i) Zero teachers	0.00	0.42	0.67
(ii) One teacher	71.83	55.25	45.46
(iii) Two teachers	19.32	26.89	34.90
(iv) Three teachers	4.08	8.51	6.89
(v) Four teachers	2.45	2.00	3.23
(vi) Five or more than five teachers	2.31	6.03	8.90

G. Teachers (contd.)	1978	1986	1993	% of increase in 1993 over 1986
7. Teachers in Schools (by type)				
(i) Total teachers	2324	4730	7016	48.32
(ii) Primary Schools	1092	1886	2505	32.82
(iv) Upper Primary Schools	668	1275	1929	51.29
(v) Secondary Schools	384	694	1138	63.97
(vi) Hr. Secondary Schools	180	874	1448	65.67
8. Number of teachers at School Stages				
(i) Primary (I - V)	1524	2597	3567	37.35
(ii) Upper Primary (VI - VIII)	526	1029	1806	75.51
(iii) Secondary (IX - X)	220	536	1043	94.51
(iv) Hr. Secondary (XI - XII)	54	568	600	5.63

NATIONAL LEVEL PROJECT TEAM

NCERT Faculty		NIC Officers	
Dr. R. R. Saxena	Professor	Shri V.V.Rao	Sr. Technical Director
Dr. C. L. Kaul	Reader (upto 30.6.97)	Shri A.Venu Gopal	Principal System Analyst
Dr. Satvir Singh	Reader (upto 31.3.97)	Shri Lekh Raj	Principal System Analyst
Shri S.C.Mittal	Reader	Shri Vijay Garg	Sr. System Analyst
Dr. V. K. Jain	Reader	Ms. Jaya Srivastava	System Analyst
Dr. J. K. Gupta	Reader	Ms. C.Beena	System Analyst
Dr. Manju Trehan	Reader	Shri Anwar Khan	Programmer
Shri P. Kumar	Lecturer (S.G.)	Shri S. Akhtar	Programmer
Shri M. K. Gupta	Lecturer (S.G.)		
Shri O. P. Arora	Lecturer (S.G.)		

STATE LEVEL PROJECT TEAM

State Survey Unit		NIC State Unit	
Shri N. Dutta	Joint Director State Survey Officer	Dr. Ahmed Cameroon	Technical Director State Informatics Officer (upto December'96)
Shri T. Gao	Asstt. Director Asstt. State Survey Officer	Shri Debojit Bhattacharyya	Prl. System Analyst State Informatics Officer
Shri J. C. Chakravorty	Accounts Officer (upto 15 th April'96)	Shri A. K. Nath	Systems Analyst
Shri A.K.Saha	Accounts Officer	Shri Debasish Nath	Systems Analyst
Shri P. K. Rajkhowa	Inspector (Statistics)		

DISTRICT SURVEY OFFICERS

1. Shri A. C. Barua	DDSE, Tawang	Tawang District
2. Shri C.S.Jacob	DDSE, Bomdila	West Kameng District
3. Shri R.C.Singh	DDSE, Seppa	East Kameng District
4. Shri J.C.Sharma	DDSE, Naharlagun	Papumpare District
5. Shri C.C.Kalita	DDSE, Ziro	Lower Subansiri District
6. Shri R.C.Singh	DDSE, Daporijo	Upper Subansiri District
7. Shri B.P.Barua	DDSE, Along	West Siang District
8. Shri T. Talloh	DDSE, Pasighat	East Siang District
9. Shri B.C.Bhagawati	DDSE, Anini	Dibang Valley District
10. Shri S.N.Buragohain	DDSE, Tezu	Lohit District
11. Shri R.C.Pathak	DDSE, Changlang	Changlang District
12. Shri N.N.Deka	DDSE, Khonsa	Tirap District

Block Survey Officers

1. Shri J.K.Chakravorty	ADEO, Tawang	30. Shri P.C.Bora	APO, Gensi
2. Shri M.S.Malik,	ADEO, Thingbu-Mukto	31. Shri N.Barua	APO, Basar
3. Shri Y.S.Awasthi,	APO, Lumla	32. Shri A.K.Sharma	APO, Rumgong & Kaying-Payum
4. Shri S.N.Pandey	ADEO, Dirang	33. Shri D.K. Bandyapadhya	ADEO, Mechuka
5. Shri S.Bhattacharjee	APO, Kalaktang	34. Shri K.P.Rai	ADEO, Pasighat
6. Shri A.K.Sarkar	APO, Nafra Buragaon	35. Shri J.C. Bhagawati	BSO, Mebo
7. Shri M.P.Jayaraman	APO, Bomdila	36. Shri R.N. Adhyapak	APO, Ramle- Bango
8. Shri P.C.Sharma	ADEO, Thrizino	37. Shri L.J.Singh	ADEO, Pangin- Boleng
9. Shri U.S.Dubey	ADEO, Seppa	38. Shri A.C.L. Srivastava	BSO, Jengging and Yingkiong
10. Shri P.N.Pandey	APO, Bameng	39. Shri T.Tayeng	ADEO, Mariyang
11. Shri A.N.Jha	ADEO, Chayantajo	40. Shri A.Rai	ADEO, Tuting
12. Shri G.B.Roy	APO, Pakke- Kessang	41. Shri O.P.Kapary	ADEO, Anini
13. Shri S.R.S.Yadava	APO, Kimin- Doimukh	42. Shri B.R.Dutta	APO, Roing- Dambuk
14. Shri N.N.Dutta	J.T., Sagalee	43. Shri B.K.Paul	APO, Hunli-Kronli
15. Shri S.Mishra	APO, Damin	44. Shri R.N. Choubey	ADEO, Tezu
16. Shri P.N.Medhi	APO, Nyapin	45. Shri H.N.Dubey	APO, Namsai- Chowkham
17. Shri B.Chakravorty	A.T., Tali	46. Shri K.Miya	APO, Wakro
18. Shri T.Tako	ADEO, Raga	47. Shri P.N.V.Nair	APO, Hawaii
19. Shri B.P.S.Tomar	ADEO, Koloriang	48. Shri R.Jha	ADEO, Hayuliang
20. Shri S.N.Sharma	ADEO, Ziro-I	49. Shri P.K.Kalita	APO, Namsai
21. Shri B.Ram	APO, Chambang & Palin	50. Shri C.L.Sharma	APO, Tezu Town
22. Md. H.Hussain	ADEO, Ziro-II	51. Shri G.C.Gogoi	ADEO, Changlang
23. Shri P.D.Barua	ADEO, Daporijo	52. Shri R.K.Pathak	ADEO, Khagam
24. Shri K.M.Sharma	APO, Dumporijo	53. Shri B.K. Srivastava	APO, Nampong - Manmao
25. Shri R.N.Sharma	ADEO, Taliha	54. Shri K.Prasad	ADEO, Namsang
26. Shri P.C.Ravindran	APO, Nacho- Siyum	55. Shri S.D. Buragonain	BSO, Pangchau - Wakka
27. Shri M.Ronya	ADEO, Giba	56. Shri S.C.Kalita	ADEO, Niauxa
28. Shri S.C.Sharma	ADEO, Along	57. Shri R.Chaturvedi	APO, Laju
29. Shri L. M. Srivastava	ADEO, Liromoba		

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