

**FIFTH  
ALL INDIA  
EDUCATIONAL SURVEY**

**A  
STATE REPORT  
MIZORAM**

NIEPA DC



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**STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL  
RESEARCH AND TRAINING  
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEPARTMENT  
MIZORAM**

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## FOREWORD

The Fifth All India Education Survey conducted by the Education Department with 30th September 1986 as date of reference has now been completed. The State Level Report prepared by the State Survey Unit is now ready for official use. Being a census survey, the present survey involved a lot of physical as well as mental exercises at various levels. As such, all the Education Officers are involved in the successful conduct of the survey. Had it not been for their active cooperation, the report would not have come out in this form. I, therefore, place on record my deep appreciation of the efforts made by all the Education Officers as well as the teachers who participated in this gigantic task.

The responsibility for the conduct of this survey is entrusted to the State Survey Unit headed by Deputy Director, SCERT, who is appointed as State Survey Officer, I gratefully acknowledge the efforts made by personnel working in the State Survey Unit. It is under the able and dynamic leadership of Shri F.Lallura, Deputy Director, SCERT and State Survey Officer that the survey was conducted in a befitting manner. I owe much thanks to him and his teammates working in the Survey Unit.

It is sincerely hoped that this survey report will provide basic data for educational planning at micro as well as macro level and for the formulation of the Eight Plan.

Dated Aizawl  
the 25 June, 1989.

**HRANTHANGA**  
Director of School Education  
&  
Ex-Officio Director  
State Survey Unit  
Mizoram.



## PREFACE

There has been a growing concern about the educational need of all sections of population in the country. To meet this need, Govt. of India has made concerted efforts to provide free and compulsory education to all the children up to the age of 14, which is one of the Directive principles of the constitution. As a result of the efforts made at various levels, there has been marked changes within the education system especially at the school level.

For proper planning of schooling facilities at the grassroot level, and for ensuring a balanced growth in rural and urban areas, the educational statistics collected annually by the Government were not adequate. In order to meet the need for additional data which could be provided expeditiously, the need was felt to have All India Education Survey. So far, as many as 4(four) All India Education Surveys had been conducted, the first survey was conducted by the then Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1957, the second, third and Fourth Surveys were conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training in 1965, 1973 and 1978 respectively.

With the formulation and subsequent adoption of National Policy on Education in 1986, the need for another All India Education Survey was felt. The Fifth All India Education Survey was, therefore undertaken with 30 Sept. 1986 as the date of reference.

The specific objectives of this survey were as follows :-

- (i) To assess the present position of educational facilities at various school stages, in respect of coverage of school-going population; the distance to be covered by a child to reach the school, enrolment in general, and of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children and girls in particular.
- (ii) To assess the availability of physical facilities like school buildings, Playgrounds, drinking water within the school, furniture, facilities for medical check-up, and other equipment, incentive schemes and the number of beneficiaries.
- (iii) To assess the position of inputs like blackboards and chalks, libraries, laboratories, textbook banks etc.
- (iv) To know about the academic and professional qualifications of working teachers with special reference to the teaching of science and mathematics, and to determine attrition rates in the teaching profession.
- (v) To prepare block maps showing habitations, existing educational facilities, and proposed provision of facilities in a planned manner over a period of time.

To fulfil the above objectives three questionnaires viz, Village Information Form, Urban Information Form and School Information Form developed by NCERT were used for collection of the relevant data. The data collected through such questionnaires were tabulated in a workshop organised for this exercise. This provides the basis for writing of the state level report.

It is hoped that survey data will be used for educational planning at different levels :- Macro, Meso and Micro levels and even for locational planning of schools. Also it is hoped that the report will serve as bench mark data for the formulation of the Eight Five Year Plan.

(iv)

I owe much thanks to host of colleagues in the Directorate of Education, Mizoram Board of School Education and other sister wings of the Department for the labour they have put in for the successful conduct of the survey. I am thankful to my colleagues Mr.J.Lalduhsanga, Education Research Officer and Mr.Hmingthanchhunga, Asst. Research Officer, SCERT for the services they have rendered to me in bringing out this Report.

Dated Aizawl,  
the 25th June 89.

**F. LALLURA**  
Deputy Director, SCERT  
&  
State Survey Officer  
Fifth All India Educational Survey  
MIZORAM



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## CHAPTER — I A STATE PROFILE.

### 1. 1. Formation of the State :

After British Expedition in 1890 two districts, viz. the North Lushai Hills District forming a part of the Chief Commissionership of Assam and the South Lushai Hills District tagged with Bengal were formed. Later, on 1st. April 1898 these two Districts were amalgamated and a new District called Lushai Hills District under the Chief Commissioner was formed under a proclamation by the Government of India No. 591-EB (Assam Secretariat, foreign. A. May, 1898 No. 13-46). After independence, by an Act of Parliament called the Lushai Hills District (change of name Act. 1954) (Act 18 of 1954) the name of the Lushai Hills District was changed to Mizo District from 29th. April 1954. Subsequently, this District became a Union Territory of 'Mizoram' on 21st. January 1972 as a result of the reorganisation of the state of Assam, under the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act of 1971. It has now become a full fledged state since 20th February 1987.

Mizoram has a Governor as an administrator, assisted by the Council of Ministers and a Legislative Assembly. Following the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, a new political unit was formed consisting of three Districts, viz. Aizawl District, Lunglei District and Chhimituipui. The Mizo District Council ceased to exist. However three autonomous Councils were formed in Chhimituipui District. Pawi District Council, Lakher District Council and Chakma District Council, are formed to cater the needs of those areas. Mention may also be made that Village Councils were set up in each Village to look after the Village administration. These Village Councils are elected bodies.

### 1.2. Geographical features :

Situated in the North-Eastern part of the Country Mizoram lies between the latitudes of 21° 58'N and 24° 35'N and the longitudes of 92° 15'E and 93° 29'E. Sandwiched between Burma in the East and South and Bangladesh in the west it has approximately 1014 kilometres of international boundary with Burma and Bangladesh. On the North are the States of Assam and Manipur while on the North-West lies Tripura. Mizoram has a total area of 21,087 square kilometers. It comprises steep hills running from North to South separated by innumerable streams and brooks and the average height is about 900 metres.

The Climate is moderate. It is pleasant in summer and not very cold in winter. In summer the temperature varies between 20° C and 30° C, while in winter it varies between 11° C and 21° C. The entire state is under the direct influence of Monsoon. The average rainfall is 2500 mm per annum.

Geologically the hills in Mizoram are comparatively young and mostly composed of soft sand-stones and slates thus heavy landslides occur quite often during the rainy season.

The Urban areas covers about 319 square kilometres and that of the Rural areas about 20768 square kilometers. About 75% of the land is covered by forest. In some places, dense and thick forest can be seen even now.

### 1. 3 Demographic Aspects :

According to 1981 census there are 2,57,239 males, and 2,36,518 females totalling 4,93,757. The density of population of the state is 23.42 per square kilometre. The population of rural and urban areas are 3,71,953 and 1,21,804 respectively. The scheduled tribe population is 4,61,913 (93.55%) and other population such as scheduled castes, etc. are negligible compared to scheduled tribe. Scheduled tribes population of the State is tabled below:

**Statement 1.1.** Scheduled Tribe Population in Mizoram, 1981 Census

Sl. No.	Name of tribe.	Total population.	Percentage of total population
1	2	3	4
1.	Chakma	39,638	8.027
2.	Dimas Kachari	18	0.003
3.	Garos	33	0.006
4.	Khasi	330	0.066
5.	Naga	12	0.002
6.	Unclassified	84	0.017
7.	Mizos	4,21,798	85.426
TOTAL		4,61,913	93.547

Decadal growth rate of population in Mizoram during 80 years can be seen from the following statement.

**Statement 1.2.** Decadal growth rate of population in Mizoram.

Year	Persons	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3
1901	82,434	—
1911	91,204	+ 10.64
1921	98,406	+ 7.90
1931	1,24,404	+ 26.42
1941	1,52,786	+ 22.81
1951	1,96,202	+ 28.42
1961	2,66,063	+ 35.61
1971	3,32,390	+ 24.93
1981	4,93,757	+ 48.55

(Source : Statistical Hand-book, Mizoram, 1987, Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Mizoram, Aizawl.)

### 1. 4 Socio-Economic Aspects :

The term "Mizo" is a generic term and it stands for several major tribes and sub-tribes in the area. The term "Mizo" is difficult to explain. The word appears to have been derived from two words 'Mi' and 'Zo.' 'Mi' in Miz means 'person' and there is no ambiguity about that, 'Zo' has many interpretations. One interpretation, 'Zo' may be traced to have been derived from the Tai Chinese word 'Yoe' (rendered in Roman script) pronounced as 'Zo' or 'Dzo'. Tom Lewin (1896) has confirmed that the Lushai (the major sub-tribe of the state) called themselves as 'Dzo.'

In the absence of any written documents, it is difficult to give a chronological history of Mizo migration into the present state of Mizoram, from physical traits it appears that the Mizo language also belong to the Tibeto-Burman sub-group of the Sino-Tibetan family.

Before the advent of Christianity Mizos followed animistic rites. Sacrifice of animals and offerings of their meat to various forms of nature was the main feature of their religious activities. After the coming of two Christian pioneer missionaries more than 95 percent of the population have embraced Christianity.

Polyandry is forbidden in the Mizo society. Divorce is permitted. Generally the Mizos followed endogamy, so far as the tribe is concerned Bride price has to be paid by the groom's side. In the present day situation of the Mizo society, marriage is performed as in the Christian society and is solemnised in the church.

The Mizo society is by and large free and open. Kinship and co-existence are the most important factors for the social relations. The Mizos follow the patrilocal pattern of family, yet the woman has a place of honour in the family and enjoy freedom in social life. Nowadays women are coming forward for various jobs and the people adhered to and adopted the cultural elements of the people of other lands especially the western cultures in many respects.

The hills breed hardy people who love their freedom, Life is full of toils. The main form of livelihood is cultivation. Because of the scarcity of plain lands a special type of cultivation known as 'Jhooming' is practised in the state. On the elevated slope of the ridges, the Mizos usually clear off the Jungle and burn it during the cold season. During the coming season they sow paddy without the help of plough. After harvest they give rest to the land for few years and choose another plot for 'Jhooming'. This method of shifting cultivation destroys a large forest. In order to stop this and to make a better yield the Government has planned wet terrace cultivation, Jhum control, etc.

The chief staple food is rice for the cultivation of which more than 80% of the total population are being engaged in the rural areas. A sizeable portion of the population are also engaged in Government services, trade or commerce, construction of road and building and similar activities. Some other crops such as maize, pulses, Ginger, Chillies, Sugarcane, Potatoes are also grown. The area and production of these principal crops 1986-87 can be seen from the following statement.

**Statement 1. 3.** Area and Production of Principal crops in Mizoram for the year 1986-87.

Sl. No.	Name of crops	Area in Hectare	Production in MT.
	2	3	4
1.	Paddy	64,780.00	68,743.50
2.	Maize	6435.00	6,520.00
	Pulses	1,041.98	1,500.00
	Ginger	6,906.00	6,492.00
	Chillies	2,238.00	3,209.00
	Sugar Cane	2,680.66	5,870.00
	Oilseeds	1,550.00	1,600.00
	Potato	671.00	824.00

(Source : Statistical Handbook, Mizoram, 1987, Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Mizoram, Aizawl).

A good number of families in the rural areas are also engaged in the cultivation of bananas, oranges, tea, cardamon etc.

Some small scale industries such as Tailoring, Carpentry, Bakery, blacksmithy, Tinsmithy, Bamboo and Cane works, etc. are also run in the state.

The Economy of the state is very low particularly in the production of food grains and essential commodities. As no calculation is made so far, per capita income of the state is not known.

### 1.5. Educational Development:

Before 1894 the Mizos were not educated tribes. They had a language but no letter or number and never realized the value of Education. In 1894 two British Pioneer Missionaries reduced the Mizo language to a system of writing by coining alphabets in Roman scripts for the people of the state. The first School (was opened on or about 1st April 1894 with only two pupils attending the school). With the spread of desire to learn, to read and write amongst the young men (not amongst the boys) more schools began to open.

After independence in 1947 there is a rapid expansion in all stages of Education, for those who are unable to read and write the State Government and the Community have taken steps to enable them to read and write. The growth of literacy rate in percentage is shown in the following statement:

**Statement 1.4** Growth of Literacy rate.

Year	Population	Male Literate	Female literate	Total	Literacy Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	82,434	736	25	761	0.93
1911	91,204	—	—	3635	3.98
1921	98,406	—	—	6183	6.28
1931	1,24,404	—	—	13,320	10.70
1941	1,52,786	—	—	29,765	19.48
1951	19,96,202	44,375	16,718	61,093	31.13
1961	2,66,063	70,743	46,351	1,17,094	44
1971	3,32,390	1,03,324	75,469	1,78,793	53.79
✓ 1981	4,93,757	1,65,812	1,29,873	2,95,685	59.88

At present the entire administration of education rests with the Director assisted by Joint Director and Deputy Directors for administrative purposes. Mizoram is divided into four Educational districts which are under the administration of District Education officers. These four Educational Districts are sub-divided into seven sub-division which falls under the administration of sub-Divisional Education officers. The whole state of Mizoram is sub-divided into 25 Educational circles which are under the supervision of Circle Education Officers. The names of the Educational districts and sub-divisions with their respective headquarters and the number of Educational Circles in each districts can be seen by the following statement.

**Statement 1.5.** Names of Educational Districts and sub-divisions with their respective headquarters and the number of Educational Circles in each districts.

Name of Educational District	Head quarters	Name of Educational sub-divisions	Head quarters	No. of Educational Circles
1	2	3	4	5
Aizawl West	Aizawl	(1) Aizawl West (2) Kolasib	Aizawl Kolasib	7
Aizawl East	Aizawl	(1) Aizawl East (2) Champhai	Aizawl Champhai	8
Lunglei	Lunglei	(1) Lunglei	Lunglei	4
Chhimiupui	Saiha	(1) Saiha (2) Lawngtlai	Saiha Lawngtlai	6

The National Pattern of Education has not yet been implemented in Mizoram. However, decision has been made to Vocationalise Secondary Education, under this scheme, four High Schools have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools.

The following Statement depicts Stage-wise or Class-wise distribution of schools system in Mizoram.

**Statement 1.6 :** Stage-wise distribution of School Education system in Mizoram.

Stage	Classes
1	2
Lower Primary Stage	Class I to Class IV
Upper Primary (Middle) Stage	Class V to Class VII
Secondary (High School) Stage	Class VIII to Class X

There is no Higher Secondary Schools at the time of Survey.

The first two-years of College Education (Class XI & XII) are attached to College, in the name Pre-University Course.

The growth of Lower Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary stages in the state since 1979 can be seen from the following two statement. Which shows the growth of institutions, enrolments of students and teachers.



**Statement 1.7.** Number of Institutions and enrolment of students at lower primary, upper primary and secondary schools in 1979, 1980 and 1987 in Mizoram.

Stages	1979		1980		1987	
	No. of Institutions	Enrolment	No. of Institutions	Enrolment.	No. of Institutions.	Enrolment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lower Primary Schools.	518	83069	652	83290	1005	88064
Upper Primary Schools.	239	24005	294	24357	443	36246
Secondary Schools	114	13659	128	15912	154	15736

(Source : Statistical Handbook, Mizoram, 1981 and 1987, Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Mizoram, Aizawl.)

**Statement 1.8** Number of teacher of lower Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Schools in 1979, 1980 and 1987 in Mizoram

Stages	No. of teachers		
	1979	1980	1987
1	2	3	4
Lower Primary Schools	2031	2128	3591
Upper Primary Schools	1091	1180	2453
Secondary Schools	680	740	1102

[Source : Statistical Handbook, Mizoram, 1981 and 1987, Department of Economics and Statistics Govt. of Mizoram, Aizawl.]

Expenditure on Education during the year 1984-'85, 1985-'86 and 1986-'87 of Mizoram is shown in the following Statement.

**Statement 1.9** : Expenditure on Education during 1984-'85, 1985-'86 and 1986-'87 in Mizoram.

Year	Expenditures in thousand rupees
1	2
1984-'85	147861.00
1985-'86	191685.00
1986-'87	192094.00

## CHAPTER II

### EDUCATIONAL SURVEYS

#### 2.1 Importance of Educational Surveys :

The Constitution of India 1950 under the Directive Principle of Article 45 has enshrined on the States to make efforts to provide free, compulsory and Universal Education for all children upto the age group of 14 years with a special provision for backward and deprived groups. The target was to achieve the goal within 10 years of the enactment after the Constitution come into force. After four decades the problem remains the same. This does not, however, mean that there has not been any effort to achieve this goal. In fact, efforts have been made by expanding educational facilities, by appointing teachers, by improving methods and techniques of teaching-learning processes, supervision, inspection, etc. In spite of all these efforts the target remains a distant goal. All out efforts have to be made during the remaining parts of the Seventh Plan and during the Eight Plan.

To achieve the target, it has been resolved that all who attain the age of 11 years by 1990 will have had 5 years of schooling or its equivalent through Non-Formal stream and by 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory Education upto 14 years of age.

A glimpse of the efforts given during the first Six plans in order to achieve the target of Universalisation of Elementary Education through Educational Surveys can be seen below.

#### 2.2 First, Second, Third and Fourth All India Educational Surveys- A brief Summary :

In order to collect information about the available Educational facilities and enrolment at the School stage an organised and systematic way were made through the first All India Educational Survey in 1957. In this survey attempt was made to collect information about all hamlets and Villages in the country with and without Educational facilities. In order to make the content and coverage more comprehensive the Second All India Educational Survey was conducted in 1965. During the first two surveys, Mizoram was included as part that constituted the State of Assam as Mizoram was then one of the districts in Assam. In order to fix up priorities and targets for the next Five Year Plan information was again collected under the Third All India Educational Survey in 1973. Again in order to update the date of Third Survey which was confined to school stage and that too for only recognised ones the fourth All India Educational Survey was again conducted in 1978 with a reference date of 30th September 1978. The fourth survey had also attempted to cover information about those children of the school going age but are not going to school and are attending Non-Formal Education Centres.

### 2.3. Major findings of the Third, Fourth and Fifth All India Educational Surveys :

The main findings of the Third, Fourth and Fifth All India Educational Surveys can be seen from below :

Sl. No.	Items	3rd Survey	4th Survey	5th Survey.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Date of reference	31st. Dec. 1973	30th Sept. 1978	30th Sept. 1986
2.	No. of rural habitations.	215	585	616
3.	Population of rural Habitations.	281277	373342	429372
4.	Percentage of habitations served by Primary sections within them.	99.53	43.76	93.99
5.	Percentage of population of habitations served by primary sections within them.	99.76	74.54	98.04
6.	Percentage of habitations served by primary sections within them or upto a distance of 1 Km.	99.53	43.93	94.96
7.	Percentage of population of habitations served by primary sections within them or upto a distance of 1 Km.	99.76	74.63	98.27
8.	Percentage of habitations served by upper primary section within them.	73.02	29.05	52.59
9.	Percentage of population in habitations served by upper primary section within them.	92.37	64.32	80.84
10.	Percentage of habitations served by upper primary sections within them or upto a distance of 3 Km.	73.02	33.84	57.14
11.	Percentage of population in habitations served by upper primary sections in them or upto a distance of 3 Km	92.37	77.41	82.84
12.	Enrolment in classes I-V			
	Total	67123	67933	104044
	Boys	34979	35245	54474
	Girls	32144	32688	49570
	% of Girls	47.88	48.11	47.64

13. Enrolment in Class VI–VIII			
Total	18931	20999	28659
Boys	10452	11348	14640
Girls	8479	9651	14019
% of Girls	44.78	45.96	48.91
14. Gross enrolment ratios			
(i) Age group 6 to below 11 years.	Not available	136.00	122.52
(ii) Age group 11 to below 14 years	Not available	60.00	57.10
15. Teachers of various School stages:			
(i) Primary stage.	Male	Not available	1311.00
	Female		634.00
	Total		1945.00
(ii) Upper Primary Stage.	Male	Not available	1137
	Female		249
	Total.		1386
(iii) Secondary Stage.	Male	Not available	628
	Female		105
	Total		733

## CHAPTER—III

### ORGANISATION OF FIFTH ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

#### 3.1 Objectives :

In order to fulfill the Constitutional obligations on Universalisation of Elementary Education, Central and State Planning were working hard for development in general and educational development in particular. As a consequence thereof considerable expansion in schooling facilities has taken place. As many as four All India Educational Surveys, had been so far conducted. With the main objective of identification of rural habitations and the provision of educational facilities for them at different stages. As a first step to implement Operation Blackboard and to promote the quality of Education, the Fifth All India Educational Survey was conducted thus enabling a complete stock taking of the conditions obtaining in schools on date. The objectives of the Fifth All India Educational Survey, therefore, may be enumerated as follows :

(1) To assess the present position of Educational facilities at various school stages, in respect of coverage of school-going population, the distance to be covered by a child to reach school; enrolment in general, of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe children and girls in particular.

(2) To assess the availability of physical facilities like school, buildings, playgrounds, drinking water within the school, furnitures, medical checkup, other equipments, incentive schemes and the number of beneficiaries.

(3) To assess the position of equipments like blackboards, chalks, library, book bank etc.

(4) To know about academic and professional qualifications of working teachers with special reference to teaching of Science and Mathematics, and to determine attrition rates in teaching profession.

(5) To prepare Block Maps showing habitations, existing Educational facilities, and proposed provision of facilities in a planned manner over a period of time.

### 3.2. State Machinery :

In order to carry out the programme successfully State Survey Unit was established. As per order issued by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Education), Government of India, the Director of Education, Mizoram was appointed as ex-officio Director of the Fifth All India Educational Survey in the Mizoram State and the Deputy Director, State Council of Educational Research and Training, Mizoram, Aizawl as the State Survey Officer in the State level.

At the District level, the District Education Officers, Aizawl East, Lunglei District and Chhimituipui District were appointed as District Survey Officers. The Sub-divisional Education Officers, Aizawl East, Aizawl West, Kolasib, Champhai, Lunglei, Saiha and Lawngtlai were responsible for the efficient conduct of Survey at the Block level. All the Circle Education Officers were involved and engaged in the survey works. One statistical assistant and one stenographer were engaged to do the tabulation and clerical works at the State Survey Unit.

### 3.3. Tools for data Collection :

To achieve the objectives of the Fifth All India Educational Survey, information is to be collected through structured questionnaires. The National Council of Educational Research and training (NCERT), New Delhi has developed three forms namely, (1) Village Information form, (2) Urban Information form and (3) School Information form. Detailed instruction on various Survey was carefully prepared e.g. regarding filling up of information forms, organisation of the survey, scrutiny procedures of various tables at the block, district and state levels and preparation of reports at the district and state levels were also prepared.

**3.3.1. Village Information form :** This is meant for collecting information in respect of all villages containing such items as Actual/Estimated population of the village, child population, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population, availability of schools with classes taught, distance at which schooling facilities were available, centres for nonformal education, adult education, their number and enrolment, institutions for the disabled and pre-school education, etc.

**3.3.2 Urban Information form :** This is meant to collect Actual/Estimated population of town/city, of child population in various age-groups, number of

institutions, institutions for the disabled and pre-school education and adult education, their number and enrolment, etc.

**3.3.3 School Information Form :** This is meant for collecting information in all recognised schools, such as, management, classes taught, about the school buildings, uses of schools for other purposes, etc., availability of various facilities, medical check-up, incentives, number of teachers working at various school stages, enrolment, vocational guidance facilities etc.

#### **3.4. Definitions of important items :**

Some concepts and definitions of important items are discussed below:

**3.4.1 Village :** It is a parcel of land, the boundaries of which are defined and settled for revenue purposes.

**3.4.2 Habitation :** A habitation is a centre where people live in compact and contiguous manner.

**3.4.3 Urban area :** All areas which were identified as 'Urban' at the time of census 1981.

Areas which are not urban shall be treated as rural.

The education pattern in Mizoram state used in this survey. Lower primary stage consisting of Class I to Class IV, middle primary stage consisting of Class V to Class VII, secondary stage consisting of Class VIII to Class X.

Higher secondary stage is Pre-University Classes attached to Degree colleges. All information required in this survey mention will be given.

The blocks in this survey connotes 'the Blocks under Communitary Administration.'

**Recognised schools :** The authority which runs a school determines whether it is a recognised school. Recognised schools may be government, local body, private or unaided. Government aids or not receiving government aid but functions as schools.

All schools run by the State or Central Government, Public undertakings and Autonomous organisations completely financed by the Government will be treated as Government schools.

All schools run by the municipal corporation, municipal committee, zila parishad, panchayat samitis, etc. will be treated as local body schools.

A private aided school is one which is run by a private organisation or agency and receive maintenance grant from a Government or Local body.

A private unaided school is one which is managed by a private organisation or agency and does not receive grant either from Government or from local body.

**3.4.8 Trained teacher :** A trained teacher is one who has successfully undergone a course of teacher training.

**3.4.9 Distance :** The distance between two habitations or between a school and habitation is the convenient walking distance between the central points of the two habitations or the school and the central point of a habitation.

### **3.5 Training of survey Personnels :**

In order to carry out the survey successfully trainings of survey personnels is a must. Orientation course was first organised by NCERT for State Survey Officers at Delhi. The State Survey Officer who attended the training course in Delhi, in turn, organised a similar training course of 8 days durations for the District survey officers, Block survey officers and for those who are to be engaged in the survey works. A representative from the National Council of Educational Reseach and Training attended this programme to provide technical guidance. This programme was attended by the District Education officers, sub-divisional Education officers and Circle Education officers. The Circle Education officers, who conducted the survey in the field gave orientation training to the Heads of institutions and oriented them in filling up the Information forms.

For smooth compilation and tabulation of Block, District and state tables orientation training was again organised at the state level for District, Block survey officers, statisticians and those who are engaged in the survey works.

### **3.6 Data Collection, scrutiny, Tabulation etc. :**

The sub-divisional Education officers with the help of Circle Education officers supplied the Village Information forms to the heads of institutions in every village. The urban Information forms were also supplied to the heads of institutions located in urban areas, school Information forms were supplied to every school/institution in the state. After collecting the necessary informations the survey forms are returned to the sub-divisional Education officers who act as Block survey officers. The Information thus collected were scrutinised and tabulated in the Block tables by the Circle Education officers under the guidance of sub-divisional Education officers. The Block tables, in turn were submitted to District survey officers. At the district level, the exercise of scrutiny and tabulation of data was done by the statisticians of the state Education Department engaged in the District Education officers under the guidance of District tables were then submitted to the state survey officer. On the basis of these District tables state tables were prepared by one statistician, stenographer engaged for the survey works and some official from the state Council of Educational Research and training, Mizoram, Aizawl under the guidance of state survey officer. The state tables was then submitted to the National Council of Educational Research and training, New Delhi. During the scrutiny and tabulation of the state tables some officials from the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi provided technical guidance and help to the state Survey team.

## CHAPTER -IV

## DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

**4.1. No. of habitations, average number of habitations per village, average population of a habitation :**

The total number of Community Development Blocks in the 3 districts of Mizoram is 20 (twenty). The number of habitations in the rural area in 571 inhabited villages is 616 making an average number of habitation 1.08 per village. The population of 339421 persons of the habitations makes an average number of 551.01 persons per habitation. The habitations are predominantly populated by scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other are negligible when compared with scheduled tribe.

**4.2. Habitations and population in various population slabs :**

Habitations and population in various population slabs can be seen in the statement given below.

**Statement 4.1. Habitations and population of each population slab.**

Population slabs	No. of habitations	% of habitations (w.r.t. Total)	No of population	% of Population w.r.t. Total
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & Above	5	0.81	31,412	6.84
2000-4999	37	6.01	1,14,440	24.92
1000-1999	67	10.88	96,836	21.08
500-999	147	23.05	1,11,865	24.36
400-499	63	10.23	32,563	7.09
300-399	93	15.09	32,884	7.16
200-299	96	15.58	25,977	3.65
100-199	87	14.12	11,607	2.53
Below 100	26	4.22	925	0.20

From the survey, it was found that as many as 109 habitations with a population of 2,42,688 falls in the population slabs of over 1000. And 209 habitations with a population amounting to 38509 persons are found to be in the population slabs below 300.

The state of Mizoram has a majority of large size habitations with a population more than 1000.

**4.3. Habitations predominantly populated by scheduled caste :**

There is no habitation in the state predominantly populated by scheduled caste.

**4.4. Habitation predominantly populated by scheduled tribe :**

The majority of population belongs to scheduled tribe. Therefore all the habitations in the state are predominantly populated by scheduled tribe. The habitation and population given in statement 4.1 represent the number of habitations predominantly populated by scheduled tribes.

It may be noted that the population of scheduled caste and others are negligible compared to scheduled tribe. Most of the habitations have the population of scheduled tribe. This is the population characteristic of Mizoram.



## CHAPTER—V

## PRIMARY EDUCATION.

**5.1 Importance of Universal provision of Educational facilities for achieving universalisation of Primary Education :**

The constitution of India under the Directive Principle of Article 45 has enshrined on the states to make efforts to provide free, compulsory and universal education for all children upto the age of 14 years with a special provision for backward and deprived groups. The target was to achieve the goal within 10 years of enactment after the constitution come into force. After four decades the problem remains the same. This does not mean that there has not been any effort to achieve this target. In fact, efforts have been made by way of expanding and improving educational facilities, appointing teachers, improving the teaching-learning process and mode of supervision, etc. However, the problem still remains a distant goal. As such, the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 has attached an unqualified priority to universalisation of Elementary Education. It has resolved that all children who attain the age of about 11 years by 1990 will have had 5 years of schooling or its equivalent through non-formal stream and by 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age.

The programme of Action (POA) of NPE recommends the concepts of a National system of Education and also that a child-centred approach should be adopted at the elementary level. It further proposes some measures to bring about improvement in the quality of education through reform of the context and process of education, improvement of school facilities, provision of additional teachers, etc. With a view to improve the quality of education at Elementary stage a new scheme, symbolically known as 'Operation Blackboard' (OB) has also been evolved. This new scheme is meant for educational institutions at the Primary level which have been deprived of facilities and resources in the past. OB lays down the minimum level of facilities to be provided in all primary schools and it also prescribes the minimum level of funding for all primary schools. The scheme consists essentially of three components for improvement of facilities in schools :

- (1) Provision of 2 all weather rooms with deep verandah and separate toilets for boys and girls.
- (2) Provision of an additional teacher preferably a woman in all single teacher schools.
- (3) Provision of essential teaching and learning materials including maps, blackboards, toys and games materials etc.

Government of India has not provided separate fund under OB for construction of primary school buildings. Necessary funds for buildings will be provided from the scheme of NREP and RLEGP. However, necessary fund for salary of second teacher in single teacher schools and for purchase of instructional/learning materials will be provided by the Central Government on hundred percent basis upto the end of Seventh Plan. Survey of existing facilities is undertaken with 30th September 1987 as reference date for the fifth All India Educational survey.

## 5.2 Distance Criteria :

There is no distance criteria fixed opening of new primary schools in the state. As a matter of fact, most of the villages in rural areas have Primary schools.

## 5.3. Facilities for primary stage as per distance :

Every habitation in the state does not have facilities even for primary schools. The following statement will highlight facilities provided at the primary stage as per distance and population served at that distance.

### Statement 5.1. Facilities for Primary Education available at various distance slabs.

Distance Slabs	Habitations having Primary sections		Population served by Primary Section	
	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5
Within the habitation	579	93.99	420994	98.04
0.1 - 1.5 Km	6	0.97	977	0.23
Sub total upto 1-0 Km	585	94.96	421971	98.27
1.1 - 1.5 Km	-	-	-	-
1.6 - 2.0 Km	2	0.32	538	0.12
more than 2.0 Km	29	4.71	6863	1.59
Total	616		429372	

As many as 579 habitations (93.99%) with a population of 420994 persons (i.e.98,04%) are served by Primary schools within the habitation.

And 585 habitations (94.96%) with a total population of 421971 persons (98.27%) are served by primary education upto a distance of 1.0 Km.

## 5.4 Facilities for Primary stage as per population slabs :

The following statement shows facilities for primary stage as per population and habitations served within and upto 1.0 Km

### Statement 5.2 Habitations in various population slabs and population in them served by primary section.

Population Slabs	Habitations	Habitation served				Percentage of Population served	
		Within		Upto 1Km		Within	Upto
		No.	%	No.	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5000&above	5	5	100.00	5	100.00	100.00	100.00
2000 - 4999	37	37	100.00	37	100.00	100.00	100.00
1000 - 1999	67	65	97.01	65	97.01	97.46	97.46
500 - 999	142	142	100.00	142	100.00	100.00	100.00
400 - 499	63	62	98.41	62	98.41	98.55	98.55
300 - 399	93	87	93.54	89	95.69	93.58	95.95
200 - 299	96	88	91.66	88	91.66	91.22	91.22
100 - 199	87	80	91.95	81	93.10	92.48	93.31
Below 100	26	13	50.00	16	61.53	68.96	78.89
Total	616	579	93.99	585	94.96	98.04	98.27

There are 5 habitations (100.00%) with 100.00% population served by primary schools in the population slab 5000 and above. And, 37 habitations having population of 2000 to 4999 (100.00%) with 100.00% population is also served within the habitation. There are 65 habitations (97.01%) out of 67 habitations with 97.46% population served by primary schools in the population slab 1000-1999 within the habitations.

In the population slab 500-999 as high as 100.00% habitation and population are found to be served by primary stage within the habitation. There are 62 habitations (98.41%) with 98.55% population served by primary schools within the habitation in the population slab 400-499. It was further found that 87 habitations (93.54%) with 93.58% population are being served by primary schools within the habitation in the population slab 300-399.

In the population slab of 300-399 the number of habitations and population rise higher in the distance upto 1.0 Km than within the habitation. The corresponding number of habitations and percentage of population served upto 1.0 Km in the slab 300-399 are 89(95.69%) and 95.95 respectively.

### 5.5 Percentage of population served by primary section in various districts :

The percentage of population served by primary section within the habitation and upto 1 Km is more than 90% in all the three districts. Viz, Aizawl, Lunglei and Chhimituipui.

### 5.6 District by population served upto 1 Km by primary stage vis-a-viz the state average :

Only one district, viz, Chhimituipui is below the state average when compared in the population served by lower primary stage upto a distance of 1 Km

### 5.7 Habitations unserved :

There are some habitations with some population which are not served by primary schools. This can be seen in the following statement.

### Statement 5.3 Habitation in various population slabs and population in them unserved by primary schools.

Population slab	Habitations in the slab	Habitation served beyond 1 Km		Population served for primary stage beyond 1 Km
		No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & above	5			
2000 - 4999	37			
1000 - 1999	67	2	2.98	2404
500 - 999	142			
400 - 499	63	1	1.59	408
300 - 399	93	4	4.30	1353
200 - 299	96	8	8.33	2102
100 - 199	87	6	6.90	864
Below 100	26	10	38.46	270
Total	616	31	6.61	7401

From the given statement, it can easily be seen that as many as 31 habitations (6.61%) with a total population of 7401 are not served within 1 Km by primary schools in the state.

Of these 31 habitations, 2 habitations, (2.98%) with a population of 2404 of the population slab 1000-1999 are unserved by primary schools within 1 Km. The other unserved 29 habitations with an average population of 128 persons lay in the population slabs below 400-499.

### 5.8 Facilities for scheduled caste habitations :

Scheduled caste habitation is negligible in comparison with scheduled tribe habitation and therefore, no special mention is given in this survey.

### 5.9 Facilities for scheduled tribe habitations :

All habitations are predominantly populated by scheduled tribe and no special reference is given in the survey. Statement 5.2 may be taken as facilities for scheduled Tribe habitations in the state.

### 5.10 Villages with various proportions of scheduled caste population and facility for primary stage :

Scheduled caste population is less than 5 in each habitation and thus no mention is given in this survey.

### 5.11 Villages with various proportions of scheduled Tribe population and facility for primary stage :

Each village is predominantly populated by scheduled tribe, the number of villages with various proportions of scheduled tribe populations and facility for primary stage can be seen in the statement below.

**Statement 5.4** Villages with scheduled tribe population and facility for Primary stage.

Proportion (in percentage) ST in the Village	Villages with pop. 300 or more		Villages with pop. less than 300			
	Total No. of village	Village having facility	%	Total No. of village	Village having facility	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Zero						
Upto 25						
26 - 50						
51 - 75						
more than 75	396	379	95.71	175	157	89.71
Total	396	379	95.71	175	157	89.71

There are 396 villages (95.71%) with population of more than 75% scheduled tribe in each village with a population 300 or more having the facility for primary stage in the state. There are 175 villages (89.71%) with population of more than 75% scheduled tribe village with a population less than 300 having the facility for primary stage in the state.

### 5.12 Primary schools by Management :

The Primary Education in Mizoram are under various management system, such as Government, local bodies, private aided and private unaided. The number of schools under such various management system in rural and urban areas are as follows :—

**Statement 5.5** Primary schools by Management.

Area	No of Primary Schools				Total
	Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	706	5	87	25	823
Urban	176	—	1	5	182
Total	882	5	88	30	1005

From the above statement, it may be seen that comparatively large number of schools in rural areas and urban areas are under Government, that means they are Government run school, the number being 882 in both the cases. Those Primary Schools under the management of Local bodies etc. are comparatively less.

The highest number of primary schools, management-wise, is under the management of Government numbering 882 (87.76%), next comes primary schools under private aided being 88 (8.76%).

### 5.13 Primary Sections :

Primary sections in primary schools and as a part of composite school can be seen in the statement below.

**Statement 5.6** Primary sections in primary schools or as a part of composite school.

Area	Primary sections as a part of				Total
	P Schools	PUP Schools	PUPS Schools	PUPS HS Schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	823				823
Urban	182	6	2		190
Total	1005	6	2		1013

The total number of Primary sections in the state is 1013

There are 823 (81.24%) Primary sections as a primary section in Primary schools but not as a part of composite schools in rural areas and 182 in urban areas.

### 5.14 Primary schools by teachers :

The number of primary schools with respect of the number of teachers shown in statement 5.7.

**Statement 5.7** Primary schools by teachers :

Primary Schools with teachers :								
Area	Zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	more than five	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	—	110	257	224	158	57	17	823
Urban	—	9	16	9	19	27	102	182
Total		119	273	233	177	84	119	1005

There is no school without teacher. The number of single teacher Primary schools is as high as 119, percentage being 11.84%.

The total number of single teacher schools in rural and urban areas with percentage are 110 (19.64%) and 9 (0.90%) respectively

There are 84 (8.36%) schools having five teachers and 119 (11.84%) schools are found to have more than five teachers

**5.15** Primary schools by enrolment :

Enrolmentwise primary school is shown in the following statement.

**Statement 5.8** Primary schools by enrolment.

Primary schools with enrolment									
Area	Zero	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	101-150	151-200	more than 200	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural		41	196	175	208	140	48	15	823
Urban		21	23	36	31	43	23	5	182
Total		62	219	201	239	183	71	20	1005

There are no schools without enrolment in the state.

There are 62 (6.17%) primary schools with an enrolment of 1-25 children

The corresponding number of primary schools with enrolment 1-25 in the rural and urban areas are 41 (4.07%) and 21 (2.08%) respectively.

There are 20 (1.99%) primary schools with an enrolment of more than 200 in the state. The corresponding number of primary schools with an enrolment of more than 200 in the rural and urban areas are 15 (1.49%) and 5 (0.49%) respectively.

**5.16** Primary schools by classrooms :

The number of Class rooms meant for instruction varies from one Primary school to another. Number of Primary Schools according to number of Class rooms may be seen in the following statement.

**Statement 5.9** Primary schools according to number of rooms for instructional purposes

Primary schools with rooms for instructional purposes								
Area	Zero	One	two	three	four	five	more than five	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural		223	61	215	272	49	3	823
Urban		32	2	29	94	25		182
Total		255	63	244	366	74	3	1005

**5.17 Enrolment.**

Classwise enrolment of statement classes I-V is tabled below.

**Statement 5.10.** Classwise Enrolment of classes I-V.

Classwise enrolment							
Area	Sex	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	B	15738	7547	6869	5469	4645	40268
	G	13716	6388	6388	4775	4251	35655
	T	29454	14072	13257	10244	8896	75923
Urban	B	5037	2348	2361	2096	2364	14206
	G	4960	2287	2287	2036	2345	13915
	T	9997	4635	4648	4132	4709	28121
Total	B	20775	9895	9230	7565	7009	54474
	G	18676	8812	8675	6811	6596	49570
	T	39451	39451	17905	18707	13605	104044

The total enrolment in classes I - V as many as 104044 including 49570 (47.64%) girls.

The corresponding percentages of enrolment in classes I, II, III, IV and V in the rural areas to the total enrolment in each class are 74.65, 75.22, 74.04, 71.25, 65.38 respectively.

The corresponding percentages of enrolment of girls in classes I, II, III, IV, V to the total enrolment in each class are 47.33, 47.10, 48.45, 47.37, 48.48 respectively.

The corresponding percentages of enrolment of girls in the rural areas to the total enrolment in rural areas of classes, I, II, III, IV, V are 46.56, 46.36, 48.18, 46.61, 47.78 respectively.

Aizawl District has the highest percentage of girls' enrolled in classes I-V, the percentage being 49.11. The state level percentage of enrolment of girls is 47.64%. Chhimitupui District has the lowest percentage of enrolment of girls in classes I-V, which is lower than the state level percentage of enrolment, the percentage is as low as 42.39.

**5.18 Enrolment of Management :**

Managementwise enrolment of classes I-V can be seen in the following statement.

**Statement : 5.11** Enrolment in class I-V according to Management.

Area	Management					Total
		Govt	L.B.	P.A	P.U.A	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	Enrolment	64472	1317	7472	2662	75923
	%	84.92	1.73	9.84	3.51	72.97
Urban	Enrolment	23213		3698	1210	28121
	%	82.54		13.15	4.30	27.02
Total	Enrolment	87685	1317	11170	3872	104044
	%	84.28	1.26	10.74	3.72	

The total enrolment in classes I - V in both the rural and urban areas are 75923 (72.97%) and 28121 (27.02%) respectively making a difference of 47802 (45.95%).

The corresponding percentage of enrolment of classes I-V in the rural and urban areas under the management of Government, Local bodies, Private aided and Private unaided schools are 47.05, 100, 33.78 and 37.50 respectively.

**5.19 Distribution of Enrolment :**

Comparison of enrolment of classes II, III, IV and V with respect to class I can be seen from the following statement.

**Statement : 5.12** Percentage distribution of enrolment in class II, III, IV, V as of enrolment in class I.

Area	Cate- gory	Enrolment as percentage of enrolment in Class I				
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	B	100	47.95	43.65	34.75	29.51
	G	100	47.57	46.57	34.81	30.99
	T	100	47.78	45.01	34.80	30.20
Urban	B	100	46.61	46.87	41.61	46.93
	G	100	46.11	46.11	41.05	47.27
	T	100	46.36	46.49	41.33	47.10
Total	B	100	47.62	44.43	36.41	33.73
	G	100	47.18	46.44	36.47	35.32
	T	100	47.42	45.39	36.44	34.49

On comparison between the enrolment of classes II, III, IV, V with respect to the enrolment of class I it is found that the percentage drops down by more than 50 p.c. from class I, the corresponding enrolment of classes II, III, IV, V as a percentage of enrolment of class I are 47.42, 45.39, 36.44, 34.49 respectively.

The distribution of enrolment of Class II in both the rural and urban areas as well as the state with respect to class I is not even but from class II onwards the distribution is even.

There is a slight variation between class IV and class V in the urban area,



the corresponding percentage of enrolment of classes IV and V with respect to Class I being 41.33 and 47.10 respectively. The reason for this variation may be taken as the migration into the urban areas from the rural areas.

#### 5.20 Scheduled caste enrolment :

There is no scheduled caste enrolment at the time of this survey.

#### 5.21 Scheduled Tribe enrolment :

Scheduled Tribe enrolment is the same as that of the total enrolment of the state and can be seen in the following statement.

#### Statement 5.13 Enrolment of scheduled tribe in classes I-V

Area	Enrolment		Total	% of girls	S.T. enrolment as % of total
	Boys	Girls			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	40268	35655	75923	46.96	100
Urban	14206	13915	28121	49.48	100
Total	54474	49570	104044	47.64	100

The total enrolment of scheduled tribe is the same as that of the state as no enrolment is given for Scheduled Tribe, others, etc.

The corresponding percentage of enrolment of girls from classes I-V for rural and urban areas and the state are 46.96, 49.48, and 47.64 respectively.

#### 5.22 Age specific ratios :

The age specific ratios in the rural and urban areas of the age-group 6 to 11 years, can be seen in the following statement.

#### Statement 5.14 Age specific ratios-Age-group 6 to below 11 years.

Area	Age group 6 to below 11 years Age-specific ratios.		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Rural	89.79	86.65	88.25
Urban	51.43	52.35	51.88
Total	74.38	72.87	73.63

The age specific ratios gives us the number of children enrolled in the school per hundred of the estimated child population. In order to achieve universalisation of elementary education and to attain cent per cent enrolment of school going children, age-specific ratios is an important consideration as it can show how far the goal is already attained.

It can be seen from the above table that the age specific ratios of age-group 6 to below 11 years of the rural area (88.25) is higher than that of the urban areas (51.88).

When compared between the age specific ratios of boys (74.38) and girls (72.87) of the age-group 6 to below 11 years in the state it is found that the

age specific ratio of boys is higher. In the case of age specific ratios of boys and girls in the urban area the age specific ratio of girls (52.35) is slightly higher than that of the boys by 0.92.

While the age specific ratios of this particular age group is low in all the three districts, the age specific ratio in Chhimitupul District is comparatively lower than that of State.

### 5.23 Pupil teacher ratio in Primary sections :

In order to find out pupil-Teacher ratio of the State the average size of enrolment of primary schools in the State is taken from the enrolment of classes I—IV according to the pattern of Education of the State.

The corresponding pupil-teacher ratios of rural, urban and the state are 29:1, 24:1 and 27 : 1 respectively. This means that for every teacher in the rural, urban and the state the number of pupils are 29,24 and 27 respectively.

### 5.24 Average size of Primary section :

The coverage number of pupils in each section in the state is 89. The corresponding numbers in the rural and urban areas are 81 and 123 respectively.

### 5.26 Number and percentage of primary sections having the facility :

The following statement shows the number of primary sections and percentages having the facility of Teaching Materials, Play materials and toys, Games equipment, Musical Instruments, Miscellaneous, book for children, etc.

**Statement 5.15** Section with facilities for teaching Materials etc.

Items	No. of Sections	% +
1	2	3
<b>I. Teaching Materials</b>		
Syllabus	848	83.71
Text books for teachers	796	78.57
Teachers' Guide	579	57.15
District Map	210	20.73
Country Map	381	37.61
State Map	345	34.05
Plastic Globe	502	49.55
Nutrition chart	197	19.44
Cleanliness chart	197	19.44
Language chart	30	2.96
Number chart	81	7.99
Other Education chart	87	8.58
Primary Science Kit	378	37.31
Mini tool kit	111	10.95
Two in one audio equipment	7	0.69
Dictionaries	262	25.86
Encyclopedia	4	0.39
Children's magazine/Journal	21	2.07

Items	No. of Sections	% +
1	2	3
<b>II. Play materials and toys</b>		
Wisdom Blocks	194	19.15
Surface Tension	333	32.87
Birds and animals puzzle	289	28.52
Animal world	114	11.25
Balance and weight	315	31.09
Magnifying glass	219	21.61
Magnets	360	35.53
Measuring tape	392	38.69
<b>III. Games equipments</b>		
Skipping rope	233	23.00
Foot ball	547	53.99
Volley ball	377	37.21
Rubber ball	26	2.56
Air pump	218	21.52
Ring	270	26.65
Swing rope with tyre	2	0.19
<b>IV. Musical Instrun ent</b>		
Dolak	0	0
Tabla	0	0
Harmonium	0	0
Manjira	0	0
<b>V. Miscellaneous</b>		
Wall clock/Time piece	81	7.99
School bell	644	63.57
First Aid Box	53	5.23
Trash can (Dust Bin)	381	37.61
<b>VI. Books for children</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5.92</b>

No Musical Instruments such as Dolak, Tabla, Harmonium Manjira are available in the Primary Sections of the State.

## CHAPTER--VI

## UPPER PRIMARY EDUCATION

**6.1 Importance of Universal Provision of Educational facilities for achieving Universalisation of Upper Primary Education :**

Under the Directive Principle of Article 45 all children upto the age of 14 years are to provide free, compulsory and universal education. In order to achieve this target, efforts have been made by expanding educational facilities, by appointing teachers, by improving techniques and method of teaching-learning process, etc. The National Policy on Education, 1986 resolves that all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years by 1995. The children of age-group 11-14 are the same age-group of children who are enrolled in the upper stage. In order to achieve universalisation of upper primary education it is important that provisions, such as creating congenial school climate and environment, has to be created and curriculum materials relevant for the age-group of upper primary school going children have to be developed. Another important programme is training of teachers. In order to increase the holding power of the schools, physical facilities have to be provided. The school buildings have to be constructed in such a way as to attract childrens. Also, the school are to be located within the walking distance of children. The National Policy on Education has also attached top priority to provision of facilities to all the schools.

**6.2 Distance Criteria :**

There is no fixed criteria regarding the distance of school from the residence of pupils nor in opening new upper Primary Schools.

**6.3 Facilities for upper Primary Stage as per distance :**

The following statement shows facilities provided to the upper primary schools according to the distance and the population served within that distance.

**Statement 6.1.** Facilities for Upper Primary Education available at various distance slabs :

Distance Slab.	Habitations having upper primary section.		Population served by upper primary section	
	No	%	No	%
1	2	3	4	5
Within the habitations	324	52.59	345066	80.36
Upto 1.0 Km	8	1.29	4426	1.03
1.1 - 2.0 Km	8	1.29	2231	0.52
2.1 - 3.0 Km	12	1.94	4010	0.93
Sub Total (Upto 3 Km)	352	57.14	355733	82.84
3.1 - 4.0 Km	4	0.64	597	0.14
4.1 - 5.0 Km	3	0.48	911	0.21
more than 5 Km	258	41.88	72131	16.80
Total	616			429372

324 habitation (52.59%) with a total population of 345066 (80.36%) are being served by upper primary section within the habitations.

352 habitations (57.14%) with a total population of 355733 (82.84%) are being served by upper primary section upto a distance of 3 Km.

#### 6.4 Facilities for upper primary stage-population slabwise :

Habitations in various population slabs and the number of population in these habitations served by upper primary section is given in the following statement.

**Statement 6.2** Habitations in various population slabs and population in them served by upper primary sections.

Population slab	Habitation	Habitations served				Percentage of Population served	
		Within		Upto 3 Km		Within	Upto 3 Km
		No.	%	No.	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5000&above	5	5	100.00	5	100.00	100.00	100.00
2000-4999	37	37	100.00	37	100.00	100.00	100.00
1000-1999	67	62	91.53	63	94.02	93.35	94.59
500-999	142	121	85.21	127	89.43	85.83	90.26
Below 500	465	99	27.12	120	32.87	35.48	40.74
Total	616	324	52.59	352	57.14	80.36	82.84

5 habitations (100.00%) with 100.00% population are served by upper primary sections within the habitations in the population slab of 5000 and above.

37 habitations (100.00%) with a population of 100.00% are served by upper primary sections within the habitations in the population slab 2000-4999.

62 habitations (91.53%) with a population of 93.35% are served by upper primary sections within the habitation in the population slab 1000-1999.

63 habitations (94.02%) with a population of 94.59% are served by upper primary sections upto a distance of 3 Km in the population slab 1000-1999.

120 habitations (32.87%) with a total population of 40.74% in the population slab below 500 are served by primary sections upto a distance of 3 Km.

#### 6.5 Percentage of population served for upper primary stage in various districts :

More than 50% of the population in each district are served by upper primary stage within the habitations. The highest percentage of population served by upper primary stage is Aizawl which is more than 80, and the lowest, Chhimtuipui District between 50 and 60.

#### 6.6 District by population served upto 3 Km for Upper Primary stage Vls-a-vls the state average :

Only one district i.e. Aizawl District is above the state average by population which is served upto 3 Km by upper primary stage vis-avis the state average.

### 6.7 Unserved habitations :

Unserved habitations in various population slabs and population in them unserved by upper primary stage is given in the statement below.

**Statement 6.3** Habitations in various population slabs and population in them unserved for upper primary stage.

Population Slab	Habitations in the slab	Habitation served beyond 3 Km		% of population served for upper primary section beyond 3 Km
		No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & above	5			
2000 - 4999	37			
1000 - 1999	67	4	5.97	4.40
500 - 999	142	15	10.56	8.98
Below 500	365	242	67.12	58.46
Total	616	264	42.85	17.15

These are 264 habitations (42.85%) with 17.15% of the total population served beyond 3 Km by upper primary stage.

4 habitations (5.97%) with 4.40% of population of the slab 1000-1999 are served beyond 3 Km by upper primary stage.

15 habitations (10.56%) with 8.98% of population of the slab 500-999 are served beyond 3 Km by upper primary stage.

### 6.8 Scheduled caste habitations :

There is no habitation in the state that is predominantly populated by scheduled caste. However, there are some habitations where there are comparatively small number of scheduled caste population.

### 6.9 Scheduled Tribe Habitations :

All the habitations in the state are predominantly populated by scheduled tribe habitations of each various population slab, and the population in those habitations served by upper primary sections.

### 6.10 Villages with various proportion of scheduled caste population and facility for primary stage :

All the habitations and villages are predominantly populated by scheduled tribe. And, the proportion of scheduled caste population is very small compared to scheduled tribe population. So, the number of scheduled caste population is negligible.

### 6.11 Villages with various proportions of scheduled tribe population and facility for upper primary stage.

The proportion of scheduled tribe population in various villages and the facilities provided for upper primary stage is clearly mentioned in the following statement.

**Statement : 6.4** Village with various proportion of scheduled tribe population having facilities for upper primary stage.

Proportion (in per- centages) ST in villages	Village with population 500 or more			Village with population less than 500		
	Total No. of village	Villages having facility	%	Total No. of village	Village having facility	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Zero						
Upto 25						
26 - 50						
51 - 75						
more than 75	239	230	96.23	332	98	29.51
Total	239	230	96.23	332	98	29.51

It has already been pointed out in the preceding paragraphs that all the villages in the state are populated by scheduled tribe, which compose 75 per cent of total population.

230 (96.23%) villages with a population of more than 500 or in other words, more than 75 per cent of the scheduled tribe population have the facilities for upper primary stages.

It is also found that 98 (29.51%) villages with a population of more than 75 per cent of the scheduled tribe population have the facilities for upper primary stage.

#### 6.12 Upper Primary school by management :

The Upper primary schools are under the management of different agencies. The number of upper Primary schools management-wise is tabled below.

**Statement 6.5** Upper Primary schools by management.

Area	No. of upper Primary schools				
	Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	64	5	270	30	369
Urban	14	4	60	10	88
Total	78	9	330	40	457

The corresponding number of upper primary schools under the management of Government, local body, private aided and private unaided are 78 (17.06%), 9 (1.96%), 330 (72.21%) and 40 (8.75%) respectively.

The corresponding number of upper primary schools under the management of Government, local body, private aided and private unaided in the rural areas are 64 (17.34%), 5 (1.35%), 270 (73.17%) and 30(8.130%) respectively.

### 6.13. Upper primary Sections :

The number of upper primary section as a part of composite schools or in the upper primary schools can be seen in the following statement.

#### Statement 6.6 Upper primary Sections in upper primary schools or as part of composite schools :

Area	Upper primary Sections as part of						Total
	UP Schools	PUP Schools	UPS Schools	PUPS Schools	UPS H/s Schools	PYPS H/s Schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	369	.	.	.	.	.	369
Urban	88	6	1	2			97
Total	457	6	1	2			466

There are 466 upper primary sections in the state.

369 (79.18%) upper primary sections in the rural areas are in the upper primary schools.

The corresponding number of upper primary sections in upper primary schools, primary-upper primary schools, upper primary secondary schools, primary-upper primary-secondary schools are 457, 6, 1 and 2 respectively,

### 6.14. Enrolment :

Classwise enrolment from classes VI-VIII can be seen in the statement given below :

#### Statement 6.7 Classwise enrolment of class VI-VIII

Area	Sex	Enrolment			
		Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	B	4069	3511	1891	9471
	G	3726	3243	1672	8641
	T	7795	6754	3563	18112
Urban	B	1979	1691	1499	5169
	G	1939	1871	1568	5378
	T	3918	3562	3067	10547
Total	B	6048	5202	3390	14640
	G	5665	5114	3240	14019
	T	11713	10316	6630	28659

The total enrolment of classes VI-VIII in the state is 28659. Of these, 14019 (48.91%) are girls.

The corresponding percentages of enrolment of students in classes VI, VII & VIII in the rural areas are 43.03, 37.29 and 19.67 respectively.

The corresponding percentages of enrolment of girls in classes VI, VII and VIII are 48.36, 49.57 and 48.86 respectively.



The corresponding percentages of enrolment of girls in classes VI, VII and VIII in rural areas are 47.79, 48.01 and 46.92 respectively.

### 6.15 Enrolment by management :

Managementwise enrolment of Classes VI-VIII is given in the statement below.

#### Statement 6.8 Managementwise enrolment of Classes VI-VIII

Area	Managementwise enrolment					
		Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	Enrolment	4771	331	11789	1221	18112
	%	26.34	1.82	65.08	6.74	63.19
Urban	Enrolment	1872	175	7827	673	10547
	%	17.74	1.65	75.21	6.73	36.80
Total	Enrolment	6643	506	19616	1894	28659
	%	23.17	1.76	68.44	6.60	

The total enrolment in Classes VI-VII in both the rural and urban areas are 18112 (63.19%) and 10547 (36.80) respectively thereby making a difference of 7565 (26.39%)

The corresponding figures of the difference of enrolment in Classes VI, VII and VIII in rural and urban areas under the management of Government, local body, private aided and private unaided are 43.64, 30.80, 20.19 and 28.93 respectively.

### 6.16 Distribution of enrolment :

The enrolment in terms of percentage in Classes VII and VIII as compared to that of Class VI is shown in the following statement.

#### Statement : 6.9 Percentage distribution of enrolment in Classes VII and VIII as enrolment in Class VI

Area	Category	Enrolment as percentage of enrolment in Class VI		
		Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	B	100	86.28	46.47
	G	100	87.03	44.87
	T	100	86.64	45.70
Urban	B	100	85.44	75.74
	G	100	96.91	80.86
	T	100	90.91	78.27
Total	B	100	86.05	56.05
	G	100	90.27	57.19
	T	100	88.07	56.60

As a result of this comparison, it can be seen that the enrolment in Class VI drop down by 11.93% in Class VII. The enrolment is still tapering to Class VIII the rate of which in terms of percentage is 31.47.

In the rural areas the enrolment of Class VI drops down by 13.36% in Class VII and 40.94% in Class VIII.

### 6.17 Scheduled caste enrolment :

At the time of survey, there is no enrolment of students belonging to scheduled caste.

### 6.18 Scheduled tribe enrolment :

The enrolment of scheduled tribe is the same as that of the enrolment of the state. This following statement will clearly depict the picture.

#### Statement 6.10 Enrolment of Scheduled tribe in classes VI-VIII.

Area	Enrolment			% of girls.	S.T. enrolment as % of total,
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	9471	8641	18112	47.70	100
Urban	5169	5378	10547	50.99	100
Total	14640	14019	28659	48.91	100

The corresponding percentages of scheduled tribe enrolment of girls in the rural and urban areas of the States are 47.70 and 50.99 respectively. the state level percentage of enrolment of the same population being 48.91.

**6.19 Age Specific ratios :** Age-specific ratios of the age-group 11 to below 14 years can be seen in the following statement.

#### Statement : 6.11 : Age-specific ratios age group 11 to below 14 years

Area	Age-specific ratios-age group 11 to below 14 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Rural	86.41	79.05	82.78
Urban	57.28	60.52	58.87
Total	74.70	71.60	73.17

The age-specific ratios of the age group 11 to below 14 years in the rural and urban areas are 82.78 and 58.87 the difference being 23.91.

The age specific ratios of boys of the same age-group i.e. 11 to below 14 years is 3.1 higher than that of girls.

It is also found that the age-specific ratios of girls of the group 11 to below 14 years in the rural area is higher by 18.53 than that of the girls in urban area.

The age specific ratio of the same age group i.e. 11 to below 14 years of Aizawl District is higher by 16.05 than that of the state.

### 6.20 Pupil-Teacher Ratios in upper Primary sections :

The corresponding Pupil-teacher ratio of the State, rural and urban areas are 1 : 13, 1:12 and 1:16 respectively. This means that for every single teacher in the upper primary sections there are 13 pupils for the state, 12 pupils in the rural area and 16 pupils in the urban area.

## CHAPTER—VII

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

**7.1 Distance criteria :**

There is no fixed criteria as regards the distance in Kms. for opening secondary school.

**7.2 Facilities for Secondary Education :**

The facilities available for Secondary Education in various distance slabs is clearly shown in the following statement.

**Statement 7.1** Facilities for Secondary Education/available in various distance slabs.

Distance slabs.	Habitation having Sec. Sections		Population served by Sec. Sections	
	No	%	Population	%
1	2	3	4	5
Within the habitation	135	21.91	249561	58.12
Upto 2 Km.	18	2.92	11125	2.59
2.1 -4.0 Km	15	2.43	11531	2.68
4.1 -6.0 Km	16	2.59	11945	2.78
6.1 -8.0 Km	10	1.62	6796	1.58
Sub Total (Upto 8 Km)	194	31.49	290958	67.76
over 8 Km	422	88.50	138414	32.44
Total	616		429372	

There are 135 habitations (21.91%) with a total population of 249561 (58.12%) served by Secondary sections within the habitations.

194 (31.49%) habitations with a total population of 290958 (67.76%) are served by Secondary sections upto a distance of 8 Km.

**7.3 Habitations for Secondary stage-population slabwise :**

The following statement will show facilities for Secondary stage in various population slabs and number of population and habitations being served by such facilities.

**State nent 7.2** Habitations in various population slabs and population in them served by secondary sections.

Population slab	Habita-tions.	Habitation served				Population % Served	
		Within		Upto 8Km		Within	Upto 8Km.
1	2	No.	%	No.	%	7	8
5000&above	5	5	100	5	100.00	100.00	100.00
2000 - 4999	37	33	89.18	34	91.89	89.09	91.45
1000 - 1999	67	49	73.13	50	74.62	75.66	88.43
500 - 999	141	30	21.12	63	44.36	22.41	45.82
Below 500	564	18	4.93	34	9.31	29.22	33.56
Total	616	135	21.91	194	31.49	58.12	67.80

There are 5 (100.00%) habitations with 100.00% population in the population slab 5000 and above served by Secondary sections within the habitations.

33 (89.18%) habitations out of 37 habitations in population; out of 37 habitations in population slab 2000-4999 are served by secondary sections with a total population of 89.09% within the habitations.

49 (73.13%) habitations with a percentage of 75.66 in the population slab 1000-1999 are served by secondary sections within the habitations.

34 (91.89%) habitations in the population slab 2000-4999 and 50 (74.62%) habitations in the population slab 1000-1999 with the corresponding percentage of population 91.45 and 88.43 are served by Secondary stage upto 8 Km.

#### 7.4 Facilities for Secondary Education in districts :

Two districts, namely, Lunglei and Chhimituipui are served by Secondary Schools with a percentage of population below 30 within the habitations.

#### 7.5 District by population served upto 8 Km. for secondary Education vis-a-vis the state average :

Only one district, namely Aizawl is served upto 8 Km. by Secondary Schools which is above in the state average.

#### 7.6 Unserved habitations :

Unserved habitations or habitations beyond 8 Km and percentage of population in it in various population slabs by secondary education is given in the following statement.

**Statement. 7.3** Habitation in various population slabs and population in them unserved for secondary stage.

Population slab	Habitations	Habitations served beyond 8 Km.		% of Population served beyond 8 Km.
		No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & above	5			
2000 - 4999	37	3	8.10	8.54
1000 - 1999	67	9	13.43	11.57
500 - 999	142	79	55.63	54.19
Below 500	365	331	90.68	66.44
Total	615	422	68.50	32.44

422 (68.50%) habitations with the population of 32.44 percent are served by secondary level Education beyond 8 kms.

3 (8.10%) habitations of the population slabs 2000 - 4999 and 9 (13.43%) habitations of the population slab 1000 - 1999 with the corresponding percentage population 8.54 and 11.57 respectively are served by Secondary Education, beyond 8 kms

### 7.7 Scheduled Caste Habitations :

There is no scheduled caste habitation in the various population slabs.

### 7.8 Scheduled Tribe Habitations :

All the habitations are predominantly populated by scheduled tribe and statement 7.2 may be taken as scheduled tribe habitations in various population slabs and population in them served by secondary sections.

### 7.9 Villages with various proportions of scheduled caste population and facility for secondary stage :

Proportion of scheduled caste population is very small and is therefore, negligible and no mention of Villages with scheduled caste is given in the present survey.

### 7.10 Villages with various proportion of scheduled tribe population and facility for Secondary stage :

The following statement shows Villages with various proportion of scheduled tribe population and facility for secondary stage.

#### Statement 7.4 Villages with various proportion of scheduled tribe population having facility for secondary stage.

Proportion (in percentages) S.T. in the Village.	Villages with Population 2000 or more			Villages with Population of less than 2000		
	Total No of Villages	Villages having facility.	%	Total No. of Villages	Villages having facility.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Zero						
Upto 25						
25 - 50						
51 - 75						
more than 75	42	33	78.57	529	76	14.3
Total	42	33	78.57	529	76	14.3

All the Villages in the State are populated by scheduled tribe and the per cent is more than 75.

33 (78.57%) Villages with population of 2000 or more have the facility of Secondary Education.

76 (14.36%) Villages with a population of less than 2000 have the facility of the Secondary Education.

### 7.11. Secondary Schools by management :

The Managementwise number of Secondary Schools is given by the following statement.

**Statement 7.5 Secondary Schools by management :**

Area	No. of Secondary Schools.				
	Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	7	2	99	8	116
Urban	7		32	5	44
Total	14	2	131	13	160

The corresponding number of Secondary Schools with percentages under the management of Government, local body, private aided and Private unaided are 14 (8.75%), 2 (1.25%), 131 (81.87%) and 13 (8.12%) respectively.

The number of secondary Schools with percentages in the rural area under the management of Government, local body, private aided and private unaided are 7 (6.03%), 2 (1.72%), 99 (85.34%) and 8 (6.89%) respectively.

**7.12. Secondary sections :**

The number of Secondary sections in secondary schools or part of composite schools is shown in the statement below.

**Statement 7.6 Secondary Sections in Secondary schools or as part of composite schools.**

Area	Secondary sections as part of						Total
	S Schools	UPS Schools	PUPS Schools	SHS Schools	UPS H/S Schools	PUPS H/S Schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	116						116
Urban	41	1	2				44
Total	157	1	2				160

The number of secondary sections in the state, rural and urban areas are 160, 116 and 44 respectively.

The number of Secondary sections in secondary schools, in the rural and urban areas are 116 and 41 respectively.

There is 1 section in upper primary-secondary schools and 2 sections in Primary-upper primary-secondary schools as a composite schools in the urban area only.

**7.13. Enrolment :**

Classwise enrolment of classes IX and X are given below.

The corresponding percentages of enrolment of girls in classes VI, VII and VIII in rural areas are 47.79, 48.01 and 46.92 respectively.

### 6.15 Enrolment by management :

Managementwise enrolment of Classes VI-VIII is given in the statement below.

**Statement 6.8** Managementwise enrolment of Classes VI-VIII

Area	Managementwise enrolment					
		Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	Enrolment	4771	331	11789	1221	18112
	%	26.34	1.82	65.08	6.74	63.19
Urban	Enrolment	1872	175	7827	673	10547
	%	17.74	1.65	75.21	6.73	36.80
Total	Enrolment	6643	506	19616	1894	28659
	%	23.17	1.76	68.44	6.60	26.39

The total enrolment in Classes VI-VII in both the rural and urban areas are 18112 (63.19%) and 10547 (36.80) respectively thereby making a difference of 7565 (26.39%)

The corresponding figures of the difference of enrolment in Classes VI, VII and VIII in rural and urban areas under the management of Government, local body, private aided and private unaided are 43.64, 30.80, 20.19 and 28.80 respectively.

### 6.16 Distribution of enrolment :

The enrolment in terms of percentage in Classes VII and VIII as compared to that of Class VI is shown in the following statement.

**Statement : 6.9** Percentage distribution of enrolment in Classes VII and VIII as enrolment in Class VI

Area	Category	Enrolment as percentage of enrolment in Class VI		
		Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	B	100	86.28	46.47
	G	100	87.03	44.87
	T	100	86.64	45.70
Urban	B	100	85.44	75.74
	G	100	96.91	80.86
	T	100	90.91	78.27
Total	B	100	86.05	56.05
	G	100	90.27	57.19
	T	100	88.07	56.60

As a result of this comparison, it can be seen that the enrolment in Class VII drop down by 11.93% in Class VII. The enrolment is still tapering to Class VIII the rate of which in terms of percentage is 31.47.

In the rural areas the enrolment of Class VI drops down by 13.36% in Class VII and 40.94% in Class VIII.

### 6.17 Scheduled caste enrolment :

At the time of survey, there is no enrolment of students belonging to scheduled caste.

### 6.18 Scheduled tribe enrolment :

The enrolment of scheduled tribe is the same as that of the enrolment of the state. This following statement will clearly depict the picture.

#### Statement 6.10 Enrolment of Scheduled tribe in classes VI-VIII.

Area	Enrolment			% of girls.	S.T. enrolment as % of total.
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	9471	8641	18112	47.70	100
Urban	5169	5378	10547	50.99	100
Total	14640	14019	28659	48.91	100

The corresponding percentages of scheduled tribe enrolment of girls in the rural and urban areas of the States are 47.70 and 50.99 respectively. the state level percentage of enrolment of the same population being 48.91.

**6.19 Age-Specific ratios :** Age-specific ratios of the age-group 11 to below 14 years can be seen in the following statement.

#### Statement : 6.11 : Age-specific ratios age group 11 to below 14 years

Area	Age-specific ratios-age group 11 to below 14 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Rural	86.41	79.05	82.78
Urban	57.28	60.52	58.87
Total	74.70	71.60	73.17

The age-specific ratios of the age group 11 to below 14 years in the rural and urban areas are 82.78 and 58.87 the difference being 23.91.

The age specific ratios of boys of the same age-group i.e. 11 to below 14 years is 3.1 higher than that of girls.

It is also found that the age-specific ratios of girls of the group 11 to below 14 years in the rural area is higher by 18.53 than that of the girls in urban area.

The age specific ratio of the same age group i.e. 11 to below 14 years of Aizawl District is higher by 16.05 than that of the state.

### 6.20 Pupil-Teacher Ratios in upper Primary sections :

The corresponding Pupil-teacher ratio of the State, rural and urban areas are 1 : 13, 1:12 and 1:16 respectively. This means that for every single teacher in the upper primary sections there are 13 pupils for the state, 12 pupils in the rural area and 16 pupils in the urban area.



## CHAPTER—VII

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

**7.1 Distance criteria :**

There is no fixed criteria as regards the distance in Kms. for opening secondary school.

**7.2 Facilities for Secondary Education :**

The facilities available for Secondary Education in various distance slabs is clearly shown in the following statement.

**Statement 7.1** Facilities for Secondary Education/available in various distance slabs.

Distance slabs.	Habitation having Sec. Sections		Population served by Sec. Sections	
	No	%	Population	%
1	2	3	4	5
Within the habitation	135	21.91	249561	58.12
Upto 2 Km.	18	2.92	11125	2.59
2.1—4.0 Km	15	2.43	11531	2.68
4.1—6.0 Km	16	2.59	11945	2.78
6.1—8.0 Km	10	1.62	6796	1.58
Sub Total (Upto 8 Km)	194	31.49	290958	67.76
over 8 Km	422	88.50	138414	32.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>616</b>		<b>429372</b>	

There are 135 habitations (21.91%) with a total population of 249561 (58.12% served by Secondary sections within the habitations.

194 (31.49%) habitations with a total population of 290958 (67.76%) are served by Secondary sections upto a distance of 8 Km.

**7.3 Habitations for Secondary stage-population slabwise :**

The following statement will show facilities for Secondary stage in various population slabs and number of population and habitations being served by such facilities.

**Statement 7.2** Habitations in various population slabs and population in them served by secondary sections.

Population slab	Habitations.	Habitation served				Population % Served	
		Within		Upto 8Km		Within	Upto 8Km
1	2	No.	%	No.	%	7	8
5000&above	5	5	100	5	100.00	100.00	100.00
2000—4999	37	33	89.18	34	91.89	89.09	91.45
1000—1999	67	49	73.13	50	74.62	75.66	88.43
500—999	141	30	21.12	63	44.36	22.41	45.82
Below 500	564	18	4.93	34	9.31	29.22	33.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>21.91</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>31.49</b>	<b>58.12</b>	<b>67.80</b>

There are 5 (100.00%) habitations with 100.00% population in the population slab 5000 and above served by Secondary sections within the habitations.

33 (89.18%) habitations out of 37 habitations in populations out of 37 habitations in population slab 2000-4999 are served by secondary sections with a total population of 89.09% within the habitations.

49 (73.13%) habitations with a percentage of 75.66 in the population slab 1000-1999 are served by secondary sections within the habitations.

34 (91.89%) habitations in the population slab 2000-4999 and 50 (74.62%) habitations in the population slab 1000-1999 with the corresponding percentage of population 91.45 and 88.43 are served by Secondary stage upto 8 Km.

#### 7.4 Facilities for Secondary Education in districts :

Two districts, namely, Lunglei and Chhimituipui are served by Secondary Schools with a percentage of population below 30 within the habitations.

#### 7.5 District by population served upto 8 Km. for secondary Education vis-a-vis the state average :

Only one district, namely Aizawl is served upto 8 Km. by Secondary Schools which is above in the state average.

#### 7.6 Unserved habitations :

Unserved habitations or habitations beyond 8 Km and percentage of population in it in various population slabs by secondary education is given in the following statement.

**Statement. 7.3** Habitation in various population slabs and population in them unserved for secondary stage.

Population slab	Habitations	Habitations served beyond 8 Km.		% of Population served beyond 8 Km.
		No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & above	5			
2000 - 4999	37	3	8.10	8.54
1000 - 1999	67	9	13.43	11.57
500 - 999	142	79	55.63	54.19
Below 500	365	331	90.68	66.44
Total	615	422	68.50	32.44

422 (68.50%) habitations with the population of 32.44 percent are served by secondary level Education beyond 8 kms.

3 (8.10%) habitations of the population slabs 2000-4999 and 9 (13.43%) habitations of the population slab 1000-1999 with the corresponding percentage of population 8.54 and 11.57 respectively are served by Secondary Education, beyond 8 kms.

### 7.7 Scheduled Caste Habitations :

There is no scheduled caste habitation in the various population slabs.

### 7.8 Scheduled Tribe Habitations :

All the habitations are predominantly populated by scheduled tribe and statement 7.2 may be taken as scheduled tribe habitations in various population slabs and population in them served by secondary sections.

### 7.9 Villages with various proportions of scheduled caste population and facility for secondary stage :

Proportion of scheduled caste population is very small and is therefore, negligible and no mention of Villages with scheduled caste is given in the present survey.

### 7.10 Villages with various proportion of scheduled tribe population and facility for Secondary stage :

The following statement shows Villages with various proportion of scheduled tribe population and facility for secondary stage.

#### Statement 7.4 Villages with various proportion of scheduled tribe population having facility for secondary stage.

Proportion (in percentages) S.T. in the Village.	Villages with Population 2000 or more			Villages with Population of less than 2000		
	Total No. of Villages	Villages having facility.	%	Total No. of Villages	Villages having facility.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Zero						
Upto 25						
25 - 50						
51 - 75						
more than 75	42	33	78.57	529	76	14.3
Total	42	33	78.57	529	76	14.3

All the Villages in the State are populated by scheduled tribe and the per cent is more than 75.

33 (78.57%) Villages with population of 2000 or more have the facility Secondary Education.

76 (14.36%) Villages with a population of less than 2000 have the facility of the Secondary Education.

### 7.11. Secondary Schools by management :

The Managementwise number of Secondary Schools is given by the following statement.

**Statement 7.5 Secondary Schools by management :**

Area	No. of Secondary Schools.				
	Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total
<b>I</b>	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	7	2	99	8	116
Urban	7		32	5	44
<b>Total</b>	14	2	131	13	160

The corresponding number of Secondary Schools with percentages under the management of Government, local body, private aided and Private unaided are 14 (8.75%), 2 (1.25%), 131 (81.87%) and 13 (8.12%) respectively.

The number of secondary Schools with percentages in the rural area under the management of Government, local body, private aided and private unaided are 7 (6.03%), 7 (1.72%), 99 (85.34%) and 8 (6.89%) respectively.

**7.12. Secondary sections :**

The number of Secondary sections in secondary schools or part of composite schools is shown in the statement below.

**Statement 7.6 Secondary Sections in Secondary schools or as part of composite schools.**

Area	Secondary sections as part of						Total
	S Schools	UPS Schools	PUPS Schools	SHS Schools	UPS H/S Schools	PUPS H/S Schools	
<b>I</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	116						116
Urban	41	1	2				44
<b>Total</b>	157	1	2				160

The number of secondary sections in the state, rural and urban areas are 160, 116 and 44 respectively.

The number of Secondary sections in secondary schools, in the rural and urban areas are 116 and 41 respectively.

There is 1 section in upper primary-secondary schools and 2 sections in Primary-upper primary-secondary schools as a composite schools in the urban area only.

**7.13. Enrolment :**

Classwise enrolment of classes IX and X are given below.

**Statement 7.7. : Classwise enrolment:**

Area	Sex	Enrolment		
		Class IX	Class X	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	B	1723	2230	3953
	G	1383	1889	3272
	T	3106	4119	7225
Urban	B	1380	1040	2420
	G	1433	951	2384
	T	2813	1991	4804
Total	B	3103	3270	6373
	G	2816	2840	5656
	T	5919	6110	12029

The total enrolment of classes IX and X is 12029 including 5656 (47.01%) girls.

The corresponding percentage of enrolment of classes IX and X to the total enrolment in rural area are 52.47 and 67.41 respectively.

The corresponding percentage of enrolment of girls in classes IX and X to the total enrolment in each class are 47.57 and 46.48 respectively.

The corresponding percentage enrolment of girls in classes IX and X to the total enrolment in rural area are 44.52 and 45.86 respectively.

**7.14 Enrolment of Management:**

Managementwise enrolment of Secondary Schools is shown in the following statement.

**Statement 7:8 Enrolment in classes IX and X according to management:**

Area		Enrolment of classes IX and X				Total
		Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	Enrolment	710	126	6063	326	7225
	%	9.82	1.74	83.91	4.51	60.06
Urban	Enrolment	1265		1383	2156	4804
	%	26.33		28.78	44.87	39.93
Total	Enrolment	1975	126	7446	2482	12029
	%	16.41	1.74	61.91	20.63	

The total enrolment of rural and urban areas are 7225 (60.06%) and 4804 (39.93%) respectively making a difference of 20.12%.

The difference of the corresponding percentage of enrolment of rural and urban areas under the management of Government, local body, Private aided and unaided schools are 28.10, 100.00, 62.85 and 73.73 respectively. The enrolment in the urban areas is comparatively higher than that of the rural area in the Government and Private Unaided Schools.

#### 7.15 Enrolment of Scheduled Caste :

There is no scheduled caste enrolment in the state during the Survey.

#### 7.16 Enrolment of Scheduled Tribe :

Enrolment at the State level is the same as enrolment of scheduled tribe. This can be seen in the following statement.

#### Statement 7.15 Enrolment of scheduled tribe in classes IX and X.

Area	Enrolment			% of Girls.	S.T. Enrolment as of total.
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	3953	3272	7225	45.28	100.00
Urban	2420	2384	4804	49.62	100.00
Total	6373	5656	12029	47.01	100.00

The percentage enrolment of girls of class IX and X in the rural, urban areas and total are 45.28, 49.62 and 47.01 respectively.

#### 7.17 Only 2 (1.25%) out of 160 secondary schools teach Home Science and have laboratories for Home Science.

#### 7.18 10 (6.25%) Secondary Schools have separate laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

7 (6.03%) Secondary Schools in rural areas have separate laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

40 (25.00%) Secondary Schools have combined laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

32(27.58%) Secondary Schools in the rural areas have combined laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

110 (68.75%) Secondary Schools in the state have neither separate laboratory nor combined laboratory for Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

#### 7.19. 22(13.75) Secondary Schools are found to have Guidance Services in schools as part of academic programmes.

17(14.65%) Secondary Schools in the rural area have Guidance Services in the schools.

Out of the 22 Secondary Schools having Guidance Services in the schools 8-Secondary Schools, i.e. 36.36% have trained Guidance Counsellors, and of these 6(27.27%) are in the rural areas.

2(9.09%) Secondary Schools in the urban area have teacher Counsellors.

12(54.54%) Secondary Schools having Guidance Services have career masters and 11(50.00%) of these are in rural area.

**7.20. There is no Secondary School in the state which have fulltime librarian.**

## CHAPTER—VIII

### HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

#### 8.1 Pattern in the State :

There is no Higher Secondary School present in the State at the time of Survey. Classes XI and XII are absorbed in different Degree Colleges as Pre-University Classes.

#### 8.2 Distance criteria :

There is no distance criteria given for opening Higher secondary schools/Pre University Classes in the state.

#### 8.3 Facilities for Higher Secondary Education/Pre University Classes attached to Degree College.

Facilities for Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree College available at various distance slabs are shown in the following statement.

**Statement 8.1.** Facilities for Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree College available at various distance slabs.

Distance slab.	Habitation having Higher Secondary Sections/Pre-University classes attached to Degree College.		Population served by Higher Secondary Sections/Pre-University classes attached to Degree College.	
	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5
Within Upto 2.0 Km	1	0.16	5053	1.17
2.1-4.0 Km				
4.1-6.0 Km				
6.1-8 Km				
Sub Total (Upto 8 Km)	1	0.16	5053	1.17
More than 8 Km.	615	99.83	424319	98.82
Total	616		429372	

Only 1 (0.16%) habitation with a population of 5053 (1.17%) is served by Higher Secondary sections/Pre University classes attached to Degree Colleges within the habitation and also upto a distance of 8 Km.

#### 8.4 Population slab wise facilities for Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree College.

The following statement shows population slabwise facilities for Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree College in the state.

#### Statement 8.2 Population slabwise facilities for Higher Secondary Education/ Pre University classes attached to Degree College.

Population Slab.	Habitations.	Habitations served				% of Population served.	
		Within		Upto 8 Km.		Within	Upto 8 Km.
		No.	%	No.	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5000 & above	5	1	20.00	1	20.00	1.17	1.17
2000-4999	37						
1000-1999	67						
500-999	142						
Below 500	365						
<b>Total</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>

Only 1 (0.00%) habitations with 1.17% population is served by Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree College within the habitation and also upto a distance of 8 Km. This habitation falls under the population slab of 5000 and above.

#### 8.5. Percentage of population served for Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree Colleges in various districts:

In one district, viz. Lunglei above 70 percent of population is served by Higher Secondary Education/Pre University Classes attached to Degree College within the habitation a distance of 8 Km.

#### 8.6. Districts by population served upto 8 Km for Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree College vis-a vis the state average:

One District, viz. Lunglei is above the state average and the other two viz. Aizawl and Chhimitjui Districts are below the state average in respect of population that served upto 8 Km by Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree Colleges

#### 8.7 Unserved habitation :

Habitations in various population slabs and population in them unserved or higher Secondary stage is given in the following statement.



**Statement 8.3.** Habitations in various population slabs and population in them unserved for Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree College.

Population slab	Habitations.	Habitations served beyond 8 Km.		% of population served beyond 8 Km.
		No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & above	5	4	80.00	83.91
2000 - 4999	37	37	100.00	100.00
1000 - 1999	67	67	100.00	100.00
500 - 999	142	142	100.00	100.00
Below 500	365	365	100.00	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>99.83</b>	<b>98.82</b>

There are 615 (99.83%) habitations with a total population percentage of 98.82 served beyond 8 Km by Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree College.

Only 4 (80.00%) habitations of the population slab 5000 and above with 83.91 percent to the total population are served by Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree College beyond 8 Km.

All the habitations i.e. 615 habitations in the various population slabs are served by Higher Secondary stage Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree College beyond 8 Km.

### 8.8 Scheduled Caste Habitations :

No habitation in the state is predominantly populated by scheduled caste and the percentage of scheduled caste in the habitations are negligible

### 8.9 Scheduled Tribe habitations :

All habitations in the state are predominantly populated by scheduled tribe and statement 8.2 may be taken as the scheduled tribe habitations in various population slabs and population in them served by Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree College.

### 8.10 Villages with various proportion of scheduled Caste population having facility for Higher Secondary Education/Pre University classes attached to Degree College :

There is no Village present with various proportion of scheduled Caste population having facility for Higher Secondary Education/Pre University Classes attached to Degree Colleges.

### 8.11 Higher Secondary Schools by Management :

There is no Higher Secondary Schools in the State. All Higher Secondary Education are absorbed in the Degree College at the time of the survey.

### 8.12 Enrolment :

There is no enrolment given to Classes XI & XII during the Survey.

**8.13 Enrolment by management :**

There is no managementwise enrolment during the Survey.

**8.14 Scheduled Caste enrolment :**

There is no scheduled Caste enrolment to classes XI and XII during the survey.

**8.15 Enrolment in Pre University classes attached to Degree College equivalent to class xi and xii :****Statement 8.4 Enrolment in Pre University classes attached to Degree College equivalent to Class xi and xii :**

Area	Enrolment in classes.				S.C.Enrolmen in classes				S.T.Enrolment in classes.			
	XI		XII		XI		XII		XI		XII	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural	18	16	20	9					18	16	20	9
Urban	979	623	862	620	2	2			977	630	862	620
<b>Total</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>995</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>629</b>

The total enrolment in Pre University classes to attached Degree College classes xi and xii in the rural areas are 34 (2.06%) and (29 (1.91%) respectively.

The total enrolment in Pre University classes attached to Degree College equivalent to classes xi & xii are 1645 and 1511 respectively.

**8.16., 8.17., 8.18., 8.19. and 8.20 :** There are no Higher Secondary Schools having different courses, Science laboratory, Guidance Services, full time librarian and Vocational Courses.

## CHAPTER—IX

## OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

9.1 Number of Institutions for the blind, for the deaf and/or dumb, for orthopaedically disabled, and for the mentally retarded with districts where these institutions are located can be seen in the Statement below.

**Statement 9.1** Institutions and locations (districts) for the Disabled (Handicapped) children.

Category of Institutions	No of Institutions	Districts where located
1	2	3
For Blind	1	Aizawl
Deaf and Dumb	—	—
For orthopaedically disabled	1	Aizawl
For mentally retarded	—	—

There are 2 Institutions in the State for the Disabled Children, one for Blind and the other for Orthopaedically handicapped.

9.2 Pre-school Educational facilities are available in two districts, viz. Aizawl and Lunglei in the state. The number of Villages and institutions for pre-school Educational facilities in the rural area is given in the statement below.

**Statement 9.2** Number of Villages and Institutions for pre-school Educational facilities.

Categories	Villages			Institutions	
	Total No. of Villages	Villages having	%	No	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Balwadi/ Aganwadi	571	255	44.65	554	93.26
Independent Pre-primary Schools.	571	—	—	—	—
Pre-primary stage attached to a school	571	44	9.70	54	67.50

255 (44.65%) Villages have 554 insitutions for Balwadi/Aganwadi, which is 93.26% of the number of institutions in the State.

44 (9.70%) Villages have 54 pre-primary stage attached to school which is 67.50% of the number of pre-primary stage attached to schools.

The number of cities/towns and institutions in them in the urban area with pre-school educational facilities are given in the following statement.

**Statement 9.3** Number of Cities and Institutions for pre-school Education facilities :

Categories	Cities (urban areas)		Institutions		
	Total No	Number having	%	No	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Balwadi/ Aganwadi	6	3	50.00	40	8.79
Independent Pre-Primary Schools	6				
Pre-Primary stage attached to a school	6	3	50.00	26	32.50

3 (50.00%) Cities/Urban areas have 40 Balwadi/Aganwadi Institutions which is 8.79% of the number of institutions for Balwadi/Aganwadi in the state.

3 (50.00%) Cities/Urban areas have 26 Pre-Primary stage attached to a school which is 32.50% of the number of Pre-Primary stage attached to a school.

## CHAPTER -X

### NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

**10.1** In the context of the Constitutional provision of Universal elementary Education prescribed for adoption by the States, the scheme of Non-Formal Education as an alternative method assumes great significance. In Miroram, there are areas and pockets which cannot be covered with the formal education system. In these places/areas Non-Formal Education centres were functioning in the line of formal education. Besides, a number of drop-out cases has to be catered to by Non-formal Education. In spite of the great efforts made by the Government to provide Educational facilities for the growing number of children, the need for Non-Formal Education is still great.

**10.2** The first Non-Formal Education Centres were opened in the state back in 1984.

**10.3** One district, that is Aizawl is covered by Non-formal education at present.

**10.4** There is no non-formal centres for both primary and upper primary level.

The number of Villages having non-formal education centres for primary level is 4 (0.70%).

There is no Village that have separate centre for upper primary level, centres for girls for primary level and upper primary levels.

**10.5** The total number of non-formal education centres in the rural areas is 4.

There is no non-formal education centre in the urban areas.

**10.6 Enrolment :**

Enrolment in non-formal education centres is given in the statement below.  
**Statement 10.1** Enrolment in non-formal education centres :

Area	Enrolment (Primary level)		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Rural	79	57	136
Urban			
Total	79	57	136

The total number of enrolment in Non-Formal Education Centres is 136 including 57 (41.91%) girls

Of the total enrolment 52 (91.22%) belong to the age-group 6 to below 14 years.

**CHAPTER—XI****ADULT EDUCATION.**

**11.1** It is important to remove disparities in certain section of the society, for example, female literacy rate in rural areas and overall literacy rate in educationally backward areas. It is necessary to increase motivation among the adults so that they may join the Adult Education Programme. The involvement of grassroot level Voluntary agencies, Educational Institutions, and other functionaries is also necessary.

Literacy has been universally accepted as one of the important factors in the development of a country. In order to raise the literacy percentage, the adult population must be given education. The Adult Education can only be sustained on the strength of positive conviction that there is a correlation between literacy and socio-economic or political development.

**11.2 Districts having the programme :**

All the 3 Districts of the State have the Adult Education Programme.

**11.3** 237 (41.50%) Villages have the facilities for Adult Education Programme.

**11.4** There are 237 Adult literacy Centres, Under the Management of Government and are located in the Urban areas.

No Adult literacy Centres is located in the Urban areas.

**11.5 Enrolment :**

The following statement gives enrolment in Adult literacy Centres.

**Statement 11.1** Enrolment in Adult literacy Centres.

Area	Enrolment in Centres		
	Men	Women	Total
Rural	1886	1568	3454
Urban			
Total	1886	1568	3454

The total number of enrolment in Adult literacy Centres amounts to 3454 including 1568 (45.39%) Women.

## CHAPTER-XII

## TEACHERS

**12.1 Teachers in Schools:**

Number of Teachers by managementwise and sexwise in Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Schools is tabled below.

**Statement 12.1** Teachers by sex in Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Schools.

Management.	Primary Schools		Upper Primary		Secondary	Schools
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Govt.	3162	1358	549	108	181	53
L.B.	10	1	24	3	16	1
P.A.	156	68	1843	351	861	122
P.UA	68	27	240	100	77	20
Total	3296	1454	2656	562	1135	196

The total number of teachers serving in various stages, namely, Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Schools in the state is 7087, of these 2212 (31.21%) teachers are female teachers.

The corresponding percentages of female teachers in Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Schools are 44.11, 21.15 and 17.26 respectively.

The corresponding percentages of scheduled tribe teachers in primary upper primary and secondary schools are 99.93, 97.59 and 95.24 respectively.

There is no scheduled caste teacher in the state.

**12.2 Teachers at various school stages and their qualifications:**

The corresponding percentages of trained teachers at primary, upper primary and secondary schools are 57.58, 48.83 and 57.97 respectively.

The corresponding number and percentages of under matric teachers and graduate teachers at the primary stage are 1663 (50.45%) and 13(0.39%) respectively. There are no post-graduate teachers and teachers having Doctorate degree in the primary stage.

The corresponding number and percentages of under-matric teachers and post-graduate teachers at the upper primary stage are 14 (0.52%) and 19 (0.17%) respectively.

The number with percentage of under graduate teachers at secondary stage is 60 (5.28%).

The percentages of women teachers in rural areas at the primary, upper primary and secondary stages are 25.42, 10.16 and 9.02 respectively.

The corresponding percentages of women teachers in urban areas at the primary, upper primary and secondary stages are 18.68, 10.99 and 12.24 respectively.

The percentages of teachers having graduate, post-graduate/doctorate degrees in rural areas and urban areas at the primary, upper primary and secondary stages are given below.

**Statement 12.2** Percentages of teachers having graduate, post graduate/doctorate degrees in primary, upper primary, secondary stages.

Area	Qualification	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	Graduate	0.56	17.67	87.70
Urban	-do-		12.33	69.78
Rural	post graduate/		0.72	2.07
Urban	doctorate		0.67	5.65

The scheduled tribe teachers in schools at different stages are given in the statement below. There is no scheduled caste teachers in the state.

**Statement 12.3** Scheduled tribe teachers in schools.

School stage	Total No. of teachers	Scheduled tribe teachers	
		No.	%
1	2	3	4
Primary	3296	3294	99.93
Upper primary	2656	2592	97.59
Secondary	1135	1081	95.24
Total	7087	6967	98.30

The number of women teachers and trained teachers in primary, upper primary and secondary schools can be seen in the following statement.

**Statement 12.4** Number of women teachers and trained teachers.

School stage	Total No. of teachers	Women teachers		trained teacher	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	3296	1454	44.11	1898	57.5
Upper Primary	2656	562	21.15	1297	48.8
Secondary	1135	196	17.26	658	57.9
Total	7087	2212	31.21	2953	41.65

### 12.3 Qualifications of teachers teaching science :

Qualifications of teachers teaching science can be seen in statement 12.5

**Statement 12.5** Qualification wise number of trained untrained teachers teaching science at upper primary and secondary stages.

Stage	Ph.D/ M. Phil		M.Sc.		B.Sc (Hons)		B.Sc		Inter. SC		Matric with Sc.		No.Sc Qualification		Total	
	T	UT	T	UT	T	UT	T	UT	T	UT	T	UT	T	UT	T	UT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Upper.																
Primary							4	1	4	6	147	50	172	79	175	136
Secondary			2	2	2	1	54	66	2	35	3	2	3	9	67	115
Total			3	2	1	1	58	67	6	41	150	52	175	88	342	251

The corresponding percentages of teachers teaching Science with Ph.D/M. Phil, M.Sc, B.Sc (Hons) and B.Sc degrees with respect to the total number of teachers teaching Science at Upper Primary stage are 0.00, 0.00, 0.00 and 1.21 respectively.

The percentages of teachers teaching Science with Ph.D/M.Phil, M.Sc, B.Sc (Hons), B.Sc degree with respect to the total number of teachers teaching Science at Secondary stage are 0.00, 2.74, 1.64 and 63.95 respectively.

#### 12.4 Qualifications of teachers teaching Mathematics:

Qualifications of teachers teaching Mathematics in the Secondary Stage can be seen in statement 12.6.

**Statement 12.6.** Qualification wise number of trained and untrained teachers teaching Mathematics in Secondary stage.

Stage/	Ph.D M.Phil.		M A/ M.Sc		BA/ B.Sc (Hons)		BA/ B.Sc		Others		Total	
	T	UT	T	UT	T	UT	T	UT	T	UT	T	UT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Seco- ndary.	3	3	1	0	13	18	52	76	3	13	72	110

The percentages of teachers with respect to the total number of teachers teaching Mathematics having qualifications Ph.D/M.Phil, MA/M.Sc, BA/BSc (Hons), BA/B.Sc and others are 3.29, 0.54, 17.03, 70.32 and 8.79 respectively.

#### 12.5 Physical Education Teachers:

There is no school having physical education teachers in the state.



## CHAPTER--XIII

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS

**13.1** In order to achieve the goal of Universal Elementary Education, attractive school environment plays a very important role. The National Policy on Education, 1986, has recognised that the school environment is unattractive due to unsatisfactory condition of school building and lack of instructional materials, etc. The scheme 'Operation Blackboard' which aims at the substantial improvement in facilities in primary education lays down that each school should be provided with at least two reasonably large rooms that are usable in all weathers with a deep verandah as the minimum level of facilities to be provided in all primary schools.

**13.2 Availability of school buildings :**

Number of schools with various types of building is shown in the Statement given below.

**Statement 13.1** Schools with various types of buildings.

School	Area	Pucca Building	Partly Pucca	Kutchabuilding	Thatched hut	Tent	Open	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Primary	Rural		468	283	72			823
	Urban		110	72				182
	Total		578	355	72			1005
Upper Primary	Rural		226	129	14			369
	Urban		69	25				94
	Total		295	154	14			463
Secondary	Rural		84	30	2			116
	Urban		40	4				44
	Total		124	34	2			160

There is no schools in the state that have no building, tent and pucca building in the primary, upper primary and secondary stages.

56.86% of primary schools in the rural areas have partly pucca buildings.

60.43% of primary schools in the urban areas have partly pucca buildings.

8.74% of Primary schools in the rural areas have thatched roof.

34.38% of primary schools in rural areas have kutchabuildings.

39.56% Primary Schools in the Urban areas have Kutchabuildings.

61.24% of Upper Primary Schools in the rural areas have partly Pucca buildings.

73.40% of Upper Primary Schools in the rural areas have Kutchabuilding

34.95% of Upper Primary Schools in the rural areas have Kutel buildings.

26.59% of Upper Primary Schools in the urban areas have Kutel buildings.

3.79% of Upper Primary Schools in the rural areas have buildings of thatched hut

72.41% of Secondary Schools in the rural areas have partly Pucca buildings.

90.90% of Secondary Schools in the urban areas have partly Pucca buildings.

25.86% of Secondary school in the rural areas, have kutcha buildings.

9.09% of Secondary schools in the urban areas have kutcha buildings.

1.72% of Secondary Schools in the rural areas have thatched roof.

### 13.3. Schools requiring additional rooms :

The following statement shows the number of schools requiring additional rooms.

**Statement 13.2.** Schools with number of additional rooms required.

School	Area	Zero	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary.	Rural	220	321	197	43	29	13				
	Urban	73	44	44	9	12					
	Total	293	365	241	52	41	13				
Upper Primary.	Rural	99	117	116	21	4	5	7			
	Urban	26	17	23	18	8		1	1		
	Total	125	134	139	39	12	5	8	1		
Secondary.	Rural	33	37	36	6	3	1				
	Urban	13	6	10	4	5	6				
	Total	46	43	46	10	8	7				

1.29% and 4.07% of primary schools in the state need 5 and 4 additional rooms respectively.

0.21%, 1.72%, 1.07% and 2.59% of upper primary schools in the state need 8-9, 6-7, 5 and 4 additional rooms respectively

The corresponding percentage of Secondary schools in the state that require addition rooms of 4 & 5 are 5.00% and 4.37% respectively.

### 13.4. Schools having drinking water, Urinal and lavatory facility ;

The following statement gives the number and percentages of primary, upper primary and Secondary schools having drinking water, Urinal, separate Urinals for girls, lavatory, separate lavatory for girls.

**Statement 13.3.** Number and percentages of primary, upper primary and secondary schools with ancillary facilities.

Schools	Area	Number of Schools having									
		Drinking Water.		Urinals		Separate Urinals for girls.		Lava tory.		Separate Lavatory for girls.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary.	Upper	267	32.44	401	48.72	102	12.39	161	19.56	34	4.13
	Urban	50	27.47	101	55.49	7	3.84	40	21.97	6	3.29
	Total	317	31.54	502	49.95	109	10.84	201	20.00	40	3.98
Upper Primary.	Rural	107	28.99	173	46.88	58	15.71	128	34.68	43	11.65
	Urban	23	24.46	49	52.12	8	8.51	29	25.53	7	7.44
	Total	130	28.07	222	47.94	66	14.25	152	32.82	50	10.79
Secondary	Rural	39	33.62	60	51.72	43	37.06	43	37.06	31	26.72
	Urban	14	31.81	23	52.27	7	15.90	19	43.18	2	4.54
	Total	53	33.12	83	51.87	50	31.25	62	38.75	33	20.62

## CHAPTER—XIV

### EDUCATIONAL AND ANCILLARY FACILITIES

#### 14.1. Availability of Educational and Ancillary facilities at Primary stage :

Availability or non-availability of Educational and ancillary facilities at various stages of Education will be discussed in this Chapter. The quantity or quality of such facilities as the case may be would also be discussed

There are various educational and ancillary facilities which are of some use in the schools. Such kinds of facilities and their availability may be seen in the following pages.

##### 14.1.1. Library :

The number of primary schools having library with books upto 50, 51--100, 101--200 and 201--500 in the rural and urban areas are given in the Statement below.

#### Statement 14.1. Primary schools having library.

Area	No. of Schools having library with books.				Total
	Upto 50	51--100	101--200	201--500	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	8	1		1	10
Urban	4	6	4	2	16
Total	12	7	4	3	26

From the above statement it can be seen that 16 (sixteen) Primary Schools in the Urban areas and 10 (ten) primary schools in the rural areas have libraries. The percentage in both cases being 8.79 and 1.21 respectively. Out of one hundred, nearly 92 primary schools having library are under the management of Government.

#### 14.1.2 Primary school having dictionaries book bank, and subscribing newspaper, etc.

The statement below shows the number of Primary schools having dictionary, book bank, subscribing newspaper, Magazines.

**Statement 14.2** Number of Primary Schools having dictionaries, book bank, and subscribing newspaper, magazine.

Area	No. of Primary Schools			
	Having Dictionary.	Having book bank.	Subscribing newspaper.	Subscribing Magazines.
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	36	209	57	292
Urban	18	17	14	69
Total	54	226	71	361

The largest number of Primary schools having dictionary, book bank, subscribing newspaper and Magazines belongs to the Schools under the Management of Government.

#### 14.1.3. Playground :

There are 747 (90.76%) primary Schools in the rural areas having playground.

12.71% Primary Schools in the rural areas have playground exclusively for schools. Out of these, 9.23% have within the school premises and 24.23% have adequate playground.

134 (73.62%) Primary schools in the Urban areas have playgrounds. The corresponding percentages of primary schools that have playground exclusively for Schools, within the school premises and adequate playground in the rural areas are 2.23, 7.69 and 14.83 respectively.

#### 14.1.4. Ancillary facilities :

The corresponding number of primary schools in the rural and urban areas that have Medical check up are 41 (4.98%) and 14 (7.69%) respectively.

127 (12.63%) primary schools including 111 (13.48%) primary schools in the rural areas have Vaccination/innoculation.

#### 14.1.5 Blackboards :

There are 3425 (91.65%) primary sections in rural areas that have useable blackboards, 158 (4.22%) that have unuseable blackboards and 154 (4.12%) that have no blackboards.

The number with percentages of primary sections in the Urban areas that have useable blackboards, unuseable blackboards and that have no blackboards are 832 (97.42%), 11 (1.28%) and 11 (1.28%) respectively.

#### 14.1.6 Furnitures for students :

The number of primary sections in the rurals areas that have adequate furnitures in adequate furniture and without furnitures for students are 2566 (68.66%), 573 (15.33%) and 117 (3.13%) respectively.

There are 749(87.70%) primary sections in the Urban areas that have adequate furnitures for students, 105 (12.29%) primary sections are inadequate and there is no section that have no furniture for students.

#### 14.1.7 Furnitures for teachers :

3258 (87.18%) primary sections in the rural areas have Chairs and Table for Teachers, 244 (6.52%) have Chair only, 120 (3.21%) have Table only and 115 (3.07%) have neither Chair nor Table.

The corresponding number of Primary sections in the Urban areas having Chairs and Table, Chair only, table only and having neither Chair nor Table are 757 (88.64%), 3 (3.62%), 34 (3.98%) and 32 (3.74%) respectively.

#### 14.1.8 Contingency funds :

No school in primary stage have contingency funds.

#### 14.1.9 Work experiance :

The number of primary schools in the rural and urban areas having work experiance activities are 86 (10.44%) and 14 (7.69%) respectively.

#### 14.1.10. Schemes of Midday Meal, free uniforms and free text books :

No midday meal is served to primary schools in the state.

126 (15.30%) primary schools in the rural areas have the scheme of free uniforms with a beneficiaries of 850 boys and 623 girls. No scheme of free uniforms is carried out in the urban areas.

80 (9.72%) primary schools in the rural areas have the scheme of free text books with a beneficiaries of 458 boys and 344 girls. No scheme of free text books is carried out in the urban areas.

#### 14.1.11 Box and Almirah :

The number of primary schools in the rural areas having almirah and box almirah only and box only are 179 (21.74%), 573 (69.62%) and 71 (8.62%) respectively.

40 (21.97%) Primary School in Urban areas have Almirah and Box, 140 (76.92%) primary schools have almirah only and Only 1 (0.54%) have box only.

#### 14.2 Availability of Educational and ancillary facilities in upper primary schools:

Availability of Educational and ancillary facilities in upper primary school will be discussed in the following sentences.

#### 14.2.1 Library :

The number of upper primary schools having libraries with books upto 100, 101-200, 201-500, 501-1000 and more than 1000 is shown in the statement below :

**Statement 14.3.** Number of Upper primary schools having library.

Area	No. of Upper primary schools having library with books.					
	Upto 100	101-200	201-500	501-1000	More than 1000	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	18	3	4	1	0	26
Urban	5	9	7	5	3	29
Total	23	12	11	6	3	55

26(7.04%) Upper Primary Schools in rural areas and 29(32.95%) Upper Primary Schools in the Urban areas have libraries.

#### 14.2.2. Upper primary schools having Dictionaries, book bank and subscribing newspaper :

The number of Upper primary schools having dictionaries, book bank and subscribing newspaper Magazines is shown in the statement below.

**Statement 14.4.** Number of Upper primary Schools having Dictionaries book bank and subscribing Newspaper and Magazines

Area	No. of Upper primary Schools			
	Having Dictionary.	Having book bank.	Subscribing newspaper.	Subscribing Magazine.
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	56	82	93	157
Urban	23	5	31	40
Total	79	87	124	197

Most of the schools that have dictionaries, book bank and subscribing newspaper and Magazine belongs to Schools under the Management of Government.

#### 4.2.3. Playground:

338(91.59%) Upper primary schools in the rural areas have playground. Of these schools having playground 48(14.20%) have playground exclusively for schools, 47(13.90%) within the schools premises and 102(30.17%) have adequate playground.

56 (63.63%) upper primary schools in the urban areas have playground. Of these schools the corresponding number of upper primary schools having playground exclusively for schools, within the school premises and having adequate playground are 2 (3.57%), 4 (7.14%) and 22 (39.28%) respectively.

#### 14.2.4 Ancillary facilities :

The corresponding number of upper primary schools in the rural and urban areas having medical check up are 22 (5.96%) and 5 (5.68%) respectively.

The number of upper primary schools in the rural and urban areas having Vaccination / inoculation are 58 (15.71%) and 5 (5.65%) respectively.

#### 14.2.5 Blackboards :

The number of upper primary sections in the rural areas having useable blackboard, unuseable blackboard and no blackboard are 1172(97.74%), 26 (1.6%) and 1 (0.80%) respectively.

The corresponding number of upper primary sections in the Urban areas are 295 (90.21%), 31 (9.48%) and 1 (0.30%) respectively.

#### 14.2.6 Furnitures for students :

878 (73.22%) sections of upper primary stage in the rural areas have adequate furnitures for students and 321 (26.77%) have inadequate furnitures for students.

The number of upper primary section in the Urban areas having adequate and inadequate furnitures for students are 247 (75.53%) and 80 (24.46%) respectively.

#### 14.2.7 Furnitures for teachers :

1132 (94.41%) upper primary sections in the rural areas have chairs and table for teachers, 44 (3.66%) have chairs only, 19 (1.58%) have Table only and 4 (0.33%) have neither chair nor table.

The corresponding number of primary sections in the urban areas having Chairs and table, Chairs only, Table only, neither Chair nor table are 3 (94.18%), 14 (4.28%), 5 (1.52%) and 0 (0.00%) respectively.

#### 14.2.8 Contingency funds:

The number of upper primary schools having contingency funds in rural and urban area are 219 (59.34%) and 62 (70.45%) respectively.

#### 14.2.9 Works experience :

The number of upper primary schools in the rural and urban areas that have work experience activities are 74 (20.05%) and 3 (3.41%) respectively.

#### 14.2.10 Schemes of midday meal, free uniforms and free text books

No schemes of midday meal, free uniform and free text book in upper primary stage is carried out in the state.

#### 14.2.11 Box and Almirah :

The number of upper primary schools in the rural areas having almirah and box, almirah only and box only are 146(39.56%) 200(54.20%) and 23(6.23%) respectively.

The corresponding number of upper primary schools in the urban areas are 22 (25.00%), 65 (73.86%) and 1 (1.13%) respectively.

#### 14.3 Availability of Educational and ancillary facilities in secondary schools :

Availability of Educational and ancillary facilities in Secondary schools will be discussed in the following.

##### 14.3.1 Library :

The number of Secondary schools having library with number of books in their libraries is stated below :

##### State ment 14 5 Secondary schools having Library :

Area	No. of Secondary schools having library with books.					Total
	Upto 500	501— 1000	1001— 2000	2001 5000	Morethan 5000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	42	8	1	1		52
Urban	16	7	2			25
Total	58	15	3	1		77

52(44.82%) Secondary schools in the rural areas and 25(56.81%) Secondary schools in the urban areas have library.

Most of the Secondary schools having libraries belong to private aided schools by management.

##### 14.3.2. Secondary schools having dictionaries, book bank, subscribing Newspaper and Magazine :

Shown below in the Statement is number of Secondary Schools having dictionaries, book bank, and subscribing newspaper and magazine.

##### Statement 14.6. Secondary schools having dictionaries, book bank, subscribing newspaper magazine.

Area	No. of Secondary Schools.			
	Having dictionary.	Having text bookbank.	Subscribing newspaper	Subscribing Magazine.
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	50	44	54	56
Urban	20	12	24	28
Total	70	56	78	84



**14.3.3. Playground:**

100(86.20%) Secondary schools in the rural areas have playground. Of these schools having playground 18(18.00%) have playground exclusively for schools, 11(11.00%) have within the School premises and 34(34.00%) have adequate playground.

34(77.27%) Secondary Schools in the urban areas have playground. Of these schools having playground 2(5.88%) have exclusively for Schools, 5(14.70%) have adequate playground.

**14.3.4. Ancillary facilities:**

The number of Secondary Schools in the rural and urban areas having medical checkup are 8(6.89%) and 3(6.81%) respectively. The number of Secondary Schools in the rural and urban areas having Vaccination/innoculation are 18(15.51%) and 3(6.81%) respectively.

**14.3.5 Blackboards :**

410 (99.03%) Secondary sections have useable blackboards and 4 (0.96%) have unuseable blackboards in the rural areas.

The corresponding number of Secondary sections in the urban areas having useable and unuseable blackboards are 218 (99.09%) and 2(0.90%) respectively.

**14.3.6 Furnitures for students**

307 (74.15%) Secondary sections have adequate, 107 (25.84%) have inadequate number of furnitures for students in the rural areas.

The corresponding number of Secondary sections in the urban areas having adequate and inadequate furnitures for students are 196(89.09%) and 24(10.90%) respectively.

**14.3.7 Furnitures for teachers :**

The total number of Secondary sections having Chairs and Table, Chair only and neither Chair nor Table in the rural areas are 388(93.71%), 12(2.89%) 12(2.89%) and 2(0.48%) respectively.

In the Urban area all Secondary section have Chairs and Tables.

**14.3.8 Contingency funds :**

The number of Secondary Schools in the rural and urban areas having contingency funds are 92(79.31%) and 38(86.36%) respectively.

**14.3.9 Work experience :**

20(17.24%) Secondary schools in the rural areas and 3(6.81%) in the Urban areas have work experience activities,

**14.3.10 Schemes of midday meal, free uniforms and free textbooks :**

No scheme of midday meal, free uniforms and free text books is carried out in Secondary schools in the state.

#### 14.3.11 Box and Almirah :

60(51.72%) Secondary Schools in rural areas have Almirah and box, 40 (34.48%) have almirah only and 6(5.17%) have box only.

The corresponding number of Secondary schools in Urban areas are 34(77.27%), 10(22.72%) and 0(0.00%) respectively.

## CHAPTER—XV

### PLANNING EDUCATION FACILITIES.

The quality or effectiveness of teaching or in other words, the quality of Education depend to a great extent on the Education facilities provided to schools. This will include opening of new schools in such areas not served by schools.

As such, Planning Education facilities form a major theme in this section of the report.

#### 5.1. Planning Education facilities at Primary Stage :

Planning Education facilities at Primary stage can be seen from the following.

So far, there has not been fixed criteria for opening a new primary school in the State. Distance and population of school-going ages is the main factor for consideration of opening a new school in the Village or habitation.

The following statement will depict the existing position habitations and population served, number of primary schools proposed to be opened and the position after the planning.

Statement 15.1 Habitation and population served by existing schools and proposed primary schools/sections.

No. of habi- ta- tions.	Popula- tion.	No. of Primary schools proposed.	Habitations served by						Population served by						
			Existing/ Primary schools/ sections.		Proposed primary schools/ sections.		Existing and pro- posed primary school sections.		Existing Primary Schools/ sections.		Proposed primary Schools/ sections		Existing and proposed primary schools/ sections.		
			No. of habi- tations	%	No. of habita- tions.	%	No. of habita tions.	%	Popula- tion	%	Popula- tion	%	Population.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total for the State.	616	429372	7	585	94.97	7	1.14	592	96.11	421971	98.28	4164	0.96	426135	99.24

From the above statement, it can be seen that as many as population of 585(94.96%) habitations with a 421971(98.27%) are served by existing primary schools in the state. It was also found that there are 31(5.04%) habitations with a population 7401(1.73%) are not served at the present position.

There are 7(1.14%) habitations with a population 4164(0.96%) that have yet to be served by the 7 proposed primary schools/sections.

The position of the Education facilities will be as following after planning and opening of new primary schools.

592(96.11%) habitations and 426135(99.24%) population will be served by primary schools/sections within a distance of 1Km. in the state. There still will be 24(3.88%) habitations and 3237(0.75%) population unserved by primary schools/sections within a distance of 1Km. in the whole state.

## **15.2 Upper Primary stage :**

Planning Education facilities at the Upper primary stage in the state can be examined in the following.

No fixed criteria for opening a new upper primary school exists in the state. The criteria can depend on the distance and population of school going children.

The following statement will represent the present position habitations and population served, number of upper primary schools proposed to be opened and the position after the Planning.

**Statement 15.2.** Habitations and population served by existing and proposed upper primary schools/section

No. of habitations.	Popu- ation.	No. of upper primary schools proposed	Habitations served by						Population served by						
			Existing upper primary schools/ sections.		Proposed upper primary schools/ sections.		Existing proposed upper primary schools/ sections.		Existing upper primary schools/ sections.		Proposed upper primary schools/ sections.		Existing and proposed upper primary schools/section.		
			No of % habi- tions.	No. of % habitations.	No. of % habitations.	No. of % habitations.	Popu- % lation.	Popula- % tion.	Popula- % tion.	Popula- % tion.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Total for the State.	616	429372	37	352	57.14	37	6.00	389	63.14	355733	82.85	17127	3.98	372860	86.83

352(57.14%) habitations and 355733(82.85%) population in the State are served at present by upper primary schools/ sections.

37(6.00%) habitations and 17127(3.98%) population are to be served by 37 proposed upper primary schools/sections.

After opening 37 new upper primary schools/sections the position after planning will be as follows:

389(63.14%) habitations and 372860(86.83%) population will be served by upper primary schools/sections upto a distance of 3Km in the state. There still will remain 227(36.85%) habitations with a total population of 36512(13.16%) unserved within a distance of 3Km by upper primary stage.

## CHAPTER XVI

### MAIN FINDINGS OF THE FIFTH ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY.

#### 16.1. Educational facilities in Rural areas:

(i) There are 616 Rural habitations with an estimated population of 4,29,372 in the State.

All Rural habitations are predominantly populated by scheduled tribe.

(ii) 579 (93.99%) Rural habitations in the State are served within the habitations by primary stage. 585(94.96%) Rural habitations in the State are served upto a distance of 1Km by primary stage.

(iii) 98.04% population in the Rural areas is served within the habitation of the Village by primary stages. 98.27% population in the rural areas is served upto a distance of 1 Km by primary stage.

(iv) 7(1.13%) habitations with population 300 or more in the rural areas are not served for primary stage upto a distance of 1 Km.

(v) 324 (52.59%) rural habitations in the state are served within the habitations by upper primary stage. 352(57.14%) rural habitations are served upto a distance of 3 Kms. by upper primary stage.

(vi) 80.36% population in the rural areas is served within the habitation by upper primary stage. 82.84% population in the rural areas is served upto a distance of 3 Kms. for upper primary stage.

(vii) 19(3.08%) with a population of 500 or more in the rural areas are unserved for upper primary stage upto a distance of 3 Km.

#### 16.2. Schools:

(i) There are 1005 Primary Schools, 457 Middle Schools and 160 Secondary Schools in the State.

There is No Higher Secondary School that exists in the state. Classes xi & xii are attached to Degree Colleges as its equivalent Pre University classes.

(ii) The total number of primary, upper primary and Secondary School with percentages in the rural areas are 823 (81.89%), 369 (80.74%) and 116 (72.50%) respectively.

(iii) The total number of primary sections in rural and urban areas are 823 and 190 respectively.

The total number of Upper primary sections in rural and urban areas are 369 and 97 respectively.

The total number of Secondary schools in rural and urban areas are 116 and 44 respectively.

### 16.3. Enrolment :

(i) The total enrolment in classes i-v is 104044.

(ii) Rural enrolment in classes i-v is 75923.

(iii) No scheduled Caste enrolment is present, all enrolment is scheduled tribe.

(iv) The total enrolment of girls with percentage of classes i-v is 49570 (47.64%).

(v) The rural enrolment of girls with percentage of classes i-v is 35655 (46.96%).

(vi) The gross enrolment ratio for classes i-v of the state is 122.52% and the gross enrolment ratio of rural areas for classes i-v is (149.47%).

(vii) The age specific ratio of the age group 6 to below 11 years in the state is 73.63. The corresponding age-specific ratio of rural and urban areas are 88.25 and 51.88 respectively.

(viii) The total enrolment in classes vi-viii is 28659.

(ix) The total rural enrolment in classes vi-viii is 18112.

(x) The total enrolment of girls with percentage in classes vi-viii is 14019 (48.91%).

(xi) The total rural enrolment of girls with percentage in classes vi-viii is 8641 (47.70%).

(xii) The gross enrolment ratio for classes vi-viii for the State is 57.10% and the gross enrolment ratio in rural areas for class vi-viii is (60.34%).

(xiii) The age-specific ratio of the age-group 11 to below 14 years for the state is 73.17. The corresponding age-specific ratios of rural and urban areas are 82.78 and 58.87 respectively.

(xiv) The total enrolment in classes ix and x is 12029.

(xv) The total rural enrolment in class ix and x is 7225.

(xvi) The total enrolment of girls with percentage in classes ix and x is 5656 (47.01%).

(xvii) The total rural enrolment of girls with percentage in classes ix and x is 3272 (45.28%).

(xviii) Enrolment in classes xi and xii attached to Degree colleges is 3156.

- (xix) Rural enrolment in classes xi and xii attached to Degree Colleges is 63.
- (xx) The total enrolment of girls in classes xi and xii including percentage is 1277 (40.46%).
- (xxi) The total rural enrolment of girls in classes xi and xii including percentage is 25 (39.68%).

#### 16.4. Teachers :

- (i) The total number of teachers in primary, upper primary and Secondary schools in the State are 3296, 2655 and 1135.
- (ii) The corresponding number of female teachers with percentages in primary, upper primary and secondary schools are 1454 (44.11%), 562 (21.15%), and 196 (17.26%) respectively.
- (iii) The percentages of scheduled tribe teachers in primary, upper primary and secondary schools are 99.93, 97.59 and 95.24 respectively. There is no scheduled caste teacher in the State.
- (iv) The total number of single teacher primary schools in the state is 119. The corresponding number with percentages in the rural and urban areas are 110(92.43%) and 9(7.56%) respectively.

#### 16.5 Buildings :

- (i) All the primary schools in the state have buildings. The corresponding total number of primary schools in the State and rural areas are 1005 and 823 (81.89%) respectively.
- (ii) There are no Lower primary schools having Pucca building. The total number of primary schools having partly pucca building is 578, the percentage being 57.51. The corresponding number with percentages in the rural and urban areas are 468(80.96%) and 110(19.03%) respectively.
- (iii) There is not a single primary school in the State without class room.
- (iv) The total number of primary schools with one room is 255. The corresponding number with percentages in the rural and urban areas are 223(87.45%) and 32(12.54%) respectively.
- (v) The total number of primary schools with two rooms is 63. The corresponding number with percentages in the rural and urban areas are 61(96.82%) and 2(3.17%) respectively.

#### 16.6. Non-Formal Education :

- (i) There is no non-formal Education Centre in the urban areas.
- (ii) The total number of non-formal Education Centres located in the rural areas is 4.
- (iii) Out of the total enrolment of 136 in the four non-formal Education centres 79(58.08%) are boys and 57(41.91%) are girls.
- (iv) All the non-formal Education centres are for primary level only, and not for upper primary level.



Table - I

Districtwise No of Blocks, Villages, Habitations Urban areas and population.

Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of inhabited Villages	No. of habitations	No. of Urban area	Population 1981 census in thousands	Estimated population (30.9.1986)	
						Rural	Total (Rural + Urban)
1	2	3	4	5	-	7	8
Aizawl	12	266	302	4	312.88	272372	403819
Lunglei	4	122	122	1	77.65	72212	101102
Chhimituipui	4	183	192	1	70.70	84788	93301
Total	20	571	616	6	461.23	429372	598222

Table--2

Districtwise No. of Schools of different types in Rural and Urban areas.

Districts	Area	P	UP	S	HS	PUP	UPS	PUP	SHS	UPS HS	PUP SHS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aizawl	R	461	239	81								781
	U	133	50	27		1		1				233
	T	594	300	109		1		1				1014
Lunglei	R	163	55	15								241
	U	35	16	10		5	1	1				68
	T	198	79	25		5	1	1				309
Champhai	R	199	67	20								286
	U	14	2	3								19
	T	213	69	23								305
Total	R	823	369	116								1508
	U	182	88	41		6	1	2				320
	T	1005	457	157		6	1	2				1628

Table—3

Districtwise Number of Primary and Upper primary schools in rural and urban areas by Management.

Districts	Area	Primary					Upper Primary				
		Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total	Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aizawl	R	426		29	8	461	41	5	176	17	239
	U	127		1	5	133	11	4	43	7	65
	T	553		30	11	594	52	9	219	24	304
Lunglei	R	135	5	16	7	163	14		43	6	63
	U	35				35	3		15	3	21
	T	170	5	16	7	198	17		58	9	84
Chhimituipui	R	145		42	12	199	9		51	7	67
	U	14				14			2		2
	T	159		42	12	213	9		53	7	69
TOTAL	R	706	5	87	25	823	64	5	270	30	369
	U	176		1	5	182	14	4	60	12	88
	T	882	5	88	30	1005	78	9	330	42	457

Table 4 -

Districtwise Number of Secondary and Higher Secondary schools in rural and urban areas by management.

Districts	Area	Secondary					Higher Secondary				
		Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total	Govt.	LB	PA	FUA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aizawl	R	3	2	73	3	81					
	U			23	2	25	_____NIL_____				
	T	7	2	96	5	110					
Lunglei	R	2		12	1	15					
	U	2		8	2	12	_____NIL_____				
	T	4		20	3	27					
Chhimrupui	R	2		14	4	20					
	U	1		1	1	3	_____NIL_____				
	T	3		5	5	23					
TOTAL	R	7	2	99	8	116					
	U	7		32	5	44	_____NIL_____				
	T	14	2	131	13	60					

Table—5

## Habitations with and without Primary Schools/Sections

Having Primary Schools/Sections		Population Slabs									Total
		500& above	2000— 4999	1000— 999	500— 499	400— 399	300— 299	200— 199	100— 99	below 100	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Within the habitation	a	5	37	65	142	62	87	88	80	13	579
	b	31422	107492	92373	95786	27884	31363	21841	11951	882	420994
	c	100.00	100.00	97.46	100.00	98.55	93.58	91.12	91.48	68.96	98.04
Within 0.5 Km	a						2		1	3	6
	b						743		107	127	977
	c						2.22		0.82	9.92	0.23
At a distance of 0—6 to 1.0 Km	a										
	b										
	c										
Sub Total (Within a distance of 1 Km)	a	5	37	65	142	62	89	88	81	16	285
	b	31422	107492	92373	95786	27884	32106	21841	12058	1009	421971
	c	100.00	100.00	97.46	100.00	98.55	95.95	91.22	93.31	78.89	98.2
At a distance of 1.1 to 1.5 Km	a										
	b										
	c										
At a distance of 1.6 to 2.0 Km	a						1		1		
	b						273		165		
	c						1.11		1.28		
At a distance of more than 2 Km	a			2		1	3	8	5	10	
	b			2404		408	980	2102	699	270	
	c			25.36		1.44	2.96	8.78	5.40	21.11	
Total	a	5	37	67	142	63	93	96	87	26	
	b	31422	107492	94777	95786	28292	33459	23943	12922	1279	

a = No of habitations, b = total population of the habitations, c = b as % of total population in the slab.

Table - 6

Districtwise percentage of rural population served by primary schools/  
sections within different distant ranges :

Districts	Percentage of population served			
	Within the habitation	Within 1.0 Km	Within 1.5 Km	Within 2.0 Km
1	2	3	4	5
Aizawl	98.21	98.21	98.21	98.21
Lunglei	99.33	99.33	99.33	99.33
Chhimituipui	96.42	97.57	97.57	98.21
State	98.04	98.27	98.27	98.39

Table—7

## Districtwise Habitations with population 300 or more served by Primary Schools/Section

Districts	All Habitations			Habitations Predominantly Populated by					
	No.	% served		Scheduled caste			Schedule tribe		
		Within	Upto 1 Km	No.	% served	No.	% served	Within	Upto 1 Km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aizawi	222	98.19	98.19	NIL			222	98.19	98.19
Lunglei	80	100.00	100.00	NIL			80	100.00	100.00
Chhimtuipui	105	95.23	97.14	NIL			105	95.23	97.14
State	407	97.78	98.28	NIL			407	97.78	98.28

Table — 8

## Habitations served by Upper Primary Schools/Sections

Having Upper Primary schools/sections		Population slabs					Total
		5000& above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
in the habitations	a	5	37	62	121	99	324
	b	31422	107492	88479	82221	35452	345066
	c	100.00	100.00	93.00	85.83	33.48	80.36
in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of 1 Km	a			1	3	4	8
	b			1177	2217	1032	4426
	c			1024	2.31	1.03	1.03
in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of 1.1 to 2.0 Km	a				1	7	8
	b				473	1758	2231
	c				0.49	1.75	0.52
in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of 2.1 to 3.0 Km	a				2	10	12
	b				1546	2464	4010
	c				1.61	2.46	0.93
SUB TOTAL	a	5	37	63	127	120	352
	b	31422	107492	89656	86457	40706	355733
	c	100.00	100.00	94.59	90.21	40.74	82.84
in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of 3.1 to 4.0 Km	a					4	4
	b					597	597
	c					0.59	0.59
in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of 4.1 to 5.0 Km	a				1	1	2
	b				721	190	911
	c				0.75	0.19	0.21
in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of more than 5 Km	a			4	14	240	258
	b			5121	8608	58402	72131
	c			5.40	9.98	58.46	16.80
Total No. of habitations		5	37	67	142	366	616
Total No. of Population		31422	107492	94777	95786	99895	429372

a=No. of habitations, b=total population of habitations c=b as percentage of total population in the slab.



Table - 9

Districtwise percentages of rural population served by Upper primary Schools/sections within different distance ranges

Districts	percentage of population served					
	Within the habitation	Within 1 Km	Within 2 Km	Within 3 Km	Within 4 Km	Within 5 Km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aizawl	89.45	89.43	89.60	89.89	89.89	89.59
Lunglei	70.34	70.70	71.76	72.00	72.35	99.98
Chhimtuipui	59.77	64.68	66.10	69.42	69.81	70.88
State	80.36	81.39	81.90	82.83	82.97	83.18

Table - 10

Districtwise habitations with population 500 or more served by upper primary schools/sections

Districts	All habitations percentage served				Habitations predominantly populated by				
	No.	% served		Scheduled caste		Scheduled tribe			
		Within	Upto 3 Km	No. % served		Upto 1 Km	No. % served		
				within			Within	Upto 3 Km	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aizawl	164	96.34	97.56	NIL			164	96.34	97.56
Lunglei	39	79.48	79.48	NIL			39	79.48	79.48
Chhimtuipui	48	75.00	85.41	NIL			48	75.00	85.41
State	251	89.64	92.43	NIL			251	89.64	92.43

Table—11

Classwise enrolment in Classes 1 to V in different districts

Districts	Sex	Class					Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aizawl	Boys	11857	6228	5944	5085	4860	33974
	Girls	11859	5790	5690	4855	4710	32795
	Total	23716	11929	11634	9920	9570	66769
Lunglei	Boys	3475	1606	1501	1196	1219	8997
	Girls	3217	1448	1390	1153	1100	8308
	Total	6691	3054	2891	2349	2319	17305
Chhimituipui	Boys	5443	2061	1785	1284	930	11503
	Girls	3600	1663	1995	823	786	8467
	Total	9043	3724	3380	2107	1716	19970
Total	Boys	20775	9895	9230	7565	7009	54474
	Girls	18676	8812	8675	6811	6596	49570
	Total	39451	18707	17905	14376	13605	104044

Table—12

Classwise enrolment in classes I to V in rural areas in different districts.

Districts	Sex	Class					Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aizawl	Boys	8169	4601	4298	3535	3080	23683
	Girls	8193	4118	4086	3295	2090	22600
	Total	16362	8719	8384	6830	5170	46283
Lhunglei	Boys	2711	1150	1053	806	800	6250
	Girls	2401	1009	982	773	712	5937
	Total	5172	2159	2035	1579	1512	12457
Chimtuipui	Boys	4858	1796	1518	1128	765	10065
	Girls	3057	1298	1320	707	636	7118
	Total	7915	3194	2838	1835	1401	17183
Total	Boys	15738	7547	6869	5469	4645	40268
	Girls	13716	6525	6388	4775	4251	35655
	Total	29454	14072	13257	10244	8896	75923

Table--13

Classwise enrolment in classes VI to VIII in different districts.

Districts	Sex	Class			Total
		VI	VII	VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aizawl	Boys	4326	3685	2342	10353
	Girls	4211	3805	2327	10343
	Total	8537	7490	4669	20696
Lunglei	Boys	1017	849	508	2374
	Girls	845	759	444	2048
	Total	1862	1608	952	4422
Chhimituipui	Boys	705	668	540	1913
	Girls	609	550	469	1628
	Total	1314	1218	1009	3541
Total	Boys	6048	5202	3390	14640
	Girls	5665	5114	3240	14019
	Total	11713	10316	6630	28659

Table—14

Classwise enrolment in classes VI to VIII in rural areas in different districts

Districts	Sex	Class			TOTAL
		VI	VII	VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6
AIZAWL	Boys	2814	2387	1226	6427
	Girls	2700	2537	1128	6165
	Total	5514	4724	2354	12592
LUNGLEI	Boys	656	551	217	1424
	Girls	521	434	168	1123
	Total	1177	985	385	2547
CHHIMTUIPUI	Boys	599	573	448	1620
	Girls	505	472	376	1353
	Total	1104	1045	824	2973
TOTAL	Boys	4069	3511	1891	9471
	Girls	3726	3243	1672	8641
	Total	7795	6754	3563	18112

Table- 15

Classwis enrolment of classes IX to XII in different districts.

DISTRICTS	SEX	CLASS				TOTAL.
		IX	X	XI	XII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AIZAWL	Boys	2196	2499			4695
	Girls	2105	2286		NIL	4391
	Total	4301	4785			9081
LUNGLEI	Boys	523	481			1004
	Girls	444	322		NIL	766
	Total	967	803			1770
CHHIMTUIPUI	Boys	384	290			674
	Girls	267	323		NIL	499
	Total	651	522			1173
TOTAL	Boys	3103	3270			6373
	Girls	2816	2840		NIL	5656
	Total	5919	6110			12029

Table - 16

Classwise enrolment in classes IX to XII in rural areas in different districts.

DISTRICTS	SEX	CLASS				TOTAL.
		IX	X	XI	XII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AIZAWL	Boys	1181	171			2962
	Girls	1003	1618	NIL		2621
	Total	2184	3399			5583
LUNGLEI	Boys	211	206			417
	Girls	161	82	NIL		243
	Total	372	288			660
CHHIMTUIPUI	Boys	331	243			574
	Girls	219	189	NIL		408
	Total	550	432			982
TOTAL	Boys	1723	2230			3953
	Girls	1383	1889	NIL		3272
	Total	3106	4119			7225



Table—17

Districtwise scheduled caste enrolment at the different school stages.

District	Sex	Classes 1-V		Classes VI-VIII		Classes IX	
		Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aizawl	B G T			NIL			
Janglei	B G T			NIL			
Chhingtuipei	B G T			NIL			
Total	B G T			NIL			

Table—18

Districtwise scheduled Tribe Enrolment at the different school stages.

Districts	Sex	Classes I—V		Classes VI— VIII		Classes—IX— XII	
		Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aizawl	B	33974	100.00	10353	100.00	4695	100.00
	G	32795	100.00	10343	100.00	4391	100.00
	T	66769	100.00	20696	100.00	9086	100.00
Lunglei	B	8997	100.00	2374	100.00	1024	100.00
	G	8308	100.00	2048	100.00	766	100.00
	T	17306	100.00	4422	100.00	1770	100.00
Chhimituipui	B	11503	100.00	1913	100.00	674	100.00
	G	8467	100.00	1728	100.00	499	100.00
	T	19970	100.00	3531	100.00	1173	100.00
Total	B	54474	100.00	14640	100.00	6373	100.00
	G	49570	100.00	14019	100.00	5656	100.00
	T	104044	100.00	28659	100.00	12029	100.00

Table - 19

Districtwise estimated population on 30.9.1986 in the age-group 6-11 years and 11-14 years and Gross enrolment ratios at Primary and Upper Primary stages.

Districts	Estimated population in the age-group 6 to below 11 (in thousands)		Gross enrolment ratio for Classes I-V		Estimated population in the age-group 11 to below 14 (in thousands)		Gross enrolment ratio for Classes VI-VIII	
	Rural	Total (R+U)	Rural	Total (R+U)	Rural	Total (R+U)	Rural	Total (R+U)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aizawl	23.22	47.77	143.63	139.75	19.03	28.22	66.15	73.31
Lunglei	8.54	17.08	145.78	101.28	5.04	10.09	50.39	43.80
Chhimi tuipei	20.06	20.06	171.28	99.55	5.92	11.85	50.16	29.87
State	50.79	84.91	149.47	122.52	30.01	50.17	60.34	57.10

Table—20

Districtwise age-specific ratios for ages 6-11 years and 11-14 years

Districts	Age-group 6-11 years			Age-group 11-14 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aizawl	82.17	83.09	82.62	88.42	90.05	89.22
Lunglei	74.72	72.72	73.84	60.39	54.42	57.45
Chhimituipui	55.36	48.65	52.05	54.20	42.30	48.34
State	74.38	72.87	73.63	74.70	71.60	73.17

Table—21

Percentage of girls in Classes I-V in rural/urban areas and among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe in different districts

Districts	Percentage of girls in Classes I—V				
	Rural	Urban	Total	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aizawl	48.83	49.76	49.11	_____ NIL _____	49.11
Lunglei	47.65	48.90	48.00	_____ NIL _____	48.00
Chhimtuipui	41.42	48.40	42.39	_____ NIL _____	42.39
State	46.96	49.48	47.64	_____ NIL _____	47.64

Table—22

Percentages of girls in Classes VI-VIII in rural/urban areas and among Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe in different districts.

Districts	Percentage of girls in Classes VI-VIII				
	Rural	Urban	Total	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aizawl	48.96	51.55	49.98	NIL	49.98
Lunglei	44.09	49.33	46.31	NIL	46.31
Chhimiupui	45.51	48.42	45.98	NIL	45.98
State	47.71	50.99	48.91	NIL	48.91

Table—23

Percentages of girls in Classes IX and X in rural/urban areas and among scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in different districts.

Percentage of girls in Classes IX and X					
Districts	Rural	Urban	Total	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aizawl	46.95	50.53	48.33	NIL	48.33
Lunglei	36.82	47.12	43.28	NIL	43.28
Chhimtuipui	41.55	47.64	42.54	NIL	42.54
State	45.29	49.63	47.02	NIL	47.02

Table—24

Percentages of girls in Classes XI and XII in rural/urban areas and among Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe in different districts

Districts	Percentage of girls in Classes XI and XII				
	Rural	Urban	Total	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aizawl			NIL		
Junglei			NIL		
Chhinnaipei			NIL		
State			NIL		



Table - 25

Enrolment in Class II to VIII as percentage of enrolment in Class I  
( Boys and Girls in different districts )

Districts	Sex	Classes							
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aizawl	B	100	52.52	50.13	42.88	40.98	36.48	31.07	19.75
	G	100	48.07	47.98	40.77	39.71	35.50	32.08	19.62
	T	100	50.29	49.50	41.82	40.34	35.94	31.57	19.69
Lunglei	B	100	46.21	43.19	34.41	35.07	29.26	24.43	14.61
	G	100	55.01	43.20	35.84	34.19	26.26	23.59	13.80
	T	100	45.61	43.19	35.12	34.63	27.76	24.01	14.20
Chhimituipui	B	100	37.86	32.79	23.58	17.08	12.95	12.27	9.92
	G	100	42.02	44.30	22.86	21.83	16.91	15.27	13.02
	T	100	42.02	38.55	23.22	19.45	14.93	13.77	11.47
State	B	100	47.62	44.42	36.41	33.73	29.11	25.03	16.31
	G	100	47.18	46.44	36.46	35.31	30.33	27.38	17.34
	T	100	47.40	45.43	36.42	34.52	28.72	26.20	16.82

Table—26  
Enrolment in Classes II to VIII as percentages of enrolment in Class I  
( Boys and Girls ) in rural areas in different districts

Districts	Sex	Classes							
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aizawl	B	100	56.32	52.61	43.27	37.70	34.44	29.22	15.01
	G	100	50.23	49.84	40.19	35.41	32.93	28.00	13.75
	T	100	53.28	51.22	41.73	36.56	33.68	28.86	14.38
Lunglei	B	100	42.41	38.84	29.73	29.51	24.19	20.32	8.00
	G	100	40.99	39.90	31.41	28.93	21.17	17.63	6.82
	T	100	41.70	39.37	30.57	29.22	22.68	18.97	7.41
Chhimituipui	B	100	36.96	31.24	23.21	15.74	12.33	11.79	9.22
	G	100	45.73	43.17	23.12	20.80	16.52	15.43	12.29
	T	100	41.34	37.20	23.16	18.27	14.42	13.11	10.75
State	B	100	47.95	43.64	34.75	29.51	25.85	22.30	12.01
	G	100	47.57	46.57	34.81	30.99	27.16	23.64	10.00
	T	100	47.76	44.60	34.78	30.25	26.50	22.97	11.00

Table—27

Districtwise teachers in Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools

Districts	Number of Teachers									
	Primary Schools		Upper Primary Schools		Secondary Schools		Higher Secondary schools		Total	Female
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aizawl	4832	1630	2242	1043	1791	439	799	148	NIL	
Lunglei	1383	629	656	273	514	105	213	38	NIL	
Chhimituipui	872	166	398	138	351	18	123	10	NIL	
State	7087	2425	3296	1454	2656	562	1135	196	NIL	

Table - 28

Districtwise percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe teacher in primary, Upper primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools,

Districts	Primary Schools		Upper primary Schools		Secondary Schools		Higher Secondary Schools	
	% of S.C. Teachers	% of ST Teachers	% of SC Teachers	% of ST Teachers	% of SC Teachers	% of ST Teachers	% of SC Teachers	% of ST Teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aizawl	NIL	99.79	NIL	92.77	NIL	85.72	<u>NIL</u>	
Lunglei	NIL	100.00	NIL	100.00	NIL	100.00	<u>NIL</u>	
Chhinaupui	NIL	100.00	NIL	100.00	NIL	100.00	<u>NIL</u>	
State	NIL	99.93	NIL	97.59	NIL	95.24	<u>NIL</u>	

Table—29  
Districtwise teacher in Primary schools under different mangagement.

Districts	Number of teachers in					Average Number of teachers per school				
	Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total	Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aizawl	2139		64	39	2242	3.86		2.06	3.54	3.77
Lunglei	603	10	30	13	656	3.54	2.00	1.87	1.86	3.31
Chhimtuipui	320		62	16	398	2.01		1.48	1.33	1.87
State	3162	10	156	68	3296	3.58		1.75	2.26	3.27

Table—30

Districtwise teachers in upper primary and secondary schools under different management.

Districts	Number of teachers in Upper Primary Schools					Number of teachers in Secondary Schools				
	Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total	Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aizawl	380	24	1228	159	1791	97	16	660	26	799
Lunglei	112		350	52	514	51		138	24	213
Chhimitlipui	57		265	29	351	33		63	27	123
State	549	24	1843	240	2656	181	16	861	77	1135

Table-31  
Districtwise teachers in Higher Secondary schools under different management

Districts	Number of teachers in Higher Secondary schools				
	Govt.	LB	PA	UA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aizawl			NIL		
Lunglei			NIL		
Chhimituipui			NIL		
State			NIL		

Table - 32

## Districtwise teachers at Primary and Upper primary stages of Education

Districts	Primary Stage				Upper Primary Stage			
	Number of teachers	% Female teachers	% trained teachers	Pupil - Teacher ratio	Number of teachers	% Female teachers	% trained teachers	Pupil - Teacher ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aizawl	2242	46.52	60.79	1:26	1791	24.51	41.20	1:14
Lunglei	656	41.62	48.78	1:23	514	20.43	57.00	1:11
Chhimituipui	398	34.67	54.02	1:46	351	5.13	75.73	1:12
State	3296	44.11	57.58	1:27	2656	21.16	48.83	1:13



Table—33

## Districtwise teachers at secondary and Higher secondary stages of Education

Districts	Secondary stage				Higher secondary stage			
	Number of teachers	% Female teachers	% Trained teachers	Pupil-teacher ratio	Numbr of teachers	% Female teachers	% Trained teachers	Pupil-teacher ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aizawl	799	18.52	58.44	1.17	NIL			
Lunglei	213	17.84	52.58	1.13	NIL			
Chhimtoipui	123	8.13	64.23	1.18	NIL			
State	1135	17.27	57.97	1.16	NIL			

Table—34

Districtwise primary schools according to number of teachers in position.

Districts	Teachers in position							Total
	Zero	one	two	three	four	five	more than five	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aizawl		47	156	142	99	55	95	594
Lunglei		20	53	41	47	21	16	198
Chhimtuipui		52	64	50	31	8	8	213
State		119	273	233	177	84	119	1005

Table—35

Districtwise primary schools according to type of buildings

Districts	Area	Number of Schools having				Total
		No building (open space, tent, thatched hut)	Kuchha building	Partly pucca building	Pucca building	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aizawl	R	35	171	255	NIL	461
	U	35	58	75		133
	T	35	229	330		594
Lunglei	R	—		163	NIL	163
	U	—		35		35
	T	—		198		198
Chhingtuipei	R	37	112	50	NIL	199
	U	—	14	—		14
	T	37	126	50		213
State	R	72	283	468	NIL	823
	U	—	72	110		182
	T	72	355	578		1005

Table—36

Districtwise Primary schools according to number of instructional rooms

Districts	Area	Number of schools having						Total
		No room	One room	two rooms	three rooms	four rooms	5 or more rooms	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aizawl	R		88	25	43	213	92	461
	U		11	8	15	35	64	133
	T		99	33	58	248	156	594
Lunglei	R		35	23	15	81	9	163
	U		3	2	3	8	19	35
	T		38	25	18	89	28	198
Chhimgaipui	R		43	38	68	33	17	199
	U				5	6	3	14
	T		43	38	73	39	20	213
State	R		166	86	126	327	118	823
	U		14	10	23	49	86	182
	T		180	96	149	376	204	1005

Table - 37

Districtwise Non-formal Education centres with enrolment in rural and urban areas.

Districts	Area	Number of centres		Enrolment a					
		Primary level	Upper primary level	Primary level			Upper primary level		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aizawl	R	4		79	57	136			
	U	—		—	—	—	NIL		
	T	4		79	75	136			
Lunglei	R								
	U		NIL					NIL	
	T								
Chhimituipui	R								
	U		NIL					NIL	
	T								
State	R	4		79	57	136			
	U	—		—	—	—	NIL		
	T	4		79	57	136			

## APPENDIX I

Fifth All India Education Survey  
VILLAGE INFORMATION FORM

**Instructions for filling the form**

The present educational survey, fifth in the series, is being conducted throughout the country. The Village Information Form seeks information relating to population, schooling and other educational facilities in the village.

**Village means 'the revenue village'**

Please read carefully the following instructions before filling the form.

1. In case the village has a recognised school in it, the form may be filled by the headmaster of the school in consultation with the village officer/patwari. If the village has more than one school, the form may be filled by the headmaster of the school which has the highest school class. However, if the village has no school in it, the form may be filled by the headmaster of the school located in the nearest village, in consultation with the village officer/patwari concerned.
2. (i) This survey covers recognised schools only.  
(ii) Recognised schools include government, municipal, panchayat samiti schools and private schools that have been recognised by competent authority.
3. Information in respect of all the items has to be given as on 30-9-1986.
4. Items 1 to 6 have been filled already.
5. Item 8: Check, if the village had an abnormal increase or decrease in population in relation to the figures given in the 1981 census. If so, give reasons for the same.
6. Item 10: Information has to be provided separately for each habitation in the village.
  - (i) A habitation is a distinct cluster of houses existing in a compact and contiguous manner with a local name. A village may have one or more than one habitation, except when it is a deserted/uninhabited/bechirag one.
  - (ii) Any habitation with population less than 10 in hilly/desert/sparsely populated areas or with population less than 25 in plain areas may not be given a separate status of a 'habitation' and its population be included in the nearest habitation of the same village. But this condition will not apply to a village with one habitation only.
  - (iii) In columns 4 to 6, if a habitation has more than one school, provide information schoolwise according to classes taught. For example, if a habitation has three schools; two of them having classes I to V and the third one has classes I to X, then information against the habitation may be entered as follows:

Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6
I	V	2
I	X	1

(i) In columns 7 to 14, provide information only when there is no school located within the habitation concerned at each stage of education. For example, in a habitation, if there is a primary school only, then columns 7 and 8 will be left blank. However, since the habitation has no schooling facility at upper primary (middle), secondary and higher secondary stages, columns 9 to 14 have to be filled in order to know where and at what distance such facilities exist.

(v) The distance between a school and a habitation is the convenient walking distance between the school and the central point of the habitation.

7. Item 11: (i) In this item, provide information pertaining to centres for non formal education run by Government/Local bodies, as well as by voluntary agencies/industries, which cater to children of school going age only. Do not include adult education/functional literacy centres, etc. Also ensure that no child enrolled in the formal school system is included in this item so that duplication of enrolment in these two systems is avoided.
  - (ii) A centre for non formal education meant for both primary and upper primary levels is to be counted at both the levels.
8. Item 12: In this item, provide information pertaining to Adult Education/Functional Literacy centres run by Government/Local bodies as well as by voluntary agencies/industries. Please note that non formal education centres (included in item 11) should not be included in this item.
9. Item 13: A school catering to children with different disabilities is to be counted as a separate institution for each one of disabilities.
10. Item 14: In this item, provide information about all the village touching the boundary of this village.
11. Item 15: In this item all recognised and unrecognised institutions catering to pre primary education are to be included.

## Fifth All India Educational Survey

## VILLAGE INFORMATION FORM

1. (a) Name of the village .....
- (b) Former name of the village, if any .....
2. Village serial number (according to 1981 Census) .....
3. C.D. Block/Tehsil/Taluk .....
4. District .....
5. State/Union Territory .....
6. Population (according to 1981 Census) .....

Community	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
All communities			
Scheduled Castes			
Scheduled Tribes			

(Items 1 to 6 are to be filled in advance by the office)

7. Give the actual\*/estimated population of your village as on 30.9.1986
8. If the population of the village has increased or decreased substantially, give reasons for the same. ....
9. Give actual\*/estimated child population of your village as on 30.9.1986. for the following age groups.

Age Group (in years)	Actual/estimated child population		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
to below 6			
to below 11			
to below 14			
to below 16			
to below 18			

\*Please give actual figures if available, otherwise give estimated population. This is applicable to item 10 also.



10. Habitation-wise schooling facilities

Si. No.	Name of the habitation	Actual estimated Population of the habitation	Schools within the habitation with classes		If the schooling facility at any particular stage is not available within the habitation, give information about nearest habitation where the schooling facility is available*								Put a tick (✓) mark if the habitation is predominantly populated by S.C.	Put a tick (✓) mark if the habitation is predominantly populated by S.T.	
			From Class	to Class	No of Schools	Primary stage		Upper Primary (middle) stage		Secondary stage		Hi. Sec (St. Sec /PUC, Jr./Inter College)			
						Name of the habitation and village	Distance in km. from the habitation in col. 2	Name of the habitation and village	Distance in km. from the habitation in col. 2	Name of the habitation and village	Distance in km. from the habitation in col. 2	Name of the habitation and village			Distance in km. from the habitation in col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15**	16**

\*Before giving information in respect of Col. 7 to 14, please read the instructions.

\*\*If the population of a habitation includes 50% or more people belonging to either Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes then the habitation is said to be predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes or predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes. In such cases put a tick (✓) mark against the habitation in the respective column.

11. (a) Does your village have centre (s) for non formal education for children of school going age? Yes ( ) No ( )

(b) If yes, give the number of centres as on 30-9-1986, in the following table:

Level	Management	Number of centres for			
		Boys	Girls	Both boys and girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Government/Local body				
	Private Agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies				
	Private unaided agencies				
	Total				
Upper Primary (middle)	Government/Local body				
	Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies				
	Private unaided agencies				
	Total				

(c) If yes to (a), give the enrolment in all these centres in the following table as on 30-9-1986.

Level	Management	Age group (in years)	Number of children					
			Who attended a school earlier but were withdrawn/dropped later		Who never attended a school		Total	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Primary	Government/Local body	6 to below 14						
		14 and above						
	Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies	6 to below 14						
		14 and above						
	Private unaided agencies	6 to below 14						
		14 and above						
Upper Primary (middle)	Government/Local body	6 to below 14						
		14 and above						
	Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies	6 to below 14						
		14 and above						
	Private unaided agencies	6 to below 14						
		14 and above						

12. (a) Is there any centre for Adult Education/  
Functional Literacy in your village ?

Yes ( ) No ( )

(b) If yes, give the number of centres as  
on 30.9.1986, in the following table.

Management	Number of centres for			
	Men only	Women only	Both men and women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Government/Local body				
Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies				
Private unaided agencies				
Total				

(c) If yes to (a), give the enrolment in these centres in the following table  
as on 30.9.1986.

Management	Enrolment		
	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4
Government/Local body			
Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies			
Private unaided agencies			
Total			

13. Give the following information about schools for the disabled (handicapped  
children as on 30.9.1986.

Category of the school	Number of schools			
	Boys	Girls	Co-educational	Total
1	2	3	4	5
For blinded				
For deaf, and/or dumb				
For orthopaedically disabled (handicapped)				
For mentally retarded				

## 14 Villages on the boundary of the Village.

Sl. No.	Name of the neighbouring village	Its distance from your village * (in km.)	Its direction from your village	Any obstruction in between (Hills, Rly. lines, river, etc.)	Number of school in the neighbouring village			
					Primary	Upper Primary (middle)	Sec.	Hr. Sec. (Sr. Sec./PUC/Jr./Inter college)
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9

\* The distance is to be given from the main habitation of your village to the main habitation of the neighbouring village.

## 15. Give the following information about pre primary education facilities in your village.

Type of facility	Whether the facility exists (Yes/No)	If yes in col. 2, give the number of such institutions
1	2	3
Bal vadi/Anganwadi		
Independent pre primary school		
Pre primary stage/classes attached to a primary/Upper Primary (Middle)/Sec. Hr. Sec. School		

Date .....

Signature of the Headmaster  
With Official Seal

**Fifth All India Educational Survey  
URBAN INFORMATION FORM**

**Instructions for filling the form**

The present educational survey, fifth in the series, is being conducted throughout the country. The Urban Information Form seeks information relating to population, schooling and other educational facilities in the town/city. Please read carefully the following instructions before filling the form :

1. The urban information form may be filled in the office of the highest educational authority of the city/town. In case, there is no such office in the town, the form may be filled by the Headmaster of the school which has the highest school class. For example, if there is a primary school, a high school and a higher secondary school, then the form may be filled by the Principal of higher secondary school. However, preference may be given to a Government or Local body school, if there is any.
2. Information in respect of all the items has to be given as on 30.9.1986.
3. (i) This survey covers recognised schools only.  
(ii) Recognised schools include government, municipal, panchayat samiti schools, and private schools that have been recognised by competent authority.
4. Item 8(b): A school catering to children with different disabilities is to be counted as a separate institution for each one of the disabilities.
5. Item 9(i): In this item, provide information pertaining to centres for non formal education run by Government/Local bodies, as well as by voluntary agencies/industries, which cater to children of school going age only. Do not include adult education/functional literacy centres, etc. Also ensure that no child enrolled in the formal school system is included in this item so that duplication of enrolment in these two systems is avoided.  
(ii) A centre for non formal education meant for both primary and upper primary levels is to be counted at both the levels.
6. Item 10: In this item, provide information pertaining to Adult Education/Functional Literacy centres run by Government/Local bodies as well as by voluntary agencies/industries. Please note that non formal education centres (included in item 9) should not be included in this item.
7. Item 11: In this item all recognised and unrecognised institutions catering to pre primary education are to be included.



12. (a) Is there any centre for Adult Education/  
Functional Literacy in your village ?

Yes ( ) No ( )

(b) If yes, give the number of centres as  
on 30.9.1986, in the following table.

Management	Number of centres for			
	Men only	Women only	Both men and women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Government/Local body				
Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies				
Private unaided agencies				
Total				

(c) If yes to (a), give the enrolment in these centres in the following table  
as on 30.9.1986.

Management	Enrolment		
	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4
Government/Local body			
Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies			
Private unaided agencies			
Total			

13. Give the following information about schools for the disabled (handicapped  
children as on 30.9.1986.

Category of the school	Number of schools			
	Boys	Girls	Co-educational	Total
1	2	3	4	5
For blind				
For deaf, and/or dumb				
For orthopaedically disabled (handicapped)				
For mentally retarded				

## 14 Villages on the boundary of the Village.

Sl. No.	Name of the neighbouring village	Its distance from your village * (in km.)	Its direction from your village	Any obstruction in between (Hills, Rly. lines, river, etc.)	Number of school in the neighbouring village			
					Primary	Upper Primary (middle)	Sec.	Hr. Sec. (Sr. Sec./PUC/Jr./Inter college)
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

\* The distance is to be given from the main habitation of your village to the main habitation of the neighbouring village.

## 15. Give the following information about pre primary education facilities in your village.

Type of facility	Whether the facility exists (Yes/No)	If yes in col. 2, give the number of such institutions
1	2	3
Balwadi/Anganwadi		
Independent pre primary school		
Pre primary stage/classes attached to a primary/Upper Primary (Middle)/Sec. Hr. Sec. School		

Date .....

Signature of the Headmaster  
With Official Seal



**Fifth All India Educational Survey  
URBAN INFORMATION FORM**

**Instructions for filling the form**

The present educational survey, fifth in the series, is being conducted throughout the country. The Urban Information Form seeks information relating to population, schooling and other educational facilities in the town/city. Please read carefully the following instructions before filling the form :

1. The urban information form may be filled in the office of the highest educational authority of the city/town. In case, there is no such office in the town, the form may be filled by the Headmaster of the school which has the highest school class. For example, if there is a primary school, a high school and a higher secondary school, then the form may be filled by the Principal of higher secondary school. However, preference may be given to a Government or Local body school, if there is any.
2. Information in respect of all the items has to be given as on 30.9.1986.
3. (i) This survey covers recognised schools only.  
(ii) Recognised schools include government, municipal, panchayat samiti schools, and private schools that have been recognised by competent authority.
4. Item 8(b): A school catering to children with different disabilities is to be counted as a separate institution for each one of the disabilities.
5. Item 9(i): In this item, provide information pertaining to centres for non formal education run by Government/Local bodies, as well as by voluntary agencies/industries, which cater to children of school going age only. Do not include adult education/functional literacy centres, etc. Also ensure that no child enrolled in the formal school system is included in this item so that duplication of enrolment in these two systems is avoided.  
(ii) A centre for non formal education meant for both primary and upper primary levels is to be counted at both the levels.
6. Item 10: In this item, provide information pertaining to Adult Education/Functional Literacy centres run by Government/Local bodies as well as by voluntary agencies/industries. Please note that non formal education centres (included in item 9) should not be included in this item.
7. Item 11: In this item all recognised and unrecognised institutions catering to pre primary education are to be included.



- (b) Give the following information about schools for the disabled (handicapped) children as on 30.9.1986.

Category of the school	Number of schools			
	Boys	Girls	Co-educational	Total
1	2	3	4	5
For blind				
For deaf, and/or dumb				
For orthopaedically disabled (handicapped)				
For mentally retarded				

9. (a) Does your city/town have centre (s) for non formal education for children of school going age? Yes ( ) No ( )

- (b) If yes, give the number of centers as on 30.9.1986 in the following table

Level	Management	Number of centres for			
		Boys	Girls	Both boys and girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Government/Local body				
	Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies				
	Private unaided agencies				
	Total				
Upper Primary (middle)	Government/Local body				
	Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies				
	Private unaided agencies				
	Total				

(c) If yes to (a), give the enrolment in all these centres in the following table as on 30-9-1986.

Level	Management	Age group (in years)	Number of children						
			Who attended a school earlier but were withdrawn/dropped later		Who never attended a school		Total		
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Primary	Government/ Local body	6 to below 14							
		14 and above							
	Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies	6 to below 14							
		14 and above							
	Private unaided agencies	6 to below 14							
		14 and above							
Upper Primary (middle)	Government/ Local body	6 to below 14							
		14 and above							
	Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies	6 to below 14							
		14 and above							
	Private unaided agencies	6 to below 14							
		14 and above							

10. (a) Is there any centre for Adult Education/Functional Literacy in your city/town  
Yes ( ) No ( )

(b) If yes, give the following information as on 30.9.1986.

Management	Enrolment			
	Men only	Women only	Both men and women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Government/Local body				
Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies				
Private unaided agencies				
Total				

(c) If yes to (a), give the enrolment in these centres in the following tables as on 30.9.1986.

Management	Enrolment		
	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4
Government/Local body			
Private agencies aided by Govt./Local bodies			
Private unaided agencies			
Total			

15. Give the following information about pre primary education facilities in your city/town

Type of facility	Whether the facility exists (Yes/No)	If yes in col. 2, give the number of such institutions
1	2	3
Balwadi/Anganw. di		
Independent pre primary school		
Pre-primary stage classes attached to a primary/upper primary/Sec./Hr.Sec. School		

Date .....

Signature of the respondent  
With Official Seal

**Fifth All India Educational Survey  
SCHOOL INFORMATION FORM**

Instructions for Headmasters/Principals of recognised schools for filling the form :-

1. This educational survey is being conducted to collect data on schools-their locations, enrolment, teachers and other facilities. Your co-operation is required in giving information in respect of your school. Please read the following instructions carefully before filling the form.
2. This form is to be filled by the Headmasters/Principals of recognised schools. The schools which are recognised for one/two stages of education and are un-recognised for certain classes, are also to fill this form. Such institution will give information in respect of the recognised part of the school only.
3. The date of reference is 30.9.1986. All information is to be given as on 30.9.1986.
4. In some items, the possible answer choices are written against the items. You are to choose the correct answer choice (s) applicable to your school and put tick mark (s) in the bracket (s) against your answer choice (s)
5. **Item 8 : Government Schools :** All schools run by the state or Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Organisations completely financed by the Government.  
**Local Body Schools :** All schools run by municipal corporations, municipal committees, notified area committees, Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitics, etc.  
**Private aided schools :** All schools run by private organisations or agencies receiving maintenance grant from government or local body.  
**Private unaided schools :** All schools managed by private organisations or agencies and not receiving grant from government or local body.
6. **Item 9 :** A school is 'school for boys' if boys are admitted to all classes and admission of girls is restricted to some specific classes only. Similarly, a school is 'schools for girls' if girls are admitted to all classes but admission of boys is restricted to some specific classes only. A school is co-educational, if both boys and girls are admitted to all the classes in the school.
7. **Item 12 (a) :** The construction may be considered Pucca, Partly Pucca, Kutcha or Thatched as per state norms.
8. **Item 13 (b) :** Total covered area on all floors may be given. Suppose ground floor of a school building covers 150 sq.m, and first floor covers 100 sq.m, the total covered area of the school building will then be 250 sq.m.
9. **Item 21 :** By 'textbook bank' is meant sets of text books possessed by the school for the purpose of being lent to the needy students for an academic year.
10. **Item 31 (b) :** This should include all teachers actually working and also those who are on short leave.
11. (i) **Item 31 (c) :** A trained teacher is a teacher who has successfully undergone a course of teacher training  
 (ii) **Item 31 (c) :** If a teacher is teaching at more than one stage, he should be considered at the stage where he is devoting maximum time.  
 In case he is devoting equal time at all the stages, he should be considered teaching at the highest stage.
12. **Item 37 :** It has been included to seek information in pursuance of the "Programme of Action" of the "National Policy on Education-1986."

**FIFTH ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY**  
**SCHOOL INFORMATION FORM**  
 (for Recognised Schools Only)

Identification No. ....

**PART - A**

Part 'A' is to be filled by the office in advance

1. Name of the school .....
2. Name of the village/town/city .....
3. Area : (i) Rural (    )                      (ii) Urban (    )
4. (a) Name of the habitation of the village in which the school is located  
 (for schools in rural areas) .....
- (b) Name of the locality/mohalla of the town/city in which the school  
 is located (for schools in urban areas) .....
5. C.D. block/tahsil/tahk .....
6. District .....
7. State/Union Territory .....

**PART - B**

Part 'B' is to be filled by all schools

8. (a) Management
  - (i) Government (    )
  - (ii) Local body (    )
  - (iii) Private aided (    )
  - (iv) Private unaided (    )
- (b) Is it an Ashram school ?                      Yes (    )                      No (    )

- Note : 1. In items No. 8, 9, 12 (a) and 12 (b) tick one of the alternatives that is applicable to your school.
2. In items 15(c); 16; (22)c; 37(a), (d), (f), 38; 40(b) and 42(b) more than one alternative may be applicable. Tick ( / ) all the relevant ones.

9. Type of school

- (i) Boys ( )  
 (ii) Girls ( )  
 (iii) Co-educational ( )

10. Classes taught (recognised classes only)

Form class

to class

11. (a) Media of instruction (Languages through which subjects other than Languages are taught)

Stage	Name of the Medium of instruction					
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary						
Upper Primary (Middle)						
Secondary						
Higher Secondary (Sr. Sec./ Inter/PUC/Jr. Colleges)						

(b) Languages taught

Stage	Name of the Language		
	First	Second	Third
1	2	3	4
Primary			
Upper Primary (Middle)			
Secondary			
Higher Secondary (Sr. Sec./ Inter/PUC/Jr. College)			

12. (a) Majority of classes (including sections) are held in

- (i) Pucca building ( )  
 (ii) Partly Pucca building ( )  
 (iii) Kuchcha building ( )  
 (iv) Thatched huts ( )  
 (v) Tents ( )  
 (vi) Open space ( )

(b) Major portion of school building is

- (i) Owned ( )  
 (ii) Rented ( )  
 (iii) Rent free ( )



13. (a) Total area of the school campus .....  
 ..... Sq.m. (1 Sq. foot=0.092 Sq.m.)
- (b) Total covered area of the school building covering of floors  
 ..... Sq.m.
14. (a) Total number of rooms in the school .....
- (b) Number of rooms used for instructional purposes (excluding Laboratories, Library, Workshops, Craft-room etc) .....
15. (a) Does the school require additional class room? Yes ( ) No ( )
- (b) If yes, number of additional class rooms required (or in case of schools running in open space or tents total number of rooms required) .....
- (c) How can additional class rooms be added, if required ?
- (i) Using available land ( )
- (ii) Constructing additional storeys on the existing building ( )
- (iii) Neither (i) nor (ii) is applicable ( )
16. Other purposes for which the school premises is generally used
- (i) Not used for any other purpose ( )
- (ii) For running another school/college ( )
- (iii) For running adult education/instructional literacy classes ( )
- (iv) For running non-formal education centre for children of school going age ( )
- (v) For Panchayat meetings ( )
- (vi) For religious purposes ( )
- (vii) Any other (Please specify) .....

17. Please furnish information about black boards, Furniture for Teachers and Furniture for Students.

Class Number of Sections.	Number of section having			Number of sections having furniture for teachers				Number of sections having mats/ furniture for students			
	Usable black-board	Unusable black boards	No black boards	Both chair & table	Chair only	Table only	Neither chair nor table	Adequate mats/ furniture	In-adequate mats/ furniture	No mats/ furniture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I											
II											
III											
IV											
V											
VI											
VII											
VIII											
IX											
X											
XI											
XII											
TOTAL											

Note : Total of columns (3), (4) and (5); columns (6), (7), (8) and (9); and columns (10), (11) and (12) should be equal to column (2).

18. (a) For storing records does the school have

(i) Almirah (s)?

Yes ( ) No ( )

(ii) Trunk (s)/Box (es)?

Yes ( ) No ( )

(b) Does the school have adequate supply of chalks?

Yes ( ) No ( )

(c) Does the school have adequate number of dusters?

Yes ( ) No ( )

19. (a) Does the school have library? Yes ( ) No ( )  
 (b) if yes, total number of books \_\_\_\_\_  
 (c) Are dictionaries available in the school Library? Yes ( ) No ( )
20. (a) Does the school subscribe to news papers? Yes ( ) No ( )  
 (b) Does the school subscribe to magazines/journals? Yes ( ) No ( )
21. Does the school have a text book bank? Yes ( ) No ( )
22. (a) Does the school have play ground facility? Yes ( ) No ( )  
 (b) If yes, is it exclusively for the school? (Yes ( ) No ( )  
 (c) Is Playground facility  
 (i) Within school premises? ( )  
 (ii) Outside school premises? ( )
23. If the school has playground facility is it  
 (a) in usable condition? Yes ( ) No ( )  
 (b) adequate? Yes ( ) No ( )
24. (a) Give information regarding games played and material available for those games in your school.

Games	Whether	
	Played*	Material* available
1	2	3
(i) Football		
(ii) Hockey		
(iii) Cricket		
(iv) Basket ball		
(v) Volley ball		
(vi) Badminton		
(vii) Shotput		
(viii) Javeline		
(ix) Hammer		
(x) Discus throw		
(xi) Gymnastics		
(xii) Athletics		
(xiii) kho-kho		
(xiv) Kabbadi		
(xv) Archery		
(xvi)		

\*Write yes or no as applicable.

- (b) Percentage of children that participate in games after school hours. Put a tick (✓) the relevant percentage.

Percentage	Nil	Up to 10	11-20	21-30	31-50	More than 50
------------	-----	----------	-------	-------	-------	--------------

25. Is drinking water available to the students within school premises? Yes ( ) No ( )
26. (a) Does the school have urinal (s) within school premise? Yes ( ) No ( )  
 If yes, is there a separate urinal for girls? Yes ( ) No ( )

- (b) Does the school have lavatory (ies) within school premises ?  
 Yes ( ) No ( )  
 If yes, is there a separate lavatory for girls ? Yes ( ) No ( )

277. (a) Does the school arrange for medical check-up of students annually ?  
 Yes ( ) No ( )

(b) Does the school arrange for vaccination/inoculation of students ?  
 Yes ( ) No ( )

288. Does the school have contingency funds ? Yes ( ) No ( )

299. Does the school have provision for work experience activities (SUPW) ?  
 Yes ( ) No ( )

3 . Give following information regarding incentive schemes in your school for the academic year 1985-86.

Incentive Scheme	Whether available (yes/no)	Number of students getting benefit								
		SC		ST		Others		Total		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Mid-day meals										
Free uniforms to students										
Free text books to students										
Attendance scholarship to girls										
Any other (Pl. Specify)										

3B1. (a) Give the number of teaching posts sanctioned in your school as on 30.9.1986 .....

(b) Furnish the following information about teachers in position in your school as on 30.9.1986. This should include all the teachers actually working and also those who are on short leave (excluding honorary teachers and teachers appointed for a specific period.)

Category	Number of teachers						
	Full-time		Part-time		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SS.C.							
SS.T.							
Other Communities							
Total							

(c) (i) Number of permanent teachers .....

(ii) Number of teachers who are not permanent .....

(d) Number of teachers who have undergone inservice training of at least two weeks during 1985-86 \_\_\_\_\_

(\*) Number of full-time teachers (including scheduled caste and scheduled tribe teachers) in position according to qualifications, sex and stage\* at which teaching.

Qualification		Number of Teachers in Position												
		Primary Stage			Upper Primary (Middle) Stage			Secondary Stage			Hr. Sec. (PUC/Inter/Junior College/Sr. Sec.)			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Below Middle Pass	Trained													
	Untrained													
Middle Pass	Trained													
	Untrained													
Matriculate	Trained													
	Untrained													
Hr. Sec./Int./PUC/J.C./Sr. Sec.	Trained													
	Untrained													
Graduate	Trained													
	Untrained													
Post-graduate/Doctorate	Trained													
	Untrained													
**Language teacher not covered above	Trained													
	Untrained													
***Others	Trained													
	Untrained													
Total	Trained													
	Untrained													

\*Please refer to para 11 of instructions

\*\*Here all the teachers teaching different languages having qualifications for which exact equivalence in terms of inter. B.A., M.A. etc. is not available will be entered.

\*\*\*Craft teachers, Music teachers, Work Experience teachers and Physical education teachers who have been appointed without above qualifications will be entered here.

(f) Number of full-time scheduled caste teachers in position according to qualifications, sex and the stage\* at which teaching.

Qualification		Number of Teachers in Position											
		Primary stage			Upper Primary (Middle) Stage			Secondary Stage			Hr. Sec. PUC/Inter/Junior College/Sr.Sec.)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Below Middle Pass	Trained												
	Untrained												
Middle Pass	Trained												
	Untrained												
Matriculate	Trained												
	Untrained												
Hr. Sec./Int. PUC/J.C./Sr. Sec.	Trained												
	Untrained												
Graduate	Trained												
	Untrained												
Post-graduate/Doctorate	Trained												
	Untrained												
**Language teachers not covered above	Trained												
	Untrained												
***Others	Trained												
	Untrained												
Total	Trained												
	Untrained												

\*Please refer to para 11 of instructions.

\*\*Here all the teachers teaching different languages having qualifications for which exact equivalence in terms of Inter. B.A.,M.A. etc. is not available will be entered.

\*\*\*Craft teachers, Music teachers, Work Experience teachers and Physical education teachers who have been appointed without above qualifications will be entered here.

(g) Number of full-time scheduled tribe teachers in position according to qualifications, sex and stage\* at which teaching.

Qualification		Number of Teachers in Position												
		Primary Stage			Upper Primary (Middle) Stage			Secondary Stage			Hr. Sec. (PUC/Inter/Junior College/Sr.Sec.)			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Below Middle Pass	Trained													
	Untrained													
Middle Pass	Trained													
	Untrained													
Matriculate	Trained													
	Untrained													
Hr.Sec./Int./PUC/J.C./Sr. Sec.	Trained													
	Untrained													
Graduate	Trained													
	Untrained													
Post-graduate/Doctorate	Trained													
	Untrained													
**Language teachers not covered above	Trained													
	Untrained													
***Others	Trained													
	Untrained													
Total	Trained													
	Untrained													

\*Please refer to para 11 of instructions.

\*\*Here all the teachers teaching different languages having qualifications for which exact equivalence in terms of inter. B.A., M.A. etc. is not available will be entered.

\*\*\*Craft teachers, Music teachers, Work Experience teachers and Physical education teachers who have been appointed without above qualifications will be entered here.

(h) Give following information about teachers for the academic session 1985-86 (excluding teachers appointed for specific period).

- (i) Number of teachers in position at the beginning of the session.....  
 (ii) Number of teachers retired .....  
 (iii) Number of teachers resigned .....  
 (iv) Number of teachers whose services were terminated .....  
 (v) Number transferred to take up non-teaching posts (excluding teachers on lien temporarily) .....  
 (vi) Number of teachers who died .....

32. (a) Does the schools have teachers exclusively for physical education/physical training/yoga/other similar activities? Yes ( ) No ( )

(b) If yes, give their number with highest academic and professional qualifications.

Highest professional qualifications/training	Number of teachers with highest academic qualification				
	Below Matric	Matric/Hr. Sec./Sr. Sec./Inter/PUC	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Certificate in physical education					
Diploma/Degree in Physical education					
Deemed trained*					
Training in yoga in case of a yoga teacher					
Any other training					
Untrained					
Total					

\*Persons retired from military (or other such services) are exempted from professional training for appointment as physical education instructors. Persons undergone training under the schemes such as National Fitness Core and National Discipline Scheme. Information about such teachers will be entered here.



33. (a) Qualifications of teachers teaching science Subjects excluding Mathematics (each teacher must be counted once only under columns 3 to 12)

Highest Qualification in science		Number of teachers teaching at different stages									
		Pri- mary Only (p)	Upper Pri- mary only (m)	S - con- dary only (S)	Hr. Sec. Sr. Sec. only (HS)	Pm S	Pm S HS	mS	mS HS	SHS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ph. D/ M. Phil	Trained Untrained										
M.Sc.	Trained Untrained										
B.Sc. (Hons)	Trained Untrained										
B.Sc.	Trained Untrained										
Inter- Science	Trained Untrained										
Matric with Science	Trained Untrained										
Without any Science qualification	Trained Untrained										
Total	Trained Untrained										

(b) Teachers with science qualifications but not teaching science subjects. (Physics, Chemistry and Biology.)

Highest Science Qualification	Number of teachers		
	Trained	Untrained	Total
1	2	3	4
Ph. D/M. Phil.			
M. Sc.			
B. Sc. (Hons.)			
B. Sc.			
Total			



(b) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes only as on 30.9.1986

Classes	Number of Students of Age (in Years)														
	4 to Below 6		6 to Below 11		11 to Below 14		14 to Below 16		16 to Below 18		18 and above		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I															
II															
III															
IV															
V															
VI															
VII															
VIII															
IX															
X															
XI															
XII															
Total															



35. Does the school have Integrated Educational Programme (I.E.P) for the disabled (handicapped) children ? Yes ( ) No ( )
36. Does the school have pre primary classes (recognised or unrecognised) attached to it, Yes ( ) No ( )

### PART—C

Part 'C' is to be filled by schools having primary classes

37. Other essential facilities available in the school specially for children of primary stage

(a) Teaching material

- |                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Syllabus                          | ( ) |
| (ii) Text-books for teachers          | ( ) |
| (iii) Teachers' guides                | ( ) |
| (iv) District map                     | ( ) |
| (v) State map                         | ( ) |
| (vi) Country map                      | ( ) |
| (vii) Plastic globe                   | ( ) |
| (viii) Nutrition chart                | ( ) |
| (ix) Cleanliness chart                | ( ) |
| (x) Language chart                    | ( ) |
| (xi) Number chart                     | ( ) |
| (xii) Other educational chart         | ( ) |
| (xiii) Primary science kit            | ( ) |
| (xiv) Mini tool kit                   | ( ) |
| (xv) Two-in-one audio equipment       | ( ) |
| (xvi) Dictionaries                    | ( ) |
| (xvii) Encyclopaedias                 | ( ) |
| (xviii) Children's magazines/journals | ( ) |

(b) Number of books other than text books for children of primary classes

(c) Play material and toys

- |                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Wisdom blocks             | ( ) |
| (ii) Surface tension (toy)    | ( ) |
| (iii) Bird and animal puzzles | ( ) |
| (iv) Animal world             | ( ) |
| (v) Balance and weights       | ( ) |
| (vi) Magnifying glasses       | ( ) |
| (vii) Magnets                 | ( ) |
| (viii) Measuring tape         | ( ) |

(d) Games equipment

- |                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| (i) Skipping rope          | ( ) |
| (ii) Football              | ( ) |
| (iii) Volley ball          | ( ) |
| (iv) Rubber ball           | ( ) |
| (v) Air pump               | ( ) |
| (vi) Ring                  | ( ) |
| (vii) Swing rope with tyre | ( ) |

(e) Musical instruments

- |                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| (i) Dholak      | ( ) |
| (ii) Tabla      | ( ) |
| (iii) Harmonium | ( ) |
| (iv) Manjira    | ( ) |

(f) Miscellaneous

- |                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| (i) Wall Clock/Time piece | ( ) |
| (ii) School bell          | ( ) |
| (iii) First aid box       | ( ) |
| (iv) Trash can (Dust-bin) | ( ) |

## PART—D

Part 'D' is to be filled by Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools (Senior Sec./Inter Colleges/Junior Colleges/P.U.C.)

38. Types of courses available at +2 stages only
- (i) Arts (Humanities and social sciences) ( )
- (ii) Science ( )
- (iii) Commerce ( )
- (iv) Agriculture ( )
- (v) Technical ( )
- (vi) Any other (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
39. (a) Does the school have provision for teaching of Home science  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (b) If yes, does the school have Home Science Laboratory?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
40. (a) Does the school have laboratory facilities for teaching science subjects?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (b) If yes, are these
- (i) separate for physics, chemistry and biology? ( )
- (ii) combined for physics, chemistry and biology? ( )
- (iii) Combined for physics and chemistry but separate for biology ( )
41. Qualifications of teachers teaching mathematics at secondary and senior secondary stages (each teacher must be counted once under columns 3-5).

Highest qualification in mathematics	Number of teachers	Stage (s) at which teaching		
		Secondary	Hr. Sec. (Sr. Sec)	Secondary and Hr. Sec (Sr. Sec.)
1	2	3	4	5
Ph.D./M Phil.	Trained Untrained			
M.A./M.S.	Trained Untrained			
BA. (Hons)/ B. Sc (Hons)	Trained Untrained			
B.A. (Pass)/ B.Sc. (Pass)	Trained Untrained			
Others	Trained Untrained			

42. (a) Does the school provide educational and vocational guidance counselling to students?  
Yes ( ) No ( )
- (d) If yes, does the school have a \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- (i) Trained guidance counsellor? ( )
- (ii) Teacher counsellor? ( )
- (iii) Career master? ( )
43. (a) Does the school have a full time librarian? Yes ( ) No ( )
- (b) If yes, whether trained in library science? Yes ( ) No ( )

44. (a) Does the school offer vocational courses at +2 stage ?  
 (b) If yes, please supply the following information as on 30-9-1986

Yes ( ) No ( )

Sl. No.	Name of the vocational course	Enrolment						Whether workshop for the course is available (*Write Yes or No)	Whether professionally trained teachers are available (*Write Yes or No)
		Class XI			Class XII				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

45. Does the school arrange on the job training for students of vocational courses in the industries near-by? Yes ( ) No ( )  
 46. Does the school arrange for placement of students of vocational courses? Yes ( ) No ( )

Signature of Headmaster/Principal

