

# Study to Find out the Reasons for High Drop-out Rates among All Minority Communities



Submitted to  
**Ministry of Minority Affairs**  
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Submitted by



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**(Study Team)**

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## **Executive Summary**

Majority of people living in villages have understood the necessity of education and now they are well-aware of the fact that it is the only way to get rid of poverty. India is striving for universal enrolment up to secondary level in schools. Although, the enrolment of the children of all communities including minority has increased considerably during last few years, however, due to various socio-economic reasons, some of the students, particularly of minority communities are not able to continue their education. These drop-out rates differ from State to State and among different minority communities. The drop-out of each child from the education system is a very big loss to the country as these children are valuable assets for the society. Thus, it is necessary to find out the reasons for drop-out children amongst all minority communities at all level of schools. Besides, knowing the existing policies and incentives schemes for retention of the enrolled children in schools, it is also necessary to know the available infrastructure facilities in the selected schools, availability of trained teachers and role of incentives provided by the Central and State Governments.

The Government of India as well as the State Governments have made huge investment in the education for creating infrastructure and other related facilities in the schools. This includes construction of new buildings of schools, renovation/ repair of old buildings, providing drinking water, library, laboratory, sports, toilets facilities etc. Besides, steps have been taken to increase the availability of trained teachers in the schools at various levels. This has enhanced the enrolment of the children, quality of education as well as retention rate of children. A number of welfare schemes such as Mid-day meal scheme, scholarships, free text-books and free school uniforms are being provided by the Government to ensure that all the eligible children get equal opportunity to get education in the Government schools. The initiatives and efforts made by the Government have played a positive role in reducing the drop-out rates among children particularly, belonging to poor sections of the society including minority children, the issue of drop-out at secondary and senior secondary level is still

hounding and remains a major challenge before the Government, planners and policy makers.

There is a perception among the educationists of the country that these drop-out rates are higher among some of the minority communities viz Muslims. However, much authentic information/ data on this subject is not available. Therefore, with a view to know the facts, the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India has assigned a study to the National Productivity Council (NPC) to find out the reasons of high drop-out rates among children of all Minority Communities. Besides, to study the adequacy of available infrastructure, teachers, teaching aids in the selected schools, role of the Government schemes & initiatives such as Mid-day meal scheme, scholarship schemes, free uniforms etc. in reducing the drop-out rates and suggest measures for reducing the drop-out rates among children of minority communities.

With a view to assess the drop-out status amongst all the minority communities, the survey was conducted in 36 districts of 11 States (8 high drop-out States namely Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal and 3 low drop-out States viz. Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab). For the in-depth study, 10% districts from each State (minimum 2 districts), and from each district, 3 blocks were covered. From each block, 4 primary level schools, 3 upper primary level schools, 2 secondary levels schools and 1 senior secondary level school were selected for this study. Thus, the survey covered 1080 Government / Govt. aided schools across 11 selected States.

The information was gathered by the trained field investigators with the help of questionnaire designed for the purpose. The detailed information pertaining to the availability of basic infrastructure like drinking water, separate toilets for boys and girls, library, teaching aids, computer facilities, schools surrounded by boundary walls along with sports items and science lab was collected from each surveyed schools in selected States. In addition to this, 5% of the drop-out

children and their parents (maximum 10 numbers in high drop-out States and 5 in low drop out States) from a school were selected for collecting information about reasons for the drop-out. Discussions and Interactions with the parents, teachers and other concerned Government officers/school management were also held to know the reasons for drop-out of children at various school levels. The main findings of the study are summarized below:

The survey revealed that in high drop out states of Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, all the school buildings had pucca structure across all levels. In Assam State, wherein the survey was conducted in Barpeta, Darrang and Dhubri districts, the pucca buildings at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level ranged from 88.89% to 100%. In Katihar and Purnia districts of Bihar, all the schools had pucca buildings while in Araria and Kishanganj districts, the pucca buildings at all level of schools ranged from 91.67% to 100%. In low drop-out States, viz Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab, all the school buildings surveyed in all the selected districts across all levels were found to be located in pucca buildings. It has been observed during the study that drinking water facilities were available in all the selected schools in high as well as low drop-out States.

Further, the toilet facilities for boys were available in most of the schools in all the selected States except in three districts of Bihar and one district each of Jharkahnd and Rajasthan where toilet facilities for boys ranged from 66.67% to 91.67%. However, separate toilet facilities for girls in Assam varied from 66.67% to 100% across different schools and in Bihar, these facilities for girls ranged from 41.67% to 100%. In Haryana, separate toilet facilities for girls were only available in all the schools in Sirsa district. In Mewat district, separate toilet facilities for girls ranged from 88.89% to 100%. In Jharkhand State, separate toilet facility for girls ranged from 75% to 100% in Pakur and Sahibganj districts. Similarly, in Rajasthan, separate toilet facilities for girls ranged from 66.67% to 100%. In Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, separate toilet facilities for girls were available in schools ranging from 66.67% to 100%. Among low drop-out States

viz . Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab, all the schools in selected districts were having toilet facilities. However, separate toilet facilities for girls in schools in Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab ranged from 77.78% to 100%, 88.89% to 100% and 91.67% to 100%, respectively.

During the study, it was found that in case of high drop out States, districts like Pakaur in Jharkhand, Aurangabad in Maharashtra, Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad and Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh, 100% teachers were available against the sanctioned strength at all levels of schools. The minimum strength of available teachers against sanctioned strength per school was found to be 42.85% at secondary school in Rampur district of U.P. Similarly, in low drop-out States, it was observed that in Kottayam and Malappuram districts of Kerala, almost 100% teachers against sanctioned strength were available across all level of schools. In Gujarat and Punjab, the availability of teachers against sanctioned strength ranged from 77.59% to 100% and 56.25% to 100% respectively.

In high drop-out States, in most of the selected districts, the percentage of trained teachers among the available teachers was more than 75% at all levels of schools. However, in Dhubri district of Assam, the availability of trained teachers at upper primary and secondary level was 44.44% and 33.33%, respectively. It can also be observed that in all the districts of three low drop-out States, all the available teachers were found to be trained.

As reported by the Haed Master / Principals of the selected schools that Pupils Teacher Ratio (PTR) was found to be as per prescribed norms except in the Bihar State wherein PTR ranged from 42.19:1 to 68.76:1 across all levels. High PTR was also reported in few districts of West Bengal (Malda-80.16:1 at upper primary level), Uttar Pradesh (Rampur-66.44:1at senior secondary level), Jharkhand (Pakur-66.39:1 at primary level), Punjab (Mansa-59.00:1 at primary level) and Maharashtra (Akola-56.09:1 at primary level).

The number of computer labs with good quality IT infrastructure and internet facility at secondary and senior secondary level in Assam were found to be

50.00% and 77.80% respectively; in Bihar, 12.50% and 55.05% respectively; in Rajasthan 49.99% and 66.60% respectively while in West Bengal corresponding figures were 58.33% and 83.5% respectively.

In high drop-out States, in general, there was a growth in children's enrolment across all levels in boys and girls, however, in Haryana, there was a decline in enrolment of Muslim students at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level across all the selected districts.

Out of 3 districts surveyed in Assam i.e. Barpeta, Darrang and Dhubri, the drop-out rate was minimum (0% to 4.27%) in Barpeta, both in Muslim boys and girls at all levels of school during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 while the figures of drop-out children, boys and girls, both at all levels in school in Darrang district was maximum which ranged from 2.74% to 14.63% at all level of schools among Muslim boys and girls. In Bihar, the drop out rate was minimum in Katihar district among Muslim boys and girls at all level of schools which ranged from 0% to 2.20%. However, the drop-out range was reported to be maximum among Muslim boys and girls, both, at all level of schools in Kishanganj district which ranged from 0% to 10.35%. In Purnia district, the drop-out among Muslim boys and girls at all level of schools ranged from 2.80% to 19.25% . In Araria district, the drop-out ranged from 0% to 11.83%.

In Haryana State, the drop out percentage among Muslim boys and girls both, at all level of schools was maximum in Mewat district (Muslim dominated district) which ranged from 4.00% to 37.09% during last three years. The drop-out rate in Sirsa district among Sikh boys and girls both, at all level of schools ranged from 0% to 9.09%. In Pakur district of Jharkhand, during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, there was no drop-out of Muslim boys at primary level. However, during 2016-17, drop-out rate among Muslim boys at primary level was 1.33%. It is worthwhile to mention that there was no drop-out among Muslim girls at primary level during the period under study. However, at upper primary level, the drop-out among Muslim boys and girls was observed which ranged from 0% to 4.64% during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. At secondary and senior

secondary level, there was no drop-out among Muslim boys and girls. In Sahibganj district of Jharkhand, there was no drop-out reported among the boys and girls belonging to Muslim community at different levels of schools.

In Maharashtra State the drop-out rate among Muslim boys and girls in Akola district was not reported at primary and senior secondary level. However, in this district, 8.0% Muslim boys dropped out during 2016-17 at upper primary level. In Akola, 5.26% girls also dropped-out at upper primary level during 2016-17. At secondary level, the drop-out among Muslim boys and girls during different years of study ranged from 3.10% to 8.34% in Akola district. However, there was no drop-out among Muslim boys and girls at senior secondary level in this district. In Aurangabad district, the drop-out ranged from 0% to 9.66% among Muslim boys and girls at all level of schools during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. In Parbhani district, it ranged from 0% to 20.0% among Muslim boys and girls at all level of schools.

In Rajasthan State, it is worthwhile to mention that there was no drop-out in Alwar district among Muslim boys and girls, both, at all level of schools during different years. In Nagaur district also, there was no drop-out among Muslim boys and girls at primary and upper primary level schools. However, the drop-out percentage to the tune of 0 to 4.65 at secondary level and 0% to 2.55% at senior secondary level was reported in Muslim boys and girls. The drop-out rate among Muslim boys and girls in Jaisalmer district ranged from 0% to 16.37%. In Ganganagar district, 0% to 14.2% Sikh students dropped-out from schools at primary level. In the same district, the drop out rate among sikh students was varied from 0.92% to 19.64% at upper primary. There was 9.09% drop-out among Sikh boys secondary level during 2016-17. There was no drop out among sikh students at senior secondary level during the period under study.

In Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh, there was no drop out among Muslim boys and girls at primary and upper primary level. However, at secondary and senior secondary level, it ranged from 0.77% to 4.35% among Muslim boys and girl during the period of study. In Balrampur district, there was no drop out among

Muslim boys and girls at primary, upper primary and secondary level. However, at senior secondary level, it ranged from 0.99% to 3.54%. Similarly in Bijor district, there was no drop out among Muslim minority community at primary and upper primary level. At secondary and senior secondary level, it ranged from 0.28% to 2.8% during the period of study. In Moradabad district of Uttar Pradesh, the drop out among Muslim boys and girls ranged from 0% to 9.04%. In Rampur district, the drop out among Muslim boys and girls ranged from 0% to 8.70% at secondary and senior secondary level. In Saharanpur district, the drop out among Muslim boys and girls across all level of schools ranged from 0% to 1.85%.

In West Bengal State, the minimum drop-out was observed in Muslim dominated Murshidabad district. In this district, there was no drop-out at primary, secondary and senior-secondary level schools among Muslim boys and girls. However, at upper primary level, some drop-out among Muslim boys and girls ranging from 0.21 to 1.36% were reported. In Malda district, the drop-out ranged from 0% to 3.05%. In Uttar Dinajpur district, the drop-out percentage in Muslim boys and girls across all level of schools ranged from 0% to 16.80% which was maximum among selected districts of the State.

Among the low drop-out States, the drop-out rate among Muslim boys and girls in Bharuch district of Gujarat ranged from 0.91% to 6.36% across all level of schools. Similarly, in Kutch district it ranged from 1.42% to 44.83%. In Kottayam district of Kerala, the drop-out rate was minimum and ranged from 0% to 0.43% while in Malayapuram district it ranged from 0% to 0.98% across all level of schools.

There was no drop out among sikh boys and girls at primary as well as senior secondary level during the three years taken in this study in Mansa district. However, incidents of a few drop-outs in boys and girls at upper primary level ranging from 0.42% to 2.90% were reported in this district during the corresponding years. The drop-out rate among Sikh students at senior secondary level, both in boys and girls ranged from 2.01% to 4.02%. In Taran



Taran district, there was no drop-out among Sikh community of students at senior secondary level. However, a some incidents of drop-out at primary, upper primary and secondary level were reported, both, in boys and girls ranging from 0% to 3.41%, 0% to 2.86% and 1.23 to 5.26%, respectively.

It has been observed that in all the selected States, the parents of the drop-out children of all minorities were belonging to the low income group/BPL category. Further, most of them were farm labours as well as illiterate as a result they were not giving much importance to the education of their children. Consequently, these drop-out children were found engaged in occupational activities to increase the income of their family.

The major reasons for dropping out of minority children have been identified as poverty of parents (92%), Illiteracy of the parents (78%), early marriage among Muslim girls (37%), non-availability of separate toilet facilities for girls (32%) and migration of families to other places in search of livelihood and jobs (24%).

## **Overall Suggestions**

- i. Among both, high and low drop out states, only Bihar was found lacking in separate toilet facilities for girls wherein at secondary and senior secondary level, these facilities were ranging from 83.33% to 100% and 66.67% to 100% respectively. These toilet facilities at primary and upper primary schools in Bihar were found to be ranging from 41.67% to 66.67% and 44.44% to 77.78% respectively. This need to be improved upon and the Government should ensure that all these schools have separate toilet facilities, especially for girl students. This will definitely help in improving the retention rate of girl students, both of minority and other communities.
- ii. The availability of electricity in primary and upper primary level in Assam was found to be ranging from 8.33% to 25% and 22.22% to 55.56%, respectively. Similarly, in Bihar, the corresponding figures were 25.00% to 33.33% and 44.44% to 66.67%, respectively. Similarly, at secondary and senior secondary level, these facilities ranged from 33.33% to 100% and 66.67% to 100%

- respectively in Bihar. State Governments of these States should ensure that all the government schools have electricity as well as fans in the class rooms.
- iii. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) plays a very important role in providing quality education to students and helps in retention of students. During the study, high PTR ratio ranging from 42.19:1 to 68.76:1 was observed only in Bihar State. A few cases of high PTR ratio were also observed in few districts of Maharashtra (Akola), Jharkhand (Pakur), West Bengal (Malda) and Punjab (Mansa). Adequate number of trained teachers in all the government schools should be provided by the State Governments.
  - iv. The number of computer labs with good quality IT infrastructure, internet facility and power backup at secondary and senior secondary level in Assam were found to be ranging from 33.33% to 66.67% and 66.67% to 100%, respectively; In Bihar, these facilities at secondary and sr.secondary level ranged from 0% to 50.0% and 0% to 100% respectively. In Rajasthan these facilities ranged from 0% to 83.33% and 33.33% to 100% at secondary and senior secondary level respectively. In West Bengal corresponding figures ranged from 33.33% to 100% and 66.67% to 100% respectively. It is therefore, suggested that all the government schools at secondary and upper Secondary level should have well equipped computer labs, professional IT teachers and internet facilities.
  - v. It was observed during the study that some of the students of minority community could not continue their education due to poor health and malnutrition. Good health of the students plays very important role in continuing his or her education. Therefore, regular health check up of all the students across all level of schools should be ensured by the state Governments. The children who are found suffering from some diseases or malnutrition should be provided medical help so that they may be retained in the schools and continue their education.
  - vi. During the course of study, it was observed by the investigators that some of the students of minority communities at secondary and Senior secondary levels leave the schools to learn some technical jobs such as motor mechanic, motor winding, repair of auto mobiles, refrigeration etc so that they may earn some money to support their families. Therefore, it is suggested that vocational training

of such courses at secondary and Senior Secondary level should be introduced in the curriculum. This will help in reducing the drop-out rate of all poor students including minority communities.

- vii. To ensure the punctuality and regular attendance among teachers, biometric attendance system may be introduced in all the Government schools across the country. Further, for proper monitoring of attendance of teachers and pupils as well as to monitor the teaching activities, it is suggested that CCTV cameras may be installed in schools at all levels
- viii. The Ministry of Minority Affairs in collaboration with Ministry of Human Resource Development may consider to launch a website wherein school-wise, district-wise and State-wise information on real-time basis about drop-out children of all communities including minorities should be available so that necessary steps may be taken to minimize the drop-out rate.
- ix. During summer and winter vacations, extra classes, particularly in Science and Maths subjects may be arranged for students who are academically weak at secondary and senior secondary level. Similarly, special classes at upper primary level may also be arranged for under-performing children so that they may catch-up with other students and their retention may be ensured.
- x. Sports facilities including aerobic exercise facilities should be created atleast at secondary and senior secondary level.
- xi. The initiatives taken by the Central and State Governments such as Mid-day meal scheme, free coaching, free uniform, free books and scholarships to children have played a very positive role in reducing the drop-out rate among all category of students including minority students. These schemes should be further strengthened.
- xii. Regular parent teacher meetings should be organized in Government schools, specifically in rural areas, so that the parents may know about the progress of their children and they may take corrective action at appropriate time and level.
- xiii. Due to allocation of extra non-academic work, majority of the teachers in the selected sample States complained about less time available to focus on core job. The Government may look into this matter.

- xiv. Although, all the state governments are making sincere efforts to increase the enrollment of girls in the schools, yet lack of basic facilities like sanitary napkins that facilitate routine activities of girls at early adolescence are observed to deter girls' school-attendance in rural areas. Special support for girl students, especially when they have their first menstruation and separate sanitary facilities are necessities that should be made available in school at all times.
- xv. Since the Headmasters/Principals play an important role in enhancing the retention of the children, therefore, a leadership development program should be organized for them in order to develop their leadership skills which might help in increasing the retention among students.

## **Conclusion**

The Government has taken many initiatives to increase the student enrolment and reduce drop-outs rates. Overall infrastructure of the schools including pucca buildings, drinking water and toilet facilities, availability of library, teaching aids, seating arrangements, teachers training, science labs have improved immensely. Other incentives like Mid-day meal scheme, free-text books, free uniform and scholarships all together introduced in the Government schools played a positive role in enhancing the enrolment of children as well as increasing their retention.

Although, the drop-outs among minority communities particularly among Muslims has declined due to the initiatives taken by the State and Central Government, the drop-out has not totally eliminated in the districts and States selected for the study. The major reasons for dropping out of minority children have been identified as poverty of parents, illiteracy of the parents, early marriage among Muslim girls and non-availability of separate toilet facilities for girls and migration of families to other places in search of livelihood and jobs. Concerted efforts including participatory approach are required to be made involving policy makers, teachers, parents and students which may further cut down the drop-out rates at all the levels among minority communities.

### Introduction

#### 1.0 Background

The importance of education is well recognized in India from beginning. An old saying in India goes to state to the extent of ;

*विद्वं च नृपंचैव, नैवतुल्यंकदाचनः। स्वदेशे पूज्यते राजा, विद्वान सर्वत्र पूज्यते।*

This says that the king and knowledgeable persons cannot be compared. The king is worshipped within his own kingdom while knowledgeable people are worshipped everywhere. It is established fact that education is source of knowledge that enlightens the soul and benefits the society from the contribution of such enlightened soul. The role of education in facilitating social and economic progress and development of the country is well accepted today. Even the majority of people have realized the importance of education as a savior of life and society. National building requires efforts and contribution from each and every person of the country to make the nation great. It is expected from educated people to contribute more in nation building. Education makes the people competent and the society formed by competent people is expected to be ideal society managed peacefully with respect to each other.

Government of India realized this fact and categorized the people's Right to Education as fundamental right, similar to right to life as described in Article-21 of the Constitution of India. In the year 2002, 86<sup>th</sup> amendment in the Constitution of India was made stating that State shall provide free and compulsory education to all the children of the age group of 6 to 14 years. The Government of India also enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (came into force with effect from 1st April 2010) which provides that every child of age group of 6 to 14 years has the right to free and compulsory education in neighborhood school till the completion of elementary education.

The Government of India as well as the State Governments have made huge investment in education in form of infrastructure and other related facilities. This includes constructions of new buildings of schools, renovation/ repair of old buildings, providing library, laboratory, sports facilities etc. Besides, steps have been taken to increase the availability of trained teachers in the schools at various levels. This has enhanced the enrolment of children, quality of education as well as retention rate of children. A number of welfare schemes have been initiated by the State and Central Government such as mid-day meal scheme, scholarships, free text-books and school uniforms to ensure that all the eligible children get equal opportunity to get education in Government schools. All these initiatives and efforts made by the government have also played a positive role in reducing the drop-out rates among children particularly belonging to poor sections of the society including minority children.

Inspite of these efforts, the issue of drop-out at elementary level is still hounding. Drop-out does not mean mere rejection of school by children but also leads to wastage of the funds invested in school buildings, teachers' salaries, equipment, textbooks and so on. Besides, it leads to leaving a child uneducated and debarring the nation from his contribution. Some of the major initiatives taken by the government to improve the education system in the country are given in Table 1.0 below:

**Table 1.0: Initiatives Taken by the Government to Improve the Education System in the Country**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Major Steps</b>
<b>1987-1988</b>	Centrally sponsored Schemes like operation blackboard, Scheme on Restructuring and Reorganization of Teacher's Education and National Literacy Mission
<b>1992</b>	Revised National Policy on Education (1886)
<b>1994-1995</b>	District Primary Education Programme was launched in selected districts to universalize primary education and National Programme on Nutritional support to Primary Education popularly known as Mid-day Meal Scheme
<b>1999-2001</b>	A separate Department of School Education and Literacy in the

	Ministry of Human Resource Development and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
<b>2004-2005</b>	Introduction of Education Cess and EDUSAT
<b>2005</b>	Formulation of National Curriculum Framework -2005
<b>2007-2008</b>	National Scheme for Girl Child for Secondary Education and National Means-cum-Merit Scheme
<b>2013</b>	Regular Health Check up of Children in the Age-Group of 6-18 Years

### **1.1 Expenditure on Education**

Every year an increasing trend has been seen in allocation under the Union Education Budget and the enrolment rate across the country has also been moving upwards. Annual expenditure at 3.3 % of the GDP in 2013-14, saw the budgetary allocation up by 12.3% for 2014-15. The expenditure on elementary education was about 1.82% of GDP which is maximum among all other sub sectors of education followed by secondary education hovering around 0.99% of GDP during 2014-15. Considering the percentage for Centre and States separately, it has been found that centre's share has shown an increasing trend over the years from 0.51% in 2000-01 to 0.99% in 2014-15. It has also been observed that the percentage of expenditure on education is below the percentage of National GDP, allocated by centre, in respect of the major states such as Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala, Jharkhand, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat.

The total amount allocated for the Mid-day Meals Programme increased from Rs. 11,830 crores in 2012-13 to Rs. 13,215 crores in 2013-14.

### **1.2 Drop-out Scenario**

Available data on drop-out rate indicates that overall drop-out rate at primary education level have decreased by 15.8 % during the period from 2000-01 to 2008-09. The drop-out rates among girls was 19% (higher than drop-out rate of

boys 13%). At primary to upper primary level, the drop-out rate decreased by 11.4% during the period mentioned above .

Although, the drop-out rate is declining year by year, but this factor remains a major challenge before the Government, planners and policy makers as to how to stop the drop-out and ensure the guarantee of education to all as provisioned in the mandate .The drop-out rates vary from state to state, district to district and school to school .Drop-out rates in primary and upper primary level during 2013-14 are given in the Tables 1.2 and 1.2a below.

**Table 1.2: State-wise Annual Average Drop-out Rate (%) at Primary and Upper Primary Level during 2012-13 to 2014--2015**

**High Drop-out States**

S.No.	State	Primary			Upper Primary		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Assam	6.24	7.44	10.51	7.20	7.05	10.51
2	Bihar	.	2.09	4.08	-	2.98	4.08
3	Haryana	1.29	0.41	5.81	0.46	2.55	5.81
4	Jharkhand	7.21	6.41	8.99	5.47	7.42	8.99
5	Maharashtra	0.97	0.55	1.79	1.74	0.61	1.79
6	Rajasthan	7.97	8.39	3.07	4.42	6.03	3.07
7	Uttar Pradesh	10.28	7.08	2.70	1.06	0.53	2.70
8	West Bengal	6.30	2.91	4.30	5.18	4.31	4.30



### Low Drop-out States

S.No.	State	Primary			Upper Primary		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Gujarat	0.74	0.76	0.89	5.20	5.55	6.41
2	Punjab	1.99	1.29	3.05	2.78	2.85	3.22
3	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National University of Educational Planning and Administration

**Table1.2a: State-wise Annual Average Drop-out Rate (%) in Muslims Community at Primary and Upper Primary Level during 2013-14 to 2014-2015**

### High Drop-out States

S.No.	State	Primary		Upper Primary	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
1	Assam	12.74	19.71	15.40	19.46
2	Bihar	2.65	-	6.29	6.66
3	Haryana	4.61	22.50	22.19	34.83
4	Jharkhand	7.26	8.11	16.48	20.55
5	Maharashtra	0.94	1.71	4.42	3.95
6	Rajasthan	18.50	5.65	20.59	5.41
7	Uttar Pradesh	15.21	16.93	15.87	20.83
8	West Bengal	0.99	1.04	5.02	6.35

## Low Drop-out States

S.No.	State	Primary		Upper Primary	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
1	Gujarat	1.25	-	11.40	9.90
2	Punjab	-	1.38	0.65	3.15
3	Kerala	2.12	-	1.95	-

Source: National University of Educational Planning and Administration

Further, the drop out rate among all categories at various levels has been summarised in Table 1.2b. As may be seen from this table, the drop-out rate at all levels of education, i.e .from primary to secondary level has declined significantly among all categories of the children, both girls as well as boys :

**Table 1.2 b: Drop-Out Rates Among all Categories of Children from Primary to Secondary Level during the Period from 2000-2001 to 2013-14**

Class / Year	Drop-out Rates Among all Categories of Children								
	Class I-V			Class I-VIII			Class I-X		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2000-01	39.7	41.9	40.7	50.3	57.7	53.7	66.4	71.5	68.6
2013-14	21.2	18.3	19.8	39.2	32.9	36.3	48.1	46.7	47.4

Source :Bureau of Planning, Monitoring and Statistics, Ministry of HRD, New Delhi, 2014

There is a perception among the educationists of the country that these drop-out rates are higher among some of the minority communities such as Muslims. However, much authentic information /data on this subject are not available. With a view to know the facts, the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment attached to the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India

has directed the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India to conduct a study for examining the reasons of high drop-out rates among all minority communities viz .Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis in comparison to other communities at all levels of education. Therefore, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India has assigned a study to the National Productivity Council (NPC) to examine the reasons of high drop-out rates among children of all Minority Communities with the following Terms of References.

### **1.3 Terms of Reference**

1. To find out minority community-wise and gender-wise (both boys and girls) number of children that dropped out at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary levels in the selected schools;
2. To find out the factors that help in retention of children in schools at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary levels in the selected schools;
3. To study the adequacy of school infrastructure, availability of schools for minority communities in their neighbourhood, availability of teachers, teaching aid facilities, etc. in the selected schools;
4. To analyze the role of the government schemes and initiatives such as Mid-day Meal scheme, scholarship schemes, Naya Savera- Free Coaching and allied scheme, uniforms, etc. in reducing the drop-out rates among children of minority communities;
5. To find out the factors contributing to high drop-out rates of minority children in the selected list of States having high drop-out rates;
6. To ascertain the information about socio-economic conditions and education of parents of children that have dropped out from the selected schools;
7. To study the quality of education in the schools/institutes to be surveyed;

8. To find out the specific reasons for dropping-out of children from minority communities in the surveyed school;
9. To give suggestions for reducing the drop-out rates among children of minority communities; and
10. To give five case studies from each covered State of the Schools where drop-out rate of minority children are highest and lowest.

#### **1.4 Area Coverage and Methodology**

As suggested by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt .of India, the National Productivity Council (NPC) carried out the above study in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Haryana, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Assam having high drop-out rates and also in Kerala, Punjab and Gujarat where there is low drop-out rates. Upto 10% districts from each State (minimum 2 districts) were covered and from each district 3 blocks were selected. From each block, 4 primary level schools, 3 upper primary level schools, 2 secondary levels schools and 1 higher secondary level school were selected for the study. Thus, 10 schools from each block were covered in the study.

##### **Coverage of Children in High Drop-out States:**

Five percent of the drop-out children and their parents (maximum 10) from a school were selected for collecting information about reasons for the drop out . Out of the 10 drop-out children, 8 were taken from minority communities and 2 from other communities .

##### **Coverage of Children in Low Drop-out States:**

Five percent of the drop-out children and their parents (maximum 5) from minorities from the school were selected for collecting information about reasons for drop-out from the school education .Out of the 5 children, 3 were from minority communities and 2 from other communities.Discussions and Interactions with the parents, teachers and other concerned Govt . Officers/school management were also held to know the reasons for drop-out of children at various school levels .

The study was conducted in the 11 States (8 high drop out and 3 low drop out States) for the period of last three years viz .2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The details of the number of districts, blocks, schools and students covered in high and low drop-out rate states are given in Table 1.4.

**Table 1.4: Details of Number of Districts, Blocks, Schools and Students Covered in Selected States with High and Low Drop-out Rate**

S.No.	State	Total No.of Districts	Sample Size (Districts proposed for survey)	Coverage of Blocks	Coverage of Schools
<b>States with High Drop-out Rate</b>					
1	Assam	33	3	9	90
2	Bihar	38	4	12	120
3	Haryana	22	2	6	60
4	Jharkhand	24	2	6	60
5	Maharashtra	36	4	12	120
6	Rajasthan	33	4	12	120
7	Uttar Pradesh	75	8	24	240
8	West Bengal	21	3	9	90
<b>States with Low Drop-out Rate</b>					
9	Gujarat	33	2	6	60
10	Kerala	14	2	6	60
11	Punjab	22	2	6	60
	Total	351	36	108	1080

Checklist and Questionnaire were developed in consultation with Ministry of Minority Affairs to collect the primary data/ information from schools and drop-out children /parents and other stakeholders.

## 1.5 Limitations of the Study

- Poor response from the DEOs and DIOs during the initial period of the study led to delay in starting the field level work. The communication with regards to providing the list of schools was made to all the sampled districts in August 2017, however, the response with regards to the requisite information was not received and same was taken up with Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India. It was only after letters and reminders from the Ministry that the information started coming from the districts.
- Due to panchayat level elections, local bodies/municipal elections and assembly elections in some of the selected states during the study period, the information could not be collected in desired timelines. The principal of the schools had been deputed in the elections and were not in a position to support the NPC team in collection of relevant data/information.
- The winter vacation (three weeks) also coincided with the study period and almost no feedback was received from the schools especially from the Northern Region during this period.
- The board exams for secondary and senior secondary which have started in the first week of February have also hampered the survey work.

## State-wise Availability of Infrastructure and Other Facilities in Schools at Various Levels

Infrastructure plays an important role in creating a favorable environment for learning and positive growth of children. School buildings, classrooms, playgrounds, libraries and ancillary facilities etc. together create an ambience atmosphere where children start loving the environment and get interested in attending the schools. Therefore, the present status of availability of school infrastructure of States, both in urban and rural areas was reviewed on the basis of secondary data collected from various sources which are presented and discussed in this chapter.

### 2.1 State-wise Number of Government Schools

The State-wise numbers of schools across rural and urban areas in the selected States are given in Table 2.1. It may be observed from this Table that among the high-drop out States, maximum number of Government schools have been found in Uttar Pradesh (1,50,518) and minimum numbers in Maharashtra (8668). Among the low-drop States, Kerala has minimum number of schools (4700) followed by Gujarat (11,499) and Punjab (18,331).

**Table 2.1 :State-wise Number of Schools Across Rural and Urban Areas**

#### High Drop-out States

State	Area	No. of Govt. Schools	Percentage to Total No. of Schools
<b>Assam</b>	Rural	38,090	<b>94.03</b>
	Urban	2,418	<b>5.97</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,508</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	Rural	64,928	<b>93.80</b>
	Urban	4,290	<b>6.20</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69,218</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Haryana</b>	Rural	12,989	<b>92.42</b>
	Urban	1,066	<b>7.58</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,055</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	Rural	36,566	<b>94.90</b>
	Urban	1,966	<b>5.10</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38,532</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	Rural	7,523	<b>86.79</b>
	Urban	1,145	<b>13.21</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,668</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	Rural	55,676	<b>91.52</b>
	Urban	5,157	<b>8.48</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60,833</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Rural	1,41,262	<b>93.85</b>
	Urban	9,256	<b>6.15</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,50,518</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	Rural	41,378	<b>84.87</b>
	Urban	7,378	<b>15.13</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,756</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Low-Drop Out States

<b>State</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>No. of Govt. Schools</b>	<b>Percentage to Total No. of Schools</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	Rural	9,365	<b>81.44</b>
	Urban	2,134	<b>18.56</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,499</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	Rural	3,757	<b>79.94</b>
	Urban	943	<b>20.06</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	Rural	16,731	<b>91.27</b>
	Urban	1,600	<b>8.73</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,331</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: AISES, Ministry of Human Resource Development



## 2.2 Type of Buildings of the Schools

The school buildings in which the majority of classes are held have been classified as pucca, partly pucca, kuchcha, tent, and open space. The building-wise details of schools in selected States are given in Table 2.2 .It is evident from the figures that more than 91% of the schools have Pucca building in rural and urban areas of all the selected States except Assam and Bihar schools having 68.52% and 85.41% with Pucca buildings, respectively. Among low drop out States, 98.61% schools of Punjab have pucca buildings followed by Kerala and Gujarat.

**Table 2.2: State-Wise Types of Buildings of Schools**

### High Drop-out States

State	Area	Pucca	Partly Pucca	Kutchha	Tent	Open Space	Total
Assam	Rural	25,896	10,452	1,664	56	22	<b>38,090</b>
	Urban	1,860	521	34	3	0	<b>2,418</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,756</b>	<b>10,973</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40,508</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>68.52</b>	<b>27.09</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Bihar	Rural	55,526	2,436	901	170	5,895	<b>64,928</b>
	Urban	3,596	239	71	14	370	<b>4,290</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59,122</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>6,265</b>	<b>69,218</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>85.41</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>9.05</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Haryana	Rural	12,891	64	3	1	30	<b>12,989</b>
	Urban	1,032	17	1	0	16	<b>1,066</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,923</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>14,055</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>99.06</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Jharkhand	Rural	34,868	995	435	57	211	<b>36,566</b>
	Urban	1,835	56	43	15	17	<b>1,966</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36,703</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>38,532</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>95.25</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Maharashtra	Rural	6,964	323	162	31	43	<b>7,523</b>
	Urban	1,063	67	15	0	0	<b>1,145</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,027</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8,668</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>92.60</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Rajasthan	Rural	54,751	469	75	9	372	<b>55,676</b>
	Urban	4,701	313	11	1	131	<b>5,157</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59,452</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>60,833</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>97.73</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	1,39,695	1,361	58	29	119	<b>1,41,262</b>
	Urban	8,697	334	34	2	189	<b>9,256</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,48,392</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>1,50,518</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>98.59</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>
West Bengal	Rural	37,817	3,304	165	22	70	<b>41,378</b>
	Urban	6,803	540	22	8	5	<b>7,378</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44,620</b>	<b>3,844</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>48,756</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>91.52</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Low Drop-out States

State	Area	Pucca	Partly Pucca	Kuchcha	Tent	Open Space	Total
Gujarat	Rural	7,967	1,278	56	3	61	<b>9,365</b>
	Urban	2,045	83	3	2	1	<b>2,134</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,012</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>11,499</b>
	<b>%to Total Buildings</b>	<b>87.07</b>	<b>11.84</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Kerala	Rural	3,449	296	11	1	0	<b>3,757</b>
	Urban	842	98	3	0	0	<b>943</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,700</b>
	<b>%to Total Buildings</b>	<b>91.30</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Punjab	Rural	16,507	147	7	1	69	<b>16,731</b>
	Urban	1,550	26	3	0	21	<b>1,600</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,057</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>18,331</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>98.51</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: AISES, Ministry of Human Resource Development

## 2.3 Ownership of School Buildings with High Drop-out States

The State-wise details pertaining to ownership of the school buildings are presented in Table 2.3. As may be seen from the Table, in West Bengal, 96.46% schools are Government owned buildings while in Jharkhand, 77.78% schools have Government owned buildings in rural and urban areas. Other States like UP, Haryana, Assam, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Bihar have above 80% buildings owned by Government, both in rural and urban areas. Among low drop-out States, Kerala has highest schools operating in government owned buildings (93.85%) followed by Punjab (90.66%) and Gujarat (79.33%).

**Table 2.3 :State-wise Ownership of Building in Rural and Urban Areas  
High Drop-out States**

State	Category	Number of Schools											
		Rural				Urban				Total			
		Owned by Govt.	Rented	Rent-free	Total	Owned by Govt.	Rented	Rent-free	Total	Owned by Govt.	Rented	Rent-free	Total
Assam	Primary	22,704	330	5,303	28,337	1,182	26	189	1,397	23,886	356	5,492	29,734
	Upper Primary	5,576	37	1,003	6,616	394	3	51	448	5,970	40	1,054	7,064
	Secondary	2,362	9	257	2,628	335	7	55	397	2,697	16	312	3,025
	Higher Secondary	448	1	60	509	157	2	17	176	605	3	77	685
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31,090</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>6,623</b>	<b>38,090</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>33,158</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>6,935</b>	<b>40,508</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>81.62</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>17.39</b>		<b>85.53</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>12.90</b>		<b>81.86</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>17.12</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Bihar	Primary	34,342	539	6,585	41,466	1,782	82	487	2,351	6,124	621	7,072	43,817
	Upper Primary	19,644	206	817	20,667	1,083	41	123	1,247	20,727	247	940	21,914
	Secondary	2,350	14	56	2,420	407	17	37	461	2,757	31	93	2,881
	Higher Secondary	362	1	12	375	226	4	1	231	588	5	13	606
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56,698</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>7,470</b>	<b>64,928</b>	<b>3,498</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>60,196</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>8,118</b>	<b>69,218</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>87.32</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>11.51</b>		<b>81.54</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>15.10</b>		<b>86.97</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>11.73</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Haryana	Primary	7,455	92	609	8,156	599	18	96	713	8,054	110	705	8,869
	Upper Primary	1,763	5	164	1,932	85	1	11	97	1,848	6	175	2,029
	Secondary	1,476	1	105	1,582	57	1	3	61	1,533	2	108	1,643
	Higher Secondary	1,244	6	69	1,319	184	3	8	195	1,428	9	77	1,514
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,938</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>12,989</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>12,863</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>14,055</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>91.91</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>7.29</b>		<b>86.77</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>11.07</b>		<b>91.52</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Jharkhand	Primary	19,898	360	3,478	23,736	803	40	189	1,032	20,701	400	3,667	24,768
	Upper Primary	10,612	133	888	11,633	594	10	55	659	11,206	143	943	12,292
	Secondary	855	19	108	982	187	3	14	204	1,042	22	122	1,186
	Higher Secondary	142	36	37	215	66	1	4	71	208	37	41	286
		174	37	38	249	162	11	10	183	336	48	48	432
<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>69.88</b>	<b>14.86</b>	<b>15.26</b>		<b>88.52</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>5.46</b>		<b>77.78</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
Maharashtra	Primary	4,021	120	419	4,560	346	72	46	464	4,367	192	465	5,024
	Upper Primary	2,008	127	99	2,234	274	62	66	402	2,282	189	165	2,636
	Secondary	436	73	40	549	168	63	9	240	604	136	49	789
	Higher Secondary	156	13	11	180	36	3	0	39	192	16	11	219
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,621</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>7,523</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>8,668</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>88.01</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>7.56</b>		<b>71.97</b>	<b>17.47</b>	<b>10.57</b>		<b>85.89</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Rajasthan	Primary	19,170	289	5,404	24,863	1,085	204	467	1,756	20,255	493	5,871	26,619
	Upper Primary	18,115	326	3,210	21,651	1,527	389	336	2,252	19,642	715	3,546	23,903
	Secondary	5,585	233	809	6,627	468	54	69	591	6,053	287	878	7,218
	Higher Secondary	2,196	57	282	2,535	467	34	57	558	2,663	91	339	3,093
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45,066</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>9,705</b>	<b>55,676</b>	<b>3,547</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>5,157</b>	<b>48,613</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>10,634</b>	<b>60,833</b>
	<b>%to Total Buildings</b>	<b>80.94</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>17.43</b>		<b>68.78</b>	<b>13.21</b>	<b>18.01</b>		<b>79.91</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>17.48</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Uttar Pradesh	Primary	93,913	1,265	4,692	99,870	4,994	827	479	6,300	98,907	2,092	5,171	1,06,170
	Upper Primary	37,520	815	2,175	40,510	1,778	70	106	1,954	39,298	885	2,281	42,464
	Secondary	225	23	12	260	476	7	86	569	701	30	98	829
	Higher Secondary	575	32	15	622	394	20	19	433	969	52	34	1,055
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,32,233</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>6,894</b>	<b>1,41,262</b>	<b>7,642</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>9,256</b>	<b>1,39,875</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>7,584</b>	<b>1,50,518</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>93.61</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>4.88</b>		<b>82.56</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>7.45</b>		<b>92.93</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>100.00</b>
West Bengal	Primary	40,358	100	186	40,644	5,762	681	630	7,073	46,120	781	816	47,717
	Upper Primary	252	6	87	345	66	3	9	78	318	9	96	423
	Secondary	212	0	2	214	56	3	2	61	268	3	4	275
	Higher Secondary	172	1	2	175	151	4	11	166	323	5	13	341
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,994</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>41,378</b>	<b>6,035</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>47,029</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>48,756</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>99.07</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.67</b>		<b>81.80</b>	<b>9.37</b>	<b>8.84</b>		<b>96.46</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Low Drop-Out States

State	Category	Number of Schools											
		Rural				Urban				Total			
		Owned by Govt.	Rented	Rent-free	Total	Owned by Govt.	Rented	Rent-free	Total	Owned by Govt.	Rented	Rent free	Total
Gujarat	Primary	2,348	36	431	2,815	275	47	39	361	2,623	83	470	3,176
	Upper Primary	5,291	79	725	6,095	805	305	48	1,158	6,096	384	773	7,253
	Secondary	108	129	83	320	186	224	11	421	294	353	94	741
	Higher Secondary	49	39	47	135	60	116	18	194	109	155	65	329
	<b>Total</b>	7,796	283	1,286	<b>9,365</b>	1,326	692	116	2,134	9,122	975	1,402	11,499
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>83.25</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>13.73</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>62.14</b>	<b>32.43</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>79.33</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>12.19</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Kerala	Primary	2,032	100	62	2,194	367	27	\	408	2,399	127	76	2,602
	Upper Primary	745	21	14	780	193	7	3	203	938	28	17	983
	Secondary	152	13	0	165	58	3	2	63	210	16	2	228
	Higher Secondary	606	4	8	618	258	2	9	269	864	6	17	887
	<b>Total</b>	3,535	138	84	3,757	876	39	28	943	4,411	177	112	4,700
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>94.09</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>92.90</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>93.85</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Punjab	Primary	10,046	22	980	11,048	835	17	151	1,003	10,881	39	1,131	12,051
	Upper Primary	2,564	7	260	2,831	146	3	22	171	2,710	10	282	3,002
	Secondary	1,510	2	126	1,638	127	1	3	131	1,637	3	129	1,769
	Higher Secondary	1,125	4	85	1,214	266	0	29	295	1,391	4	114	1,509
	<b>Total</b>	15,245	35	1,451	<b>16,731</b>	1,374	21	205	<b>1,600</b>	16,619	56	1,656	<b>18,331</b>
	<b>% to Total Buildings</b>	<b>91.12</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>85.88</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>12.81</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>90.66</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>9.03</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: AISES, Ministry of Human Resource Development

## 2.4 Schools with Boundary Walls

The boundary walls in schools are important for the safety and security of children. It further protects the students from stray animals and unsocial elements. The schools with boundary walls across rural and urban areas in all selected States are provided in Table 2.4. The data presented in the Table reveal that States like Jharkhand, Assam and West Bengal have 8.68%, 9.38%

and 17.44% schools respectively with boundary walls in rural areas whereas 43.09% and 39.28% schools of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra respectively have boundary walls .In urban areas, States like Haryana has 84.15% schools with boundary walls.The States of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal have boundary walls in 34.66%, 34.87%, 40.70% schools, respectively. Punjab has 82.00% and 89.00% of the schools with boundary walls in rural and urban areas respectively followed by Gujarat with 74.99% and 86.32% schools with boundary walls in rural and urban areas respectively. Whereas, Kerala has 65.05% and 78.05% schools having boundary wall in rural and urban areas respectively.

**Table 2.4: State-wise Schools with Boundary Walls across Rural and Urban areas**

**High Drop-out States**

State	Area	Total Number of Schools	Number of Schools Having Boundary Wall/ Fencing	Schools Having Boundary Wall / Fencing			
				Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary
Assam	Rural	38,090	3,571 (9.38)	2,216 (62.06)	546 (15.29)	544 (15.23)	265 (7.42)
	Urban	2,418	838 (34.66)	377 (44.99)	110 (13.13)	214 (25.54)	137 (16.35)
	Total	40,508	4,409 (10.88)	2,593 (58.81)	656 (14.88)	758 (17.19)	402 (9.12)
Bihar	Rural	64,928	22,825 (35.15)	12,020 (52.66)	9,918 (43.45)	723 (3.17)	164 (0.72)
	Urban	4,290	1,496 (34.87)	572 (38.24)	578 (38.64)	215 (14.37)	131 (8.76)
	Total	69,218	24,321 (35.14)	12,592 (51.77)	10,496 (43.16)	938 (3.86)	295 (1.21)
Haryana	Rural	12,989	11,365 (87.5)	7,057 (62.09)	1,625 (14.30)	1,441 (12.68)	1,242 (10.93)
	Urban	1,066	897 (84.15)	581 (64.77)	84 (9.36)	53 (5.91)	179 (19.96)
	Total	14,055	12,262 (87.24)	7,638 (62.29)	1,709 (13.94)	1,494 (12.18)	1,421 (11.59)
Jharkhand	Rural	36,566	3,174 (8.68)	1,263 (39.79)	1,520 (47.89)	317 (9.99)	74 (2.33)
	Urban	1,966	673 (34.23)	192 (28.53)	289 (42.94)	131 (19.47)	61 (9.06)
	Total	38,532	3,847 (9.98)	1,455 (37.82)	1,809 (47.02)	448 (11.65)	135 (3.51)

Maharashtra	Rural	7,523	2,955 (39.28)	1,416 (47.92)	1,070 (36.21)	321 (10.86)	148 (5.01)
	Urban	1,145	693 (60.52)	237 (34.20)	249 (35.93)	170 (24.53)	37 (5.34)
	Total	8,668	3,648 (42.09)	1,653 (45.31)	1,319 (36.16)	491 (13.46)	185 (5.07)
Rajasthan	Rural	55,676	31,586 (56.73)	10,522 (33.31)	14,376 (45.51)	4,707 (14.90)	1,981 (6.27)
	Urban	5,157	3,302 (64.03)	883 (26.74)	1,500 (45.43)	434 (13.14)	485 (14.69)
	Total	60,833	34,888 (57.35)	11,405 (32.69)	15,876 (45.51)	5,141 (14.74)	2,466 (7.07)
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	1,41,262	60,867 (43.09)	44,215 (72.64)	16,065 (26.39)	157 (0.26)	430 (0.71)
	Urban	9,256	6,272 (67.76)	4,134 (65.91)	1,379 (21.99)	458 (7.30)	301 (4.80)
	Total	1,50,518	67,139 (44.61)	48,349 (72.01)	17,444 (25.98)	615 (0.92)	731 (1.09)
West Bengal	Rural	41,378	7,218 (17.44)	6,998 (96.95)	43 (0.60)	79 (1.09)	98 (1.36)
	Urban	7,378	3,003 (40.70)	2,791 (92.94)	33 (1.10)	38 (1.27)	141 (4.70)
	Total	48,756	10,221 (20.96)	9,789 (95.77)	76 (0.74)	117 (1.14)	239 (2.34)

Figures in Paranthesis are Percentage

### Low Drop-out States

State	Area	Total Number of Schools	Number of Schools Having Boundary Wall/ Fencing	Schools Having Boundary Wall / Fencing			
				Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Gujarat	Rural	9,365	7,023 (74.99)	1,774 (25.26)	4,994 (71.11)	164 (2.34)	91 (1.30)
	Urban	2,134	1,842 (86.32)	278 (15.09)	984 (53.42)	405 (21.99)	175 (9.50)
	Total	11,499	8,865 (77.09)	2,052 (23.15)	5,978 (67.43)	569 (6.42)	266 (3.00)
Kerala	Rural	3,757	2,444 (65.05)	1,468 (60.07)	512 (20.95)	86 (3.52)	378 (15.47)
	Urban	943	736 (78.05)	313 (42.53)	163 (22.15)	52 (7.07)	208 (28.26)
	Total	4,700	3,180 (67.66)	1,781 (56.01)	675 (21.23)	138 (4.34)	586 (18.43)
Punjab	Rural	16,731	13,738 (82.11)	9,181 (66.83)	2,167 (15.77)	1,352 (9.84)	1,038 (7.56)
	Urban	1,600	1,425 (89.06)	884 (62.04)	147 (10.32)	122 (8.56)	272 (19.09)
	Total	18,331	15,163 (82.72)	10,065 (66.38)	2,314 (15.26)	1,474 (9.72)	1,310 (8.64)

Figures in Paranthesis are Percentage

## 2.5 Availability of Drinking Water Facilities

The details of drinking water facilities at the schools in selected States are given in Table 2.5. In Haryana, 99.44% and 98.73% schools have the drinking water facilities within school premises in urban and rural areas, respectively. In urban areas of Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand States, 34.66%, 34.87% and 34.23% schools, respectively have drinking water facility. In rural areas of Jharkhand, Assam, and Bihar 8.68%, 9.38% and 35.15% schools, respectively have drinking water facilities in school premises. In West Bengal, only 40.70% and 17.44% schools in urban and rural areas respectively were having drinking water facilities. In Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, 94.06% and 95.47% schools respectively were having drinking water facility in rural areas while in urban areas of these States, 94.80% and 92.66% schools have drinking water facility. In Gujarat and Kerala, 74.99% and 65.05% schools, respectively were reported to have drinking water facility within school premises in rural areas while in urban areas, 86.23% and 78.05% schools respectively were having drinking water facility. In Punjab, 91.29% and 98.56% schools were having drinking water facility in rural and urban areas, respectively.

**Table 2.5: State-wise Number of Schools having Drinking Water Facilities in Rural and Urban Areas**

### High Drop-out States

State	Area	Total Number of Schools	Schools having Drinking Water Facility Within Premises	Percent age to Total	Source of Drinking Water in Schools			
					Tap	Hand Pump/Submersible Pump	Well	Others (River, Waterfall, Pond etc)
Assam	Rural	38,090	3,571	9.38	2,216 (62.06)	546 (15.29)	544 (15.23)	265 (7.42)
	Urban	2,418	838	34.66	377 (44.99)	110 (13.13)	214 (25.54)	137 (16.35)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,508</b>	<b>4,409</b>	10.88	2,593 (58.81)	656 (14.88)	758 (17.19)	402 (9.12)
Bihar	Rural	64,928	22,825	35.15	12,020 (52.66)	9,918 (43.45)	723 (3.17)	164 (0.72)
	Urban	4,290	1,496	34.87	572 (38.24)	578 (38.64)	215 (14.37)	131 (8.76)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69,218</b>	<b>24,321</b>	35.14	12,592 (51.77)	10,496 (43.16)	938 (3.86)	295 (1.21)



<b>Haryana</b>	Rural	12,989	12,824	98.73	8,353 (65.14)	4,172 (32.53)	123 (0.96)	176 (1.37)
	Urban	1,066	1,060	99.44	731 (68.96)	319 (30.09)	1 (0.09)	9 (0.85)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,055</b>	<b>13,884</b>	98.78	9,084 (65.43)	4,491 (32.35)	124 (0.89)	185 (1.33)
<b>Jharkhand</b>	Rural	36,566	3,174	8.68	1,263 (39.79)	1,520 (47.89)	317 (9.99)	74 (2.33)
	Urban	1,966	673	34.23	192 (28.53)	289 (42.94)	131 (19.47)	61 (9.06)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38,532</b>	<b>3,847</b>	9.98	1,455 (37.82)	1,809 (47.02)	448 (11.65)	135 (3.51)
<b>Maharashtra</b>	Rural	7,523	6,588	87.57	3,324 (50.46)	2,402 (36.46)	459 (6.97)	403 (6.12)
	Urban	1,145	1,077	94.06	845 (78.46)	161 (14.95)	16 (1.49)	55 (5.11)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,668</b>	<b>7,665</b>	88.43	4,169 (54.39)	2,563 (33.44)	475 (6.20)	458 (5.98)
<b>Rajasthan</b>	Rural	55,676	52,369	94.06	17,939 (34.25)	26,685 (50.96)	1,176 (2.25)	6,569 (12.54)
	Urban	5,157	4,889	94.80	2,925 (59.83)	1,555 (31.81)	56 (1.15)	353 (7.22)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60,833</b>	<b>57,258</b>	94.12	20,864 (36.44)	28,240 (49.32)	1,232 (2.15)	6,922 (12.09)
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Rural	1,41,262	1,34,862	95.47	29,779 (22.08)	1,04,314 (77.35)	394 (0.29)	375 (0.28)
	Urban	9,256	8,577	92.66	3,228 (37.64)	5,280 (61.56)	15 (0.17)	54 (0.63)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,50,518</b>	<b>1,43,439</b>	95.30	33,007 (23.01)	1,09,594 (76.40)	409 (0.29)	429 (0.30)
<b>West Bengal</b>	Rural	41,378	7,218	17.44	6,998 (96.95)	43 (0.60)	79 (1.09)	98 (1.36)
	Urban	7,378	3,003	40.70	2,791 (92.94)	33 (1.10)	38 (1.27)	141 (4.70)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,756</b>	<b>10,221</b>	20.96	9,789 (95.77)	76 (0.74)	117 (1.14)	239 (2.34)

Figures in Paranthesis are Percentage

## Low Drop- out States

State	Area	Total Number of Schools	Schools having Drinking Water Facility Within Premises	Percent age to Total	Source of Drinking Water in Schools			
					Tap	Hand Pump/Submersible Pump	Well	Others (River, Waterfall, Pond etc)
Gujarat	Rural	9,365	7,023	74.99	1,774 (25.26)	4,994 (71.11)	164 (2.34)	91 (1.30)
	Urban	2,134	1,842	86.32	278 (15.09)	984 (53.42)	405 (21.99)	175 (9.50)
	Total	11,499	8,865	77.09	2,052 (23.15)	5,978 (67.43)	569 (6.42)	266 (3.00)
Kerala	Rural	3,757	2,444	65.05	1,468 (60.07)	512 (20.95)	86 (3.52)	378 (15.47)
	Urban	943	736	78.05	313 (42.53)	163 (22.15)	52 (7.07)	208 (28.26)
	Total	4,700	3,180	67.66	1,781 (56.01)	675 (21.23)	138 (4.34)	586 (18.43)
Punjab	Rural	16,731	16,536	98.83	5,721 (34.60)	10,794 (65.28)	8 (0.05)	13 (0.08)
	Urban	1,600	1,577	98.56	706 (44.77)	871 (55.23)	0 (0.00)	0 (0)
	Total	18,331	18,113	98.81	6,427 (35.48)	11,665 (64.40)	8 (0.04)	13 (0.07)

Figures in Paranthesis are Percentage

## 2.6 Status of Toilet Facilities Available in Schools at Various Levels

Toilet is an important and necessary facility for schools. The details of toilet facilities in schools in the selected high drop-out States are given in Table 2.6. The Table shows that 94.04% schools in Maharashtra followed by West Bengal (93.59%) Rajasthan (93.26%), Haryana (91.96%) had usable toilet facilities .On the other hand, Assam and Bihar had this facility only in 67.94% and 31.30% schools, respectively.The schools having separate usable toilet for girls were as low as 22.58% in Bihar, 40.94% in Assam, 53.57% in West Bengal, 53.35% in Jharkhand and 65.95% in Uttar Pradesh .

Among low drop-out States, 98.32 % schools of Kerala had usable urinal facility followed by Punjab (96.75%) and Gujarat (96.85%). Further, 93.96% schools of Kerala had separate girls toilet facility while Punjab and Gujarat had 88.03% and 80.33% schools, respectively with separate toilet facilities for girls.

**Table 2.6: State-wise Schools having Toilet Facilities in Urban and Rural Areas**

**High Drop-out States**

State	Area	Total Number of Schools	Schools Having Toilet Facilities for Students				Number of Schools with Girls Enrolment	Schools Having Separate Toilet Facility for Girls			
			Toilet Facility for Students	% of schools having toilet facility	Usable Toilet Facility for Students	% of schools having usable Toilet facility		Toilet Facility for girls	% of schools having separate girls toilet	Usable Toilet Facility for girls	% of schools having separate usable girls toilet
Assam	Rural	38,090	25,479	66.89	8,423	22.11	38,002	15,403	40.53	4,354	28.27
	Urban	2,418	2,041	84.41	1,037	42.89	2,378	1,127	47.39	482	42.77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,508</b>	<b>27,520</b>	67.94	<b>9,460</b>	23.35	<b>40,380</b>	<b>16,530</b>	40.94	<b>4,836</b>	29.26
Bihar	Rural	64,928	20,175	31.07	34,824	53.63	64,476	14,361	22.27	14,011	97.56
	Urban	4,290	1,492	34.78	2,136	49.79	4,152	1,133	27.29	1,102	97.26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69,218</b>	<b>21,667</b>	31.30	<b>36,960</b>	53.40	<b>68,628</b>	<b>15,494</b>	22.58	<b>15,113</b>	<b>97.54</b>
Haryana	Rural	12,989	11,917	91.75	12,443	95.80	12,230	10,363	84.73	9,104	87.85
	Urban	1,066	1,008	94.56	1,038	97.37	989	868	87.77	805	92.74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,055</b>	<b>12,925</b>	91.96	<b>13,481</b>	95.92	<b>13,219</b>	<b>11,231</b>	84.96	<b>9,909</b>	<b>88.23</b>

Jharkhand	Rural	36,566	22,687	62.04	23,162	63.34	36,249	19,333	53.33	18,196	94.12
	Urban	1,966	1,392	70.80	1,446	73.55	1,926	1,033	53.63	994	96.22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38,532</b>	<b>24,079</b>	62.49	<b>24,608</b>	63.86	<b>38,175</b>	<b>20,366</b>	53.35	<b>19,190</b>	<b>94.23</b>
Maharashtra	Rural	7,523	7,100	94.38	7,079	94.10	7,459	6,439	86.33	5,589	86.80
	Urban	1,145	1,051	91.79	1,055	92.14	1,101	930	84.47	893	96.02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,668</b>	<b>8,151</b>	94.04	<b>8,134</b>	93.84	<b>8,560</b>	<b>7,369</b>	86.09	<b>6,482</b>	<b>87.96</b>
Rajasthan	Rural	55,676	52,150	93.67	48,960	87.94	54,791	43,455	79.31	39,283	90.40
	Urban	5,157	4,584	88.89	4,332	84.00	4,965	3,902	78.59	3,502	89.75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60,833</b>	<b>56,734</b>	93.26	<b>53,292</b>	87.60	<b>59,756</b>	<b>47,357</b>	79.25	<b>42,785</b>	<b>90.35</b>
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	1,41,262	1,12,083	79.34	1,17,282	83.02	1,39,917	93,061	66.51	89,856	96.56
	Urban	9,256	7,566	81.74	6,910	74.65	9,163	5,264	57.45	5,074	96.39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,50,518</b>	<b>1,19,649</b>	79.49	<b>1,24,192</b>	82.51	<b>1,49,080</b>	<b>98,325</b>	65.95	<b>94,930</b>	<b>96.55</b>
West Bengal	Rural	41,378	38,982	94.21	34,736	83.95	41,186	22,093	53.64	13,882	62.83
	Urban	7,378	6,651	90.15	5,965	80.85	7,169	3,811	53.16	2,845	74.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,756</b>	<b>45,633</b>	93.59	<b>40,701</b>	83.48	<b>48,355</b>	<b>25,904</b>	53.57	<b>16,727</b>	<b>64.57</b>

## Low Drop-out States

State	Area	Total Number of Schools	Schools Having				Number of Schools with Girls Enrolment	Schools Having Separate Toilet Facility for Girls			
			Usable Toilet Facility for Students	% of schools having usable Toilet facility	Usable Lavatory Facility for Students	% of schools having usable Toilet facility		Toilet Facility for girls	% of schools having separate girls toilet	Toilet Facility for girls	% of schools having separate Toilet girls toilet
Gujarat	Rural	9,365	9,033	96.45	8,822	94.20	9,237	7,160	77.51	5,888	82.23
	Urban	2,134	2,104	98.59	2,071	97.05	1,991	1,860	93.42	1,788	96.13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,499</b>	<b>11,137</b>	<b>96.85</b>	<b>10,893</b>	<b>94.73</b>	<b>11,228</b>	<b>9,020</b>	<b>80.33</b>	<b>7,676</b>	<b>85.10</b>
Kerala	Rural	3,757	3,691	98.24	3,593	95.63	3,743	3,505	93.64	3,150	89.87
	Urban	943	930	98.62	909	96.39	924	880	95.24	795	90.34
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,621</b>	<b>98.32</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>95.79</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>93.96</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>89.97</b>
Punjab	Rural	16,731	16,185	96.74	16,022	95.76	16,384	14,366	87.68	13,912	96.84
	Urban	1,600	1,550	96.88	1,546	96.63	1,522	1,397	91.79	1,394	99.79
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,331</b>	<b>17,735</b>	<b>96.75</b>	<b>17,568</b>	<b>95.84</b>	<b>17,906</b>	<b>15,763</b>	<b>88.03</b>	<b>15,306</b>	<b>97.10</b>

## 2.7 Schools with Electricity Connection

The details of schools having electricity connection in selected States are given in Table 2.7. The data reveals that Bihar, Jharkhand and Assam had 3.99%, 8.87 % and 13.97 % schools respectively with electricity connections. Maharashtra had 72.13% schools with electricity connection in rural and urban areas. Only 22.00% schools in West Bengal, 43.64% in Uttar Pradesh and 36.10% schools in Rajasthan had electricity connections. In Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab, more than 90% schools in rural and urban areas had electricity connections .

**Table 2.7: Number of Schools having Electricity Connection**

### High Drop-out States

State	Area	Schools	Schools With Electricity		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
			Total	Percentage				
Assam	Rural	38,090	4,315	11.33	1,155 (26.77)	1,512 (35.04)	1,235 (28.62)	413 (9.57)
	Urban	2,418	1,343	<b>55.54</b>	594 (44.23)	275 (20.48)	314 (23.38)	160 (11.91)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,508</b>	5,658	<b>13.97</b>	1,749 (30.91)	1,787 (31.58)	1,549 (27.38)	573 (10.13)
Bihar	Rural	64,928	2,329	<b>3.59</b>	878 (37.70)	1,084 (46.54)	287 (12.32)	80 (3.43)
	Urban	4,290	436	<b>10.16</b>	44 (10.09)	136 (31.19)	131 (30.05)	125 (28.67)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69,218</b>	2,765	<b>3.99</b>	922 (33.35)	1,220 (44.12)	418 (15.12)	205 (7.41)
Haryana	Rural	12,989	12,269	<b>94.46</b>	7,738 (63.07)	1,688 (13.76)	1,539 (12.54)	1,304 (10.63)
	Urban	1,066	991	<b>92.96</b>	651 (715.38)	85 (93.41)	61 (67.03)	194 (213.19)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,055</b>	13,260	<b>94.34</b>	8,389 (63.27)	1,773 (13.37)	1,600 (12.07)	1,498 (11.30)
Jharkhand	Rural	36,566	1,982	<b>5.42</b>	877 (44.25)	773 (39.00)	232 (11.71)	100 (5.05)
	Urban	1,966	550	<b>27.98</b>	161 (29.27)	210 (38.18)	121 (22.00)	58 (10.55)
	<b>Total</b>	28,532	2,532	<b>8.87</b>	1038 (41.00)	983 (38.82)	353 (13.94)	158 (6.24)
Maharashtra	Rural	7,523	5,229	<b>69.51</b>	2,685 (51.35)	1,870 (35.76)	501 (9.58)	173 (3.31)
	Urban	1,145	1,023	<b>89.34</b>	392 (38.32)	359 (35.10)	234 (22.87)	38 (3.72)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,668</b>	6,252	<b>72.13</b>	3,077 (49.22)	2,229 (35.65)	735 (11.76)	211 (3.37)

<b>Rajasthan</b>	Rural	55,676	19,165	<b>34.42</b>	3,723 (19.43)	8,810 (45.97)	4,402 (22.97)	2,230 (11.64)
	Urban	5,157	2,796	<b>54.22</b>	516 (18.45)	1,337 (47.82)	412 (14.74)	531 (18.99)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60,833</b>	21,961	<b>36.1</b>	4,239 (19.30)	10,147 (46.20)	4,814 (21.92)	2,761 (12.57)
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Rural	1,41,262	60,664	<b>42.94</b>	42,746 (70.12)	17,322 (28.41)	156 (0.26)	440 (0.72)
	Urban	9,256	5,029	<b>54.33</b>	3,033 (60.31)	1,096 (21.79)	546 (10.86)	354 (7.04)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,50,518</b>	65,693	<b>43.64</b>	45,779 (69.69)	18,418 (28.04)	702 (1.07)	794 (1.21)
<b>West Bengal</b>	Rural	41,378	6,301	<b>15.23</b>	5,904 (93.70)	84 (1.33)	155 (2.46)	158 (2.51)
	Urban	7,378	4,423	<b>59.95</b>	4,144 (93.69)	58 (1.31)	60 (1.36)	161 (3.64)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,756</b>	<b>10,724</b>	<b>22</b>	10,048 (93.70)	142 (1.32)	215 (2.00)	319 (2.97)

Figures in Paranthesis are Percentage

### Low Drop-out States

State	Area	Schools	Schools With Electricity		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
			Total	Percentage				
<b>Gujarat</b>	Rural	9,365	8,883	<b>94.85</b>	2,558 (28.80)	5,920 (66.64)	281 (3.16)	124 (1.40)
	Urban	2,134	2,091	<b>97.99</b>	330 (15.78)	1,148 (54.90)	420 (20.09)	193 (9.23)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,499</b>	10,974	<b>95.43</b>	2,888 (26.32)	7,068 (64.41)	701 (6.39)	317 (2.89)
<b>Kerala</b>	Rural	3,757	3,640	<b>96.89</b>	2,088 (57.36)	775 (21.29)	161 (4.42)	616 (16.92)
	Urban	943	916	<b>97.14</b>	390 (42.58)	197 (21.51)	62 (6.77)	267 (29.15)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,700</b>	4,556	<b>96.94</b>	2,478 (54.39)	972 (21.33)	223 (4.89)	883 (19.38)
<b>Punjab</b>	Rural	16,731	15,156	<b>90.59</b>	9,764 (64.42)	2,586 (17.06)	1,609 (10.62)	1,197 (7.90)
	Urban	1,600	1,540	<b>96.25</b>	953 (61.88)	168 (10.91)	131 (8.51)	288 (18.70)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,331</b>	16,696	<b>91.08</b>	10,717 (64.19)	2,754 (16.49)	1,740 (10.42)	1,485 (8.89)

Figures in Paranthesis are Percentage

## 2.8 Status of Play Ground Facilities in Schools

A school playground is vitally important to children for their fun as well as for their good health and well-being and it has a direct impact on childrens' learning and development. The details of playground facilities in schools of selected States are given in Table 2.8.

In States like Bihar, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Assam, less than 50 % primary schools have playground facilities. In Maharashtra, playground facilities are available in 84.04% schools at primary level. Haryana and Rajasthan provides 100% schools with a playground facility at higher secondary level followed by Maharashtra with above 90.00% at secondary and higher secondary level. In Assam 50.57% schools at primary level, 67.56% at upper primary level, 86.47% at secondary level and 70.15% at higher secondary level have playground facilities. In Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh 28.77% and 69.87% schools at primary level have playground facilities while more than 60% schools in Jharkhand at upper primary, secondary and higher secondary level school have playground facilities. In west Bengal, these facilities range from 34.82 %to 50% at all school levels .

In Punjab, 96.41%, 98.75%, 100.00% and 94.12% schools at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary level have playground facilities, respectively .In Gujarat, 67.25%, 91.11%, 77.56 % and 84.71% schools at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary level have playground facilities, respectively. In Kerala 61.68%, 86.91%, 81.44% and 78.18% schools at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary level have playground facilities, respectively.

**Table 2.8 :State-wise Percentage of Schools with Playground Facility**

### High Drop-out States

States	Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Total Schools
Assam	50.57	67.56	86.47	70.15	40508
Bihar	24.74	55.26	77.74	75.08	69218
Haryana	78.29	78.57	***	100.00	14055
Jharkhand	28.77	68.42	64.35	69.92	38532



Maharashtra	84.04	85.59	94.71	91.30	8668
Rajasthan	35.03	66.36	72.00	100.00	60833
Uttar Pradesh	69.87	73.49	49.58	70.00	150518
West Bengal	34.82	39.96	**	50.00	48756

\*\*\*data not available

### Low Drop-out States

State	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total Schools
Gujarat	67.25	91.11	77.56	84.71	11499
Kerala	61.68	86.91	81.44	78.18	4700
Punjab	96.41	98.75	100.00	94.12	18331

## 2.9 Schools with Library Facilities

The details of schools in selected States having library facilities are given in Table 2.9. The library facilities in Assam are 56.36 % in primary, upper primary and secondary level and 80.00% schools in higher secondary level. More than 90% schools across all levels in Haryana, Maharashtra and Jharkhand have library facilities whereas 70.01%, 69.32% and 74.61% school children have library facilities in Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, respectively. Among Low Drop-out States, Kerala has 96.33% schools across all levels with library facilities, followed by Punjab (95.60%) and Gujarat (91.88%)

**Table 2.9: State-wise Percentage of Schools with Library Facilities**

### High Drop-out State

State	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	All Schools	Total Schools
Assam	53.91	59.03	55.34	80.00	56.36	40508
Bihar	59.17	80.08	92.1	84.98	70.01	69218
Haryana	97.94	97.19	***	100	97.56	14055
Jharkhand	91.65	83.16	89.73	87.89	91.83	38532
Maharashtra	95.32	66.67	95.78	94.75	96.2	8668
Rajasthan	45.87	82.49	76.00	75.00	69.32	60833
Uttar Pradesh	75.2	72.59	65.20	90.00	74.61	150518
West Bengal	72.73	49.95	N.A.	83.33	72.70	48756

## Low Drop-out States

State	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	All Schools	Total Schools
Gujarat	92.20	88.37	76.33	76.99	91.88	11499
Kerala	94.69	98.93	98.20	96.36	96.33	4700
Punjab	95.91	98.44	80.00	92.16	95.60	18331

### 2.10 Availability of Laboratory Facilities in Schools

Elementary science provides meaningful and relevant learning opportunities for all students. Laboratory is an important means of practical learning in science. It is assumed that first-hand experience in observation and manipulation of the materials of science is superior to other methods of learning. The details of Laboratory facilities available in selected States are given in Table 2.10. In Assam, more than 93.00% schools had science laboratories but only 71.84 % to 75.00% schools had adequate physics & chemistry lab facilities. In Bihar, the laboratory facilities in science stream ranged from 64.84% to 66.67%. Maharashtra and Rajasthan were the States which had more than 90% schools with adequate lab facilities. Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh had close to 90.00% schools with adequate science lab facilities in rural areas.

Gujarat had not only the highest percentage of schools with labs but also had maximum numbers with adequate facilities that too in rural areas. 100.00% schools had physics lab against 97.27% schools with adequate lab facilities. Similarly, 99.13% schools had chemistry lab with 96.52% adequate lab facilities, 98.29% schools with biology lab with 95.73% and 90.00% schools with computer science lab with 90.00% adequate lab facilities as compared to Kerala and Punjab with lower numbers in adequate lab facilities.

**Table 2.10: State-wise Govt .Schools having Laboratory Facilities in Rural Areas**

**High Drop-out States**

State	No .of Schools Offering Subjects	No .of Schools having Lab Facilities	% Lab having Lab Facilities	Having Adequate Lab Facilities	% Lab having Adequate Lab Facilities
<b>Assam</b>					
Physics	104	97	93.27	78	75.00
Chemistry	103	97	94.17	74	71.84
Biology	101	96	95.05	73	72.28
Computer Science	6	6	100.00	6	100.00
Home Science	4	2	50.00	2	50.00
Geography	110	73	66.36	52	47.27
<b>Bihar</b>					
Physics	93	89	95.70	62	66.67
Chemistry	91	87	95.60	59	64.84
Biology	94	89	94.68	62	65.96
Computer Science	9	7	77.78	7	77.78
Home Science	67	63	94.03	46	68.66
Geography	73	67	91.78	47	64.38
<b>Haryana</b>					
Physics	179	168	93.85	118	65.92
Chemistry	179	168	93.85	118	65.92
Biology	145	133	91.72	89	61.38
Computer Science	39	38	97.44	31	79.49
Home Science	42	35	83.33	14	33.33
Geography	128	112	87.50	63	49.22
<b>Jharkhand</b>					
Physics	19	19	100.00	17	89.47
Chemistry	19	19	100.00	16	84.21
Biology	21	21	100.00	19	90.48
Computer Science	5	5	100.00	5	100.00
Home Science	3	2	66.67	2	66.67
Geography	10	8	80.00	6	60.00
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
Physics	459	456	99.3	427	93.03
Chemistry	466	464	99.6	433	92.92
Biology	469	467	99.6	436	92.96

Computer Science	58	58	100.0	53	91.38
Home Science	47	39	83.0	36	76.60
Geography	917	599	65.3	507	55.29
<b>Rajasthan</b>					
Physics	247	245	99.2	232	93.93
Chemistry	259	256	98.8	240	92.66
Biology	222	219	98.6	206	92.79
Computer Science	195	175	89.7	142	72.82
Home Science	63	53	84.1	43	68.25
Geography	530	440	83.0	348	65.66
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
Physics	1309	1283	98.01	1167	89.15
Chemistry	1311	1282	97.79	1170	89.24
Biology	1225	1188	96.98	1076	87.84
Computer Science	74	69	93.24	63	85.14
Home Science	634	510	80.44	426	67.19
Geography	1683	1416	84.14	1180	70.11
<b>West Bengal</b>					
Physics	784	765	97.58	296	37.76
Chemistry	784	765	97.58	287	36.61
Biology	848	825	97.29	292	34.43
Computer Science	60	57	95.00	24	40.00
Home Science	37	27	72.97	4	10.81
Geography	985	887	90.05	248	25.18

### Low Drop-out States

State	No .of Schools Offering Subjects	No .of Schools Having Lab Facilities	% Lab having Lab Facilities	Having Adequate Lab Facilities	% Lab having Adequate Lab Facilities
<b>Gujarat</b>					
Physics	110	110	100.00	107	97.27
Chemistry	115	114	99.13	111	96.52
Biology	117	115	98.29	112	95.73
Computer Science	20	18	90.00	18	90.00
Home Science	10	8	80.00	7	70.00
Geography	451	270	59.87	259	57.43

<b>Kerala</b>					
Physics	812	793	97.66	516	63.55
Chemistry	811	794	97.90	529	65.23
Biology	785	762	97.07	499	63.57
Computer Science	357	354	99.16	255	71.43
Home Science	16	12	75.00	12	75.00
Geography	150	110	73.33	37	24.67
<b>Punjab</b>					
Physics	197	176	89.34	137	69.54
Chemistry	193	174	90.16	136	70.47
Biology	175	146	83.43	112	64.00
Computer Science	15	14	93.33	14	93.33
Home Science	10	7	70.00	5	50.00
Geography	29	25	86.21	21	72.41

## 2.11 State-wise Availability of Laboratories in Urban Areas

The details of laboratory facilities available in Government Schools in selected States in urban areas are given in Table 2.11. In urban areas of West-Bengal, there was a huge variation between lab facilities and labs with adequate facilities where in Physics, Chemistry and Biology labs were available to the extent of 97 % but the labs with adequate facilities were only 56.73%, 47.71% and 41.46% respectively. In Bihar, the labs with adequate facilities in urban areas were only 63.54%, 62.50% and 62.22% respectively against 94.00% availability of labs in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra.

Almost 100% schools in Gujarat had physics, chemistry, biology and computer science lab facilities with close to 99-100% labs with adequate lab facilities .This is followed by Punjab and Kerala .Punjab had more than 95% schools with lab facilities.

**Table 2.11 :State-wise Schools having Laboratory Facilities in Urban Areas**

**High Drop-out States**

State	Offering subjects	Having lab facilities	% having lab facilities	Having adequate lab facilities	%Having adequate lab facilities
<b>Assam</b>					
Physics	93	91	97.85	72	77.42
Chemistry	91	89	97.80	71	78.02
Biology	89	87	97.75	71	79.78
Computer Science	15	14	93.33	10	66.67
Home Science	4	3	75.00	2	50.00
Geography	69	58	84.06	41	59.42
<b>Bihar</b>					
Physics	96	91	94.79	61	63.54
Chemistry	96	90	93.75	60	62.50
Biology	90	85	94.44	56	62.22
Computer Science	<b>22</b>	21	95.45	13	59.09
Home Science	42	39	92.86	25	59.52
Geography	58	50	86.21	29	50.00
<b>Haryana</b>					
Physics	329	324	98.5	292	88.75
Chemistry	327	324	99.1	294	89.91
Biology	308	304	98.7	270	87.66
Computer Science	138	137	99.3	126	91.30
Home Science	139	129	92.8	89	64.03
Geography	177	165	93.2	122	68.93
<b>Jharkhand</b>					
Physics	113	112	99.12	102	90.27
Chemistry	113	112	99.12	101	89.38
Biology	109	108	99.08	100	91.74
Computer Science	73	73	100.00	70	95.89
Home Science	9	8	88.89	6	66.67
Geography	27	23	85.19	16	59.26
<b>Maharashtra</b>					

Physics	660	659	99.85	638	96.67
Chemistry	662	661	99.85	641	96.83
Biology	664	663	99.85	638	96.08
Computer Science	134	131	97.76	121	90.30
Home Science	73	68	93.15	60	82.19
Geography	462	344	74.46	290	62.77
<b>Rajasthan</b>					
Physics	692	691	99.9	661	95.52
Chemistry	698	696	99.7	669	95.85
Biology	674	671	99.6	640	94.96
Computer Science	505	484	95.8	433	85.74
Home Science	313	297	94.9	259	82.75
Geography	369	245	66.4	308	83.47
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
Physics	1811	1790	98.84	1704	94.09
Chemistry	1814	1790	98.68	1702	93.83
Biology	1703	1673	98.24	1595	93.66
Computer Science	361	355	98.34	337	93.35
Home Science	793	675	85.12	598	75.41
Geography	917	795	86.70	715	77.97
<b>West Bengal</b>					
Physics	899	875	97.33	514	57.17
Chemistry	900	875	97.22	510	56.67
Biology	916	891	97.27	497	54.26
Computer Science	208	195	93.75	118	56.73
Home Science	109	91	83.49	52	47.71
Geography	943	852	90.35	391	41.46

## Low Drop-out States

State	Offering subjects	Having lab facilities	% having lab facilities	Having adequate lab facilities	%Having adequate lab facilities
<b>Gujarat</b>					
Physics	470	468	99.6	465	98.94%
Chemistry	475	473	99.6	470	98.95%
Biology	482	480	99.6	477	98.96%
Computer Science	82	82	100.0	82	100.00%
Home Science	31	27	87.1	25	80.65%
Geography	274	195	71.2	191	69.71%
<b>Kerala</b>					
Physics	444	440	99.10	338	76.13%
Chemistry	442	438	99.10	339	76.70%
Biology	431	423	98.14	324	75.17%
Computer Science	236	236	100.00	186	78.81%
Home Science	9	8	88.89	5	55.56%
Geography	66	52	78.79	16	24.24%
<b>Punjab</b>					
Physics	298	288	96.64	266	89.26%
Chemistry	305	299	98.03	279	91.48%
Biology	273	262	95.97	240	87.91%
Computer Science	74	71	95.95	67	90.54%
Home Science	71	66	92.96	61	85.92%
Geography	59	50	84.75	45	76.27%

### 2.12 Availability of Teachers Against Sanctioned Strength

Instead of just lecturing in the classroom, teachers are facilitators of learning, providing students with the information and tools they need to master a subject . Thus, teaching effectiveness is the major factor that determines the quality of education. Therefore, it is important to have the appropriate teachers in place. The full-time teachers have more ownership and closeness to work with the children as compared to contractual teachers who are apparently hired to



mitigate the problem of shortage of teachers .The State-wise number of schools having sanctioned and in-position full time teachers across all States in rural and urban areas are given in Table 2.12. The figures show that the Maharashtra had 99.56% teachers which were in position against the sanctioned staff followed by Assam (97.69%), Bihar (93.86%) Haryana (93.05%), Jharkhand (84.20%) and Punjab (84.65%). Gujarat and Kerala had 99.64% and 99.44% teachers, respectively available against sanctioned strength followed by Punjab with 84.55 % available teachers.

**Table 2.12: Number of Schools with Sanctioned & Available Full-Time Teachers**

**High Drop-out States**

State	Level	Area	Sanctioned	In Position	% Teachers in Position Against Sanctioned Strength
Assam	Primary	Rural	66,646	65,217	97.86
		Urban	7,927	7,859	99.14
		<b>Total</b>	<b>74,573</b>	<b>73,076</b>	97.99
	Upper Primary	Rural	45,063	43,668	96.90
		Urban	3,626	3,625	99.97
		<b>Total</b>	<b>48,689</b>	<b>47,293</b>	97.13
	Secondary	Rural	30,044	29,324	97.60
		Urban	5,694	5,551	97.49
		<b>Total</b>	<b>35,738</b>	<b>34,875</b>	97.59
	Higher Secondary*	Rural	11,501	11,265	97.95
		Urban	5,718	5,634	98.53
		<b>Total</b>	<b>17,219</b>	<b>16,899</b>	98.14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>1,53,254</b>	<b>1,49,474</b>	97.53
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>22,965</b>	<b>22,669</b>	98.71
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,76,219</b>	<b>1,72,143</b>	97.69

Bihar	Primary	Rural	1,06,053	1,00,049	94.34
		Urban	7,586	7,085	93.40
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,13,639</b>	<b>1,07,134</b>	94.28
	Upper Primary	Rural	1,14,816	1,08,083	94.14
		Urban	9,709	9,284	95.62
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,24,525</b>	<b>1,17,367</b>	94.25
	Secondary	Rural	20,835	18,932	90.87
		Urban	4,806	4,545	94.57
		<b>Total</b>	<b>25,641</b>	<b>23,477</b>	91.56
	Higher Secondary*	Rural	4,105	3,706	90.28
		Urban	4,948	4,416	89.25
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9,053</b>	<b>8,122</b>	89.72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>2,45,809</b>	<b>2,30,770</b>	93.88
<b>Urban</b>		<b>27,049</b>	<b>25,330</b>	93.64	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,72,858</b>	<b>2,56,100</b>	93.86	
Haryana	Primary	Rural	28,794	27,085	94.06
		Urban	3,222	3,052	94.72
		<b>Total</b>	<b>32,016</b>	<b>30,137</b>	94.13
	Upper Primary	Rural	7,822	6,984	89.29
		Urban	547	535	97.81
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>7,519</b>	89.84
	Secondary	Rural	14,674	13,438	91.58
		Urban	712	696	97.75
		<b>Total</b>	<b>15,386</b>	<b>14,134</b>	91.86
	Higher Secondary*	Rural	21,588	20,096	93.09
		Urban	5,210	4,946	94.93
		<b>Total</b>	<b>26,798</b>	<b>25,042</b>	93.45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>72,878</b>	<b>67,603</b>	92.76
<b>Urban</b>		<b>9,691</b>	<b>9,229</b>	95.23	
<b>Total</b>		<b>82,569</b>	<b>76,832</b>	93.05	
Jharkhand	Primary	Rural	15,584	13,813	88.64
		Urban	1,825	1,760	96.44
		<b>Total</b>	<b>17,409</b>	<b>15,573</b>	89.45
	Upper Primary	Rural	33,743	28,461	84.35
		Urban	4,915	4,461	90.76
		<b>Total</b>	<b>38,658</b>	<b>32,922</b>	85.16
Secondary	Rural	6,729	4,874	72.43	
	Urban	1,955	1,470	75.19	

		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,684</b>	<b>6,344</b>	73.05
	Higher Secondary*	Rural	1,764	1,182	67.01
		Urban	1,696	1,412	83.25
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>2,594</b>	74.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>57,820</b>	48,330	83.59
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>10,391</b>	<b>9,103</b>	87.60
		<b>Total</b>	<b>68,211</b>	<b>57,433</b>	84.20
Maharashtra	Primary	Rural	9,966	9,803	98.36
		Urban	1,672	1,652	98.80
		<b>Total</b>	<b>11,638</b>	<b>11,455</b>	98.43
	Upper Primary	Rural	13,677	13,583	99.31
		Urban	3,374	3,342	99.05
		<b>Total</b>	<b>17,051</b>	<b>16,925</b>	99.26
	Secondary	Rural	4,764	4,788	100.50
		Urban	3,483	3,516	100.95
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,247</b>	<b>8,304</b>	100.69
	Higher Secondary*	Rural	2,408	2,385	99.04
		Urban	1,167	1,264	108.31
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>3,649</b>	102.07
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>30,815</b>	<b>30,559</b>	99.17
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>9,696</b>	<b>9,774</b>	100.80
		<b>Total</b>	<b>40,511</b>	<b>40,333</b>	99.56
Rajasthan	Primary	Rural	49,255	45,857	93.10
		Urban	4,514	4,359	96.57
		<b>Total</b>	<b>53,769</b>	<b>50,216</b>	93.39
	Upper Primary	Rural	1,14,851	1,06,152	92.43
		Urban	13,857	13,636	98.41
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,28,708</b>	<b>1,19,788</b>	93.07
	Secondary	Rural	44,900	42,870	95.48
		Urban	4,614	4,547	98.55
		<b>Total</b>	<b>49,514</b>	<b>47,417</b>	95.76
	Higher Secondary*	Rural	28,617	27,898	97.49
		Urban	11,585	11,116	95.95
		<b>Total</b>	<b>40,202</b>	<b>39,014</b>	97.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>2,37,623</b>	<b>2,22,777</b>	93.75
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>34,570</b>	<b>33,658</b>	97.36
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,72,193</b>	<b>2,56,435</b>	94.21

Uttar Pradesh	Primary	Rural	2,15,982	2,05,665	95.22
		Urban	15,409	14,872	96.52
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,31,391</b>	<b>2,20,537</b>	95.31
	Upper Primary	Rural	1,04,507	98,747	94.49
		Urban	6,370	6,198	97.30
		<b>Tot2al</b>	<b>1,10,877</b>	<b>1,04,945</b>	94.65
	Secondary	Rural	1,668	1,672	100.24
		Urban	2,002	1,956	97.70
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>3,628</b>	98.86
	Higher Secondary*	Rural	7,586	7,318	96.47
		Urban	12,062	6,789	56.28
		<b>Total</b>	<b>19,648</b>	<b>14,107</b>	71.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>3,29,743</b>	<b>3,13,402</b>	95.04
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>35,843</b>	<b>29,815</b>	83.18
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,65,586</b>	<b>3,43,217</b>	93.88
West Bengal	Primary	Rural	1,13,235	1,10,744	97.80
		Urban	23,699	23,157	97.71
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,36,934</b>	<b>1,33,901</b>	97.79
	Upper Primary	Rural	1,409	1,345	95.46
		Urban	403	373	92.56
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>1,718</b>	94.81
	Secondary	Rural	3,039	2,913	95.85
		Urban	837	785	93.79
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>3,698</b>	95.41
	Higher Secondary*	Rural	4,072	4,046	99.36
		Urban	5,457	5,160	94.56
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9,529</b>	<b>9,206</b>	96.61
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>1,21,755</b>	<b>1,19,048</b>	97.78
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>30,396</b>	<b>29,475</b>	96.97
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,52,151</b>	<b>1,48,523</b>	97.62

## Low Drop-out States

State	Level	Area	Sanctioned	In position	% teachers in position vs sanctioned
Gujarat	Primary	Rural	7,134	7,084	99.30
		Urban	2,291	2,290	99.96
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9,425</b>	<b>9,374</b>	99.46
	Upper Primary	Rural	38,795	38,675	99.69
		Urban	11,411	11,387	99.79
		<b>Total</b>	<b>50,206</b>	<b>50,062</b>	99.71
	Secondary	Rural	1,416	1,404	99.15
		Urban	2,794	2,750	98.43
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>4,154</b>	98.67
	Higher Secondary*	Rural	1,134	1,134	100.00
		Urban	3,170	3,173	100.09
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>4,307</b>	100.07
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>48,479</b>	<b>48,297</b>	99.62
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>19,666</b>	<b>19,600</b>	99.66
		<b>Total</b>	<b>68,145</b>	<b>67,897</b>	99.64
Kerala	Primary	Rural	11,818	11,659	98.65
		Urban	2,229	2,229	100.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14,047</b>	<b>13,888</b>	98.87
	Upper Primary	Rural	9,810	9,658	98.45
		Urban	2,393	2,389	99.83
		<b>Total</b>	<b>12,203</b>	<b>12,047</b>	98.72
	Secondary	Rural	3,219	3,234	100.47
		Urban	1,053	1,053	100.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4,272</b>	<b>4,287</b>	100.35
	Higher Secondary*	Rural	24,717	24,756	100.16
		Urban	10,300	10,191	98.94
		<b>Total</b>	<b>35,017</b>	<b>34,947</b>	99.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>49,564</b>	<b>49,307</b>	99.48
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>15,975</b>	<b>15,862</b>	99.29
		<b>Total</b>	<b>65,539</b>	<b>65,169</b>	99.44
Punjab	Primary	Rural	31,503	26,548	84.27
		Urban	3,954	3,410	86.24
		<b>Total</b>	<b>35,457</b>	<b>29,958</b>	84.49

Upper Primary	Rural	12,775	10,773	84.33
	Urban	998	954	95.59
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,773</b>	<b>11,727</b>	85.14
Secondary	Rural	17,774	14,993	84.35
	Urban	1,643	1,497	91.11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,417</b>	<b>16,490</b>	84.93
Higher Secondary	Rural	22,039	18,143	82.32
	Urban	8,246	7,428	90.08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30,285</b>	<b>25,571</b>	84.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>84,091</b>	<b>70,457</b>	83.79
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>14,841</b>	<b>13,289</b>	89.54
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98,932</b>	<b>83,746</b>	84.65

### 2.13 State-wise Availability of Trained Teachers

Teacher's training is an important aspect of education. There is a possibility that competent and well-performing teacher can generate interest amongst the students. The analysis of trained teachers across all levels in all selected States is given in Table 2.13. The data shows that Assam had only 10.27 %trained teachers in higher secondary schools, 13.85 % in secondary, 29.93 %in upper primary and 55.02 %in primary schools. Maharashtra had 99.23% trained teachers across all levels followed by Haryana (96.23%), Rajasthan (91.58%). Gujarat had 99.77% trained teachers across all levels followed by Kerala (96.97%) and Punjab (90.25%).

**Table 2.13 :State-wise Percentage of schools with Trained Teachers**

#### High Drop-out States

State	Total schools	Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	All schools
Assam	40508	55.02	29.93	13.85	10.27	35.92
Bihar	69218	39.08	64.03	59.64	13.66	47.4
Haryana	14055	98.23	100	***	25	96.23
Jharkhand	38532	76.49	83.72	86.4	49.41	75.72
Maharashtra	8668	98.95	97.96	99.52	98.65	99.23
Rajasthan	60833	91.98	94.8	91.25	100	91.58

Uttar Pradesh	150518	66.66	85.51	74.03	65.88	71.75
West Bengal	48756	37.38	35.82	***	74.36	47.75

### Low Drop-out States

State	Total schools	Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	All schools
Gujarat	11499	99.81	99.83	99.9	99.72	99.77
Kerala	4700	97.27	99.21	98.86	91.82	96.97
Punjab	18331	92.30	99.64	100	84.54	90.25

### 2.14 Mid-Day Meal Scheme

The concept of Mid-Day Meal (MDM) was started with one of the objectives as to attract children from poor section of society thereby increasing attendance and reducing drop-out rates. The details of mid-day meals in schools are given in Table 2.14. The Table shows that 95.50% and above schools at primary level in all the selected States were providing mid-day meals. The focus has not only been given on the number of schools providing mid-day meals but also many States have come out with new initiatives in mid-day meals . MDM Centers were cooking food in energy efficient, smoke free, clean ambiance, healthy and hygienic way. In the States of Kerala and Punjab, 99.60% and 99.10% schools respectively were providing MDM at primary level.

**Table 2.14: State-wise Percentage of Schools Providing Mid-day Meal**

#### High Drop-out States

State	Total schools	Primary only	Upper Primary Only
Assam	40508	99.30	96.10
Bihar	69218	95.50	97.50
Haryana	14055	99.80	99.50
Jharkhand	38532	99.10	NA
Maharashtra	8668	98.90	76.30
Rajasthan	60833	97.50	78.40
Uttar Pradesh	150518	99.20	97.10
West Bengal	48756	98.90	93.70

### Low Drop-out States

State	Total schools	Primary only	Upper Primary Only
Gujarat	11499	98.10	NA
Kerala	4700	99.60	99.50
Punjab	18331	99.10	99.90

### 2.15 Status of Kitchen Shed for Mid-day Meal

The selected States having percentage of schools which provide kitchen sheds are provided in Table 2.15. It is evident from the Table that In Bihar, 54.3% schools had kitchen sheds whereas Maharashtra 90.2% followed by West Bengal (87.6 %) and Uttar Pradesh (84.3%) schools were having kitchen-sheds at primary level. Assam and Haryana had 100.00% and Jharkhand had 56.00 % of such schools. At upper primary schools, Assam had 44.30 % schools providing kitchen-sheds. Gujarat (79.90%), Kerala (92.00%), Punjab (96.80%) had kitchen-sheds in upper primary schools .

**Table 2.15: State-wise Percentage of Schools Providing Kitchen-Shed**

### High Drop-out States

State	Total schools	Primary only	Upper Primary Only
Assam	40508	76.10	44.30
Bihar	69218	54.30	73.50
Haryana	14055	56.90	60.40
Jharkhand	38532	62.40	67.60
Maharashtra	8668	90.20	58.30
Rajasthan	60833	79.30	86.90
Uttar Pradesh	150518	84.30	78.30
West Bengal	48756	87.60	75.80

### Low Drop-out States

State	Total schools	Primary only	Upper Primary Only
Gujarat	11499	96.10	79.90
Kerala	4700	92.90	92.00
Punjab	18331	97.30	96.80



## 2.16 State-wise Status of Class Rooms

The Table 2.16 shows the State-wise status of class-rooms across all levels. The figures depict that most of the schools in selected States have the adequate number of class-rooms in good condition at elementary level. Haryana had 90.62%, Maharashtra 88.79% and Rajasthan had 87.42% except for Assam, where only, 53.09% classrooms at elementary level were in good condition and 29.03% required major repairs. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, 72.04% class rooms were in good condition. Assam continued with worse situation at secondary level also with only 43.99% schools in good condition. In Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal, 8.78%, 10.7 % and 9.05% schools respectively required major repairs as compared to 2 to 4% in Maharashtra and Haryana. At higher secondary level, States were having more than 90 % schools with class-rooms in good condition were Haryana, Jharkhand Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Assam had only 18.29% schools at higher secondary level with classrooms facilities which needed major repairs followed by West Bengal with 10.15% such schools at higher secondary level.

Punjab had 92.84% schools having class rooms at primary level, 94.88% schools at secondary level and 96.11% schools at higher secondary level which were in good condition. Gujarat had 87.07% schools having class rooms at primary level, 91.17 % schools at secondary level and 95.29% schools at higher secondary level which were in good condition. Gujarat had 7.25% schools at primary level, 5.79 % schools at secondary level and 3.42% schools at higher secondary level which needed major repairs. Kerala has 83.13% schools were having class rooms at primary level, 89.53 % schools at secondary level and 91.02 % schools at higher secondary level which were in good condition. Kerala had 4.68% schools at primary level, 3.49% schools at secondary level and 2.91% schools at higher secondary level which required major repairs.

**Table 2.16 :State-wise Percentage of Status of Class rooms**

**High Drop-out States**

State	Elementary			Secondary			Higher secondary		
	Good Condition	Need Minor Repair	Need Major Repair	Good Condition	Need Minor Repair	Need Major Repair	Good Condition	Need Minor Repair	Need Major Repair
Assam	53.09	17.88	29.03	43.99	26.06	29.95	59.3	22.41	18.29
Bihar	80.87	10.58	8.55	78.27	12.95	8.78	85.61	10.52	3.86
Haryana	90.62	5.03	4.35	93.68	3.53	2.79	94.66	3.00	2.34
Jharkhand	87.88	5.83	6.29	91.11	4.15	4.74	94.32	3.74	1.95
Maharashtra	88.79	6.13	5.09	83.94	12.43	3.63	96.42	2.43	1.15
Rajasthan	87.42	8.35	4.23	74.09	15.22	10.7	89.53	7.47	3.00
Uttar Pradesh	84.42	11.73	3.86	91.93	6.24	1.83	92.54	6.40	1.05
West Bengal	72.04	12.82	15.14	78.63	12.31	9.05	77.84	12.01	10.15

**Low Drop-out States**

State	Primary			Secondary			Higher secondary		
	Good condition	Need minor repair	Need Major repair	Good condition	Need minor repair	Need Major repair	Good condition	Need minor repair	Need Major repair
Gujarat	87.07	5.68	7.25	91.17	3.04	5.79	95.29	1.29	3.42
Kerala	83.13	12.19	4.68	89.53	6.98	3.49	91.02	6.07	2.91
Punjab	92.84	3.95	3.21	94.88	2.47	2.64	96.11	2.35	1.54

**2.17 Status of Health Check -Ups**

Health check-ups are important as they help in early detection of any disease and ensure the normal development of children. The status of health check-up across

all levels of schools in selected States is provided in Table 2.17. The figures reveal that in Maharashtra and Haryana health check-ups were being conducted at regular intervals in more than 90% schools at primary levels. In the State of Maharashtra, health check-ups in 92.18% schools at all levels were being conducted followed by Haryana (85.2%) and Rajasthan (80.82%) while In Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal this percentage was not even 50.00% schools across all levels. Assam had lowest percentage of schools (30.04%) at all levels wherein health check-ups were being conducted. In Gujarat, 96.46% schools were conducting health check-ups across all levels followed by Punjab (82.26%) and Kerala (67.12%).

**Table 2.17: State-wise Percentage of Schools Conducted Health-check-up**

**High Drop-out States**

State	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Assam	31.66	25.35	21.14	17.23
Bihar	41.37	53.38	22.11	37.38
Haryana	90.68	88.50	***	100.00
Jharkhand	41.97	48.42	43.66	28.52
Maharashtra	93.84	58.56	85.60	56.66
Rajasthan	80.60	87.10	48.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	49.37	45.32	36.62	60.00
West Bengal	43.90	37.76	0	16.67

**Low Drop-out States**

State	Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Higher Second ary
Gujarat	97.03	94.64	92.19	86.97
Kerala	57.46	73.52	82.04	32.73
Punjab	89.41	91.42	60.00	40.20

## 2.18 Status of Infrastructural Facilities for Children With Special Needs (CWSN)

The schools providing infrastructural facilities for children with special needs are given in Table 2.18. The data shows that only West Bengal with 91.63% schools followed by Uttar Pradesh with 80.41% schools were providing facilities for CWSN students that include handrails, ramps, adapted lavatory and adapted laboratory. Jharkhand had only 33.55% schools providing facilities to support these students with special needs.

Among Low drop-out States, 87.23% schools in Kerala provided facilities including handrails, ramps and adapted lavatories for children with special needs across rural and urban areas followed by Punjab (87.08%) and Gujarat (78.29%).

**Table 2.18 : Schools Providing Infrastructural Facilities for Children With Special Needs (CWSN)**

State	Area	Total No. of Schools	Handrails	Ramps	Adapted Toilet	Adapted Laboratory
Assam	Rural	38,090	5,065 (13.30)	16,713 (43.88)	745 (1.96)	499 (1.31)
	Urban	2,418	207 (8.56)	750 (31.02)	91 (3.76)	56 (2.32)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,508</b>	<b>5,272 (13.01)</b>	<b>17,463 (43.11)</b>	<b>836 (2.06)</b>	<b>555 (1.37)</b>
Bihar	Rural	64,928	3,484 (5.37)	35,134 (54.11)	3,200 (4.93)	2,363 (3.64)
	Urban	4,290	186 (4.34)	1,851 (43.15)	208 (4.85)	164 (3.82)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69,218</b>	<b>3,670 (5.30)</b>	<b>36,985 (53.43)</b>	<b>3,408 (4.92)</b>	<b>2,527 (3.65)</b>
Haryana	Rural	12,989	1,042 (8.02)	8,023 (61.77)	1,692 (13.03)	864 (6.65)
	Urban	1,066	164 (15.38)	637 (59.76)	198 (18.57)	142 (13.32)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,055</b>	<b>1,206 (8.58)</b>	<b>8,660 (61.62)</b>	<b>1,890 (13.45)</b>	<b>1,006 (7.16)</b>
Jharkhand	Rural	36,566	2,173 (5.94)	10,898 (29.80)	1,222 (3.34)	407 (1.11)
	Urban	1,966	112 (5.70)	601 (30.57)	77 (3.92)	34 (1.73)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38,532</b>	<b>2,285 (5.93)</b>	<b>11,499 (29.84)</b>	<b>1,299 (3.37)</b>	<b>441 (1.14)</b>
Maharashtra	Rural	9,365	413 (4.41)	7,590 (81.05)	312 (3.33)	256 (2.73)

	Urban	2,134	80 (3.75)	985 (46.16)	64 (3.00)	55 (2.58)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,499</b>	<b>493 (4.29)</b>	<b>8,575 (74.57)</b>	<b>376 (3.27)</b>	<b>311 (2.70)</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	Rural	55,676	4,699 (8.44)	28,373 (50.96)	3,706 (6.66)	1,122 (2.02)
	Urban	5,157	519 (10.06)	2,090 (40.53)	392 (7.60)	160 (3.10)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60,833</b>	<b>5,218 (8.58)</b>	<b>30,463 (50.08)</b>	<b>4,098 (6.74)</b>	<b>1,282 (2.11)</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Rural	1,41,262	30,671 (21.71)	88,585 (62.71)	15,125 (10.71)	11,819 (8.37)
	Urban	9,256	1,645 (17.77)	3,561 (38.47)	1,345 (14.53)	1,220 (13.18)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,50,518</b>	<b>32,316 (21.47)</b>	<b>92,146 (61.22)</b>	<b>16,470 (10.94)</b>	<b>13,039 (8.66)</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	Rural	41,378	8,428 (20.37)	32,283 (78.02)	1,172 (2.83)	680 (1.64)
	Urban	7,378	577 (7.82)	3,919 (53.12)	126 (1.71)	84 (1.14)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,756</b>	<b>9,005 (18.47)</b>	<b>36,202 (74.25)</b>	<b>1,298 (2.66)</b>	<b>764 (1.57)</b>

Figures in Paranthesis are Percentage

### Low Drop-out States

State	Area	Total No. of Schools	Handrails	Ramps	Adapted Lavatory	Adapted Laboratory
<b>Gujarat</b>	Rural	9,365	413 (4.41)	7,590 (81.05)	312 (3.33)	256 (2.73)
	Urban	2,134	80 (3.75)	985 (46.16)	64 (3.00)	55 (2.58)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,499</b>	<b>493 (4.29)</b>	<b>8,575 (74.57)</b>	<b>376 (3.27)</b>	<b>311 (2.70)</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	Rural	16,731	3,177 (18.99)	8,293 (49.57)	2,403 (14.36)	1,072 (6.41)
	Urban	1,600	211 (13.19)	620 (38.75)	130 (8.13)	57 (3.56)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,331</b>	<b>3,388 (18.48)</b>	<b>8,913 (48.62)</b>	<b>2,533 (13.82)</b>	<b>1,129 (6.16)</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	Rural	3,757	1,239 (32.98)	2,753 (73.28)	832 (22.15)	139 (3.70)
	Urban	943	341 (36.16)	628 (66.60)	217 (23.01)	49 (5.20)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>1,580 (33.62)</b>	<b>3,381 (71.94)</b>	<b>1,049 (22.32)</b>	<b>188 (4.00)</b>

Figures in Paranthesis are Percentage

### **An Overview of Infrastructure and other Facilities Available at Various Level Schools in Selected Districts**

Infrastructure facilities such as boundary walls, class-rooms, library, laboratories, toilet, drinking water, electricity, etc. play an important role in retention of children in schools at every level. Generally, it has been observed that schools with very poor infrastructure facilities mentioned above have been found having higher-drop-out rates. Similarly, the drop-out rates were found to be lower in the schools with better infrastructure facilities.

Besides, the initiatives taken by the State and Central Governments in improving the other facilities such as Mid-day meal scheme, free text books, uniforms and scholarships etc. have also played a very important role in enhancing the retention rate of children in schools at all levels. Keeping in view the same, the infrastructure and other facilities available in schools at all levels in selected States and districts were carefully reviewed and are described below.

#### **3.1 Schools with Boundary Wall**

Boundary wall plays a very important role in providing safety and security of school infrastructure as well as children. Schools with well protected boundary walls and gates which are manned by security guards provide foolproof security to children from mischevios elements, stray animals and other unsocial persons. Availability of boundary walls in the schools of districts selected for survey is given in Table 3.1. It was observed that the schools in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala and Punjab were having boundary wall in more than 90% schools. School in UP and Rajasthan had boundary walls in 80-90% schools with exceptions in few Districts. The school in the States like Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal reflected very poor condition in terms of availability

of boundary walls. All the three low-drop out States viz, Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab had more than 88% schools having proper boundary walls.

**Table 3.1 :District wise Schools with Boundary Wall**

**High drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	Total Government Schools	Schools having Boundary wall	
		No.	No.	in %
Assam	Barpeta	2701	435	16.11
	Darrang	1409	516	36.62
	Dhubri	2851	349	12.24
Bihar	Araria	2034	939	46.17
	Katihar	1900	917	48.26
	Kishanganj	1444	507	35.11
	Purnia	2316	1177	50.82
Haryana	Mewat	852	773	90.73
	Sirsa	851	834	98.00
Jharkhand	Pakaur	1050	158	15.05
	Sahibganj	1506	281	18.66
Maharashtra	Akola	1015	696	68.57
	Aurangabad	2220	1379	62.12
	Mumbai	1238	1210	97.74
	Parbhani	1172	735	62.71
Rajasthan	Alwar	3012	2465	81.84
	Jaisalmer	1341	1119	83.45
	Ganganagar	2089	1859	88.99
	Nagaur	3291	2769	84.14
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha(Jyotiba Phule Nagar)	1584	1388	87.63
	Balrampur	2269	1114	49.10
	Bijnor	2601	1769	68.01
	Meerut	1412	1340	94.90
	Moradabad	1765	1275	72.24
	Muzaffarnagar	1294	1148	88.72
	Rampur	1998	1195	59.81
	Saharanpur	1993	1857	93.18
West Bengal	Maldah	3167	1038	32.78
	Murshidabad	5954	1757	29.51
	Uttar Dinajpur	2966	762	25.69

### Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Total Government Schools	Schools with Boundary wall	
		Nos	Nos	%
Gujarat	Bharuch	976	940	96.31
	Kutch	1842	1652	89.69
Kerala	Kottayam	314	300	95.54
	Mallapuram	554	488	88.09
Punjab	Mansa	513	505	98.44
	Taran Taran	789	765	96.96

### 3.2 Availability of Drinking Water

Status of availability of drinking water to the children in schools in different selected States and districts is given in Table 3.2 The data showed that almost all the schools in selected States were having drinking water facilities .

**Table 3.2: District-Wise Availability of Drinking Water Facility**

#### High drop- out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Total Government Schools	Schools with Drinking Water Facilities	
		Nos.	Nos.	%
Assam	Barpeta	2701	2618	96.93
	Darrang	1409	1371	97.30
	Dhubri	2851	2851	100.00
Bihar	Araria	2034	1777	87.36
	Katihar	1900	1873	98.58
	Kishanganj	1444	1273	88.16
	Purnia	2316	2241	96.76
Haryana	Mewat	852	849	99.65
	Sirsa	851	850	99.88
Jharkhand	Pakaur	1050	953	90.76
	Sahibganj	1506	1260	83.67
Maharashtra	Akola	1015	984	96.95



	Aurangabad	2220	2220	100.00
	Mumbai	1238	1238	100.00
	Parbhani	1172	1083	92.41
Rajasthan	Alwar	3012	2273	75.46
	Ganganagar	2089	2081	99.61
	Jaisalmer	1341	1307	97.46
	Nagaur	3291	3243	98.54
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1584	1582	99.87
	Balrampur	2269	2215	97.62
	Bijnor	2601	2586	99.42
	Meerut	1412	1369	96.95
	Muzaffarnagar	1294	1294	100.00
	Moradabad	1765	1755	99.43
	Rampur	1998	1960	98.10
West Bengal	Saharanpur	1993	1896	95.13
	Maldah	3167	3167	100.00
	Murshidabad	5954	5954	100.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	2966	2964	99.93

### Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Total Government Schools	Schools with Drinking Water Facilities	
		Nos	Nos	%
Gujarat	Bharuch	976	976	100.00
	Kutch	1842	1842	100.00
Kerala	Kottayam	314	314	100.00
	Mallapuram	554	552	99.64
Punjab	Mansa	513	513	100.00
	Taran Taran	789	788	99.87

### 3.3 Availability of Toilet Facilities

Availability of toilet facilities in the schools separately for boys and girls are required to provide comfort level for the students .Data given in the Table 3.3 on availability of

this facility indicate that almost all the States had toilet facilities separately for boys and girls in more than 95% schools of districts selected for study. All the selected districts of Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab had enough separate toilet facilities for girls and boys.

**Table 3.3: District wise Schools with Toilet Facilities**

**High Drop out States**

<b>Name of States</b>	<b>Name of Districts</b>	<b>Total Schools</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>% for Boys</b>	<b>% for Girls</b>
<b>Assam</b>	Barpeta	2701	2571	2645	95.19	97.93
	Darrang	1409	1352	1376	95.95	97.66
	Dhubri	2851	2671	2739	93.69	96.07
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>6961</b>	<b>6594</b>	<b>6760</b>	<b>94.73</b>	<b>97.11</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	Araria	2034	1534	1556	75.42	76.50
	Katihar	1900	1581	1548	83.21	81.47
	Kishanganj	1444	1406	1408	97.37	97.51
	Purnia	2316	1937	1944	83.64	83.94
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>7694</b>	<b>6458</b>	<b>6456</b>	<b>83.94</b>	<b>83.91</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	Mewat	852	738	784	86.62	92.02
	Sirsa	851	733	768	86.13	90.25
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>1703</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>1552</b>	<b>86.38</b>	<b>91.13</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	Pakaur	1050	1034	1044	98.48	99.43
	Sahibganj	1506	1480	1490	98.27	98.94
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>2556</b>	<b>2514</b>	<b>2534</b>	<b>98.36</b>	<b>99.14</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	Akola	1015	926	988	91.23	97.34
	Aurangabad	2220	2206	2213	99.37	99.68
	Mumbai	1238	1237	1266	99.92	100.00

	Parbhani	1172	1125	1157	95.99	98.72
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>5645</b>	5494	5624	97.33	99.63
<b>Rajasthan</b>	Alwar	3012	2952	3015	98.01	100.00
	Ganganagar	2089	2056	2093	98.42	100.00
	Jaisalmer	1341	1309	1363	97.61	100.00
	Nagaur	3291	3160	3296	96.02	100.00
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>9733</b>	9477	9767	97.37	100.00
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Amroha	1584	1572	1582	99.24	99.87
	Balrampur	2269	2251	2268	99.21	99.96
	Bijnor	2601	2555	2593	98.23	99.69
	Meerut	1412	1392	1400	98.58	99.15
	Moradabad	1765	1728	1748	97.90	99.04
	Muzaffarnagar	1294	1274	1316	98.45	100.00
	Rampur	1998	1936	1948	96.90	97.50
	Saharanpur	1993	1967	1986	98.70	99.65
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>14916</b>	14675	14841	98.38	99.50
<b>West Bengal</b>	Maldah	3167	3096	3165	97.76	99.94
	Murshidabad	5954	5784	5955	97.14	100.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	2966	2913	2951	98.21	99.49
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>12087</b>	11793	12071	97.57	99.87

### Low Drop out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Total Schools	Boys	Girls	% for Boys	% for Girls
<b>Gujarat</b>	Bharuch	976	920	927	94.26	94.98
	Kutch	1842	1720	1755	93.38	95.28
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>2818</b>	2640	2682	93.68	95.17
<b>Kerala</b>	Kottayam	314	309	309	98.41	98.41
	Mallapuram	554	549	552	99.10	99.64
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>868</b>	858	861	98.85	99.19
<b>Punjab</b>	Mansa	513	497	532	96.88	100.00
	Taran Taran	789	742	782	94.04	99.11
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>1302</b>	1239	1314	95.16	100.00

### 3.4 Availability of Electricity at Schools

The data on the availability of electricity in the schools across States are given in Table 3.4. It may be seen from the Table that in the selected States/districts, electricity was available in schools ranging from 79.69% to 100% in Haryana and Maharashtra. The availability of electricity in schools of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan ranged from 14.72% to 84.99%. The situation was worst in the schools of Bihar, Assam and Jharkhand where availability of electricity ranged from 8.50% to 33.04%. In all the districts across the three States of Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab, more than 98.0% schools had electricity facilities.

**Table 3.4 : District wise Schools Having Electricity Facility**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of the States	Name of Districts	Total Government Schools	Schools with Electricity Facility	
		(Nos)	(Nos)	%
Assam	Barpeta	2701	736	27.25
	Darrang	1409	364	25.83
	Dhubri	2851	661	23.18
Bihar	Araria	2034	672	33.04
	Katihar	1900	512	26.95
	Kishanganj	1444	405	28.05
	Purnia	2316	788	34.02
Haryana	Mewat	852	773	90.73
	Sirsa	851	845	99.29
Jharkhand	Pakaur	1050	115	10.95
	Sahibganj	1506	128	8.50
Maharashtra	Akola	1015	938	92.41
	Aurangabad	2220	2149	96.80
	Mumbai	1238	1238	100.00
	Parbhani	1172	934	79.69
Rajasthan	Alwar	3012	1392	46.22
	Ganganagar	2089	1390	66.54
	Jaisalmer	1341	420	31.32
	Nagaur	3291	1275	38.74
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1584	936	59.09
	Balrampur	2269	334	14.72
	Bijnor	2601	1118	42.98
	Muzaffarnagar	1294	778	60.12
	Meerut	1412	1200	84.99
	Moradabad	1765	907	51.39
	Rampur	1998	822	41.14
	Saharanpur	1993	1379	69.19

West Bengal	Maldah	3167	2112	66.69
	Murshidabad	5954	4040	67.85
	Uttar Dinajpur	2966	1715	57.82

### Low Drop-out States

Name of the States	Name of Districts	Total Government Schools	Schools with Electricity Facility	
		(Nos)	(Nos)	%
Gujarat	Bharuch	976	976	100.00
	Kutch	1842	1827	99.19
Kerala	Kottayam	314	314	100.00
	Mallapuram	554	548	98.92
Punjab	Mansa	513	513	100.00
	Taran Taran	789	789	100.00

### 3.5 Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) and qualification of the teacher are important factors for the schools in rendering quality education and retaining students in the schools. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down PTR for both primary and upper primary schools . At primary level, the PTR should be 30:1 and at the upper primary level it should be 35:1. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) framework stipulates that the PTR at secondary level should be 30:1.

Data related to this aspect are presented in Table 3.5. The data indicate that there was poor teacher pupil ratio in the States of Bihar (62-64:1). Similarly in Jharkhand, the PTR was (48-56:1) .Rajasthan had lowest PTR ranging from 21 to 25:1 across all selected districts.

Almost all the States had few contractual teachers. However, 96.61% to 99.25% regular teachers in Rajasthan were trained. In Uttar Pradesh 84.60% to 97.69%

regular teachers were professionally trained. Percentage of regular trained teachers in Assam ranged from 47.41% to 58.89%.

Teacher pupil ratio was found to be lowest in Kerala at 13 to 29 followed by Gujarat (26-30) and Punjab (28-35) .Almost all the regular teachers in Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab were professionally trained.

**Table 3.5: District-wise Schools with Qualified Teachers and Pupil Teacher Ratio**

**High Drop-out States**

State	Name of District	No. of Govt. Schools	Pupil Teacher Ratio	No. of Regular Teachers	No. of Regular Teachers Professionally Qualified	% Regular teachers professionally qualified
Assam	Barpeta	2701	1:24	8257	4294	52.00
	Darrang	1409	1:23	3897	2295	58.89
	Dhubri	2851	1:35	7369	3494	47.41
Bihar	Araria	2034	1:64	9219	4949	53.68
	Katihar	1900	1:62	11201	6046	53.98
	Kishanganj	1444	1:56	4317	2291	53.07
	Purnia	2316	1:69	10665	5482	51.40
Haryana	Mewat	852	1:40	3331	3330	99.97
	Sirsa	851	1:27	4664	4610	98.84
Jharkhand	Pakaur	1050	1:48	1357	1327	97.79
	Sahibganj	1506	1:56	1486	1452	97.71
Maharashtra	Akola	1015	1:21	4552	4539	99.71
	Aurangabad	2220	1:25	10027	5142	51.28
	Mumbai	1238	1:32	10753	10022	93.20
	Parbhani	1172	1:27	5159	10739	208.16
Rajasthan	Alwar	3012	1:23	16701	16575	99.25
	Ganganagar	2089	1:21	9232	9106	98.64
	Jaisalmer	1341	1:25	4055	3941	97.19
	Nagaur	3291	1:21	15347	14826	96.61
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1584	1:24	3929	3324	84.60
	Bijnor	2601	1:26	7288	6252	85.78
	Balrampur	2269	1:39	4240	3855	90.92
	Meerut	1412	1:26	5361	5005	93.36
	Moradabad	1765	1:31	5375	5156	95.93

	Muzaffarnagar	1294	1:33	3807	3719	97.69
	Rampur	1998	1:39	4766	4546	95.38
	Saharanpur	1993	1:26	5992	5695	95.04
West Bengal	Maldah	3167	1:44	12059	8034	66.62
	Murshidabad	5954	1:40	22101	14853	67.21
	Uttar Dinajpur	2966	1:44	5981	5764	96.37

### Low Drop-out States

State	Name of District	No. of Govt. Schools	Pupil Teacher Ratio	No. of Regular Teachers	No. of Regular Teachers Professionally Qualified	% Regular teachers professionally qualified
Gujarat	Bharuch	976	1:26	5083	5083	100.00
	Kutch	1842	1:30	8984	8984	100.00
Kerala	Kottayam	314	1:13	2689	2684	99.81
	Mallapuram	554	1:29	8359	8301	99.31
Punjab	Mansa	513	1:28	2449	2446	99.88
	Taran Taran	789	1:35	2577	2573	99.84

### 3.6 Availability of Play-ground at Schools

Availability of play-ground at school is very important to attract students and also for their health improvement. Data given in the Table 3.6 indicate that the play-ground facilities ranged from 23.79% to 30.88% in Bihar, 32.27% to 35.71% in Jharkhand, 28.22% to 41.44% in West Bengal and 34.82% to 45.76% in Rajasthan.

Punjab had maximum percentage of schools with play-ground facilities ranging from 92.78% to 100%, Kerala ranging from 50.36% to 82.17% and Gujarat ranging from more than 63.01% to 69.60%.



**Table 3.6: Schools with Play-Ground Facility****High Drop-out States**

Name of the States	Name of Districts	Total Government Schools	Schools with Play-Ground Facility	
		Nos.	Nos.	%
Assam	Barpeta	2701	1130	41.84
	Darrang	1409	981	69.62
	Dhubri	2851	2100	73.66
Bihar	Araria	2034	628	30.88
	Katihar	1900	452	23.79
	Kishanganj	1444	358	24.79
	Purnia	2316	613	26.47
Haryana	Mewat	852	562	65.96
	Sirsa	851	747	87.78
Jharkhand	Pakaur	1050	375	35.71
	Sahibganj	1506	486	32.27
Maharashtra	Akola	1015	480	47.29
	Aurangabad	2220	2166	97.57
	Mumbai	1238	1179	95.23
	Parbhani	1172	789	67.32
Rajasthan	Alwar	3012	1066	35.39
	Ganganagar	2089	812	38.87
	Jaisalmer	1341	467	34.82
	Nagaur	3291	1506	45.76
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1584	962	60.73
	Balrampur	2269	1303	57.43
	Bijnor	2601	2380	91.50
	Meerut	1412	843	59.70
	Moradabad	1765	1024	58.02
	Muzaffarnagar	1294	1167	90.19
	Rampur	1998	1522	76.18
	Saharanpur	1993	1538	77.17
West Bengal	Maldah	3167	1066	33.66
	Murshidabad	5954	1680	28.22
	Uttar Dinajpur	2966	1229	41.44

### Low Drop-out States

Name of the States	Name of Districts	Total Government Schools	Schools with Playground Facility	
		Nos.	Nos.	%
Gujarat	Bharuch	976	615	63.01
	Kutch	1842	1282	69.60
Kerala	Kottayam	314	258	82.17
	Mallapuram	554	279	50.36
Punjab	Mansa	513	513	100.00
	Taran Taran	789	732	92.78

### 3.7 Availability of Library Facility at Schools

The data regarding availability of Library facility in the schools are given in the Table 3.7. The figures indicate that library facilities were satisfactory in all the States except Assam and Bihar. Similarly, in all the three low drop-out States had more than 93% schools were having library facilities.

**Table 3.7: Library Facilities Available at Secondary & Senior Secondary School**

### High Drop-out States

Name of the States	Name of Districts	Total Government Schools	Schools with Library Facility at Secondary school & above	
		Nos.	Nos.	%
Assam	Barpeta	2701	1409	52.17
	Darrang	1409	1110	78.78
	Dhubri	2851	2108	73.94
Bihar	Araria	2034	1375	67.60
	Katihar	1900	974	51.26
	Kishanganj	1444	854	59.14
	Purnia	2316	1003	43.31
Haryana	Mewat	852	851	99.88
	Sirsa	851	846	99.41

Jharkhand	Pakaur	1050	1006	95.81
	Sahibganj	1506	1440	95.62
Maharashtra	Akola	1015	930	91.63
	Aurangabad	2220	2116	95.32
	Mumbai	1238	1211	97.82
	Parbhani	1172	1117	95.31
Rajasthan	Alwar	3012	2530	84.00
	Ganganagar	2089	1741	83.34
	Jaisalmer	1341	753	56.15
	Nagaur	3291	2368	71.95
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	2269	2086	91.93
	Bijnor	2601	2491	95.77
	Meerut	1412	1280	90.65
	Muzaffarnagar	1294	1166	90.11
	Rampur	1998	1769	88.54
	Amroha	1584	1565	98.80
	Moradabad	1765	1693	95.92
West Bengal	Saharanpur	1993	1768	88.71
	Maldah	3167	2520	79.57
	Murshidabad	5954	5954	100
	Uttar Dinajpur	2966	2057	69.35

### Low Drop-out States

Name of the States	Name of Districts	Total Government Schools	Schools with Library Facility	
		Nos.	Nos.	%
Gujarat	Bharuch	976	961	98.46
	Kutch	1842	1799	97.67
Kerala	Kottayam	314	311	99.04
	Mallapuram	554	553	99.82
Punjab	Mansa	513	511	99.61
	Taran Taran	789	739	93.66

### 3.8 Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Mid-day meal scheme has played a positive role in enhancing the retention rate of the school children in all the States. Data on availability of Mid-day meal are provided in the Table 3.8 below. The figures indicate that almost all the schools located in high-drop and low drop-out States provided Mid-day meal facility to the students.

**Table 3.8: Schools with Mid-Day Meal**

#### High Drop-out States

Name of the States	Name of Districts	Total Government Schools	Schools with Mid-Day Meal	
		Nos.	Nos.	%
Assam	Barpeta	2701	2554	94.56
	Darrang	1409	1321	93.75
	Dhubri	2851	2683	94.11
Bihar	Araria	2034	1815	89.23
	Katihar	1900	1796	94.53
	Kishanganj	1444	1444	100.00
	Purnia	2316	2168	93.61
Haryana	Mewat	852	840	98.59
	Sirsa	851	839	98.59
Jharkhand	Pakaur	1050	1018	96.95
	Sahibganj	1506	1442	95.75
Maharashtra	Akola	1015	1008	99.31
	Aurangabad	2220	2195	98.87
	Mumbai	1238	1210	97.74
	Parbhani	1172	1156	98.63
Rajasthan	Alwar	3012	2937	97.51
	Ganganagar	2089	2049	98.09
	Jaisalmer	1341	1325	98.81
	Nagaur	3291	3201	97.27
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1584	1558	98.36
	Balrampur	2269	2248	99.07
	Bijnor	2601	2598	99.88

	Meerut	1412	1374	97.31
	Moradabad	1765	1742	98.70
	Muzaffarnagar	1294	1269	98.07
	Rampur	1998	1977	98.95
	Saharanpur	1993	1975	99.10
West Bengal	Maldah	3167	3095	97.73
	Murshidabad	5954	5954	100.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	2966	2898	97.71

### Low Drop-out States

Name of the States	Name of Districts	Total Government Schools	Schools with Mid-day Meal	
		Nos.	Nos.	%
Gujarat	Bharuch	976	939	96.21
	Kutch	1842	1685	91.48
Kerala	Kottayam	314	310	98.73
	Mallapuram	554	549	99.10
Punjab	Mansa	513	493	96.10
	Taran Taran	789	786	99.62

### 3.9 Enrolment of Children with Special Needs (CWSN)

District-wise details of the admission/enrolment of the children with special needs pertaining to different States included in the study are given in Table 3.9. Perusal of the data indicate that on an average, one or 2 students per school appear to be admitted who need special facilities. Maharashtra was having maximum number (3.37) of such students per school followed by Bihar (2.80) and West Bengal (2.61). This means that the supporting infrastructural facilities should also support these students to encourage their continuous learning. Kerala had high number of enrolments of children with special needs which stood close to 10.74 students per school as compared to 1.67 in Gujarat.

**Table 3.9: Enrolment of Children with Special Needs (CWSN)**

**High Drop-out States**

<b>Name of the States</b>	<b>Name of Districts</b>	<b>Total No. of Government Schools</b>	<b>No. of Boys</b>	<b>No. of Girls</b>
Assam	Barpeta	2701	2481	1917
	Darrang	1409	1497	1198
	Dhubri	2851	3356	2334
Bihar	Araria	2034	2683	2182
	Katihar	1900	3541	2707
	Kishanganj	1444	1525	1125
	Purnia	2316	4492	3300
Haryana	Mewat	852	904	508
	Sirsa	851	1379	926
Jharkhand	Pakaur	1050	944	765
	Sahibganj	1506	1194	1139
Maharashtra	Akola	1015	2675	1928
	Aurangabad	2220	3337	2331
	Mumbai	1238	2444	1773
	Parbhani	1172	2435	2106
Rajasthan	Alwar	3012	2533	1807
	Ganganagar	2089	2635	1779
	Jaisalmer	1341	422	309
	Nagaur	3291	2251	1701
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1584	596	485
	Balrampur	2269	515	324
	Bijnor	2601	2160	1871
	Meerut	1412	2186	1889
	Moradabad	1765	1638	1218
	Muzaffarnagar	1294	890	596
	Rampur	1998	1683	1001
	Saharanpur	1993	1849	1225
West Bengal	Maldah	3167	5296	4456
	Murshidabad	5954	9410	7351
	Uttar Dinajpur	2966	2747	2274

## Low Drop-out States

<b>Name of the States</b>	<b>Name of Districts</b>	<b>Total Government Schools</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>
Gujarat	Bharuch	976	1073	842
	Kutch	1842	1699	1090
Kerala	Kottayam	314	1068	750
	Mallapuram	554	4196	3312
Punjab	Mansa	513	1404	867
	Taran Taran	789	1974	1476

## Observations Made at Various Schools in Selected Districts

As per the proposed study, 1080 number of schools at different levels viz, primary (432), upper primary (324), secondary (216) and senior secondary (108) in 11 selected States were surveyed by the trained field staff of the NPC to find out the available infrastructure and other facilities in these schools. Out of the 11 States covered, 8 States namely Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were high drop-out States and 3 States viz. Gujarat, Punjab and Kerala were low drop-out States. The major findings of the study have been summarized below:

### 4.1 Government Schools Surveyed in Different States

Based on the maximum number of minority communities, a total number of 36 districts i.e. 30 districts from high drop-out States and 6 districts from low-drop out States were selected for this study. From each selected district, 12 primary, 9 upper primary, 6 secondary and 3 senior secondary schools were selected for indepth study. The district and State-wise number of schools surveyed are given in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: District and State-wise Number of Schools Surveyed**

#### High-Drop Out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Number of Government / Government Aided Schools Surveyed				
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Senior Secondary	Total
Assam	Barpeta	12	9	6	3	30
	Darrang	12	9	6	3	30
	Dhubri	12	9	6	3	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>90</b>
Bihar	Araria	12	9	6	3	30
	Katihar	12	9	6	3	30
	Kishanganj	12	9	6	3	30



	Purnia	12	9	6	3	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>120</b>
Haryana	Mewat	12	9	6	3	30
	Sirsa	12	9	6	3	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>60</b>
Jharkhand	Pakaur	12	9	6	3	30
	Sahibganj	12	9	6	3	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>60</b>
Maharashtra	Akola	12	9	6	3	30
	Aurangabad	12	9	6	3	30
	Mumbai	12	9	6	3	30
	Parbhani	12	9	6	3	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>90</b>
Rajasthan	Alwar	12	9	6	3	30
	Ganganagar	12	9	6	3	11
	Jaisalmer	12	9	6	3	30
	Nagaur	12	9	6	3	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>120</b>
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	12	9	6	3	20
	Balrampur	12	9	6	3	20
	Bijnor	12	9	6	3	30
	Meerut	12	9	6	3	30
	Muzaffarnagar	12	9	6	3	20
	Moradabad	12	9	6	3	20
	Rampur	12	9	6	3	20
	Saharanpur	12	9	6	3	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>240</b>
West Bengal	Maldah	12	9	6	3	30
	Murshidabad	12	9	6	3	28
	Uttar Dinajpur	12	9	6	3	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>90</b>
	<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>870</b>

## Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Number of Government & Government Aided Schools				
		Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Senior Secondary	Total
Gujarat	Bharuch	12	9	6	3	30
	Kutch	12	9	6	3	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>60</b>
Kerala	Kottayam	12	9	6	3	30
	Malappuram	12	9	6	3	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>60</b>
Punjab	Mansa	12	9	6	3	30
	Taran Taran	12	9	6	3	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>60</b>
	<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>180</b>

### 4.2 Infrastructure and other Facilities Available in Surveyed Schools

With a view to assess the infrastructure and other facilities such as playground, drinking water, toilet, etc. available in the schools, detailed information on different parameters was collected by the field investigators from each surveyed school. The details are summarised below.

#### 4.2.1 Type of Building

The detailed information about type of building of the surveyed schools in selected States, both in high and low drop-out States is given in Table 4.2.1.

In high drop out states of Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal all the school buildings had pucca structure across all levels. In Assam State, Barpeta and in Darrang district had pucca buildings at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level ranging from 88.89% to 100%. In Dhubri district, the percentage of pucca buildings ranged from 83.33% to 100%. In Araria and Kishanganj districts of Bihar State, the pucca buildings at all level of schools ranged from 91.67 % to 100%. In Katihar and Purnia district, all the schools had pucca buildings. In low drop-out States, viz Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab, all the school buildings surveyed in all the selected districts across all levels were found to be located in pucca buildings.

**Table 4.2.1: District and State-wise Type of Buildings of the Surveyed Schools at Different Levels**

Name of State	Name of District	Type of Building (%)					
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary	seniorSecondary
		Kuccha	Pucca	Kuccha	Pucca	Pucca	Pucca
Assam	Barpeta	8.33	91.67	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Darrang	8.33	91.67	11.11	88.89	100.00	100.00
	Dhubri	16.67	83.33	11.11	88.89	100.00	100.00
Bihar	Araria	8.33	91.67	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Katihar	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Kishanganj	8.33	91.67	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Purnia	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Haryana	Mewat	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Sirsa	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Jharkhand	Pakaur	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Sahibganj	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Maharashtra	Akola	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Aurangabad	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Mumbai	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Parbhani	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Rajasthan	Alwar	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Ganganagar	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Jaisalmer	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Nagaur	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Balrampur	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Bijnor	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Meerut	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Muzaffrnagar	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Moradabad	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Rampur	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Saharanpur	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
West Bengal	Maldah	0.00	100.00	11.11	88.89	100.00	100.00
	Murshidabad	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Low Drop out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Type of Building (%)					
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary	SeniorSecondary
		Kuccha	Pucca	Kuccha	Pucca	Pucca	Pucca
Gujarat	Bharuch	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Kutch	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Kerala	Kottayam	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Malappuram	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Punjab	Mansa	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Taran Taran	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### 4.2.2 Availability of Drinking Water in Surveyed Schools

The information about availability of drinking water facilities in surveyed schools in all the selected States has been summarized in Table 4.2.2. It has been observed that drinking water facilities were available in all the schools in high drop-out and low drop-out States. So far as water coolers are concerned, in Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh (except Meerut district in 33.33% Senior secondary schools) and in Haryana (except secondary (16.67%) and Senior secondary (33.33%) schools in Sirsa), water cooler facilities were not available. In Maharashtra water coolers were available ranging from 8.33% to 100% in different schools. In Rajasthan also, water coolers were available ranging from 16.67% of the surveyed secondary and in 33.33% of Senior secondary schools except secondary school in Jaisalmer district. In case of low drop-out States, water coolers were available in different schools ranging from 8.33% to 100%.

**Table 4.2.2: District and State-wise Availability of Drinking Water in Surveyed Schools**

**High-drop out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools having Drinking Water Facilities & Water Coolers							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Drinking Water	Water Coolers	Drinking Water	Water Coolers	Drinking Water	Water Coolers	Drinking Water	Water Coolers
Assam	Barpeta	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Darrang	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Dhubri	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Bihar	Araria	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Katihar	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Kishanganj	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Purnia	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Haryana	Mewat	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Sirsa	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	16.67	100.00	33.33
Jharkhand	Pakaur	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Sahibganj	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00

Maharashtra	Akola	100.00	16.67	100.00	22.22	100.00	33.33	100.00	33.33
	Aurangabad	100.00	16.67	100.00	11.11	100.00	16.67	100.00	33.33
	Mumbai	100.00	50.00	100.00	66.67	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00
	Parbhani	100.00	8.33	100.00	11.11	100.00	16.67	100.00	33.33
Rajasthan	Alwar	100.00	0.00	100.00	11.11	100.00	16.67	100.00	33.33
	Ganganagar	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	16.67	100.00	33.33
	Jaisalmer	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	33.33
	Nagaur	100.00	8.33	100.00	11.11	100.00	16.67	100.00	33.33
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Balrampur	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Bijnor	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Meerut	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	33.33
	Muzaffrnagar	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
	Moradabad	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
	Rampur	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Saharanpur	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00

West Bengal	Maldah	100.00	0.00	100.00	.000	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Murshidabad	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00

### Low drop out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of schools having drinking water facilities & Water coolers							
		Primary		Upper primary		Secondary		Seniorsecondary	
		Drinking Water	Water Coolers	Drinking Water	Water Coolers	Drinking Water	Water Coolers	Drinking Water	Water Coolers
Gujarat	Bharuch	100.00	58.33	100.00	55.56	100.00	66.67	100.00	66.67
	Kutch	100.00	66.67	100.00	44.44	100.00	83.33	100.00	66.67
Kerala	Kottayam	100.00	16.67	100.00	66.67	100.00	50.00	100.00	33.33
	Malappuram	100.00	8.33	100.00	11.11	100.00	16.67	100.00	33.33
Punjab	Mansa	100.00	50.00	100.00	88.89	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00
	Taran Taran	100.00	41.67	100.00	33.33	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00



### 4.2.3 Toilet Facilities

Availability of toilet facilities in the schools separately for boys and girls are required to provide comfort level for the students. The information about toilet facilities for boys and girls is given in Table 4.2.3. Toilet facilities for boys were available in almost all the schools except some cases in four districts of Bihar, one district of Jharkhand and two districts of Rajasthan where toilet facilities for boys varied from 66.67% to 91.67%. In Assam State, toilet facilities for boys were available in all the schools in Barpeta, Darrang and Dhubri district. However, separate toilet facilities for girls in Assam varied from 66.67% to 100% across different schools. In Bihar State the toilet facilities for boys were available in all the schools except some primary schools. Separate toilet facilities for girls ranged from 41.67 to 100% in different districts across different level of schools. In Haryana toilet facilities for boys were available in all the schools, however separate toilet facilities for girls were available in all the schools of Sirsa district while in Mewat district, separate toilet facilities for girls ranged from 88.89% to 100%. In Jharkhand State, toilet facilities for boys were available in the schools but separate toilet facility for girls ranged from 75 to 100% in Pakur and Sahibganj districts. Similarly, in Rajasthan, all the schools were having toilet facilities for boys but separate toilet facilities for girls ranged from 66.67 to 100%. In Uttar Pradesh toilet facilities as well as separate toilet facilities for girls were available in all the schools except Amroha and Balrampur where it varied from 77.78% to 88.89% at primary and upper primary level. In West Bengal, almost all the schools were having toilet facilities. However, separate toilet facilities for girls ranged from 66.67 to 100% in Malda, Murshidabad and Uttar Dinajpur districts.

Among low drop-out States viz Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab, all the schools in selected districts were having toilet facilities for boys. However, separate toilet facilities in schools in Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab ranged from 77.78% to 100%, 88.89% to 100% and 91.67% to 100% respectively.

**Table 4.2.3: District and State-wise Toilet Facilities in Surveyed Schools**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools having Toilets Facilities for Boys and Separate for Girls							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Assam	Barpeta	100.00	66.67	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Darrang	100.00	100.00	100.00	77.78	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Dhubri	100.00	100.00	100.00	77.78	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bihar	Araria	75.00	41.67	100.00	66.67	100.00	83.33	100.00	66.67
	Katihar	91.67	66.67	100.00	77.78	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.67
	Kishanganj	83.33	58.33	100.00	77.78	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00
	Purnia	91.67	41.67	100.00	44.44	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Haryana	Mewat	100.00	91.67	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Sirsa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Jharkhand	Pakaur	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Sahibganj	75.00	75.00	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Maharashtra	Akola	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Aurangabad	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Mumbai	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Parbhani	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rajasthan	Alwar	100.00	91.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.67	100.00
	Ganganagar	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Jaisalmer	100.00	75.00	77.78	88.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Nagaur	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	100.00	83.33	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Balrampur	100.00	83.33	100.00	77.78	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Bijnor	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Meerut	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Muzaffarnagar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Moradabad	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Rampur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Saharanpur	100.00	91.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
West Bengal	Maldah	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Murshidabad	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### Low Drop- out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools having Toilets Facilities for Boys and Separate for Girls							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Gujarat	Bharuch	100.00	91.67	100.00	77.78	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Kutch	100.00	91.67	100.00	88.89	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00
Kerala	Kottayam	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Malappuram	100.00	91.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Punjab	Mansa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Taran Taran	100.00	91.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

#### 4.2.4 Availability of Electricity in Surveyed Schools

The information on the availability of electricity in the schools across States is given in Table 4.2.4. In Assam State, 8.33% to 100% of schools at different levels were found to have electricity. In Bihar, the percentage of schools having

electricity ranged from 33.33% to 100%, 25.00% to 66.67%, 33.33% to 100% and 25% to 100% in Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj and Purnia respectively. In Haryana State, all the schools in Sirsa district were having electricity while in Mewat district electricity was available from 75% to 100% schools. In Jharkhand, the electricity was available in all the schools in Pakur and Sahibganj districts except some primary schools in Sahibganj district. In Maharashtra, all the schools in four selected districts viz, Akola, Aurangabad Mumbai and Parbhani were having electricity, however, 83.33% to 100% schools in these districts were having fans in the classrooms. In Rajasthan State, the electricity was available in 55.56% to 100% schools of Alwar district, 100% schools of Ganganagar district, 41.67% to 100% schools in Jaisalmer district and 25% to 100% schools in Nagaur district. In Uttar Pradesh electricity in schools at all level of schools was ranging from 25.00% to 100% and the availability of fans ranged from 0% to 100%. In West Bengal State, all the schools surveyed in selected districts viz, Malda, Murshidabad and Uttari Dinajpur were having electricity as well as fans.

Among low drop-out States, viz Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab, all the schools in selected districts were having electricity and fans except some schools in Kerala at upper primary and secondary level where fans were not available.

**Table 4.2.4: District and State-wise Availability of Electricity and Fans in Surveyed Schools**

**High drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools having Electricity Facilities							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Electricity	Fans	Electricity	Fans	Electricity	Fans	Electricity	Fans
Assam	Barpeta	16.67	0.00	22.22	0.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	66.67
	Darrang	25.00	0.00	55.56	0.00	100.00	66.67	100.00	66.67
	Dhubri	8.33	0.00	22.22	22.22	50.00	33.33	66.67	33.33
Bihar	Araria	33.33	0.00	66.67	33.33	100.00	33.33	66.67	66.67
	Katihar	25.00	0.00	44.44	11.11	33.33	33.33	66.67	66.67
	Kishanganj	33.33	0.00	44.44	11.11	33.33	16.67	100.00	66.67
	Purnia	25.00	0.00	55.56	22.22	66.67	33.33	100.00	66.67
Haryana	Mewat	75.00	75.00	88.89	77.78	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Sirsa	100.00	91.67	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Jharkhand	Pakaur	100.00	58.33	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Sahibganj	91.67	50.00	100.00	55.56	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Maharashtra	Akola	100.00	83.33	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Aurangabad	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Mumbai	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Parbhani	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rajasthan	Alwar	58.33	33.33	100.00	55.56	100.00	50.00	100.00	66.67
	Ganganagar	100.00	58.33	100.00	55.56	100.00	50.00	100.00	66.67
	Jaisalmer	41.67	16.67	77.78	44.44	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00
	Nagaur	25.00	16.67	55.56	33.33	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	58.33	0.00	44.44	22.22	100.00	66.67	100.00	66.67
	Balrampur	25.00	25.00	55.56	55.56	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Bijnor	66.67	0.00	55.56	22.22	83.33	33.33	100.00	66.67
	Meerut	58.33	8.33	100.00	33.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Muzaffrnagar	50.00	0.00	66.67	33.33	83.33	33.33	100.00	66.67
	Moradabad	83.33	58.33	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Rampur	66.67	41.67	88.89	88.89	83.33	33.33	100.00	100.00
	Saharanpur	83.33	83.83	66.67	44.44	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00
West Bengal	Maldah	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Murshidabad	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### Low drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of schools having with Electricity Facilities							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Electricity	Fans	Electricity	Fans	Electricity	Fans	Electricity	Fans
Gujarat	Bharuch	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Kutch	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Kerala	Kottayam	100.00	100.00	100.00	77.78	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Malappuram	100.00	100.00	100.00	77.78	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00
Punjab	Mansa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Taran Taran	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### 4.3 Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Surveyed Schools

Data pertaining to the pupil teacher ratio (PTR) are given in Table 4.3. In Assam State, the pupil-teacher ratio ranged from 15.88:1 to 33.76:1, 17.90:1 to 33.15 :1 and 20.71:1 to 54.20:1 in Barpeta, Darrang and Dhubri districts respectively. In Bihar State, the PTR ranged from 52.12:1 to 68.76:1, 45.42:1 to 60.34:1, 49.19:1 to 58.56:1 and 51.65:1 to 68.10:1 in Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj and Purnia respectively. In Haryana State, the PTR in Mewat district ranged from 21.81:1 to 39.83:1 while in Sirsa district, it ranged from 13.32:1 to 32.03:1. In Jharkhand State, the PTR in Pakur district ranged from 30.92:1 to 66.39:1 while in Sahibganj district, it ranged from 24.94:1 to 47.50:1. In Maharashtra State, the PTR in Akola, Aurangabad, Mumbai and Parbani districts ranged from 11.44:1 to 56.06:1, 28.38:1 to 52.04:1, 11.88:1 to 28.29:1 and 15.95:1 to 33.24:1 respectively. In Rajasthan, the PTR in Alwar, Ganaganagar, Jaisalmer and Nagaur districts ranged from 20.15:1 to 35.50:1, 13.53:1 to 43.17:1, 23.65:1 to 25.58:1 and 16.33:1 to 19.82:1 respectively. In Uttar Pradesh the PTR in Amroha, Balrampur, Bijnor, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Rampur and Saharanpur districts ranged from 15.00:1 to 39.90:1, 10.49:1 to 42.59:1, 11.59:1 to 46.31:1, 18.62:1 to 44.51:1, 21.25:1 to 33.48:1, 15.31:1 to 34.86:1, 16.67:1 to 66.44:1 and 32.50:1 to 43.29:1 respectively. In West Bengal, the PTR in Malda, Murshidabad and Uttari Dinajpur districts ranged from 20.87:1 to 80.16:1, 18.80:1 to 38.90:1 and 11.13:1 to 43.06:1 respectively.

In low drop-out States, the PTR in Baruch district of Gujarat ranged from 18.79:1 to 35.51:1 while in Kutch district, it ranged from 24.36:1 to 30.79:1. In Kerala, the PTR in Kotayam and Malappuram ranged from 18.12:1 to 34.09:1 and 20.95:1 to 30.69:1 respectively. In Punjab State, the Mansa district the PTR was ranging from 8.49:1 to 59.00:1 and in Tarn-taran, it was ranging from 15.14:1 to 30.12:1.



**Table 4.3: District and State-wise Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Surveyed Schools**

**High-drop out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	PTR at Various Levels of Schools			
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Senior Secondary
Assam	Barpeta	33.76:1	31.66:1	13.43:1	15.88:1
	Darrang	33.15:1	23.19:1	10.44:1	17.90:1
	Dhubri	54.20:1	29.92:1	20.71:1	34.12:1
Bihar	Araria	59.54:1	52.12:1	68.76:1	53.98:1
	Katihar	45.42:1	56.11:1	55.00:1	60.34:1
	Kishanganj	49.99:1	42.19:1	45.36:1	58.56:1
	Purnia	51.65:1	63.26:1	55.30:1	68.10:1
Haryana	Mewat	36.67:1	53.45:1	21.81:1	39.83:1
	Sirsa	32.03:1	20.49:1	16.72:1	13.20
Jharkhand	Pakaur	66.39:1	32.16:1	30.92:1	40.50:1
	Sahibganj	27.08:1	24.94:1	31.59:1	47.50:1
Maharashtra	Akola	56.09:1	25.98:1	11.75:1	11.44:1
	Aurangabad	28.38:1	36.04:1	34.19:1	52.04:1
	Mumbai	28.29:1	20.59:1	11.88:1	17.75:1
	Parbhani	33.24:1	28.20:1	19.56:1	15.95:1
Rajasthan	Alwar	33.57:1	35.50:1	20.15:1	21.41:1
	Ganganagar	19.44:1	13.53:1	43.17:1	24.12:1
	Jaisalmer	24.20:1	24.83:1	25.58:1	23.65:1
	Nagaur	19.82:1	16.80:1	16.33:1	18.68:1
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	39.90:1	15.00:1	16.83:1	27.15:1
	Balrampur	42.59:1	26.80:1	29.54:1	10.49:1

	Bijnor	46.31:1	15.03:1	31.25:1	11.59:1
	Meerut	44.51:1	28.43:1	18.62:1	21.32:1
	Muzaffarnagar	33.48:1	27.32:1	21.25:1	22.59:1
	Moradabad	34.86:1	26.63:1	15.31:1	18.60:1
	Rampur	62.00:1	27.97:1	16.67:1	66.44:1
	Saharanpur	34.74:1	34.50:1	43.29:1	32.50:1
West Bengal	Maldah	26.99:1	80.16:1	20.87:1	21.98:1
	Murshidabad	38.90:1	32.50:1	24.80:1	18.80:1
	Uttar Dinajpur	25.75:1	43.06:1	11.13:1	12.24:1

#### Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	PTR at Various Levels of Schools			
		Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Seniorsecondary
Gujarat	Bharuch	18.79:1	29.69:1	35.51:1	26.50:1
	Kutch	30.79:1	26.98:1	27.60:1	24.36:1
Kerala	Kottayam	25.79:1	18.12:1	28.87:1	34.09:1
	Malappuram	20.95:1	26.49:1	30.69:1	25.78:1
Punjab	Mansa	59.00:1	15.70:1	8.49:1	14.23:1
	Taran Taran	30.12:1	16.07:1	16.55:1	15.14:1

#### 4.4 Qualifications of Head Master/Head Mistress/Principal in Surveyed Schools

Qualifications of Head Master/Head Mistress/Principal in Surveyed Schools are summarized in Table 4.4. In Assam, the Heamasters in Barpeta, Darrang and Dhubri districts having undergraduate qualification ranged from 58.33% to

83.33% at primary level and from 0% to 44.44% at upper primary level. Similarly, the Headmasters with graduate qualification ranged from 16.67% to 41.67% at primary level and 55.56% to 100% at upper primary level. At secondary level, 50.00% to 83.33% Headmasters were graduate and 16.67% to 50.00% were post-graduate. At senior secondary level, all the Principals were having post graduate qualification.

In Bihar, the Headmasters in Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj and Purnea districts with undergraduate qualification ranged from 41.67% to 83.33% at primary level and from 11.11% to 44.44% at upper primary level. Similarly, the Headmasters with graduate qualification ranged from 16.67% to 41.67% at primary level and 33.33% to 77.78% at upper primary level. The Headmasters with post graduate qualifications ranged from 0.00% to 25.00% at primary level and from 0.00% to 22.22% at upper primary level in these districts. At secondary level, the Headmasters/Principals with graduate qualifications ranged from 0% to 66.67%. At secondary level, 33.33% to 100% Headmasters were post-graduates. At senior secondary level, Principals with graduate and post-graduate qualification ranged from 0% to 33.33% and 66.67% to 100% respectively.

In Haryana, the Headmasters in Mewat and Sirsa districts having undergraduate qualification ranged from 41.67% to 83.33% at primary level and from 0% to 44.44% at upper primary level. Similarly, the Headmasters with graduate qualification ranged from 0% to 58.33% at primary level and 0% to 33.33% at upper primary level. Headmasters with post graduate qualifications at primary level ranged from 0.00% to 16.67% and 55.56% to 66.67% at upper primary level in these districts. At secondary level, the Headmasters/Principals with graduate qualifications were 0.00% to 16.67% and 83.33% to 100% Headmasters were post-graduates. At senior secondary level, all the Principals were post-graduates.

In Jharkhand, the Headmasters in Pakur and Sahibganj districts with undergraduate qualification ranged from 16.67% to 75.00% at primary level and from 22.22% to 33.33% at upper primary level. Similarly, the Headmasters with graduate qualification ranged from 16.67% to 41.67% at primary level and

33.33% to 66.67% at upper primary level. At upper primary level the headmaster with post graduate qualifications ranged from 0.00% to 44.44%. At secondary level, all the Headmasters/Principals were post graduates in Pakur district while in Sahibganj district these were graduates. At senior secondary level, all the Principals in both the districts of Jharkhand were post-graduate.

In Maharashtra, the Headmasters in Akola, Aurangabad, Mumbai and Parbhani districts with undergraduate qualification ranged from 0% to 50.0% at primary level. Similarly, the Headmasters with graduate qualification ranged from 25.00% to 50.00% at primary level and 0% to 66.67% at upper primary level. At secondary level, the Headmasters/Principals with graduate qualifications were found to be 16.67% to 50.00% and with post graduate qualifications were in the range of 50.00% to 83.33%. At senior secondary level, the graduate Headmasters ranged from 0% to 33.33% and , post graduate Principals were 66.67% to 100% .

In Rajasthan, the Headmasters in Alwar, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer and Nagaur districts with undergraduate qualification ranged from 0% to 33.33% at primary level and 0.00% to 22.22% at upper primary level. Similarly, the Headmasters with graduate qualification ranged from 0% to 58.33% at primary level and 0% to 77.78% at upper primary level. At secondary level, all the Headmasters/Principals were post-graduate. At senior secondary level, the graduate Headmasters were 0% to 66.67% and post-graduate Principals ranged from 33.33% to 100%.

In Uttar Pradesh, the under graduate Headmasters at primary level in selected districts ranged from 0% to 8.33%. The Headmasters at upper primary level with graduate qualifications ranged from 0.00% to 88.89% and with post-graduate qualification ranged from 11.11% to 100%. At secondary level and senior secondary level, all the Principals were post-graduate.

In West Bengal, the Headmasters in Malda, Murshidabad and Uttar Dinajpur districts with undergraduate qualification ranged from 50% to 75.00% at primary

level. Similarly, the Headmasters with graduate qualification ranged from 25% to 50.00% at primary level and 11.11% to 33.33% at upper primary level. At secondary level, the Headmasters/Principals with graduate qualifications were 0% to 16.67% and with post graduate qualifications were 83.33% to 100%. At senior secondary level, all the Principals were post- graduates in West Bengal.

In Gujarat, the Headmasters with under graduate qualifications ranged from 16.67% to 75.00% at primary level and 33.33% to 55.56% at upper primary level. At upper primary level, 33.33% to 44.44% Headmasters were post-graduate. At secondary level, the graduate and post-graduate Principals were 33.33% and 66.67% respectively in both the districts. At senior secondary level, all the Principals were post- graduates in both the selected districts of Gujarat.

In Kerala, the Headmasters in Kottayam and Mallapuram districts with undergraduate qualification ranged from 66.67% and 75.00% at primary level, 44.44% to 88.89% at upper primary level. Similarly, the Headmasters with graduate qualification were 25.00% at primary level and 11.11% to 55.56% at upper primary level. At secondary level, the Headmasters/Principals with graduate qualifications were 33.33% and 83.33% in Kottayam and Mallapuram respectively. At senior secondary level, all the Principals were having post-graduate qualification.

In Punjab, the Headmasters in Mansa and Taran Taran districts with undergraduate qualification were 100% and 41.67% respectively at primary level and 16.67% and 0% respectively at upper primary level. Similarly, the Headmasters with graduate qualification in Mansa and Taran Taran districts ranged from 0% to 16.67% at primary as well as at upper primary level. At secondary level, the Headmasters/Principals with graduate and post graduate qualifications were 16.67% and 83.33% respectively. At senior secondary level, all the Principals in both the districts were having post- graduate qualification.

**Table 4.4: District and State-wise Qualifications of Head Master/Head Mistress/Principal in Surveyed Schools**

**High drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools having Different Qualification of Head Master/Head Mistress/Principal									
		Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		UG	G	PG	UG	G	PG	G	PG	G	PG
Assam	Barpeta	75.00	25.00	0.00	44.44	55.56	0.00	83.33	16.67	0.00	100.00
	Darrang	83.33	16.67	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	83.33	16.67	0.00	100.00
	Dhubri	58.33	41.67	0.00	44.44	55.56	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	100.00
Bihar	Araria	41.67	41.67	16.67	11.11	66.67	22.22	33.33	66.67	0.00	100.00
	Katihar	50.00	41.67	8.33	44.44	55.56	0.00	66.67	33.33	33.33	66.67
	Kishanganj	50.00	25.00	25.00	44.44	33.33	22.22	0.00	100.00	33.33	66.67
	Purnia	83.33	16.67	0.00	22.22	77.78	0.00	66.67	33.33	33.33	66.67
Haryana	Mewat	83.33	0.00	16.67	44.44	0.00	55.56	16.67	83.33	0.00	100.00
	Sirsa	41.67	58.33	0.00	0.00	33.33	66.67	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Jharkhand	Pakaur	16.67	41.67	41.67	22.22	33.33	44.44	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Sahibganj	75.00	16.67	8.33	33.33	66.67	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Maharashtra	Akola	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	33.33	33.33	66.67	33.33	66.67
	Aurangabad	41.67	25.00	33.33	0.00	55.56	44.44	50.00	50.00	0.00	100.00
	Mumbai	0.00	33.33	66.67	0.00	44.44	55.56	33.33	66.67	33.33	66.67
	Parbhani	25.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	100	16.67	83.33	33.33	66.67
Rajasthan	Alwar	16.67	41.67	41.67	11.11	22.22	66.67	0.00	100.00	33.33	66.67
	Ganganagar	33.33	0.00	66.70	0.00	77.78	22.22	0.00	100.00	66.67	33.33
	Jaisalmer	33.33	33.33	33.33	22.22	77.78	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Nagaur	0.00	58.33	41.67	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	0.00	25.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Balrampur	0.00	75.00	25.00	0.00	55.56	44.44	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Bijnor	8.33	25.00	66.67	0.00	88.89	11.11	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Meerut	0.00	46.15	53.85	0.00	77.78	22.22	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Muzaffrnagar	0.00	75.00	25.00	0.00	55.56	44.44	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Moradabad	8.33	50.00	41.67	0.00	44.44	55.56	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Rampur	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	77.78	22.22	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Saharanpur	0.00	58.33	41.67	0.00	55.56	44.44	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
West Bengal	Maldah	75.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	22.22	77.78	16.67	83.33	0.00	100.00
	Murshidabad	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	11.11	88.89	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	66.67	33.33	0.00	0.00	33.33	66.67	16.67	83.33	0.00	100.00

## Low drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary		Senior Secondary
		UG	G	PG	UG	G	PG	G	PG	PG
Gujarat	Bharuch	75.00	8.33	16.67	55.56	11.11	33.33	33.33	66.67	100.00
	Kutch	16.67	41.67	41.67	33.33	22.22	44.44	33.33	66.67	100.00
Kerala	Kottayam	66.67	25.00	8.33	88.89	11.11	0.00	33.33	66.67	100.00
	Malappuram	75.00	25.00	0.00	44.44	55.56	0.00	83.33	16.67	100.00
Punjab	Mansa	100.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	83.33	16.67	83.33	100.00
	Taran Taran	41.67	16.67	41.67	0.00	0.00	100.00	16.67	83.33	100.00



#### 4.5 Availability of Playground and Sports Facilities in Surveyed Schools

Availability of playground is also very important to attract students and also for their health improvement. The data related to playground and sport facilities across all surveyed schools are given in the Table 4.5. In Assam State, in Barpeta, Darrang and Dhubri districts the playground facility ranged from 25.00% to 66.67%, 44.44% to 100%, 100% and 100% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools respectively. However, the availability of sport equipments in these districts ranged from 25.00% to 50.00%, 22.22% to 88.89%, 83% to 100% and 33.33% to 100% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools respectively. In Bihar State, the playground facility in Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj and Purnia districts ranged from 8.33% to 25.00%, 11.11% to 44.44%, 33.33% to 66.67% and 33.33% to 100% respectively. The sport equipment in these districts were available in schools ranging from 0.00% to 25%, 0.00% to 44.44%, 33.33% and 33.33% to 100% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary respectively. In Haryana, playground facilities in Mewat and Sirsa district ranged from 91.67%, 100%, 50% to 100% and 100% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary respectively. The availability of sports equipments in these two districts ranged from 33.33% to 41.67%, 33.33% to 66.67%, 33.33% to 66.67% and 33.33% to 66.67% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary respectively. In Jharkhand State, the playgrounds in Pakur and Sahibganj were available in schools ranging from 0% to 8.33%, 0%, 33.33% to 100.00%, and 100% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary respectively. Similarly, the sports equipments in these districts were available in schools ranging from 0% to 8.33%, 0%, 100% and 10% to 100% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary respectively. In Akola, Aurangabad, Mumbai and Parbhani districts of Maharashtra, the availability of playgrounds ranged from 75% to 100%, 55.56% to 100%, 83.33% to 100% and 100% at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools. The availability of sports equipment in these districts ranged from 66.67% to 100.00%, 88.89% to 100%, 66.67% to 100% and 100% at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary respectively.

In Rajasthan State, the playgrounds were available at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools ranging from 25% to 41.67%, 44% to 100%, 0% to 100%, 33.00% to 100%, respectively in Alwar, Ganaganagar, Jaisalmer and Nagaur districts. The sports equipments in these districts ranged from 0.00% to 50.00%, 22.20% to 77.78%, 0.00% to 100% and 33.33% to 100% at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary respectively.

In Uttar Pradesh eight districts, namely Amroha, Balrampur, Bijnor, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Rampur and Saharanpur were covered and the playgrounds were available at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level schools ranging from 0% to 100%, in primary and upper primary schools, 83.33% to 100% in Secondary schools and 66.67% to 100% in Senior Secondary schools. Similarly, the sports equipments were also available to the tune of 0.00% to 83.83%, 0% to 100%, 50.00% to 100% and 100% in primary, upper primary, secondary and Senior secondary schools respectively.

In West Bengal, the availability of playgrounds in schools in Malda, Murshidabad and Uttari Dinajpur ranged from 41.67% to 58.33%, 77.78% to 88.89%, 33.33% to 83.30% and 100% at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools respectively. Similarly, the availability of sports equipment in schools in these three districts ranged from 33.33% to 66.67%, 44.40% to 100%, 50.00% to 100% and 100% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools respectively.

Among low drop-out States, the availability of playgrounds in Bharuch and Kutch districts of Gujarat ranged from 50% to 75%, 44.44% to 66.67%, 83.33% to 100% and 66.67% to 100% at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level schools respectively. The availability of sports equipment in schools of these two districts ranged from 91.67% to 100%, 88.89% to 100%, 100% and 100% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools respectively. In Kottayam and Malappuram districts of Kerala, the availability of playgrounds ranged from 33.33% to 83.33%, 44.44% to 77.78%, 100% and 67.00% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools respectively. The

availability of sports equipment in schools in these two districts ranged from 41.67% to 83.33%, 89.00%, 100.00 %, and 66.67% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools respectively. In Mansa and Taran Taran districts of Punjab, the availability of playgrounds ranged from 0% to 100%, 66.67% to 88.89%, 66.67% to 100% and 100% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools respectively. The availability of sports equipment in schools of these two districts ranged from 0% to 41.67%, 66.67% to 88.89%, 66.67% to 83.33% and 100% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools respectively.

**Table 4.5: District and State-wise Availability of Play-Ground and Sports Facilities in Surveyed Schools**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools having Sports Facilities							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Playground	Sport-Equipment	Playground	Sport-Equipment	Playground	Sport-Equipment	Playground	Sport-Equipment
Assam	Barpeta	25.00	41.67	44.44	22.22	100.00	83.33	100.00	33.33
	Darrang	66.67	50.00	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Dhubri	25.00	25.00	55.56	55.56	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bihar	Araria	8.33	0.00	22.22	0.00	66.67	33.33	100.00	100.00
	Katihar	8.33	8.33	33.33	11.11	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
	Kishanganj	25.00	25.00	44.44	44.44	33.33	33.33	100.00	100.00
	Purnia	25.00	8.33	11.11	11.11	66.67	33.33	66.67	33.33
Haryana	Mewat	91.67	33.33	100.00	66.67	100.00	66.67	100.00	66.67
	Sirsa	91.67	41.67	100.00	33.33	50.00	33.33	100.00	33.33
Jharkhand	Pakaur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Sahibganj	8.33	8.33	0.00	0.00	33.33	100.00	100.00	10.00
Maharashtra	Akola	83.33	66.67	77.78	100.0	83.33	83.33	100.00	100.00
	Aurangabad	75.00	83.33	55.56	100.0	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Mumbai	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.89	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00
	Parbhani	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.0	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00

Rajasthan	Alwar	33.33	8.33	55.56	22.22	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33
	Ganganagar	33.33	0.00	44.44	22.22	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Jaisalmer	41.67	50.0	44.44	66.67	50	100.00	66.67	100.00
	Nagaur	25.00	41.67	100.00	77.78	100.00	33.33	100.00	66.67
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	0.0	.00	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Balrampur	83.33	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Bijnor	100.00	0.00	100.00	33.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Meerut	66.67	41.67	55.56	33.33	83.33	100.00	66.67.00	100.00
	Muzaffarnagar	33.33	0.00	44.44	33.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Moradabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Rampur	100.00	0.00	100.00	22.22	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Saharanpur	83.33	66.67	100.00	88.89	100.00	50.00	100.00	100.00
West Bengal	Maldah	41.67	33.33	77.78	55.56	50.00	83.33	100.00	100.00
	Murshidabad	58.33	33.33	88.89	100.0	83.30	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	58.33	66.67	77.78	44.44	33.33	50.00	100.00	100.00

## Low Drop -out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of schools having Sports Facilities							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Playground	Sport-Equipment	Playground	Sport-Equipment	Playground	Sport-Equipment	Playground	Sport-Equipment
Gujarat	Bharuch	75.00	91.67	66.67	100.00	83.33	100.00	66.67	100.00
	Kutch	50.00	100.00	44.44	88.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Kerala	Kottayam	83.33	83.33	77.78.	89.00	100.00	100.00	66.67	66.67
	Malappuram	33.33	41.67	44.44	89.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.67
Punjab	Mansa	0.00	0.00	88.89	66.67	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00
	Taran Taran	100.00	41.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	100.00	100.00

#### 4.6 Library Facility Available in Surveyed Schools

Availability of Library facility in surveyed schools is given in the Table 4.6. In Barpeta, Darrang and Dhubri districts of Assam, the library facility in schools at primary level was not available at all. In upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools, the availability of library facility ranged from 22.22% to 44.44%, 50.00% to 100% and 100%, respectively. In Bihar, the library facility in schools at primary level in selected districts of Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj and Purnia ranged from 8.33% to 33.33%, while in upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level schools ranged from 11.11% to 22.22%, 33.33% to 66.67% and 33.33% to 100.00% respectively. In Mewat and Sirsa districts of Haryana, the availability of library facility was 66.67%, 55.56% to 88.89%, 66.67% to 100% and 66.67% to 100%, respectively. In Jharkhand, library facility at primary and upper primary level schools in Pakur and Sahinganj was not available while this facility was available in all the schools of secondary and senior secondary level.

In Maharashtra, the library facility was available in schools ranging from 0% to 91.67% at primary level schools in Akola, Aurangabad, Mumbai and Parbhani. This facility was available in the upper primary schools of selected districts of Maharashtra in the range of 66.67% to 100% while in case of secondary and SeniorSecondary schools, this facility was available in 100% schools.

In four districts of Rajasthan namely Alwar, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer and Nagaur, library facilities in primary schools were available in the range of 0% to 66.67%, in upper primary schools, the range of this facility was 44.44% to 88.89%, in secondary schools, it was ranging from 66.67% to 100% while in Senior secondary schools, it was also ranging from 66.67% to 100%. The library facilities in all the primary and upper primary schools in different selected districts of Uttar Pradesh namely Amroha, Balrampur, Bijnor, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Rampur and Saharanpur were completely lacking. However, in case of secondary and Senior Secondary level schools, the library facility was ranging from 66.67% to 100%. In West Bengal, the library facility was available at primary level in schools ranging

from 41.67% to 91.67% in selected districts of Malda, Murshidabad and Uttar Dinajpur. This facility at upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level schools ranged from 33.33% to 88.89%, 66.67% to 100% and 100% respectively.

Among low drop-out States, the library facility in Bharuch and Kutch districts at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level schools ranged from 75% to 91.67%, 77.78% to 100%, 83.33% to 100% and 100% respectively. In Kerala, the library facility at primary level schools in Kottayam and Malappuram ranged from 66.67% to 83.33% while at upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level schools ranged from 88.89% to 100%, 100% and 100% respectively. In Punjab, the library facility at primary and upper primary level schools in Mansa and Taran Taran districts ranged from 83.33% to 100% and from 88.89% to 100% respectively. However, all the schools at secondary and senior secondary level were having library facility in these two selected districts of Punjab.

**Table:4.6: District and State-wise Library Facility Available in Surveyed Schools**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of schools having Library Facilities			
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	SeniorSecondary
Assam	Barpeta	0.00	22.22	83.33	100.00
	Darrang	0.00	33.33	50.00	100.00
	Dhubri	0.00	44.44	100.00	100.00
Bihar	Araria	8.33	11.11	66.67	100.00
	Katihar	8.33	11.11	66.67	33.33
	Kishanganj	8.33	22.22	33.33	66.67
	Purnia	33.33	22.22	33.33	33.33
Haryana	Mewat	66.67	55.56	100.00	100.00
	Sirsa	66.67	88.89	66.67	66.67
Jharkhand	Pakaur	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Sahibganj	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00



Maharashtra	Akola	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Aurangabad	91.67	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Mumbai	0.00	66.67	100.0	100.00
	Parbhani	91.67	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rajasthan	Alwar	16.67	55.56	66.67	66.67
	Ganganagar	66.67	88.89	100.00	100.00
	Jaisalmer	16.67	44.44	66.67	66.67
	Nagaur	0.00	77.78	100.00	66.67
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Balrampur	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Bijnor	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Meerut	0.00	0.00	66.67	66.67
	Muzaffarnagar	0.00	0.00	66.67	66.67
	Moradabad	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Rampur	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
West Bengal	Saharanpur	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Maldah	66.67	44.44	100.00	100.00
	Murshidabad	41.67	88.89	66.67	100.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	91.67	33.33	66.67	100.00

### Low drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools having Library Facilities			
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	SeniorSecondary
Gujarat	Bharuch	75.00	77.78	83.33	100.00
	Kutch	91.67	100.00	100.00	100.00
Kerala	Kottayam	66.67	88.89	100.00	100.00
	Malappuram	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00
Punjab	Mansa	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00
	Taran Taran	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00

#### **4.7 Incentives for Children in Surveyed Schools**

In order to increase the enrolment as well as retention of poor children in schools, various types of incentives such as free text books, Mid-day meal, scholarships and school uniforms are provided to the students at various levels. Details of these incentives are summarized in Table 4.7.

##### **Mid-day Meal Scheme, Free-Text Books and Free Uniforms**

Mid-day meal Scheme has been found to be one of the most attractive schemes for increasing the enrolment as well as retention of poor children in schools. In all the selected States, all the Government schools which were surveyed upto primary and upper primary level were found providing Mid-day meal to all the children. Similarly, free text-books and free uniforms are also being provided to the children upto upper primary level in Government schools. Besides above schemes, scholarships to eligible children from primary to senior secondary level are also being provided.

##### **Other Schemes**

Some of the schemes launched by the Government such as Sabooj Sathi and Kanyashree scheme launched by the Government of West Bengal, wherein free-bicycles to senior secondary level students and Rupees 25,000 financial assistance to the girl child attaining the age of 18 years are provided, have also played a very important role in increasing the enrolment and retention of the students of all communities including minority communities.

**Table 4.7: District and State-wise Incentives Available to Children in Surveyed Schools**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools Providing Different Incentives to Children													
		Primary				Upper primary				Secondary			Seniorsecondary		
		Free Text-books	Mid-day meal	scholarship	Uniform	Free Text-books	Mid-day meal	scholarship	Uniform	Free Text-books	scholarship	Uniform	Free Text-books	scholarship	Uniform
Assam	Barpeta	100.00	100.00	83.33	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.89	0.00	100.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Darrang	100.00	100.00	50.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	66.67	88.89	0.00	83.33	83.33	0.00	100.00	66.67
	Dhubri	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	44.44	33.33	0.00	100.00	83.33	0.00	66.67	33.33
Bihar	Araria	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	66.67
	Katihar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.89	100.00	88.89	88.89	0.00	66.67	33.33	0.00	66.67	33.33
	Kishanganj	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	66.67	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Purnia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Haryana	Mewat	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.89	100.00	0.00	100.00	33.33	33.33	100.00	33.33
	Sirsa	100.00	100.00	91.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00	66.67
Jharkhand	Pakaur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Sahibganj	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	66.67	0.00	100.00	0.00
Maharashtra	Akola	100.00	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	44.44	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Aurangabad	100.00	100.00	91.67	66.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	16.67	0.00	100.00	0.00

	Mumbai	100.00	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	55.56	100.00	0.00	66.67	100.0	0.00	100.00	66.67
	Parbhani	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	33.33	0.00	100.00	33.33
Rajastha n	Alwar	100.0	100.0	58.33	0.00	100.0	100.0	77.78	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	100.0	0.00
	Ganganagar	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00
	Jaisalmer	100.00	100.00	91.67	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00
	Nagaur	100.00	100.00	58.33	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Balrampur	100.00	100.00	91.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Bijnor	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Meerut	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Muzaffarnagar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Moradabad	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Rampur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Saharanpur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
West Bengal	Maldah	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	88.89	88.89	88.89	88.89	100.00	100.00	16.67	100.00	100.00	33.33
	Murshidabad	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.67	100.00	88.89	66.67	66.67	16.67	100.00	100.00	33.33
	Uttar Dinajpur	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools Providing Different Incentives to Children													
		Primary				Upper primary				Secondary			Seniorsecondary		
		Free Text-books	Mid-day meal	scholarship	Uniform	Free Text-books	Mid-day meal	scholarship	Uniform	Free Text-books	scholarship	Uniform	Free Text-books	scholarship	Uniform
Gujarat	Bharuch	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
	Kutch	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Kerala	Kottayam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	66.67	0.00
	Malappuram	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.67	66.67	67.00	0.00	0.00	66.67
Punjab	Mansa	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Taran Taran	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00.000	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00

#### 4.8 Enrolment of Children with Special Needs (CWSN)

The details of district-wise, State-wise and category of schools-wise facilities for children with special needs (CWSN) are provided in Table 4.8. Such facilities include ramps, hand-rails, adapted lavatories etc. It may be seen from this table that in Dhubri district of Assam, 41.67% primary, 22.22% upper primary, 33.33% secondary and 66.67%, senior secondary level schools were having mandatory facilities for CWSN. In Bihar, such facilities were available in primary schools in all the four selected districts namely Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj and Purnia to the tune of 8.33, 16.67, 33.33 and 33.33 respectively. In Mewat district of Haryana, 33.33%, 44.44%, 50% and 33.33% schools at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level schools respectively were having such facilities. The percentage of such schools having these facilities was found to be 83.33%, 66.67%, 83.33% and 33.33% respectively in Sirsa District. In Jharkhand's Pakaur district, only 22.22% and 100% schools at upper primary and secondary level, respectively had these facilities for CWSN students. In Maharashtra State, primary schools ranging from 41.67% to 66.67%, upper primary schools 77.78% to 100%, secondary schools 22.22% to 66.67% and at senior secondary schools 33.33% to 66.67% had such facilities. In Rajasthan's Alwar district, 22.22% and 33.33% schools at secondary and senior secondary level respectively have such facilities while in Ganganagar district these facilities were available in 44.44% schools at upper primary level only. In Jaisalmer district, such facilities were available in 58.33%, 77.78%, 50.00% and 100% in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level schools respectively. In Nagaur district, only all upper primary level schools were found having such facilities in 100% schools. In Uttar Pradesh, all the secondary and Senior Secondary schools did not have such facilities. In case of primary schools, only three districts namely Balrampur (58.33%), Moradabad (25.00%) and Saharanpur (58.33%) and at upper primary level only schools in Amroha (33.33%), Balrampur (55.56%), Muzaffarnagar (11.11%), Moradabad (33.33%) and Rampur (11.11%) had these facilities in place. In three surveyed districts of West Bengal, 0.00% to 25.00% of primary schools, 0% to 55.56% upper primary schools, 0% to

66.67% secondary schools and 33.33 to 66.67% senior secondary schools had CWSN facilities.

In two of the surveyed districts of Gujarat, viz. Bharuch and Kutch, 58.33% to 91.67% schools at primary level, 44.44% to 88.89% at upper primary level, 33.33% to 100% at secondary levels and 66.67% to 100% schools at senior secondary schools had CWSN facilities. In Kerala, 50% to 58.33%, 33.33% to 88.89%, 33.33% to 83.33% and 0% to 33.33%, primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level schools, respectively had CWSN facilities. In Mansa and Taran districts of Punjab, 41.67% to 100%, schools at primary level, 0% to 22.22% upper at primary level, 66.67% to 83.33% schools at secondary and 100% schools at senior secondary level had CWSN facilities.

**Table 4.8: District and State-wise Schools having Facilities for Children with Special Needs (CWSN)**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools having Facilities for CWSN			
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	SeniorSecondary
Assam	Barpeta	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Darrang	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00
	Dhubri	41.67	22.22	33.33	66.67
Bihar	Araria	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Katihar	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kishanganj	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Purnia	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	Mewat	33.33	44.44	50.00	33.33
	Sirsa	83.33	66.67	83.33	33.33
Jharkhand	Pakaur	0.00	22.22	100.00	0.00
	Sahibganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	Akola	41.67	77.78	66.67	33.33

	Aurangabad	41.67	100.00	22.22	33.33
	Mumbai	58.33	100.00	66.67	33.33
	Parbhani	66.67	100.00	50.00	66.67
Rajasthan	Alwar	0.00	0.00	22.22	33.33
	Ganganagar	0.00	44.44	0.00	0.00
	Jaisalmer	58.33	77.78	50.00	100.00
	Nagaur	0.00	100.00	0.00	100
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00
	Balrampur	58.33	55.56	0.00	0.00
	Bijnor	0.00	.000	0.00	0.00
	Meerut	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Muzaffarnagar	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00
	Moradabad	25.00	33.33	0.00	0.00
	Rampur	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00
	Saharanpur	58.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	Maldah	25.00	33.33	66.67	66.67
	Murshidabad	25.00	55.56	50.00	66.67
	Uttar Dinajpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33.

### Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools having Facilities for CWSN			
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	SeniorSecondary
Gujarat	Bharuch	58.33	44.44	33.33	66.67
	Kutch	91.67	88.89	100.00	100.00
Kerala	Kottayam	50.00	33.33	83.33	33.33
	Malappuram	58.33	88.89	33.33	0.00
Punjab	Mansa	100.00	22.22	83.33	100.00
	Taran Taran	41.67	0.00	66.67	100.00



#### 4.9 Lab Facilities in Surveyed Schools

The details of science and computer lab facilities available in secondary and senior level schools in surveyed districts of selected States are given in Table 4.9. The availability of laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology depends upon the stream of the school. The schools with science streams are supposed to have such laboratories for imparting practical education to the students. It may be observed from the table that only 33.33% schools in Barpeta and Dhubri districts in Assam had science laboratories at secondary and Senior Secondary level schools alongwith computer labs. In Darang district 50 % of secondary schools and 66.67% of senior secondary schools had science laboratories. In case of Bihar, no laboratories were observed at Secondary level schools in Kishanganj and Purnia districts but the laboratories at Senior Secondary level were existing in these districts. In Araria district of Bihar, lab facilities were available in 50% schools at secondary level and in 100% schools at Senior Secondary level. Schools at senior secondary level in this district had no computer labs. In Katihar district, all the schools at secondary and senior secondary level had science labs, but computer labs were available at senior secondary level. In Mewat district of Haryana science laboratories were found in 66.67% schools and computer labs in 100% schools at both the levels. However, in case of Sirsa district, there were no science labs at secondary level but computer labs were available in 83.33% schools. At senior secondary level, 66.67% schools were found to have science lab and 100% schools were equipped with computer labs. In Jharkhand all the secondary and Senior secondary schools in Pakaur district had all type of labs while in Sahibganj district science labs were available only in 66.67% schools at secondary level and 100% in all Senior secondary level schools. Availability of the computer labs was noted in 33.33% and 100% schools at secondary and Senior secondary levels, respectively in this district. In Akola district of Maharashtra, 66.67% schools at secondary and 100% schools at senior secondary level had science laboratories while computer laboratories were available in secondary and senior secondary level to the tune of 83.33% and 100% respectively. In Aurangabad district, 66.67% schools both at

secondary and senior secondary level had science laboratories. Computer laboratories at secondary and senior secondary level in this district were to the tune of 83.33% and 66.67% respectively. In Parbhani and Mumbai districts of Maharashtra, all the schools at secondary and senior secondary level had science and computer laboratories.

In Rajasthan, science and computer labs were not found at secondary level schools in Alwar district while at senior secondary level 33.33% schools had science and computer labs. In Jaisalmer, 33.33% schools had science and computer laboratories. In Ganganagar and Nagaur district, science laboratories were found in 66.67% and 100% in secondary and Senior secondary schools, respectively. The computer labs in these two districts at secondary and senior secondary levels were available in 83.33% and 100% schools, respectively. In Uttar Pradesh, cent percent schools in different districts where survey was conducted had science and computer laboratories except in Saharanpur districts where only 33.3% schools at secondary level only were found to have science and computer laboratories. In West Bengal, 33.33 to 100% schools at secondary level and 66.67 to 100% schools at senior secondary level were having science and computer laboratories. In Murshidabad district, 33.33 to 83.33% schools at secondary level and 66.67% schools at senior secondary level schools were having science and computer laboratories. In Uttar Dinajpur district of West Bengal, 33.33% to 50% schools at secondary level and all the schools at senior secondary level were having science and computer labs.

In low drop-out states all the secondary and Senior secondary schools surveyed in Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab had science and computer labs.

**Table 4.9: District and State-wise Lab Facilities Available in Surveyed Schools(%)**

**High Drop-out States**

State	Name of Districts	Secondary				SeniorSecondary			
		Physics	Chemistry	Biology	Computer	Physics	Chemistry	Biology	Computer
Assam	Barpeta	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	66.67
	Darrang	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	66.67	66.67	66.67	100.00
	Dhubri	33.33	33.33	33.33	66.67	33.33	33.33	33.33	66.67
Bihar	Araria	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
	Katihar	100.00	100.0	100.0	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Kishanganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
	Purnia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
Haryana	Mewat	66.67	66.67	66.67	100.00	66.67	66.67	66.67	100.00
	Sirsa	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.33	66.67	66.67	66.67	100.00
Jharkhand	Pakaur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Sahibganj	66.67	66.67	66.67	33.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Maharashtra	Akola	66.67	66.67	66.67	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Aurangabad	66.67	66.67	66.67	83.33	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
	Mumbai	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Parbhani	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rajasthan	Alwar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
	Ganganagar	66.67	66.67	66.67	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Jaisalmer	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
	Nagaur	66.67	66.67	66.67	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Balrampur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Bijnor	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Meerut	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Muzaffrnagar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Moradabad	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Rampur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Saharanpur	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
West Bengal	Maldah	83.33	83.33	83.33	100.00	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
	Murshidabad	33.33	33.33	33.33	83.33	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
	Uttar Dinajpur	50.00	50.00	50.00	33.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### Low Drop-out States

State	Name of Districts	Secondary				SeniorSecondary			
		Physics	Chemistry	Biology	Computer	Physics	Chemistry	Biology	Computer
Gujarat	Bharuch	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Kutch	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Kerala	Kottayam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Malappuram	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Punjab	Mansa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Taran Taran	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### 4.10 Teaching Aids in Surveyed Schools

The details of teaching aids used in surveyed schools across all levels are provided in Table 4.10. Black boards were available in schools at all levels in all surveyed districts of all the states. Most of the schools in high drop-out states at all levels in

many districts surveyed did not have audio visual aids. In case of low drop-out states, all the schools at secondary and Senior Secondary level in Gujarat and Kerala had audio visual aids. In case of Taran Taran district of Punjab no audio visual aids were available in schools at all level and in Mansa district the audio visual aids were available in 83.33% secondary and 100% Senior Secondary schools. Audio visual aids were available to varying degree in primary and upper Primary schools in different districts of various states. In some of the schools there were no such aids while in primary schools in Kutch district of Gujarat the availability of these aids was to the tune of 91.67%

**Table 4.10 District and State-wise Teaching-Aids Available in Surveyed Schools**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of schools with Teaching-Aids							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Black-board	Audio-visual	Black-board	Audio-visual	Black-board	Audio-visual	Black-board	Audio-visual
Assam	Barpeta	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Darrang	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	66.67
	Dhubri	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Bihar	Araria	100.00	8.33	100.00	0.00	100.00	33.33	100.00	0.00
	Katihar	100.00	8.33	100.00	66.67	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Kishanganj	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Purnia	100.00	0.00	100.00	11.11	100.00	33.33	100.00	0.00
Haryana	Mewat	100.00	16.67	100.00	33.33	100.00	50.00	100.00	66.67
	Sirsa	100.00	50.00	100.00	55.56	100.00	83.33	100.00	66.67
Jharkhand	Pakaur	100.00	8.33	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Sahibganj	100.00	0.00	100.00	11.11	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Maharashtra	Akola	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00

ra	Aurangabad	100.00	58.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	33.33	100.00	100.00
	Mumbai	100.00	16.67	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Parbhani	100.00	75.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00
Rajasthan	Alwar	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	33.33
	Ganganagar	100.00	0.00	100.00	55.56	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Jaisalmer	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	33.33
	Nagaur	100.00	0.00	100.00	22.22	100.00	100.00	100.00	33.33
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	100.00	25.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	66.67
	Balrampur	100.00	25.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	66.67
	Bijnor	100.00	0.00	100.00	66.67	100.00	0.00	100.0	0.00
	Meerut	100.00	8.33	100.00	22.22	100.00	83.33	100.00	66.67
	Muzaffarnagar	100.00	8.33	100.00	0.00	100.00	50.0	100.00	66.67
	Moradabad	100.00	8.33	100.00	0.00	100.00	50.0	100.00	66.67
	Rampur	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Saharanpur	100.00	41.67	100.00	33.33	100.00	33.33	100.00	100.00
West Bengal	Maldah	100.00	0.00	100.00	11.11	100.00	33.33	100.00	33.33
	Murshidabad	100.00	0.00	100.00	33.33	100.00	50.00	100.00	33.33
	Uttar Dinajpur	100.00	0.00	100.00	11.11	100.00	16.67	100.00	100.00

### Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools with Using Teaching-Aids							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Black board	Audio visual	Black board	Audio visual	Black board	Audio visual	Black board	Audio visual
Gujarat	Bharuch	100.00	66.67	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Kutch	100.00	91.67	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Kerala	Kottayam	100.00	58.33	100.00	77.78	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Malappuram	100.00	75.00	100.00	77.78	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Punjab	Mansa	100.00	50.00	100.00	66.67	100.00	83.33	100.00	100.00
	Taran Taran	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00

#### 4.11 Seating Arrangements in Surveyed Schools

The seating arrangements viz. benches/chairs and floor seating at different levels in surveyed schools of all the selected districts is given in Table 4.11. It may be observed from the table that all the secondary and SeniorSecondary schools in all the selected districts in different states had benches/chairs for the students in the class rooms. However, seating arrangement at primary and upper primary level schools was both on the benches/chairs as well as on the floor. It may be noted that the seating arrangements in all the primary schools in Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh was on the floors while in other states there was mix type of seating arrangement at primary and upper primary schools. However, in low drop-out states seating arrangements at all level of schools except 50% primary schools in Mansa district of Punjab the seating arrangement was on the benches /chairs.

**Table 4.11 District and State-wise Seating Arrangements in Surveyed Schools**

##### High Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of Schools with Seating Arrangements							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Benches/chairs	Floor-seating	Benches/chairs	Floor-seating	Benches/chairs	Floor-seating	Benches/chairs	Floor seating
Assam	Barpeta	33.33	66.67	22.22	77.78	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Darrang	33.33	66.67	66.67	33.33	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Dhubri	33.33	66.67	33.33	66.67	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Bihar	Araria	50.00	50.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Katihar	8.33	91.67	77.78	22.22	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00

	Kishanganj	25.00	75.00	77.78	22.22	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Purnia	0.00	100.00	44.44	55.56	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Haryana	Mewat	0.00	100.00	11.11	88.89	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Sirsa	91.67	8.33	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Pakaur	00.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Sahibganj	0.00	100.00	44.44	55.56	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Maharashtra	Akola	91.67	8.33	88.89	11.11	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Aurangabad	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Mumbai	83.33	16.67	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Parbhani	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Rajasthan	Alwar	8.33	91.67	22.22	88.89	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Ganganagar	33.33	66.67	33.33	66.67	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Jaisalmer	16.67	83.33	33.33	66.67	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Nagaur	0.00	100.00	22.22	88.88	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Balrampur	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Bijnor	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Meerut	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Muzaffargarh	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Moradabad	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Rampur	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Saharanpur	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
West Bengal	Maldah	66.67	33.33	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Murshidabad	66.67	33.33	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	75.00	25.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00



### Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	% of schools with Seating arrangements							
		Primary		Upper primary		Secondary		Seniorsecondary	
		Benches /chairs	Floor-seating	Benches /chairs	Floor-seating	Benches /chairs	Floor-seating	Benches /chairs	Floor-seating
Gujarat	Bharuch	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	00.00
	Kutch	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Kerala	Kottayam	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Malappuram	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Punjab	Mansa	50.00	50.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Taran Taran	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00

#### 4.12 Availability of Teachers per School in Surveyed Schools

District-wise and State-wise availability of teachers as well as of trained teachers in Primary, Upper primary, Secondary and Seniorsecondary schools is given in Table 4.12 and 4.12 a respectively. It may be seen from Table 4.12 that minimum strength of available teachers against sanctioned strength per school was 42.85% at secondary school in Rampur district while in many other schools available teachers were 100% of the sanctioned strength per school. In some of the districts like Pakaur in Jharkhand, Aurangabad in Maharashtra , Muzaffarnagar , Moradabad and Saharnpur in Uttar Pradesh, 100% teachers were available against the sanctioned strength at all levels of schools. Similarly, in low drop-out states it was observed that in Kottayam district of Kerala the available teachers were 100% of the sanctioned strength.

District and State-wise availability of trained teachers (%) at various levels is given in Table 4.12a. It can be seen from this table that in most of the districts the

percentage of trained teachers among the available teachers was more than 75% at all levels of schools. However, in some of the schools this percentage was very poor as in case of upper primary and secondary schools at Dhubri in Assam where extent of trained teachers was 44.44% and 33.33%, respectively. It can also be observed that in all the districts of three low drop-out states all the available teachers were trained.

**Table 4.12: District and State-wise Availability of Teachers per School**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	Primary		Upper primary		Secondary		Seniorsecondary	
		Sanctioned/school	Available Teachers /school	Sanctioned/school	Available Teachers /school	Sanctioned/school	Available Teachers /school	Sanctioned/school	Available Teachers /school
Assam	Barpeta	3.73	3.73 (100.00)	6.4	6.4 (100.00)	10.40	9.20 (88.46)	12	11.00 (91.67)
	Darrang	4.77	4.38 (91.94)	6.25	5.338 (86.00%)	8.43	7.14 (84.75)	13.00	12.50 (96.15)
	Dhubri	4.00	3.73 (93.18)	5.67	5.67 (100.00)	12.00	11.00 (91.67)	13.67	13.67 (100.00)
Bihar	Araria	3.93	3.93 (100.00)	10.11	10.11 (100.00)	18.00	11.00 (61.11)	17.67	15.67 (88.68)
	Katihar	5.53	4.93 (89.16)	7.67	7.67 (100.00)	8.67	6.33 (73.08)	13.67	9.67 (70.73)
	Kishanganj	5.60	5.60 (100.00)	9.22	7.44 (80.72)	8.00	6.67 (83.33)	14.33	11.33 (79.07)
	Purnia	3.27	3.27 (100.00)	7.56	6.89 (91.13)	9.00	6.67 (74.11)	11.00	9.00 (81.81)
Haryana	Mewat	7.92	6.75 (85.26)	6.90	3.80 (55.07)	8.75	5.25 (60.00)	14.00	8.00 (57.14)
	Sirsa	7.80	7.30 (93.59)	7.83	7.83 (100.00)	12.75	9.38 (73.53)	23.00	16.33 (71.01)
Jharkhand	Pakaur	2.55	2.55 (100.00)	8.12	8.12 (100.00)	12.00	12.00 (100.00)	12.00	12.00 (100.00)
	Sahibganj	2.00	2.00 (100.00)	5.71	5.00 (87.50)	11.33	7.33 (64.70)	15.00	12.00 (80.00)
Maharashtra	Akola	5.40	5.40 (100.00)	9.00	9.00 (100.00)	19.46	19.46 (100.00)	33.50	27.50 (82.09)
	Aurangabad	9.47	9.47 (100.00)	13.56	13.56 (100.00)	8.78	8.78 (100.00)	14.25	14.25 (100.00)
	Mumbai	5.83	5.83 (100)	16.88	15.44 (91.47)	11.33	10.66 (94.15)	32.5	27.5 (84.61)
	Parbhani	9.36	9.36 (100.00)	15.00	15.00 (100.00)	8.40	7.90 (94.05)	19.60	11.20 (57.14)

Rajasthan	Alwar	2.80	2.33 (84.85)	8.33	5.56 (66.67)	NA	NA	18.67	15.11 (80.95)
	Ganganagar	7.00	5.00 (71.43)	6.00	5.00 (81.33)	NA	NA	16.00	11.00 (68.35)
	Jaisalmer	2.12	1.76 (83.33)	7.00	4.80 (68.57)	18.50	18.00 (97.300)	16.50	16.00 (96.97)
	Nagaur	2.20	2.20 (100.00)	6.50	6.25 (96.15)	19.00	18.00 (94.76)	17.80	15.90 (89.33)
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	2.75	2.50 (90.90)	3	3 (100)	11.33	9.66 (85.32)	14.66	12.33 (84.13)
	Balrampur	2.50	2.20 (88.00)	2.50	2.50(100.00)	16	13(81.25)	10.8	10.08(100.00)
	Bijnor	3.25	3.25 (100)	6.33	6.16 (97.41)	6	6 (100)	5	5 (100)
	Meerut	9.23	8.46 (91.67)	3.33	3.33 (100.00)	13.25	13.25 (100.00)	13.25	13.25 (100.00)
	Muzaffarnagar	4.78	4.78 (100.00)	4	4 (100.00)	5.25	5.25 (100.00)	17	17 (100.00)
	Moradabad	4.67	4.67 (100)	5.71	5.71 (100)	8.00	8.00 (100)	10	10.00 (100)
	Rampur	3.15	2 (63.41)	3.54	2 (79.49)	7	3 (42.85)	16	16 (100)
	Saharanpur	4.78	4.78(100.00)	4	4(100.00)	5.25	5.25(100.00)	17	17(100.00)
West Bengal	Maldah	7.17	7.17 (100.00)	12.44	8.22 (66.07)	52.17	28.50 (67.59)	42.67	28.33 (66.41)
	Murshidabad	5.20	5.20 (100.00)	25.38	18.25 (71.90)	21.80	14.60 (67.90)	43.00	28.00 (65.11)
	Uttar Dinajpur	4.92	4.92 (100.00)	3.67	3.67 (100.00)	12.17	12.00 (98.63)	45.00	39.00 (86.67)

### Low Drop- out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Primary		Upper primary		Secondary		Seniorsecondary	
		Sanctioned/school	Available Teachers /school	Sanctioned/school	Available Teachers /school	Sanctioned/school	Available Teachers /school	Sanctioned/school	Available Teachers /school
Gujarat	Bharuch	5.08	5.00 (98.42)	3.78	3.56 (94.12)	9.67	7.50 (77.59)	4.00	4.00 (100.00)
	Kutch	5.92	5.20 (87.83)	6.11	5.80 (94.55)	18.33	16.30 (89.09)	26.67	24.00 (90.00)
Kerala	Kottayam	7.50	7.50 (100.00)	12.78	12.78 (100.00)	37.33	37.33 (100.00)	26.00	26.00 (100.00)
	Malappuram	7.33	7.33 (100.00)	31.00	29.67 (96.00)	49.17	48.00 (97.62)	24.67	24.67 (100.00)
Punjab	Mansa	8.00	4.50 (56.25)	8.83	8.83 (100.00)	16.91	13.64 (80.65)	27.00	26.50 (98.15)
	Taran Taran	4.00	3.40 (85)	11.33	5.33 (47.04)	27.20	15.40 (56.61)	27.00	26 (96.29)

**Table 4.12a: District and State-wise Availability of Trained Teachers (%) at Various Levels**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Senior secondary
Assam	Barpeta	100.00	88.89	83.33	66.67
	Darrang	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Dhubri	75.00	44.44	33.33	66.67
Bihar	Araria	58.33	66.67	100.00	100.00
	Katihar	75.00	66.67	100.00	100.00
	Kishanganj	66.67	77.78	50.00	100.00
	Purnia	33.33	77.78	83.33	66.67
Haryana	Mewat	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00
	Sirsa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Jharkhand	Pakaur	91.67	88.89	66.67	100.00
	Sahibganj	83.33	66.67	100.00	100.00
Maharashtra	Akola	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Aurangabad	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Mumbai	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Parbhani	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rajasthan	Alwar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Ganganagar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Jaisalmer	91.67	88.89	100.00	100.00
	Nagaur	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	91.67	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Balrampur	91.67	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Bijnor	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Meerut	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Muzaffarnagar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Moradabad	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Rampur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Saharanpur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
West Bengal	Maldah	58.33	88.89	100.00	100.00
	Murshidabad	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	66.67	55.56	66.67	100.00

### Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Seniorsecondary
Gujarat	Bharuch	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Kutch	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Kerala	Kottayam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Malappuram	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Punjab	Mansa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Taran Taran	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### **Status of the Drop-out Children of Minorities in Schools at Different Levels in Selected Districts**

#### **5.1 Enrolment of Students in Selected Schools**

The number of students enrolled in the selected schools, boys and girls separately per school during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in Table 5.1, 5.1(a) and 5.1 (b).

It can be seen from the table that in Barpeta and Dhubri districts of Assam, the enrolment among girls was higher than boys in 2014-15 across all levels. In Darrang district, the girl's enrolment was more as compared to boys in primary, upper primary and secondary schools during 2014-15. However, the number of boys and girls in senior secondary schools in Barpeta was very low as compared to other two districts of the State. Although there was a slight increase in enrolment during 2015-16 over the year 2014-15 among both boys and girls at senior secondary level in Barpeta district, the girls enrolment had dropped across all levels with maximum increase of 27.21% among girls at senior secondary level and a minor dip of 1.82% among girls in upper primary level. The enrolment of both boys and girls increased across all levels during 2016-17 except a minor dip in boys enrolment at primary level in Barpeta district. There was a decline in enrolment among girls at primary, secondary and senior secondary level in Dhubri district but there was a growth in enrolment of boys across all levels in 2015-16 over previous year. The enrolment increased in Darrang district among all the children at primary, upper primary and secondary level but there was a decline at senior secondary level in 2016-17 over last year. On the contrary, there was an increase in enrolment of both boys and girls at senior secondary level in Dhubri 2016-17.

In Araria district of Bihar, number of girls enrolled per school in school was much more than boys in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools

in 2014-15. In Katihar, Kishanganj and Purnia, the enrolment among girls was higher than boys in 2014-15 except for few schools at primary level, upper primary level and primary level respectively. In Araria, there was a growth in children's enrolment across all levels in boys and girls with a maximum increase of 37.71% among boys at primary level, with a minor dip of 1.48% among boys in secondary school over previous year 2014-15. Although there was a growth in both boys and girls, the enrolment in boys was as high as 251.03% at senior secondary level among boys in Araria during 2016-17.

The enrolment in boys and girls had shown an increasing trend in 2015-16 over the year 2014-15 across all levels with maximum growth (63.00%) in enrolments among girls at senior secondary in Katihar and a remarkable growth of 209.55% among girls and 193.18% among boys at secondary level in Kishanganj district. Similarly, in Purnia the growth in enrolment of students, both boys and girls was positive across all levels in 2015-16 over 2014-15. In 2016-17, the growth in enrolment continued in secondary and senior secondary level in Katihar, Kishanganj and Purnia districts.

In Mewat district of Haryana, there was a reverse trend as compared to Sirsa district where the number of boys enrolled per school was more than girls in 2014-15 across all the levels of schools. In Sirsa district, enrolment in boys was higher than girls only at senior secondary level during 2014-15. During 2015-16, the enrolment of children, both boys and girls declined over 2014-15 at primary, upper primary and secondary level. However, at senior secondary level, the enrolment among girls increased in both the districts. During 2016-17, there was a positive change with increase in enrolments among boys and girls at secondary and senior secondary level and for girls, at upper primary level also in both the districts.

In Pakaur district of Jharkhand, girls were more in number than boys in primary, upper primary and senior secondary level wherein the enrolments per school in Sahibganj, were more only in upper primary and secondary level during 2014-15. During 2015-16, the enrolment of children, both boys and girls was positive over 2014-15 at primary, and senior secondary level in Pakaur district, however a major dip

(14.59%) was noted among girls at secondary level. There was a decline in enrolment of children, both boys and girls across all levels in Sahibganj district. In 2016-17, there was a decline in enrolment among boys at upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level in 2016-17 in Pakaur and Sahibganj districts whereas the enrolment among girls increased at secondary level in these two districts.

The number of enrolments among girls in Akola district of Maharashtra was higher in primary and secondary level whereas in Parbhani district, girls' enrolment was higher in primary level as compared to secondary level during 2014-15. There was a decline in enrolment of children, both boys and girls at primary, upper primary level and among boys at secondary level in Akola district in 2015-16 over 2014-15. During the same period, Aurangabad reported a positive trend in enrolment at primary level. Similarly, there was a growth in enrolment of both boys and girls across all levels with maximum growth rate of 382.61% and 239.24% at secondary level among boys and girls, respectively. During 2016-17, the enrolments among all the children across all levels in all three districts of Akola, Aurangabad and Parbhani districts had increased drastically.

The enrolment of boys in Alwar, Ganganagar and Nagaur districts of Rajasthan was more than girls at primary level. In Ganganagar and Nagaur districts girls were more than boys at upper primary level except for Jaisalmer. At secondary level also boys were more than girls in Jaisalmer and Nagaur but the enrolment of girls in both these districts was much more in senior secondary level during 2014-15. The enrolments. In Alwar and Ganganagar, there was an increase in enrolment in primary, upper primary and senior secondary level among both boys and girls. In Nagaur district, the enrolment rate was positive across all levels among all boys and girls except a decline of 28.57% in girls at secondary level. In Jaisalmer district, there was a decline in the enrolment at primary, secondary and senior secondary level among boys against a positive growth in 2015-16 over 2014-15 among girls at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level. The enrolments among boys and girls at senior secondary level had increased in 2016-17 over last year in all the three districts of Alwar, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer. During this period, the



enrolments in Nagaur district had increased only at secondary level in both boys and girls.

In Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh, girls were more at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level. In Saharanpur district enrolment of girls were more than boys across all levels except upper primary level during 2014-15. During the same period in Balrampur the enrolment among girls was higher than boys in upper primary and senior secondary level. Enrolment of boys and girls was highest in Saharanpur at senior secondary level as compared to primary, upper primary and secondary levels in 2014-15. In Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur and Saharanpur districts, the schools had large population of girls as compared to boys in primary, upper primary and senior secondary level in 2014-15.

In Amroha district, there was a decline in enrolment across all level among boys and girls both during 2015-16. In Balrampur district, there was a decline in enrolment among boys at primary and senior secondary level during the same period. In 2015-16, there was an overall decline at primary, secondary and senior secondary level in Balrampur district. During 2014-15, in Meerut district, there was an increase in enrolment in primary, upper primary and senior secondary level among both boys and girls against a decline of 3.95% among girls enrolment at senior secondary level. In Amroha and Moradabad districts, there was an overall decline in enrolment of students. In Saharanpur district, there was an overall growth among all children in enrolment across all levels during 2015-16 over the previous years. In Muzaffarnagar district, there was a growth in enrolments among boys and girls in 2015-16 over previous year except for a dip in girls at senior secondary. During 2016-17, the enrolment in girls increased in Balrampur at upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level while in Meerut, the enrolment among girls dipped at primary, upper primary level, secondary and senior secondary had increased. In Saharanpur district, the enrolments among boys and girls declined at primary and secondary level secondary level but there was a positive growth in enrolments at senior secondary level among all children during 2016-17. In Amroha, the enrolment among girls at primary and senior secondary level among girls had

declined where there was a growth in upper primary and secondary level during 2016-17.

In Maldah districts of West Bengal, enrolment of girls was much more than boys across primary, upper primary and secondary level with highest enrolment at upper primary level (508). In Murshidabad district, enrolment of boys was more than girls at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level. In Uttar Dinajpur, although enrolment of girls was low in secondary and senior secondary level but the figures were extremely low in senior secondary level as compared to boys which was 44.47 girls against 403.67 enrolment of boys during 2014-15. In Maldah district, there was an overall growth among all children's enrolment during 2015-16 over the previous year except a decline of 0.37 to 2.47% among boys and girls respectively at primary level and a 0.14% decline of boys enrolment at secondary level. In Murshidabad, the enrolments among boys and girls increased at secondary and senior secondary level. However, there was a decline in the enrolment in both boys and girls at upper primary level. In Uttar Dinajpur, There was a decline in the enrolment of girls at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level against positive growth of girls enrolments at secondary level in 2015-16 over previous year. During 2016-17, the enrolments among girls were declining at primary and secondary level but it increased by 9.52% at senior secondary level. In Murshidabad, the enrolments increased at primary, secondary and senior secondary level during 2016-17 over the previous year. The enrolments among girls increased in Uttar Dinajpur during 2016-17 at upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level which was much more than boys enrolment.

In Bharuch and Kutch districts of Gujarat, the enrolment among boys was more than girls across all levels except for Kutch at secondary level during 2014-15. However, in Kutch district, the enrolment per school was highest (326.67) at senior secondary level among boys. During 2015-16, the enrolments had declined over previous year, among both boys and girls at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level against a growth rate of 5.41% among girls at secondary level. In Kutch district, the enrolments had increased at senior secondary level

among both boys and girls against a decline at primary and upper primary level. The enrolment in Baruch district during 2016-17 declined at primary, upper primary and secondary level among both boys and girls but increased at senior secondary levels during 2016-17. Similarly, in Kutch, the enrolments increased at upper primary and secondary level among girls against a decline at primary and senior secondary level.

In Kottayam district of Kerala, girls were much more than boys in primary, secondary and senior secondary level as compared to boys during 2014-15. In Malappuram district, overall enrolment of girls (404.83) was very high in secondary level. In Kottayam district, the enrolment in girls was also very high across all levels. However, the growth in enrolment among girls had reduced in Kottayam during 2015-16 over the previous year across all levels as compared to Malappuram where the girls enrolment had increased at secondary and senior secondary level. In Malappuram district, the enrolment had increased at secondary and senior secondary level among both boys and girls in 2015-16 over previous year 2014-15. During 2016-17, the enrolment of students was not much encouraging across all levels among both boys and girls.

In Punjab, the enrolment of boys was more than girls across all levels in Mansa and Taran Taran districts during 2014-15. However, in Mansa district, the enrolment at senior secondary level was highest among boys (393.50 per school) in 2014-15. In Mansa district, the enrolments had increased among girls across all levels except a decline of 7.91% at primary level during 2015-16. In Taran Taran, the enrolments had increased at upper primary and secondary level among both boys and girls in 2015-16 over previous year. In Mansa district, there was a decline in enrolments among all children across all levels during 2016-17 except an increase (5.58%) among enrolment of girls at primary level. The enrolments in Taran Taran increased considerably at senior secondary level in both boys and girls. The enrolments among girls decreased at primary level.

**Table 5.1: Enrolment of Students in Surveyed Schools During 2014-15**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	Number of Enrolments per School during the Year 2014-15							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Senior Secondary	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Assam	Barpeta	63.00	126.45	82.40	93.80	92.80	93.40	15.00	17.00
	Darrang	65.46	71.62	64.13	68.50	36.00	37.43	88.00	68.00
	Dhubri	107.73	111.45	69.22	80.22	127.50	128.17	218.67	221.33
Bihar	Araria	138.83	155.25	178.44	237.00	157.50	216.33	90.00	437.00
	Katihar	132.17	120.17	145.78	156.44	120.00	143.33	166.33	209.33
	Kishanganj	163.17	188.33	144.89	174.33	58.67	66.33	296.33	325.67
	Purnia	101.58	97.83	177.89	199.78	99.67	149.67	294.00	252.67
Haryana	Mewat	191.17	150.08	178.60	73.50	87.75	34.00	286.00	16.33
	Sirsa	120.90	141.50	79.33	105.33	41.13	78.75	40.33	18.33
Jharkhand	Pakaur	75.89	82.78	111.50	133.88	229.00	185.00	285.00	290.00
	Sahibganj	42.30	31.30	45.29	97.29	113.00	126.33	431.00	261.00
Maharashtra	Akola	123.20	184.80	56.20	41.80	16.10	58.50	246.33	118.33
	Aurangabad	35.87	36.47	14.00	23.00	39.00	44.00	201.00	139.00
	Mumbai	104.50	97.17	179.89	161.00	78.67	86.33	112.00	105.00
	Parbhani	24.36	29.71	180.00	195.00	24.70	26.30	25.20	39.00
Rajasthan	Alwar	33.67	32.17	97.89	92.56	42.53	51.96	44.11	71.33
	Ganganagar	43.17	43.42	25.67	25.44	39.83	39.50	41.00	38.00
	Jaisalmer	26.29	25.06	69.20	59.20	448.50	68.50	151.00	170.50
	Nagaur	8.80	8.40	39.75	63.75	53.00	21.00	114.90	141.60
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	66.50	30.25	26.00	30.00	99.00	62.67	293.33	137.67
	Balrampur	55.40	54.90	21.00	28.50	177.00	172.00	46.40	62.20

	Bijnor	83.75	97.08	37.67	78.67	234.50	519.50	249.00	616.50
	Meerut	167.69	178.46	46.78	56.67	15.00	67.75	10.25	107.50
	Muzaffarnagar	91.00	71.00	13.00	27.00	16.00	16.00	127.00	41.00
	Moradabad	68.67	89.00	71.00	125.57	106.50	23.00	59.00	153.33
	Rampur	56.46	61.46	27.18	42.45	26.00	47.00	126.50	348.50
	Saharanpur	84.44	98.44	54.83	44.33	84.25	138.00	176.50	302.00
West Bengal	Maldah	107.83	112.58	154.67	508.00	232.33	362.33	317.67	178.00
	Murshidabad	102.50	80.80	380.00	291.22	99.50	193.33	193.33	164.00
	Uttar Dinajpur	84.42	80.75	68.44	86.56	55.50	48.33	403.67	44.67

### Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Number of Enrolments per School during the Year 2014-15							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Gujarat	Bharuch	62.92	61.67	66.22	49.22	143.17	123.17	42.33	61.33
	Kutch	86.58	80.67	84.22	73.33	144.83	284.67	326.67	229.33
Kerala	Kottayam	95.58	101.33	72.11	45.89	254.17	404.83	51.67	614.67
	Malappuram	75.08	73.58	309.00	280.22	308.17	738.50	231.67	354.33
Punjab	Mansa	173.50	126.50	123.83	33.50	157.36	91.37	393.50	5.50
	Taran Taran	64.20	59.80	55.33	32.67	64.60	18.80	NA	NA

**Table 5.1 (a): Enrolment of Students in Surveyed Schools During 2015-16**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	Number of Enrolments per School during 2015-16 and % Change Over 2014-15							
		Primary		Upper primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Assam	Barpeta	60.91 (-3.32)	62.00 (-50.97)	88.60 (7.52)	98.40 (4.90)	88.40 (-4.74)	87.80 (-6.00)	18.00 (20.00)	21.00 (23.53)
	Darrang	69.85 (6.70)	77.31 (7.95)	65.50 (2.14)	67.25 (-1.82)	37.00 (2.78)	41.29 (10.31)	90.00 (2.27)	86.50 (27.21)
	Dhubri	108.36 (0.59)	106.73 (-4.24)	73.78 (6.58)	86.00 (7.20)	131.50 (3.14)	117.67 (-8.19)	232.33 (6.25)	204.33 (-7.68)
Bihar	Araria	191.17 (37.70)	183.42 (18.14)	229.67 (28.70)	295.33 (24.61)	155.17 (-1.48)	228.83 (5.78)	96.67 (7.41)	437.67 (0.15)
	Katihar	150.00 (13.49)	146.08 (21.57)	148.56 (1.91)	181.22 (15.84)	132.67 (10.56)	146.33 (2.09)	218.67 (31.46)	341.33 (63.06)
	Kishanganj	178.17 (9.19)	203.33 (7.96)	156.11 (8.22)	188.67 (7.75)	86.00 (193.18)	102.67 (209.55)	306.33 (3.37)	378.33 (16.17)
	Purnia	107.58 (5.91)	109.50 (11.93)	205.89 (15.74)	235.00 (17.63)	117.17 (17.560)	162.17 (8.35)	382.67 (30.16)	294.00 (16.36)
Haryana	Mewat	161.50 (-15.52)	119.25 (-20.54)	141.40 (-20.83)	60.40 (-17.82)	79.75 (-9.12)	20.25 (-40.44)	263.67 (-7.81)	17.33 (6.12)
	Sirsa	111.90 (-7.44)	132.40 (-6.43)	63.33 (-20.17)	98.17 (-6.80)	38.63 (-6.80)	73.75 (-6.35)	35.33 (-12.40)	19.67 (7.27)
Jharkhand	Pakaur	77.67 (2.34)	87.89 (6.17)	144.00 (29.15)	127.38 (-4.86)	218.00 (-4.80)	158.00 (-14.59)	320.00 (12.28)	328.00 (13.10)
	Sahibganj	36.30 (-14.18)	30.40 (-2.88)	41.29 (-8.83)	89.14 (-8.37)	111.33 (-1.47)	125.30 (-1.06)	404.00 (-6.26)	234.00 (-10.34)
Maharashtra	Akola	119.60 (-2.9)	171.8 (-7.00)	51.00 (-9.3)	37.80 (-9.6)	15.60 (-2.90)	60.80 (4.10)	273.33 (10.96)	122.00 (3.10)
	Aurangabad	57.67 (60.78)	48.93 (34.19)	32.50 (132.14)	32.00 (42.22)	76.89 (94.93)	79.56 (81.73)	240.00 (19.55)	178.00 (27.83)
	Mumbai	104.83 (0.32)	103.67 (6.69)	187.11 (4.01)	160.89 (-0.07)	87.33 (11.02)	89.33 (3.47)	116.50 (4.02)	93.00 (-11.43)
	Parbhani	58.21 (139.00)	61.07 (105.53)	213.00 (18.33)	159.00 (-18.46)	44.40 (382.61)	26.80 (239.24)	28.60 (13.49)	20.00 (-48.71)
Rajasthan	Alwar	37.50 (11.39)	39.92 (24.09)	110.56 (12.94)	95.89 (3.60)	45.61 (7.24)	62.72 (20.70)	157.78 (257.68)	118.89 (66.67)
	Ganganagar	50.92 (17.95)	48.58 (11.90)	29.33 (14.29)	28.89 (13.54)	35.33 (-11.30)	34.17 (-13.50)	29.00 (-29.27)	28.50 (-25.00)
	Jaisalmer	22.82 (-13.20)	26.71 (6.57)	72.40 (4.62)	59.60 (0.68)	408.50 (-8.92)	66.00 (-3.65)	129.50 (-14.24)	181.83 (6.65)

	Nagaur	10.00 (13.64)	13.00 (54.760)	44.00 (10.69)	64.75 (1.57)	57.00 (7.55)	15.00 (-28.57)	141.00 (22.72)	173.70 (22.67)
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	46.50 (-43.01)	53.00 (42.92)	19.00 (-36.84)	26.50 (-13.20)	90.33 (-9.59)	51.33 (-22.08)	231.00 (-26.98)	135.33 (-1.72)
	Balrampur	47.40 (-14.44)	51.40 (-6.38)	27.50 (30.95)	31.50 (10.53)	228.00 (22.37)	149.00 (-15.44)	44.40 (-4.50)	56.60 (-9.89)
	Bijnor	81.08 (-3.18)	81.50 (-21.57)	35.33 (-6.21)	71.83 (-8.69)	249.50 (6.40)	545.00 (4.91)	177.00 (-28.92)	589.00 (-4.46)
	Meerut	178.46 (6.42)	210.77 (18.10)	47.67 (1.90)	58.56 (3.33)	40.25 (168.33)	71.50 (5.54)	18.25 (78.05)	103.25 (-3.95)
	Muzaffarnagar	95.00 (4.40)	71.00 (0.00)	16.00 (23.08)	31.00 (14.81)	22.00 (37.50)	19.00 (18.75)	149.00 (17.32)	38.00 (-7.32)
	Moradabad	68.44 (-0.32)	86.44 (-2.96)	49.57 (-43.23)	117.29 (-7.06)	100.00 (-6.50)	26.00 (11.54)	48.00 (-22.92)	137.33 (-11.65)
	Rampur	59.23 (4.90)	66.62 (8.39)	28.00 (3.01)	42.36 (-0.21)	35.00 (34.62)	31.00 (-34.04)	123.50 (-2.37)	374.00 (7.32)
	Saharanpur	86.33 (2.24)	100.00 (1.58)	61.67 (12.46)	78.17 (76.32)	126.00 (12.46)	144.75 (76.32)	194.50 (49.55)	235.50 (4.89)
West Bengal	Maldah	105.17 (-2.47)	112.17 (-0.37)	171.22 (10.70)	521.89 (2.73)	232.00 (-0.14)	367.67 (1.47)	385.67 (21.41)	196.00 (10.11)
	Murshidabad	111.30 (8.59)	79.10 (-2.10)	360.89 (-5.03)	275.00 (-5.57)	106.67 (7.20)	231.83 (19.91)	213.00 (10.17)	196.33 (19.72)
	Uttar Dinajpur	77.83 (-7.80)	75.08 (-7.02)	69.33 (1.30)	82.22 (-5.01)	58.17 (4.80)	58.17 (20.34)	451.67 (11.89)	33.33 (25.37)

### Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Number of Enrolments pre school during 2015-16 and Percentage Change Over 2014-15							
		Primary		Upper primary		Secondary		Senior secondary	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Gujarat	Bharuch	60.00 (-4.64)	58.08 (-5.81)	64.11 (-3.19)	44.89 (-8.80)	140.83 (-1.63)	129.83 (5.41)	31.33 (-25.98)	68.33 (11.41)
	Kutch	86.25 (-0.38)	82.17 (1.86)	80.44 (-4.49)	72.44 (-1.21)	140.50 (-2.99)	267.33 (-6.09)	333.67 (2.14)	272.00 (18.60)
Kerala	Kottayam	98.00 (2.53)	98.80 (-2.55)	66.11 (-8.32)	43.78 (-4.60)	274.17 (7.87)	393.67 (-2.76)	54.33 (5.16)	612.67 (-0.33)
	Malappuram	76.83 (2.33)	71.67 (-2.60)	305.00 (1.29)	279.33 (-0.32)	806.83 (0.46)	751.17 (1.72)	248.67 (7.34)	381.33 (7.62)
Punjab	Mansa	156.00 (0.52)	116.50 (-7.91)	119.50 (0.78)	39.00 (16.42)	157.64 (0.64)	93.00 (1.79)	366.00 (0.24)	6.50 (18.18)
	Taran Taran	61.80 (-3.74)	53.20 (-11.04)	56.67 (2.41)	33.33 (2.04)	83.40 (29.10)	18.80 (0.00)	16.00 NA	16.00 NA

**Table 5.1 (b) : Enrolment of Students in Surveyed Schools during 2016-17**

**High Drop -out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	Number of Enrolments per School during 2016-17 and Percentage Change Over 2015-16							
		Primary		Upper primary		Secondary		SeniorSecondary	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Assam	Barpeta	60.82 (-0.15)	65.00 (4.840)	97.60 (10.160)	105.00 (6.710)	102.80 (16.29)	101.40 (15.49)	23.00 (27.78)	24.00 (14.29)
	Darrang	75.54 (8.15)	80.00 (3.48)	71.00 (8.40)	79.75 (18.59)	42.14 (13.90)	45.86 (11.07)	75.50 (-16.11)	82.50 (-4.62)
	Dhubri	101.82 (-6.04)	100.18 (-6.13)	79.67 (7.98)	96.56 (12.27)	116.50 (-11.410)	111.33 (-5.38)	257.33 (10.76)	209.00 (2.28)
Bihar	Araria	140.92 (-26.29)	151.83(- 17.22)	225.33(- 1.89)	301.67( 2.14)	151.17(- 2.58)	227.00(- 0.80)	339.33( 251.03)	506.33( 15.69)
	Katihar	141.75(- 5.50)	140.17(- 4.05)	189.11(27. 30)	240.89( 32.92)	135.17( 1.88)	159.83( 9.23)	220.33( 0.76)	363.00( 6.35)
	Kishangan j	164.25 (-7.81)	185.67 (-8.69)	136.44 (-12.60)	177.67 (-5.83)	40.83 (-52.52)	65.00 (-36.69)	310.33 (1.31)	353.33 (-6.61)
	Purnia	105.17 (-2.25)	105.75 (-3.42)	205.11 (-0.38)	230.67 (-1.84)	152.67 (30.30)	196.83 (21.38)	417.67 (9.15)	319.67 (8.73)
Haryana	Mewat	148.00 (-8.36)	99.50 (-16.56)	135.40 (-4.24)	67.70 (12.09)	86.25 (8.15)	28.25 (39.51)	301.00 (14.16)	17.67 (1.92)
	Sirsa	107.70 (-3.75)	126.10 (-4.76)	62.17 (-1.84)	98.33 (0.17)	45.63 (18.12)	74.75 (1.36)	35.33 (0.00)	17.00 (-13.56)
Jharkhan d	Pakaur	79.33 (2.15)	90.33 (2.78)	137.38 (-4.60)	124.00 (-2.65)	211.00 (-3.21)	160.00 (1.27)	234.00 (-26.88)	252.00 (-23.17)
	Sahibganj	39.70 (9.37)	30.70 (0.99)	35.29 (-14.53)	89.43 (0.32)	95.33 (-14.37)	136.33 (9.07)	316.00 (-21.78)	254.00 (8.55)
Maharas htra	Akola	122.80 (2.70)	180.10 (4.80)	127.80 (150.60)	106.00 (180.40)	87.50 (460.60)	141.10 (131.90)	192.50 (-29.57)	122.00 (0.00)
	Aurangab ad	131.47 (127.98)	139.13 (184.33)	201.50 (177.93)	285.00 (220.22)	145.00 (650.00)	155.11 (800.65)	487.75 (382.92)	240.75 (155.44)
	Mumbai	83.50 (-20.35)	81.50 (21.38)	169.67 (-9.32)	157.56 (-2.07)	64.33 (-26.34)	62.33 (-30.22)	125.50 (7.73)	87.50 (-5.91)
	Parbhani	150.43 (158.40)	160.64 (163.04)	243.00 (14.08)	180.00 (13.21)	90.60 (104.05)	75.70 (182.46)	157.80 (451.75)	145.20 (626.06)
Rajastha n	Alwar	38.25 (2.00)	40.08 (0.42)	103.78 (-6.13)	93.44 (-2.55)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	176.44 (11.83)	147.11 (23.74)
	Ganganag ar	48.8 (-4.09)	45.2 (-7.03)	32.1 (9.47)	31.9 (10.38)	47.2 (33.49)	.39.2 (14.63)	21.0 (-27.59)	25.7 (-9.94)
	Jaisalmer	17.47 (-23.45)	25.24 (-5.51)	62.00 (-14.36)	57.20 (-4.03)	386.00 (-5.51)	74.50 (12.88)	169.00 (30.50)	209.33 (15.12)
	Nagaur	9.4 (-6.00)	12.20 (-6.15)	41 (-7.95)	64.50 (-0.390)	75 (31.58)	39.00 (160.00 0)	131.4 (-6.81)	165.60 (-4.66)



Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	47.75 (2.62)	52.00 (-1.92)	18.00 (-5.56)	27.00 (1.85)	106.67 (15.31)	56.00 (8.33)	205.67 (-12.32)	129.00 (-4.91)
	Balrampur	47.20 (-0.42)	46.50 (-9.53)	33.00 (20.00)	34.00 (7.94)	219.00 (-4.11)	165.00 (9.70)	46.60 (4.72)	64.60 (12.38)
	Bijnor	72.40 (-10.72)	78.10 (-2.44)	32.80 (-1.50)	62.30 (-13.26)	207.50 (-16.83)	537.00 (-1.47)	154.00 (-12.99)	533.00 (-9.51)
	Meerut	180.00 (0.86)	196.62 (-6.72)	42.67 (-10.49)	52.11 (-11.01)	38.00 (-5.59)	76.25 (6.64)	41.00 (124.66)	109.00 (5.57)
	Muzaffarnagar	44.00 (-53.68)	46.00 (-35.21)	18.00 (12.50)	29.00 (-6.45)	17.00 (-22.73)	19.00 (0.00)	98.00 (-34.23)	42.00 (10.53)
	Moradabad	74.78 (8.47)	87.89 (1.64)	45.71 (-8.44)	106.43 (10.20)	24.00 (-316.67)	98.50 (73.60)	49.33 (2.70)	136.67 (-0.49)
	Rampur	56.77 (-4.16)	67.23 (0.92)	34.36 (22.73)	44.45 (4.94)	21.00 (-40.00)	29.00 (-6.45)	118.00 (-4.45)	413.50 (10.56)
	Saharanpur	78.00(-9.65)	88.00(-12.00)	62.33 (1.08)	75.67(-3.20)	92.25(-26.79)	135.00(-6.74)	776.00(298.97)	276.50(17.41)
West Bengal	Maldah	96.80 (-7.92)	96.60 (-3.89)	159.80 (-6.60)	499.300 (-4.32)	233.00 (0.43)	361.80 (-1.59)	408.00(5.79)	214.70 (9.52)
	Murshidabad	116.10 (4.31)	86.20 (8.98)	320.89 (-11.08)	232.33 (-5.52)	106.83 (0.16)	235.83 (1.73)	233.3 (9.55)	199.33 (1.53)
	Uttar Dinajpur	72.67 (-6.64)	53.92(-8.19)	77.67 (12.02)	80.22(-2.43)	61.50 (5.73)	72.00 (23.78)	435.3 (-3.62)	42.00 (26.00)

### Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Number of Enrolments per School 2016-17 and Percentage Change Over 2015-16							
		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Senior Secondary	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Gujarat	Bharuch	47.67 (-20.56)	47.83 (-17.65)	63.11 (-1.56)	42.44 (-5.45)	138.67 (-1.54)	127.67 (-1.67)	35.67 (13.83)	70.33 (2.93)
	Kutch	80.50 (-6.67)	78.58 (-4.36)	80.33 (-0.14)	75.56 (4.29)	164.67 (17.20)	286.17 (7.04)	315.33 (-5.49)	269.33 (-0.98)
Kerala	Kottayam	96.33 (-1.70)	99.25 (0.51)	62.33 (-5.71)	42.22 (-3.55)	276.50 (0.85)	384.83 (-2.24)	58.00 (6.75)	590.67 (-3.59)
	Malappuram	77.67 (1.00)	76.00 (6.05)	291.00 (-5.00)	277.89 (-0.52)	775.00 (-4.00)	732.00 (-2.55)	249.33 (0.27)	386.67 (1.40)
Punjab	Mansa	142.50 (-8.65)	123.00 (5.58)	109.67 (-8.23)	36.83 (-5.56)	72.91 (-53.79)	42.82 (-53.96)	371.00 (1.37)	6.00 (-7.69)
	Taran Taran	56.80 (-8.09)	45.60 (-14.29)	55.00 (-2.94)	36.00 (8.00)	81.80 (-1.92)	20.40 (8.51)	56.00 (250.00)	50.00 (212.50)

## 5.2 Enrolment of Minority Students in Selected Schools

With a view to assess the community-wise drop-out rates among different minority communities viz, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Budhists, Jains and Parsis during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 in different schools of 11 selected States, 1080 number of schools at different levels viz, primary (432), upper primary (324), secondary (216) and senior secondary (108) were surveyed by the trained field staff of the NPC. The total number of minority students (both the boys and girls separately) at different level of schools and number of drop-out children of minorities, community-wise were recorded. Besides, interaction with drop-out children, their parents, teachers and block and district level education officers was also carried out to find out the factors contributing in drop-out of these children. The details of enrolment of minority children, boys and girls separately in surveyed schools in selected States during last 3 years have been given in Table 5.2.

As may be seen from the Table 5.2, in Barpeta district of Assam, the number of Muslim boys per school at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level ranged from 39.36 to 46.36, 32.60 to 38.20, 65.80 to 81.20 and 6.0 to 11.0, respectively during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Similarly, the number of Muslim girls per school at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level ranged from 44.55 to 45.09, 25.00 to 35.80, 50.40 to 79.80, and 8.0 to 11.00, respectively during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. In Darrang district the number of Muslim boys per school at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level ranged from 31.69 to 37.85, 13.25 to 15.38, 11.43 to 15.00 and 49.50 to 52.50 respectively during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. In this district, the number of Muslim girls per school at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level ranged from 30.54 to 38.69, 14.13 to 19.38, 30.43 to 34.29 and 43.00 to 49.00 respectively during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. In Dhubri district, the number of Muslim boys per school at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level ranged from 81.45 to 89.36, 58.78 to 66.78, 79.00 to 82.67 and 162.00 to 190.60, respectively during three years period. The number of Muslim girls in Dhubri district at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level ranged from

78.00 to 91.36, 64.56 to 77.11, 78.17 to 91.33 and 140.33 to 156.33, respectively during the corresponding years.

In Bihar, the number of Muslim boys per school in Araria ranged from 99.73 to 118.67, 172.22 to 192.22, 93.00 to 153.00 and 25.33 to 241.67 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level, respectively during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Similarly, the number of Muslim girls in this district ranged from 113.47 to 140.47, 182.56 to 273.89, 140.67 to 161.33 and 156.33 to 201.67 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level respectively during these three years. In Katihar, the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 88.60 to 97.33, 134.56 to 191.67, 119.33 to 140.67 and 120.67 to 172.00 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level, respectively during the above mentioned years. The number of Muslim girls per school in Katihar ranged from 79.00 to 91.20, 173.00 to 253.56, 127.00 to 159.33 and 179.67 to 303.67 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level, respectively during the corresponding years. In Kishanganj district, the Muslim boys per school ranged from 130.53 to 142.53, 136.44 to 151.44, 58.67 to 168.67 and 228.67 to 310.33 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level, respectively while number of Muslim girls per school ranged from 148.53 to 162.67, 174.32 to 177.67, 66.33 to 205.33 and 332.33 to 353.33 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level, respectively during the above period. In Purnea district, the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 81.13 to 88.80, 151.22 to 179.67, 173.00 to 257.33 and 128.33 to 154.00 while the Muslim girls per school ranged from 75.67 to 87.00, 172.00 to 206.67, 267.33 to 362.67 and 142.00 to 167.00 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level respectively during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

In Mewat district of Haryana, where mostly Muslim population resides, the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 131.50 to 166.42, 104.30 to 138.90, 60.50 to 75.75 and 218.33 to 361.00 while the number of Muslim girls per school ranged from 87.33 to 133.67, 50.80 to 62.30, 15.50 to 28.75 and 15.00 to 16.67 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level, respectively during the period(years)

under study. In Sirsa district, the number of boys belonging to Sikh community per school ranged from 8.10 to 9.10, 21.33 to 29.50, 21.25 to 21.75 and 1.67 to 2.00 while the number of Sikh girls per school ranged from 10.20 to 15.30, 21.33 to 29.33, 21.50 to 22.00 and 1.00 to 4.67 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level, respectively during the corresponding years.

In Jharkhand, the number of Muslim boys per school in Pakur district ranged from 8.33 to 11.00, 29.63 to 36.75, 39.61 to 49.62 and 36.91 to 52.12 while the number of Muslim girls per school ranged from 10.33 to 14.33, 27.75 to 32.38, 36.71 to 39.16 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level respectively during the three years period. Similarly, in Sahibganj district the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 17.62 to 21.10, 14.86 to 18.57, 21.33 to 22.67 and 41.00 to 49.00 while the Muslim girls ranged from 12.47 to 15.34, 45.00 to 48.57, 32.33 to 43.67 and 40.0 to 41.23 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level, respectively during above mentioned years.

In Akola district of Maharashtra, the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 15.62 to 252.67 across all level of schools, while the girls ranged from 42.40 to 132.15, during different years of study. In Aurangabad District, the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 14.00 to 89.67 across all levels of school while the Muslim girls ranged from 20.50 to 110.93, The number of Muslim boys per school surveyed in Mumbai, ranged from 20.83 to 24.50, 46.33 to 58.78, 10.00 to 11.00 and 18.50 to 22.00 while the girls ranged from 11.33 to 28.17, 31.78 to 40.78, 8.67 to 9.67 and 12.50 to 18.50, respectively during the said period at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level. In Parbhani district, the number of Muslim boys per school surveyed, ranged from 8.50 to 157.80 while the girls ranged from 13.00 to 145.20 across all levels of schools.

In Alwar district of Rajasthan, the number of Muslim boys per school surveyed, ranged from 27.17 to 33.42, 64.22 to 77.67 and 10.56 to 65.22 while the Muslim girls ranged from 27.33 to 33.08, 56.89 to 60.33 and 10.44 to 40.67 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively during the years. In Ganganagar district, the number Sikh boys per school ranged from 9.33 to 9.58, 6.78 to 9.88

and 8.00 to 13.17 and 9.67 to 14.00 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level, respectively while the Sikh girls ranged from 8.33 to 8.58, 6.0 to 9.0 9.67 to 15.17 and 8.33 to 19.62 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level, respectively during the years of study. The Muslim boys per school in this district ranged from 0 to 3.75, 0.79 to 9.78, 1.0 to 1.83 and 0 while the Muslim girls per school ranged from 0.89 to 1.36, 1.09 to 1.35, 0.45 to 1.17 and 0 at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level respectively during the corresponding years. In Jaisalmer district, the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 20.12 to 24.53, 44.00 to 47.60, 74.50 to 94.50 and 75.33 to 235.17 while the Muslim girls per school ranged from 20.76 to 24.24, 32.60 to 35.80, 34.50 to 42.00 and 33.33 to 41.50 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. In Nagaur district, the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 107.00 to 157.60, 3.50 to 4.00, 14.33 to 16.56 and 124.75 to 191.25 while the Muslim girls per school ranged from 77.60 to 115.4, 0, 5.44 to 13.67 and 86.75 to 134.50 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively during these years.

In Malda district of West Bengal the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 96.83 to 101.25, 115.11 to 159.78, 137.83 to 233.00 and 218.33 to 408.00 while the Muslim girls ranged from 96.58 to 103.42, 458.78 to 499.33, 250.00 to 361.83 and 117.67 to 214.67 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively. In Murshidabad district, the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 54.80 to 61.10, 179.56 to 234.89, 48.50 to 50.83 and 118.33 to 124.33 while the Muslim girls ranged from 44.00 to 45.50, 118.89 to 157.22, 111.00 to 134.17 and 107.33 to 128.67 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively during three years of study. In Uttar Dinajpur district, the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 34.75 to 38.83, 27.33 to 32.11, 30.67 to 32.83 and 227.33 to 245.67 while the Muslim girls ranged from 30.25 to 32.08, 38.00 to 41.11, 30.17 to 31.50 and 11.00 to 12.33 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively during different years.

In Bharauch district of Gujarat, the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 17.92 to 23.08, 26.78 to 28.56, 110.17 to 119.00 and 25.33 to 36.67 while the Muslim girls per school ranged from 24.83 to 30.92, 22.44 to 28.33, 107.67 to 137.67 and 51.67 to 62.00 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level respectively during last three years and in Kutch district, Muslim boys per school ranged from 51.58 to 58.58, 40.44 to 44.89, 25.83 to 28.00 and 8.67 to 10.67 while the Muslim girls per school ranged from 30.33 to 56.67, 37.67 to 39.0, 24.50 to 36.00 and 54.67 to 67.33 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively.

In Kottayam District of Kerala, the number of Christian minority boy students ranged from 37.17 to 38.67, 5.78 to 6.78, 54.00 to 154.67 and 25.00 to 26.67 while girls ranged from 40.00 to 43.50, 4.00 to 6.22, 195.33 to 222.83 and 150.00 to 163.00 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively during last three years. Similarly, in this district the number of Muslim boys ranged from 8.752 to 9.17, 28.78 to 34.22, 24.33 to 29.50 and 2.00 to 2.67 while girls ranged from 7.42 to 7.83, 14.78 15.44, 6.50 to 9.33 and 174.67 to 181.00 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively. In Mallapuram district of Kerala, number of the Muslim boys ranged from 62.67 to 65.25, 235.56 to 257.00, 452.33 to 470.50 and 122.33 to 138.67 while girls ranged from 55.17 to 65.67, 225.22 to 245.44, 411.33 to 433.50 and 179.00 to 220.67 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

In Punjab, the number of Sikh boys in Mansa district per school ranged from 120.50 to 146.50, 34.50 to 39.50, 15.45 to 117.45 and 219.00 to 280.00 while the girls ranged from 106.00 to 115.50, 0 to 40.67, 45.27 to 106.82 and 32.50 to 260.00 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively during the period of study. In the same district the number of Muslim boys per school ranged from 1.00 to 1.50, 1.83 to 3.17, 0.36 to 1.00 and 3.00 to 7.00 while the girls ranged from 0, 0 to 1.17, 0.18 to 1.09 and 0 to 7.0 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively during the corresponding years. In Taran Taran district of Punjab, the number of Sikh boys per school ranged from 52.80 to 63.60, 65.33 to 73.67, 15.80 to

30.20 and 0 to 39.00 while the Sikh girls ranged from 46.40 to 57.60, 0 to 23.33, 7.60 to 32.60 and 0 to 56.00 0 at primary, upper primary and senior secondary level, respectively during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

**Table 5.2 Enrolment of Minority Children in Surveyed Schools in Selected States during the Years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	Per School Enrolment of Minorities 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17																							
		Primary						Upper Primary						Secondary						SeniorSecondary					
		Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Assam		20	201	201	201	201	2016	201	201	201	201	2015-16	2016-17	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	2015-16	2016-17	
	Barpeta (Muslims)	46.36	42.82	39.36	45.09	44.55	44.45	32.60	35.20	38.20	25.00	34.40	35.80	65.80	68.60	81.20	50.40	65.60	79.80	6.00	8.00	11.00	8.00	10.00	11.00
	Darrang (Muslims)	31.69	32.46	37.85	30.54	33.69	38.69	14.50	13.25	15.38	14.13	15.00	19.38	11.43	15.00	13.71	30.43	32.43	34.29	52.00	52.50	49.50	43.00	49.00	46.50
	Dhubri (Muslims)	89.36	87.55	81.45	91.36	86.64	78.00	58.78	61.89	66.78	64.56	69.78	77.11	80.67	79.00	82.67	91.33	88.00	78.17	162.00	170.33	190.67	156.33	141.33	140.33
Bihar	Araria (Muslims)	11.07	118.67	99.73	113.47	140.47	112.13	127.22	192.22	192.56	182.56	263.44	273.89	100.67	93.00	153.00	161.33	140.67	242.00	25.33	26.33	241.67	156.33	172.00	201.67
	Katihar (Muslims)	88.60	97.33	93.27	79.00	91.20	90.67	134.56	154.00	191.67	173.00	199.56	253.56	122.33	119.33	140.67	139.33	127.00	159.33	120.67	140.33	172.00	179.67	286.00	303.67
	Kishanganj	13	142	131	150	162	148	144	151	136	174	176.	177.	58.	168	81.	66.	205	130	228	299	310	332	383.	353.



	(Muslims)	0.53	.53	.40	.67	.67	.53	.89	.44	.44	.33	89	67	67	.67	67	33	.33	.00	.67	.67	.33	.33	33	33
	Purnia (Muslims)	88.80	84.53	81.13	75.67	87.00	79.67	151.22	179.67	178.67	171.22	206.67	199.67	173.00	223.00	257.33	267.33	324.00	362.67	128.33	152.33	154.00	142.00	145.67	167.00
Haryana	Mewat (Muslims)	166.42	142.33	131.50	133.67	107.75	87.33	138.90	104.30	107.10	62.30	50.80	53.90	75.75	67.00	60.50	28.75	15.50	18.50	218.33	218.00	261.00	15.00	16.67	16.33
	Sirsa (Sikhs)	8.80	9.10	8.10	15.30	10.20	11.30	29.50	25.83	21.33	29.33	22.67	22.50	23.38	21.63	21.25	21.75	22.00	21.50	22.00	21.67	21.67	24.67	22.67	21.00
Jharkhand	Pakaur (Muslims)	10.67	11.00	8.33	10.56	14.33	10.33	36.63	36.75	29.63	32.38	31.75	27.75	40.51	39.62	49.61	39.16	37.82	36.71	52.12	40.62	36.91	37.12	31.92	29.62
	Sahibganj	21.10	18.11	17.62	15.34	12.47	13.93	18.57	15.86	14.86	46.57	45.00	48.57	22.67	22.00	21.33	32.33	42.67	43.67	49.00	47.00	41.00	40.00	40.00	41.23
Maharashtra	Akola (Muslims)	45.60	41.60	46.80	116.40	103.30	112.70	24.20	23.40	55.40	44.80	42.40	59.60	16.08	15.62	84.85	56.77	52.00	132.15	226.33	252.67	229	107	112.67	114.33
	Aurangabad (Muslims)	35.87	36.13	89.67	36.67	36.07	110.93	14.00	16.50	57.50	22.50	20.50	89.00	35.78	42.44	43.67	38.33	51.22	56.22	20.33	40.67	29.33	44.00	76.33	74.33
	Mumbai (Muslims)	24.50	20.83	21.33	28.17	22.17	21.33	58.78	46.33	51.78	40.78	31.78	34.67	11.00	10.67	10.00	9.67	8.67	9.00	22.00	21.50	18.50	18.50	12.50	14.00
	Mumbai (Christians)	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.50

	A																			0	0	0	0			
	Mumbai (Buddists)	9.00	8.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	-	12.00	
	Parbhani- (Muslims)	18.57	46.57	133.14	22.57	48.36	139.07	28.00	22.00	22.00	15.00	17.00	13.00	8.50	17.00	64.10	7.10	18.00	66.90	25.20	28.60	157.80	39.00	20.00	145.20	
Rajasthan	Alwar (Muslims)	27.17	31.00	33.42	27.33	33.08	31.92	64.22	77.67	67.89	57.33	60.33	56.89	8.46	13.93	26.80	2.70	2.72	11.40	10.56	45.56	65.22	10.44	21.78	40.67	
	Ganganagar (Sikhs)	9.33	9.58	9.33	8.33	8.58	8.42	7.78	6.78	9.22	6.44	6.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	13.17	9.67	10.00	15.17	9.67	14.00	13.33	8.33	19.67	11.33	
	Ganganagar (Muslims)	3.75	1.25	0.00	1.36	0.96	0.89	9.78	0.79	5.44	1.09	1.29	1.35	1.00	1.14	1.83	1.17	0.50	0.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jaisalmer (Muslims)	20.12	20.71	24.53	20.76	24.24	23.94	46.20	47.60	44.00	32.60	35.80	34.60	94.50	74.50	87.50	38.50	34.50	42.00	75.33	235.17	87.17	41.50	33.33	36.17	
	Nagaur (Muslims)	10.700	157.60	154.00	77.60	98.60	115.40	4.33	3.00	3.00	6.67	9.00	20.00	16.56	14.33	14.89	13.67	5.44	7.89	124.75	191.25	187.00	86.75	113.25	134.50	
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha (Jyotiba Phule Nagar)	19.50	23.75	23.50	23.25	19.25	28.25	16.00	9.00	10.00	14.50	6.50	14.50	29.33	32.00	37.33	18.00	15.33	20.67	87.00	82.00	71.67	39.33	40.33	47.67	
	Balrampur (Muslims)	16.30	14.20	16.50	14.60	14.70	13.20	3.50	7.50	7.50	5.50	9.50	9.00	177.00	228.00	219.00	172.00	149.00	165.00	18.00	24.05	11.60	20.20	25.40	27.00	

	Bijnor	61.92	60.42	56.58	74.42	62.75	55.00	28.17	28.17	23.17	59.50	49.83	44.17	59.00	45.50	45.50	122.50	135.00	151.50	35.50	19.00	21.50	130.50	148.50	180.50
	Meerut (Muslims)	152.54	170.00	158.15	164.15	185.62	168.62	33.33	33.33	31.44	33.67	35.89	34.67	12.25	37.25	33.00	62.75	44.75	71.00	9.50	16.00	39.75	85.25	87.75	86.25
	Muzaffarnagar (Muslims)	81.00	78.00	43.00	52.00	60.00	37.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	18.00	24.00	20.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	16.00	14.00	15.00	31.00	19.00	2.00	5.00	15.00
	Moradabad	53.89	55.56	60.22	73.11	73.67	72.11	58.29	42.00	37.57	94.00	99.57	86.29	23.50	19.50	9.00	8.50	11.50	6.00	24.00	27.67	26.33	39.67	40.33	31.67
	Rampur (Muslims)	41.85	48.46	49.00	48.00	53.46	55.00	15.45	33.27	21.91	30.55	32.00	34.73	9.00	9.00	11.00	24.00	11.00	18.00	35.50	19.00	21.50	50.00	51.00	42.00
	Saharanpur (Muslims)	58.56	61.00	52.56	65.78	66.89	57.44	28.83	36.33	37.00	45.17	49.67	47.17	77.50	113.00	80.00	130.50	130.50	119.50	27.00	31.50	55.00	57.50	37.50	50.50
West Bengal	Maldah-Muslims	101.25	98.50	96.83	103.42	103.08	96.58	115.11	125.11	159.78	45.87	467.8	499.33	137.83	141.17	233.00	250.00	271.33	361.83	218.33	248.67	408.00	117.67	134.33	214.67
	Murshidabad (Muslims)	54.80	59.50	61.10	44.00	44.50	45.50	234.89	208.33	179.56	15.72	143.89	118.89	50.83	48.50	49.50	111.00	134.17	122.67	115.00	124.33	118.33	107.33	127.33	128.67
	Uttar Dinajpur (Muslims)	38.83	36.25	34.75	32.08	30.25	30.50	27.33	27.78	32.11	38.44	38.00	41.11	30.67	32.83	32.33	30.17	31.50	31.50	227.33	245.67	231.00	11.00	12.33	12.33

## Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Enrolment of Minorities 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17																							
		Primary						Upper Primary						Secondary						SeniorSecondary					
		Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Gujarat		23.08	23.00	17.92	30.92	27.58	24.83	28.56	27.56	26.78	28.33	24.67	22.44	119.00	110.17	114.50	137.67	110.00	107.67	36.67	25.33	25.33	51.67	58.00	62.00
	Bharuch (Muslims)	51.58	58.58	53.00	30.33	56.67	51.17	40.44	40.56	44.89	39.00	37.67	38.67	28.00	25.83	27.00	27.17	24.50	36.00	10.67	8.67	8.67	54.67	60.00	67.33
	Kutch (Muslims)	37.17	38.08	38.67	40.67	40.00	43.50	6.78	6.33	5.78	5.56	6.224	4.43	153.00	54.00	154.67	195.33	222.83	209.00	26.67	25.00	25.67	163.00	158.00	150.00
Kerala	Kottayam (Christians)	8.75	9.08	9.17	7.83	7.50	7.42	28.78	34.22	32.89	14.78	15.44	15.33	24.50	29.50	29.50	6.83	9.33	6.50	2.67	2.33	2.00	175.00	174.67	181.00
	Kottayam (Muslims)	62.67	65.08	65.25	55.17	62.67	65.67	257.00	235.56	241.67	245.44	225.22	237.78	470.50	446.50	452.33	424.67	411.33	433.50	122.33	136.00	138.67	179.00	207.00	220.67
	Malappuram (Muslims)	146.50	127.00	120.50	115.50	106.00	110.00	35.00	39.50	34.50	38.33	0.00	40.67	15.45	110.36	117.45	106.82	45.27	55.18	280.00	253.00	219.00	260.00	33.00	32.50
Punjab	Mansa (Sikhs)	1.50	1.50	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.83	2.50	3.17	0.83	0.00	1.17	0.36	0.91	1.00	1.09	0.18	0.45	3.00	4.50	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
	Mansa (Muslims)	63.60	60.80	52.80	57.60	52.20	46.40	66.67	73.67	65.33	0.00	21.00	23.33	15.80	28.00	30.20	32.60	8.20	7.60	39.00	42.00	36.00	56.00	48.00	36.00
	Taran Taran (Sikhs)																								

### **5.3 Percentage of Drop-outs to Enrolments in Minority Communities**

The details of district-wise, state-wise, minority-wise percentage of drop-out children, separately for boys and girls during 3 years (2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17) are given in Table 5.3.

#### **Assam**

It may be seen from the Table 5.3 that out of 3 districts surveyed in Assam i.e. Barpeta, Darrang and Dhubri, the drop-out rate was minimum (0% to 4.27%) in Barpeta in respect of Muslim boys and girls at all levels of school during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 while the figures of drop-out children at all levels of schools in Darrang district was maximum which ranged from 2.74% to 14.63% among Muslim boys and girls. In Dhubri district, the percentage of drop-out children, both boys and girls across all levels of schools ranged from 0% to 5.68% which was minimum among all three selected districts of Assam. This was due to various measures to ensure retention of girl students at school taken by the government like better toilet facilities for girls, penalizing the schools with inadequate facilities and rewarding the better performing schools.

#### **Bihar**

In Bihar, the drop out rate was minimum in Katihar district among Muslim boys and girls at all level of schools which ranged from 0% to 2.20%. However, the drop-out range was reported to be maximum among Muslim boys and girls, both, at all level of schools in Kishanganj district which ranged from 0% to 10.35%. In Purnia district, the drop-out among Muslim boys and girls at all level of schools ranged from 2.80% to 19.25% . In Araria district, the drop-out ranged from 0% to 11.83%.

#### **Haryana**

In Haryana State, the drop out rate among Muslim boys and girls at all level of schools was maximum in Mewat Muslim dominated district which ranged from 4.00% to 37.09% during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The drop-out rate in Sirsa district among Sikh boys and girls both at all level of schools ranged from 0% to 9.09%.

## **Jharkhand**

In Pakur district of Jharkhand, during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, there was no drop-out of Muslim boys at primary level. However, during 2016-17, drop-out rate among Muslim boys at primary level was 1.33%. It is worthwhile to mention that there was no drop-out among Muslim girls at primary level during the period under study. However, at upper primary level, the drop-out among Muslim boys and girls was observed which ranged from 0% to 4.64% during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 in Pakur district . At secondary and senior secondary level, there was no drop-out among Muslim boys and girls. In Sahibganj district of Jharkhand, there was no drop-out reported among the boys and girls belonging to Muslim community at different levels of schools except at secondary level wheredrop out rate was in the range of 1.47% to 21.88% and 3.09% to 15.27% for boys and girls respectively.

## **Maharashtra**

In Maharashtra State the drop-out rate among Muslim boys and girls in Akola district was not reported at primary and senior secondary level. However, in this district, 8.0% Muslim boys dropped out during 2016-17 at upper primary level. In Akola, 5.26% girls also dropped-out at upper primary level during 2016-17. At secondary level, the drop-out among Muslim boys and girls during different years of study ranged from 3.10% to 8.34% in Akola district. However, there was no drop-out among Muslim boys and girls at senior secondary level in this district. In Mumbai, the drop out at primary level among Muslim boys and girls ranged from 6.02% to 15.38%. At upper primary level, it ranged from 2.85% to 7.64%. There was no drop out among Muslim boys and girls at secondary level in Mumbai. At senior secondary level, it ranged from 0% to 1.75%. It is worth while to mention that there was no drop out among Budhist and Christian students in Mumbai.

In Aurangabad district, the drop-out ranged from 0% to 9.66% among Muslim boys and girls at all level of schools during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. In Parbhani district, it ranged from 0% to 20.0% among Muslim boys and girls at all level of schools.

## **Rajasthan**

In Rajasthan State, it is worthwhile to mention that there was no drop-out in Alwar district among Muslim boys and girls, both, at all level of schools during different years. In Nagaur district also, there was no drop-out among Muslim boys and girls at primary and upper primary level schools. However, the drop-out percentage to the tune of 0 to 4.65 at secondary level and 0% to 2.55% at senior secondary level was reported in Muslim boys and girls. The drop-out rate among Muslim boys and girls in Jaisalmer district ranged from 0% to 16.37%. In Ganganagar district, 0% to 6.25% Sikh students dropped-out from schools at primary level. In the same district, the drop out rate among sikh students was varied from 0%% to 4.92% at upper primary. There was 2.08% to 10.99% drop-out among Sikh students at secondary level. At senior secondary level the drop out of sokh students was 0% to 6.90%.

## **Uttar Pradesh**

In Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh, there was no drop out among Muslim boys and girls at primary and upper primary level. However, at secondary and senior secondary level, it ranged from 0.77% to 4.35% among Muslim boys and girl during the period of study. In Balrampur district, there was no drop out among Muslim boys and girls at primary, upper primary and secondary level. However, at senior secondary level, it ranged from 0.99% to 3.54%. Similalry in Bijor district, there was no drop out among Muslim minority community at primary and upper primary level. At secondary and senior secondary level, it ranged from 0.28% to 2.8% during the period of study. In Moradabad district of Uttar Pradesh, the drop out among Muslim boys andgirl ranged from 0% to 9.04%. In Rampur district, the drop out among Muslim boys andgirl ranged from 0% to 8.70% at secondary and senior secondary level. In Saharanpur district, the drop out among Muslim boys and girls across all level of schools ranged from 0% to 1.85%.

## **West Bengal**

In West Bengal State, the minimum drop-out was observed in Muslim dominated Murshidabad district. In this district, there was no drop-out at primary, secondary and

senior-secondary level schools among Muslim boys and girls. However, at upper primary level, some drop-out among Muslim boys and girls ranging from 0.21 to 1.36% were reported. In Malda district, the drop-out ranged from 0% to 3.05%. In Uttar Dinajpur district, the drop-out percentage in Muslim boys and girls across all level of schools ranged from 0% to 16.80% which was maximum among selected districts of the State.

With a view to compare the drop-out rates from low drop-out States, Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab were also selected and drop-out rate of minority communities in these three States was recorded.

### **Gujarat**

In Baruch district, the drop-out percentage in Muslim boys ranged from 0.78 to 19.09% and in girls, it ranged from 0.91% to 6.36% during across all the levels of schools. In Kutch district of Gujarat, which is Muslim dominated area, the drop-out among boys ranged from 1.42% to 44.83% across all levels and in girls, it ranged from 2.50% to 23.13%.

### **Kerala**

In Kerala State, the drop-out rate among Muslims in Malappuram was minimum which ranged from 0% to 0.98%. In Kottayam district, there was no drop-out at primary level. However, at upper primary to senior secondary level, it ranged from 0% to 1.67% among Muslim boys and girls. A very few cases of drop-out among Christian minority in Kottayam district were also reported which ranged from 0% to 0.43% at all level of schools.

### **Punjab**

Although, Sikh community in Punjab is in majority, keeping in view the National criteria, Sikh were also treated as minority community in Punjab for assessment of drop-out rate. From the study, it was known that there was no drop-out in Sikh community, both in boys and girls in Mansa district at primary level. At upper primary level, some drop out ranging from 0.42% to 2.90% among Sikh boys and girls was



reported during the years under report. At secondary level this drop out in Sikh boys and girls ranged from 2.01% to 4.02%. However, at senior secondary level, there was no drop out among Sikh boys and girls during three years taken in the study.. However, some incidents of drop-out at primary, upper primary and secondary level were reported, both, in boys and girls ranging from 0% to 3.41%, 0% to 2.86% and 0% to 5.26%, respectively. In Taran Taran district, there was no drop-out among Sikh community of students at senior secondary level.

**Table 5.3: District, State and Minority-wise Percentage of Drop-out Boys and Girls during the Years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17**

**High Drop-out States**

Name of States	Name of Districts	Percentage of Drop-Outs to Enrolments 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17																							
		Primary						Upper Primary						Secondary						SeniorSecondary					
		Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Assam		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	Barpeta (Muslims)	2.75	0.42	0	1.01	0	0	2.45	0	1.57	0	1.74	0	1.22	2.33	2.46	2.78	4.27	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Darrang	3.16	3.08	6.1	6.3	2.74	3.78	9.48	11.32	14.63	14.16	10.83	13.55	13.75	8.57	5.21	11.74	10.57	4.17	8.33	5.69	6.56	13.46	6.3	8.13
	(Muslims)																								
	Dhubri (Muslims)	0.81	0.42	0.33	0	0	0.82	0.57	2.87	2.16	0.86	1.75	0.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.53	5.68	0	1.07	1.65	0
Bihar	Araria	2.62	3.31	5.82	3.11	2.61	3.92	5.76	3.82	4.44	2.62	2.87	2.23	9.27	11.83	5.88	3.1	4.27	2.75	0	2.53	0.55	0.43	0	0.99
	(Muslims)																								
	Katihar	0.15	0	0.21	0.25	0	0.15	0.17	0.22	0.7	0.06	0.06	0.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.19	0	0	2.2
	(Muslims)																								
	Kishanganj	2.04	3.55	5.63	1.28	3.32	3.99	8.28	7.48	8.88	5.99	4.21	5.25	0	0	2.04	0	0	2.31	10.35	5.45	3.44	10.33	5.13	7.64
	(Muslims)																								

	<b>Purnia</b>	4.9 5	3.7 9	5.2 6	3.7 5	3.8 3	4.1	5.4 4	5.5 7	8.0 2	5.3 9	4.9 5	5.7 3	4.6 2	4.0 4	3.2 4	2.8	3.5	3.0 3	5.9 7	9.8 5	12. 77	19. 25	9.3 8	10. 58	
	<b>(Muslims)</b>																									
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>Mewat-Muslim</b>	12. 61	11	8.3 6	10. 34	11. 6	11. 25	22. 39	9.3	11. 29	34. 83	25. 19	28. 75	16. 5	14. 92	16. 52	26. 95	37. 09	32. 43	14. 8	12. 84	10. 34	8.8 8	4	8.1 7	
	<b>Sirsa-Sikhs</b>	5.6 8	1.0 9	2.4 6	4.5 7	0.9 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.0 9	4.6 2	7.0 5	2.2 9	5.6 8	1.7 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>Pakaur (Muslims)</b>	0	0	1.3 3	0	0	0	0	0	2.0 4	4.6 4	0	2.0 4	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sahibganj</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4 7	3.0 3	21. 88	3.0 9	1.5 6	15. 27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>Akola-Muslims</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	5.2 6	6.7	3.4 4	8.3 4	3.6 6	3.1	4.8 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Aurangabad-Muslims</b>	2.7 9	2.7 7	0.9 7	1.6 5	1.1 1	0.8 4	0	9.6 6	1.4 9	0	5.0 6	0.7	3.1 1	4.1 9	4.3 3	4.3 5	3.9	2.3 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Mumbai (Muslims)</b>	10. 9	6.0 2	15. 38	8.5 7	9.4 9	9.9 2	6.1 6	2.8 5	7.6 4	4.9 9	5.3	6.7 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6 9	0	1.7 5	0	0	0
	<b>Mumbai (Christians)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Mumbai (Budhist)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Parbhani-Muslims</b>	3.4 6	2.1 5	1.8 2	0.3 2	0.5 9	1.1 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	16. 47	5.7 7	7.0 4	9.4 4	2.6 9	4.9 4	9.7 9	0	0	5	8.9 5
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Ganganagar: Sikhs</b>	0.0 0	2.6 1	6.2 5	1.0 0	1.9 4	1.9 8	1.4 3	4.9 2	4.7 1	0.0 0	0.0 0	1.2 3	8.3 3	2.0 8	8.8 6	6.9 0	5.0 0	10. 99	6.9 0	4.7 6	0.0 0	0.0 0	5.0 8	0.0 0	

	<b>Gangana ga Muslim</b>	0.0 0	5.2 6	16. 22	4.9 2	2.7 4	3.0 3	2.0 8	6.0 2	19. 64	1.9 4	0.9 2	8.5 4	0.0 0	0.0 0	9.0 9	0.0 0	00 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	00 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	00 0	0.0 0
	<b>Jaisalmer : Muslims</b>	16. 37	14. 77	13. 18	9.6 3	11. 89	15. 58	0	0.4 2	8.1	0	1.1 8	9.2	9.8	13. 51	12. 07	2.5	0	0	0.4 7	1.5 8	1.2	0	0	0
	<b>Nagaur: Muslims</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.6 5	3.3 3	0	0	0	0.5 8	1.2 3	2.5 5	0	0.5 3	0.8 7
<b>Uttar Prades h</b>	<b>Amroha(J yotiba Phule Nagar)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1 4	0	0	0	4.3 5	0	0.7 7	0	0	0	0.8 3	0
	<b>Balrampu r</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6 4	0	0.9 9	3.1 5	2.2 2
	<b>Bijnor (Muslims)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	1.1	0	0	0	2.8 2	2.6 3	0	0	0	0.2 8
	<b>Muzzaffr agar</b>	6.1 7	15. 38	9.3	11. 54	10	8	0	11. 11	18. 18	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	12. 5		13. 33	12. 9	10. 53	0	40	0
	<b>Moradaba d</b>	3.9 6	0.5	1.5 4	1.1 2	0.2 2	0.6 9	4.5 3	4.9	4.7 2	0.5 3	0.5 2	0.8 5	12	9.0 4	7.3 5	0	0	0	2.7 2	5.4 1	6.4 1	6.8 5	5.1	6.7 2
	<b>Rampur</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.2 6	0	8.7	0	2.8 2	2.6 3	0	0	0	1.1 9
	<b>Saharanp ur</b>	0.7 6	0.7 3	1.0 6	0.8 4	0.8 3	0.5 8	0.5 8	0.9 2	1.3 5	0.7 4	0.6 7	0.7 1	0	0	0.3 1	0	0.5 7	0	1.8 5	0	0.9 1	0	0	0
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>Maldah- Muslims</b>	0	0	0.2 6	0	0	0	1.4 5	1.3 3	0.7 6	0.2 4	0	0.2	0.7 3	0.7 1	0.6 4	0.2 7	0.6 8	0.5 1	3.0 5	2.8 2	2.7	0	0.2 5	0.1 6
	<b>Murshida bad- Muslims</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0 4	1.2 3	1.3 6	0.2 1	0	0.3 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Uttar Dinajpur Muslims</b>	0.2 1	0.4 6	0.4 8	0.5 2	0.2 8	0.5 5	13. 41	16. 8	13. 84	4.6 2	0	2.7	8.1 5	4.0 6	3.0 9	9.9 4	6.3 5	5.2 9	1.0 3	0.8 1	0.8 7	0	0	2.7

## Low Drop-out States

Name of States	Name of Districts	Percentage of Minority Drop-Outs to Enrolments 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17																							
		Primary						Upper Primary						Secondary						SeniorSecondary					
		Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Gujarat	Bharuch: Muslims	1.81	0.78	5.58	1.35	0.91	2.01	1.17	4.03	4.15	1.18	1.80	1.98	1.96	3.33	2.18	1.69	6.36	3.17	19.09	7.89	9.21	5.16	2.30	5.38
	Kutch: Muslims	2.58	1.42	4.40	6.87	2.50	4.40	2.75	3.01	6.44	7.41	6.19	8.33	35.12	36.77	34.57	17.18	23.13	18.52	25.00	44.83	21.74	3.66	1.67	2.45
Kerala	Kottayam: Christians			0.22		0.21					0.37			0.43	0.08		0.10	0.05	0.20					0.42	
	Kottayam: Muslims							0.79	0.65	0.51	0.60	0.58	0.60		0.55	1.67							1.14	0.95	1.10
	Malappuram: Muslims	0.13		0.26	0.15		0.13							0.04	0.11	0.19	0.37	0.16	0.12	0.15		0.98	0.24		0.16
Punjab	Mansa (Sikhs)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.42	2.90	0.87	0.82	1.18	2.14	2.01	3.23	4.02	2.31	2.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Taran Taran (Sikhs)	0.00	2.96	3.41	0.00	3.07	0.43	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	2.86	1.27	0.00	1.32	1.23	2.44	5.26	5.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

#### **5.4 Main Occupation of Parents of Drop-out Children**

The information was gathered regarding the occupation of the parents of drop-out children which is categorized under four headings i.e. farming, bussiness, labour /worker and service. State-wise and district- wise information on the occupation of parents of drop-out children (%) is summarized in Table 5.4. This table indicates that across all districts/States, the main occupation of the parents of drop-out children was labour and minimum drop-out was noticed among the children belonging to service class parents .

<b>Table No. 5.4 Occupation of Parents of Drop-out Children (%)</b>										
Name of State	Name of District	Occupation of Parents	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Senior Secondary	
			Minority	Others	Minority	Others	Minority	Others	Minority	Others
<b>State with High Drop-out Rate</b>										
Assam	Barpeta	Farming	-	-	50.0	-	6.2	25.0	8.3	-
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	100.0	-	50.0	-	93.8	75.0	91.7	-
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Darrang	Farming	-	-	9.73	-	8.34	25.00	16.67	50.00
		Business	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	-	-	90.27	-	91.66	75.00	83.33	50.00
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dhubri	Farming	-	-	50.0	-	2.1	8.3	8.3	16.7
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	100.0	-	100.0	-	97.9	91.7	91.7	83.3
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Araria	Farming	7.32	-	9.62	-	5.56	-	58.33	-
		Business	1.22	-	3.85	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	90.24	100.00	86.54	-	94.44	-	41.67	-
		Service	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Katihar	Farming	-	33.37	-	50.00	-	25.00	-	16.67
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	100.00	66.67	100.00	50.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	83.33
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kishanganj	Farming	10.53	-	41.54	-	8.34	16.67	-	33.33

		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	89.47	-	55.38	100.00	91.66	83.33	100.00	66.67
		Service	-	-	3.077	-	-	-	-	-
	Purnea	Farming	-	-	-	-	6.25	25	4.17	16.67
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	93.75	75.00	95.83	83.33
		Service	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-
Haryana	Mewat	Farming	6.25	-	5.56	-	3.34	25.00	-	33.33
		Business	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	8.34	-
		Labour/Worker	93.75	100.00	94.44	100.00	91.66	75.00	91.66	66.67
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sirsa	Farming	-	-	-	-	8.34	50.00	20.84	16.67
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	-	-	-	-	91.66	50.00	79.16	83.33
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	Pakur	Farming	18.75	16.67	25.00	50.00	-	33.33	-	25.00
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	81.25	83.33	75.00	50.00	100.00	66.67	100.00	75.00
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sahibganj	Farming	11.46	16.67	34.73	33.33	-	25.00	-	50.00
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	88.54	83.33	65.27	66.67	100.00	75.00	100.00	50.00
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Maharashtra	Akola	Farming	11.46	-	9.73	-	4.17	8.33	8.34	16.67
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	88.54	-	90.27	-	95.83	91.67	91.66	83.33
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aurangabad	Farming	-	-	9.73	33.33	8.34	50.00	6.25	25.00
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	-	-	90.27	66.67	91.66	50.00	93.75	75.00
		Service	2.47	6.06	21.21	9.09	15.15	6.06	6.06	3.03
	Mumbai	Farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	-	-	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Parbhani	Farming	6.25	-	9.73	-	12.50	25.00	20.84	50.00
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	93.75	-	90.27	-	87.50	75.00	79.16	50.00
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	Alwar	Farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ganganagar	Farming	-	-	-	-	2.09	16.67	4.17	33.33
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-
		Labour/Worker	100.00	-	100.00	-	97.91	83.33	95.83	66.67
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaisalmer	Farming	5.63	-	38.89	-	-	-	-	-	

		Business	2.82	-	-	-	14.59	25.00	-	-
		Labour/Worker	90.14	100.00	61.11	-	85.41	75.00	100.00	100.00
		Service	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nagaur	Farming	72.73	11.11	50.00	25.00	6.25	25.00	-	33.33
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	27.27	88.89	50.00	75.00	93.75	75.00	100.00	66.67
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	Farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.33	16.67
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	-	100	100	-	100	-	66.67	83.33
		Service	-	-	-	-	6.25	25.00	-	33.33
	Balrampur	Farming	-	-	-	-	4.17	33.33	25.00	50.00
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	-	-	-	-	95.83	66.67	75.00	50.00
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bijnor	Farming	1.05	20.84	-	-	4.17	33.33	8.34	50.00
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	98.95	79.16	100.00	100.00	95.83	66.67	91.66	50.00
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Meerut	Farming	-	-	-	-	6.25	25.00	-	33.33
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	-	-	-	-	93.75	75.00	100.00	66.67
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muzaffarnagar	Farming	-	25.00	-	-	-	33.33	4.17	16.67	
	Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Labour/Worker	100.00	75.00	-	100.00	100.00	66.67	95.83	83.33	
	Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

	Moradabad	Farming	-	-	-	-	2.09	8.33	-	50.00	
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Labour/Worker	-	-	-	100.00	97.91	91.67	100.00	50.00	
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Rampur	Farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.67
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.09	-
		Labour/Worker	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00	97.19	83.33	
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Saharanpur	Farming	-	-	-	-	2.09	8.33	8.34	16.67	
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.33	
		Labour/Worker	-	-	-	-	97.91	91.67	91.66	26.67	
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Bengal	Maldah	Farming	20.09	-	10.00	-	8.34	16.67	15.00	50.00	
		Business	-	-	3.89	-	-	-	10.00	-	
		Labour/Worker	79.91	-	86.11	-	91.66	83.33	75.00	50.00	
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Murshidabad	Farming	-	-	50.00	-	27.09	-	33.33	50.00	
		Business	-	-	19.44	-	-	-	-	-	
		Labour/Worker	-	-	19.44	-	72.91	-	66.67	50.00	
		Service	-	-	11.12	-	-	-	-	-	
	Uttar Dinajpur	Farming	21.88	-	9.73	-	6.25	8.33	8.34	16.67	
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Labour/Worker	78.12	-	90.27	-	93.75	91.67	91.66	83.33	
		Service	-	-	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	

State with Low Drop-out Rate										
Gujarat	Bharuch	Farming	8.71	33.33	5.78	50.00	8.85	15.00	<b>19.23</b>	16.67
		Business	7.15	-	7.46	-	8.29	10.00	7.69	-
		Labour/Worker	<b>78.57</b>	66.67	<b>72.22</b>	50.00	<b>75.00</b>	75.00	<b>73.08</b>	83.33
		Service	5.57	-	14.54	-	7.86	-	-	-
	Kutch	Farming	-	33.33	-	50.00	-	25.00	-	33.33
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	<b>100</b>	66.67	<b>100</b>	50.00	<b>96.43</b>	75.00	<b>100</b>	66.67
		Service	-	-	-	-	3.57	-	-	-
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Punjab	Mansa	Farming	-	-	-	-	6.25	8.33	-	-
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Labour/Worker	100.00	-	100.00	-	93.75	91.67	100.00	100.00
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tarn Taran	Farming	-	-	-	-	12.50	25.00	25.00	16.67
		Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
		Labour/Worker	-	-	100.00	0.00	87.50	75.00	75.00	83.33
		Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Note: There was no drop out in Kerala State										

## **5.5 Factors Contributing to High Drop-out Rates of Minority Children In the Selected States**

District and State-wise details of various factors contributing to high drop-out rates of minority children are given in Table 5.5. The information was collected from drop-out children and their parents. The state-wise major factors contributing to the drop-out of minority communities are given below.

### **Assam**

Adequate availability of teachers (20%), low income (85%), need to support their parents (85%), migration of parents to other destination in search of livelihood (29%), early marriage among girls (44%) and illiteracy of parents (75%) were found to be the main reasons for drop-out of Muslim minority children (both boys and girls) in Barpeta, Darrang and Dhubri districts of Assam.

### **Bihar**

It was informed by the dropped-out children and their parents that poverty i.e. low income of parents (90%) followed by need to support parents (75%), illiteracy of parents (74%), early marriage among girls (40%) and frequent migration of families to other destinations in search of jobs (26%) were the major factors leading drop-out of the children.

### **Haryana**

In Meawt and Sirsa district of Haryana, low income of parents (55%), illiteracy (60%), need to support their parents (31%), migration to other places (26%) were the main reasons for drop-out of Muslim minority students.

### **Jharkhand**

In Pakur and Sahibganj districts of Jharkhand wherein the study was conducted, low income of parents (52%), illiteracy of parents (51%), migration of

families (25%) and early marriage among girl were the reasons for drop-out of Muslim minority students.

### **Maharashtra**

In Maharashtra, the main reasons of drop out of Muslim minority communities were low income of parents (19%) need to support them (20%) and early marriage among girls (19%) for drop out of Muslim minority students in Akola, Mumbai, Aurangabad and Parbhani districts.

### **Rajasthan**

In Rajasthan low income of parents (9%), need to support them (11%), migration to other places (14%) and Illiteracy of the parents (12) were the reasons for drop-out of Muslim minority students.

### **Uttra Pradesh**

In Uttar Pradesh low income of parents (32%), need to support their families (27%), migration to other places in search of livelihood (12%), early marriage among Muslim girls (17%) and illiteracy of parents (21%) were the major factors contributing towards the drop out of Muslim minority students.

### **West Bengal**

In West Bengal wherein survey was conducted in Malda, Murshidabad and Uttar Dinajpur districts, poverty (90%), need to support their families (82%), Illiteracy (52%) early marriage among Muslim girls (16%) were the main reasons for drop-out of Muslim minority students.

### **Gujarat**

Among low drop-out states of Gujarat, low income of parents (22%), Illiteracy (47%) and early marriage among Muslim girls were the main reasons for drop-out of Muslim minority students.

**Kerala**

Although the surveyed schools reported very few number of the dropped-out students, however, during the course of interaction with the children it was found that they were studying in other schools.

**Punjab**

In Punjab, the study was conducted in Mansa and Tarn Taran districts where in Illiteracy of parents (13%), low income of parents (5%) and need to support them (3.55%) were the main reasons for drop-out of Muslim minority students.

**Table No. 5.5 Factors Contributing to the High Drop-out Rate Among Children of Minority Communities**

State	District	Low income of parents	Need to support the parents	Illiteracy of parents	Early marriage among girls students	Migration of parents to other towns/cities	Adequate-availability of Teachers	Non-availability of toilet for Girls
Assam	Barpeta	100	100	80	35	32	--	--
	Darrang	80	85	75	56	28	--	--
	Dhubri	75	75	80	43	26	20	--
Bihar	Araria	90	80	82	33	33	21	--
	Katihar	100	75	74	42	24	19	12
	Kishanganj	100	85	75	39	31	21	18
	Purnia	85	70	72	42	24	18	17
Haryana	Mewat	98	45	69	34	38	--	38
	Sirsa	5.88	17	51	--	16	--	--
Jharkhand	Pakaur	60	11	45	12	21	--	--
	Sahibganj	44	0.00	58	29	24	--	--
Maharashtra	Akola	20	23	16	19	--	--	--
	Mumbai	14	21	11	--	--	--	--
	Aurangabad	19	21	25	20	--	--	---
	Parbhani	23	18	11	--	25	--	--
Rajasthan	Alwar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Ganganagar	10	12	12	--	11	--	--
	Jaisalmer	9	10	11	--	8	--	--



	Nagaur	8	12	10	15	14	--	--
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	29	26	20	18	9	--	--
	Balrampur	31	27	18	12	18	--	11
	Bijnor	37	32	25	19	10	--	--
	Meerut	24	21	21	21	8	--	--
	Muzaffarnagar	31	27	15	22	11	--	--
	Moradabad	39	37	26	24	12	--	--
	Rampur	36	32	28	29	9	--	---
	Saharanpur	28	29	17	21	10	--	--
West Bengal	Maldah	85	80	54	14	12	12	9
	Murshidabad	95	85	45	18	9	14	11
	Uttar Dinajpur	89	81	57	16	14	11	10

### Low Drop-out States

State	District	Low income of parents	Need to support the parents	Illiteracy of parents	Early marriage among girls students	Migration of parents to other towns/cities	Adequate-availability of Teachers	Non-availability of toilet for Girls
Gujarat	Bharuch	21	18	42	7	--	--	--
	Kutch	23	17	52	6	--	--	--
Kerala	Kottayam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Malappuram	--	--	--	---	--	--	--
Punjab	Mansa	4	4	14	--	--	--	--
	Taran Taran	6	3	12	---	--	--	--

### Major Observations Based on the Field Survey

The study team interacted with the concerned district, block and village level education officers, school headmaster/ principal, teachers, drop-out children and their parents and tried to find out the reasons of drop-out. The State-specific observations across all selected States have been summarized as follows:

#### State-Specific Observations

##### High Drop-out States

##### Assam

- i. In all the three districts of Assam selected for the study viz. Barpeta, Darrag and Dhubri, the number of enrolment of girls per school during 2014-15 was higher than the enrolment of boys. During 2015-16, the enrolment of boys and girls increased (0.15% to 27.21%) in all the three districts at senior secondary level except in Dhubri district wherein the enrolment of girls decreased by 7.68%. There was no significant increase or decrease in the enrolment of boys and girls across all level of schools in all the three districts of Assam during 2016-17
- ii. The enrolment in case of minorities at upper primary level and secondary level among both boys and girls had slightly increased in all the selected districts of Assam in 2016-17 over past few years.
- iii. On carefully examining the data, it is observed that there is no specific trend in drop out of students, both boys and girls across all level of schools during the period under study. There are slight decrease or increase in the drop out percentage of minority boys and girls in all the three districts of Assam.
- iv. The overall PTR in all the three district of Assam was within 35:1 except at primary level in Dhubri district where it was on higher side (54.20:1)
- v. The teachers were available to the extent of 85 to 100% across all levels in all the selected districts of the State.

- vi. The range of trained teachers in all the three districts of Assam at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level was 75%-100%, 44.44% to 100%, 33.33% to 100% and 66.67% to 100% respectively.
- vii. The availability of electricity in primary and upper primary level in Assam was found to be ranging from 8.33% to 25% and 22.22% to 55.56%, respectively at secondary and senior secondary level, it ranged from 50% to 100% and 66.67% to 100% respectively.
- viii. Separate toilet facilities for girls in Assam were available in more than 66.67% schools.
- ix. Poor economic conditions were reported by the parents of all the drop-out children in Assam State.

## **Bihar**

- i. In Araria district of Bihar, number of girls enrolled per school in school was much more than boys in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools in 2014-15. In Araria, there was an increase in children's enrolment across all levels in boys and girls with a maximum increase of 37.71% among boys at primary level, over previous year 2014-15. Although there was a growth in both boys and girls, the enrolment in boys was as high as 251.03% at senior secondary level among boys in Araria during 2016-17.
- ii. The enrolment in minorities increased in 2015-16 over 2014-15 among both boys and girls but declined in 2016-17 in all the selected districts at primary level. However in case of girls at upper primary level, secondary and senior secondary level, there was a growth in enrolment of Muslim students in all the districts.
- iii. The maximum drop-out reported at primary and upper primary level was 8.88% among Muslim boys during 2016-17. At secondary and senior secondary levels, there was maximum drop-out among Muslim girls to the tune of 19.25% during 2014-15 in Purnia district.
- iv. As per the required norms of PTR of 30:1 at primary level and 35:1 at upper primary, secondary level and senior secondary level, in Bihar State the PTR

was found to be as high as 59.54:1 at primary level, .63.26:1 at upper primary level, 68.76:1 at secondary level and 68.10:1 at senior secondary level.

- v. The overall availability of teachers at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level ranged from 89.16% to 100%, 80.72 to 100%, 58.33 to 74.11% and 70.73 to 88.68% respectively.
- vi. The availability of trained teachers at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level ranged from 33.33% to 75%, 66.67 to 77.78%, 50% to 100% and 66.67% to 100% respectively.
- vii. The average percentage of schools having electricity were ranging from 25.0% to 33.33%, 44.44% to 66.67%, 33.33% to 100% and 66.67% to 100% at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level respectively.
- viii. Most of the parents belonging to the low income group/BPL were not giving much importance to education of their children and were found keen in engaging their children in occupational activities to increase the family income.

## **Haryana**

- i. During 2015-16, the enrolment of children declined over 2014-15 at primary, upper primary, secondary level. However, at senior secondary level, the enrolment among girls increased in both the districts. During 2016-17, there was a positive change with increase in enrolments among boys and girls at secondary and senior secondary level and for girls at upper primary level also in both the districts.
- ii. There was a decline in enrolment of Muslim students at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level across all the selected districts.
- iii. Although there were drop-outs at all levels among boys and girls, but the drop-out among girls was less than boys. This can be attributed to Government initiatives such as 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' .

- iv. The PTR at primary, secondary and senior secondary level was within the required norms i.e. within 30:1, however, at upper primary level, it was on higher side (53.45:1).
- v. The availability of teachers was as low as 55.07%, 60% and 57.14% at upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level, respectively in the selected areas of the State.
- vi. All the teachers across all level of schools in both the selected districts of Haryana were found trained.

### **Jharkhand**

- i. During 2015-16, the overall enrolment of children had increased over 2014-15 at primary, and senior secondary level in Pakur district (2.34% to 13.10%) while in sahibganj district it has declined across all levels of schools, both in boys and girl students (from 1.06% to 14.18%).
- ii. There is no significant increase or decrease in number of enrolment of minority students in Pakur district at all level of schools in different years except at senior secondary level where the enrolment of both boys and girls has shown a declining trend.
- iii. There was no specific trend in enrolment of muslim boys and girls across all level of schools during the period under study
- iv. There were no drop-outs reported at secondary and senior secondary level in Pakur district while in Sahibganj the drop out to the tune of 1.47% to 21.88% in boys and 1.56% to 15.27% in girls at secondary level in Sahibganj district.
- v. The PTR was touching at 66.39:1 at primary level and 47.5:1 at senior secondary level in few areas of the State against the required norm of 35:1. At upper primary and secondary level, it was within prescribed norms.
- vi. The availability of teachers was found to be only as 64.70% in few schools at secondary level in few selected areas of the State. Generally, 100% teachers were available as per sanctioned strength across all levels.

- vii. The trained teachers were found to be more than 66.67% across all level of schools in selected districts of Jharkhand.
- viii. More than 80% of the parents belonged to poor category of the society; therefore, some parents had withdrawn their children from schools so that they may be engaged in income generating activities. Some of the girl children were found working in other households as maid servants.
- ix. As reported, drinking habit of parents sometimes forced their children to work for earning their livelihood.
- x. Lack of interest in studies and failure in examinations had been reported as one of the reasons for dropping out of schools at secondary and senior secondary levels.

## **Maharashtra**

- i. There was a growth in the enrolment in both boys and girls across all levels with maximum growth rate of 382.61% and 239.24% at secondary level among boys and girls, respectively in 2015-16 in Parbhani district. There was also increase in number of enrolments in Aurnagabad district across all level of schools. During 2016-17, the enrolments among all the children across all levels in Akola, Aurangabad and Parbhani districts while in Mumbai there was a decline.
- ii. The enrolment of minority boys at primary level had increased across all the selected districts. However in Mumbai, the enrolment of all minorities, both boys and girls, Muslims, Christians and Buddhists, the enrolments had declined. While at upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level, the enrolments of all minorities had increased.
- iii. There were no drop-out at senior secondary level in most of the districts in both boys and girls students. Most of the drop-outs were at primary, upper primary and secondary level in all the existing minorities.
- iv. The PTR on an average was as per the required norms except at primary level as 56.09:1 in Akola and 52: 1 at senior secondary level in Aurangabad.

- v. Except in Parbhani district at senior secondary level where only 57.14% teachers were available, almost 100% teachers were available as per sanctioned strength across all levels.
- vi. Parents educational as well as their employment status were the critical factor for drop-outs. Most of them belong to BPL category. Mostly, the parents were illiterate and were not keen in sending their children to schools beyond upper primary level or secondary level.
- vii. Most of the children were involved as farm labor and other activities like working in hotels, shops, and restaurants before getting into schools at secondary and upper secondary level.

### **Rajasthan**

- i. There was increase in the enrollment of students in Alwar district during 2015-16 over previous year however, there was decrease in most of cases in Jaisalmer district. In Nagaur district, there was increase in the enrollment except in girls in secondary level during 2015-16.
- ii. The drop-out rate had reduced noticeably in the state, with few across all levels. The ones dropping-out among boys are majorly in remote areas are engaged in herding of goats and taking care of their young ones and/or are engaged in earning their survival. Among girls, the reasons of drop-out were mainly due to early marriage or migration parents.
- iii. The PTR was found within the required norms of 30:1 at primary and 35:1 at upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level in all the selected districts of the State.
- iv. The availability of teachers was found as 66.67% and 68.57% at upper primary level in Alwar and Jaisalmer and 96.97% at senior secondary level in Jaisalmer districts of the State.
- v. The uniform, which was one of the main incentives by the government, was not found to be provided to the children in any of the selected districts at primary and upper primary level.

- vi. Schools were being merged to make “Adarsh Schools” (Schools rationalization). Besides this, some of the primary and upper primary schools were having low pupil strength, hence, such schools had been merged with secondary or senior secondary schools. Shifting of schools had caused drop-outs due to increase in the distances to be travelled.
- vii. In order to encourage the enrolment and retention of students, a fellowship of Rupees 1,000 per annum was provided to minority students.
- viii. In the 9<sup>th</sup> standard class, cycles were being provided to all the girl students to ease commuting to school.
- ix. One of the unique initiatives by the State was the facilitation of hostel, food and uniform for those children whose parents had been migrating on frequent basis for work.

### **Uttar Pradesh**

- i. During 2015-16, in Meerut district, there was an increase in enrolment in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level among both boys and girls except a decline of 3.95% among girls enrolment at senior secondary level. In Amroha, the enrolment among boys and girls had declined during 2015-16 except among girls at primary level. There was an overall decline in the minority enrolments in all selected districts of the State except in Meerut district at primary level.
- ii. There was no Drop-out at all at primary and upper primary level in Amroha, Bijnore, Balrampur and Rampur districts. In Balrampur district, there was no Drop-out even at secondary level. In other districts also viz Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad and Saharanpur districts, the drop-out rate across all levels of schools among minority boys and girls, has slightly decreased during study period.
- iii. The PTR was high at 62:1 at primary level in Rampur, 46.31:1 in Bijnor and 42.59:1 in Balrampur and 66.44:1 at senior secondary level.
- iv. The trained teachers were available against the sanctioned strength across all levels in the selected districts of the State.



- v. Although, the availability of electricity in the schools at primary level was around 66.67% in the selected districts of the State. However, fans were not available in the schools.
- vi. Some of the Muslim parents preferred to send their children to Madarsa so that they may obtain religious knowledge.
- vii. Economic condition of family was also one of the major reasons contributing to the drop-out of minority children. Thus, children at early age were engaged in various jobs like labour in shops, tea-stalls, local hotels and agricultural farms particularly during harvesting season.
- viii. Another major reason of drop-out among juveniles was that they often fail either in secondary/ senior secondary school. Hence, they loose interest and later move to urban cities for labour work.

### **West Bengal**

- i. In West Bengal State, there was slight increase in enrolment of muslim boys and girls at senior secondary level in Malda and Murshidabad districts during 2015-16 and 2016-17 over the previous year. There was a decline in the enrolment of girls at primary and upper primary level during 2015-16 and 2016-17 over previous year.
- ii. Among minority students, the enrolments picked up in 2015-16 and dropped or became stagnant in 2016-17 across all levels in all the selected districts.
- iii. Out of three selected districts of West Bengal viz Malda, Murshidabad and Uttar Dinajpur, there was no drop-out among Muslim boys and girls at primary, secondary and senior secondary level at Murshidabad district. In Malda district also, there was almost no drop-out among Muslim boys or girls at primary level. The drop-out in Uttar Dinajpur at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level among Muslim boys and girls ranged from 0.21% to 0.55%, 0 to 16.8%, 3.09% to 8.15% and 0% to 2.7% respectively.

- iv. The PTR was found to be within prescribed norms across all level school in all the three selected districts of West Bengal except at upper primary level in Malda district where it was found to be 80.16:1.
- v. The availability of teachers at primary level was 100% and at upper primary level, it ranged from 66.07% to 100% in all the three selected districts. At secondary and senior secondary level, it was more than 65% against the sanctioned strength.
- vi. At secondary and senior secondary level schools, all the teachers were found trained in all the three selected districts. At primary and upper primary level, the percentage of trained teachers ranged from 58.33 to 83.33 and 55.56 to 100 respectively.
- vii. The electricity available in the schools at primary level was around 58.33% in the selected districts.
- viii. Migration of families to urban areas for earning livelihood contributed to drop-out of children.
- ix. Some of the schemes initiated by Government of West Bengal, such as 'Sabooj-Sathi' wherein free-bicycles are provided to all students at senior secondary level and Kanya-Shree scheme wherein girl students attaining the age of 15 years are provided Rupees 25,000 had played an important role in enhancing the enrolment and retention.

### **Low Drop-out states**

#### **Gujarat**

- i. In Bharuch and Kutch districts of Gujarat, the enrolment among boys was more than girls across all levels except at secondary level in Kutch during 2014-15. However, in Kutch district, the enrolment per school was highest (326.67) at senior secondary level among boys. During 2015-16, the enrolments had declined over previous year, among both boys and girls at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level except an increase in enrollment among girls at secondary level to the tune of 5.41%.

- ii. The drop-out rate among Muslim boys and girls in Bharuch district of Gujarat across all level of school was found to be ranging from 0.78% to 19.09% during the period of study. Similarly, in Kutch district, it ranged from 1.42% to 44.83%.
- iii. The PTR was found to be as per the required norms of 30:1 at primary and 35:1 at upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level in all the selected districts of the State.
- iv. The availability of teachers at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level ranged from 87.83% to 98.42%, 94.12% to 94.55%, 77.59% to 89.09% and 90% to 100% respectively in both the selected districts.
- v. All the teachers across all levels of schools were found trained in both selected districts.
- vi. 100% schools had boundary walls in rural areas which ensures safety and security among the students particularly girls. This was the reasons of low drop-out.
- vii. Under the MDM Scheme, environment friendly cooking initiatives had been taken with LPG connections. The mid-day meal was a big attraction for the children to go to school.
- viii. As reported, 'Vidyadeep' Scheme provided insurance coverage of Rs.50,000/- for all school going children from the State Budget.
- ix. Under 'Vidya Laxmi Bond' scheme Rs.2,000/- were provided to every newly enrolled girl child.

## **Kerala**

- i. In Kottayam district of Kerala, the enrollment of the girl students was higher than boys in primary, secondary and senior secondary level during 2014-15. In Kottayam district, the enrolment of girls per school was very high (404.83) in secondary level during 2014-15. During 2016-17, the enrolment of boys and girls students declined across all levels.

- ii. The enrolment of minority students had increased slightly in both Kottayam and Malapuar district across all level of school.
- iii. The PTR was found to be as per the required norms of 30:1 at primary and 35:1 at upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level in all the selected districts of the State.
- iv. The teachers were available to the extent of 90 to 100% across all levels in all the selected districts of the State.
- v. 100 percent of the Government schools had access to drinking water and toilet facilities.
- vi. In the Kerala state, there were negligible drop-outs reported among boys and girls across all levels. The reasons for these drop-outs were mainly attributed to the migration of parents.
- vii. In all the selected schools of Kerala State, 100% schools were having science and computer lab facilities.

## **Punjab**

- i. In Punjab, the enrolment of boys was more than girls across all levels in Mansa and Taran Tarn districts during 2014-15. In Mansa district, the enrolments had increased among girls across all levels except a decline of 7.91% among girls at primary level during 2015-16.
- ii. The enrolment in minorities had not changed much rather there was a decline reported in almost all the districts across all levels.
- iii. There were no drop-out reported among minority students of boys and girls at primary and senior secondary level. However, the students dropped only at secondary levels.
- iv. The PTR was found to be as per the required norms of 30:1 at primary and 35:1 at upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level in all the selected districts of the State except at primary level in Mansa district (59:1)
- v. The teachers were available to the extent of 90 to 100% across all levels in all the selected districts of the State.

## Overall Suggestions

- xvi. Among both, high and low drop out states, only Bihar was found lacking in separate toilet facilities for girls wherein at secondary and senior secondary level, these facilities were ranging from 83.33% to 100% and 66.67% to 100% respectively. These toilet facilities at primary and upper primary schools in Bihar were found to be ranging from 41.67% to 66.67% and 44.44% to 77.78% respectively. This need to be improved upon and the Government should ensure that all these schools have separate toilet facilities, especially for girl students. This will definitely help in improving the retention rate of girl students, both of minority and other communities.
- xvii. The availability of electricity in primary and upper primary level in Assam was found to be ranging from 8.33% to 25% and 22.22% to 55.56%, respectively. Similarly, in Bihar, the corresponding figures were 25.00% to 33.33% and 44.44% to 66.67%, respectively. Similarly, at secondary and senior secondary level, these facilities ranged from 33.33% to 100% and 66.67% to 100% respectively in Bihar. State Governments of these States should ensure that all the government schools have electricity as well as fans in the class rooms.
- xviii. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) plays a very important role in providing quality education to students and helps in retention of students. During the study, high PTR ratio ranging from 42.19:1 to 68.76:1 was observed only in Bihar State. A few cases of high PTR ratio were also observed in few districts of Maharashtra (Akola), Jharkhand (Pakur), West Bengal (Malda) and Punjab (Mansa). Adequate number of trained teachers in all the government schools should be provided by the State Governments.
- xix. The number of computer labs with good quality IT infrastructure, internet facility and power backup at secondary and senior secondary level in Assam were found to be ranging from 33.33% to 66.67% and 66.67% to 100%, respectively; In Bihar, these facilities at secondary and sr.secondary level ranged from 0% to 50.0% and 0% to 100% respectively. In Rajasthan

these facilities ranged from 0% to 83.33% and 33.33% to 100% at secondary and senior secondary level respectively. In West Bengal corresponding figures ranged from 33.33% to 100% and 66.67% to 100% respectively. It is therefore, suggested that all the government schools at secondary and upper Secondary level should have well equipped computer labs, professional IT teachers and internet facilities.

- xx. It was observed during the study that some of the students of minority community could not continue their education due to poor health and malnutrition. Good health of the students plays very important role in continuing his or her education. Therefore, regular health check up of all the students across all level of schools should be ensured by the state Governments. The children who are found suffering from some diseases or malnutrition should be provided medical help so that they may be retained in the schools and continue their education.
- xxi. During the course of study, it was observed by the investigators that some of the students of minority communities at secondary and Senior secondary levels leave the schools to learn some technical jobs such as motor mechanic, motor winding, repair of auto mobiles, refrigeration etc so that they may earn some money to support their families. Therefore, it is suggested that vocational training of such courses at secondary and Senior Secondary level should be introduced in the curriculum. This will help in reducing the drop-out rate of all poor students including minority communities.
- xxii. To ensure the punctuality and regular attendance among teachers, biometric attendance system may be introduced in all the Government schools across the country. Further, for proper monitoring of attendance of teachers and pupils as well as to monitor the teaching activities, it is suggested that CCTV cameras may be installed in schools at all levels
- xxiii. The Ministry of Minority Affairs in collaboration with Ministry of Human Resource Development may consider to launch a website wherein school-wise, district-wise and State-wise information on real-time basis about drop-

out children of all communities including minorities should be available so that necessary steps may be taken to minimize the drop-out rate.

- xxiv. During summer and winter vacations, extra classes, particularly in Science and Maths subjects may be arranged for students who are academically weak at secondary and senior secondary level. Similarly, special classes at upper primary level may also be arranged for under-performing children so that they may catch-up with other students and their retention may be ensured.
- xxv. Sports facilities including aerobic exercise facilities should be created atleast at secondary and senior secondary level.
- xxvi. The initiatives taken by the Central and State Governments such as Mid-day meal scheme, free coaching, free uniform, free books and scholarships to children have played a very positive role in reducing the drop-out rate among all category of students including minority students. These schemes should be further strengthened.
- xxvii. Regular parent teacher meetings should be organized in Government schools, specifically in rural areas, so that the parents may know about the progress of their children and they may take corrective action at appropriate time and level.
- xxviii. Due to allocation of extra non-academic work, majority of the teachers in the selected sample States complained about less time available to focus on core job. The Government may look into this matter.
- xxix. Although, all the state governments are making sincere efforts to increase the enrollment of girls in the schools, yet lack of basic facilities like sanitary napkins that facilitate routine activities of girls at early adolescence are observed to deter girls' school-attendance in rural areas. Special support for girl students, especially when they have their first menstruation and separate sanitary facilities are necessities that should be made available in school at all times.
- xxx. Since the Headmasters/Principals play an important role in enhancing the retention of the children, therefore, a leadership development program

should be organized for them in order to develop their leadership skills which might help in increasing the retention among students.

## **Conclusion**

The Government has taken many initiatives to increase the student enrolment and reduce drop-outs rates. Overall infrastructure of the schools including pucca buildings, drinking water and toilet facilities, availability of library, teaching aids, seating arrangements, teachers training, science labs have improved immensely. Other incentives like Mid-day meal scheme, free-text books, free uniform and scholarships all together introduced in the Government schools played a positive role in enhancing the enrolment of children as well as increasing their retention.

Although, the drop-outs among minority communities particularly among Muslims has declined due to the initiatives taken by the State and Central Government, the drop-out has not totally eliminated in the districts and States selected for the study. The major reasons for dropping out of minority children have been identified as poverty of parents, illiteracy of the parents, early marriage among Muslim girls and non-availability of separate toilet facilities for girls and migration of families to other places in search of livelihood and jobs. Concerted efforts including participatory approach are required to be made involving policy makers, teachers, parents and students which may further cut down the drop-out rates at all the levels among minority communities.



### State-wise Case Studies

#### Assam

##### **Asharikandi High School, Village Asharikandi, Block Gauripur, District Dhubri**

The Asharikandi High School is located at Village Asharikandi in Block Gauripur of District Dhubri of Assam. The total number of students in the school in classes from VI to X were 686 which included 382 boys and 304 girls during 2016-17. The school is located in Muslim dominated area and the number of Muslim boys were 94 and Muslim girls were 98. There were nine trained teachers viz. 6 male and 3 female. Besides, there were 2 male and 1 female untrained teachers. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 57.16:1 which was higher than the prescribed norms. The school was operating in pucca building with good infrastructure. The school had 14 class rooms and drinking water facility. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free test books and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during 2016-17 was 75%.

As informed by the teachers, there was no drop-out of Muslim student during the three years. Steps taken by the government such as Mid-Day Meal, Free ship, Free Uniform, etc. upto class VIII had played positive role in retention of the students.

##### **Panbari Lower Primary School, Village Panbari, Block Kaligaon, District Darrang**

The Panbari Lower Primary School located at Village Panbari in Block Kaligaon of District Darrang of Assam had 425 students in classes from I to IV which included 192 boys and 233 girls during 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim dominated area and the number of Muslim boys and Muslim girls were 52 and 68, respectively. There are three trained teachers viz. 2 males and 1 female. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 141.66:1 which was higher than the prescribed norms. The school was operating in pucca building with good infrastructure. The school

had 3 class rooms and drinking water facility. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free test books and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during 2016-17 was 100%.

As informed by the teachers, there were 4 Muslim boys and 2 Muslim girls who had dropped out during 2016-17. Poverty, early marriage among Muslim girls and support to their family in earning livelihood were the main reasons for the drop-out.

### **Kaligaon Higher Secondary School, Kaligaon , District Darrang**

The Kaligaon Higher Secondary School was located at Kaligaon of District Darrang of Assam. The total number of students in the school in classes from V to XII were 1144 which included 553 boys and 591 girls during 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim dominated area and the number of Muslim boys were 60 and Muslim girls were 65. There were also 20 Christian Boys, 28 Christian girls and 5 Jain boys and 10 Jain girls in the school. There were 8 trained teachers comprising 4 males and 4 females. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 143:1 which was higher than the prescribed norms. The school was operating in pucca building with good infrastructure. The school had 8 class rooms and drinking water facility. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free test books and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during 2016-17 was 80% and 75% for boys and girls, respectively.

As informed by the teachers, there were 5 Muslim boys and 1 Muslim girl who had dropped out during 2016-17. Poverty, early marriage among Muslim girls and support to their family in earning livelihood were the main reasons for the drop-out.

### **Gorala High School, village Bardolani , Block Mandia, District Barapeta**

The Gorala High School is located at village Bardolani in block Mandia of District Barapeta of Assam. The total number of students in the school in classes from IX and X were 342 which included 194 boys and 148 girls during 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim concentrated area and the number of Muslim boys were 151

and Muslim girls were 120. There were 4 trained teachers viz. 3 males and 1 female. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 85:1. The school was operating in pucca building with good infrastructure. The school had 4 class rooms and drinking water facility. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. A number of facilities such as free text books and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during 2016-17 was 50%.

As informed by the teachers, there were 10 Muslim boys and 1 Muslim girl who had dropped out during 2016-17 at X class level. Poverty, early marriage among Muslim girls and support to their family in earning livelihood were the main reasons for the drop-out.

**Nalao Upper Primary School, village Nalia part 1, Block Golakganj , District Dhubri**

The Nalao Upper Primary School located at Village Nalia part 1 in Block Golakganj of District Dhubri of Assam had 254 students in different classes from VI to VIII which included 105 boys and 149 girls during 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim dominated area and the number of Muslim boys were 66 and Muslim girls were 117. There were 4 male teachers (3 trained and 1 untrained) and 3 female teachers (1 trained and 2 untrained). The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 36:1. The school was operating in pucca building with good infrastructure. The school had 6 class rooms and drinking water facility. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free test books and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during 2016-17 was 100%.

As informed by the teachers, there were 13 Muslim boys and 06 Muslim girl who had dropped out VI class level during 2016-17. Poverty, early marriage among Muslim girls and support to their family in earning livelihood were the main reasons for the drop-out.

## **Bihar**

### **Govt. Upper Primary School, Village Porlabari, Block Kishanganj, District Kishanganj**

The Govt. Upper Primary School is located at Village Polabari in Block and District Kishanganj of Bihar. The total number of students in the school in classes from I to VIII were 303 which included 113 boys and 190 girls during 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim dominated area and all the students except 3 were Muslim. There were six trained teachers viz. 4 males 2 females. Besides, there was one untrained female teacher. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 43.28:1 which is higher than the prescribed norms. The school was operating in pucca building with good infrastructure. The school had 6 class rooms and drinking water facility. There is electricity in the school and all the class rooms have fans. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free test books and scholarships are provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during last three years viz 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is 69% to 100%.

As informed by the teachers, the dropout among Muslims boys were from 11% to 40% and 3% to 31% among Muslim girls from class II to VII during the year 2016-17. The main reasons for dropping out of Muslim girls were early marriage, migration of their parents to other locations in search of livelihood and poverty. These drop out girls have to look out their siblings as well as attend the domestic chores. Similarly, poverty and supporting their family for livelihood were main reasons for drop-out of Muslim boys.

### **Govt. Upper Primary School, Village Mahingaon, Block Kishanganj, District Kishanganj**

The Govt. Upper Primary School is located at Village Mahingaon in Block and District Kishanganj of Bihar. The total number of students in the school in classes from I to V were 235 which included 121 boys and 114 girls during 2016-17. Besides, there were 187 Boys and 293 Girls at upper primary level. The school was located in Muslim dominated area and there were 209 Muslim boys and 322 Muslim girls from primary to upper primary level during 2016-17. There were seven trained

teachers including 5 males and 2 females. Besides, there were seven untrained male (2) and female (5) teachers. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 51.07:1 which was higher than the prescribed norms. The school was operating in pucca building with good infrastructure. The school had 15 class rooms, drinking water facility and separate toilet for girls. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free test books, free uniforms and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during 2016-17 was 55.19% in boys and 68.79% among girls from class I to VIII.

As informed by the teachers, the drop-outs among Muslims boys were from 33 and 39 during 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively. Similarly, 40 and 42 girls dropped out during 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively. The main reasons for dropping out of Muslim girls were early marriage, migration of their parents to other locations in search of livelihood and poverty. These drop-out girls have to look out their siblings as well as attend the domestic chores. Similarly, poverty and supporting their family for livelihood were main reasons for drop-out of Muslim boys.

### **Govt. Senior Secondary School, Village Rauta, Block Baisa, District Purnea**

The Govt. Senior Secondary School is located at Village Rauta in Block Baisa, District Purnea of Bihar. The total number of students in the school in classes from IX to XII were 1445 which included 901 boys and 544 girls during 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim dominated area and there were 210



Muslim boys and 165 Muslim girls in IX class during 2016-17. There were eight male trained teachers and one untrained teacher. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was

160.55:1 which was quite higher than the prescribed norms. The school was operating in pucca building with good infrastructure. The school had 12 class rooms, drinking water facility and separate toilet for girls. There was electricity in the school. A number of facilities such as free uniform for girl students, and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during 2016-17 was 71.55% among boys and 45.74% among girls in class X. In class XII, during 2016-17, the passing percentage of boys and girls was 42.34 and 61.22, respectively.

As informed by the teachers, the dropout among Muslims girls was 17.5%, 7.1% and 7.8% during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively in IX class. The main reasons for dropping out of Muslim girls were early marriage, migration of their parents to other locations in search of livelihood and poverty. These drop-out girls have to look out their siblings as well as attend the domestic chores. Similarly, poverty and supporting their family for livelihood were main reasons for dropout of Muslim boys.

### **Govt. Secondary School, Village Sehalo, Block Amour, District Purnea**

In Govt. Secondary School located at Village Sehalo in Block Amour, District Purnea of Bihar, the total number of students in different classes from I to V were 252 which included 124 boys and 128 girls during 2016-17. The number of students from VI to VIII was 312 which included 126 boys and 186 girls. There were 564 Muslim students including 250 boys and 314 girls from I to VIII. There were seven male trained teachers and three untrained teachers. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 56.4:1 which was quite higher than the prescribed norms.



The school was operating in pucca building with good infrastructure. The school had 10 class rooms, drinking water facility and separate toilet for girls. There was electricity in the school. A number of facilities such as Mid- day meal, free test books, free uniform and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during 2016-17 was 94.8% in boys and 98.4% among girls from I to VIII.

As informed by the teachers, the drop-out among Muslims boys was 4.3%, 5.5% and 5.2% in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively from class I to VIII. Similarly, among Muslim girls the dropout was 0%, 2.2% and 1.5% in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively from class I to VIII. The main reasons for dropping out of Muslim girls were early marriage, migration of their parents to other locations in search of livelihood and poverty. These drop out girls have to look out their siblings as well as attend the domestic chores. Similarly, poverty and supporting their family for livelihood were main reasons for drop-out of Muslim boys.

**Govt. Primary School, Village Motihara Islampur, Block Kishanganj, District Kishanganj**

The total number of students in this school in classes I to V were 276 which included 140 boys and 136 girls during 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim concentrated area and there were 261 Muslim students including 133 boys and 128 girls from I to V. There were two male trained teachers and two untrained teachers. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 69:1 which was quite higher than the prescribed norms. The school was operating in pucca building with good infrastructure. The school had 8 class rooms, drinking water facility and separate toilet for girls. There was electricity in the school. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free test books, free uniform and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during 2016-17 was 100% in boys and girls from classes I to V.

As informed by the teachers, the drop-out among Muslims boys and girls of class IV was 5.7% and 2.77%, respectively during 2016-17. The drop-out percentage in class V among boys and girls was 11.4% and 2.7%, respectively during 2016-17.

The main reasons for dropping out of Muslim girls were early marriage, migration of their parents to other locations in search of livelihood and poverty. These drop-out girls have to look out their siblings as well as attend the domestic chores. Similarly, poverty and supporting their family for livelihood were main reasons for drop-out of Muslim boys.

## **Haryana**

### **Government Senior Secondary School, village Patli Dabar, Block and District Sirsa**

The Government Senior Secondary School located in village Patli Dabar in Block and District Sirsa had 96 students in classes XI and XII which included 55 boys and 41 girl students during the year 2016-17. There were five Sikh students which included one girl and four boys during 2016-17. The school was having Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls students. There were two classrooms. There was electricity facility in the school and all the classrooms had fans and light arrangements.

There were 14 trained teachers including Principal of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 6:1. A number of facilities such as Free Books were provided to the students by the State Government. Besides, Scholarships were also provided to eligible students. There were Library and play ground facilities for students in school premises. As informed by the Principal of the school there was no drop-out of the Sikh minority students.

### **Government Primary School, village Narelkhera, Block and District Sirsa**

The Government Primary School is located in village Narelkhera in Block and District Sirsa. The total number of students in the school in classes from I to V were 123 which included 61 boys and 62 girl students during the year 2016-17. There were 25 Sikh students which included 14 girls and 11 boys during 2016-17. The school was having Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girl students. There were five



classrooms. There was electricity facility in the school and all the classrooms had fans and light arrangement.

There were 5 trained teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus the PTR ratio was 24.6:1. A number of facilities such as Mid- Day Meal, free uniforms and free books were provided to the students by the State Government. Besides, the education was totally free for all the students and scholarships are also provided to eligible students. There were library and playground facilities were available for students in school premises. As informed by the Head Master of the school, there was no drop-out among the Sikh community. Due to initiative taken by the State Government such as Mid-Day Meal, free uniforms and free books have played an important role in enrolment and retention of minority children and drop-out rate was reduced to zero.

**Government Primary School, village Pinangwan, Block Punhana, District Mewat (Nuh)**

There were 364 Male students in this Government Primary School which included 294 Muslim boys during 2016-17. The school was operating in a Pucca building and there were 14 classrooms. There were 10 trained teachers viz. Six male and four female teachers. The PTR was 26:1. Free text books, Mid-day meal, scholarships and free uniforms were provided to all the students. The passing out percentage was 100%.

It was informed by the Head Master of the school that 100 male students during 2014-15 and 3 male students and 32 male students during 2016-17 had dropped out. Low income of parents and need to support their family and illiteracy of parents were the main reason of the drop-out.

**Government Senior Secondary School, village Pinangwan, block Punhana, district Mewat**

The Government Senior Secondary School was located in village Pinangwan in block Punhana of district Mewat in Haryana. There were 642 male students which included 528 Muslim boys from classes IX to XII during 2016-17. The school was

located in Muslim dominated locality. There were 12 trained teachers and PTR was 53:1. The school was housed in Pucca building and there were 18 classrooms. Besides playground, Library and drinking water facility were also available in the school. As informed by the principal of the school, 85, 80 and 72 Muslim boys had dropped-out during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively. The main reason of the high drop-out among Muslim boys was that these students learn some other trade like driving, motor mechanic refrigeration, carpentry, etc and were engaged in these activities to support their livelihood.

**Government primary School, village Karheri- Nangina, block Nagina, District Mewat**

The above school was located in the Muslim dominated area. There were 88 Muslim students which included 41 boys and 47 girls. The school was housed in a pucca building and there were 7 class rooms. There were 4 male trained teachers in the school and PTR was 22:1. The school was having playground, drinking water and toilet facilities (separate for girls). Besides, Mid-day meal, free text books, scholarships and uniforms were provided to the students. During the year 2014-15, 11 male students and 10 female students has dropped-out. However, during 2015-16 and 2016-17, there was no drop-out among Muslim boys and girls. Government initiatives viz. Mid-day meal, free text books, scholarships and uniforms have played a very positive role in increasing the enrolment and reducing the drop-out rate to zero.

**Jharkhand**

**Government Primary School, Village Habibpur, Block Sahibganj, Dist. Sahibganj**

The Government Primary School located in village Habibpur in block and Dist. Sahibganj had 87 students in classes I to V which included 43 boys and 44 girls during 2016-17. There were 3 Muslim girls and 7 Muslim boys students in the school during 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building and drinking water facilities. There were two classrooms with blackboard. There were bench and floor sitting arrangements for students.

There were only two teachers including Headmistress of the school and thus the PTR ratio was 44:1. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms and free books are provided to the students by the State Government. Besides, the education was totally free for all the students and scholarship was also provided to eligible students. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had 11.5% Muslim boys and girls, the drop-out of minority students including girls students was nil during last three years. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as Mid- Day Meal, Free Uniforms, Free Books and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate had been reduced to zero.

**Government Upper Primary School, Village Chhota Pangro, Block Boryo, Dist. Sahibganj**

The Government Upper Primary School located in Village Chhota Pangro in Block Boryo of Dist. Sahibganj had 126 students in classes VI to VII which included 62 boys and 64 girl students during 2016-17. The School had 59 Muslim girls and 54 Muslim boys. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, Library, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls and boys students. There were four classrooms with blackboard. There was electricity facility in the school and all the classrooms had fans and light arrangements. There were laboratories of biology, physics and chemistry. There were benches and floor sitting arrangements for students.

There were five teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus the PTR ratio was 25:1. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books and sweaters were provided to the students by the State Government. Besides, the education was totally free for all the students and scholarships were also provided to eligible students. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had 90% Muslim boys and Muslim girls, the drop-out of minority students including girls students was nil. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books, sweater, free ship and scholarship, the retention of all

students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate was significantly reduced.

**Government Primary School, Village Dangaphona, Block Maheshpur, District Pakur**

The total number of students in the above school in classes I, II, III, IV and V were 103 which included 64 boys and 39 girl students during 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim Minority populated area and had students of Muslim community. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including own Pucca building, drinking water and separate toilet facilities for girls and boys students. There were six classrooms with blackboard. There was electricity and all the classrooms had fans and light arrangements. There was only bench sitting facility in the school.

There were three teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus the PTR ratio was 34:1. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free Uniforms, free books and sweaters are provided to the students by the State Government. Besides, the Education was totally free for all the students and scholarships was also provided to eligible students. As informed by the teachers of the school, there were no drop-outs of Muslim girls or boy in any class during the period under study. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as well trained teachers, free ship, separate toilet facility and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students has increased considerably and drop-out rate had been reduced to zero.

**Government Secondary School, Village Soti Chauki Pangro, Block Boryo, Dist. Sahebganj**

The Government Secondary School (GSS) located in village Soti Chauki Pangro, Block Boryo, Dist. Sahebganj had 305 students which included 133 boys and 172 girls in classes IX to X during the year 2016-17. The School was located in Muslim minority populated area and 62 Muslim girls and 58 Muslim boys students had been enrolled 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls

students. There were 13 classrooms. There was electricity facility in the school and all the classrooms had fans and light arrangements.

There were 11 trained and untrained teachers including Principal of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 28:1. Scholarship were provided to eligible students. There were library and playground facilities for the students in school premises. The drop-out of minority students including girls students was found to be nil during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as free ship and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate had been zero during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The passing out rate all the children was 50% during the above period.

**Government Upper Primary School, Village Hiranpur, Block Hiranpur, Dist. Pakur**

The Government Upper Primary School located in village Hiranpur, Block Hiranpur, Dist. Pakur had 329 students in classes VI to VIII which included 172 boys and 157 girls students during 2016-17. The School was located in Muslim minority populated area and 32 Muslim girls and 62 Muslim boys were enrolled during 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girl's students. There were only three classrooms equipped with benches, blackboard and electricity facility. There were sixteen teachers including 8 trained and eight untrained teachers. Thus, the PTR ratio was 21:1 during 2016-17. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books and sweaters were provided to the students by the State Government. Besides, the education was totally free for all the students and scholarship was also provided to eligible students. As informed by the teachers of the school, although, the school had 29 % Muslim boys and girls; the drop-out of minority students was 10 boys and 4 girls during 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively . The reason for dropping out of these Muslim students was that they were belonging to BPL category and their parents worked in the farmers' fields as farm labour. These boys had to support family

livelihood and girls had to look after young siblings of their family and also to attend the domestic work.

## **Maharashtra**

### **Nagar Parishad Primary School, Village and Block Patur, Dist. Akola**

The Nagar Parishad Primary School located in village and block Patur of Dist. Akola in Maharashtra had 110 students in classes I to IV which included 58 boys and 52 girls during the year 2016-17. The School had three Muslim girls and boys each and 24 Buddhist boys and 16 Buddhist girls during 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building protected with boundary walls and a gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls. There were four class rooms equipped with electricity facility in the school and all the rooms had light arrangement.

There were 06 trained teachers, four males and two females including Headmaster of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 18:1. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms and free books were provided to the students by the State Government. Besides, the education was totally free for all the students and scholarships was also provided to eligible students. There was a Library for students in school premises, however, playground facility was not available. As informed by the teachers of the school, there was no drop-out among minority Muslim and Buddhist minority communities. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books, free ship and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate had drastically been reduced almost to zero during the period under study.

### **Nagar Parishad Primary School, Village and Block Patur, Dist. Akola**

The Nagar Parishad Primary School located in village and block Patur of Dist. Akola in Maharashtra had 104 students in classes I to IV were which included 58 boys and 46 girls during the year 2016-17. The School had 24 Buddhist boys and 15 Buddhist girls during 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure

facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls students. There were four classrooms. There was electricity facility in the school and all the classrooms had fan and light arrangement.

There were 05 trained teachers, two male and three female including Headmaster of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 20:1. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms and free books were provided to the students by the State Government. Besides, the education was totally free for all the students and scholarship was also provided to eligible students. There was a Library for students in school premises, however, playground facility was not available. As informed by the teachers of the school, there was no drop-out among Buddhist minority community. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books, free ship and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate had drastically been reduced almost to zero during the period under study.

### **Ramakrishna High School School, Village and Block Sillod, Dist. Aurangabad**

The total number of students in the school in classes VIII and X were 421 which included 277 boys and 144 girl students during year 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim minority populated area and 10 Muslim girls and 22 Muslim boys students had been enrolled. There were 47 Buddhist boys and 22 Buddhist girls. Besides, the school also had 8 Jain boys and 12 Jain girls. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities with water coolers and separate toilet facilities for girls students. There were eight classrooms. There was electricity in all the class rooms which were equipped with with fans and light arrangement.

There were 15 trained teachers including 12 males and three females and thus, the PTR ratio is 28:1, conforming to prescribed norms. The passing out percentage was 100%. Scholarships and free text books were also provided to eligible

students. As informed by the Headmaster, there were no drop-out among Muslim, Buddhist and Jain minority communities. Very good infrastructure, availability of adequate trained teachers, quality education, free text books and scholarship had played important role in retention of the students of minority communities.

**Bharat Ratna Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Marathi High School, Village and Block Pathari, Dist. Parbhani**

The Bharat Ratna Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Marathi High School located at Village and Block Pathari of Dist. Parbhani in Maharashtra had 320 students in classes VIII and XII which included 185 boys and 135 girl students during year 2016-17. The School was situated in Muslim minority populated area and all the students including boys and girls were from the Muslim community. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities with water coolers and separate toilet facilities for girls students. There were nine classrooms with electricity and other necessary facilities.

There were 13 trained teachers including 11 males and 2 females and thus, the PTR ratio was 24:1. The passing out percentage was 70%. Mid- day meal (only for VIII class), scholarships and free text books were also provided to eligible students. As informed by the Principal of the school, 9 Muslim boys (4.8%) and 3 Muslim girls (2.2%) had dropped at secondary level during 2016-17. Poverty, early marriage in Muslim girls and migration of parents to other locations in search of livelihood were the main reasons for drop-out of Muslim boys and girls.

**Sharda Junior High School, Kodri, Dist. Parbhani**

The Sharda Junior High School located in Kodri of Dist. Parbhani in Maharashtra had 651 students in classes V and IX which included 378 boys and 273 girls during year 2016-17. There were 38 Muslim boys, 25 Muslim girls; 48 Buddhist boys and 53 Buddhist girls; 5 Jain boys and 3 Jain girls and 2 Christen Girls in the school.



The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities with water coolers and separate toilet facilities for girls. There were nine classrooms. There was electricity in all the classrooms with fans and light arrangement.

There were 15 trained teachers including 07 males and 08 females and thus, the PTR ratio was 43:1. The passing out percentage was 100 %. Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books, free ship (only upto VIII class) and scholarships were provided to eligible students. As informed by the Headmaster, there were no drop-outs among Muslim, Buddhist, Christen and Jain minority communities. Very good infrastructure, availability of adequate trained teachers, quality education, free text books and scholarship had played important role in retention of the students of minority communities.

## **Rajasthan**

### **Govt Primary School, Village Selvi Gomat, Block Sakada, District Jaisalmer**

The Govt Primary School located at Village Selvi Gomat, Block Sakada in Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan had 83 students in in classes from I to V were which included 34 boys and 49 girls. The school was situated in Muslim populated area and all the students were Muslims. There were two trained teachers viz. 1 male 1 female. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 41:1. which was higher than the prescribed norms. The school was operating in pucca building with good infrastructure. The school had 5 class rooms, play ground, drinking water facility and separate toilet for girls. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. A number of facilities such as mid day meal, free test books and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during the years 2014-17 was 100%. Twenty five percent of the total students belonged to BPL category and remaining 75% were from APL category. Regular parent teacher meeting were being organised in the school.

As informed by the teachers, three girl students at 5<sup>th</sup> class level have dropped out during the year 2016-17, however, there was no drop-out of Muslim boys or girls

during 2014-15 and 2015-16. The main reasons for dropping out of Muslim girls were early marriage, migration of their parents to other locations in search of livelihood and poverty. These drop-out girls had to look after siblings as well as to attend the other domestic chores.

**Govt Secondary School, Village Chacha , Block Sakada, District Jaisalmer**

The Govt Secondary School located at Village Chacha in Block Sakada of Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan had 321 students in different classes from I to X which included 176 boys and 145 girls. The school was situated in Muslim dominated area and the number of Muslims boys and girls was 118 and 84, respectively during 2016-17. There were 15 trained teachers viz. 10 male 5 female teachers. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 21.4:1 which was within the prescribed norms. The school was operating in pucca building with good infrastructure. The school had 10 class rooms, play ground, drinking water facility and separate toilet for girls. The students from class 6 to 10 were provided stools for sitting while primary students were sitting on floor. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. Ramp facility was also available for handicapped children. Students up to upper primary level were provided Mid-day meal. A number of other facilities such free test books and scholarships were also provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 was 75%., 84% and 95.65%, respectively. Regular parent teacher meeting were organised in the school.

As informed by the teachers, 20 boys and 10 girl students at 2<sup>nd</sup> class level had dropped out during the year 2016-17. During the year 2014-15, 7 boys and 9 girls had dropped-out while during 2015-16, only 3 Muslim boys had dropped out . The main reasons for dropping out of Muslim boys and girls were migration of their parents to other locations in search of livelihood. Poverty and illiteracy were also reported to be the main reasons for dropping out of Muslim boys and girls.

## **Govt. Senior Secondary School, Village Ducosi, Block Nagaur, District Nagaur**

The Govt. Senior Secondary School was located at Village Ducosi in Block Nagaur of Nagaur District of Rajasthan. The total number of students in the school from classes I to XII were 260 during year 2016-17 which included 122 Muslim boys and 138 Muslim girls. The school was situated in Muslim



populated area and all the students including boys and girls were Muslim. There were 14 trained teachers viz. 8 male 6 female teachers. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 18.57:1 which was within the prescribed norms. The school was operating in a pucca building which had 10 class rooms, a play ground, drinking water facility and separate toilet for girls. The students of class XII were provided bench for sitting while all the other students upto class XI were sitting on floor. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. Students up to upper primary level were provided Mid-day meal. A number of facilities such as free test books and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during three years period was 100% from class I to XII.

As informed by the principal of the school, 5% of the girls at IX and XI level had dropped-out during the year 2016-17. The main reason for dropping out of Muslim girls was reported to be their early marriage.

### **Govt. Senior Secondary School, Village Jhunjhda, Block Mundwa, District Nagaur**

The Govt. Senior Secondary School located at Village Jhunjhda in Block Mundwa of Nagaur District of Rajasthan had 314 students in the school from classes I to XII during year 2016-17 which included 152 boys and 162 girls. The school had in 133 Muslim boys and 150 Muslim girls. There were 15 male trained teachers. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 20.93:1 which was within the prescribed norms. The school was operating in pucca building. The school had



10 class rooms, play ground, drinking water facility and separate toilet for girls. The students of class X, XI and XII were provided bench for sitting while all the other students upto class IX were sitting on floor. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. Students up to upper primary level were provided Mid-day meal. A number of facilities such free test books and scholarships were also provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 was 100% from class I to XII. As informed by the principal of the school, there was no drop-out in Muslim minority students.

### **Govt. Senior Secondary School, Village Basni Belima, Block Nagaur, District Nagaur**

The Govt. Senior Secondary School located at Village Basni Belima in Block Nagaur of Nagaur District of Rajasthan had 319 students in the school from classes IX to XII during year 2016-17 which included 298 boys and 21 girls. The school was located in Muslim concentrated area and there



were 223 Muslim boys and 7 Muslim girls. There were 18 trained teachers viz. 14 male 4 female teachers. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 17.72:1. The school was operating in pucca building. The school had 07 class rooms, play ground, drinking water facility and separate toilet for girls. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans and chairs for sitting. A number of facilities such free text books and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 was 100% from class IX to XII.

As informed by the principal of the school, 15% of the boys at IX level had dropped out during the year 2016-17. The main reason for dropping out of Muslim boys was reported to be migration to Mumbai wherein they were engaged in milk business of their parents.

## **Uttar Pradesh**

### **Government Upper Primary School, Village Salahpur, Block Rohta, Dist. Meerut**

The Government Upper Primary School located in village Salahpur, block Rohta, Dist. Meerut near to Upper Ganges Canal had 125 students in the school in classes VI, VII and VIII which included 32 boys and 93 girl students. The school was located in Muslim Minority populated area and had 75 Muslim girls and 15 Muslim boys studying there. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls students. There were four classrooms and one staff room for teachers. There was electricity as well as Wi-Fi facility in the school and all the classrooms and staff room had fans and light arrangements. Besides above, recently an incinerator facility for girls students



was also made available in the school premises (attached to girls toilet) by the State Government.

There were four trained teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 30:1, conforming to prescribed norms. All the teachers were highly qualified (BSc, M.Sc and MA) with BTC and B.Ed. qualifications. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books, free shoes, socks and sweaters were provided to the students by the State Government. Besides, the Education was totally free for all the students and scholarship was also provided to eligible students. There was a small playground for students in school premises. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had 72% Muslim boys and girls, the drop-out of minority students including girls students was nil. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books, free shoes, socks and sweater, free ship and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate had drastically been reduced.

### **Government Upper Primary School, Village Sindhawali, Block Rohta, District Meerut**

This Government Upper Primary School was located in village Sindhawali, block Rohta, Dist. Meerut. The total number of students in the school in classes VI, VII and VIII were 141 which included 47 boys and 94 girl students. The School was situated in Muslim minority dominated area



and 80 Muslim girls and 23 Muslim boys students had been enrolled. There were 38 students belonging to schedule caste communities. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities ( 2 each) for girls and

boys students. There were four classrooms, one staff room for teachers and one store. There was electricity as well as Wi-Fi facility in the school and all the classrooms and staff room had fans and light arrangements. Besides, recently, incinerator facility for girls students was also provided in the school premises (attached to girls toilet) by the State Government.

There were five trained teachers including Headmistress of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 30:1, conforming to prescribed norms. Besides, there was one peon. All the teachers were well qualified with BTC and B.Ed. qualifications. In addition to these regular teachers, there were three Anudeshak (Tutor) for imparting the physical, drawing and home science education to students. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books, free shoes, socks and sweaters were provided to the students by the State Government. Besides, the Education was totally free for all the students and scholarships were also provided to eligible students. There was a small playground for students in school premises, however, library facility was not available. As informed by the teachers of the school, there were five Muslim girls drop-out students in class VII and eight drop-out Muslim girl students in class VIII during the year 2017-18. The reason for dropping out of these Muslim girl students was that their parents works in the farmers field as farm labour and these girls had to look after young siblings of their family and to attend their domestic work.

Although, the teachers had made their sincere efforts to persuade these girls students to join the school, due to unavoidable circumstances and poverty of their family, these girls students did not re-join the school.

### **Vedic Inter College, Village Muzaffrabad, Block Muzaffrabad, Dist. Saharanpur**

The Vedic Inter College located at Village Muzaffrabad in Block Muzaffrabad of Dist. Saharanpur had 1557 students in the school from classes VI to XII which included 833 boys and 724 girl students during 2016-17. The school was situated in Muslim minority populated area and 238 Muslim girls and 224 Muslim boys had been enrolled as students at



different levels . The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls students. There were 22 classrooms. There was electricity in the school and all the classrooms had fans and light arrangements.

There were 22 trained teachers including Principal of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 70:1, which was higher than the prescribed norms. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms and free books (upto VIII class) were provided to the students by the State Government. Scholarships from class IX to XII were also provided to eligible students. As informed by the teachers of the school, although, the school had 29.67% Muslim boys and girls, the drop-out of minority students including girls students was nil during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 . The teachers were of the opinion that due to various initiatives taken by the State Government, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate had also been reduced to zero.

### **Government High School. Mayapur Rooppur, Block Sadoli Kadim, Saharanpur**

The Government High School was located in Village Mayapur Rooppur in Block Sadoli Kadim of Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. The total number of students in the school in class IX and X were 102 which included 35 boys and 67 girl



students during 2016-17. The School was located in Muslim minority populated area and 8 Muslim girls and 7 Muslim boys students had been enrolled. The new building of the school was under construction and two rooms from junior high school were taken for functioning of this school.

There were 3 trained teachers including Head mistress of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 34:1. Scholarship from class IX and X was provided to eligible students. As informed by the Head Mistress of the school, 3 Muslim boys in 2015-16 and one Muslim boy in 2016-17 had dropped-out. Poverty of the parents was the main reason for drop-out of the Muslim minority children.

**Government High School School, Village Chamrawwa, Block Chamrawwa, Dist. Rampur**

The Government High School School was located at Village Chamrawwa in Block Chamrawwa of Dist. Rampur in UP. The total number of students in the school in classes IX and X were 50 which included 21 boys and 29 girls during year 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim minority populated area and 18 Muslim girls and 11 Muslim boys students had been enrolled. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls students. There were four class rooms with fans and light arrangements.

There were three trained teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 17:1, conforming to prescribed norms. During 2015-16, one girl in IX class and three girls in X class had dropped-out. During 2016-17, three boys in IX class had dropped-out. The passing out percentage during 2016-17 was 82% and 100% for boys and girls, respectively. As informed by the teachers, poverty and early marriage of girls were the main reasons for drop-out of Muslim minority children.

## West Bengal

### **Ayeshbagh Vidyapith High School, village- Ayeshbagh, Block- Murshibabad, Dist. Murshibabad**

The Ayeshbagh Vidyapith High School (now from 2010 upgraded to senior secondary school) was located at village Ayeshbagh in Block- Murshibabad in Murshibabad District of West Bengal. The total number of students in the class XI and XII were 367 which included 147 boys and 220 girls during 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim dominated area and there were 84 Muslims boys and 153 Muslim girls. There were 21 trained teachers viz. 13 males and 8 females. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 17.47:1. The school was operating in pucca building and had 24 class rooms, drinking water facility, play ground and separate toilet for girls. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms have fans. A number of facilities such as free text books and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students was 86% and 68% in boys and girls, respectively in class XII during 2016-17.



As informed by the Headmaster of the school, although there were 64.57% Muslim students in this school, there was no drop-out among Muslim boys or girls at primary level. The main reasons for retention of Minority students were good education, free text book, scholarships and Kanyasree Yojana of the State Government wherein Rs. 25,000/- scholarship was given to girl students attaining the age of 18 years. Besides, there was a scheme launched by the state government for the XI and XII class students of government and government aided schools known as Sabooj Sathi wherein free Bi-cycle was provided to the students.

**Gajhadharpara High School, village- Gajhadharpara, Block- Berhampore, Dist. Murshibabad**

The Gajhadharpara High School located at village Gajhadharpara in Block-Berhampore in Murshibabad District of West Bengal had 331 students in the high school from class IX to X which comprised 126 boys and 205 girls. The school was situated in Muslim dominated area and 111 Muslims boys and 177 Muslim girls were enrolled as students there. There were 14 trained teachers viz. 12 males and 2 females. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 23.64:1. The school was operating in pucca building and had 11 class rooms, drinking water facility, play ground and separate toilet for girls. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. A number of facilities such as free text books and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students was 78% and 81% in boys and girls, respectively in class X.

As informed by the Headmaster of the school, although there were 87% Muslim students in this school, there was no drop-out among Muslim boys or girls at primary level. The main reasons for retention of Minority students were good education, text book and scholarships.

**Khaltipur Mominpara Primary School, Khaltipur, Block- Kaliachak-1, Dist. Malda**

Khaltipur Mominpara Primary School was located at Village Khaltipur, Block Kaliachak in Malda District of West Bengal. The total number of students in the primary school were 127 which included 61boys and 66 girls. The school was located in Muslim concentrated area and there were 51 Muslims boys and 66 Muslim girls. There were six trained teachers viz. 4 males and 2 females. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 21.16:1. The school was operating in pucca building and had 4 class rooms and separate toilet for girls. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. A number of facilities such as mid day meal, free test books and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during last three years was 100%.

As informed by the Headmaster of the school, only three boys (6%) had dropped-out at primary level during the year 2016-17. However, there was no drop-out of Muslim boys or girls during 2014-15 and 2015-16. The main reasons for dropping out of Muslim boys were poverty and migration of their parents to other locations in search of livelihood.

**Government Primary School, village-Silampur, Block- Kaliachak-1, Dist. Malda**

The Government Primary School was located at village Silampur in Block-Kaliachak-1 in Malda District of West Bengal. The total number of students in the primary school were 138 which included 70 boys and 68 girls. The school was located in Muslim concentrated area and there were 55 Muslims boys and 57 Muslim girls. There were four trained teachers viz. 3 males and 1 female. Besides, there was one male un-trained teacher also. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 27.6:1 The school is operating in pucca building and has 7 class rooms, drinking water facility and separate toilet for girls. There is electricity in the school and all the class rooms have fans. A number of facilities such as mid day meal, free test books and scholarships are provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during last three years was 100%.

As informed by the Headmaster of the school, there was no drop-out of boys or girls at primary level during last three years. The main reasons for retention of minority students were Mid-day meal, free uniform and text book and scholarships.

**Upper Primary School, village-Gopal Prasad, Block- Kaliachak-1, Dist. Malda**

The Upper Primary School was located at village Gopal Prasad in Block- Kaliachak-1 in Malda District of West Bengal. The total number of students in the upper primary V to VIII school were 102 which included 55 boys and 47 girls. The school was located in Muslim concentrated area and there were 51 Muslims boys and 45 Muslim girls. There were two trained male teachers. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was 51:1. The school was operating in pucca building and had 4 class rooms, drinking water facility, play ground and separate toilet for girls. There was electricity in the school and all the class rooms had fans. A number of facilities such as mid

day meal, free test books and scholarships were provided by the Government. The passing percentage of students during last three years was 100%.

As informed by the Headmaster of the school, although there were 94.11% Muslim students in this school, there was no dropped out among Muslim boys or girls at primary level during last three years. The main reasons for retention of Minority students were Mid-day meal, free uniform and text book and scholarships.

## Gujarat

### Jadura (Aathamna) Government Primary School, Village Jadura (Aathamna), Block Bhuj, Dist. Kutch

The Jadura (Aathamna) Government Primary School was located in village Jadura (Aathamna), block Bhuj, Dist. Kutch. The total number of students for the year 2016-17 in the school in classes I to V were 120 which included



52 boys and 68 girl students. The School was located in Muslim Minority populated area and 58 Muslim girls and 42 Muslim boys students had been enrolled during the year 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls students. There were six class rooms. There was electricity facility in the school and all the classrooms had fans and light arrangement.

There were 5 trained teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 24:1. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms and free text books are being provided to the students by the State Government. Besides, the education was totally free for all the students and Scholarships were also provided to eligible students. There was a Library for students in school

premises and playground facility was also available. As informed by the teachers of the school, although, the school had 83.33% Muslim boys and girls; the drop-out of minority students including girl's students was found to be 5% during last three years viz 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books, free ship and scholarship , the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate was reduced during last three years viz. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The passing out rate of all the children was 100% during last three years.

### **Alfred High School, Village-Bhuj , Block Bhuj, Dist. Kutch**

The Alfred High School located in village Bhuj , block Bhuj, Dist. Kutch had 385 students for the year 2016-17 in the school in classes IX to X which included 385 boys as it was only boys school. The school was located in Muslim minority populated area and 80 Muslim boys students had been enrolled during the year 2016-17. The school was



having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities. There were 25 class rooms. There was electricity facility in the school and all the classrooms had fans and light arrangements. Additional facilities such as ramp were there for the physically handicapped. The science laboratories viz. Physics lab, Chemistry lab, Biology lab and Computer lab were available in the school premises. Staff room for teachers were also provided separately. The security arrangements in the school included CCTV cameras at key locations in the premises and a watchman for the night duty was also engaged.

There were 16 trained teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 24:1. A number of facilities such as free text books were being provided to the students by the State Government. Besides above , the education

was totally free for all the students and scholarships were also provided to eligible students. In addition, NSS, NCC camps were organized by the school including coaching for cricket free of cost.

There was a library for students in school premises and play ground facility along with sports equipments was also available. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had an average 25.1% Muslim boys during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17; the drop-out of minority students was found to be 36.25% during 2016-17. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as free books, free ship and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate has been reduced during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The passing out rate for the year 2016-17 of all the students of IX standard was 83.20% and for X standard, it was 41.38% during 2016-17.

### **Seth K.V. Govt. Higher Secondary School, Village-Nakhtrana , Block-Nakhtrana, Dist. Kutch**

The Seth K.V. Govt. Higher Secondary School located in village Nakhtrana , block Nakhtrana, Dist. Kutch had 289 students for the year 2016-17 in the school in classes XI to XII which included 268 boys and 21 girls. The school was located in Muslim minority populated



area and 13 Muslim boys were enrolled during the year 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities. There were 25 classrooms. There was electricity facility in the school and all the classrooms had fans and light arrangements. Additional facilities such as ramp were there for the physically handicapped. The science laboratories viz. Physics lab, Chemistry lab, Biology lab

and Computer lab were available in the school premises. A separate staff room was also available for the teachers.

There were 9 trained teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 32:1. A number of facilities such as free text books were being provided to the students by the State Government. Besides above, the education was totally free for all the students and scholarships were also provided to eligible students.

There was a Library for students in school premises and play ground facility along with sports equipments was also available. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had on an average 12.45% Muslim boys during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the drop-out of minority students was found to be 23.08% during 2016-17. The teachers were of the opinion that due to various initiatives taken by the State Government, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate has been reduced during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The passing out rate for the year 2016-17 of all the students of XI standard was 100% and for XII standard, it was 64.90% during 2016-17.

**Halimabibi A. Wadiwala Girls High School, Village-Hansot , Block Hansot, Dist. Bharuch**

The **Halimabibi A. Wadiwala Girls High School** located in village Hansot, block Hansot, Dist. Bharuch had 77 girl students in the school in classes IX to X during 2016-17 as it was only girls school. Out of 77 girls, 62 were Muslim girl students enrolled during 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities. There were 7 class rooms. There was electricity





facility in the school and all the classrooms had fans and light arrangements. The science laboratories viz. Physics lab, Chemistry lab and Biology lab were not available in the school. However, a Computer lab was provided to the students. A staff room for teachers was also provided separately.

There were 4 trained teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 19:1. A number of facilities such as free text books were being provided to the students by the State Government. Besides above, the education was totally free for all the students and scholarships were also provided to eligible students.

Although there was no library for students, a play ground facility along with sports equipments was available in the school. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had an average 80.08% Muslim girls during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the drop-out of minority students was found to be 6.45% during 2016-17. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as free books, free ship and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate had been reduced during the three years viz. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The passing out rate for the year 2016-17 of all the students of IX standard was 100% and for X standard , it was 74.07% during 2016-17.

#### **M.A. Makuwakla High School, Village-Hansot , Block- Hansot , Dist. Bharuch**

The M.A. Makuwakla High School was located in village Hansot , block Hansot, Dist. Bharuch. The total number of students during the year 2016-17 in the school in classes XI to XII were 54 which included 20 boys and 34 girls. The School was located in Muslim minority populated area and 20 Muslim boys and 33 Muslim girls were enrolled as students during the year 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities. There were 16 classrooms. There was electricity facility in the school and all the classrooms had fans and light arrangements. Additional facilities such as ramp were there for the physically handicapped. The

science laboratories viz. Physics lab, Chemistry lab and Biology lab were not available. However, Computer lab was available in the school premises. Staff room for teachers was also provided separately.

There were 6 trained teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 11:1. A number of facilities such as free text books are being provided to the students by the State Government. The education was totally free for all the students and scholarships were also provided to eligible students.

There was a library for students in school premises and a play ground facility along with sports equipments was also available. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had on an average 94.52% Muslim boys and 85.71% Muslim girls during three years viz. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the drop-out of minority students was found to be 9.43% during 2016-17. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as free books, free ship and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate has been reduced during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The passing out rate for the year 2016-17 of all the students of XI standard was 100% and for XII standard, it was 77.78% during 2016-17.

## **Kerala**

### **Government Lower Primary School, Village Kodur, Block Malappuram, Dist. Malappuram**

The Government Lower Primary School (GLPS) was located in village Kodur, block Malappuram, Dist. Malappuram. The total number of students in the school in classes I to IV were 190 which included 106 boys and 84 girl students in the year 2016-17. The School was located in Muslim Minority populated area and 77 Muslim girls and 84 Muslim boys students have been enrolled in 2016-17. Besides, there was one Christian student (Boy).The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girl students. There were eight class

rooms and one staff room for teachers. There was electricity facility in the school and all the classrooms and staff room had fans and light arrangements.

There were 10 trained teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 19:1. All the teachers were highly qualified and trained . A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms and free books were provided to the students by the State Government. The education is totally free for all the students and scholarships were also provided to eligible students. There was a Library for students in school premises, however, playg round facility was not available. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had 84.73% Muslim boys and girls, the drop-out of minority students including girls students was found to be nil during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The teachers were of the opinion that due to various initiatives taken by the State Government such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books, free ship and scholarship , the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate had been reduced almost to zero during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

#### **Government Lower Primary School, Village Melmuri, Block Malappuram, Dist. Malappuram**

The Government Lower Primary School (GLPS) was located in village Melmuri North, block Malappuram, Dist. Malappuram. The total number of students in the school in classes I to IV were 165 which included 81 boys and 84 girl students in the year 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim minority populated area and 75 Muslim girls and 70 Muslim boys were enrolled as students during 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls students. There were ten classrooms all equipped with fans and light arrangements.

There were 9 trained teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 18:1. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms and free books are provided to the students by the State Government. Besides above , the education was totally free for all the students and scholarships were also

provided to eligible students. There was a library for students in school premises, however, play ground facility was not available. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had 87.87% Muslim boys and girls, the drop-out of minority students including girls students was found to be nil during three years viz 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books, free ship and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate has been zero during three years period viz. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The passing out rate all the children was 100% during these three years.

**Upper Primary School, Village Munduparamba, Block Malappuram, Dist. Malappuram**

The Upper Primary School (UPS) located in village Munduparamba, block Malappuram, Dist. Malappuram had 382 students in the school in classes V to VII which included 208 boys and 174 girl students in the year 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim minority populated area and 105 Muslim girls and 175 Muslim boys were enrolled as students in 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls students. There were twelve classrooms which were provided with fans and light arrangements.

There were 12 trained teachers including Headmaster of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 32:1. A number of facilities such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms and free books are provided to the students by the State Government. Besides above , the education was totally free for all the students and scholarships were also provided to eligible students. There were a Library and play ground facilities available for the students in school premises. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had 73.29% Muslim boys and girls, the drop-out of minority students including girls students was found as nil during three years viz 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free

books, free ship and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate has been zero during three years period viz. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The passing out rate of all the children was 100% during these three years.

**Government Secondary School, Village Anakkayam, Block Malappuram, Dist. Malappuram**

The Government Secondary School (GSS) was located in village Anakkayam, block Malappuram, Dist. Malappuram had 687 students in the school in classes VIII to X which included 361 boys and 326 girl students in the year 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim minority populated area and 271 Muslim girls and 301 Muslim boys students have been enrolled in 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls students. There were 22 classrooms equipped with fans and light arrangement.

There were 26 trained teachers including Principal of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 26:1. Scholarships were provided to eligible students. There were a Library and play ground facilities available for the students in school premises. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had 83.26% Muslim boys and girls, the drop-out of minority students was found as nil during three years viz 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books, free ship and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably and drop-out rate has been zero during three years period viz. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The passing out rate all the children was 98% to 100% during these three years.

**Government Senior Secondary Girls School, Village Erattupetta, Block Erattupetta, Dist. Kottayam**

The Government Senior Secondary Girls School (GSSGS) located in village Erattupetta, block Erattupetta, Dist. Kottayam had 755 girl students in the school in classes XI to XII during the year 2016-17. The school was located in Muslim

minority populated area and 526 Muslim girls and 102 Christian girls students had been enrolled during 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, well protected boundary walls with gate, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girl students. There were 14 class rooms. There was electricity facility in the school and all the class rooms had fans and light arrangement.

There were 29 trained teachers including Principal of the school and thus, the PTR ratio 26:1. Scholarships were provided to eligible students. There was a library and playground for students in school premises. The school had 69.66% Muslim girls and 13.5% Christian girls. The drop-out of minority Muslim girls students was 2, 3 and 2 during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively at XI class level. Similarly, the drop-out at XII class level among Muslim girls was 4, 2 and 2 during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively. The drop-out among Christian girls was -----(??) in the year 2015-16 at XI class level. There was no drop-out among Christian girls at XII level during these years. The teachers were of the opinion that the early marriage and migration to other location were the main reasons for the drop-out of girls in the Muslim and Christian community both.

## **Punjab**

### **Government Primary School, Village-Sardulgarh, Block Jhunir, Dist. Mansa**

The Government Primary School, Village-Sardulgarh, Block Jhunir, Dist. Mansa had 274 students comprising 163 boys and 111 girl in classes I to V during 2016-17. The School was located in Sikh Minority populated area and there were 119 Sikh boys and 85 Sikh girls in the school. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls. Each of the six class rooms were well equipped with black board, fans, light etc.

There were only 3 teachers including Principal of the school and thus the PTR ratio was as high as 91:1. Scholarships were provided to eligible students. There were a Library and a playground for students in school premises. As informed by the

teachers of the school, although the school had 73% Sikh boys and 77% Sikh girls, the drop-out of minority students including girls students was nil. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as Mid-day meal, free uniforms, free books, sweater, free ship, separate toilet facility and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably.

**Government Secondary School, Village Gehle, Block Jhunir, Dist. Mansa**

The Government Secondary School (GSS) located in Village Gehle in Block Jhunir of Dist. Mansa Punjab had 202 students which included 122 boys and 80 girls in classes VI to X during the year 2016-17. The School was located in Sikh minority populated area. There were 39 Sikh girls, 56 Sikh boys, 3 Muslim boys and 1 Muslim girl from minor community who had been enrolled during 2016-17. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls. There were 5 class rooms having lights and fans.

The school had 8 trained teachers including Principal of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 25:1. Scholarships were provided to eligible students. There were a Library and play ground facilities for students in school premises. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had 42 % Sikh boys and girls and 2% Muslim boys and girls, there was no drop-out of minority students including girls students during the years viz 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The teachers were of the opinion that due to the various initiatives taken by the State Government such as scholarship etc., the retention of all students including minority students had increased considerably. The passing out rate all the children was 100% during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

**Government Primary School, Village- Akbarpura, Block Patti, Dist. Taran Taran**

The above Government Primary School had 120 students I class I to V comprising 67 boys and 53 girl students during 2016-17. The School was located in Sikh minority populated area. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities

including Pucca building with five class rooms , drinking water facilities with water cooler and separate toilet facilities for girls students.

There were 3 teachers including Principal of the school and thus the PTR ratio was 40:1. Scholarships were provided to eligible students. There was a playground for students in school premises. As informed by the teachers of the school, although the school had Sikh 94% boys and girls, the drop-out of minority students including girls students was nil during last three years. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as appointment of well trained teachers, separate toilet facility for boys and girls and scholarship to the eligibl students,etc. the retention of all the students including minority students has increased considerably and drop-out rate had been drastically reduced.

**Government Secondary School, Village Chohla sahib, Block Johal Dhaiwala, Dist. Mansa**

The Government Secondary School (GSS) located in Village Chohla sahib, Block Johal Dhaiwala, Dist. Mansa had 153 students comprising 74 boys and 79 girls in the school in different classes from VI to X were during the year 2016-17. The School was located in Sikh minority populated area. The school was having very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, drinking water facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls. There were 5 classrooms equipped with fans and light facilities.

There are 3 teachers including Principal of the school and thus, the PTR ratio is 1:51. Scholarships are provided to eligible students. There is a Library and playground for students in school premises. As informed by the teachers of the school, although, the school has 100 % Sikh boys and girls; there is no dropout of minority students including girl's students during last three years viz 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The teachers were of the opinion that due to initiatives taken by the State Government such as free ship and scholarship, the retention of all students including minority students has increased considerably and dropout rate has been zero during last three years viz. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The passing out rate all the children was 71% during last three years.



**Government Senior Secondary Boys School, Village Patti, Block Patti, Dist. Taran Taran**

The Government Senior Secondary Girls School located in village Patti in Block Patti of Dist. Taran Taran of Punjab had 304 boys students in the school in classes VI to X during the year 2016-17. The School was located in Sikh minority populated area. The school was found to have very good infrastructure facilities including Pucca building, drinking water facilities with water cooler and toilet facilities for students and additional facilities for handicapped students. There were 11 classrooms equipped with fans and light arrangement.

There were 27 trained teachers including Principal of the school and thus, the PTR ratio was 11:11. Scholarships were provided to eligible students. There was a library and playground for students in school premises. Beside this, physics and computer laboratories were also available. As informed by the teachers, the school had 100% Sikh boys. The drop-out of minority Sikh boys students was 9, 16 and 23 during last three years viz. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016, respectively. Poverty and migration of their parents to other locations for livelihood was the main reason for drop- out of Sikh students.

