

An report on

Education Landscape of Pune

For Teach For India

in association with

Symbiosis School of Economics

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report aims to highlight the education landscape of Pune City to serve as a valuable input in Teach For India's strategies and development activities for the next five years. Pune, though a bustling education hub, still lacks a strong primary education system in terms of infrastructure and quality of education imparted. In this report, while providing an overview of the geography of the city, its demographics and income distribution, we have analysed the education scenario by dividing it into three pathways that need attention-Primary education under the Pune Municipal Corporation, Primary education under the Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation and Junior colleges (+2) located in the district. The report also subsequently delves into the nuances of local government bodies in the city, especially the education departments and key mandates. Forging relationships between TFI and government / non-government education bodies was also one of the salient objectives of this exercise. Finally, the report explores the Right To Education Act, 2009 and its implementation in Pune briefly and then elucidates the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme, its relevance and past budget and achievements in Maharashtra and Pune.

Pune is one of the five cities where TFI set up base in 2009. Currently, with 128 fellows, it impacts approximately 4882 students in 126 classrooms across 38 English Medium Schools (both PMC and Private schools). That comprises of less than 5% of the low income student population in English-Medium schools. By 2017, TFI aims to impact the remaining 95% in one way or another.

Pune has always had strong roots steeped in cultural tradition, one of them being a penchant for education. Pune was home to some of the major thinkers and politicians of the 19th century like Lokmanya Tilak, MG Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, etc, and became a hub of social reformation during the period of the Indian renaissance. Deccan Education Society, one of the oldest educational institutions in India, was founded in Pune in 1880. This is indicative in the literacy rate of 77.31% that is higher than the national average of 74.04%.

Pune's per capita for 2011-12 was Rs.63,944 which is also higher than the national average of Rs.60,972. About 90% of the population lies in the household income bracket of Rs36,000-Rs.720,000. Pune's periphery is littered with engineering and knowledge-based industries with manufacturing industries having a major presence. Hence the largest population group in Pune comprises of the industrial workers (49.74%). Thus it is imperative to provide affordable and quality educational centres for their families. Pune also has a sex ratio of 938 and an even lower sex ratio of 897 in the 0-6 age group.

On a state level, the value of education has been well appreciated in Maharashtra. Maharashtra's literacy rate is higher than the national average and second highest among major states in the country as per Census 2011. Male literacy rate has reached almost 90% and female literacy rate has crossed 75%. Gender gap in literacy rate is also reducing. Education in the State followed the following format of 10+2+3 (15 years of schooling leading to the first degree) which has now been amended by the RTE under State RTE Rules-2011 which will implement a 5+3+2+2+3 year format.

Local education and politics are said to be inseparable. The political scene of Maharashtra and Pune has been dominated by the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) head by Sharad Pawar for a long time. The Congress and BJP do have a presence in a few areas but it's the NCP and Shiv Sena that are in the limelight most of the times. As mentioned above, Maharashtra has been ahead of the national average in most education indicators.

Pune urban is managed by two corporations on the basis of area divisions, namely Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) and Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC). These urban areas along with Pune rural comprise what is known as Pune Zilla Parishad. Accordingly, public education in the city is handled by three education departments. The PMC has its own Shikshan Mandal Karyalaya; the PCMC has a primary and secondary education board while the Zilla Parishad has a primary and higher education department that oversees the entire district especially the higher education institutes. All the vernacular medium municipal schools receive aid from the state government. Only English medium schools are unaided and are financed by the corporations themselves.

The Right To Education Act, 2009 has only been partially implemented in Pune, and wherever it has, generated mixed results. It has made it easier for EWS families to enrol their wards in private English medium schools under the 25% quota. But it has also adversely affected the already waning popularity of Marathi medium school as more and more children shift to English medium schools. The local education departments are in charge of implementing the RTE under the support of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

On educational parameters, the following is the scenario presented by Pune city—

I. Pune Municipal Corporation Division

The PMC city areas have 250,499 children enrolled in primary classes and 140,349 in upper primary classes. There are 333 municipal schools in various mediums and 7 Kendriya Vidyalayas run by the central government. The other schools are either privately aided by welfare trusts, *sansthas*, individuals and ngos or unaided high income schools. Majority of the municipal schools are Marathi medium (243 schools) though the number of English schools (51) has been increasing steadily in the past few years to address the growing demand for them and to decrease the drop-out rates. Drop outs especially need special attention because 36 Municipal schools are not functioning as their student strength is less than 200. Drop outs are also attributed to the reservation quota under the RTE in private schools. Municipal Marathi medium schools are losing out to the more preferred English medium private schools. The overall student-teacher ratio is 31:1 which is close to the RTE norms of 30:1. But these numbers do not account for the overall shortage of teachers that all private and public schools are facing. The average percentage of untrained teachers in the system as per District Information System for Education is 45%. But this figure is subject to revisions thanks to constantly changing teaching qualification standards. Initially the basic qualification was the B.ed degree and under this the education department claimed to not have a single untrained teacher.

The advent of the RTE Act changed this qualification to TET (Teacher's Eligibility Test). Hence most of the teachers need to appear for this test before a definite conclusion can be made in this field.

Hence summarizing the focus areas for TFI strategies:

- Urgent need for more Municipal English medium schools and trained staff for the same. Since these schools are aided by the corporations themselves (no state government aid), the process of expansion is slow and difficult.
- Student drop-outs are a major problem area for several reasons like transport, non-permanent nature of parent's jobs, security for girls, family responsibilities, etc. They need to be tackled by improving awareness about the affordability of municipal schools and simultaneous provision of proper learning facilities, stationary, sanitary amenities, transport services and quality teachers.
- Infrastructure of Municipal schools needs to be improved on especially since about 24% of the Pune city students go to PMC and / or Government schools. Many of the school buildings need repairs, classrooms need paint and additional benches, loos need to be cleaned regularly, and in some cases, refurbished. Many schools lack playgrounds, computer labs and libraries.
- There is a major gap between primary and secondary schools. Municipal schools offer education up to class VII. After that students are forced to take admission in private schools, which is extremely difficult due to a range of reasons like unaffordability, unavailability and coping with the level of studies, etc. PMC needs to set up more secondary schools to absorb these students. (Currently it runs 25 secondary schools in the city)
- Specific data for teacher vacancies is unavailable with government departments and non-government agencies. But there is a general shortage of quality staff in municipal schools and a dire shortage of English teachers in its English medium schools.

II. Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation Division

The PCMC city areas have 110,497 children enrolled in primary classes and 98,223 in upper primary classes. There are 154 primary schools, 17 Secondary schools and 1 Krida Prabodhini run by the municipal corporation. The secondary schools enrol 9470 children.

Focus areas here include the following:

- PCMC is on the lower end in the student-teacher ratio numbers (38:1) compared to PMC (31:1), and also shows higher drop-out rates at 3.6% and 5.9% for primary and upper-primary respectively.
- Most PCMC English and Urdu schools have classes only up to Class VII. Students who pass out from these schools face difficulties in obtaining admissions for Std. VIII in private schools. Many of them are forced to discontinue their education. The

Secondary Education Department of PCMC runs classes from standard eight onwards for Marathi and Hindi-mediums. Its Urdu medium school has a capacity for only 200 students and it has no English Medium school. The civic body is not willing to start secondary schools for Urdu and English-mediums because if the total number of secondary schools exceeds 20 in a municipal corporation, the state government appoints its official as education officer to head the department.

- More than 90% of the schools are Marathi medium. Only 3 municipal schools are English medium schools. Private English medium schools are unaffordable for children from a poor background. Hence there is an urgent need for more English medium or semi-English medium schools.

III. Higher Education (Junior Colleges)

According to the Education Department of the Pune Zilla Parishad, 102165 students are enrolled in the city's urban colleges and 60642 students in rural colleges. Empirical calculations revealed that approximately, there exist around 8 schools for every college in the city. Hence it reveals a major gap between primary and higher education. Therefore many students tend to drop out after finishing school and take up a low paying, unskilled job.

Additional Focus Area for the Future:

In the course of preparing this report we also decided to look into the available educational facilities for children with special needs. Based on our research and findings there is a dearth of literature and economic research addressing the pressing issue of **Primary Education for Children with Disabilities**.

Since the buzzword today is inclusive growth, people with special needs must also be catered to, and the starting point must be the provision of a sound education. Enquiries revealed that the Education department under the Pune Municipal Corporation runs only one school for the disabled called *Vishesh Mulanchi Shala*. The school is in a deplorable state and is a classic example of good intentions but lack of motivation. There is a severe under-utilization of funds and facilities that results in extremely low attendance of the children enrolled. Also, in the private sector, there are a total of 93 schools that are divided into various categories of disability like schools for the visually impaired, physically challenged, mentally challenged and hearing and speech impaired.

1. Geographic and General City Landscape of Pune

a. Map of Pune



Source : <https://sites.google.com/site/punedinary>

b. Key Communities & Sectors in Pune

Hinduism, Sikhism, Islam - Buddhism and Jainism are major religions in Pune with 12.0%, 10.0% and 2.5% of the population following them. Christian are 2.0% And others are 1.5%.

The most prominent communities include Marathas, Mahars, Mali, Brahmin, Marwaris, Marwari Jains, Punjabi and Sindhi people, along with the local communities.

Source : <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pune>

c. Background & History of Pune

The name Pune is derived from Sanskrit Punyanagara "City of Virtue". The oldest reference to this name was found on a Rashtrakuta Dynasty copper plate dated 937 A.D., which refers to the town as Punya-Vishaya or Poonak-Vishaya. Vishaya means region, a geographical area. In the copper plate of 993 A.D, it is named as Punakadesha. By the 13th century, it had come to be known as Kasbe Pune or Punavadi. The confluence / sangam of the two rivers, Mula and Mutha, is called as 'Punya'. Since this city is situated on the confluence of these rivers, it has been named Pune.

The city's name is sometimes transcribed as Poona in English, a practice particularly common during the British Raj. The spelling Pune was formally adopted in 1976.

According to the evidence has been found by Dr. Sankalia and his colleagues in the Deccan College, there was human civilization one lakh and fifty thousand years ago. These scholars have found Stone Age implements on the banks of the Mutha River, at bund garden area and a few at the Dattawadi area.

Pune was part of the Seuna Yadavas of Devagiri from the 9th century to 1327. In 1595, Maloji Raje Bhosale was appointed the jahagirdar of Pune and Supe by the Mughal Empire. It was ruled by the Ahmadnagar Sultanate until being annexed by the Mughals in the 17th century.

The Maratha rule in Pune has been attributed as one of the most prosperous period of the town. In 1626, Shahaji Raje Bhosale appointed Rango Bapuji Dhadphale as the administrator of Pune. He was one of the first major developers of the town, overseeing construction of the Kasba Peth, Somwar Peth, Raviwar Peth and Shaniwar Peth. After the destruction of the town in raids by the Adil Shahi dynasty in 1630, and again from 1636 to 1647, Dadoji Kondadev, a military and administrative officer of Shahaji, oversaw redevelopment and construction of the area. He stabilised the revenue system of Pune and the neighbourhoods of Maval to the west of town.



Shivaji Raje Bhonsle was crowned Chhatrapati in 1674, thus founding the Maratha Empire. He oversaw further development in Pune, including the construction of the Guruwar, Somwar, Ganesh and Ghorpade Peths. Shivaji Maharaj encouraged development of dams in Parvati and Kondhwa

regions of Pune for agriculture purposes. Pune and surrounding villages later provided manpower for Shivaji's efforts to build an army during the period from 1645 to 1680. In 1720, BajiRao I was appointed Peshwa (Prime Minister) of the Maratha Empire, ruled by Chattrapati Shahu. He selected Pune as his base. The patronage of the Peshwas resulted in the construction of many temples and bridges in the city, including the Lakdi Pul and the temples on Parvati Hill. The Peshwas fell into decline after their defeat in the 1761 Battle of Panipat. In 1802, Pune was captured by Yashwantrao Holkar in the Battle of Poona, directly precipitating the Second Anglo-Maratha War of 1803–1805. The Third Anglo-Maratha War broke out between the Marathas and the British in 1817. The Peshwas were defeated at the Battle of Khadki on 5 November near Poona, and the city was seized by the British. It was placed under the administration of the Bombay Presidency, and the British built a large military cantonment to the east of the city (now used by the Indian Army). The Pune Municipality was established in 1858. Navi Peth, Ganj Peth and Mahatma Phule Peth were developed during the British Raj.

Being home to some of the major thinkers and politicians of the 19th century, it became a hub of social reformation during the period of the Indian renaissance. Pune's history has been influenced by Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920) and his other colleagues such as V. K. Chiplunkar, M.B. Namjoshi, G.G. Agarkar, N.C. Kelkar, V.S. Apte and other great people like M.G. Ranade, Jyotiba Phule, G.K. Gokhale, Lokhitvadi and R.G. Bhandarkar. Tilak played a major role in the city's development. He started the newspaper called Kesari and Maratha in the year 1881. He also established Fergusson College in 1885 and the New English School in 1880. He also started community Ganesh and Shivjayanti festivals to bring the masses together. After his death various prominent institutions were started in Pune. Some of them are Tilak Smarak Mandir, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, and Tilak College of Education to name a few.

Present Day Pune

Pune today is one of the leading cities in India. It is a blend of rich heritage and modernization. Pune boasts of a number of educational institutes in India like the National Defence Academy, IUCAA, NCL, FTII, and is a host to leading software companies like Infosys, Satyam, IBM, Wipro, etc. Pune's proximity to Mumbai, coupled with its temperate climate, make Pune an ideal choice for living / business. Pune city has the largest green coverage among any Indian city – about 40%.

Pune, with its population of more than 4 million offers a lifestyle unmatched by many other metros in India. People are attracted towards Pune for education or for employment opportunities. South Indians have formed their neighbourhood in Rasta Peth, Sindhis have settled in Pimpri, Christians have settled in the Camp Area while the majority of the Muslims reside in Ganj, Nana Pethi and East Pune. Gujarathis, Marwadis and Jains are major business class in the city and mostly reside in Bhavani, Shukrawar and Nana Peths. The Marathi Brahmins are mostly settled in areas such as Sadashiv Peth and the Paud Road.

Pune has always had its roots in strong cultural traditions, a bustling centre for education and a home to India's engineering industry. This history has helped Pune move with the times and grasp the large opportunity that the new technology and knowledge based industries have offered. Pune's proximity to Mumbai has also helped it be the manufacturing centre for several Mumbai based businesses as well.

Pune's Achilles heel is the lack of a good international airport and this still shows no signs of being addressed. However thanks to its proximity to Mumbai and the building of the international quality expressway between Pune and Mumbai, the distance to Mumbai's international airport has come down to between 3 and 4 hours and helped Pune overcome this limitation.

Pune is clearly one of the leading centres for engineering and knowledge based industries and has an excellent mix of both manufacturing and knowledge companies. The manufacturing industries include a large group of automobile manufacturers and equipment manufacturers and the knowledge sectors include information technology, software, business process outsourcing, engineering design and bio-technology. Pune in the midst of an agrarian region also provides the opportunity for becoming a point for trade in agricultural produce and food processing industries. The area in its vicinity with its suitable climate has already become home to India's fledgling wine producing industry.

Pune is today one of India's fastest growing cities and in many ways mirrors Bangalore's growth as a twin. The city has also now come to be a single urban zone with the two large municipal corporations of Pune city and Pimpri-Chinchwad juxtaposed as twin cities.

Pimpri Chinchwad is a newly developed urban area of Pune city and was basically established as a centre for refugees from Pakistan. Industrialisation in Pimpri area commenced with the establishment of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited in 1956. The establishment of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) in 1961-62 considerably facilitated industrial development in the area. In the last five decades, Pimpri-Chinchwad has developed as a major industrial centre and is home to large industrial conglomerates like the Tatas and Bajajs as well as other large Indian and multinational companies. The presence of large-scale industries has spawned the development of a large ancillary sector, particularly Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Scale Industries (SSI). The city provides employment to industrial workers and of late has emerged as an affordable urban destination for low-level residential purposes.

Source: Wikipedia, pcmcindia.gov.in

2. Economic Landscape of Pune

a. Key parameters (Population Female Ratio/Working class)

Pune currently has a total population of 94,26,959 people out of which 49,36,362 are males and the remaining 44,90,597 are females. This population is further divided into the rural and urban areas with the rural population at 36,87,243 people and urban with 57,39,716 people. Rural males account for 38.76% of all males while this figure is 39.49% for rural females. The total population of the 0-6 age group is 10,67,261 people out of which 5,69,916 are males and 4,97,345 are females. The urban rural split for the 0-6 years age group is 4,23,969 in rural areas and 6,43,292 in urban areas. The rural males account for 39.96% of total males and the rural females account for 39.44% of the total females in the 0-6 years age group. Pune has a population density of 603 people which ranks it no. 4 in the state. Pune has had the same rank since 2001 but at that point the population density was 462.

Pune had a sex ratio of 919 in 2001 which has not decreased to 910. Similarly, for the 0-6 age group the sex ratio has declined from 902 to 873 between 2001 and 2011. The rural sex ratio is slightly higher than the average at 927 while the urban is lower at 899.

The total literate population of Pune is 72,88,517 people which is 77.31% of the total population. Out of this 40,48,650 are males and 32,39,867 females. Out of the total literate population 26,40,849 reside in rural areas and the remaining 46,47,668 reside in urban areas. The same trend follows for males and females with higher number of literate males and females residing in urban areas than in rural areas.

Source : GOI Census 2011

Literacy rate of Pune at 77.31% is slightly higher than India average 74.04% (2011) thanks to its rich cultural and historical background as an education hub. But Pune being one of top 10 growing cities in India still has a substantial literacy divide between its urban and rural areas.

b. Income Levels of Pune

Pune's per capita income for 2011-12 is 63, 944 which has slightly increased from Rs. 63,342 for 2010-11.

Distribution of Income by Income Groups: Pune - Urban (Quarter ended September 2012)								
Income Groups	Symbol	Sample Size	Households		Income		Avg. Income (Rs.)	
Based on Income of Households		Nos.	Thousand	% Share	Rs. million	% Share		Per Capita
Rich	R	34	70	7.52	17,352.85	27.73	2,48,912	46,841
Higher Middle Income	HMI	150	308	33.19	30,976.98	49.5	1,00,717	22,419
Middle Income	MI	107	219	23.67	7,382.19	11.8	33,648	8,266
Lower Middle Income	LMI	159	326	35.18	6,864.76	10.97	21,056	5,520
Poor	BOP	2	4	0.44				
Total	TOT	452	927	100	62,576.78	100	67,519	16,017

Source: <http://www.cmie.com/>, refer appendix A.

Significant middle income population with 92.04% of the total population having annual household income ranging from INR 36000 p.a. to INR 7,20,000 p.a.

c. Household wealth

Distribution of Occupation of Working Population by City: Pune – Urban	
Quarter ended September 2012 % Distribution within City	
Small farmer	0.34
Organised farmer	
Agricultural labourer	
Industrial workers	49.74
White collar worker	15.04
Manager / Supervisor	8.21
Support Staff	6.5
Businessman	12.14
Small trader / Hawker	1.03
Self-employed professional	4.1
Home based worker	
Wage labourer	2.91
Total	100

Source: <http://www.cmie.com>

As depicted – largest population group is working class i.e. industrial workers.

2. Education Landscape of Pune

a. 1. Key parameters – PMC

Parameter	Number	Source
General		
Children Enrolled in School (Primary + Upper primary)	Primary(Class I-IV)-- 250,499 Upper Primary(Class V-VIII) --140,349 Total--390,848	Education Landscape of Pune (Data from District Profile, Based on District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, UNICEF)
Children Enrolled in School (Secondary)	NA	(There are 25 Secondary schools run by the Municipal Board)
Number of Students (School category wise)	Government-3,808 PMC-89,957 Pvt. Aided-147,485 Pvt. Unaided-148,752	Shiksha Mandal Karyalaya, PMC
Children out of school	NA	-
% of student drop out	Primary-0% Upper Primary-3%	(Data from District Profile, Based on District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, UNICEF)
Private Schools		
No. of high Income schools	NA	-
No. of low income schools	NA	-
No. of Private Aided Schools ⁱ	324	SSA, Pune
No. of Private Unaided Schools	88	SSA Pune
No. of Permanent Unaided Schools	367	SSA Pune

No. of Government Aided Schools ⁱⁱ	607	SSA, Pune
No. of Government Unaided Schools ⁱⁱⁱ (Recognised/Unrecognised)	506	SSA, Pune
Number of Unrecognised Schools	37	SSA, Pune
Public Schools		
No. of Municipal Corporation Schools (run by the city)	333	SSA, Pune
No. of Government Schools (run by the state) ^{iv}	7	SSA, Pune
Municipal Corporation Schools		
Medium Of Instruction	Number	Source
English Medium	51	SSA, Pune
Marathi Medium	243	
Urdu Medium	38	
Kannada Medium	2	
Government Schools		
Medium Of Instruction	Number	Source
English	7	SSA, Pune
Teachers in the system	12457	Education Landscape of Pune (Data from District Profile, Based on District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, UNICEF)
Teacher vacancies	NA	
Average student-teacher ratio	Government and local bodies-29:1 Pvt. Aided-37:1	Education Landscape of Pune (Data from District Profile, Based on District Information System for Education

	Pvt. Unaided-29:1 Overall-31:1	(DISE), 2011-12, UNICEF)
% of untrained teachers in the system	Government and local bodies – 38.9% (P) & 42.8% (S) Pvt. Aided – 58.8% (P) 61.1% (S) Pvt. Unaided – 35.2% (P) 37% (S) Overall – 45.1%	Education Landscape of Pune (Data from District Profile, Based on District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, UNICEF) *BASED ON FULFILLING RTE NORMS FOR TEACHER [PRIMARY (P) & SECONDARY (S)]

< Problem Areas >

- About 24% of the Pune city students go to PMC and / or Government schools – which can be one of focus areas for this mission - given the limited infrastructure most of these schools have.
- Major disparities found between education department and SSA data. (Appendix C)
- Urgent need for more Municipal English medium schools and English teachers as well. Since these schools are aided by the corporations themselves (no state government aid), the process of expansion is slow and difficult.
- Corporation has set up over 51 English medium schools since 2004, none of which go to the secondary level. A majority of the students after passing out of Std. VII in the civic English medium schools do not get admission in private English medium schools for various reasons, including high fees.
- As per District Information System on Education (DISE), the % drop-out rate in primary and upper-primary is 0 and 3 respectively – though the figures look suspicious, they can be attributed to the RTE Act's no-fail policy which prohibits schools from detaining or expelling any student. Hence the drop-out rates were negative.
- Right to Education Act (RTE) mandates an optimal student teacher ratio of 30:1 for all Indian Schools, 1: 35 in upper primary schools. As per DISE, the current average student teacher ratio for primary schools in India is 32. Compared to this, 29% of Government-local bodies do not look far off the mark, in fact is better than Maharashtra average of 30%.
- As per RTE norms, there are still 45% untrained teachers in the system, with private-aided schools having the largest untrained teachers which may point to mere fact that many of these teachers may not have appeared for RTE Act's newly recommended Teachers Eligibility Test (TET).

Source: schoolcountry.com, TOI

b. 2. Key Parameters – PCMC

Parameter	Number	Source
General		
Children Enrolled in School (Primary + Upper primary)	Primary(Class I-IV)- 110,497 Upper Primary (Class V-VIII)-98,223 Total-208,720	Centre for Learning Resources (CLR) [Total Number of Schools:512]
Children Enrolled in School(Secondary: Class V-X)	9470	PCMC Official Portal [Includes only 17 Higher Secondary municipal Schools + 1 Krida Prabodhini]
Children out of school	NA	
% of student drop out	Primary- (3.6) Upper Primary- (5.9)	(Data from District Profile, Based on District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, UNICEF)
Private Schools		
No. of high Income schools	NA	
No. of low income schools	NA	
No. of Government Aided Schools	125	Centre for Learning Resources (CLR)
No. of Government Unaided Schools (Recognised)	233	Centre for Learning Resources (CLR)
Public Schools		
No. of Municipal Corporation Schools (run by the city)	154	Centre for Learning Resources (CLR)
No. of Government Schools (run by the state)	0	Centre for Learning Resources (CLR)

Municipal Corporation Schools		
Medium Of Instruction	Number	Source
English Medium	3	Centre for Learning Resources (CLR)
Marathi Medium	135	
Urdu Medium	13	
Hindi Medium	3	
Teachers in the system	5489	Centre for Learning Resources (CLR)
Teacher vacancies	NA	
Average student teacher ratio	38:1	Centre for Learning Resources (CLR)
% of untrained teachers in the system	55.98% (Number of trained teachers=3073)	Calculated using data from Centre for Learning Resources (CLR)

< Problem Areas >

- PCMC is on the lower end in the student-teacher ratio numbers compared to PMC, and also shows higher drop-out rates at 3.6% and 5.9% for primary and upper-primary respectively.
- Most PCMC English and Urdu schools have classes only upto Class VII. Students who pass out from these schools face difficulties in obtaining admissions for Std VIII in private schools. Many of them are forced to discontinue their education. The Secondary Education Department of PCMC runs classes from standard eight onwards for Marathi and Hindi-mediums. Its Urdu medium school has a capacity for only 200 students and it has no English Medium school. The civic body is not willing to start secondary schools for Urdu and English-mediums because if the total number of secondary schools exceeds 20 in a municipal corporation, the state government appoints its official as education officer to head the department. If this happens, the municipal officials in the education department would not be able to head the secondary education department.
- More than 90% of the schools are Marathi medium. Only 3 municipal schools are English medium schools. Private English medium schools are unaffordable for children from a poor background. Hence there is an urgent need for more English medium or semi-English medium schools.

(As on March 19, 2013)¹

The Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation's school board has proposed to open two primary English medium schools in association with Akanksha Foundation of Thermax Limited. This is to address the growing demand for English medium municipal schools.

¹ Source: Times News Network

c. Higher Education indicators (College)

Parameter	Number	Source
General		
Students in the city (17- 25 yrs.)	NA	-
Students enrolled in colleges	City-102165 Rural-60642	Education Department, Pune Zilla Parishad
School-College Ratio	7.9524	Number of schools minus PMC, PCMC (=1670) Number of colleges (= 210)
% of student drop out	NA	-
% of college completion	NA	-
No. of high Income colleges	NA	-
No. of low income colleges	NA	-
No. of Government Aided colleges	48	Higher Education Department, Pune
No. of Government recognised colleges	NA	-
No. of Teachers	City – 1639 Rural – 957	Education Department, Pune Zilla Parishad
Type of Colleges		
Medium Of Instruction	Number	Source
English Medium	71	Education Department, Pune Zilla Parishad
Marathi Medium	274	
Urdu Medium/ Any other	39	

d. Primary Education for Children with Disabilities

Inclusive education for children with autism and other developmental disabilities is now approaching reality in Pune. In 2011, for the first time, 9 students with autism from Pune division appeared for the Maharashtra SSC 10th Standard board exams. The accommodations and waivers granted to these students reflect an infusion of the fresh breath of inclusion into the corridors of the board of education.

The Education for All Movement, the central government's flagship Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, seeks to ensure that every child, including those with special needs, is provided an elementary education. As far as disability is concerned the SSA has declared no quota or reservation for the inclusion of children with disabilities. Instead it has adopted a zero rejection policy and provides for universal access to infrastructure and curricula in schools. It is also worth noting that the RTE makes no provision for children with disabilities.^v

Schools for the Disabled in Pune

Following this, the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) set up one school for the disabled under the education department four years ago- **Vishesh Mulanchi Shala**, located near Congress Bhavan.

This institute is unfortunately plagued with a number of problems.

- **Inadequate staff:** The school has only three teachers including the principal. Many posts for specialized teachers are vacant. The school has just one caretaker, who is in charge of maintaining cleanliness, the school and also the mid-day meals.
- **Absence of transport facilities:** Hampers attendance of the students. Working parents are unable to drop their children to school.
- **Under-utilization of facilities:** The school's capacity is fifty students but only thirty two students are enrolled and around 8 children were found to be present. Out of eleven classrooms only three are being used. Four rooms are dedicated for speech therapy, physiotherapy, music and computer teaching. However, only the speech therapy room is functional. The labs lack computers.

To deal with this situation the education board has increased their budget from Rs.20 lakh in 2012-13 to Rs.40 lakh for 2013-14.^{vi}

There are several private trusts, *sansthas* and individuals that run aided schools for the disabled like Bal Kalyan, AWWA etc. An aided school receives 100% salary grant for its teaching staff. The schools for visually challenged, mentally challenged, hearing and speech impaired, residential schools and *ashram shalas* have the permission to recruit one teacher for every eight students while schools for physically challenged have the permission to appoint one teacher for every 25 students. The school

also receives grant for salaries of its administrative staff whereas 8% of the annual grant received by the school is given for incurring office expenses. The residential school gets Rs.990 per month for every mentally challenged student and Rs.900 per month for students with other disabilities. Many schools for the disabled in Maharashtra have got their commissions cancelled because a large number of admissions were found to be fake. However no such school in Pune district has been found guilty of bogus admission. There are a total of 93 such schools in Pune district and the break up is as follows:^{vii}

CATEGORIZATION OF SCHOOLS FOR DISABLED CHILDREN IN PUNE	
CATEGORY	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
Visually Challenged	9
Physically Challenged	9
Mentally Challenged	51
Hearing and Speech Impaired	24
Total	93

Source: TOI, 4th Feb, 2013

3. Government Landscape of Pune

*“Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments”
(Brown v. Board of Education, 1954)*

a. General Government details – Parties & Political bodies

Since the 2009 Vidhan Sabha elections in Maharashtra the most prominent political parties in the recent years have been The *Nationalist Congress Party(NCP)* which has been influential in the administration of Pune city and the PMC. The NCP won majority in constituencies like Pimpri and Vadgaon-sheri. The other parties that hold representation from the city of Pune are The *Indian National Congress* from constituencies like Shivajinagar and Pune Cantonment, the *Bharatiya Janata Party* from Kasba Peth, Khadakvasla and Parvati. The *Shiv Sena* that was led by the late Balasaheb Thackeray pulled in a majority of votes from the constituencies of Kothrud and Hadapsar. Independent candidates also feature in the political scenario of Pune. The *Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS)* has also gathered some popularity in Pune.²

b. Government Structure (State Education-MH) - Roles & Responsibilities

Education in Maharashtra

The value of education has been well appreciated in Maharashtra. The education indicators of the state have been ahead of India as a whole for a very long period. Maharashtra’s literacy rate is higher than the national average and second highest among major states in the country as per Census 2011. Male literacy rate has reached almost 90% and female literacy rate has crossed 75%. Gender gap in literacy rate is also reducing. The ‘Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009’ has come into force from April 1, 2010 to provide free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6-14 years in a neighbourhood school.

² maharashtra.gov.in

The number of educational institutions, teachers and enrolment figures has increased between 2001 and 2010. The gender gap in enrolment at elementary level is less than 6%, but is more than 15% at secondary and higher secondary levels.³

Education Pattern in Maharashtra

Education for State (i.e.) 10+2+3 (15 years of schooling leading to the first degree) the first 10 years constituting school education comprising of 4 years primary level and 3 years of Upper Primary level and 3 years of High School level with a public examination at the end of 10th class and 12th class constituting the Secondary & Higher Secondary respectively with a Board Examination. State RTE Rules-2011, have been notified on 11th October, 2011 and it is in the process of adopting an elementary cycle 5+3+2+2+3.

Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad (MPSP)

It is an autonomous board of education that operates in Maharashtra. The board carries out its operations both in secondary and higher education system in the state. The main task of the board is to upgrade the quality of education in the state. The board realised that, the students were not taking interest in theoretical studies, so they introduced a wide range of practical work and project. This has improved the attention capacity of the students and has provided better results in their studies.

5. Maharashtra board of Secondary Education is concerned with schools under the following categories:

- Secondary Schools (Std V to Std X)
- Higher Secondary (Junior College)
- Multipurpose (both)
- Vocational schools
- Night schools for students above the age of 11 years

³ District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, UNICEF)

c. Govt. structures (Pune municipal corporation) – Roles & Responsibilities

Large Urban areas are governed by Municipal Corporations also called just Corporations. The area under the Corporation is further divided up into Wards. Individual wards or collection of wards within a corporation sometimes have their own administrative body called Ward Committees. Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) is administratively divided in to 14 ward offices. Each ward office is headed by the Ward Officer. The Municipal Corporation has 23 departments to execute the administrative responsibilities.

The 14 wards in Pune City are:

- 1 Aundh Ward
- 2 Kothrud Ward
- 3 Ghole Road Ward
- 4 Warje-Karve Nagar Ward
- 5 Dhole Patil Ward
- 6 Hadapsar Ward
- 7 Nagar Road Ward
- 8 Sangamwadi Ward
- 9 Bhavani Peth Ward
- 10 Kasba-Vishrambag Ward
- 11 Sahakar Nagar Ward
- 12 Tilak Road Ward
- 13 Bibvewadi Ward
- 14 Dhanakawadi Ward

For Zonal Division of Pune city - please refer Appendix B.

PMC Education Department (Shikshan Mandal Karyalaya)

The PMC has a separate building where issues pertaining to opening and running of schools are dealt with. This division is known as the Shikshan Mandal Karyalaya (Pune Mahanagarpalika).

Duties and Functions:

- To make adequate provisions for maintaining the existing primary schools and opening new schools wherever necessary
- To grant aid for approved schools other than primary schools
- Provide adequate accommodation and equipment for primary schools
- Make facilities for the free primary education for all children
- To sanction with or without variation the budget of the municipal school board
- The authorized municipality shall, subject to the sanctions of the (state) government make regulations-
 - Determine qualifications, pay and terms of employment of the Assistant Administrative Officers, Supervisors, attendance officers, clerks, teachers, servants and other staff.
 - Regulating the administration, management and control of primary schools
 - Provide supply books, slates, educational requisites, milk, meals or clothes to children of any age receiving primary education, if provision for such supply is made.

d. Government Structures (Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation) – Roles & Responsibilities

The city of Pimpri-Chinchwad is situated towards the northeast of Pune. Pimpri Chinchwad city is managed and governed by Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC) and is responsible for providing infrastructure services to the citizens of the city. The city has an area of 171 sq. km with an estimated population of over 12.5 lakhs. For administrative purposes, the entire city is divided into four wards.

Important Authorities:

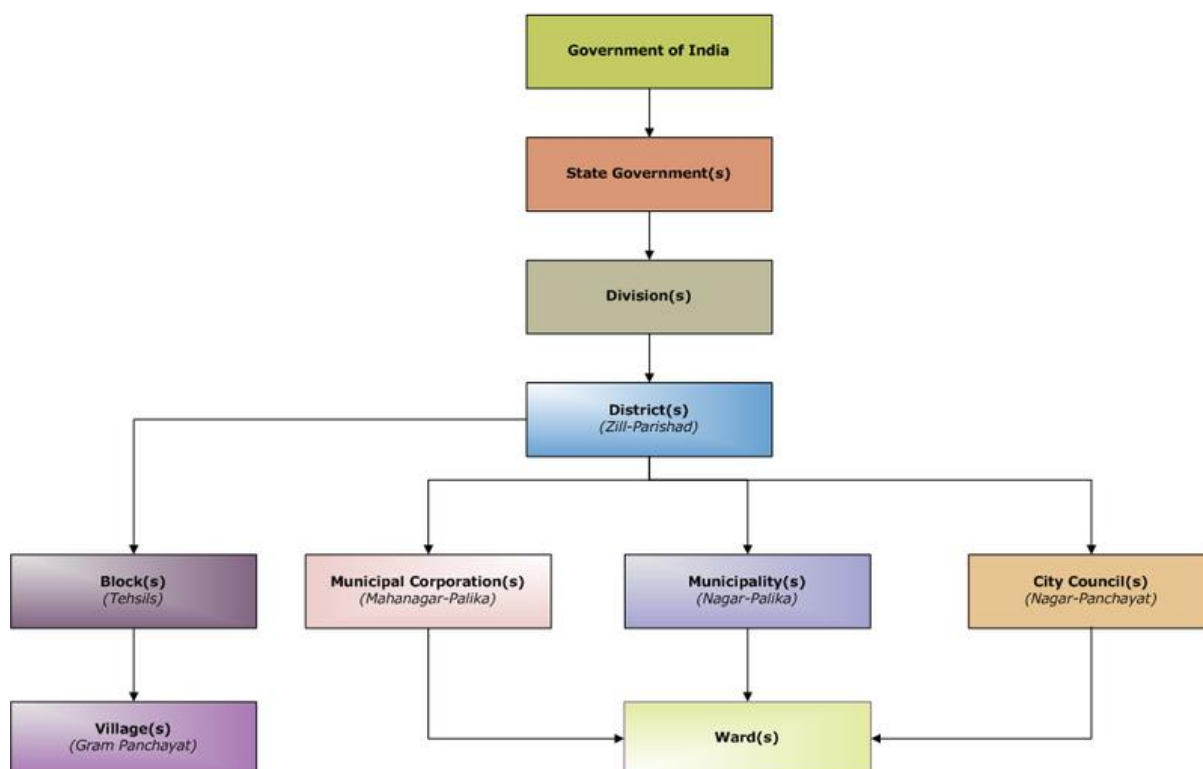
Name	Designation	Contact No.	Other Information
Mohinitai Vilas Lande	Mayor, PCMC	9922501646	Political Party: Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
Dr.Shrikar Pardeshi	Commissioner, PCMC	9049996666	I.A.S Officer
Vanita Eknath Thorat	Sports Committee, Chair Person	9552565656	Political Party : Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
Shubhangi Sanjay Borhade	Improvement Committee, Chair Person	9822517313	Political Party : Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
Bharti Pharande	Women & Children Welfare Committee, Chair Person	9850997735	Political Party : Independent
Prasad Shetty	Law Committee, Chair Person	9923203680	Political Party : Independent
Pornima Ravindra (Appa) Sonavane	A' Ward Committee, Chair Person	8888896959	Political Party : Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
Mandakini Arjun Thakre	B' Ward Committee, Chair Person	9960167111	Political Party : Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
Sunita (maiee) Pandurang Gavali	C' Ward Committee, Chair Person	9850736777	Political Party : Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
Neeta Vilas Padale	D' Ward Committee, Chair Person	9850905053	Political Party : Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)

Source : www.pcmcindia.gov.in

e. Govt. Structure (Zilla Parishad) – Roles & Responsibilities

The word 'Zilla Parishad' translates to 'District Council'. It is primarily the administrative wing of a district. It is elected for a term of 5 years and has 50-75 members. It looks after the administration of the rural area of the district and its office is located at the district headquarters. The Pune Zilla Parishad headquarters are located at, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Road, Camp, Pune – 411001. Its structure is as given below.

Administrative structure of India



Provision, Duties and Functions

- To provide for the welfare of children attending primary schools
- Maintain an adequate number of private schools
- Provide adequate accommodation and equipment
- Maintain adequate staff of Assistant Administrative Officers, Supervisors, attendance officers, clerks, teachers, inferior servants and other staff.
- Maintain adequate number of engineering staff required for the construction and maintenance of schools and other buildings.
- To determine the distance measured according to the nearest road between an approved school and the residence of a child (1.5 km for urban areas and 5 km for rural areas)
- To determine the hours of instruction and the number and duration of vacations
- Determine exact location of primary schools

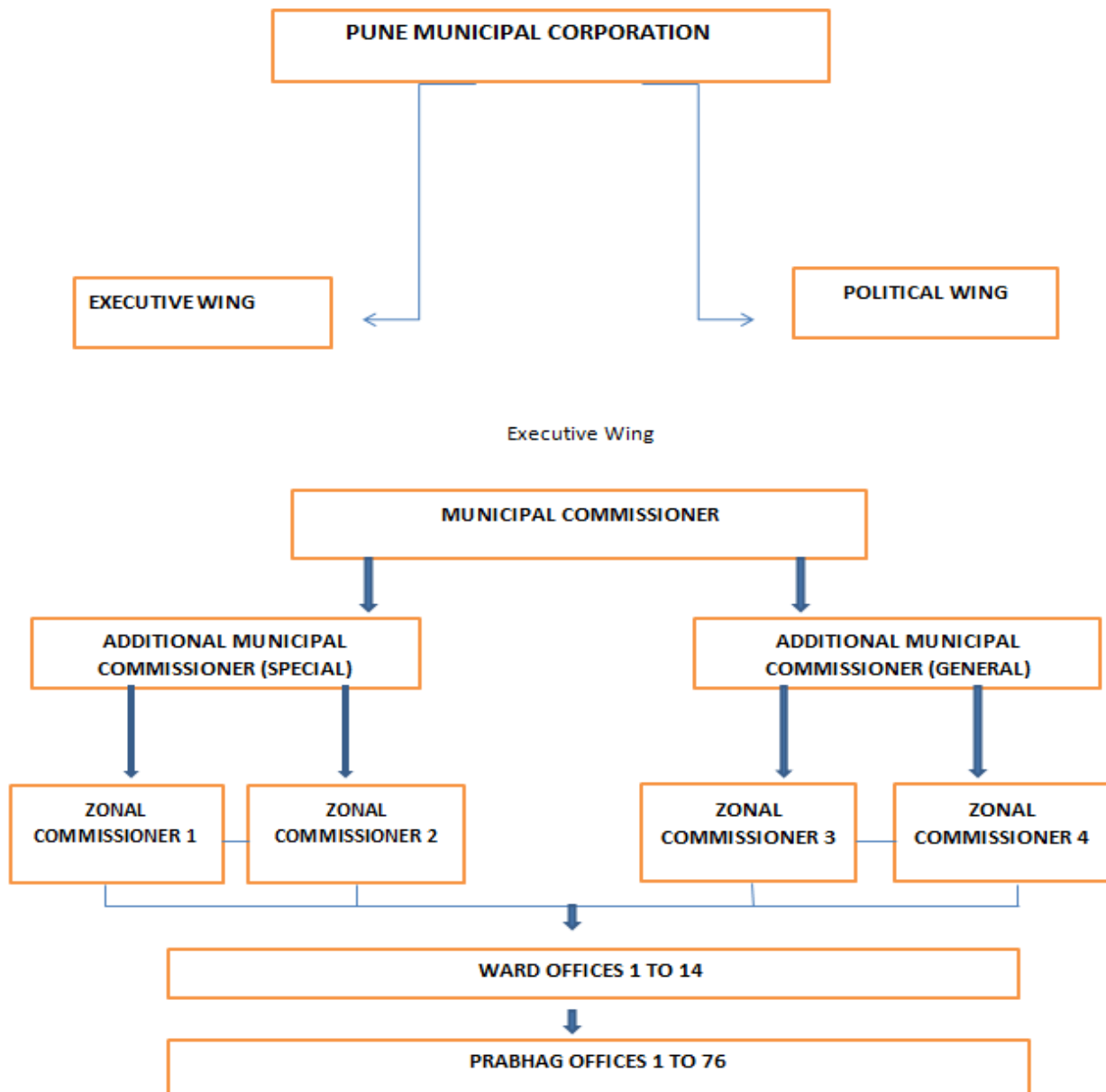
- Sanction all tenders for the supply of forms, stationary, furniture or equipment
- Open additional schools
- Recommend to the director such modifications in the curriculum as may seem necessary to suit local requirements
- Advise the state government generally with respect to primary education
- Carry on propaganda for the expansion of primary education
- Provide supply books, slates, educational requisites, milk, meals or clothes to children any age receiving primary education, if provision for such supply is made (Joshi, 2004)

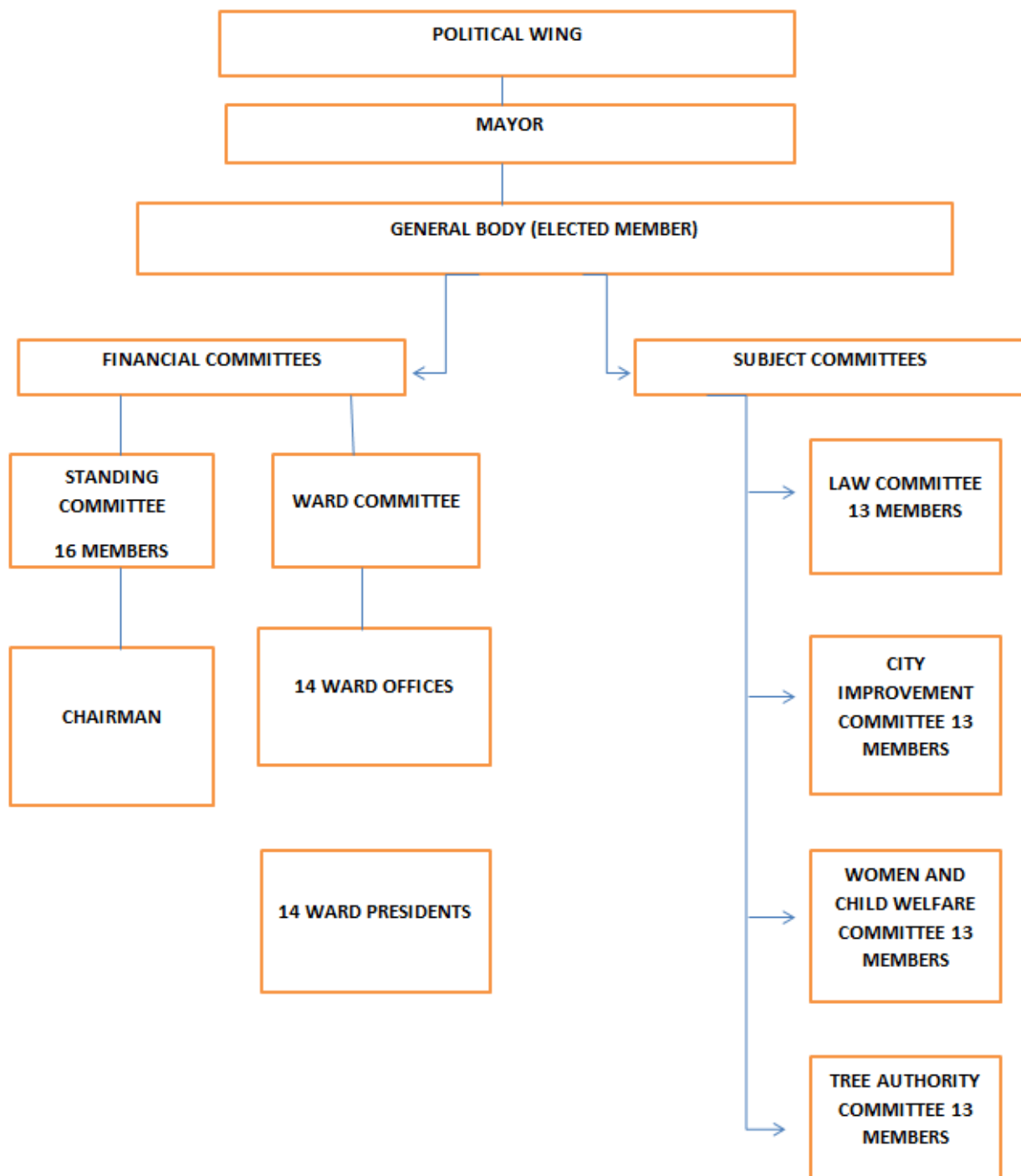
f. Key Decision makers and their mandates

Name	Designation	Contact
Ajit Pawar	Deputy Chief Minister, Head of Pune	Mantralaya Office, Mumbai Phone: 022-2202 5360, 2202 4950
Rajendra Jawaharlal Darda	Education Minister, Maharashtra (Cabinet)	Address: Cabinet Minister for Education (School), Government of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai – 400032 Phone : 022-22025188 / 022-22024654 E:Min_SchEdu@maharashtra.gov.in
Fouzia Tahseen Khan	Education Minister, Maharashtra	Phone : 022-22025277 E: stmin.schedu@maharashtra.gov.in
Mahavir Mane	Director, Primary Education	BR. Ambedkar Bhavan, near Sassoon Hospital
Suman Shinde	Deputy Director, Education	BR. Ambedkar Bhavan, near Sassoon Hospital
Vaishali Bankar	Mayor, Pune City	Survey No.13, Satavwadi, Hadapsar, Pune - 411 028
Mahesh Pathak	City Commissioner	Contact No, 02025501103. Address, 1106, Hare Krishna Temple Road, Shivajinagar, Pune
Pradeep Dhumal	Chairman, PMC Primary Education Board	Pune Shikshan Mandal, PMC Building, Shivajinagar, Pune Phone: +(91)-20-25534628
Narendra Vyavhare	Deputy Chairman, PMC Primary Education Board	Pune Shikshan Mandal, PMC Building, Shivajinagar, Pune Phone: +(91)-20-25534628
Shivaji Daundkar	Head Education Officer, Education Board	Education Board office, near National Institute of Virology Phone:9689931251
Dhananjay Pardeshi	Deputy Education Officer, Education Board	Shiksha Mandal Karyalaya, Shirole Bhavan, behind Mangala Talkies. Mobile No.: 9404609170
Vijay Lokhande	Chairman, PCMC Primary Education Board	Ground floor, PCMC Main Building, Mumbai Pune Road, Pimpri Pune 411018 Maharashtra India
Abdulajij Yakubsab Karche	Asst. Commissioner, PCMC Education Department	Ground floor, PCMC Main Building, Mumbai Pune Road, Pimpri Pune 411018 Maharashtra India Mobile No.: 9922501470
Ashok Bhosale	Admin Officer, PCMC Education Board	Ground floor, PCMC Main Building, Mumbai Pune Road, Pimpri Pune 411018 Maharashtra India

g. Political Vs. Bureaucratic Leadership.

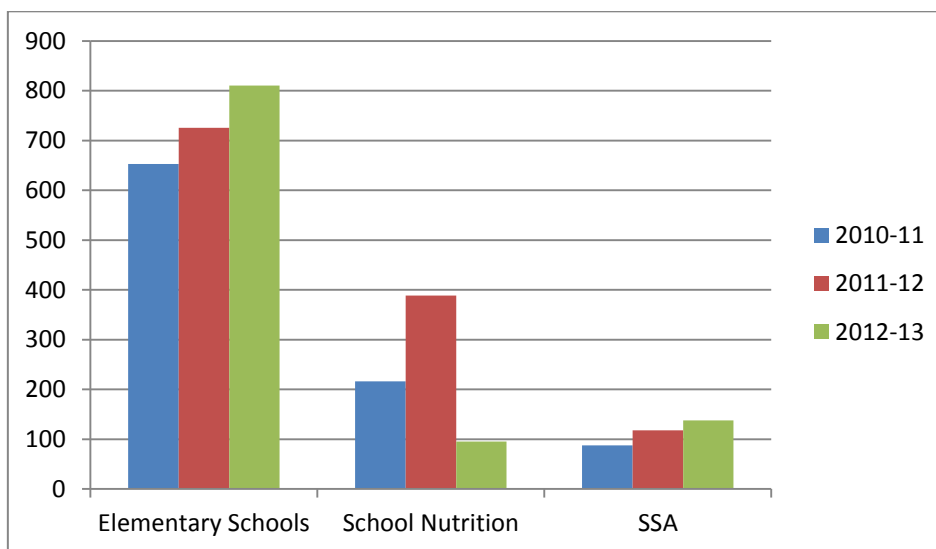
Organization of Pune Administration





a. Financial Budgets: Allocations for Education.

Major Head of Expenditure (Rs. In Crore)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 (Actual)	2012-13 (Estimated)
Running Elementary Schools (Includes mainly Grants to Zilla Parishad, Urban local bodies and Private schools for expenditure on salary, non-salary, free text books, uniform, writing material, attendance allowance, administration etc.)	652.76	725.70	810.17
School Nutrition Programme (Central Govt. share 100% for food grains, Sharing pattern - Central Govt. 75% and State Govt. 25% for cooking, transportation, honorarium to cooks, helpers etc.)	216.00	388.31	95.49
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Sharing pattern - Central Govt. -65% and State Govt.- 35%)	87.36	117.44	137.42



b. Teacher Unions in the Municipal Corporation

Teacher unions work at the state level. Membership is open to all teachers. Teacher problems are solved- financial complaints, transfer cases, medical issues, etc. all policy level issues are solved. These teacher unions do have a political backing as well.

Elections are held for office bearers. One seat in the Vidhan Sabha is reserved for a teacher who is known as the “Shikshak Aamdar”.

Examples of State Level Teacher’s Unions :

1. Maharashtra State Primary Teachers Association(MSPTA)
2. Padvidhar Shikshak Sanghatna
3. Maharashtra Urdu Sanghatna

There are three teachers unions that fall under Pune Municipal Corporation:

1. General Teacher’s Union
2. Graduate Teacher’s Union
3. Backward Category Teacher’s Union

TFI FOCUS AREAS:

- **Pune-Rural needs priority attention**
- **Marathi / Urdu local schools**
- **Teacher vacancies**
- **Alignment with basic goals of TFI**
- **Student drop-outs**
- **School to college conversion ratio**
- **Pune – fringe areas**

4. RTE and SSA

THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT⁴



The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21 in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education for children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary Education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. With this, India has moved forward to a rights based framework that casts a legal obligation on the Central and State Governments to implement this fundamental right as enshrined in the Article 21A of the Constitution, in accordance with the provisions of the RTE Act. (SSA:Framework for Implementation, 2011)

The (RTE) Act, 2009 came into effect from April 1, 2010. An Amendment to the Act was also passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha in 2012.

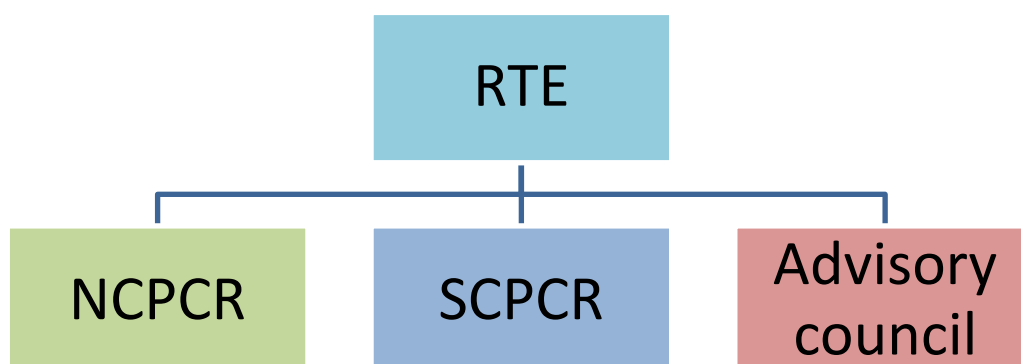
Each state is required to devise its Rules in order to help operationalize and enforce the RTE Act. To facilitate implementation, these rules are meant to cover a number of areas including a listing of the duties of State Government and Local Authorities, the rights of children, the responsibilities of schools and teachers, the list of facilities required in every school and the compositions and functions of the School Management Committees.

⁴ Source: <http://www.rtemaharashtra.org>

RTE in the State

The effective implementation of the RTE Act depends on the monitoring of the implementation of its various provisions, and whether corrective action is then taken. An important feature of the Act is to empower the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) at the Centre, and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR), to monitor the Act as well as undertake allied responsibilities.

The RTE Act also requires the Centre and every State to constitute an Advisory Council to advice on implementation. To assist its ongoing functions, the NCPCR has also appointed RTE representatives in some states.



In October 2011, the Maharashtra State Government issued its Rules. In May 2012, the Maharashtra State Government issued a notification providing detailed rules regarding the reservation of 25 % of seats in schools for children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections.

Impact in Pune

About 5,440 students were given admission to private schools under this provision of 25% reservation provided under the Right to Education (RTE) Act. in Pune district. 1,188 students were admitted in 317 private schools in the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad, whereas 3,008 students took admission in 380 private schools within the city limits and 1,244 students took admission in 180 private schools in Pimpri-Chinchwad.⁵

Also, implementation of the RTE Act adversely affected the already waning popularity of Marathi medium school. In 2012, 3,582 admissions took place and all of them were for English medium schools. Even those from the EWS category prefer English medium schools over Marathi. With RTE in place, EWS parents are finding it easy to enrol their wards in private English medium schools under the 25 percent quota.⁶

⁵ Till August 2012 (Source: Times News Network)

⁶ March, 2013 (Source: <http://right-to-education-india.blogspot.in/2013/03/under-rte-no-takers-for-marathi-medium.html>)

The implementation of RTE has been very shoddy in the case of Pune mainly because in April 2012, a Supreme Court order stated that all schools, except unaided minority ones, will have to keep aside 25 per cent seats at entry level (pre-primary or class I) for children from socially/economically weaker sections (EWS) under the Act. Later, an amendment to the law said only theological schools like *madrasas* and *vedic* schools can skip reservation. Other schools (including unaided minority schools) will have to keep aside 25 percent seats during admissions for next academic year. A circular dated December 5, 2012 that was issued on January 2, said unaided minority schools will not have to follow the 25 per cent quota. This led to a confusion which affected the implementation of the act as many schools in Pune have tried to prove their status to be minority unaided so as to escape the provisions of the act.

In an interview given by Suman Shinde, The Deputy Director of Education, he clarified that the implementation of RTE will be done strictly from the next academic year 2013-14. He also said that schools that claim to be minority unaided, and hence, do not admit students under RTE will be double checked. Any institution that takes any type of grant, monetary or otherwise, like in the form of land, will be liable to admit students under the reserved quota for the EWS (Economically Weaker Section) and only listed minority schools that are taking no aids from the government are exempted from this rule. In 2013, the 25% reservation under RTE will be implemented only for entry level classes (KG & Class I). From 2014, it will be implemented for all classes.

The admission procedure for EWS (Economically Weaker Sections) students began from January 11, 2013. As per the official website, all schools must start issuing application forms from January 11 to 30. From February 1-15, the application forms will be scrutinised after which the list of candidates eligible for admission under the scheme will be compiled. Admissions for EWS had not gone smoothly in the 2012-13 academic year. Despite repeated warnings from the department, 128 private schools had not registered a single EWS student till July. Hence the responsibility of monitoring EWS quota admissions in private schools within and outside the city limits has been transferred from the PMC education department to the education department of the Zilla Parishad.⁷

The latest progress is that over 2,000 forms meant for admissions under the 25% reservation policy of the Right to free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act have been sold so far.

The deputy director of education has set up redressal cells at the Pune Municipal Corporation, Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation and the Zilla Parishad to ensure smooth functioning of the admission process. The sale of forms will continue till January 31 after which schools will scrutinise the applications. In case the number of applications is more than the seats available, schools will be required to draw the lots between February 16 and February 20.

⁷ November 2012 (Source: <http://www.indianexpress.com/news/zilla-parishad-takes-over-monitoring-authority-from-pmc/1036809/1>)

SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN



Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right.

SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations.

The programme seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants.

Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level.

SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide.

Aims:

1. A clear time-frame for universal elementary education (RTE).
2. A response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country.
3. An opportunity for promoting social justice through basic education.
4. An effort at effectively involving the Panchayati Raj institutions, the School Management Committees, the Village Education Committees, the Parents' Teachers' Associations, the Mother Teacher Associations, the Tribal Autonomous Councils in the management of elementary schools.
5. An expression of political will not universal elementary education at the highest level
6. A partnership between the Central, State and the local government.
7. An opportunity for States to develop their own vision of elementary education.

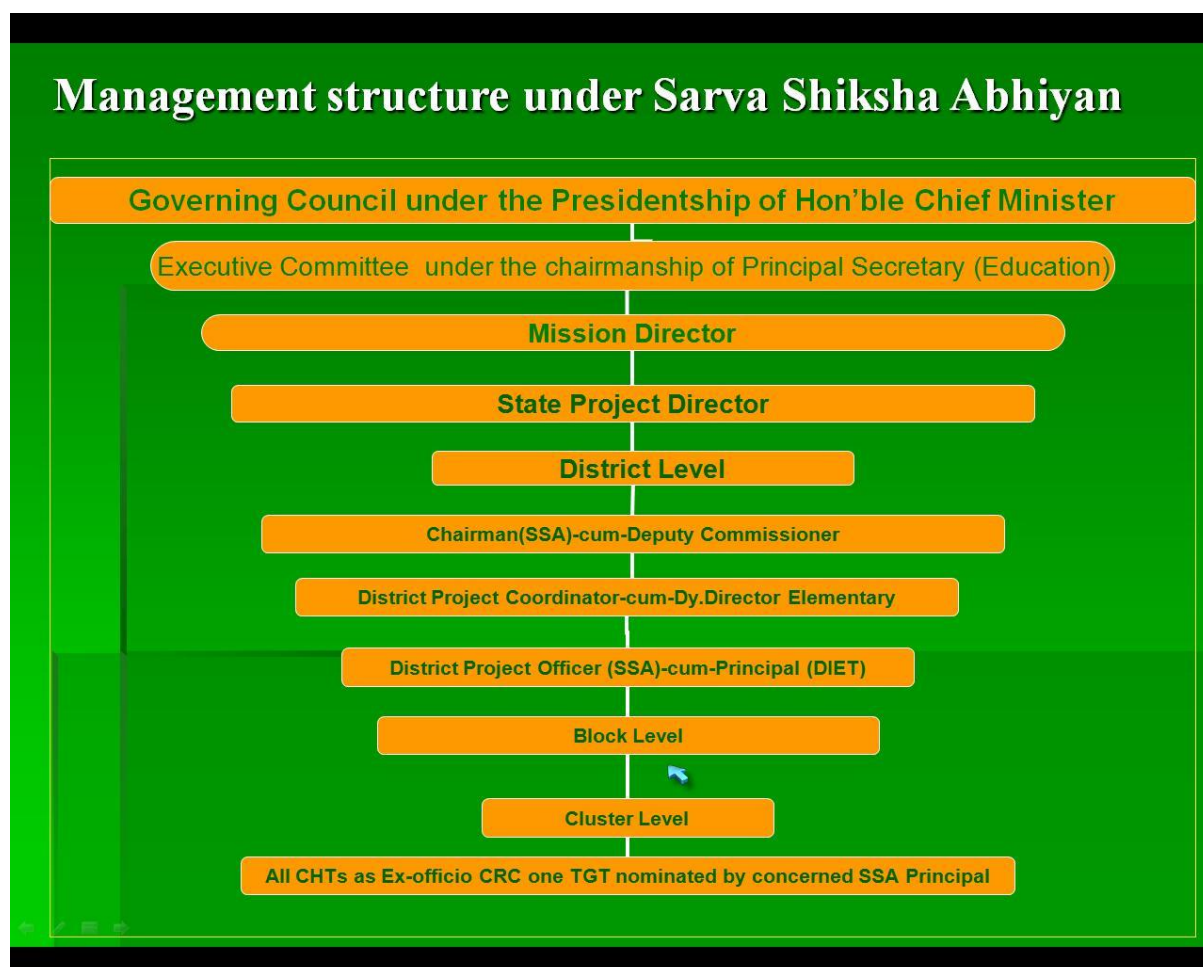
The SSA State Project Director is Sanjay Deshmukh (Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad)

Progress under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan upto September, 2007 in Maharashtra is as follows:

Year	GOI Releases	Expenditure incurred (central share, state share and opening balance)	
2005-06	50235.31	60458.50	
2006-07	52158.56	78115.07	
2007-08	45729.96	34830.01 (as on 31.10.2007)	
	Target	Achievements upto 30.9.2007	
No. of teachers recruited	1236	1236	
No. of children in Alternative & Innovative Education	286767	13829	
Civil Works		In progress	Completed
Primary school buildings	9707	563	5532
Upper primary school buildings	4309	166	4035
Additional Classrooms	38457	6994	29414
Drinking Water	7505	272	4044
Toilets	6774	703	3961

a. Structure of SSA and Key people

Structure of SSA in India:



b. Proposed Plan and Area of focus

a. Schools

- ❖ 10 new primary schools are being opened in Pune
- ❖ 6 SSA are working in rented buildings
- ❖ Pune municipal has 19 schools working in double shifts
- ❖ 129 multi storey buildings.

Category	Govt. including local bodies	Aided	Private unaided	Total
Primary	51	69	73	193
Up. Primary	278	239	333	850

Girl's only upper primary schools sanctioned under SSA

S. No.	Year	Sanctioned	Opened
1	-	N.A.	N.A.
Total		N.A.	N.A.

- ❖ Primary – In PMC area 5 primary schools sanctioned till 2010-11 under SSA.
- ❖ Upper Primary- No new upper primary schools sanctioned till 2010-11 under SSA.

b. New teachers Salary (figures in Rs/hr)

Subject specific teachers				Head Teachers	Part time instructors			
Science & Maths	Social Studies	Language	Total		Art Education	Health & Physical Education.	Work Education	Total
277	277	277	831	0	177	177	177	531

c. Budget for Maharashtra

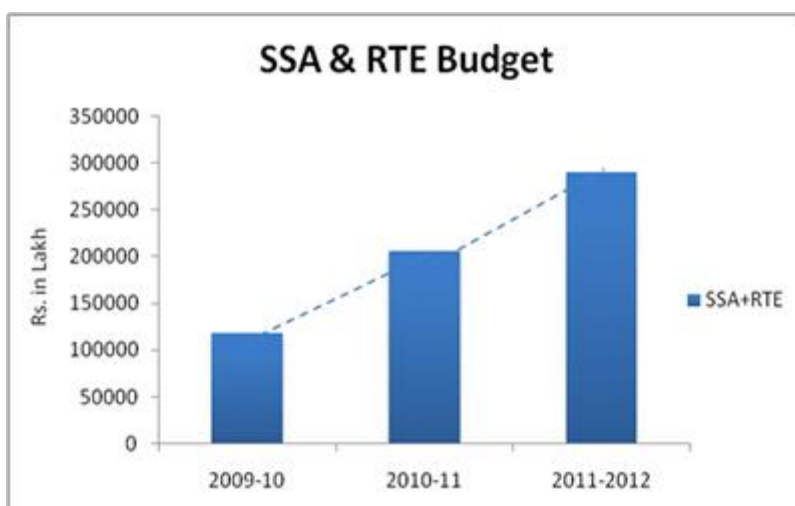
Year 2013: INR 26,26,22,74,600

1	Introduction Session	Total 1044 teachers in Pune	Rs 100 per teacher for a day.	104400/-
2	Teachers Training Program – 6 days	In Pune for 17 Mobile Teachers	Rs 200 per teacher for 6 days	20400/-
3	Follow up sessions	With all teachers and in their schools	TA & <u>FOOd</u> Rs 150 per teacher for 6 days	939600
4	TOTAL :			1064400-

d. Budget for Pune

No	Names of cluster	Vocational training (Rs)	Gender <u>equity</u> training (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1	KOTHRUD	2500	1500	4000
2	BOPODI	2500	1500	4000
3	SANGAMWADI	2500	1500	4000
4	HADPASAR	2500	1500	4000
	Total	10000	6000	16000

A look at the chart below reveals the sharp increase in SSA and the Right to Education funding to Maharashtra from the central government. The figures are a clear indicator of the work being done and the seriousness of the State Government and the SSA Office in Maharashtra in formulating a budget with sound data backing.^{viii}



Appendix A

Household Group	Symbol	Range of annual household income (Rupees)	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Rich	R	7,20,000	infinity
Rich – I	R1	1000000	infinity
Rich – II	R2	7,20,000	1000000
Higher Middle Income	HMI	1,80,000	7,20,000
Higher Middle Income – I	HMI1	3,60,000	7,20,000
Higher Middle Income – II	HMI2	2,40,000	3,60,000
Higher Middle Income – III	HMI3	1,80,000	2,40,000
Middle Income	MI	96,000	1,80,000
Middle Income – I	MI1	1,20,000	1,80,000
Middle Income – II	MI2	96,000	1,20,000
Lower Middle Income	LMI	36,000	96,000
Lower Middle Income – I	LMI1	60,000	96,000
Lower Middle Income – II	LMI2	36,000	60,000
Poor	BOP	0	36,000
Poor – I	BOP1	24,000	36,000
Poor – II	BOP2	0	24,000

Source : <http://www.consumer-pyramids.com/>

Appendix B

Pune Neighbourhood		
Zone	Neighbourhood	Description
Central Pune	The seventeen Peths (markets) of Pune	These were established and developed during the Maratha and Peshwa rule, and are referred to as the old city.
New developments (inner)	Deccan Gymkhana, Erandwane and Shivajinagar in the west; Camp, Bund Garden and Koregaon Park in the east; Swargate, Parvati Hill, Sahakarnagar, Mukund Nagar, Maharshi Nagar, Gultekdi and Salisbury Park to the south.	Bounded on the north by the Mula-Mutha river.
New developments (outer)	Khadki, Aundh and Ganeshkhind in the northwest; Kothrud and Paud Road in the west; Dattawadi, Sahakarnagar and Dhankawadi in the southwest; Bibwewadi and Lullanagar in the southeast; Yerwada, Wadgaon Sheri (including Kalyani Nagar, Viman Nagar and Shastri Nagar) in the northeast; Vishrantwadi in the north; Ghorpadi, Fatimanagar, Wanowrie and Hadapsar South to the east.	Several educational institutes are located in the Bibwewadi and Dhankawadi neighbourhoods.
Suburbs	Baner, Balewadi and Pashan in the northwest; Bavdhan and Warje in the west; Wadgaon-Budruk in the southwest; Katraj, Wanawadi, NIBM, Lullanagar, Kondhwa, Undri and Mohammedwadi in the southeast; Hadapsar, Mundhwa and Manjri in the east; Kharadi in the northeast; Dhanori and Kalas to the north.	Kharadi and Hadapsar are home to large IT parks
Proposed New Areas	Mahalunge, Sus, Bavdhan-Budruk, Kirkatwadi, Pisoli, Lohegaon, Kondhwe Dhavde, Kopare, Nande, Uttam Nagar, Khadakwasla, Hadapsar (SadesatraNali), Mundhwa, Manjri, Narhe, Shivane, Ambegaon Khurd, Undri, Dhayari, Ambegaon Budruk, Urali-Devachi, Mantarwadi, Holkarwadi, Authade (Handewadi), Wadachiwadi, Shiwalewadi, Phursungi and Yeolewadi	28 new villages are to be merged in PMC limits.

The Pune Metropolitan Area also includes the following areas, located roughly to the northwest of Pune city. These are administered by the Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation.

Pimpri-Chinchwad Area		
Zone	Neighbourhood	Description
Pimpri and its surroundings	Pimpri industrial area, Pimprigaon, Chikhli, Kalewadi, Kasarwadi, Phugewadi and Pimple Saudagar	Pimpri industrial area and other residential areas are included in this zone.
Chinchwad and its surroundings	Chinchwadgaon, Thergaon, Tathawade	Industrial cum residential area
Sangvi and its surroundings	Dapodi, Wakad, Hinjawadi, Pimple Nilakh, Pimple Gurav and Sangvi	Industrial area in Hinjawadi and other area are residential area. Information Technology (IT) parks at Hinjawadi area
Bhosari and its surroundings	Bhosari, Moshi, Dighi, Dudulgaon and Charholi Budruk	Industrial areas are at Moshi and Dighi others are residential areas
Nigdi, Akurdi and its surroundings	Akurdi, Nigdi, Ravet, Talawade	Residential area

Source : <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pune>

Appendix C

Disparity in the data provided by the PMC Education Department and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for primary schools in PMC limits.

Category of Schools	PMC Data	SSA Data
State Government	1	No data
Private Aided	300	315
Private Unaided	91	87
Unrecognized	No data	37
Municipal Schools	325	333
Kendriya Vidyalayas	3	7
Social Welfare schools	3	3
Social Welfare Private aided	7	9
Social Welfare private unaided	No data	1
Permanent Unaided	306	367
Total Schools	1036	1159

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ⁱ Includes Social Welfare Pvt. Aided schools

ⁱⁱ An aided school receives 100% salary grant for its teaching staff. Government Aided Schools include Social welfare Pvt., Aided, all PMC Marathi, Urdu and Kannad medium schools, and Private Aided schools

ⁱⁱⁱ Government Unaided Schools include Social welfare Pvt Unaided schools, all PMC English Schools, Private unaided schools, permanent unaided schools

^{iv} Kendriya Vidyalaya

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