

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
PRESS RELEASE**

Education Minister Releases Meghalaya School Performance Grading Index (MSPGI) 2025-26

State's first-ever school-level assessment framework covers 11,443 schools; comes as Meghalaya records its highest-ever PGI score of 525.71 points

Shillong, 24 July 2026: The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of Meghalaya, today released the Meghalaya School Performance Grading Index (MSPGI) 2025-26. Prepared by the Education Department on the basis of certified UDISE+ 2025-26 data, the MSPGI is a school-level assessment framework that evaluates all 11,443 recognised schools across the State's 12 Districts against 43 indicators spread over five domains — Accessibility, Digital Education, Infrastructure Facilities, NEP Activities and Quality Parameters — with a maximum composite score of 1,000 points. Each school assessed under the framework receives an individual School Report Card indicating its score, performance grade and ranking position.



Issued by the Department of School Education, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong.



Purpose and intent: Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said the MSPGI has been designed not as a ranking exercise but as a diagnostic and planning tool to help schools understand their institutional strengths and the areas that require attention. The index is intended to create a common, transparent language that School Heads, teachers, School Management Committees, Block and District authorities and State-level planners can use to hold constructive discussions on school readiness and to direct support where it is most needed.

Methodology: Scores are generated from UDISE+ 2025-26 data filled, finalised and certified by schools themselves, ensuring that the assessment rests on authenticated, verifiable information rather than subjective evaluation. Binary indicators are scored as full weightage for compliance and zero otherwise, while percentage-based indicators are scored proportionately; where an indicator does not apply to a particular school category, its weight is redistributed proportionately among the applicable indicators to keep the assessment fair across school types. Schools are placed into one of 17 performance grades, ranging from Utkarsh (Outstanding) at the highest level to Akanshi-10 (Intensive Support) at the level requiring the most intensive support, allowing schools to be assessed against absolute standards rather than only against one another.

Link to the national PGI: The MSPGI has been modelled on the Performance Grading Index (PGI) administered by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, which assesses States and Union Territories on similar dimensions of access, infrastructure, equity, governance and teacher-related parameters. While the national PGI presents a State-level picture, the MSPGI extends the same principle down to the level of the individual school, translating State priorities into indicators that schools can act upon

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directly. Improvements recorded at the school level under the MSPGI — in areas such as infrastructure, digital readiness, NEP-aligned activities and quality-related enabling conditions — feed directly into the parameters on which the State's own PGI performance is assessed. The Department noted that Meghalaya's PGI score has already improved from 401.62 in 2022-23 to 525.71 in 2025-26, moving the State from the Akanshi-3 category to Akanshi-1 — the first time it has moved out of the lowest performance band under PGI 2.0 — and that the MSPGI is expected to sustain and accelerate this trajectory by embedding the same priorities at the school level.

What schools are expected to do: The Department has urged all schools to treat their individual Report Cards as the starting point of a simple improvement cycle: review the results, discuss them with teachers and the School Management Committee, identify priority gaps, plan feasible actions, seek support from Block and District authorities where required, and track progress in the next assessment cycle. Schools recording higher grades are encouraged to serve as reference institutions for peer learning, while District and Block authorities have been asked to use the consolidated results to identify schools and areas requiring facilitation, convergence or administrative support. The Department clarified that the MSPGI complements, and does not replace, academic inspections, classroom observation and other ongoing assessments, and that the score should not be read as a stand-alone measure of children's learning achievement.

The Minister reiterated the Government's commitment to evidence-based planning and continuous improvement in school education, and expressed confidence that the MSPGI, used alongside existing academic and administrative processes, will help schools across the State progressively meet approved institutional standards and further strengthen Meghalaya's performance under the national PGI in the years ahead.

Grade-wise Distribution of Schools under MSPGI

As per the Meghalaya School Performance Grading Index (MS-PGI), all 11,443 schools assessed across the State have been classified into a five-tier, sixteen-level grading structure — Utkarsh, Uttam, Prachesta, and Akanshi (in descending order of performance) — based on their composite score out of 1,000. Each grade corresponds to a fixed score band and performance level, as summarised in the table below.

Grade	Performance Level	Score Range	Number of Schools	% of Total
Utkarsh	Outstanding	941–1000	0	0.00%
Uttam-1	Excellent	881–940	8	0.07%
Uttam-2	Very Good	821–880	23	0.20%
Uttam-3	Good	761–820	82	0.72%
Prachesta-1	Above Average	701–760	164	1.43%
Prachesta-2	Satisfactory	641–700	344	3.01%
Prachesta-3	Needs Improvement	581–640	519	4.54%
Akanshi-1	Emerging	521–580	1003	8.77%
Akanshi-2	Emerging	461–520	1621	14.17%
Akanshi-3	Emerging	401–460	2102	18.37%
Akanshi-4	Developing	341–400	2182	19.07%
Akanshi-5	Developing	281–340	1658	14.49%
Akanshi-6	Developing	221–280	999	8.73%
Akanshi-7	Foundational	161–220	535	4.68%
Akanshi-8	Foundational	101–160	175	1.53%
Akanshi-9	Priority Support	41–100	27	0.24%
Akanshi-10	Intensive Support	0–40	1	0.01%
Grand Total			11443	100.00%

Key Observations

- **Top school:** Jyoti Sroat School Hr. Secondary, East Khasi Hills district — score 930/1000, Uttam-1 grade (State Rank 1)
- **Bottom school:** Step by Step Lawwabskei L.P. School, West Khasi Hills district — score 26/1000, Akanshi-10 grade (State Rank 11,443)

The distribution is heavily skewed toward the lower grading bands. No school in the State has yet secured the top grade of Utkarsh, indicating that universal, all-round excellence across all 43 indicators remains an aspirational target rather than a present achievement. Only 113 schools (1.0% of the total) fall in the Uttam band (Uttam-1 to Uttam-3), reflecting a very small pool of consistently high-performing schools.

The Prachesta band (Prachesta-1 to Prachesta-3) accounts for 1,027 schools, or 9.0% of the total, representing schools that have moved past the foundational stage but have yet to achieve strong, consistent performance across domains.

The overwhelming majority of schools — 10,303 schools, or 90.0% of the total — fall within the Akanshi band (Akanshi-1 to Akanshi-10), which spans the lower and lower-middle tiers of the grading scale. Within this band, performance is concentrated around the middle levels: Akanshi-3 and Akanshi-4 alone account for 4,284 schools (37.4% of all schools in the State), forming the single largest cluster in the entire distribution. This bulge suggests that a large majority of schools have crossed the most basic thresholds of accessibility and infrastructure but continue to face gaps in digital education, NEP-aligned activities, and quality indicators that are needed to progress toward the Prachesta and Uttam bands.

A very small number of schools — 27 in Akanshi-9 and just 1 in Akanshi-10 — remain at the lowest end of the scale, indicating that acute, multi-dimensional deficiencies are the exception rather than the norm, even though they warrant focused, school-specific intervention.

Implication

With nearly nine in ten schools placed in the Akanshi band, the principal policy priority is to shift the large middle cluster (particularly Akanshi-3 and Akanshi-4) upward into the Prachesta band. Targeted, domain-specific interventions in Digital Education and Quality — the domains most likely to be constraining movement out of the Akanshi band — are likely to yield the greatest gains in the State's overall MS-PGI performance in subsequent assessment cycles.