NIEPA Occasional Paper (6)

School Accessibility in India
The Regional Dimension

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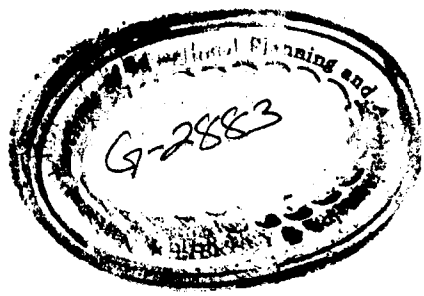
NIEPA 1984



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SCHOOL ACCESSIBILITY IN INDIA
THE REGIONAL DIMENSION

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Abstract

The present paper attempts to portray and discuss the inter-regional variations in the population coverage by schools of different levels within the range of distances perceived as walkable. The paper also computes the weighted mean distances to schools of different levels for each district of the states of the Indian Union and analyses their spatial pattern. While highlighting the role of physical factors in determining the pattern of accessibility, the study reveals that the areas with inhospitable physical conditions are characterised by poor accessibility to schools.

SCHOOL ACCESSIBILITY IN INDIA
THE REGIONAL DIMENSION

1. INTRODUCTION

Physical accessibility may be considered as one of the crucial factors which have a bearing on the ability of the population to avail the schooling facility. If the schools are so located that they are not within negotiable walking distance from the place of habitation, they cannot effectively serve the population they are meant for.

Accessibility is a significant parameter in any activity which involves movement in space. It implies the relative ease, or difficulty, in negotiating the distance between two given points within which movement is likely to take place. Places, or regions, which are inaccessible, or relatively inaccessible, remain generally isolated from the thrust of movement which takes place normally between accessible areas and which brings about a sequence of changes in the realm of ideas through the flow of goods and of people. Accessibility, therefore, determines the pace of change over time and is an instrument of differentiation between segments of space characterised by varying degrees of geographical isolation or otherwise.

Accessibility to the institutions of learning, such as schools and colleges, is likewise an important criterion in adjudging their efficiency and availability to the population intended to be served by them. The attribute of accessibility flows directly from the decision to locate a school or a college at a site vis-a-vis the residential location of the population to be served. The decision to receive formal education which is imparted in institutions of learning on a collective basis implies daily movement of student population between the centres of residence and the centres of learning, such as schools or colleges. Such a movement may be unimportant in the urban areas where alternative modes of transport are available and where the institutions of learning are located within the settlement. However, the location of these institutions in the rural areas has a crucial bearing on their useability by the population intended to be served. There is an outer limit beyond which it is not physically feasible for the children of different age-groups to travel. The optimal negotiable distance is, therefore, dependent on the age of the child, terrain type and the climatic conditions of the locality. In view of these constraints the concept of linear distance can perhaps be seen in terms of relative, and not absolute, sense.

Considering the vastness of India and the variations in physiographic conditions at sub-regional level,[1] the meaning of accessibility is bound to acquire different nuances of meaning in different regions of the country. The distance of one kilometer in the plains, for example, will have an entirely different meaning than in areas of hilly terrain or thick forest cover. While the plain areas are generally considered to offer little obstacle to human movement, movement in the hills is restricted by the degree of slope and the complexity of relief up and down the ridges and the valleys. The plain areas, however, have their own problems making accessibility to the site of the school not always easy. For example, movement over the plains of northern India, which are intensively cultivated does not always take place along a path following a straight line. The path to the school located in a neighbouring village is likely to be winding due to the cultivated fields which have a rectangular pattern and do not always allow movement along the shortest route. This naturally leads to many-fold increase in the distance to be covered by a child between the home and the school.

This implies that the concept of distance does not carry the same meaning all over the country.[2] The concept is specific to the local situations which determine the capability of a child to walk on the given terrain.

2. THE NATIONAL SCENE

Article 45 of the Constitution of India provides for free and compulsory education upto the elementary level to all children between the age groups of 6 and 14 years. This provision calls for a massive effort as the problem is multidimensional. The educational system which India inherited from the British was, by and large, not related to the needs of the people. In the first place, the educational system was grossly inadequate to the needs of the large population that india possessed. There were few schools to cater to the needs of the people. Secondly, the location decisions were taken under the influence of factors which were extrenuous to education.[3]

The Kothari Commission on Education after taking stock of the existing educational situation called for the universalisation of elementary education. one of the three tasks recommended by the Kothari Commission in order to achieve the objective of universal elementary education was that schools should be provided within a walkable distance to every child in the 6 - 14 years age. This was considered to be a significant step towards achieving the goal of

universal elementary education. Accordingly, the government launched a programme to provide schools within what Kothari Commission had recognised as "walkable" distance.[4] Table A.1 provides a glimpse of the progress achieved in this direction, taking the Fourth All-India Educational Survey (1978) as bench-mark.

Table A.1

Percentage of Habitations Covered by Schools

	First Survey	Second Survey	Third Survey	Fourth Survey
Primary Schools	48.10 (0.5 miles)	68.58 (0.5 miles)	55.99 (0.5 Km.)	61.47 (0.5 Km.)
Middle Schools	50.34 (3.0 miles)	72.58 (3.0 miles)	58.26 (3.0 Km.)	66.86 (3.0 Km.)
Secondary Schools	36.44 (5.0 miles)	61.20 (5.0 miles)	54.65 (5.0 Km.)	43.84 (4.0 Km.)
Hr.Secondry Schools	-	-	-	15.97 (4.0 Km.)

It is evident from Table A.1 that the task of providing schools within a walkable distance is still incomplete. It is a complex problem and much work is needed in order to make schools accessible to the population within the normal distances.

3. DATA BASE

This paper is based on the data derived from the unpublished records of the Fourth All India Educational Survey.[5] The data provide information on the number of habitations as well as the population served by schools of different levels within these habitations or outside. The information is available for all habitations aggregatively as well as for the habitations predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately.[6] Data pertaining to different habitations have been aggregated at the district level. Such an aggregation may be desirable, particularly in view of the fact that the aggregated data may provide a basis for

analysing the comparative picture of accessibility in the districts of India.

4. METHOD

The problem of accessibility has two dimensions. The first dimension concerns with the extent of population covered by schools within a certain distance range. The second dimension is the mean distance to be negotiated in order to reach schools in each district. In the present study an attempt has been made to study both the dimensions of the proul ....

Not all schools located in the different districts of the country are equally accessible to the school-going children. In fact, there exist significant inter-regional variations in this respect.

An attempt has been made here to analysse the pattern of population covered by primary schools in habitations having a population of more than 300 persons. Accessibility to middle schools in habitations with a population of more than 500 persons has also been analysed.

The weighted mean distance has been computed for each district on the basis of the following formula:

$$D = \frac{f\,x}{f}$$

where f = Population served within a distance slab
x = Midvalue of the corresponding distance slab
D = Weighted mean distance

The analysis has been attempted separately for all habitations, as well as the habitations predominantly inhabited by the scheduled castes and the tribes. The data have been grouped for mapping purposes on the basis of the mean and standard deviation (S.D.) of the series in the following way

Above Mean + 1.5 S.D.
Mean + 0.5 S.D. to Mean + 1.5
Mean - 0.5 S.D. to Mean + 0.5 S.D.
Below Mean - 0.5 S.D.

However, if data did not permit identification of four categories, the first two categories have been grouped together.

5. PATTERN OF POPULATION COVERED

5.1 Primary Schools

According to the Fourth All India Educational Survey 85.13 per cent of population was served by primary schools within a distance of half a kilometre. Table A.2 gives the number of habitations as well as the proportion of population served by primary schools within different ranges of distance.

Table A.2

Habitations and Population Served by Primary Schools

Distance (in Km.)	Habitations Having Primary Schools		Percentage Population Served by Primary Schools
	Number	Percentage of all Habitations	
Within the Habitations	4,51,457	46.80	78.53
0.1 - 0.5	1,41,519	14.67	6.60
0.6 - 1.0	1,81,022	18.77	7.69
Upto 1.0	7,73,998	80.24	92.82
1.1 - 1.5	52,633	5.46	2.20
1.6 - 2.0	72,046	7.47	2.83
More than 2.0	65,987	6.84	2.15
T o t a l	9,64,664	100.00	100.00

The picture portrayed by Table A.2, is an all-India generalisation. There are, however, significant inter-district variations in accessibility to primary schools. The frequency distribution of districts in each category of population served by primary schools within a distance of 0.5 kilometre is given in Table A.3.

Table A.3

Frequency Distribution of Districts Classified by Proportion of Population Served within 0.5 Kilometre of the Primary School

Percentage Population Served	Number of Districts
Above 91.13	150
76.21 - 91.13	146
Below 76.21	99
Exclusively Urban Districts	4
Total	399

It is evident from Fig. A.1 that the accessibility is generally poor in the northern states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh as well as in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura. Of 99 districts in the lowest category of population served (Appendix A.1) 62 lie in these states. On the other end of the scale are the states of Haryana, Punjab, Manipur, Nagaland, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh where the accessibility is generally good.

There are as many as 245 districts which suffer from poor accessibility. As noted earlier 99 among these 245 districts have three-fourths of their population which is not covered by schools located within the walkable distance.

A significant feature which can be observed is that the areas which experienced an early spread of education[8] are better served by primary schools. However, Kerala districts seem to be a notable exception. Generally speaking, poorly served areas of the country fall into two main types. The first type consists of those areas in which the size of the settlement is fairly large and the second type includes areas which either have undulating terrain or, have a thick forest cover. These varying situations call for a different strategy for dealing with the problem of accessibility.

The problem of accessibility acquires significance in the case of habitations which are predominantly inhabited by the disadvantaged groups like the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. These habitations are generally isolated from the main settlement site.

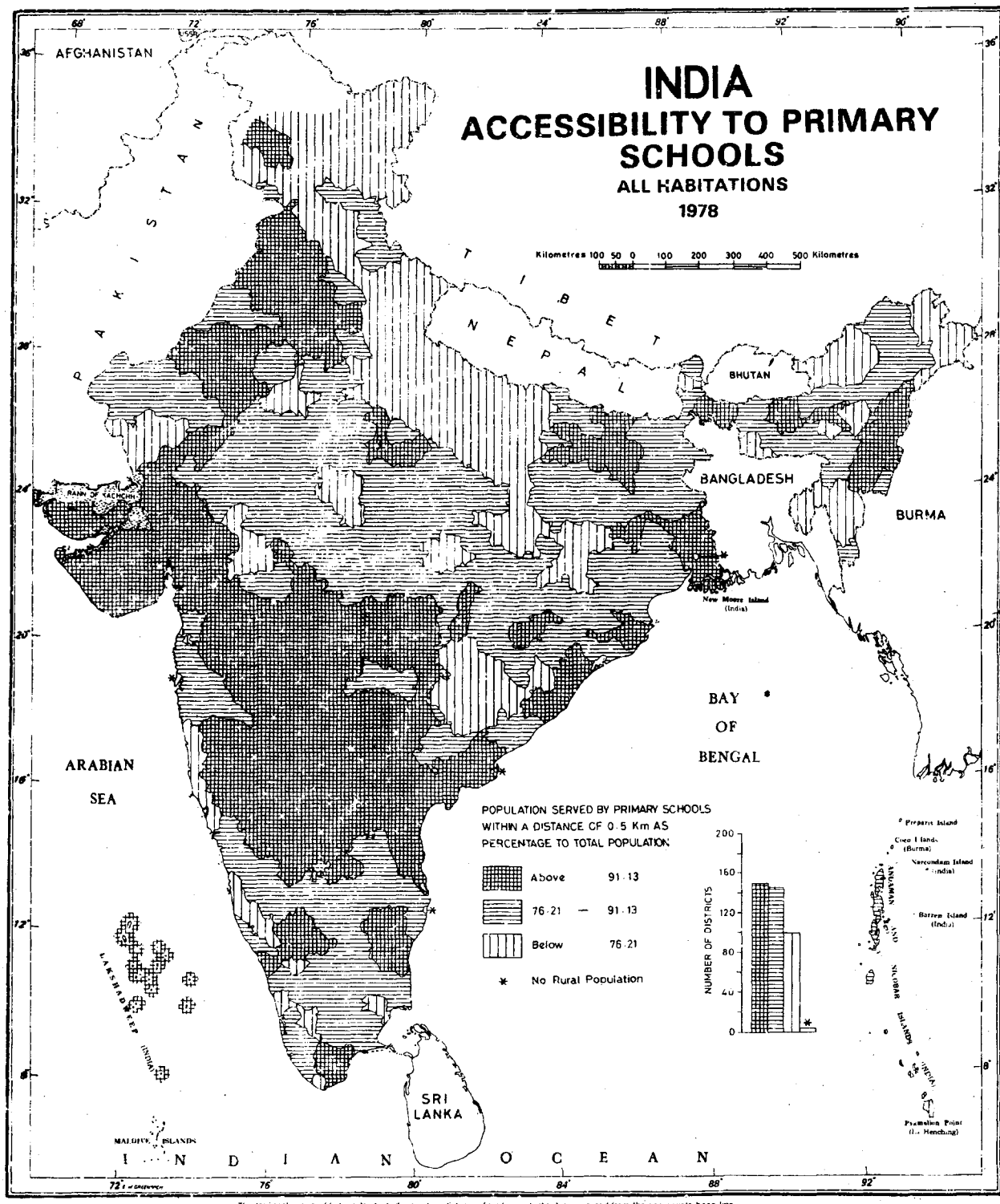
Thus, the children of these communities are handicapped in availing the schooling facility. The situation will improve only if these habitations are effectively covered by schools. The data indicate that the accessibility to predominantly scheduled caste habitations is poorer in comparison to all habitations (Table A.4)

Table A.4

Habitations and Population Served by
Primary Schools
Predominantly Scheduled Caste Habitations

Distance Slab (in Kms.)	Habitations Having Primary Schools		Percentage Population Served
	Number	Percentage	
Within the Habitations	21,799	31.58	62.40
0.1 - 0.5	15,127	21.91	12.93
0.6 - 0.1	16,897	24.47	13.61
Upto 1.0	53,823	77.96	88.94
1.1 - 1.5	4,955	7.18	3.86
1.6 - 2.0	5,949	8.62	4.46
More than 2.0	4,311	6.24	2.74
T o t a l	69,038	100.00	100.00

It is evident that while 78.53 per cent of population of all habitations was covered by primary schools within habitations, the corresponding figure for the scheduled caste habitations is only 62.40 per cent. However, the situation varies from district to district. For example, the proportion of popultion covered by primary schools within 0.5 kilometre is higher than 81.58 per cent in 128 districts (Table A.5)



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A-1

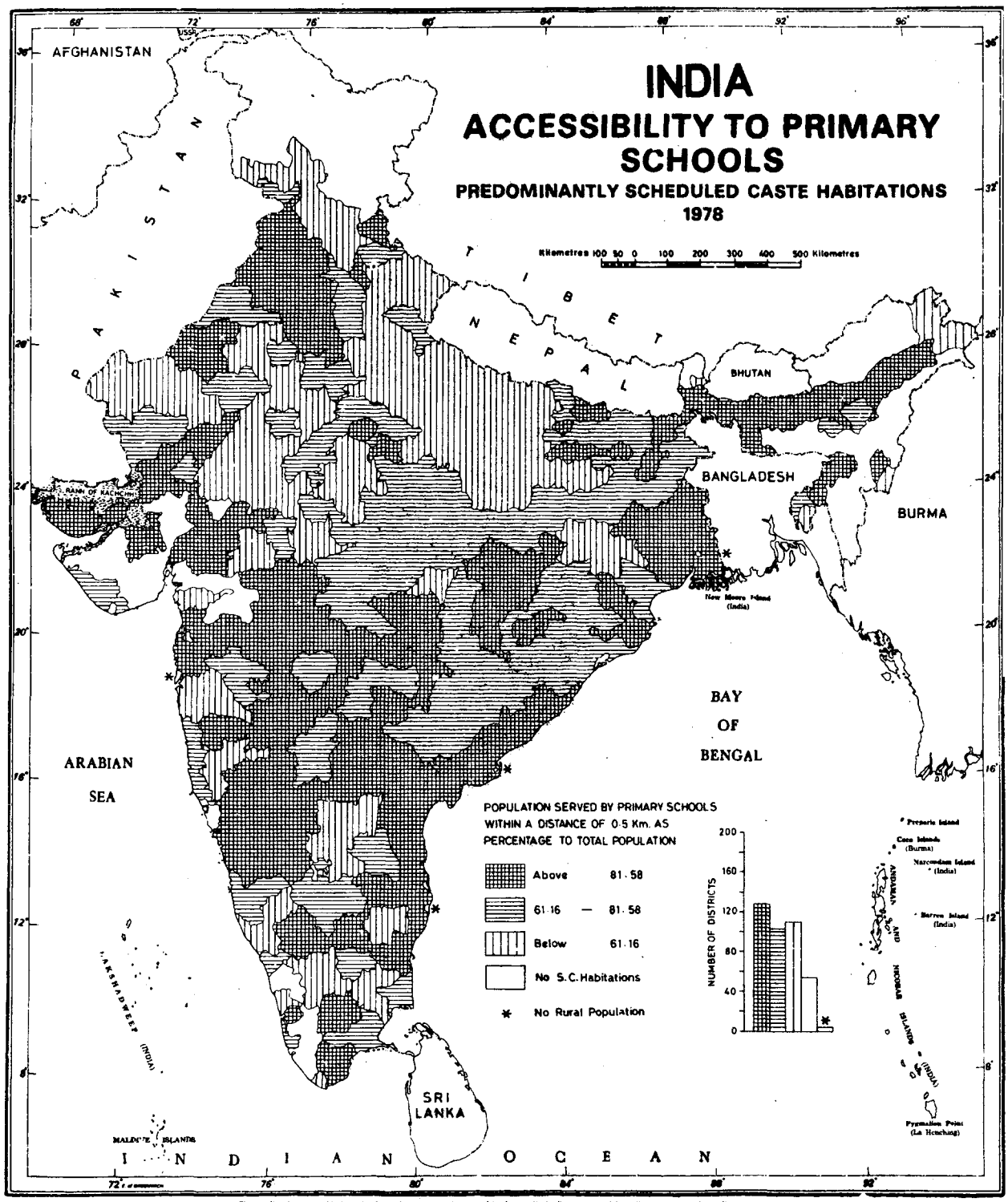


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Fig. A-2

Table A.5

Frequency Distribution of Districts Classified by Population Served Within 0.5 Kilometre of the Primary School

Percentage Population Served within 0.5 km.	Number of Districts
Above 81.58	128
61.16 - 81.58	103
Below 61.16	110
Districts with No Scheduled Caste Habitations	54
Exclusively Urban Districts	4
T o t a l	399

Fig. A.2 reveals that the districts with high accessibility are generally concentrated in Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh (Appendix A.II). Districts falling in the medium category are those in which the physical movement is generally difficult due to rough terrain. The population in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan is generally poorly served. It may be further noted that Uttar pradesh, which has a large chunk of the scheduled caste population,[9] is poorly served. The position for the predominantly tribal habitations is evident from Table A.6

Table A.6

Habitations and Population Served by Primary Schools
Predominantly Tribal Habitations

Distance (in Kms)	Habitations		Percentage Population Covered
	Number	Percentage of All Habitations	
Within the Habitaion	58,519	38.05	63.96
0.1 - 0.5	19,516	12.69	8.13
0.5 - 1.0	27,339	17.78	10.90
Upto 1.0	1,05,374	68.52	82.99
1.1 - 1.5	7,867	5.12	3.05
1.6 - 2.0	15,087	9.81	5.59
More than 2.0	25,450	16.55	8.37

It may be noted that the aggregative all-India position as discussed above does not reveal the reality as it exists at the district level. There are 90 districts in which more than 81 per cent of the popoulation is served by the primary schooling facility within half a kilometre, (Table A.7, Appendix A.III)

Table A.7

Frequency Distribution of Districts Classified by Population
Served by Primary Schools within 0.5 Km
Predominantly Tribal Habitations

Percentage population served	Number of Districts
Above 81.17	90
62.21 - 81.17	92
Below 62.21	83
Distrcts with no Tribal Habitations	130
Exvlusiely Urban Districts	4

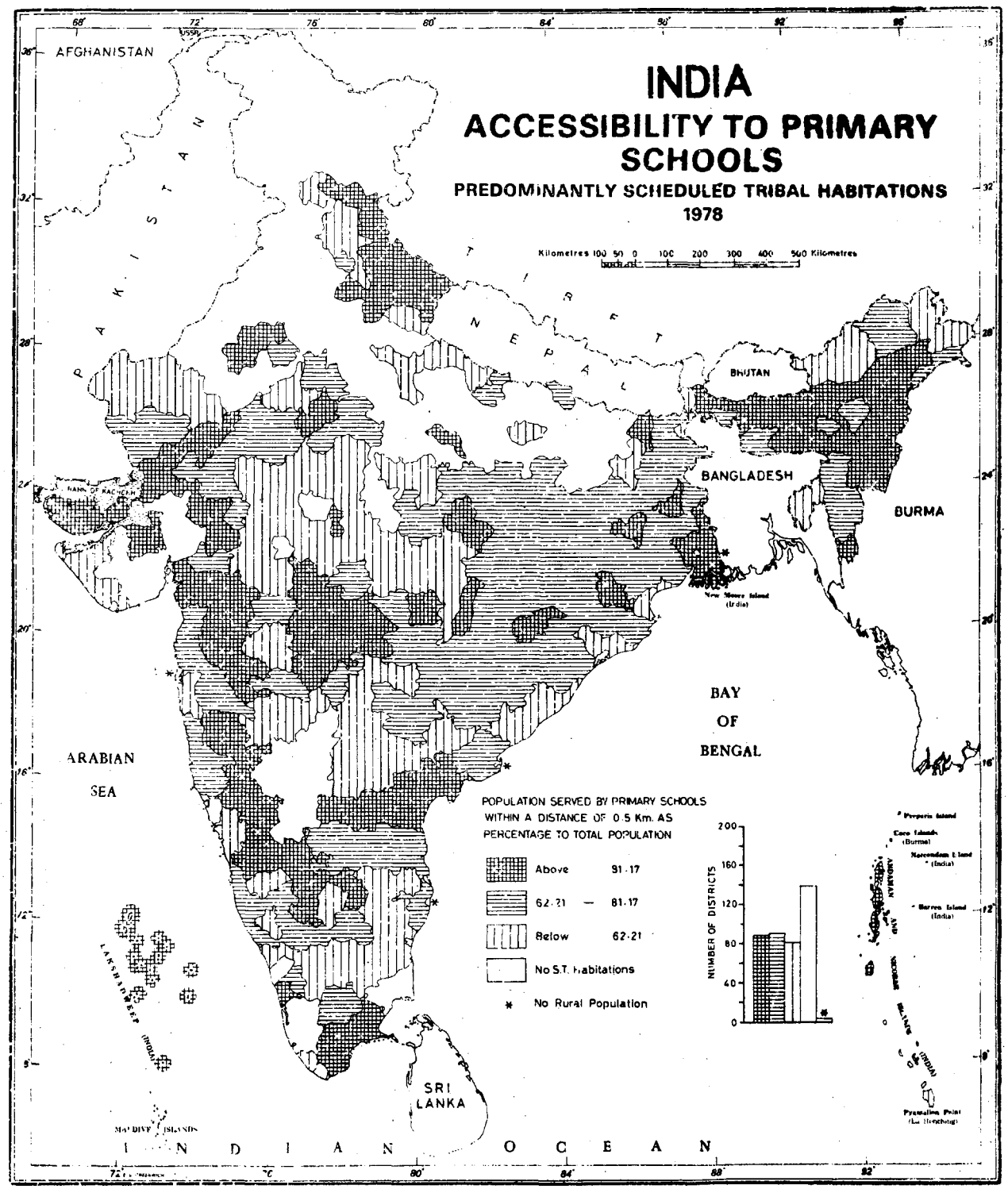

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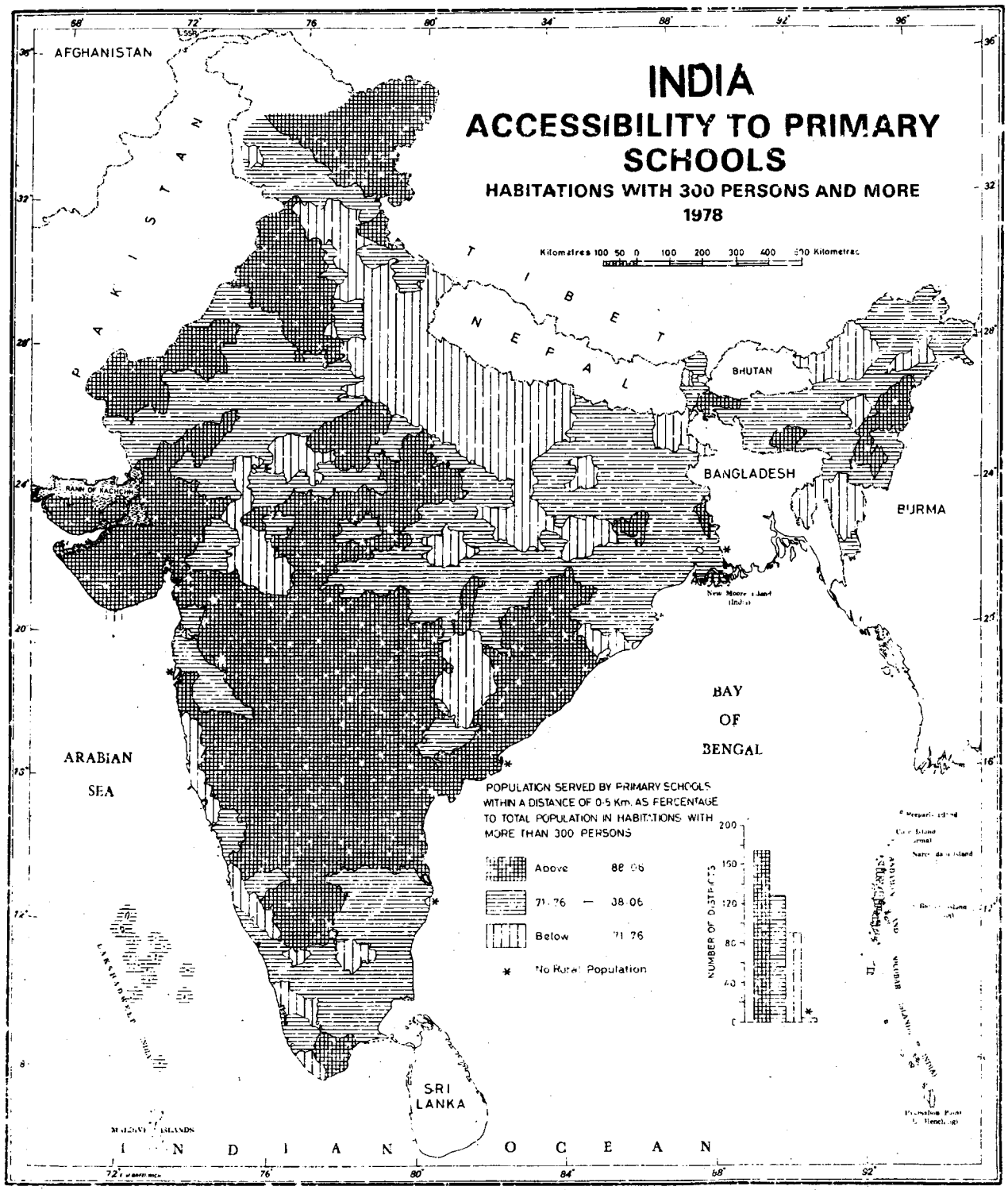
Fig. A.3



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

FIG. 4

Fig. A.3 shows that with the exception of the North-east, districts with the highest population coverage are seen in areas which are by and large non-tribal areas. Areas with considerable tribal population fall in the medium category. It is significant to note that the regions of poor accessibility are also constituted by those districts in which the tribes do not have a sizeable population.

It may be observed that the tribal areas which came under the missionary influence have made remarkable progress in providing primary scooling facility within walkable distance.

It may be of interest to analyse accessibility to schools in habitations with a population of more than 300 persons. It is observed that population coverage in such habitations is more than 88.06 per cent in 175 districts. There are 91 districts in which population coverage is less 71.76 per cent (Table A.8)

Table A.8

Frequency Distribution of districts Classified by Proportion of Popultion Served Within 0.5 Kilometre of Primary Schools Habitations with 300 Persons and More

Percentage Population Served	No. of Districts
Above 88.06	175
71.76 - 88.06	129
Below 71.76	91
Exclusively Urban Districts	4

Fig. A.4 reveals that the districts with high population coverage are spread over Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Southern Orissa and Nagaland. Districts of the medium category lie in Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan. eastern Madhya Prades, Bihar, Orisse, Assam and Tamil Nadu. Accessibility is poor in the districts of Uttar Pradesh as a general rule. As many as 45 districts of the state are characterised by poor accessibility. (Appendix A.IV)

This suggests that the accessibility situation in habitations with a popultion size of more than 300 persons is alarming in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Considering the large population size of the

state, it requires a massive effort to be made in order to achieve the objectves of uniersal education.

5.2 Middle Schools

The Constitution of India guarantees free and compulsory education to every child in the age-group of 6 to 14 years The children in the middle school level are covered by this provision of the Constitution. The basic requirement to fulfil this objective, therefore, is that the schooling facility be provided to every child within a walkable distance.

Table A.9

Habitations and Population Served by Middle Schools
All Habitations

Distance Slab (Kms.)	Habitations having Middle Schools		Percentage Population Served
	Number	Percentage of All Habitations	
Within Habitation	1,03,604	10.74	33.47
0.1 - 1.0	1,57,705	16.35	13.10
1.1 - 2.0	2,07,714	21.53	17.78
2.1 - 3.0	1,75,948	18.24	14.48
Upto 3.0	6,44,971	66.86	78.83
3.1 - 4.0	1,05,563	10.94	7.90
4.1 - 5.0	74,488	7.72	5.37
Upto 5.0	8,25,022	85.52	92.09
More than 5.0	1,39,462	14.48	7.90
T o t a l	9,64,664	100.00	100.00

It is evident from Table A.9 that 66.86 per cent of habitations have middle schools within a distance of 3.0 kilometres. These schools cover 78.83 per cent of the population of India. However, when the distance of 2.0 kilometres is considered only about one-half of the habitations and a little more than three-fifths of the population is covered.

This is the aggregative picture which is far different than the situation prevailing at the lower level. Table A.10 shows that more than 88.23 per cent of popultion lives within the ideal range of distance in 28 districts. The population coverage in 137 districts is only 52 per cent or so.

Table A.10

Frequency Distribution of Districts Classified by Proportion of Popultion Served Within 2.0 Kilometres of Middle Schools

Percentage Population Served	Number of Districts
Above 88.23	28
70.73 - 88.23	102
52.51 - 70.73	128
Below 52.51	137
Exclusively Urban Districts	4

Fig. A.5 shows that the districts with high accessibility are concentrated in Gujarat. The state has 10 out of 28 districts of the country falling in this category. Districts in which population coverage ranges between 70.73 and 88.23 per cent are clustered in Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, West Bengal and the Western littoral States. This suggests that as in the case of primary schools population coverage is high in those areas which witnessed an early development of education.

From one-half to three-fourths of popultion is served by middle schools within the specified range of distance in 128 districts (Appendix A.V). Their spatial distribution, however, does not conform to any geographical patterning. These districts lie over parts of Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

On the other hand, a large number of districts in Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Nagaland are served poorly. The hill districts of Jammu & Kashmir and the predominantly tribal districts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are also characterized by low population coverage by middle schools within the specified range of distance.

The predominantly scheduled caste habitations present a rather dismal picture. It is noted that schools are located within the habitation in only 3.9 per cent of habitations. These schools cover 12.92 per cent of popultion. on the other hand, as may as 8,011 or 11.60 per cent of all habitations do not have middle schools even within 5.0 kilometres. However, there are significant inter-district variations as is evident from Table A.11

Table A.11

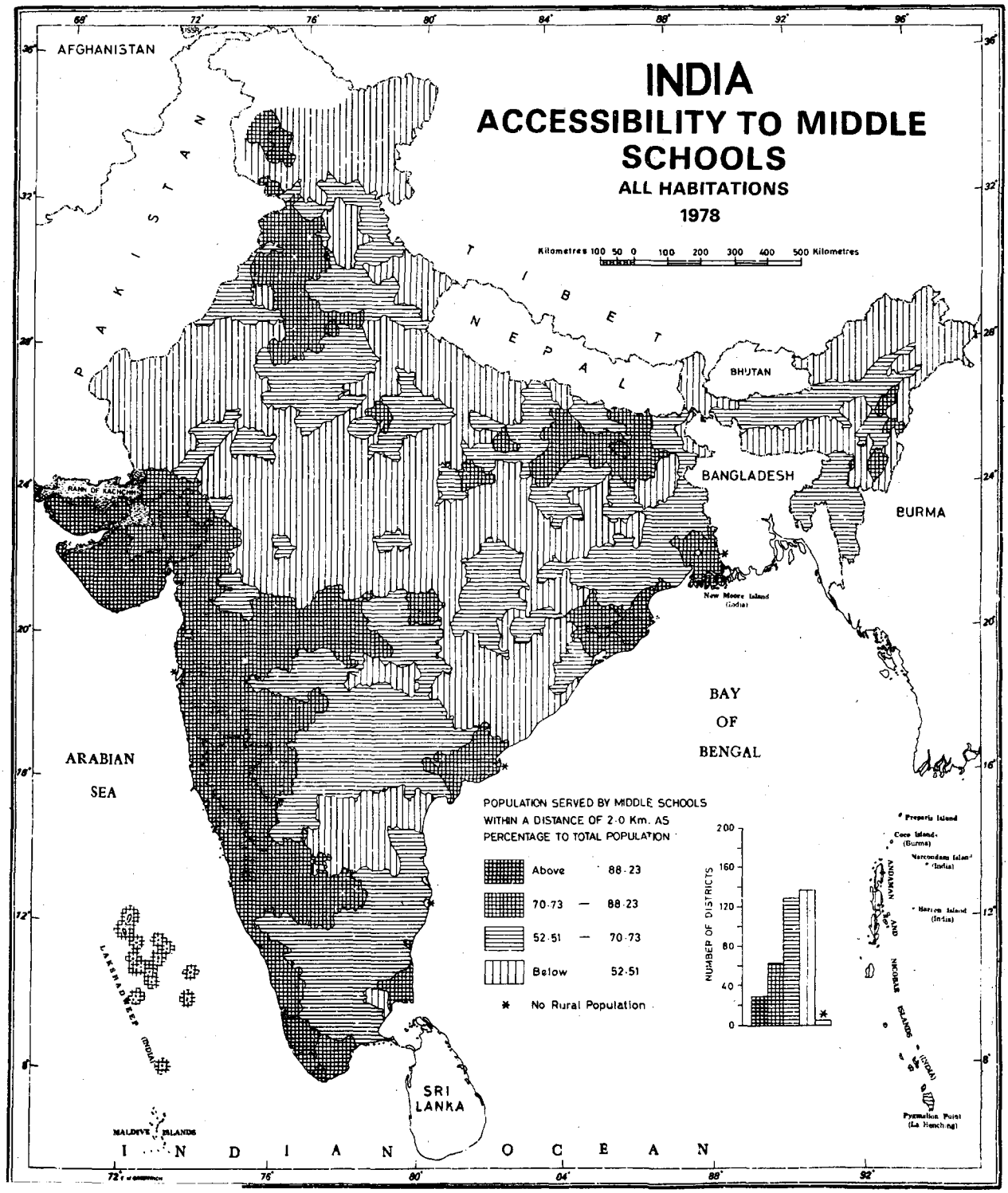
Frequency Distribution of Districts Classified by Proportion of Population Served Within 2.0 Kilometres of Middle School Predominantly Scheduled Caste Habitations

Percentage Popultion Served	Number of Districts
Above 85.84	23
63.76 - 85.84	78
41.68 - 63.76	122
Below 41.68	118
Districts with No Scheduled Caste Habitations	54
Exclusively Urban Districts	4

Fig. A.6 shows that the Gujarat districts have the highest proportion of population served within the range distance of 2 kilometres (Appendix A.VI). The proportion of population ranges between 67 and 86 per cent in 78 districts. Districts falling in the medium category, although not conforming to any geographic pattern, lie in Rayalseema, Telangana, eastern Madhya Pradesh, central Orissa and eastern Bihar.

The proportion of population served declines significantly in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, terai districts of Uttar Pradesh and the Chotanagpur plateau region of Bihar. This shows that in areas in which overall stage of development of education continues to be low, scheduled caste habitations are also poorly served.

The predominantly tribal habitations are generally characterized by poor accessibility. As many as 56,033 habitations out of 1,53,778 habitations accounting for 35.44 per cent of all tribal habitations do not have middle schools even within a distance of 5.0 kilometres. Significantly 53.77 per cent of these habitations have a population



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A.5

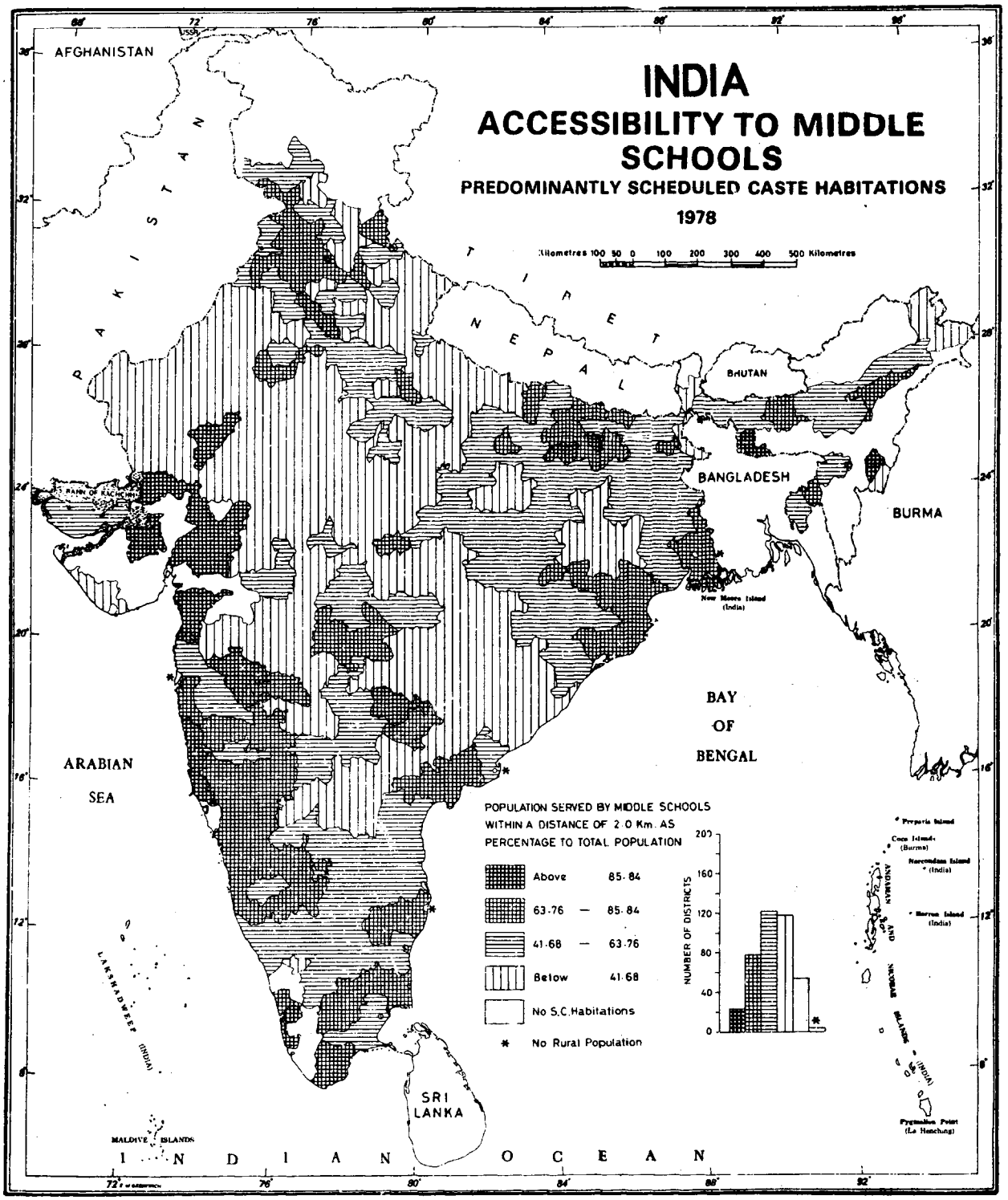


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Fig. A-6

size of less than 500 persons. There are only 4.35 per cent ofhabitations with 13.31 per cent population which have middle schools within the habitation.

The aggregative, all-India picture in regard to tribal habitations is highly generalised as the tribal population does not have a uniform pattern of spatial distribution. It may be noted that about three-forths of population is served by middle schools within 2.0 kilometres. On the other hand, about 27 per cent of population is served by middle schools within 2.0 kilometres in as many as 108 districts. (Table A.12 - Appendix A.VII)

Table A.12

Frequency Distribution of Districts Classified by Proportion of Population Served Within 2.0 Kilometres of Middle School Predominantly Scheduled Tribal Habitations

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 75.25	24
51.61 - 75.25	45
27.97 - 51.61	88
Below 27.97	108
Districts with No Scheduled Tribal Habitations	130
Exclusively Urban districts	4

Fig. A.7 shows that districts with higher population coverage are generally situated in areas which have an insignificant proportion of tribal population. The northeast is, however, a notable exception. The districts lying in the Desh and the Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra, eastern Madhya Pradesh, southern Bihar, Meghalaya and Manipur are caegorised in the moderate range of distance. The proportion of population covered by schools within the specified range of distance declines significantly over most of the mid-Indian tribal belt.

It is generally argued that the habitations with a small population do not optimally utilize the existing schooling facility. The school has to be located within the main habitation of the village settlement. In order to explore this question empirically an attempt has been made to assess the pattern of accessibility for habitations

with a population size of more than 500 persons. The generally held view is that every habitation of this size should be served by middle schools within a convenient walking distance. However, a significant finding of this study is that there are 152 districts only in which over 80 per cent of population lives within 2.0 kilometres of the schools (Table A.13)

Table A.13

Frequency Distribution of Districts Classified by Proportion of Population Served within 2.0 Kilometre of Middle School Habitaions With 500 Persons and More

Percenage Population Served	Number of Districts
Above 82.20	152
64.40 - 42.20	130
46.60 - 64.40	82
Below 46.60	31
Exclusively Urban Districts	4

The spatial patterns are depicted on Fig. A.8. Districts with a high proportion of population covered within the specified distance range form a contiguous belt over the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala - all along the western coast. Another cluster is seen in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. Districts of Punjab, Haryana in the north-west and Tripura in the north-east also follow the same trend. The population coverage is also generally high over the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh (Appendix A.VIII).

It is noted that accessibility to middle schools in habitations with more than 500 persons is, by and large, satisfactory. However, districts in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are exceptions.

5.3 Secondary Schools

Accessibility presents a dismal picture at the secondary level. It acquires an alarming proportion in rural areas where learning at this stage of schooling is a rare phenomenon. Considering the age of children who desire to avail education at the secondary level, it is believed that even if the schools are located at a distance of 4.0

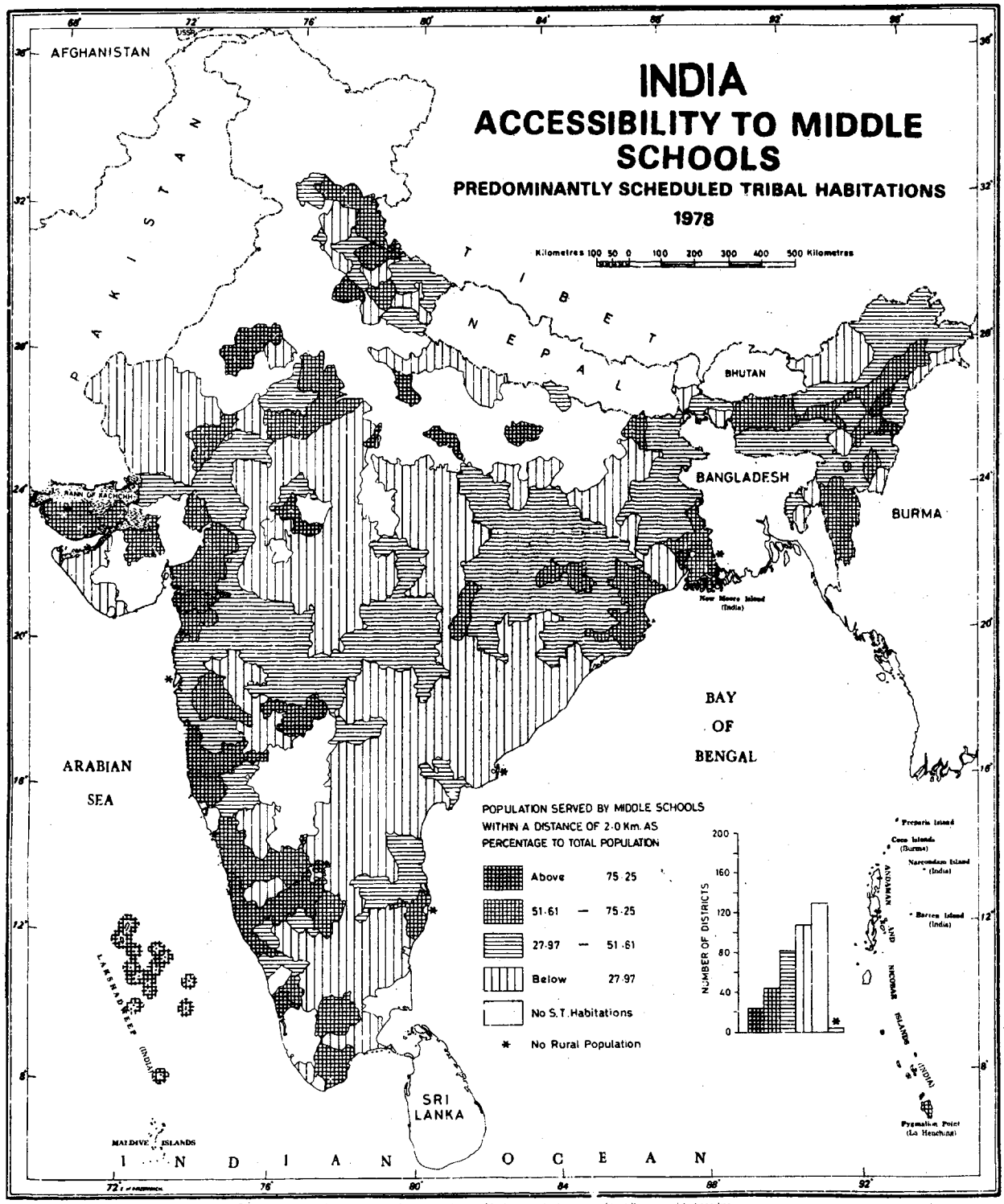

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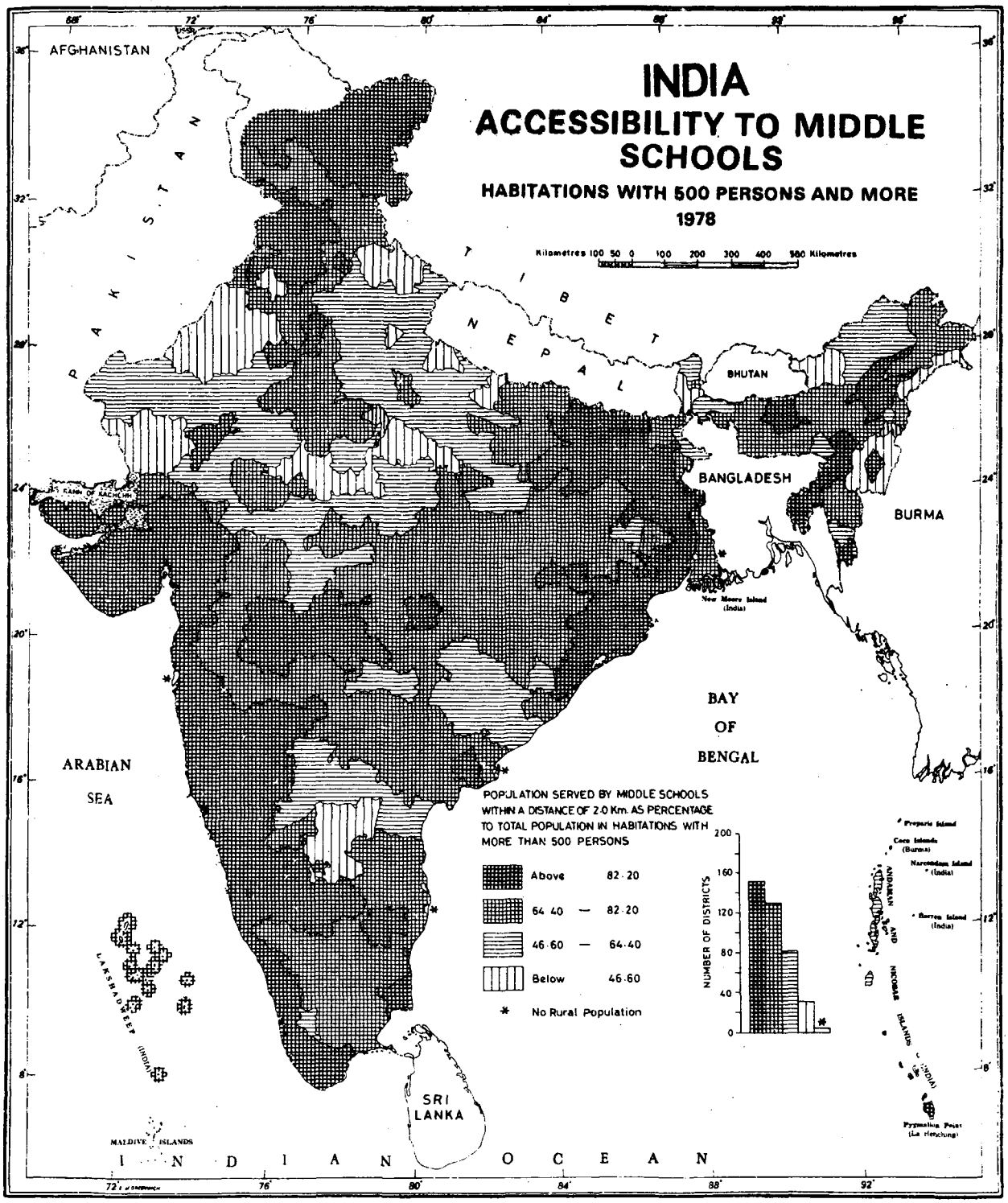
Fig. A.7



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A·8

kilometres, children can go to school without much physical strain. All India data, however, reveal that for a large population the secondary schools are not located within negotiable distances for a very large section of population. This is particularly so in the rural areas (Table A.14)

Table A.14

Habitations and Population Served By Secondary Schools
All Habitations

Distance Slab (Km.)	Habitations Having Secondary Schools		Percentage Population Served
	Number	Percentage of All Habitations	
With Habitation	26,565	3.06	14.58
0.1 - 2.0	1,66,258	17.23	18.40
2.1 - 4.0	2,27,146	23.55	24.03
4.1 - 6.0	1,79,400	18.60	16.97
6.1 - 8.0	97,435	10.10	8.20
Upto 8.0	6,99,804	72.54	82.18
More than 8.0	2,64,860	27.46	17.82
T o t a l	9,64,664	100.00	100.00

It is noted that only 57.01 per cent of population is served by secondary schools within 4.0 kilometres. On the other hand, for about 18 per cent of population schools lie outside the negotiable distance. However, picture at the district level is significantly different from the overall national situation. For example, secondary schools are available within 4.0 kilometres for about 87 per cent of population in 41 districts of the country. (Table A.15, Appendix A.IX)

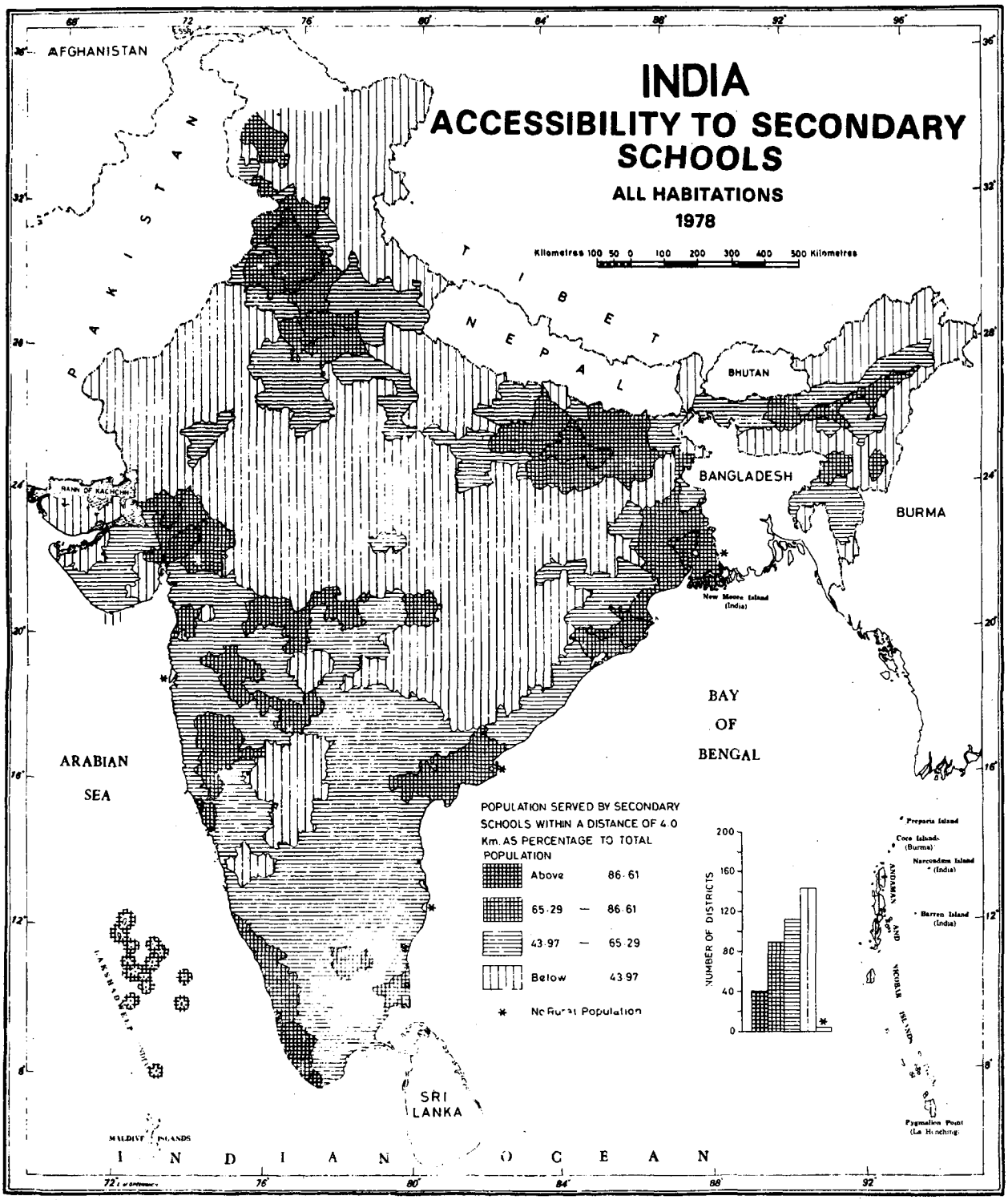
Table A.15

Frequency Distribution of Districts Classified by Proportion of Population Served Within 4.0 Kilometres of Secondary Schools

Percentage Population Served	Number of Districts
Above 86.61	41
65.29 - 86.61	90
43.97 - 65.29	113
Below 43.97	151

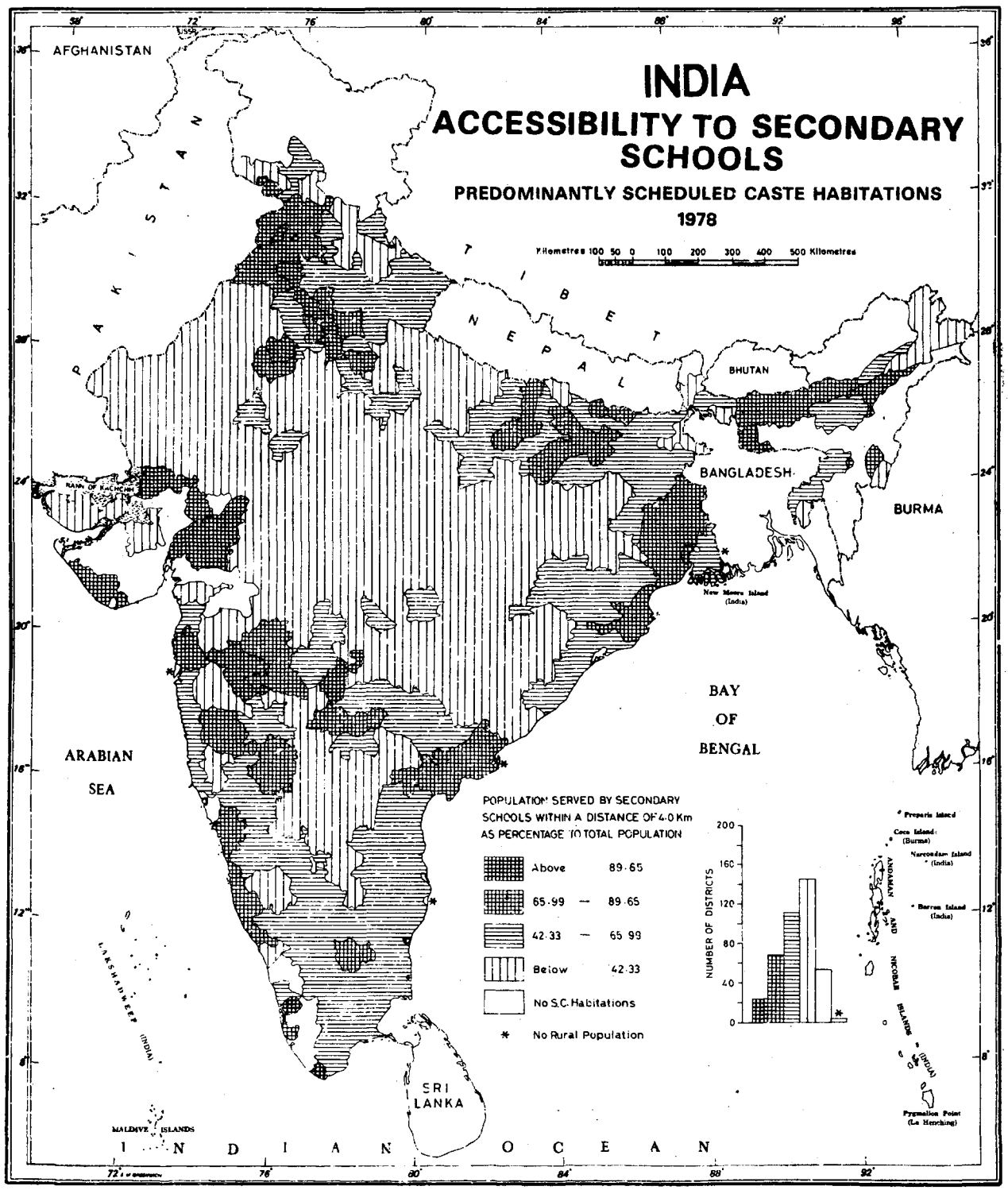
The distribution pattern is evident from Fig. A.9. The proportion of population served is high in Punjab, Haryana, eastern Uttar Pradesh, northern Bihar, southern Bengal, deltaic Andhra Pradesh, Kathiawar region of Gujarat and Kerala. The southern states are moderately placed in terms of accessibility. The proportion of population coverage over major areas of these states ranges between 43.97 and 65.29 per cent. The accessibility is poor in districts of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, central Uttar Pradesh, southrn Bihar, southern Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur. The accessibility is generally poor in areas of uneven relief.

The prevailing situation in the predominantly scheduled caste habiations is not much different from the other habitations. It is noted that 58.12 per cent population of the scheduled caste habitations is covered by secondary school within 4.0 kilometres as against 57.01 per cent in all habitations (Table A. 16)



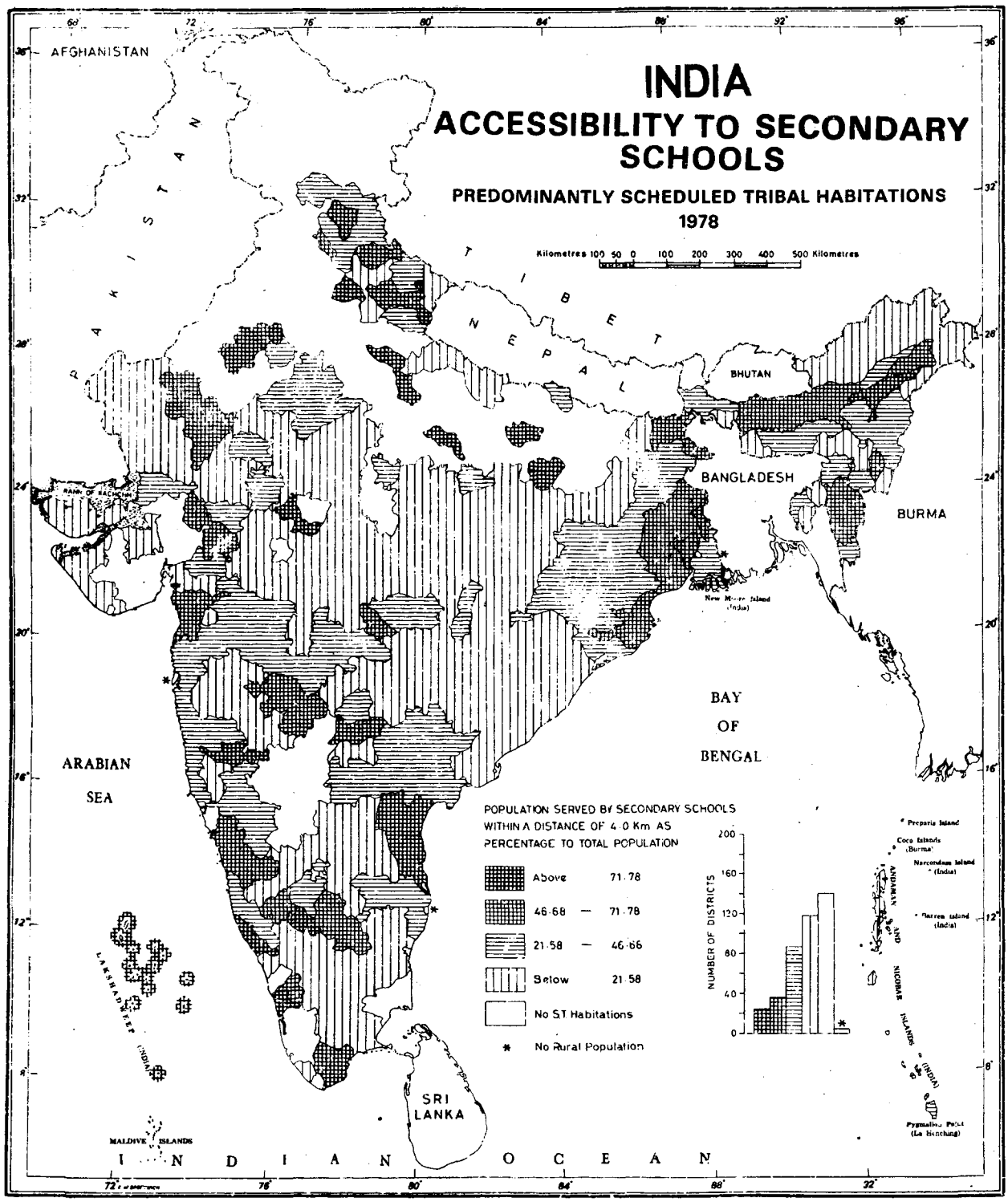
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A. 9



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

Fig. A-10



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig A-11

Table A.16

Habitations and Percentage Population Served by Secondary Schools in Premominantly Scheduled Cate Habitations

Distamce Slab (in kms.)	Habitations		Percentage Population Served
	Number	Percentage of all Habitations	
Within Habitations	728	1.05	8.54
0.1 - 2.0	14,209	20.58	22.38
2.1 - 4.0	17,978	26.04	27.20
4.1 - 6.0	13,565	19.65	19.55
6.1 - 8.0	7,103	10.29	9.29
Upto 8.0	53,583	77.61	82.96
More than 8.0	15,455	22.39	17.04
T o t a l	69,039	100.00	100.00

However, there are significant inter-district variations. The population coverage exceeds 89.65 per cent in 24 districts. On the other end of the scale are 136 districts in which population coverage is less then 42.33 per cent (Appendix A.X). Fig. A..10 shows that the people in Haryana, Punjab, central Bihar, deltaic West Bengal and Kathiawar have generally good accessibility to secondary schools. The districts with medium population coverage are concentrated in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, northern Orissa, eastern Bihar and western Uttar Pradesh. There are large areas in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, central Utter Pradesh, southern Bihar and scurthern orissa which have poor accessibility.

The predominantly tribal habitations are generally characterised by poor accessibility. It is noted that secondary schools are available for only 27.21 per cent of popultion within a distance of 4.0 kilometres. It is disturbing to note that as much as 48.11 per cet of population has to negotiate a distances of more than 8.0 kilometres to reach a secondary school (Table A.17).

Table A.17

Habitations and Population Covered by Secondary Schools in Predominantly Scheduled Tribal Habitations

Distance Slab (in kms.)	Habitations		Percentage Population Served
	Number	Percentage of All Habitations	
Within Habitations	1,168	0.76	3.37
0.1 - 2.0	10,974	7.14	9.18
2.1 - 4.0	18,702	12.16	14.66
4.1 - 6.0	19,881	12.93	14.55
6.1 - 8.0	14,796	9.62	10.13
Upto 8.0	65,521	42.61	51.89
More than 8.0	88,257	57.39	48.11
T o t a l	1,53,778	100.00	100.00

While there are 23 districts in which more than 71 per cent of population is covered by secondary schools within 4.0 kilometres, in 118 districts the population coverage is as low as 27.58 per cent (Appendix A.XI). Fig. A.11 makes it evidently clear that the areas of tribal concentration are poorly served by secondary schools. However, Mizoram is a notable exception. Perhaps the physical isolation of these areas is an explanation but not a sufficient one.

5.4 Higher Secondary Schools

Schooling at the higher secondary level in the rural areas of the country is a rare facility. Generally schools of this level are either not located in a majority of habitations or, they are located at a distance which is not easily negotiable. It is noted that only 19.4 per cent of population gets this facility within a distance of 4.0 kilometres. On the other hand, for about 59 per cent of population higher secondary schools are available only beyond a distance of 8.0 kilometres (Table A.18).

Table A.18

Habitations and Population Covered by
Higher Secondary Schools

Distance Slab (in kms.)	Habitations		Percentage Population Served
	Number	Percentage of All Habitations	
Within Habitations	4,718	0.49	2.78
0.1 - 2.0	53,541	5.55	6.36
2.1 - 4.0	95,798	9.93	10.50
4.1 - 6.0	1,10,232	11.43	11.85
6.1 - 8.0	88,250	9.15	9.59
Upto 8.0	3,52,539	36.55	41.08
More than 8.0	6,12,125	63.45	58.92
T o t a l	9,64,664	100.00	100.00

Viewed in terms of habitations, only about 16 per cent of habitations have access to higher secondary schools within 4.0 kilometres while for 63.45 per cent habitations, higher secondary school are not available even within 8.0 kilometres. There are, however, significant inter-district variations in population coverage. There are 35 districts in which population coverage is more than 39.54 per cent as against 161 districts with a population coverage of less than 10.26 per cent. Of the 35 districts in the highest category, Uttar Pradesh accounts for as many as 19 districts and West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh for 4 districts each. (Fig. A.12, Appendix A.XII). While no geographic pattern is discernible in Madhya Pradesh, two clusters of districts - one lying in the eastern part and the other in the western part are visible. The districts of 24 parganes, Hooghly, Howrah and Burdwan form a contiguous cluster.

The population coverage ranges between 24.90 and 39.54 per cent in 56 districts. Although, distribution of these districts does not reveal any geographic pattern, they show a certain degree of concentration in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Districts with moderate population coverage encompass the major parts of Tamil Nadu and Assam. They are also clustered in eastern

Rajasthan, north-western Madhya Pradesh, Krishna-Godavari Delta and the Vidarbha and the Desh regions of Maharashtra. Districts with the lowest population coverage are concentrated in Himachal Pradesh, western Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa, south-eastern Maharashtra, interior Karnataka, interior Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Meghalaya.

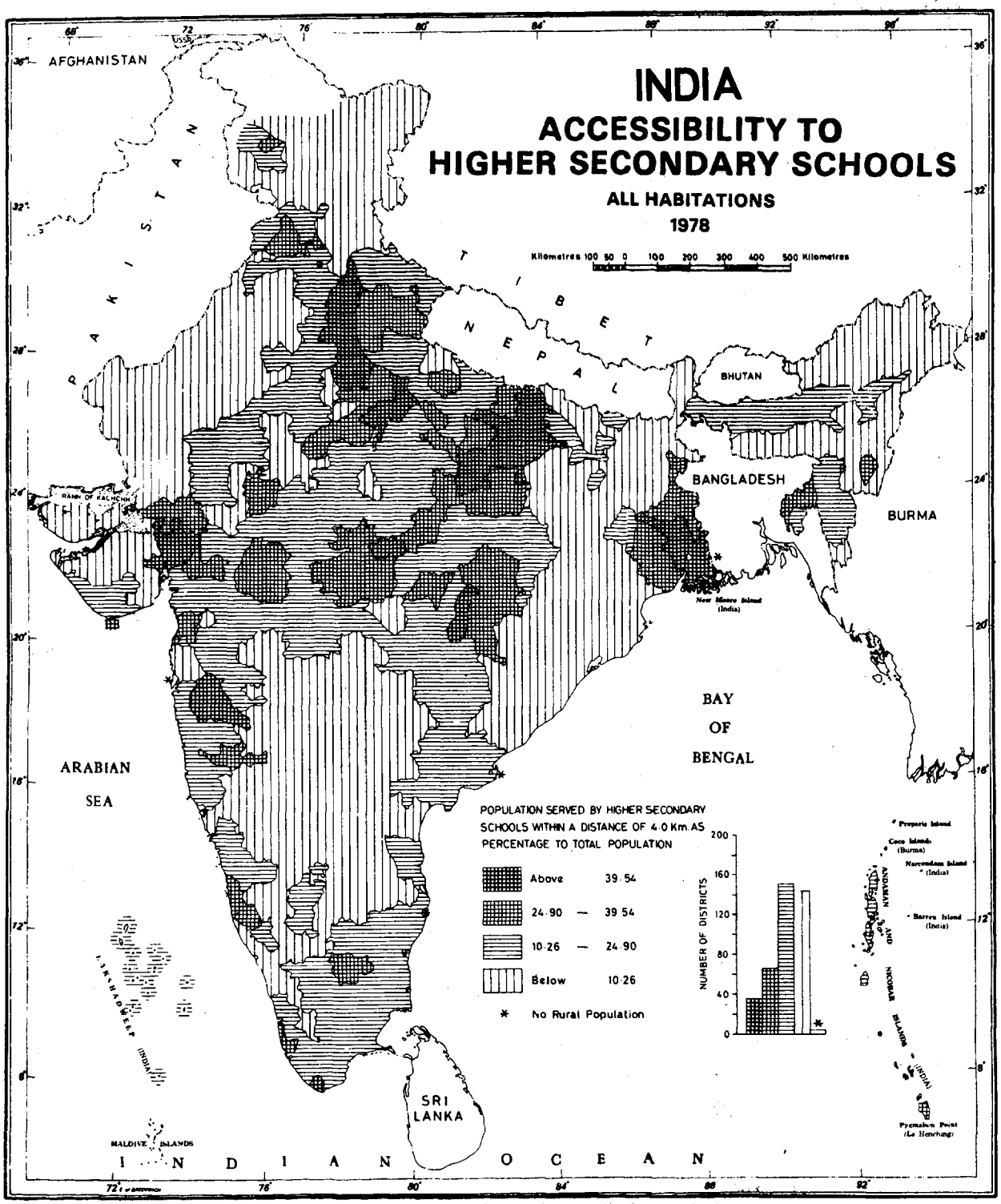
It is interesting to note that the scheduled caste habitations have better accessibility situation than general habitations. It is observed that 23.25 per cent population of scheduled caste habitations is covered by higher secondary school within 4.0 kilometres. About one-half of the population of the scheduled caste habitations remains uncovered within 8.0 kilometres (Table A.19).

Table A.19

Habitations and Population Covered by
Higher Secondary Schools in
Predominantly Scheduled Caste Habitations

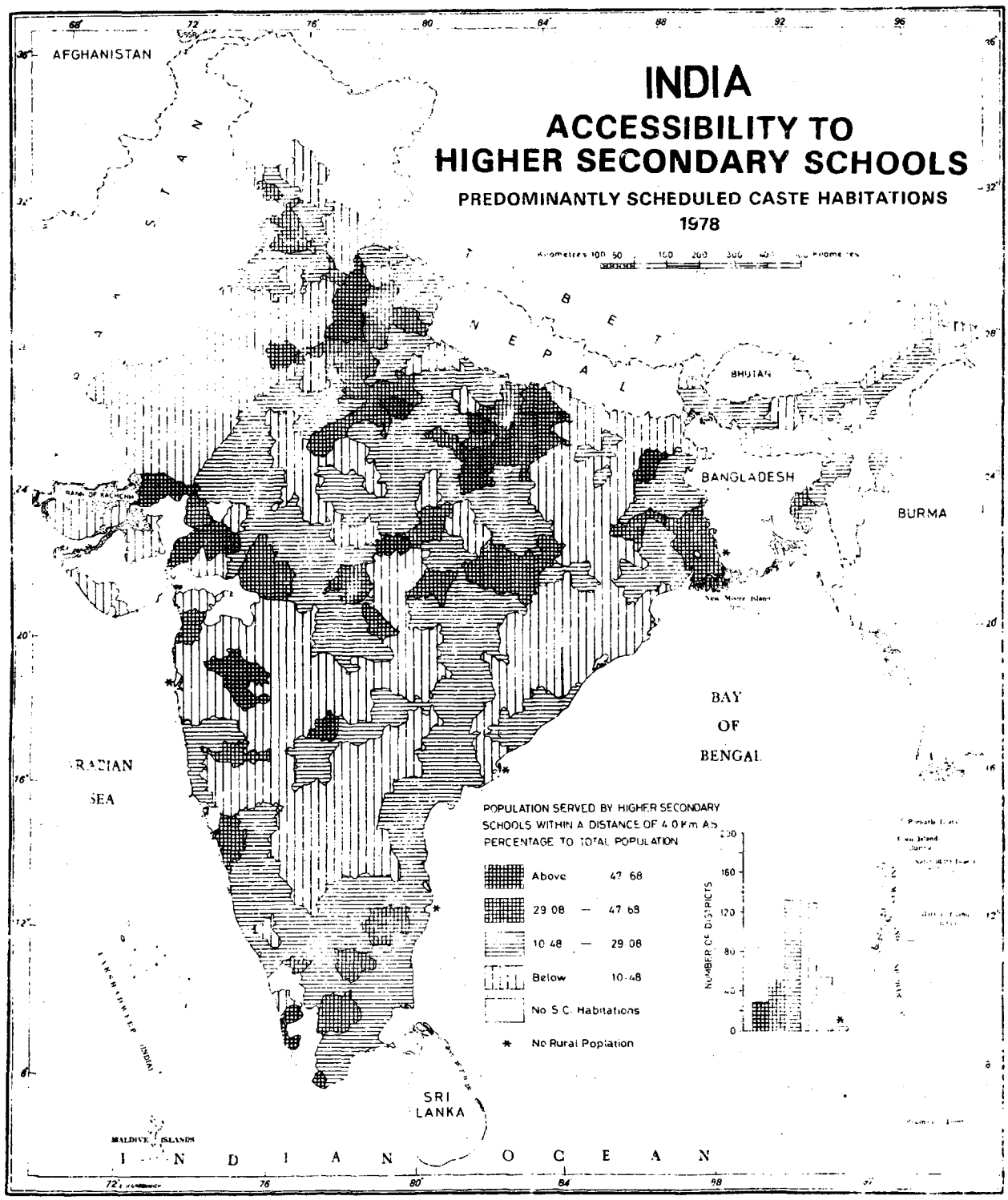
Distance Slab (in kms.)	Habitations		Percentage Population Served
	Number	Percentage of All Habitations	
Within Habitations	89	0.13	0.60
0.1 - 2.0	5,304	7.68	8.09
2.1 - 4.0	9,078	13.15	14.56
4.1 - 6.0	9,452	13.69	14.94
6.1 - 8.0	7,030	10.18	11.96
Upto 8.0	30,953	44.83	50.15
More than 8.0	30,085	55.17	49.85
T o t a l	69,038	100.00	100.00

The district level patterns, however, differ, from region to region. It is observed that less than one-half of the population is covered in 29 districts; the coverage varies between 29.08 and 47.68 per cent in 58 districts (Appendix A.XIII). The spatial features are depicted on Fig. A.13. It is evident that districts of western and eastern Uttar Pradesh as well as deltaic West Bengal have good



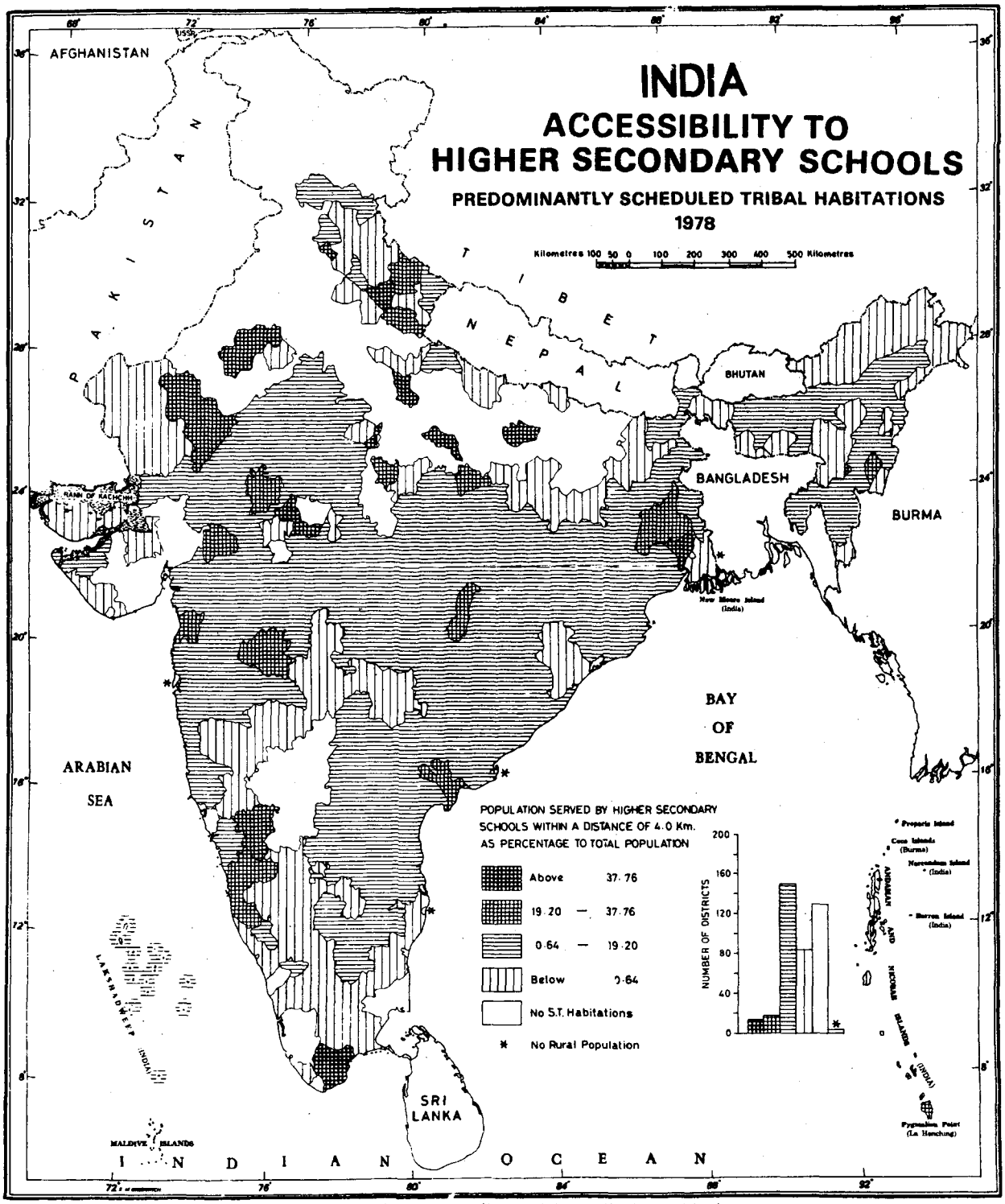
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A.12



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A-13



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

Fig. A-14

accessibility to higher secondary schools. Districts with moderate population coverage are clustered in Tamil Nadu, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and south-eastern Rajasthan. Accessibility is poor in 129 districts spread over western Rajasthan, Haryana, Bihar, Orissa and the adjoining parts of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

The tribal habitations are generally poorly served by higher secondary schools which is evident from the fact that less than one-tenth of popultion have access to higher secondary schools within 4.0 kilometres. On the other hand for more than four-fifths of tribal population of these habitations higher secondary schools are situated at a distance of more than 8.0 kilometres (Table A.20)

Table A.20

Habitations and Population Served by
Higher Secondary Schools in
Predominantly Scheduled Tribal Habitations

Distance Slab (in kms.)	Habitations		Percentage Population Served
	Number	Percentage of All Habitations	
Within Habitations	136	0.08	0.44
0.1 - 2.0	2,775	1.80	2.36
2.1 - 4.0	5,596	3.64	4.56
4.1 - 6.0	7,645	4.97	5.98
6.1 - 8.0	7,340	4.77	5.46
Upto 8.0	23,472	15.26	18.80
More than 8.0	1,30,306	84.74	81.20
T o t a l	1,53,778	100.00	100.00

It is observed that in 14 districts the population coverage exceeds 37.76 per cent; it ranges between 19.20 and 37.76 per cent in 18 districts (Appendix A.XIV). However, the proportion of tribal population in these ditricts is quite small. Districts with significant tribal population are moderately served by higher secondary schools. Significantly, districts with poor accessibility

also account for a very little proportion of tribal population. The case of the north-east is a notable exception (Fig. A.XIV).

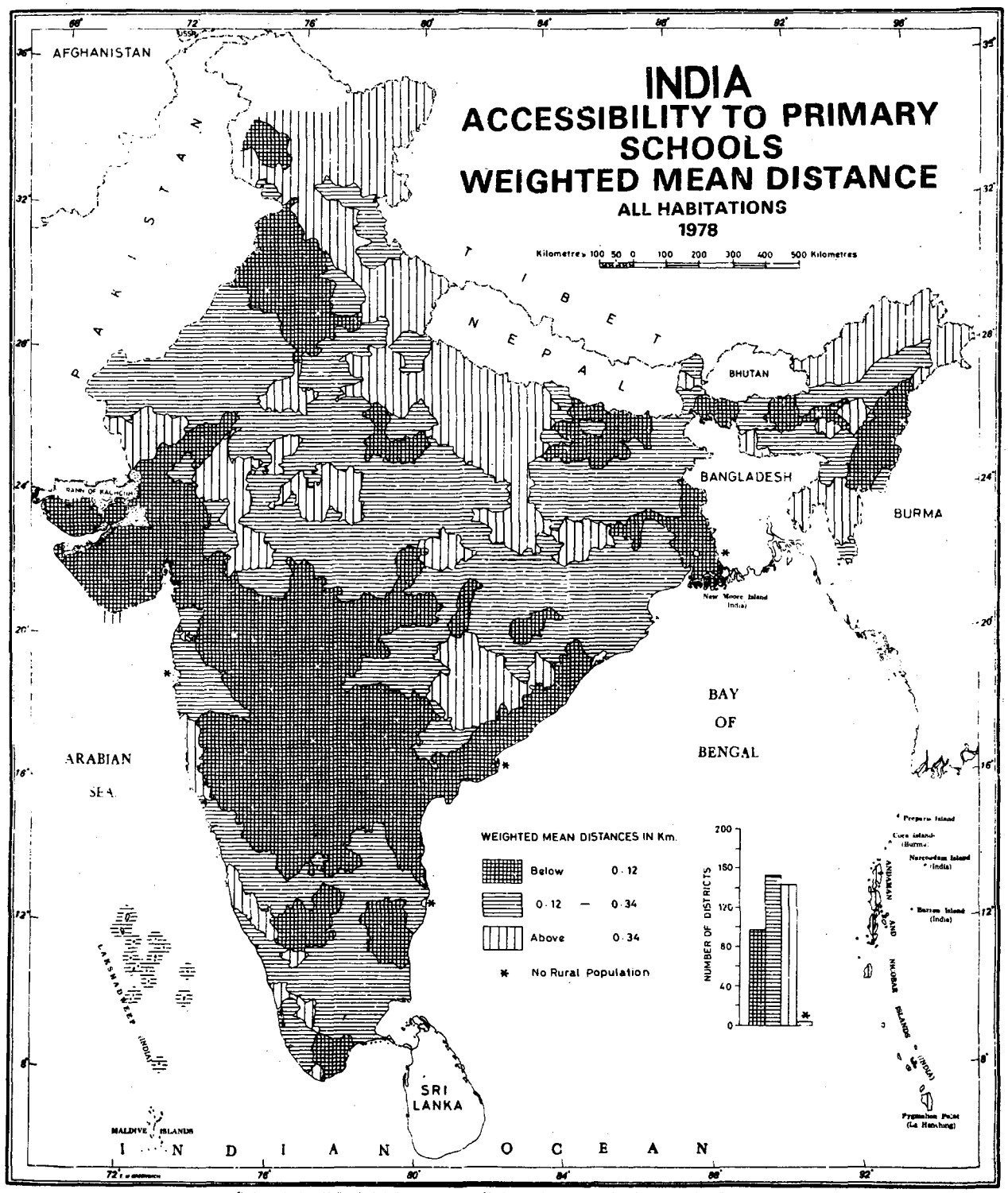
5. WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCE : GEOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

The preceding section presents an analysis of the pattern of population covered by schools of different levels within specified distances. The analysis helps in understanding the extent upto which the objective of the optimal location of schools has been achieved. This, however, does not take into account the population living outside the optimal distance from the schools. In order to make an overall assessment of accessibility situation an attempt has been made to compute weighted mean distance (hereafter mean distance) for each district. The mean distance has been computed from population served by schools in different ranges of distance. It indicates the average distance having been weighted with population served in each distance range. A high value of mean distance in a district, therefore, indicates that the children in general have to negotiate a longer distance to avail the schooling facility.

6.1 Primary Schools

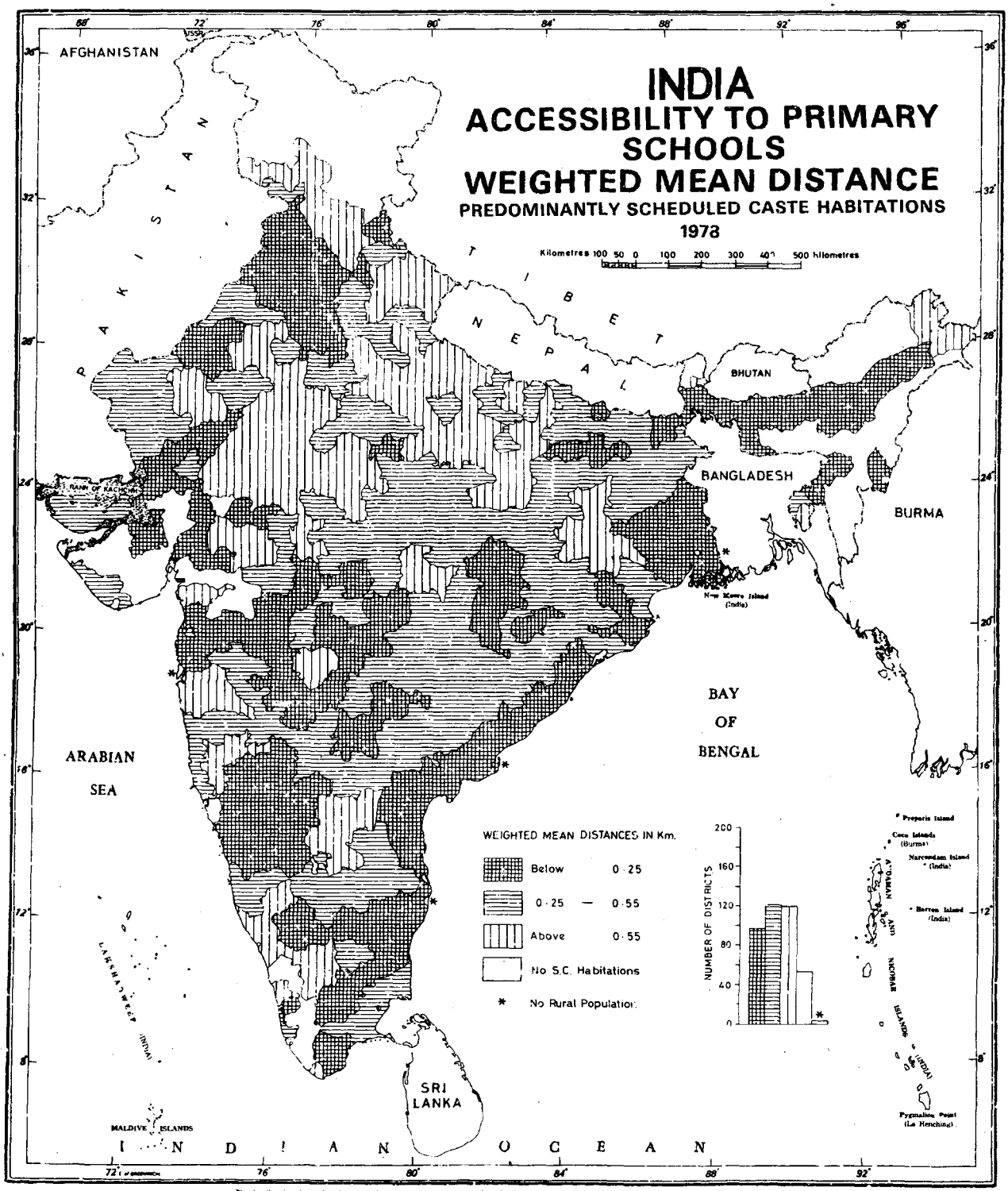
Although, overall situation of accessibility to primary schools is generally satisfactory as the mean for the districts is only 0.23 kilometre which is well below the general norm of 0.5 kilometre recognised in this study, there are significant spatial variations within the country.

There are 144 districts with mean distance of less than 0.12 kilometre (Appendix A.XV). These districts lie in Haryana, Punjab, north Bihar, deltaic West Bengal, Maharashtra excluding the Konkan region, Karnataka (excluding south-western parts), Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur (Fig. A.15). It is evident that these districts do not display any geographic pattern. The early spread of education in the colonial period had its impact on educational development in the contemporary period. This is, however, a partial explanation. It has been further observed that areas lying in the immediate vicinity of Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi have an equitable distribution of primary schools. One can, however, observe notale exceptions to this general norm - districts of western Maharashtra being one glaring example. The districts in the mid-Indian tribal belt, as well as those in the densely populated areas of Kerala and Tamil Nadu lie in the medium category.



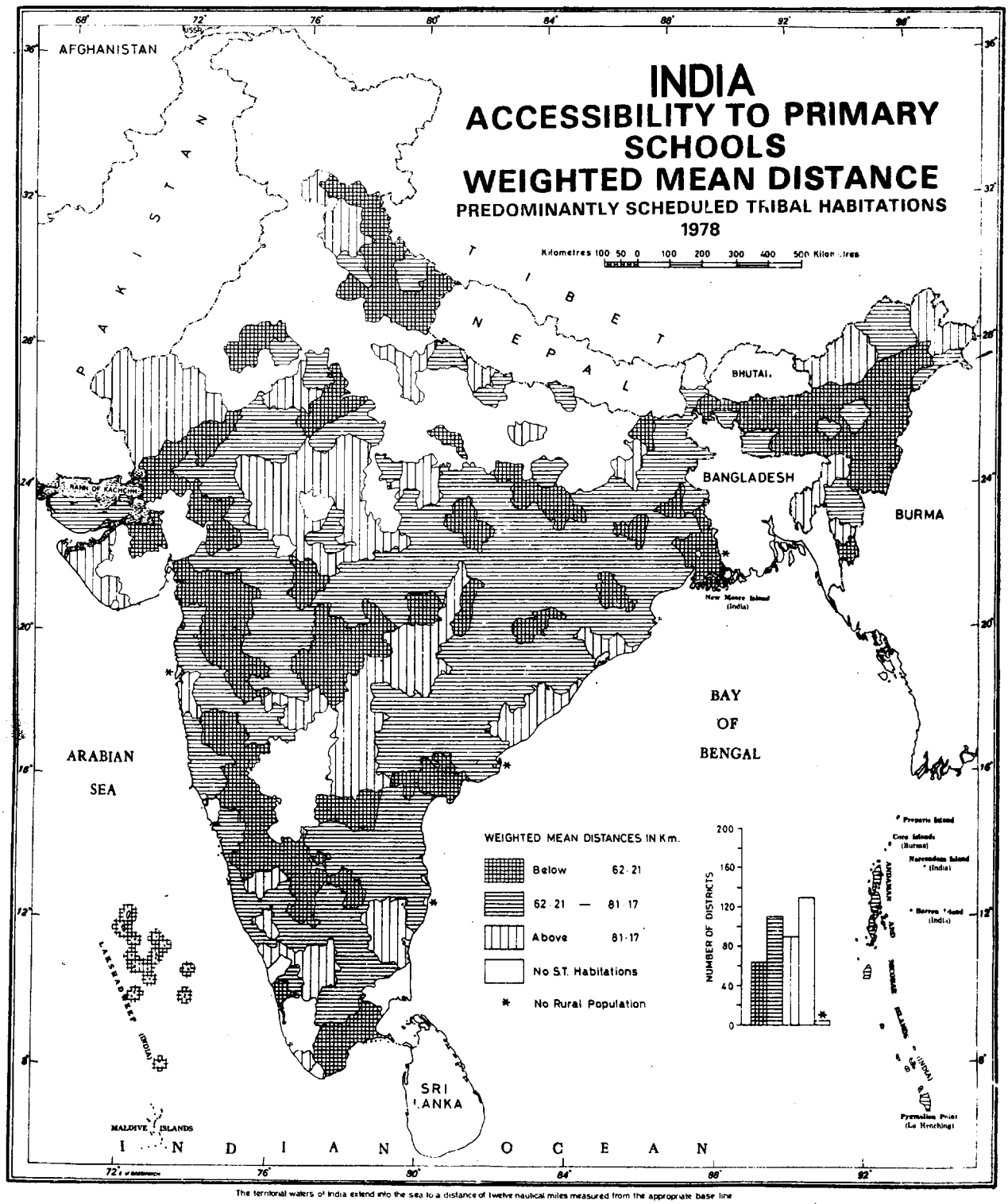
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

Fig. A.15



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

Fig. A-16



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A.17

The mean distance is generally high in 98 districts mostly lying in Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. It is evident from Fig A.15 that these districts encompass hilly areas of Jammu & Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh. It is significant to note that districts of central and eastern Utter Pradesh also suffer from poor accessibility. The mean distance is also consistently high in the case of predominantly tribal districts of Banaswara, Jhabua, Bastar, Koraput and Singhbhum.

In so far as overall distance is concerned, predominantly scheduled caste habitations are at a disadvantage. The mean distance for these habitations is 0.40 kilometres which is higher than the mean distance for general habitations.

There are 121 districts in which the weighted mean distance is below 0.25 kilometre (Appendix A.XVI). There is a significant concentration of these districts in Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, coastal Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam (Fig. A.16). It is evident that the plain areas of the country have better accessibility. The scheduled caste habitations are no exception in this respect. Districts falling in the medium range are situated in western Utter Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The mean distance, on the other hand, is generally high in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The tribal habitaions in general suffer from poor accessibility in terms of mean distnce even in the case of primary schools. The all-India average stands at 0.47 kilometre which is twice as high as the figure for general habitations. However, there are significant variations from district to district. It is observed that the mean distance is below 0.28 kilometre in 90 districts. The mean distance varies between 0.28 and 0.66 kilometre in 111 districts. There are 64 districts with a mean distance of more than 0.66 kilometre (Appendix A.XVII). It may be noted that the mean distance is generally low in the tribal areas of the north-east. The predominantly tribal areas of Orissa, Bihar and eastern Madhya Pradesh are characterized by moderate mean distance. The tribal districts of western India present a mixed situation (Fig A.17).

6.2 Middle Schools

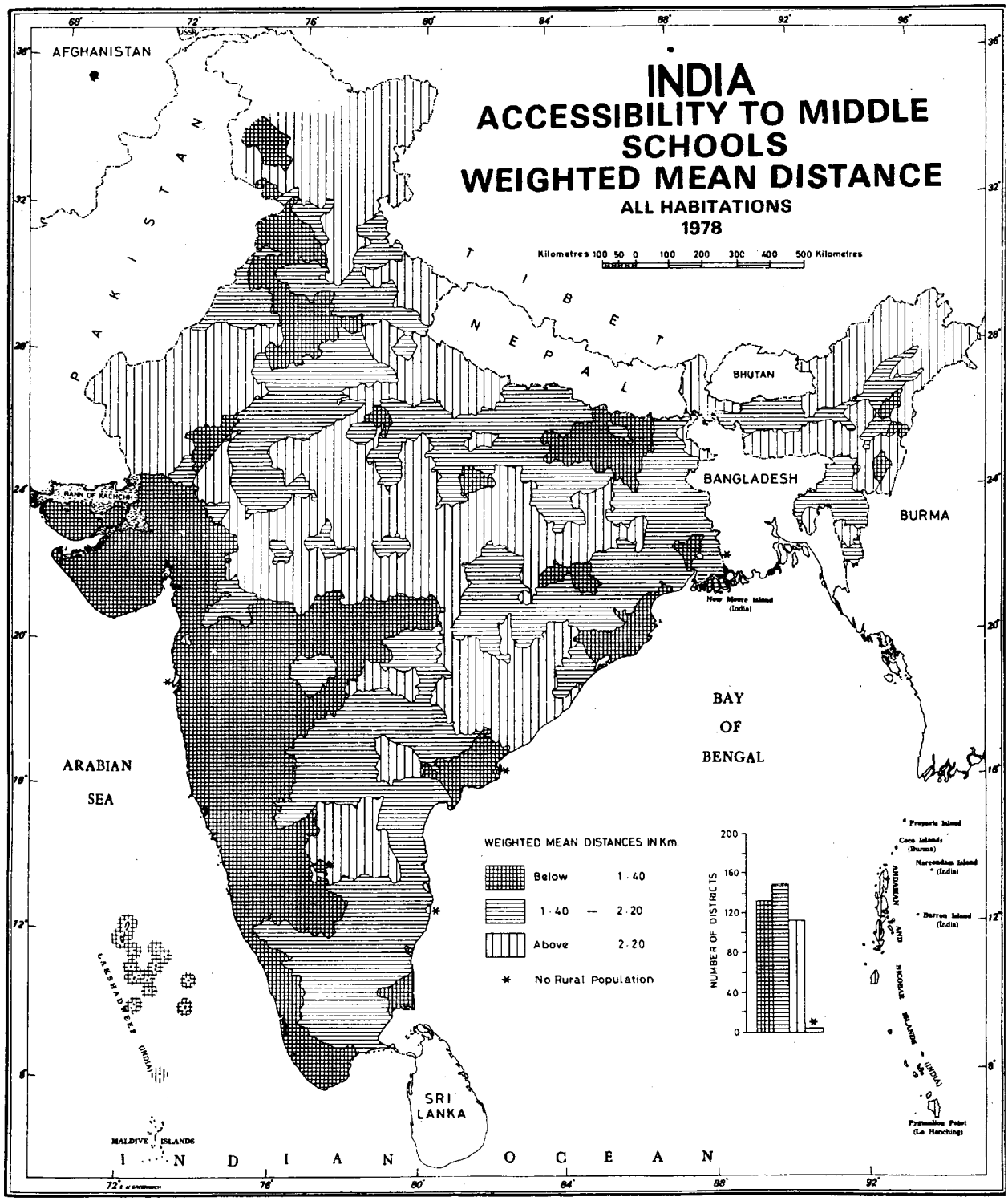
The all-India figure for the mean distance to middle schools stands at 1.80 kilometres. However, there exist significant variations from district to district. It has been observed that the mean distance is a little over one kilometre in 113 districts (Fig.

A.18). The low mean distances are a common feature in Haryana, Punjab, Western littoral states, lowland Orissa, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and north Bihar. Barring north Bihar, overall development of education in these areas has been comparatively high.

The mean distance ranges between 1.40 and 2.20 kilometres (Appendix A.XVIII) in 149 districts. These districts are concentrated in south-east Rajasthan, east Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Telangana and Tamil Nadu. The mean distances are high (more than 2.20 kilometres) in one-third of the districts encompassing parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Manipur. It may be concluded that the mean distance tends to be high in areas which are characterized by uneven relief.

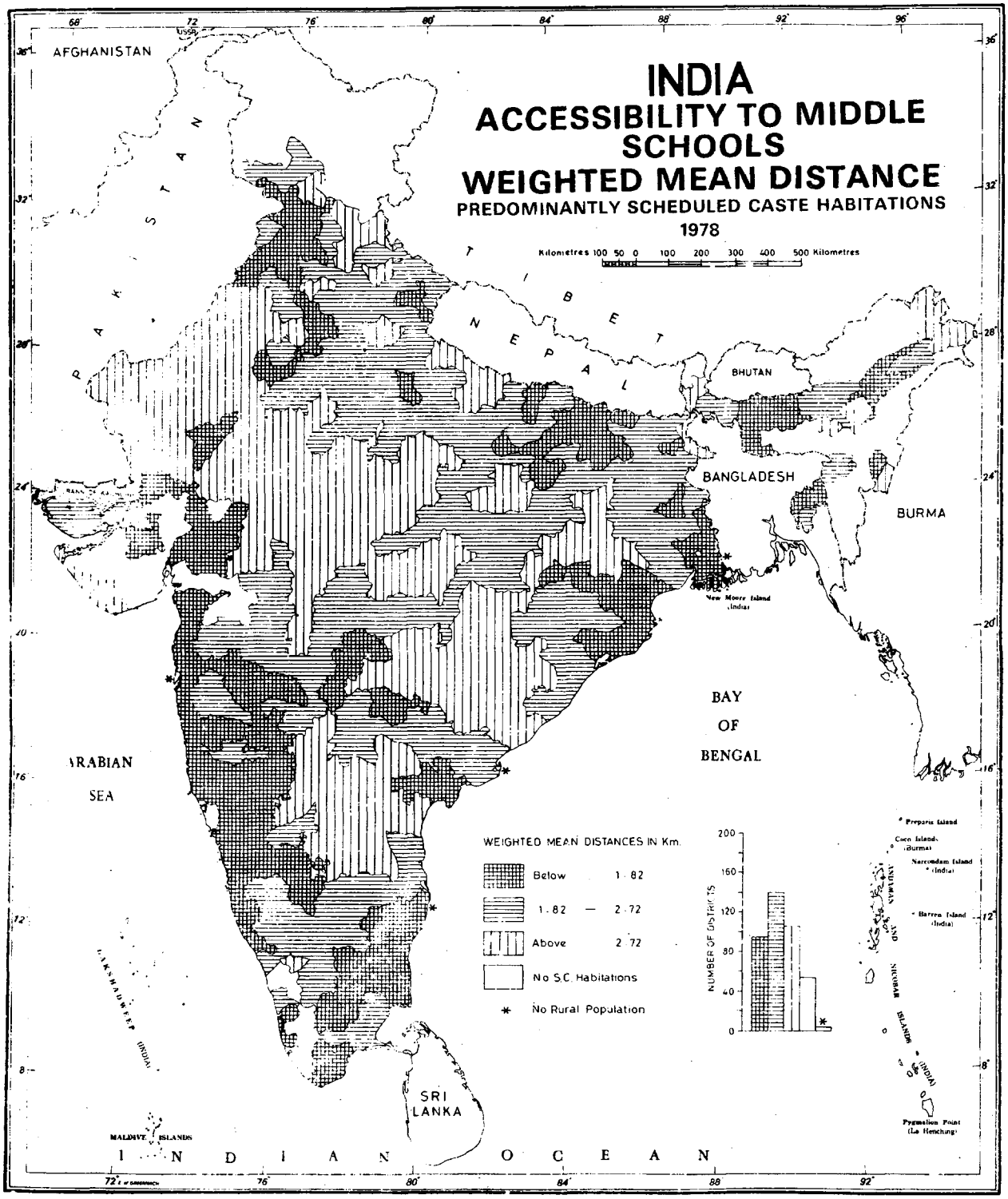
The mean distance is high in the case of habitations populated by scheduled castes and tribes. This is evident from the fact that the mean distance for the predominantly scheduled caste habitations is 2.27 kilometres as against 1.80 kilometres for other habitations. However, there are 106 districts in which the mean distance is less than 1.82 kilometres. The mean distance ranges between 1.82 and 2.72 kilometes over 140 districts; it exceeds 2.72 kilometres in 95 districts (Appendix A.XIX). Punjab, eastern Gujarat, Konkan, Tamil Nadu, lowland Orissa and deltaic West Bengal are characterised by low mean distances (Fig. A.19). The mean distances are moderately low over parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Districts with high mean distances are clustered in the mid-Indian tribal belt and Rayalseema. It may be noted that all these areas have a low concentration of scheduled castes. One general feature that emerges from the preceding study is that the agriculturally rich tracts of the country which generally have a high concentration of the scheduled castes are better served so far as the middle schools are concerned.

The mean distances are consistently high in case of tribal habitations. On an average, the mean distance stands at 3.0 kilometres which is much higher than the mean distance for other habitations including the scheduled caste habitations. The regions in which the scheduled tribes live are generally areas of uneven terrain and suffer from varied degrees of isolation. However, considering the national objective of equal opportunity, it is desirable that these habitations are provided with schooling facilities as in other regions. In fact the tribal habitations deserve a policy of protective discrimination.



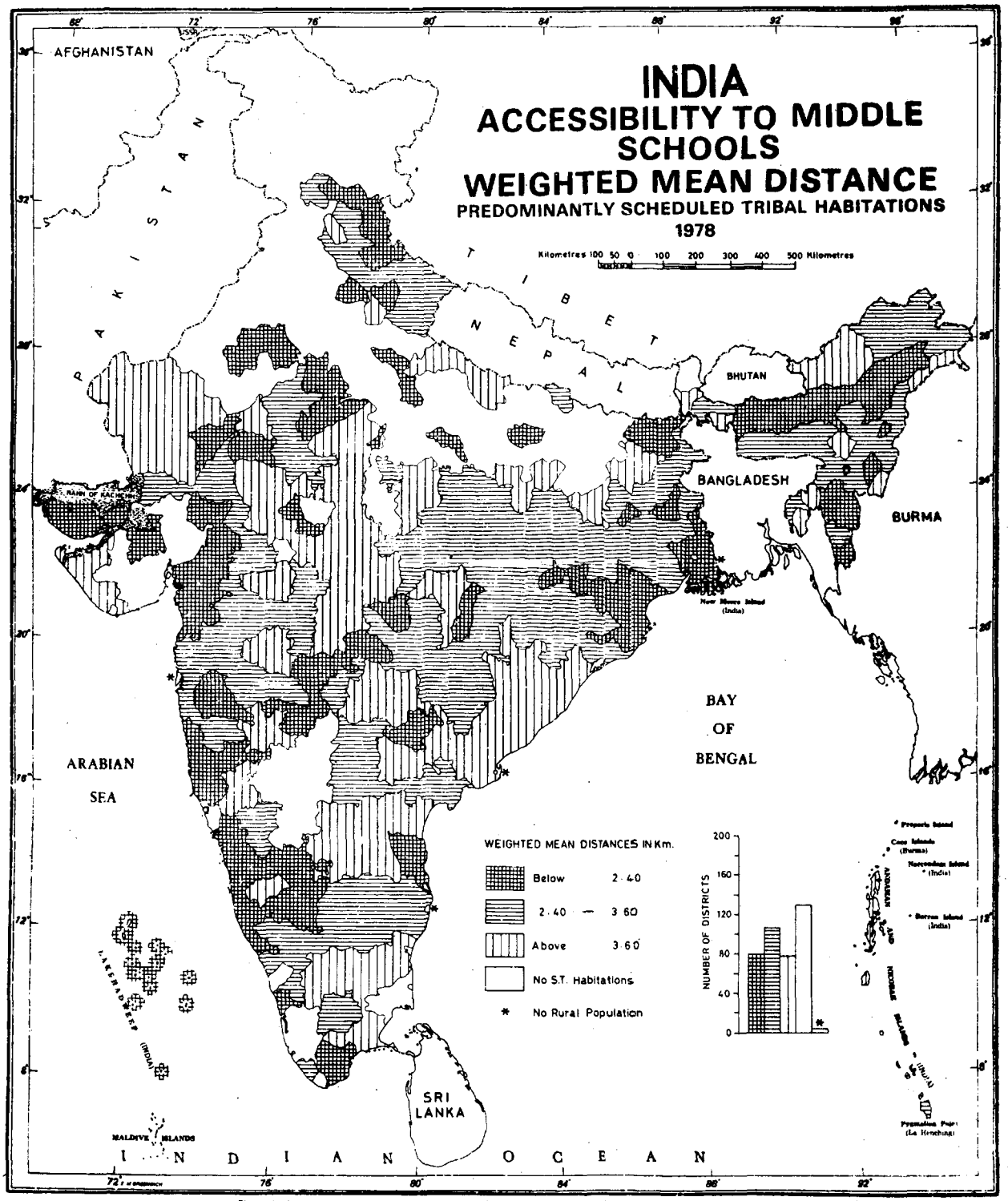
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A-18



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A.19



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig A.20

Notwithstanding the overall situation, there are 78 districts in whic mean distances are below 2.40 kilometres (Appendix A.XX). Significantly these districts are concentrated in those areas in which the tribes are numerically insignificant. The mean distances are moderate (between 2.40 and 3.60 kilometres) in 107 districts. These districts lie in the northeast, eastern fringe of the mid-Indian tribal belt and the Desh region of Maharashtra (Fig. A.20).

The high mean distance is observed in Malwa, dry districts of Rajasthan, interior Tamil Nadu and the Godavari Delta. However, in all these areas the tribal popultion does not constitute a significant proportion of total population.

6.3 Secondary Schools

The mean distance to the secondary schools is estimated to be 4.11 kilometres. However, there are significant inter-district variations in this respect. There are 116 districts in which the mean distance is less than 3.31 kilometres (Appendix A.XXI). These districts lie in Haryana, Punjab, eastern Uttar Pradesh, northern Bihar, southern Bengal, Krishna delta, Kerala, and eastern Gujarat (Fig. A.21).

The mean distance is generally moderate (between 3.31 and 4.91 kilometres) in 128 districts lying in Rajasthan, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra. The mean distances are generally high in 151 districts lying over Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, mid-Indian tribal belt and the north-east. Southern districts of Karnataka also fall in the same category.

The mean distances are, however, higher in the case of the scheduled caste habitations. The mean distance to secondary schools for the scheduled caste habitations is 4.36 kilometres as against 4.11 kilometres for general habitations. However, the spatial variations are significant. It is observed that the mean distance is below 3.56 kilometres in 106 districts lying in Punjab, Haryana, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Assam, deltaic West Bengal, lowland Orissa, Coastal Andhra and eastern Gujarat (Fig. A.22).

The mean distance varies bbetween 3.56 and 5.16 kilometres in another 105 districts (Appendix A.XXII) extending over parts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, southern Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, interior Karnataka and coastal Maharashtra. On the other hand the

mean distance is generally very high in as many as 130 districts which incorporate parts of the mid-Indian tribal belt and central Uttar Pradesh.

The habitations predominantly populated by the scheduled tribes are the most disadvantaged in this respect. It has been observed that the mean distance on an average is 5.76 kilometres which is much higher than the mean distance for the general as well as the scheduled caste habitations.

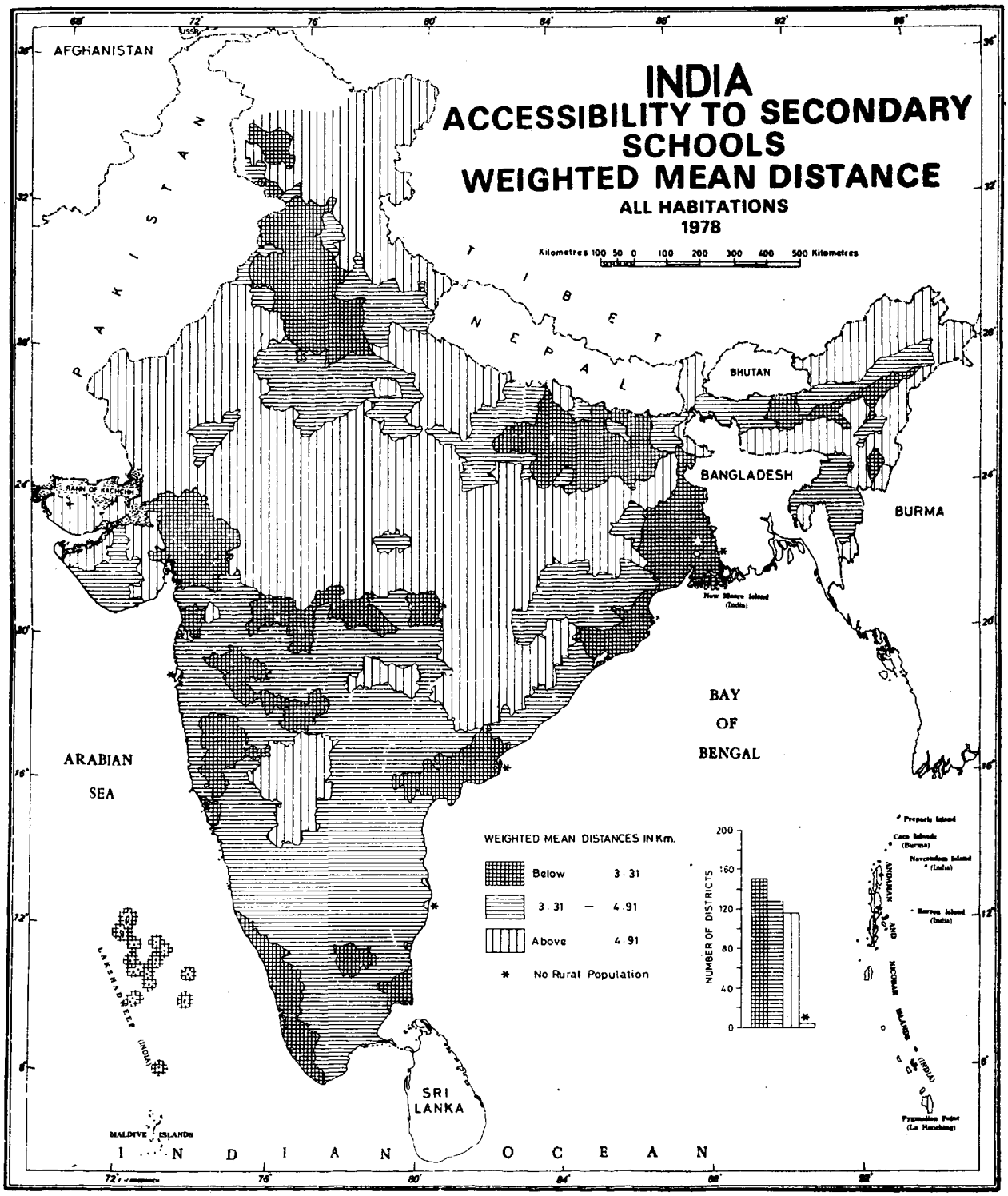
There are significant variations from district to district. The mean distance is below 4.83 kilometres (Appendix A.XXIII) in as amy as 62 districts. These districts are distributed among the states of West Bengal, Assam and Orissa. The mean distances are moderate in 96 districts lying in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. On the other end of the scale are 107 districts where the mean distance is more than 6.69 kilometres. These districts lie in Madhya Pradesh, southern Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, southern Orissa and Tamil Nadu. (Fig. A.23).

6.4 Higher Secondary Schools

As noted earlier the schooling facility at the higher secondary level is a rare phenomenon in so far as the rural areas are concerned. On an aggregative level the mean distance stands at 7.14 kilometres. However, there are 92 districts in which the mean distance is below 6.47 kilometres (Appendix A.XXIV). These districts are situated in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. An other cluster of these disticts lies in east Gujarat and Madhya pradesh. They do not conform to any geographic pattern (Fig. A.24).

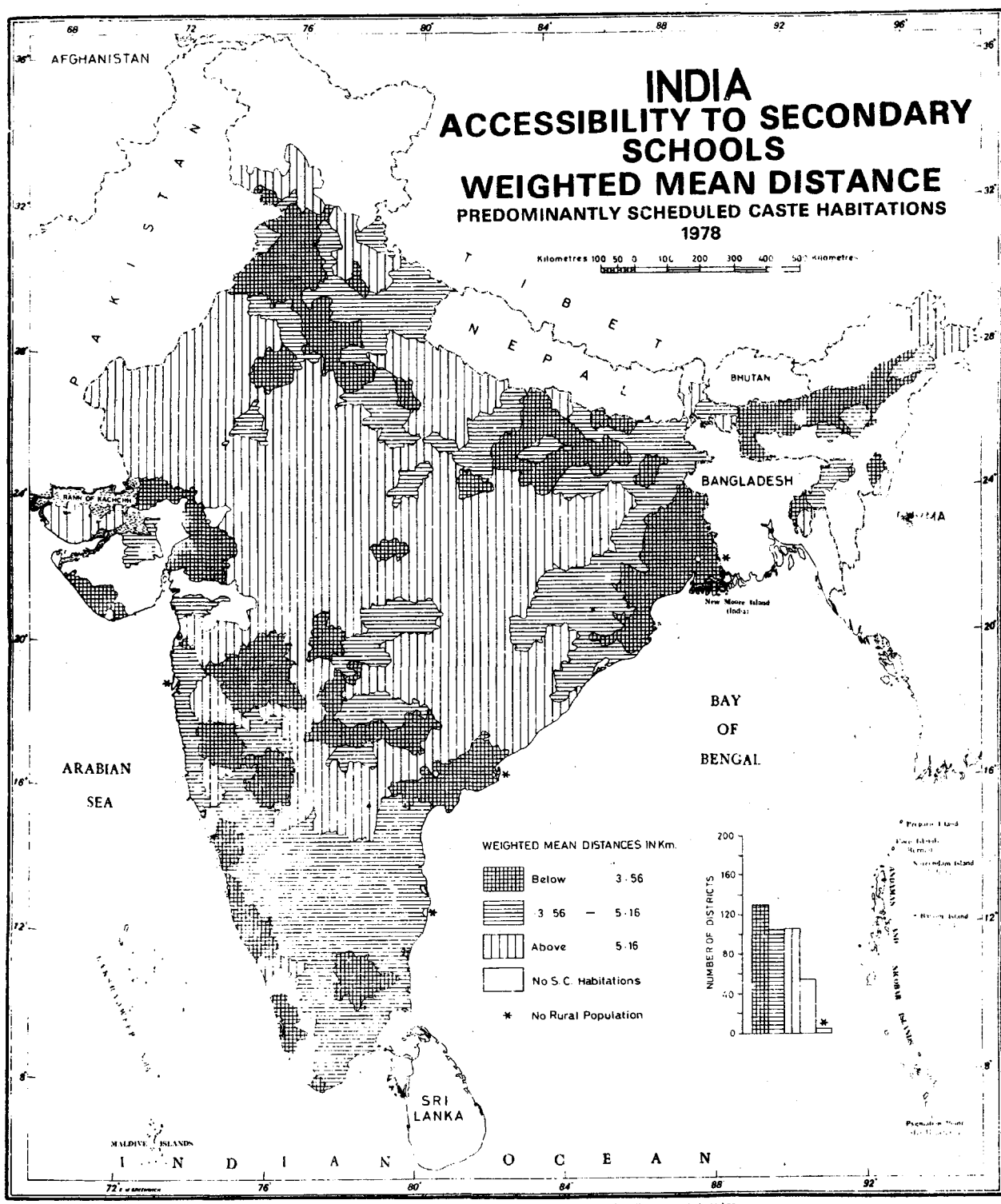
The mean distance varies between 6.47 and 7.31 kilometres in 146 districts lying in central Uttar Pradesh, northern Bihar, Assam, northern Madhya Pradesh, the Desh and Vidarbha regions ofMaharashtra, Krishna delta and Tamil Nadu. The distances are fairly high in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, southern Bihar, Orissa, northern Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, south-eastern Maharashtra and western Gujarat.

The average mean distance in the case of scheduled caste habitations is 6.97 kilometres which is less than the distance for general habitations. The distribution of districts in different categories of distances (Appendix A.XXV) is, by and large, equal. There are 97 districts in which the mean distance is below 6.22



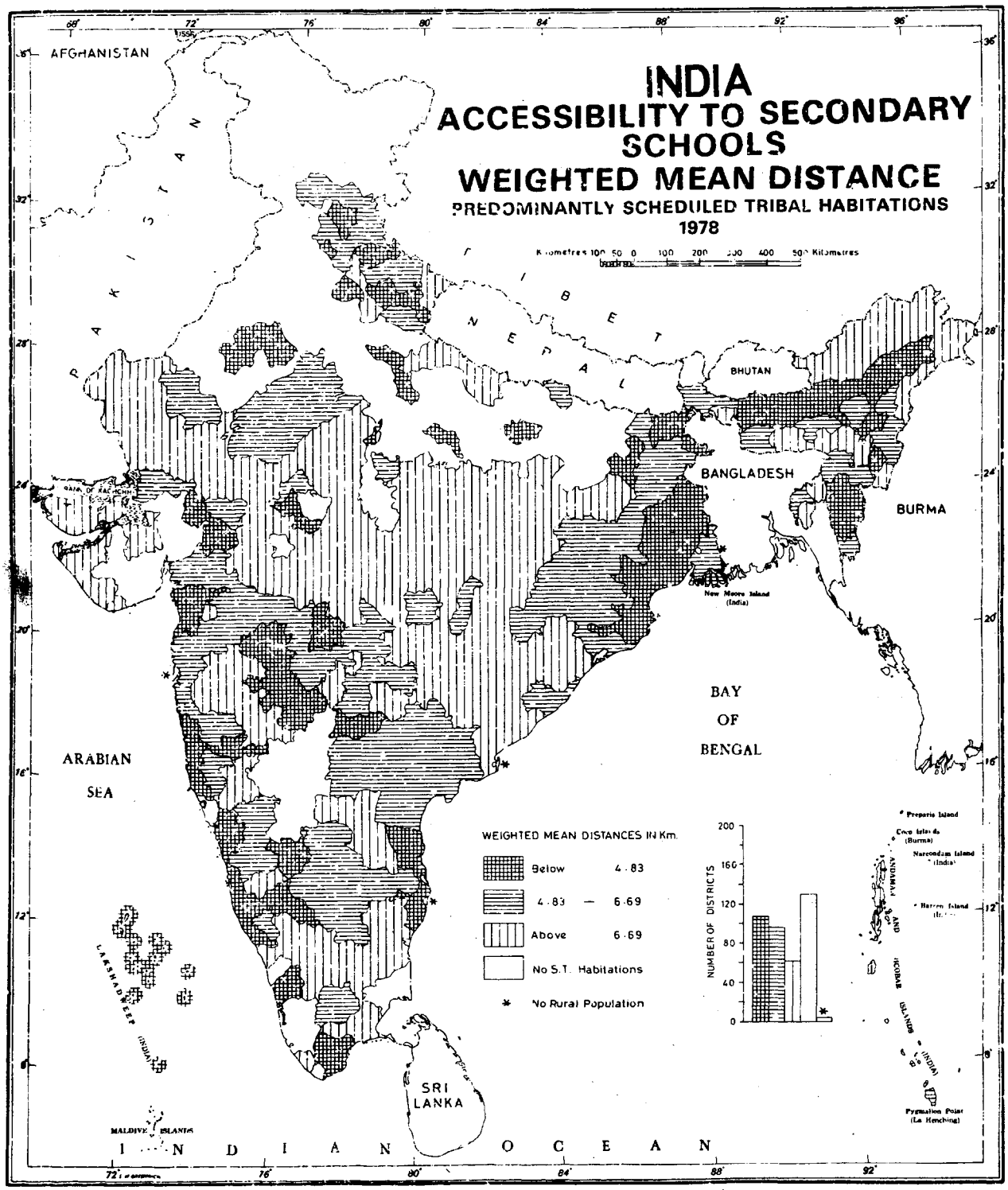
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A.21



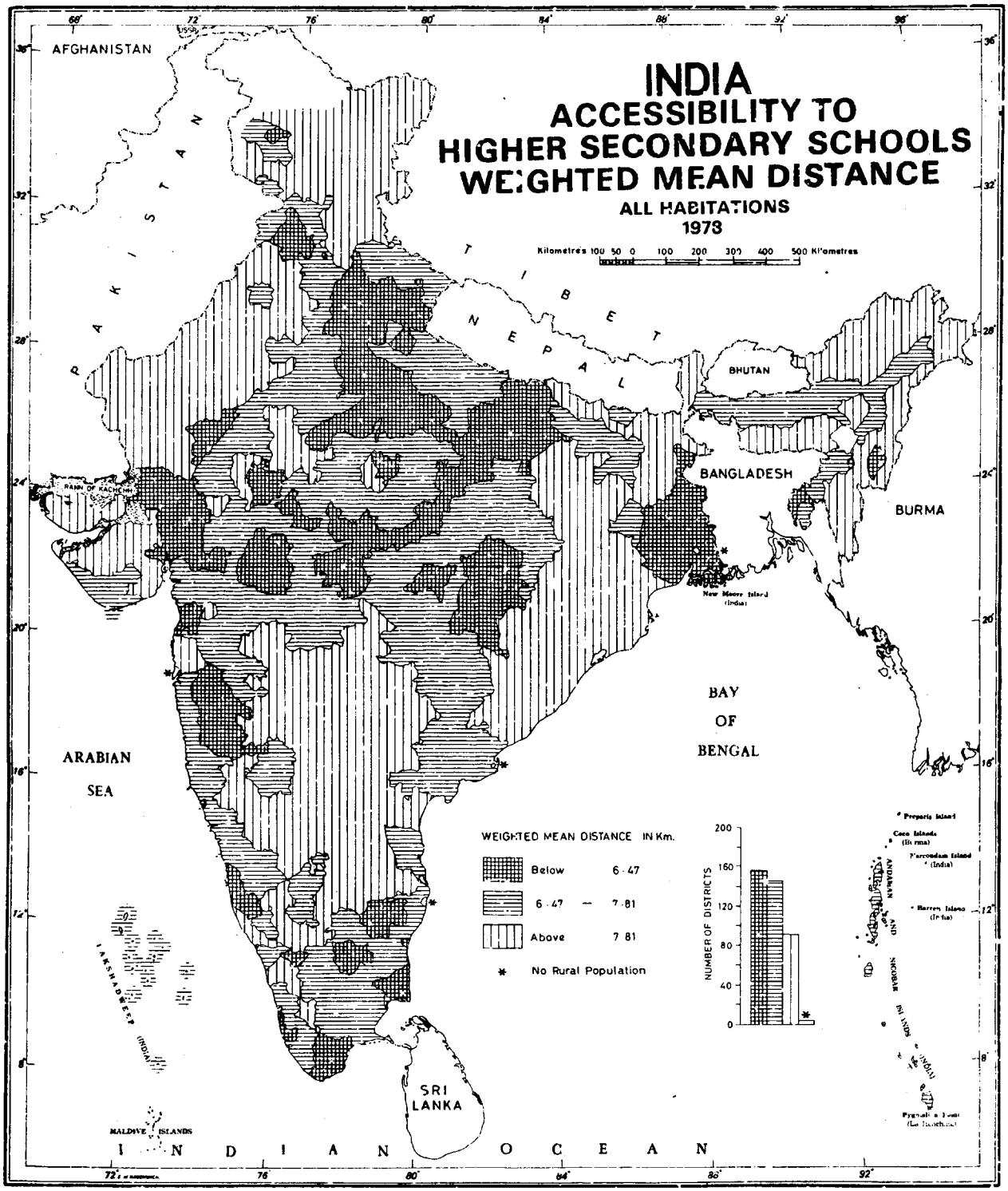
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A.22



*The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A.23



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A. 24

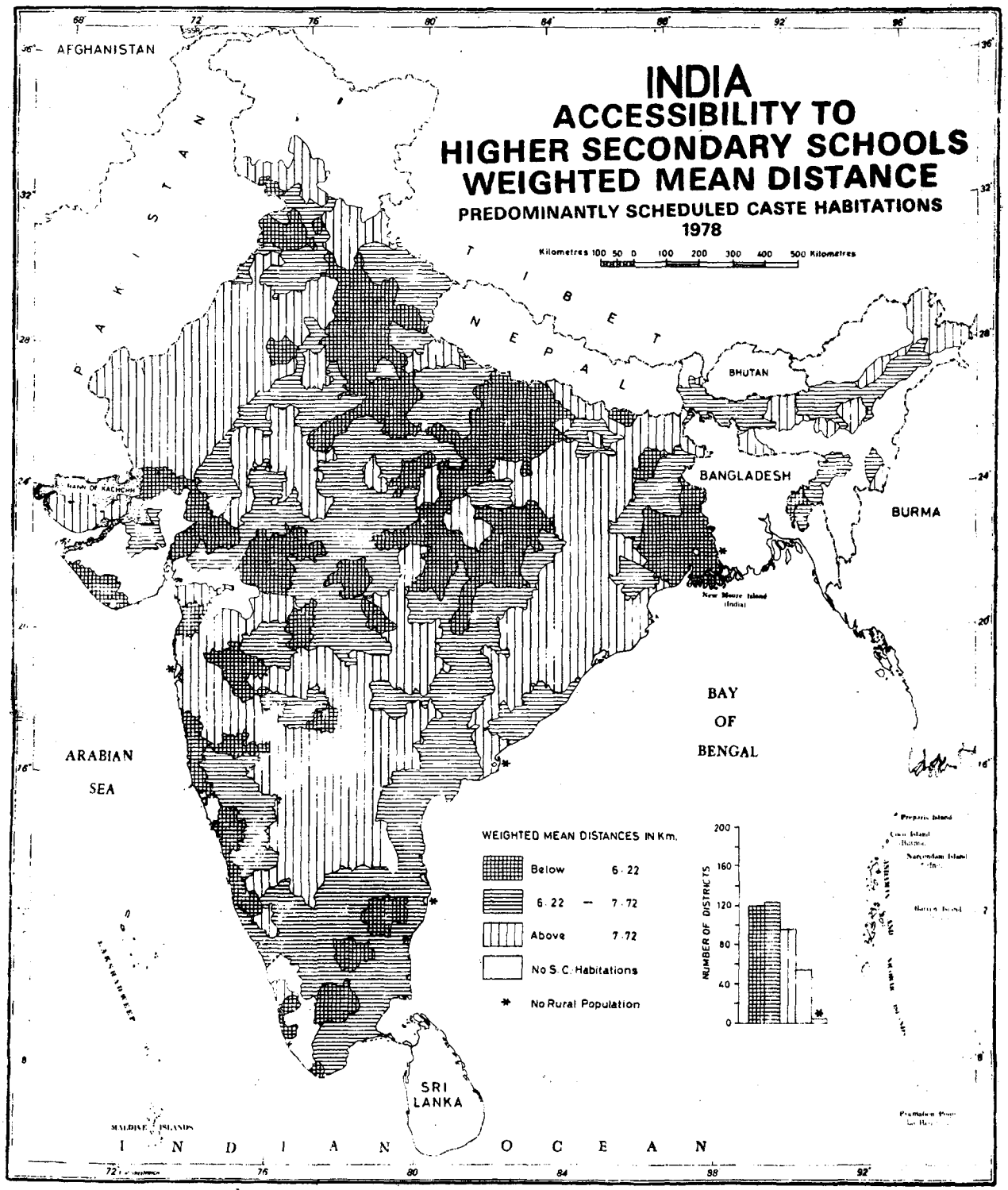
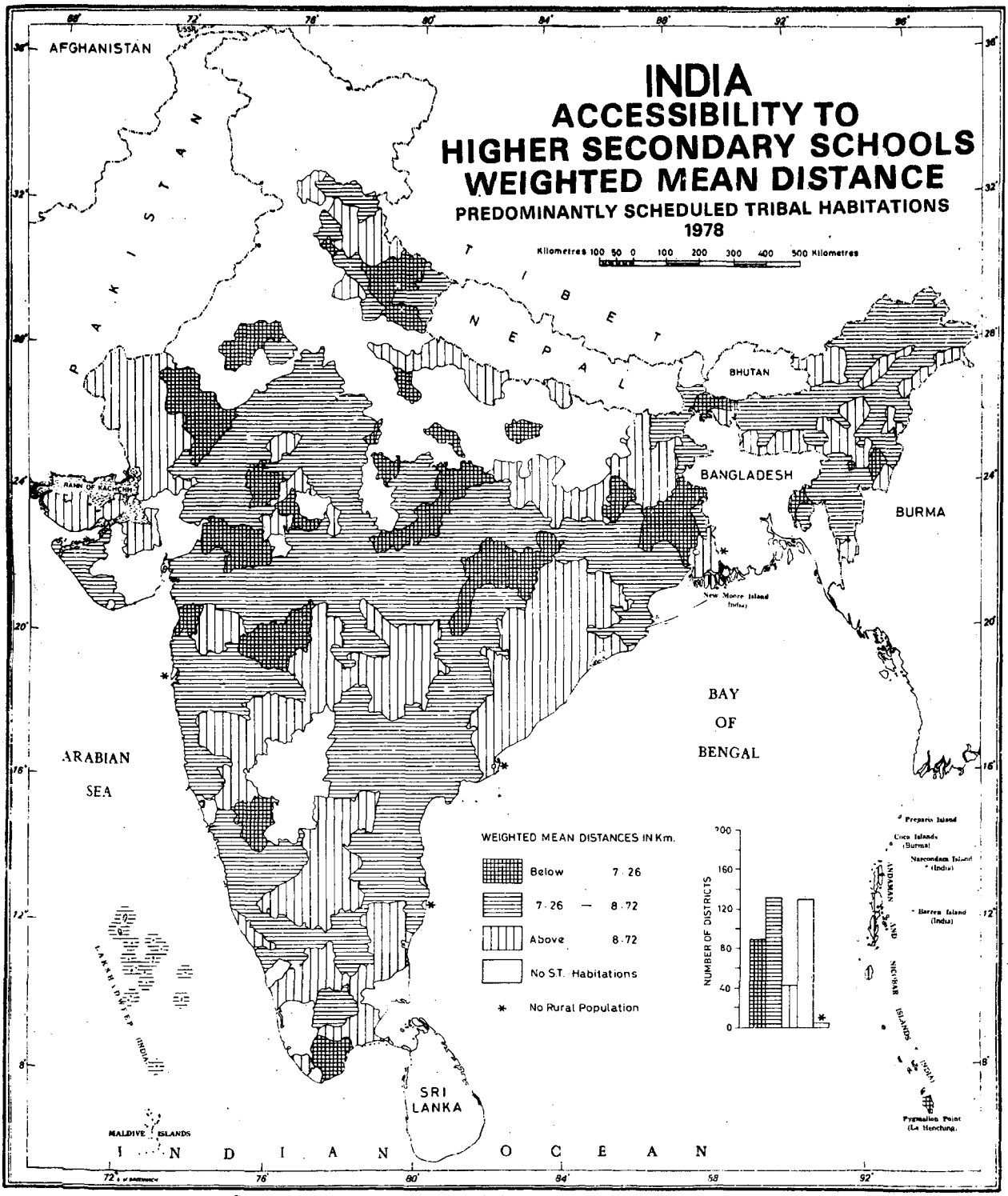

INDIA
ACCESSIBILITY TO
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS
WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCE
PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED CASTE HABITATIONS
1978
Kilometres 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometres
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
TIBET
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
BURMA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCES IN Km.
Below 6·22
6·22 — 7·72
Above 7·72
No S.C. Habitations
No Rural Population
NUMBER OF DISTRICTS
200
160
120
80
40
0

Fig. A.25



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Fig. A.26

kilometres. These districts mainly lie in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (Fig. A.25).

The mean distances vary between 6.22 and 7.72 kilometres in 124 districts. They encompass hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh, parts of central Uttar pradesh, eastern Madhya Pradesh, and the eastern littoral states. As many as 120 districts lying in Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, interior Andhra Pradesh, interior Karnataka, parts of Maharashtra and northwestern states have generally high mean distances.

The predominantly tribal habitation are the most disadvantaged as themean distance for these habitations is as high as 7.99 kilometres. However, there are 42 districts in which the mean distances are less than 7.26 kilometres (Appendix A.XXVI). These districts are generally randomly distributed (Fig A.26). The mean distances vary between 7.26 and 8.72 kilometres in 132 districts. These districts lie in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and the Western littoral states excluding Kerala and most of the northeast (Fig A.26).

The distances are generally high in as many as 90 districts encompassing the eastern region of the mid-Indian tribal belt. However, a majority of these districts have low proportion of tribal popultion.

7. CONCLUSION

It has been observed that the accessibility to schools both in terms of population coverage as well as overall mean distances is characterized by significant inter-district variations. These variations arise from the random criteria adopted in the locational planning for schools. However, the present situation can be improved only through effective policy intervention.

This study highlights the role of physical factors in determining the pattern of accessibility. The areas which experienced an early spread of education but were characterized by inhospitable physical conditions have poor accessibility to schools. The analysis also reveals that the habitaions predominantly populated by the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes are at a comparative disadvantage than the general habitations even in educationally developed areas of the country. Thus both physical and social features play their role in determining the pattern of accessibility.

The study further reveals that the hilly districts of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, the districts in the Northeast, the dry region of Rajasthan and the districts of mid-Indian tribal belt are, by and large, characterized by poor accessibility. On the other hand, the northern plain as well as the coastal districts generally display a high degree of accessibility. The study throws light on the existing situation and has far-reaching implications for further planning.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. O.H.K. Spate (1957) : India and Pakistan , General and Regional Geography (London, Mathuen and Co. Ltd.) and R.L. Singh ed. (1971) : India : A Regional Geography (Varanasi, National Geographical Society of India) pp. 1-45

2. Thomas J. Vilbanks (1980) : 'Accessibility and Social Change in Northern India,' in David E. Sopher (ed) An Exploration of India (London, Longman) pp. 252-70.

3. A.R. Deasi (1975), Social Background of Indian Nationalism, (Bombay, Popular Prakashan) p. 140

4. Govt. of India, Ministry of Education (1971) : Education and National Development, Report of the Education Commission 1964-66 (New Delhi, NCERT), p. 269

5. The data for this sudy was obtained from the Data and Survey Unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.

6. The criterion for recognising such habitations is that more than 50 per cent of the population of such habitation should be constituted by the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes.

7. Although, there are no fixed norms for determining walkable distance, the following distances have been perceived as walkable for the purpose of this study:

Primary School	0.5 kilometre
Middle School	2.0 kilometres
Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools	4.0 kilometres

8. As parts of the former presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the states of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West bengal saw an early spread of education under the British (Aparna Basu (1974) , The Growth of Education and Political Development in India - 1898 - 1920 (Delhi, Oxford) p. 146. Similarly, the princely state of Gujarat was the first (in 1886) to introduce compulsory education (Gopesh K. Ojha (1966) : Progress of Compulsory Education in India (Delhi, Universal Publication), p. 28

9. According to 1981 Census, Uttar pradesh accounts for 22.39 per cent of the country's scheduled caste population. Share of the scheduled castes in the state's total popultion is as high as 21.16 per cent.

Appendix A.I

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITHIN 0.5 Km. ALL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES				Total
		Above 91.13	76.21- 91.13	Below 76.21	Exclusively Urban Districts	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	5	-	-	21
2.	Assam	2	7	1	-	10
3.	Bihar	12	18	1	-	31
4.	Gujarat	18	1	-	-	19
5.	Haryana	10	1	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	2	10	-	12
7.	J & K	3	1	6	-	10
8.	Karnataka	10	7	2	-	19
9.	Kerala	1	8	2	-	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5	33	7	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	21	3	1	1	26
12.	Manipur	5	1	-	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	4	1	-	5
14.	Nagaland	7	-	-	-	7
15.	Orissa	3	8	2	-	13
16.	Punjab	12	-	-	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	5	18	3	-	26
18.	Sikkim	-	1	3	-	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	3	8	3	1	15
20.	Tripura	-	-	3	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4	9	43	-	56
22.	West Bengal	8	7	-	1	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	1	1	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	4	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	-	1
27.	Delhi	1	-	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	3	-	3
29.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	-	1	2	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	2	1	-	1	4
	All India	150	146	99	4	399

Appendix A.II

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITHIN 0.5 Km. PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED CASTE HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES					
		Above 81.58	61.18- 81.58	Below 61.16	Exclusively Urban Districts	Distt. with No SC Habitations	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	5	2	-	-	21
2.	Assam	8	1	-	-	1	10
3.	Bihar	9	16	6	-	-	31
4.	Gujarat	7	1	2	-	9	19
5.	Haryana	10	1	-	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	10	-	1	12
7.	J & K	-	2	3	-	5	10
8.	Karnataka	10	7	2	-	-	19
9.	Kerala	1	2	2	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7	27	11	-	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	15	5	4	1	1	26
12.	Manipur	2	-	-	-	4	6
13.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	4	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	7	7
15.	Orissa	3	10	-	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	12	-	-	-	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	4	9	12	-	1	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	2	-	2	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	5	3	6	1	-	15
20.	Tripura	1	1	1	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2	10	44	-	-	56
22.	West Bengal	13	2	-	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	2	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	-	4	5
25.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	1	-	-	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	1	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1	1
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	3	3
31.	Pondicherry	1	1	-	1	1	4
	All India	128	103	110	4	54	399

Appendix A.III

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITHIN 0.5 Km. PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED TRIBAL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES					
		Above 81.17	62.21- 81.17	Below 62.21	Exclusively Urban Districts	Distt. with No ST Habitations	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	7	10	-	-	21
2.	Assam	8	2	-	-	-	10
3.	Bihar	1	12	1	-	17	31
4.	Gujarat	8	2	2	-	7	19
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	11	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	6	-	3	12
7.	J & K	-	-	-	-	10	10
8.	Karnataka	7	3	4	-	5	19
9.	Kerala	1	2	2	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	14	24	-	4	45
11.	Maharashtra	12	9	4	1	-	26
12.	Manipur	6	-	-	-	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	3	2	-	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	7	-	-	-	-	7
15.	Orissa	2	9	2	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	12	12
17.	Rajasthan	5	11	6	-	4	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	4	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	2	3	6	1	3	15
20.	Tripura	-	-	3	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9	2	8	-	37	56
22.	West Bengal	7	7	1	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	3	-	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	1	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	1	-	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	1	2	-	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	1	3	4
	All India	90	92	83	4	130	399

Appendix A.IV

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITHIN 0.5 Km. HABITATIONS WITH 300 PERSONS AND MORE

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES				Total
		Above 88.06	71.76- 88.06	Below 71.76	Exclusively Urban Districts	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	2	-	-	21
2.	Assam	8	2	-	-	10
3.	Bihar	24	7	-	-	31
4.	Gujarat	16	3	-	-	19
5.	Haryana	10	1	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3	8	-	12
7.	J & K	1	8	1	-	10
8.	Karnataka	14	3	2	-	19
9.	Kerala	-	7	4	-	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	23	16	6	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	21	3	1	1	26
12.	Manipur	1	5	-	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	1	4	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	7	-	-	-	7
15.	Orissa	6	6	1	-	13
16.	Punjab	12	-	-	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	5	17	4	-	26
18.	Sikkim	-	2	2	-	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	10	3	1	15
20.	Tripura	-	-	3	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1	10	45	-	56
22.	West Bengal	3	11	1	1	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	1	1	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	3	2	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	1	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	1	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	3	-	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	1	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	-	1	2	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	1	2	-	1	4
	All India	175	129	91	4	399

Appendix A.V

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY MIDDLE SCHOOLS WITHIN 2.0 Km. ALL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES					
		Above 88.23	70.37- 88.23	52.51 70.37	Below 52.51	Exclu- sively Urban Districts	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	3	11	-	-	21
2.	Assam	-	-	7	3	-	10
3.	Bihar	1	15	11	4	-	31
4.	Gujarat	10	9	-	-	-	19
5.	Haryana	-	6	4	1	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	2	4	6	-	12
7.	J & K	2	2	1	5	-	10
8.	Karnataka	2	11	6	-	-	19
9.	Kerala	3	7	1	-	-	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2	7	36	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	2	16	7	-	1	26
12.	Manipur	-	1	1	4	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	5	-	5
14.	Nagaland	-	3	1	3	-	7
15.	Orissa	2	2	5	4	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	11	1	-	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	-	1	10	15	-	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	4	-	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	10	1	1	15
20.	Tripura	-	-	3	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	-	3	24	29	-	56
22.	West Bengal	-	3	8	4	1	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	-	1	1	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	5	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	1	-	-	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	1	1	-	-	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	1	-	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	-	-	3	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	2	1	-	-	1	4
	All India	28	102	128	137	4	399

Appendix A.VI

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY MIDDLE SCHOOLS WITHIN 2.0 Kms. PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED CASTE HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES						
		Above 85.84	63.76- 85.84	41.68 63.76	Below 41.68	Exclu- sively Urban Districts	Distt. with No SC Habi- tations	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	4	9	7	-	-	21
2.	Assam	-	2	7	-	-	1	10
3.	Bihar	2	11	15	3	-	-	31
4.	Gujarat	8	-	1	1	-	9	19
5.	Haryana	2	2	4	3	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	3	3	5	-	1	12
7.	J & K	-	2	3	-	-	5	10
8.	Karnataka	-	9	8	2	-	-	19
9.	Kerala	1	2	2	-	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1	13	31	-	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	2	8	7	7	1	1	26
12.	Manipur	1	-	-	1	-	4	6
13.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-	4	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
15.	Orissa	-	6	5	2	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	9	3	-	-	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	2	1	1	21	-	1	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	7	6	1	1	-	15
20.	Tripura	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	-	5	23	28	-	-	56
22.	West Bengal	-	4	8	3	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
25.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	1	1	-	1	1	4
	All India	23	78	122	118	4	54	399

Appendix A.VII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY MIDDLE SCHOOLS WITHIN 2.0 Kms. PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED TRIBAL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES						
		Above 75.25	51.61- 75.25	27.97 51.61	Below 27.97	Exclu-sively Urban Districts	Distt. with No ST Habi-tations	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	4	17	-	-	21
2.	Assam	-	5	4	1	-	-	10
3.	Bihar	-	1	8	5	-	17	31
4.	Gujarat	1	8	1	2	-	7	19
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	2	3	4	-	3	12
7.	J & K	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
8.	Karnataka	3	4	3	4	-	5	19
9.	Kerala	2	1	1	1	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	9	29	-	4	45
11.	Maharashtra	4	1	16	4	1	-	26
12.	Manipur	-	1	4	1	-	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	3	1	3	-	-	-	7
15.	Orissa	-	4	5	4	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
17.	Rajasthan	1	5	6	10	-	4	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	3	1	7	1	3	15
20.	Tripura	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5	1	4	9	-	37	56
22.	West Bengal	1	3	7	4	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2	3	-	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
	All India	24	45	88	108	4	130	399

Appendix A.VIII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY MIDDLE SCHOOLS WITHIN 2.0 Kms. HABITATIONS WITH 500 PERSONS AND MORE

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES					Total
		Above 82.20	64.40-82.20	46.60-64.40	Below 46.60	Exclusively Urban Districts	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	14	4	2	-	21
2.	Assam	5	5	-	-	-	10
3.	Bihar	23	8	-	-	-	31
4.	Gujarat	18	1	-	-	-	19
5.	Haryana	3	7	1	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7	5	-	-	-	12
7.	J & K	6	4	-	-	-	10
8.	Karnataka	13	4	2	-	-	19
9.	Kerala	10	-	1	-	-	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	25	17	1	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	16	9	-	-	1	26
12.	Manipur	1	-	-	5	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	5	-	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	3	2	1	1	-	7
15.	Orissa	9	3	1	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	10	1	-	1	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	2	7	11	6	-	26
18.	Sikkim	-	1	2	1	-	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	4	10	-	-	1	15
20.	Tripura	3	-	-	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	-	10	35	11	-	56
22.	West Bengal	6	5	3	1	1	16
23.	A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	1	2	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	1	-	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3	-	-	-	-	3
29.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	1	1	1	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	3	-	-	-	1	4
	All India	152	130	82	31	4	399

Appendix A.IX

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITHIN 4.0 Kms. ALL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES					Total
		Above 86.61	65.29- 86.61	43.97 65.29	Below 43.97	Exclusively Urban Districts	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	4	16	1	-	21
2.	Assam	-	4	5	1	-	10
3.	Bihar	4	16	4	7	-	31
4.	Gujarat	2	6	6	5	-	19
5.	Haryana	2	7	2	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	6	-	-	12
7.	J & K	-	4	2	4	-	10
8.	Karnataka	-	-	14	5	-	19
9.	Kerala	3	7	1	-	-	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	2	43	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	9	14	2	-	1	26
12.	Manipur	-	1	-	5	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	5	-	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	1	6	-	7
15.	Orissa	1	2	5	5	-	13
16.	Punjab	7	4	1	-	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	-	-	6	20	-	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	4	-	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	11	-	1	15
20.	Tripura	-	-	2	1	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1	7	21	27	-	56
22.	West Bengal	2	7	4	2	1	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	2	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	5	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	1	-	1
27.	Delhi	1	-	-	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	2	-	1	-	3
29.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	-	-	2	1	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	3	-	-	-	1	4
	All India	41	90	113	151	4	399

Appendix A.X

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY SECONDAY SCHOOLS WITHIN 4.0 Kms. PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED CASTE HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES						
		Above 89.65	65.99- 89.65	42.33 65.99	Below 42.33	Exclu-sively Urban Districts	Distt. with No SC Habi-tations	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	5	10	6	-	-	21
2.	Assam	1	3	4	1	-	1	10
3.	Bihar	-	11	13	7	-	-	31
4.	Gujarat	4	2	1	3	-	9	19
5.	Haryana	3	2	5	1	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	4	-	-	1	12
7.	J & K	-	1	2	2	-	5	10
8.	Karnataka	-	4	9	6	-	-	19
9.	Kerala	1	2	1	1	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	2	43	-	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	2	7	7	8	1	1	26
12.	Manipur	-	1	-	1	-	4	6
13.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-	4	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
15.	Orissa	-	2	7	4	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	2	9	1	-	-	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	2	1	3	19	1	-	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	12	-	1	-	15
20.	Tripura	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	-	6	25	25	-	-	56
22.	West Bengal	1	7	4	3	-	1	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
31.	Pondicherry	1	1	-	-	1	1	4
	All India	24	69	112	136	4	54	399

Appendix A.XI

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITHIN 4.0 Kms. PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED TRIBAL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES						
		Above 71.78	46.68- 71.78	21.58 46.68	Below 27.58	Exclu- sively Urban Districts	Distt. with No ST Habi- tations	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	8	10	-	-	21
2.	Assam	1	5	3	1	-	-	10
3.	Bihar	1	1	7	5	-	17	31
4.	Gujarat	-	4	2	6	-	7	19
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	6	-	-	3	12
7.	J & K	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
8.	Karnataka	1	4	5	4	-	5	19
9.	Kerala	2	1	-	2	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	-	4	35	-	4	45
11.	Maharashtra	1	3	13	8	1	-	26
12.	Manipur	-	1	3	2	-	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	3	2	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	6	1	-	-	7
15.	Orissa	-	2	6	5	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
17.	Rajasthan	1	2	8	11	-	4	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	2	1	8	1	3	15
20.	Tripura	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8	-	2	9	-	37	56
22.	West Bengal	3	6	5	1	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
	All India	23	37	87	118	4	130	399

Appendix A.XII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY SECONDAY SCHOOLS WITHIN 4.0 Kms. ALL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES					Total
		Above 39.54	24.90- 39.54	10.26 24.90	Below 10.26	Exclu- sively Urban Districts	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	6	15	-	21
2.	Assam	-	-	6	4	-	10
3.	Bihar	-	-	8	23	-	31
4.	Gujarat	3	4	5	7	-	19
5.	Haryana	-	-	7	4	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	4	7	-	12
7.	J & K	-	1	3	6	-	10
8.	Karnataka	-	1	5	13	-	19
9.	Kerala	-	1	5	5	-	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4	16	25	-	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	1	1	14	9	1	26
12.	Manipur	-	1	-	5	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	5	-	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	1	6	-	7
15.	Orissa	-	-	-	13	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	3	6	3	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	-	-	9	17	-	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	4	-	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	12	-	1	15
20.	Tripura	-	2	1	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	19	15	20	2	-	56
22.	West Bengal	4	6	3	2	1	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	1	1	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	5	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	1	-	-	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	-	-	2	-	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	3	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	2	-	1	1	4
	All India	35	56	143	161	4	399

Appendix A.XIII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITHIN 4.0 Kms. PREDOMINANTELY SCHEDULED CASTE HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES						
		Above 47.68	29.08- 47.68	10.48- 29.08	Below 10.48	Exclu- sively Urban Districts	Distt. with No SC Habi- tations	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	11	10	-	-	21
2.	Assam	-	-	6	3	-	1	10
3.	Bihar	2	1	5	23	-	-	31
4.	Gujarat	3	2	-	5	-	9	19
5.	Haryana	-	3	-	8	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	4	7	-	1	12
7.	J & K	-	1	2	2	-	5	10
8.	Karnataka	1	1	10	7	-	-	19
9.	Kerala	2	-	2	1	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	9	26	8	-	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	1	2	6	15	1	1	26
12.	Manipur	-	-	1	1	-	4	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
15.	Orissa	-	2	-	11	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	4	7	1	-	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	1	-	7	17	-	1	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	4	9	-	1	-	15
20.	Tripura	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	15	14	22	5	-	-	56
22.	West Bengal	-	6	8	1	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	2	-	1	1	4
	All India	29	51	132	129	4	54	399

Appendix A.XIV

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION SERVED BY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITHIN 4.0 Kms. PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED TRIBAL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	PERCENTAGE CATEGORIES						
		Above 37.76	19.20- 37.76	0.64- 19.20	Below 0.64	Exclusively Urban Districts	Distt. with No ST Habitations	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	17	3	-	-	21
2.	Assam	-	-	7	3	-	-	10
3.	Bihar	-	-	6	8	-	17	31
4.	Gujarat	-	2	7	3	-	7	19
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	4	4	-	3	12
7.	J & K	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
8.	Karnataka	1	2	3	8	-	5	19
9.	Kerala	-	-	-	5	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	4	31	4	-	4	45
11.	Maharashtra	-	1	17	7	1	-	26
12.	Manipur	-	1	4	1	-	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	2	3	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	4	3	-	-	7
15.	Orissa	-	-	11	2	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
17.	Rajasthan	3	-	15	4	-	4	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	-	4	6	1	3	15
20.	Tripura	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4	2	3	10	-	37	26
22.	West Bengal	2	3	8	2	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
	All India	14	18	151	82	4	130	399

Appendix A.XV

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CATEGORIES
OF WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCES
PRIMARY SCHOOLING - ALL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	DISTANCE CATEGORIES				Total
		Above 0.34	0.12- 0.34	Below 0.12	Exclusively Urban Districts	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	4	17	-	21
2.	Assam	1	7	2	-	10
3.	Bihar	1	17	13	-	31
4.	Gujarat	-	2	17	-	19
5.	Haryana	-	2	9	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10	2	-	-	12
7.	J & K	6	1	3	-	10
8.	Karnataka	2	6	11	-	19
9.	Kerala	2	9	-	-	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8	32	5	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	1	4	20	1	26
12.	Manipur	-	1	5	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	1	4	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	7	-	7
15.	Orissa	1	10	2	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	-	12	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	7	17	2	-	26
18.	Sikkim	3	1	-	-	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	2	9	3	1	15
20.	Tripura	3	-	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	38	15	3	-	56
22.	West Bengal	-	6	9	1	16
23.	A & N Islands	2	-	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	-	-	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	1	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	1	-	-	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	1	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	2	1	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	1	2	1	4
	All India ...	98	153	144	4	399

Appendix A.XVI

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CATEGORIES
OF WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCES
PRIMARY SCHOOLING - PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED CASTE HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	DISTANCE CATEGORIES					
		Above 0.55	0.25- 0.55	Below 0.25	Exclusively Urban Districts	Distt. with No SC Habitations	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	8	11	-	-	21
2.	Assam	-	-	9	-	1	10
3.	Bihar	3	21	7	-	-	31
4.	Gujarat	2	2	6	-	9	19
5.	Haryana	-	-	11	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10	-	1	-	1	12
7.	J & K	3	2	-	-	5	10
8.	Karnataka	2	7	10	-	-	19
9.	Kerala	3	1	1	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11	29	5	-	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	5	8	11	1	1	26
12.	Manipur	-	-	2	-	4	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	-	4	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	7	7
15.	Orissa	-	9	4	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	-	12	-	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	13	8	4	-	1	26
18.	Sikkim	2	-	-	-	2	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	3	4	7	1	-	15
20.	Tripura	1	1	1	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	36	18	2	-	-	56
22.	West Bengal	-	2	13	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	2	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	4	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	1	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	-	-	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1	1
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	3	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	1	1	1	1	4
	All India	98	122	121	4	54	399

Appendix A.XVII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CATEGORIES OF WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCES

PRIMARY SCHOOLING - PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED TRIBAL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	DISTANCE CATEGORIES			Exclusively Urban Districts	Distt. with No. ST Habitations	Total
		Above 0.66	0.28-0.66	Below 0.28			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	9	3	-	-	21
2.	Assam	1	1	8	-	-	10
3.	Bihar	1	11	2	-	17	31
4.	Gujarat	2	3	7	-	7	19
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	11	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	1	2	-	3	12
7.	J & K	-	-	-	-	10	10
8.	Karnataka	2	5	7	-	5	19
9.	Kerala	2	2	1	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14	24	3	-	4	45
11.	Maharashtra	3	11	11	1	-	26
12.	Manipur	-	-	6	-	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	2	3	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	7	-	-	7
15.	Orissa	1	10	2	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	12	12
17.	Rajasthan	7	9	6	-	4	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	4	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	4	5	2	1	3	15
20.	Tripura	3	-	-	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5	4	10	-	37	56
22.	West Bengal	-	8	7	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	2	-	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	-	-	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	1	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	1	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	1	1	1	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	1	3	4
	All India	64	111	90	4	130	399

Appendix A.XVIII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CATEGORIES
OF WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCES
MIDDLE SCHOOLING - ALL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	DISTANCE CATEGORIES				Total
		Above 2.20	1.40- 2.20	Below 1.40	Exclusively Urban Districts	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	11	3	-	21
2.	Assam	4	6	-	-	10
3.	Bihar	2	17	12	-	31
4.	Gujarat	-	1	18	-	19
5.	Haryana	1	3	7	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7	4	1	-	12
7.	J & K	5	1	4	-	10
8.	Karnataka	6	13	-	-	19
9.	Kerala	-	1	10	-	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	33	10	2	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	-	3	22	1	26
12.	Manipur	5	-	1	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	5	-	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	3	1	3	-	7
15.	Orissa	3	6	4	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	3	9	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	11	13	2	-	26
18.	Sikkim	4	-	-	-	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	11	3	1	15
20.	Tripura	1	2	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	23	31	2	-	56
22.	West Bengal	4	9	2	1	16
23.	A & N Islands	2	-	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	-	-	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	1	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	1	2	-	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1	-	1
30.	Mizoram	1	2	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	3	1	4
	All India	133	149	113	4	399

Appendix A.XIX

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CATEGORIES
OF WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCES
MIDDLE SCHOOLING - PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED CASTE HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	DISTANCE CATEGORIES					
		Above 2.72	1.82-2.72	Below 1.82	Exclusively Urban Districts	Distt. with No SC Habitations	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	10	3	-	-	21
2.	Assam	1	4	4	-	1	10
3.	Bihar	3	14	14	-	-	31
4.	Gujarat	1	1	8	-	9	19
5.	Haryana	3	4	4	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3	3	-	1	12
7.	J & K	-	3	2	-	5	10
8.	Karnataka	3	8	8	-	-	19
9.	Kerala	-	2	3	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	31	14	-	-	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	2	12	10	1	1	26
12.	Manipur	1	-	1	-	4	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	-	4	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	7	7
15.	Orissa	2	5	6	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	3	9	-	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	18	4	3	-	1	26
18.	Sikkim	2	-	-	-	2	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	4	9	1	-	15
20.	Tripura	-	1	2	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11	40	5	-	-	56
22.	West Bengal	2	8	5	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	2	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	4	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	1	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	1	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1	1
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	3	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	2	1	1	4
	All India	95	140	106	4	54	399

Appendix A.XX

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CATEGORIES OF WEIGHTED MEAN DISATACES

MIDDLE SCHOOLING - PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED TRIBAL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territtory	DISTANCE CATEGORIES			Exclusively Urban Districts	Distt. with No ST Habitations	Total
		Above 3.60	2.40-3.60	Below 2.40			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	6	2	-	-	21
2.	Assam	1	2	7	-	-	10
3.	Bihar	4	6	4	-	17	31
4.	Gujarat	2	1	9	-	7	19
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	11	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6	2	-	3	12
7.	J & K	-	-	-	-	10	10
8.	Karnataka	2	5	7	-	5	19
9.	Kerala	-	3	2	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	17	3	-	4	45
11.	Maharashtra	4	13	8	1	-	26
12.	Manipur	1	4	1	-	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	5	-	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	-	4	3	-	-	7
15.	Orissa	3	5	5	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	12	12
17.	Rajasthan	8	6	8	-	4	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	4	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	6	4	1	1	3	15
20.	Tripura	2	1	-	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	7	-	37	56
22.	West Bengal	2	8	5	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	1	1	-	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	-	-	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	1	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	1	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	-	1	2	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	1	3	4
	All India	80	107	78	4	130	399

Appendix A.XXI

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CATEGORIES OF WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCES

SECONDARY SCHOOLING - ALL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	DISTANCE CATEGORIES			Exclusively Urban Districts	Total
		Above 4.91	3.31-4.91	Below 3.31		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	16	4	-	21
2.	Assam	2	5	3	-	10
3.	Bihar	7	6	18	-	31
4.	Gujarat	6	4	9	-	19
5.	Haryana	-	1	10	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	3	3	-	12
7.	J & K	4	2	4	-	10
8.	Karnataka	4	15	-	-	19
9.	Kerala	-	1	10	-	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	42	3	-	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	-	15	10	1	26
12.	Manipur	5	-	1	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	5	-	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	6	1	-	-	7
15.	Orissa	3	7	3	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	1	11	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	19	7	-	-	26
18.	Sikkim	4	-	-	-	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	11	3	1	15
20.	Tripura	1	2	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	25	22	9	-	56
22.	West Bengal	2	3	10	1	16
23.	A & N Islands	2	-	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	-	-	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	1	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	1	2	-	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1	-	1
30.	Mizoram	1	2	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	3	1	4
	All India	151	128	116	4	399

Appendix A.XXII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CATEGORIES OF WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCES

SECONDARY SCHOOLING - PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED CASTE HABITAIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	DISTANCE CATEGORIES			Exclusively Urban Districts	Distt. with No SC Habitations	Total
		Above 5.16	3.56-5.16	Below 3.56			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	8	6	-	-	21
2.	Assam	-	3	6	-	1	10
3.	Bihar	5	13	13	-	-	31
4.	Gujarat	1	2	7	-	9	19
5.	Haryana	-	6	5	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	3	-	1	12
7.	J & K	3	1	1	-	5	10
8.	Karnataka	3	11	5	-	-	19
9.	Kerala	1	-	4	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	41	2	2	-	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	10	7	7	1	1	26
12.	Manipur	1	-	1	-	4	6
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	-	4	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	7	7
15.	Orissa	3	7	3	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	1	11	-	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	22	1	2	-	1	26
18.	Sikkim	2	-	-	-	2	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	10	3	1	-	15
20.	Tripura	1	1	1	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	22	23	11	-	-	56
22.	West Bengal	2	4	9	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	2	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	4	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	1	-	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	1	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	1	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1	1
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	3	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	2	1	1	4
	All India	130	105	106	4	54	399

Appendix A.XXIII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CATEGORIES OF WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCES

SECONDARY SCHOOLING -- PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED TRIBAL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	DISTANCE CATEGORIES			Exclusively Urban Districts	Distt. with No ST Habitations	Total
		Above 6.69	4.83- 6.69	Below 4.83			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	14	2	-	-	21
2.	Assam	1	2	7	-	-	10
3.	Bihar	5	8	1	-	17	31
4.	Gujarat	5	3	4	-	7	19
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	11	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	7	2	-	3	12
7.	J & K	-	-	-	-	10	10
8.	Karnataka	3	6	5	-	5	19
9.	Kerala	2	-	3	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37	2	2	-	4	45
11.	Maharashtra	7	12	6	1	-	26
12.	Manipur	2	3	1	-	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	2	3	-	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	2	4	1	-	-	7
15.	Orissa	4	6	3	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	12	12
17.	Rajasthan	8	12	2	-	4	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	4	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	7	2	2	1	3	15
20.	Tripura	2	1	-	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8	3	8	-	37	56
22.	West Bengal	1	5	9	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	1	1	-	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	-	-	-	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	1	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	1	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	-	1	2	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	1	3	4
	All India	107	96	62	4	130	399

Appendix A.XXIV

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CATEGORIES OF WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCES

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLING - ALL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	DISTANCE CATEGORIES				Total
		Above 7.81	6.47- 7.81	Below 6.47	Exclusively Urban Districts	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	6	-	-	21
2.	Assam	3	7	-	-	10
3.	Bihar	19	12	-	-	31
4.	Gujarat	6	5	8	-	19
5.	Haryana	3	8	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8	4	-	-	12
7.	J & K	6	3	1	-	10
8.	Karnataka	11	7	1	-	19
9.	Kerala	4	6	1	-	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	24	21	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	9	13	3	1	26
12.	Manipur	5	-	1	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	5	-	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	5	2	-	-	7
15.	Orissa	13	-	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	4	4	4	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	16	9	1	-	26
18.	Sikkim	4	-	-	-	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	8	6	-	1	15
20.	Tripura	2	1	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1	20	35	-	56
22.	West Bengal	2	3	10	1	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	2	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	-	-	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	1	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	2	1	-	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	1	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	3	-	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	3	1	4
	All India	157	146	92	4	399

Appendix A.XXV

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CATEGORIES OF WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCES

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLING - PREDOMINANTLY SCHEDULED CASTE HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	DISTANCE CATEGORIES			Exclusively Urban Districts	Distt. with No SC Habitations	Total
		Above 7.72	6.22-7.72	Below 6.22			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	10	-	-	-	21
2.	Assam	3	6	-	-	1	10
3.	Bihar	22	6	3	-	-	31
4.	Gujarat	1	2	7	-	9	19
5.	Haryana	7	2	2	-	-	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7	3	1	-	1	12
7.	J & K	3	1	1	-	5	10
8.	Karnataka	8	8	3	-	-	19
9.	Kerala	1	2	2	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4	24	17	-	-	45
11.	Maharashtra	12	7	5	1	1	26
12.	Manipur	1	1	-	-	4	6
13.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	4	5
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	7	7
15.	Orissa	12	1	-	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	1	7	4	-	-	12
17.	Rajasthan	19	5	1	-	1	26
18.	Sikkim	1	1	-	-	2	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	10	4	1	-	15
20.	Tripura	-	2	1	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4	20	32	-	-	56
22.	West Bengal	1	6	8	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	2	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	4	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	-	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	1	-	-	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	1	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1	1
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	3	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	2	1	1	4
	All India	120	124	97	4	54	399

Appendix A.XXVI

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CATEGORIES OF WEIGHTED MEAN DISTANCES

HIGHER SECONDARYSCHOOLING- PREDOMINANTLYSCHEDULEDTRIBAL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	DISTANCE CATEGORIES			Exclusively Urban Districts	Distt. with No SC Habitations	Total
		Above 8.72	7.26-8.72	Below 7.26			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	14	-	-	-	21
2.	Assam	3	7	-	-	-	10
3.	Bihar	9	4	1	-	17	31
4.	Gujarat	4	6	2	-	7	19
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	11	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	1	-	3	12
7.	J & K	-	-	-	-	10	10
8.	Karnataka	6	7	1	-	5	19
9.	Kerala	4	1	-	-	6	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	26	13	-	4	45
11.	Maharashtra	10	13	2	1	-	26
12.	Manipur	2	3	1	-	-	6
13.	Meghalaya	3	2	-	-	-	5
14.	Nagaland	3	4	-	-	-	7
15.	Orissa	10	3	-	-	-	13
16.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	12	12
17.	Rajasthan	5	14	3	-	4	26
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	4	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	5	5	1	1	3	15
20.	Tripura	-	2	1	-	-	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8	4	7	-	37	56
22.	West Bengal	2	6	7	1	-	16
23.	A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	-	-	-	5
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	1	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	1	-	2	3
29.	Lakshadweep	-	1	-	-	-	1
30.	Mizoram	1	2	-	-	-	3
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	1	3	4
	All India	91	132	42	4	130	399

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