

## CHAPTER IV

### GROWTH OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The elementary education comprises two stages namely primary stage and middle stage. The growth of facilities in respect of these two stages has been discussed separately. The availability of facilities has been discussed on two important variables viz. habitations and rural population.

#### I. PRIMARY STAGE

The growth of facilities for primary stage has been discussed under the following heads:

1. Growth of facilities 'within the habitation' (1957-86)
2. Growth of facilities within various distance limits with special reference to 1 km distance limit (1973-86)
3. Growth of facilities for habitations in various population slabs with special reference to habitations with population 300 or more (1973-86)
4. Unserved habitations and unserved population (1973-86)
5. Growth of educational facilities in the selected States (1973-86)
6. Imbalances in the availability of facilities between States and within selected States (1978, 1986)
7. Educational facilities for habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes (1978-86)
8. Educational facilities for habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes (1978-86)

#### 4.1.1 GROWTH OF FACILITIES WITHIN THE HABITATION (1957-86)

For achieving universalisation of primary education, it is necessary that every child has a primary school or a school

with primary classes within the habitation of residence. It is generally observed that parents in general and parents of girls in particular are reluctant to send their children to schools located in a habitation other than the habitation of their residence.

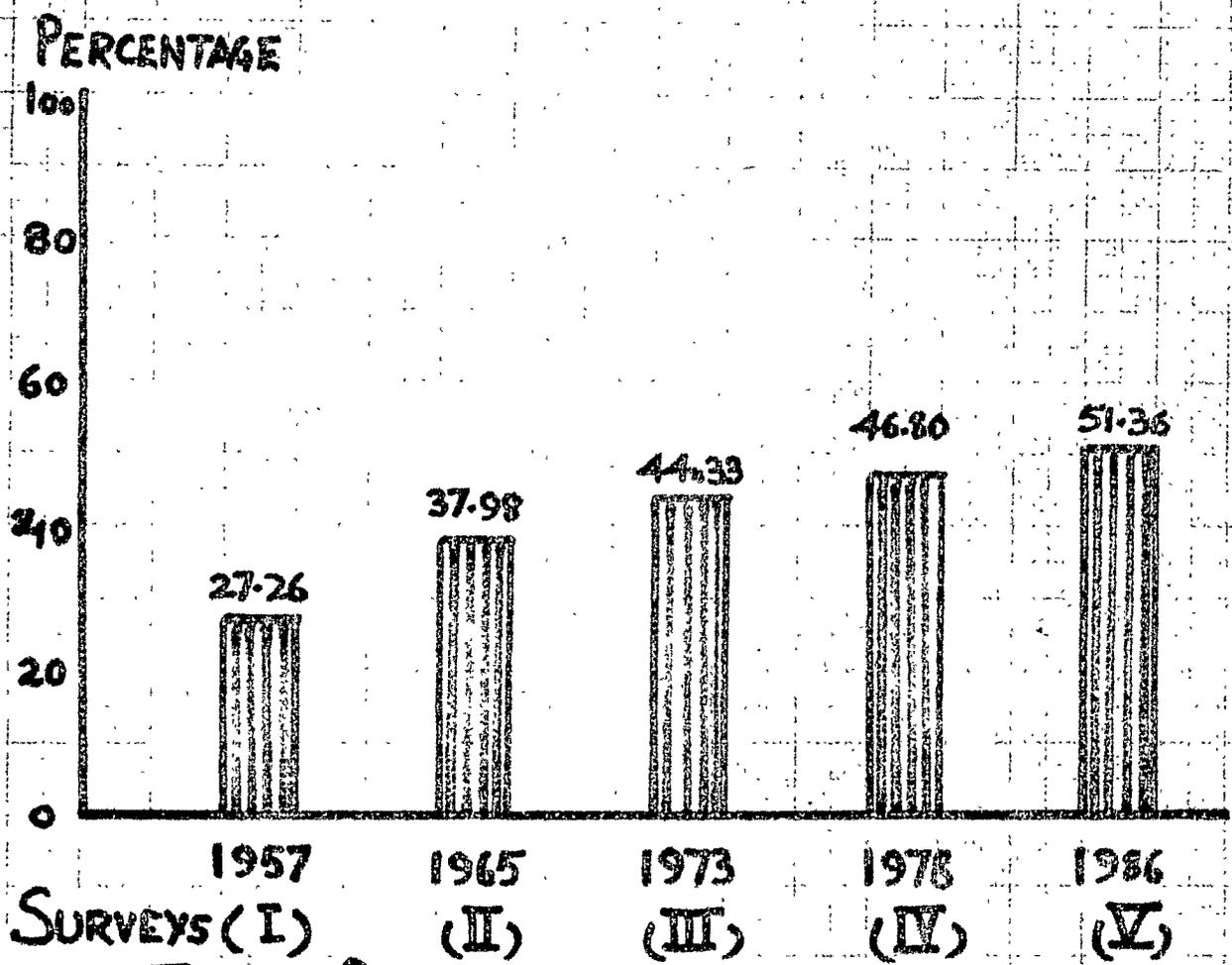
Children are of very tender age when they join primary stage classes. Expecting them to go to school after covering a long distance is nothing short of cruelty. Weather is very harsh and rough in some parts of the country. Sometimes the children have to come back home in the afternoon in the scorching heat of the sun. In the rainy season, they have to make their way through the flooded fields. In winter they have to face the chilly winds. Sometimes the children happen to pass through thick forests infested with wild animals. They have to climb up or come down hillocks to reach school. Parents do not want to expose their children to risks. They are very much worried about the safety of their children in general and daughters in particular. Moreover, the distance of the school from the home makes the absence of the child from home longer. Girls are very helpful at home. Parents cannot afford their absence from home for a long time. These factors necessitated that the primary schools are provided in the habitation of residence.

Statement 4.1Percentage of Habitations and Population served by  
Primary Sections 'Within the Habitation'

Survey	Year	Percentage served 'within the habitation'	
		Habitations	Population
I	1957	27.26	59.75
II	1965	37.98	71.48
III	1973	44.33	76.12
IV	1978	46.80	78.53
V	1986	51.36	80.34

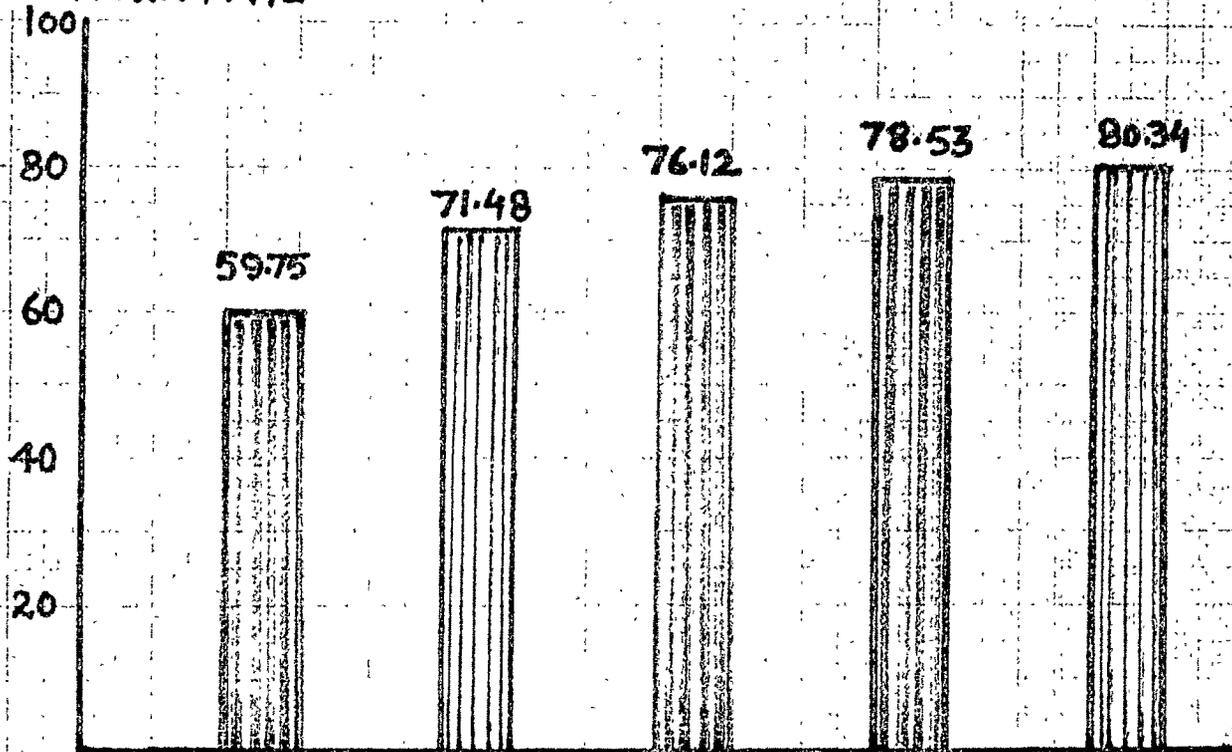
Facilities within the habitations have improved considerably. In 1957, 27.26% habitations had this facility but in 1986 more than one-half (51.36%) habitations had this facility. There has been a steady improvement in the facilities over the years. Improvement in the facilities was significant and marked during the periods 1957-65 and 1965-73. Though there has been tremendous improvement in facilities; yet much needs to be done to provide every habitation a school.

In terms of population also, the improvement is not less significant. In 1957, 59.75% rural population was served within the habitation of residence and in 1986, this percentage rose to 80.34. Here too, the improvement in facilities was significant and marked during the periods 1957-65 and 1965-73.



**FIG.-5 PERCENTAGE OF HABITATIONS SERVED BY PRIMARY STAGE WITHIN THE HABITATION IN SURVEYS.**

PERCENTAGE



1957 1965 1973 1978 1986  
SURVEYS (I) (II) (III) (IV) (V)

FIG.-6 PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY PRIMARY STAGE WITHIN THE HABITATION IN SURVEYS.

Many new primary schools were opened to achieve the constitutional commitment of free and compulsory education for all children. In 1986, about four-fifths population had a primary school or a school having primary stage classes within the habitation of residence. This is a significant achievement.

In 1986, among States, Nagaland State had as high percentage of population served in the habitation of residence as 98.85 and Himachal Pradesh as low as 46.51. The States having more than 90% rural population served within the habitation of residence were Andhra Pradesh (92.72), Gujarat (97.83), Haryana (96.68), Karnataka (92.50), Maharashtra (92.42), Mizoram (98.05), Nagaland (98.85) and Punjab (96.80). The Union Territories of Chandigarh (96.92), Delhi (98.06) and Lakshadweep (100.00) belonged to this category. The States with less than 70% population, thus served were Arunachal Pradesh (65.85%), Goa (57.72), Himachal Pradesh (46.51), Tripura (57.04) and Uttar Pradesh (55.69). The Union Territories of A & N Islands (68.41) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (50.74) belonged to this category.

#### 4.1.2 GROWTH OF FACILITIES WITHIN VARIOUS DISTANCE LIMITS

In the First and Second Surveys the distance unit was mile and in the subsequent surveys the distance unit was kilometre. As such a comparison among the Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys has been attempted.

Statement 4.2Habitations served for Primary stage within  
various distance limits

Survey	Habitations Served within				
	Within the Habitation	0.5. km	1.0 km	1.5 km	2.0 km
1	2	3	4	5	6
Third (1973)	422766 (44.33)	533924 (55.98)	720809 (75.58)	768289 (80.56)	859301 (90.10)
Fourth (1978)	451455 (46.80)	592975 (61.47)	773997 (80.23)	826630 (85.69)	898676 (93.16)
Fifth (1986)	502806 (51.36)	655561 (66.96)	826835 (84.45)	870083 (88.87)	930157 (95.00)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

It is observed that a higher percentage of habitations was served for each distance limit as one moved from one survey to another. For example, the percentage of habitations served for primary stage 'within the habitation' was 44.33 in 1973, 46.80 in 1978 and 51.36 in 1986. Same is true for the distance limits 'within 0.5 km', 'within 1 km', 'within 1.5 km' and 'within 2 km'. For all these distance limits the percentages of habitations served in 1978 were higher than those in 1973 and those in 1986 were higher than those in 1978. 'Within 1 km' distance limit, the percentage of habitations served rose from 75.58 in 1973 to 84.45 in 1978. 'Within 2 km' distance limit over 90% habitations were served. In 1986, this percentage was as high as 95. Only 48908 habitations had facility for primary stage beyond 2 km. It can be said that the availability of educational facilities improved considerably during the period 1978-86.

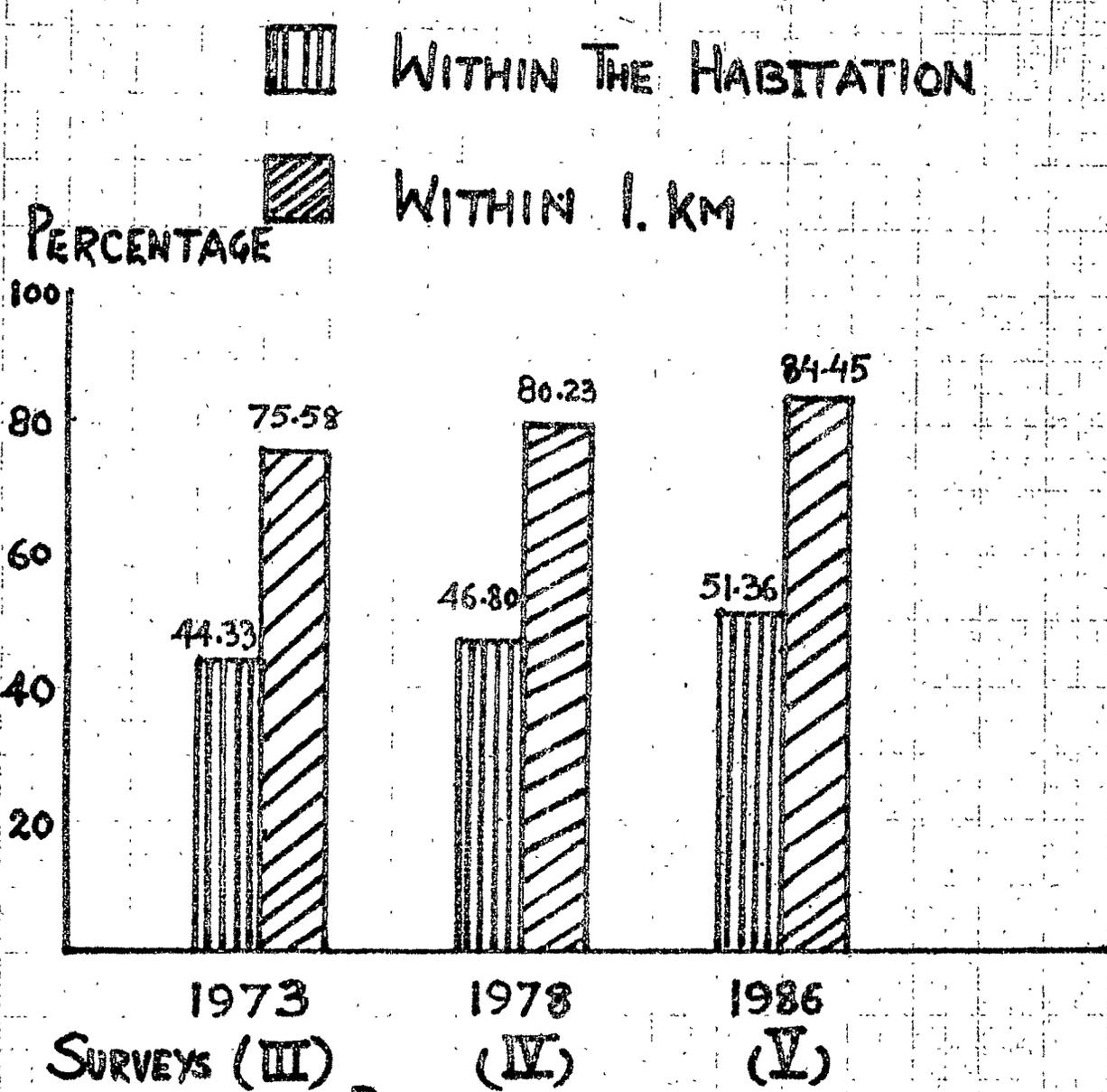


FIG. - 7 PERCENTAGE OF HABITATIONS SERVED BY PRIMARY STAGE WITHIN THE HABITATION AND WITHIN 1. KM IN THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH SURVEYS.

POPULATION

What has been said about the habitations is also true for population.

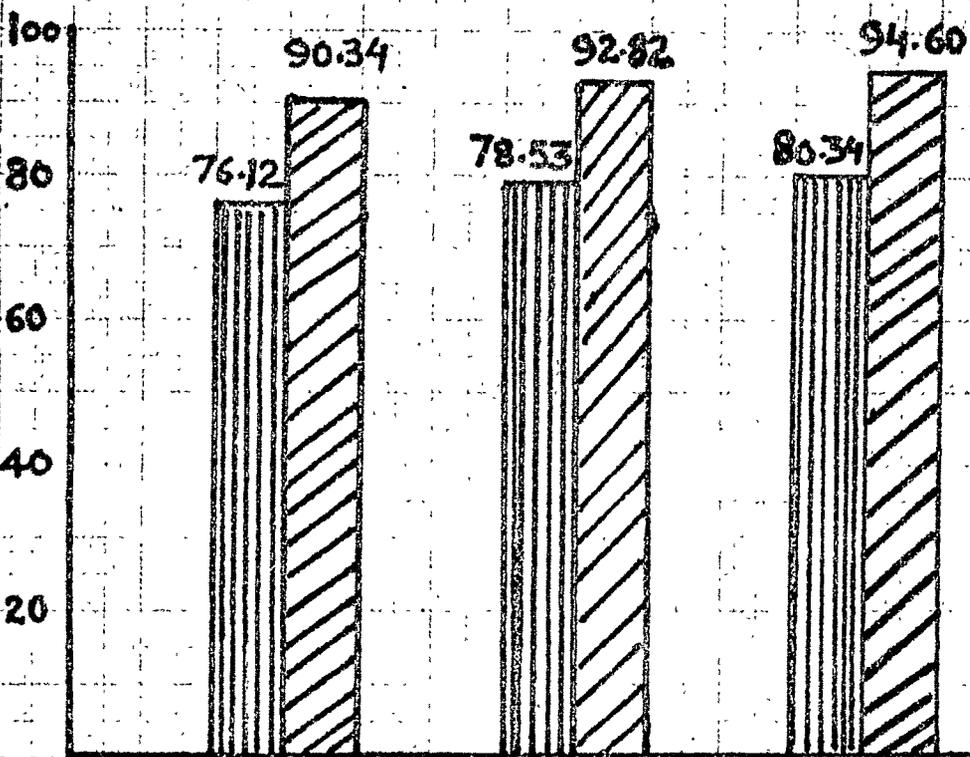
Statement 4.3

Percentage of Population served for  
Primary stage within various distance limits

Survey	Percentage of Population served within				
	Within the habitation	0.5 km	1.0km	1.5 km	2.0 km
1	2	3	4	5	6
Third (1973)	76.12	81.86	90.34	92.65	96.58
Fourth (1978)	78.53	85.13	92.82	95.02	97.85
Fifth (1986)	80.34	87.38	94.60	96.36	98.58

It is observed that a higher percentage of population was served for each distance limit as one moved from 1973 to 1978 and from 1978 to 1986. For example 76.12% rural population was served 'within the habitation' in 1973. This percentage rose to 78.53 in 1978 and to 80.34 in 1986. Same is true for each of the distance limits 'within 0.5 km', 'within 1 km' within 1.5 km and within 2 km. Within 1 km distance limit 90.34%, 92.82% and 94.60% population were served in 1973, 1978 and 1986 respectively. If the distance criterion of 2 km is applied then universal provision of educational facilities has almost been achieved. In 1986, 98.58% rural population was served 'within 2 km' distance limit. Only 1.42% rural population had facilities beyond 2 km.

 WITHIN THE HABITATION  
 WITHIN 1. KM



1973 SURVEYS (III)      1978 SURVEYS (IV)      1986 SURVEYS (V)

**FIG.-8 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED BY PRIMARY STAGE WITHIN THE HABITATION AND WITHIN 1. KM IN THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH SURVEYS**

HABITATIONS AND POPULATION SERVED AS  
PER DISTANCE CRITERION

In the First Survey (1957), if a habitation had a school with primary classes either within the habitation of residence or within a distance of one mile (in certain cases even up to 1.5 miles) the habitation was deemed to be served for primary stage or deemed to have facilities for primary stage. According to this distance criterion 71.92% habitations accounting for 83.09% rural population were served for primary stage.

In the Second Survey (1965), the distance criterion again was of one mile. As such any habitation having a school with primary classes either within the habitation of residence or within a distance of 1 mile was deemed to be served for primary stage. Accordingly, in 1965, 87.23% rural habitations having 94.96% rural population were served for primary stage.

In the Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys the distance criterion was reduced from 1 mile to 1km. Thus, if a habitation had a school with primary classes either within the habitation of residence or within a distance of 1km then the habitation was deemed to be served for primary stage.

The percentage of habitations served for primary stage rose from 75.58 in 1973 to 84.45 in 1986. There has been a steady rise in the percentage of habitations served for primary stage from 1973 to 1986.

The Index of Primary Education Facilities (IPEF)\* rose from 90.34 in 1973 to 94.60 in 1986. This indicates that the country is on the threshold of universal provision of educational facilities for the primary stage.

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\* The Index of Primary Education Facilities for a State means the percentage of rural population in the State which have primary educational facilities in their own habitation or within a walking distance of 1km.

In 1986, IPEF for the country was 94.60. For some of the States the IPEF was almost 100. These States were Andhra Pradesh (99.17), Gujarat(99.45), Haryana(99.37), Nagaland(99.45), Punjab(99.60) and the Union Territories of Chandigarh (99.67). Lakshadweep (100.0), Delhi(100.0) and Pondicherry(99.02). These States and Union Territories have almost achieved the universal provision of educational facilities for primary stage. The States and Union Territories other than those mentioned earlier, having IPEF higher than that for the country were Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Daman and Diu. IPEF was less than 90% in respect of Arunachal Pradesh(73.35), Himachal Pradesh(76.64), Meghalaya(89.22), Sikkim(83.10), Tripura(84.11), Uttar Pradesh(88.56), A & N Islands(83.02) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli(85.19). These States and Union Territories need to open more primary schools to achieve the objective of universal provision of educational facilities.

#### 4.1.3 GROWTH OF FACILITIES FOR HABITATIONS IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS

It is observed that habitations with large population usually have facility for primary stage in the habitation itself or within a walking distance of 1 km.

#### Statement 4.4

#### Percentage of Habitations served for primary stage within 1 km in Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys

Population Slab	Percentage of Habitations Served		
	Third Survey (1973)	Fourth Survey (1978)	Fifth Survey (1986)
1	2	3	4
1000 and above	97.59	98.27	98.26
500-999	92.93	94.76	95.01
400-499	87.60	89.67	92.03
300-399	79.36	85.02	86.49
200-299	71.82	77.82	81.80
100-199	62.99	69.87	74.15
Below 100	54.20	59.65	64.47
All-India	75.58	80.23	84.48

The survey data amply supports this contention. 98.26% habitations with population 1000 or more were served for primary stage in the Fifth Survey. For the next lower population slab '500-999' the position was equally good. In the population slab '400-499' over ninety per cent habitations were served. In the lowest population slab 'below 100' around two-third (64.47%) habitations were served for primary stage.

The data in the statement 4.4 indicate the following facts:

- i) For each survey the percentage of habitations served goes on decreasing as we move from one population slab to the next lower population slab, and so on. This is true in respect of all the three surveys.
- ii) By and large the percentage of habitations served in the same slab goes on increasing as we move from Third to Fourth and from Fourth to Fifth Survey.
- iii) Over-all the schooling facilities have improved from Third to Fourth Survey and from Fourth to Fifth Survey.

#### HABITATIONS WITH POPULATION 300 OR MORE

Most of the States try to provide a primary school to a habitation with population 300 or more. A population of 300 has around 40 children in the age-group 6 to below 11 years and this number justifies the opening of a single-teacher primary school.

## Statement 4.5

Habitations with Population 300 or more  
Served for Primary Stage

Survey	Total No. Habitations	Served within the Habitation		Served within 1 km	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Third (1973)	457964	343238	74.96	414398	90.49
Fourth (1978)	466707	360789	77.31	434293	93.05
Fifth (1986)	530176	408174	76.99	498426	94.01

With the over-all increase in population over the years, the number of habitations with population 300 or more has also increased. In 1973, there were 457964 habitations with population 300 or more and corresponding number was 466707 in 1978 and 530176 in 1986. The percentage of these habitations having a school with primary classes in them rose from 74.96 in 1973 to 76.99 in 1986. There was a slight fall in percentage of such habitations from 77.31 in 1978 to 76.99 in 1986. This might be due to the fact that some habitations which were 'below 300' and did not have a school with primary classes in 1973, happened to come to the category '300 or more' in 1986 but could not get a school with primary classes. As far as the percentage of habitations served within a distance of 1 km is concerned, this percentage rose from 90.49 in 1973 to 94.01 in 1986.

In 1986 among States, Nagaland had the highest percentage (98.59) of habitations with population 300 or more having primary schools/sections in them, followed by Mizoram (97.79), Gujarat (96.50), and Punjab (96.26). Uttar Pradesh had the lowest percentage (47.61) of habitations with a primary section in them. The States of Uttar Pradesh (47.61%), Tripura (58.52%), Goa (59.59%), Himachal

Pradesh(64.12%), West Bengal(73.07%) and Bihar(73.70%) constituted the six States on the lower side of the scale. Among Union Territories Lakshadweep had primary sections in 95.48% habitations and Chandigarh had in 90.48%. In A & N Islands (72.51), Dadra and Nagar Haveli(65.66) and in Daman & Diu(60.00), this percentage was on the lower side.

Almost all habitations with population 300 or more had primary sections within 1 km in the States of Punjab (99.58%), Nagaland (99.58%), Andhra Pradesh (99.07%) and Gujarat (99.23%). The Union Territories of Delhi, Lakshadweep and Chandigarh had primary sections within 1 km of all habitations of this type. In all the States and Union Territories, the percentage of habitations having primary sections within a distance of 1km, was over 90% except in Arunachal Pradesh (87.80), Kerala (88.34), Tripura (86.72), Himachal Pradesh (89.41), Uttar Pradesh (86.01), A & N Islands (88.30) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (89.90). Efforts should be made to provide primary schools to all the habitations with population 300 or more in the near future.

#### 4.1.4 UNSERVED HABITATIONS AND UNSERVED POPULATION(1973-86)

Any habitation which did not have a primary school or a school with primary classes within a walking distance of 1 km was deemed to be an unserved habitation for primary stage in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys. With the opening of primary schools over years, the number of unserved habitations has been on the decline. The number of unserved habitations in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys was 232925, 190667 and 152230 respectively. The unserved habitations constituted 24.92% in the Third Survey, 19.77% in the Fourth Survey and 15.55% in the Fifth Survey.

Statement 4.6Habitations unserved for Primary Stage

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Habitations unserved						
Population Slab	Third Survey (1973)		Fourth Survey (1973)		Fifth Survey (1986)	
1	2		3		4	
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1000 & Above	2818	(1.21)	2206	(1.19)	2802	(1.84)
500-999	123071	(5.28)	9104	(4.73)	9854	(6.47)
400-499	9099	(3.91)	7059	(3.70)	5802	(3.81)
300-399	13342	(8.30)	13985	(7.33)	13292	(8.73)
200-299	35265	(15.14)	29189	(15.31)	23736	(15.59)
100-199	65846	(28.27)	55263	(28.98)	43819	(28.79)
Below 100	88248	(37.80)	73801	(38.71)	52930	(34.77)
Total	232925	(100.00)	120667	(100.00)	152230	(100.00)
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Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Unserved habitations in the higher population slabs constitute a very small proportion of the unserved habitations. It is true in respect of all the three Surveys viz. Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys. In the Fifth Survey unserved habitations with population 1000 or more constituted 1.84% of the total unserved habitations. Considering habitations with population 300 or more, 31750 habitations were unserved and these constituted around one-fifth of the total unserved habitations. Among habitations in the lower population-slabs, 52930 (34.77%) habitations with population less than 100, were unserved. Similar trends were observed in the Third and Fourth Surveys.

The distribution pattern of unserved habitations in various population slabs is almost identical in all the three surveys. Only a few unserved habitations belong to higher population slabs and majority of them belong to lower population slabs. For example, in the Fifth Survey 2802(1.84%), 9854 (6.47%) and 5802 (3.81%) unserved habitations belonged to population slabs 1000 and above, '500-999' and '400-499' respectively. Thus only 12.12% unserved habitations had population 400 or more; 8.73% habitations belonged to the population slab '300-399'; 15.59% to '200-299' slab, 28.79% to '100-199' slab and 34.77% to the slab 'Below 100'. Around four-fifth habitations had population less than 300 and nearly two-third habitations had population less than 200.

#### STATE-WISE POSITION OF UN-SERVED HABITATIONS

In the Fifth Survey 2802 unserved habitations had population 1000 or more. Of these 42 habitations had population '5000 or more'. Of these 42 habitations 38 belonged to the State of Kerala. The surveys take into account only recognised schools. This might be the reason of having such a large number of unserved habitations with population 5000 or more. The other States having unserved habitations with population 5000 or more were Andhra Pradesh (1), Assam (1) and West Bengal (1). 424 habitations had population 2000-4999. Of these 221 habitations were in Kerala. Other States having more than 10 such habitations were Andhra Pradesh (15), Assam (19), Bihar (20), Tamil Nadu (11), Uttar Pradesh (97) and West Bengal (20). 2336 habitations had population 1000-1999. Uttar Pradesh alone had more than 50% of these habitations. Other States having 50 or more such habitations were Assam (195), Bihar (196), Kerala (240), Tamil Nadu (82), and West Bengal (164). The Union Territories did not have any unserved habitation with population 2000 or more. Only five habitations in the population slab 1000-1999 in A & N Islands were unserved.

## Statement 4.7

Unserved Habitations with Population 200 or more as per Fifth Survey

S.No.	State	5000 & above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	400-499	300-399	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	15	39	85	47	141	328
2.	Assam	1	19	195	635	276	448	1574
3.	Bihar	1	20	196	993	569	1245	3124
4.	Gujarat	-	-	4	43	28	78	153
5.	Haryana	-	3	2	28	14	30	77
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	5	83	87	204	380
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	5	74	73	193	345
8.	Karnataka	-	6	40	197	112	332	687
9.	Kerala	38	221	240	151	27	30	707
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1	16	223	340	1622	2202
11.	Maharashtra	-	3	13	127	117	340	600
12.	Orissa	-	-	20	273	211	599	1103
13.	Punjab	-	-	6	14	6	19	45
14.	Rajasthan	-	3	42	835	515	1240	2636
15.	Tamil Nadu	-	11	82	401	287	680	1461
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	97	1216	4960	2561	5466	14300
17.	West Bengal	1	20	164	534	300	368	1388
All-India		42	424	2336	9854	5802	13292	31750

Statement 4.8

Unserviced Population in various population-slabs as percent  
of total Unserviced Population

Population Slab	Percentage of Unserviced Population		
	Third Survey (1973)	Fourth Survey (1976)	Fifth Survey (1986)
1000 & Above	10.35	10.89	13.21
500-999	17.41	16.42	19.30
400-499	8.59	8.55	8.56
300-399	14.46	12.93	13.41
200-299	18.49	13.36	17.61
100-199	20.22	21.73	19.03
Below 100	10.48	10.52	8.88
All-India	100.00	100.00	100.00

Considering all such unserved habitations with population 300 or more, 31750 habitations constituting nearly one-fifth of the total unserved habitations accounted for 54.48% the unserved population. Against this 52930 (34.77%) unserved habitations with population less than 100 accounted for only 8.88% the unserved population. If the habitations with population 300 or more are provided facilities for primary stage, then more than one-half of the unserved population would get served.

UNSERVED HABITATIONS AND UNSERVED POPULATION WITH 1.5 km AND 2 km DISTANCE CRITERIA

In the Third, Fourth and Fifth Educational Surveys, all habitations not having primary schools/selections within them or within a distance of 1 km were deemed unserved for primary stage. Accordingly, in the Fifth Survey 152230 (15.55%) habitations accounting for 5.40% rural population were unserved.

Statement 4.9Unserved Habitations and Unserved Population  
in the Fifth Survey with 1 km, 1.5 km and 2 km  
distance criteria

Distance Criterion	Unserved Habitations		Unserved Population	
	Number	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1 km	152230	15.55	32071384	5.40
1.5 km	108982	11.13	21644453	3.55
2 km	48908	5.00	5483511	1.43

If the distance criterion is raised to 1.5 km then 43248 habitations covering 1.75% rural population stand served. That is, 108982 (11.13%) habitations accounting for 3.55% rural population remain unserved. If the distance criterion is further raised to 2 km then 48908 (5.0%) habitations accounting for 1.43% rural population would be unserved. In other words, 48908 (5.0%) habitations would not be having facility for primary stage within a distance of 2 km.

4.1.5 GROWTH OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE SELECTED STATES (1973-86)

The percentage of habitations served does not give the correct picture regarding the availability of educational facilities for a certain area, zone or region. All the habitations--large and small, have been clubbed into nine categories. On one end of the scale there are habitations with population less than 100 while on the other there are habitations with population 5000 or more. As such for assessing the availability of educational facilities, the percentage of habitations having the educational facilities may not reflect the correct position. Having the

In case of population, the population of habitations large or small having the facility is pooled and it is worked out what percentage is this population as of the total population of the area. This percentage of population served for school stage is a better indicator for studying the availability of educational facilities for a certain area. Accordingly this indicator has been used for studying the growth of educational facilities in States for primary stage over the years.

The facilities have been studied for two categories namely when the facility is available within the habitation of residence and when the facility is available within a distance of 1 km including the percentage of population having the facility within the habitation of residence. Study of the growth of educational facility has been confined to seventeen major States given in the following statement. These selected States constitute around 97.25% population of the country. Each of these selected States has more than ten districts.

#### WITHIN THE HABITATION

#### THIRD SURVEY (1973)

In 1973, five States of the selected ones - Himachal Pradesh (37.73), Uttar Pradesh (49.87), Jammu and Kashmir (60.13), Madhya Pradesh (72.40) and Orissa (74.30), had less than 75% rural population served for primary stage within the habitation.

## Statement 4.10

States and Union Territories with percentage of  
Population served for Primary Stage 'within the  
habitation' in the year 1973

% age Slab (Population served)	Selected States	Other States	Union Territories
up to 75	Himachal Pradesh (37.73) Uttar Pradesh (49.87) Jammu & Kashmir (68.18) Madhya Pradesh (72.40) Orissa (74.30)	Arunachal Pradesh (46.46) Tripura (54.77) Goa (67.93)	Dadra & Nagar Hav (43.77) A & N Islands (59.37)
75.1-80	Bihar (76.40) Rajasthan (76.45) Assam (77.88)	Meghalaya (76.80)	Pondicherry (78.86)
80.1-85	West Bengal (81.53) Tamil Nadu (81.57)	Nagaland (83.03)	
85.1-90	Kerala (86.59) Andhra Pradesh (87.51) Maharashtra (88.44) Karnataka (89.88)		
90.1-95	Gujarat (90.50) Haryana (93.12) Punjab (93.89)	Assam (91.93)	
Over 95	--	Mizoram (99.76)	Chandigarh (99.23) Lakshadweep (100.00)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Only three of the selected States viz. Gujarat (90.50), Haryana (93.12) and Punjab (93.89), had more than ninety percent of population served within the habitation. Three Union Territories - Mizoram (99.76), Chandigarh (99.23) and Lakshadweep (100.00), had almost achieved the universal provision of educational facilities for primary stage within the habitation of residence.

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PRESENT POSITION (1986)

The country is moving ahead towards the goal of universal provision of educational facilities for primary stage. According to the Fifth All-India Educational Survey, Gujarat had the highest percentage (97.33) of population served in the habitation of residence followed by Punjab (96.80), Haryana (96.68), Andhra Pradesh (92.72), Karnataka (92.50) and Maharashtra (92.42). In 1986 six of the selected States had more than ninety percent population served as against three in 1973.

Statement 4.11

States and Union Territories with Percentage of Population Served for Primary Stage within the Habitation of Residence in 1986

Percentage slab (Population served)	Selected States	Other States	Union Territories
Up to 75	Himachal Pradesh (46.51)	Tripura (57.04)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (50.74)
	Uttar Pradesh (55.59)	Goa (57.72)	A&N Islands (58.41)
		Arunachal Pradesh (65.35)	
		Sikkim (72.13)	
75.1-80	Orissa (77.09)		Daman & Diu (77.13)
	Jammu & Kashmir (78.27)		
	Bihar (78.53)		
	West Bengal (79.71)		
80.1-85	Madhya Pradesh (81.51)	Meghalaya (80.87)	
	Assam (81.75)		
	Tamil Nadu (82.32)		
85.1-90	Rajasthan (86.84)	Manipur (98.27)	
	Kerala (87.27)		
90.1-95	Maharashtra (92.42)		
	Karnataka (92.50)		
	Andhra Pradesh (92.72)		
Over 95	Haryana (96.68)	Mizoram (98.05)	Chandigarh (96.92)
	Punjab (96.80)	Nagaland (98.85)	Delhi (98.06)
	Gujarat (97.33)		Pondicherry (99.02)
			Lakshadweep (100.00)

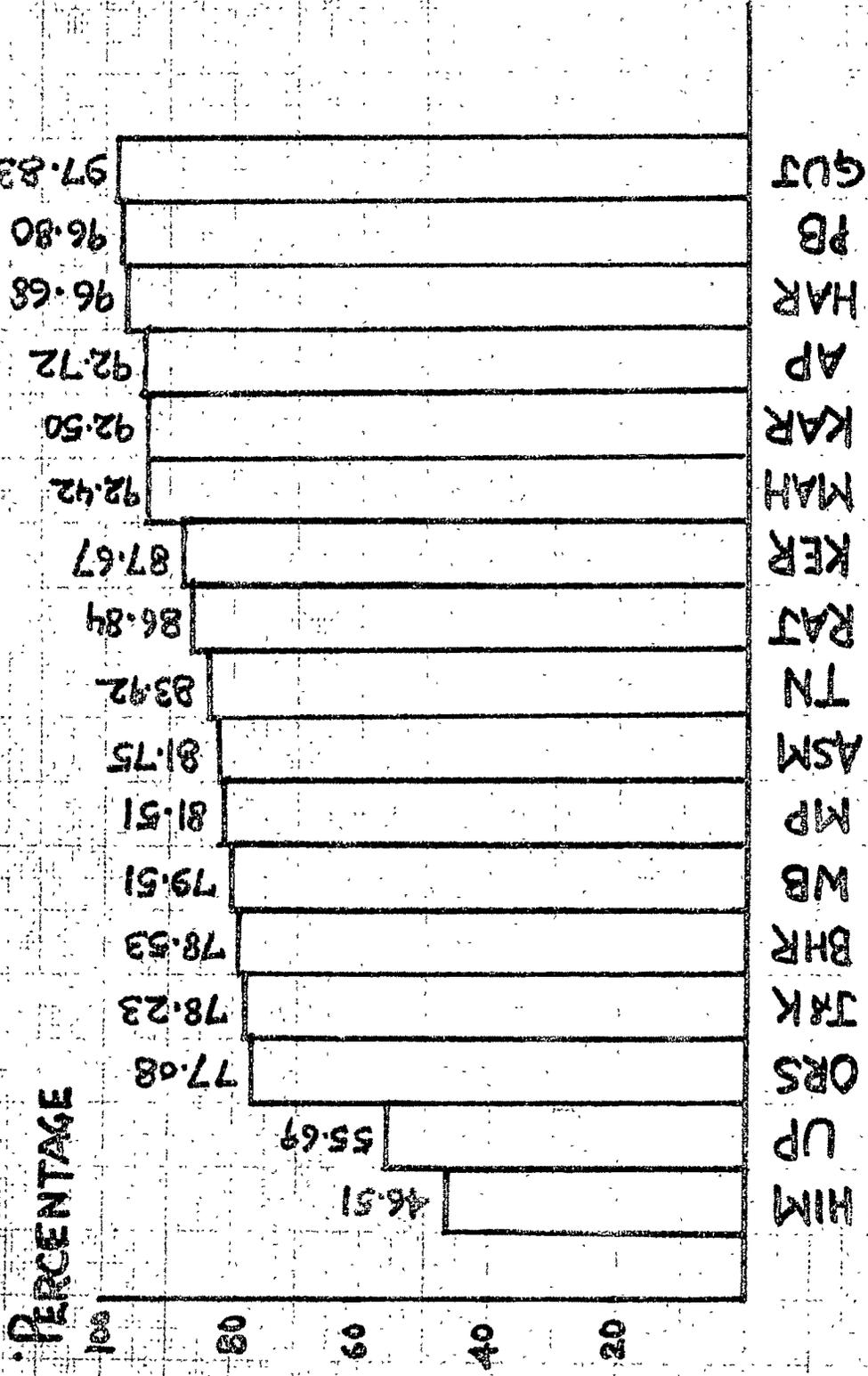


FIG.-9 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED BY PRIMARY STAGE 'WITHIN THE HABITATION' IN THE SELECTED STATES AS PER FIFTH SURVEY (1986).

The number of States from among the selected ones with less than 75% population served got reduced from five in 1973 to two in 1986. The lowest percentage (46.51) of population served was in Himachal Pradesh, next to it were 55.59 in Uttar Pradesh, 77.08 in Orissa, 78.23 in Jammu & Kashmir, 78.53 in Bihar and 79.71 in West Bengal. These States need to take immediate steps to open more primary schools so as to improve the educational facilities for primary stage.

#### RELATIVE POSITION OF STATES

The rank placing of four States namely Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Punjab remained unchanged in both the Surveys i.e. in 1973 and in 1986.

#### Statement 4.12

Rank of States on percentage of population served for primary stage 'within the habitation' in the Third and Fifth Surveys

<u>State</u>	<u>Rank in the Third Survey</u>	<u>Rank in the Fifth Survey</u>
Punjab	1	2
Haryana	2	3
Gujarat	3	1
Karnataka	4	5
Maharashtra	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	6	4
Kerala	7	7
Tamil Nadu	8	9
West Bengal	9	12
Assam	10	10
Rajasthan	11	8
Bihar	12	13
Orissa	13	15
Madhya Pradesh	14	11
Jammu & Kashmir	15	14
Uttar Pradesh	16	16
Himachal Pradesh	17	17

In ten States the rank placings moved up or went down by one or two places. For three States, the rank difference was three. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh improved their rank placings and West Bengal went down by three places.

INCREASE IN THE PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED

It is observed that in 1986 a higher percentage of population is served in comparison to the percentage of population served in 1973 except in case of West Bengal. There the decrease in percentage was 1.82. This decrease might be the result of the following decision. In the Third and Fourth Surveys a habitation having a school with Classes V-X/XI/XII i.e. school having Class V only of the primary stage was deemed to have facilities for primary stage whereas in the Fifth Survey a habitation having a school of this type was not considered to have facilities for the primary stage.

Statement 4.13Percentage of rural population served for primary stage within the habitation in 1973, 1978 and 1986

S.No. State	Percentage of Population served in Surveys			Increase in percentage of population served		
	III (1973)	IV (1978)	V (1986)	1973 to 86	1973 to 78	1973 to 86
1. Andhra Pradesh	87.51	91.84	97.72	10.21	4.33	5.88
2. Assam	77.88	81.34	81.75	3.87	3.46	0.41
3. Bihar	76.40	77.98	78.53	2.13	1.58	0.55
4. Gujarat	90.50	94.96	97.83	7.33	4.46	2.87
5. Haryana	93.12	94.07	96.68	3.56	0.95	2.61
6. Himachal Pradesh	37.73	38.01	46.51	8.78	0.28	8.50
7. Jammu & Kashmir	68.18	74.66	78.23	10.05	6.48	3.57
8. Karnataka	89.88	89.17	92.50	2.62	(-) 0.71	3.33
9. Kerala	86.59	83.35	87.67	1.08	3.24	4.32
10. Madhya Pradesh	72.40	77.14	81.51	9.11	4.74	4.37
11. Maharashtra	88.94	90.10	92.42	3.48	1.16	2.32
12. Orissa	74.30	76.58	77.08	2.78	2.28	0.50
13. Punjab	93.89	97.34	96.80	2.91	3.45	(-) 0.54
14. Rajasthan	76.45	82.08	86.84	10.39	5.63	4.76
15. Tamil Nadu	81.57	81.74	83.92	2.35	0.17	2.18
16. Uttar Pradesh	49.87	52.97	55.69	5.82	3.10	2.72
17. West Bengal	81.53	85.06	79.71	(-) 1.82	3.53	5.35
All-India	76.12	78.53	80.34	4.22	2.41	1.81

Rajasthan had the highest increase (10.39) in percentage of population served followed by Andhra Pradesh (10.21), Jammu & Kashmir (10.05), Madhya Pradesh (9.11) and Himachal Pradesh (8.78). Incidentally the first four States namely Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh are among the nine educationally backward states. The increase in percentage was the lowest (1.08) in Kerala which is known as one of the educationally advanced States.

Considering the Third and Fourth Surveys i.e. the period from 1973 to 1978, here too, the percentage of population served in all the selected States increased except in Karnataka and Kerala. There was a marginal decrease (0.71) in Karnataka but in Kerala the decrease was substantial. In Kerala there was a decrease (13.76%) in the number of primary schools in rural areas during that period. Moreover, there are a number of un-recognised schools. In the educational Surveys if the educational facility for any school stage is available to a habitation in an un-recognised school, then that habitation is not treated served for the school stage. Thus coming up of un-recognised schools, might be an added factor for the decrease in the percentage of population served.

The increase in the percentage of population served was the highest (6.48) in Jammu & Kashmir, followed by 5.63 in Rajasthan and 4.46 in Gujarat. The increase was the lowest (0.17) in Tamil Nadu, next to it were Himachal Pradesh (0.28) and Haryana (0.95).

Considering the Fourth and Fifth Surveys i.e. the period from 1978 to 1986, it is observed that here too, there was increase in percentage of population served in all States except in Punjab where there was a marginal decrease (0.54). That may be due to the fall in the number of primary schools from Fourth to Fifth Survey. The increase in the percentage of population served was the highest (8.50) in Himachal Pradesh, followed by 5.35 in West Bengal and 4.76 in Rajasthan. The increase was the lowest (0.41) in Assam, next to it were Orissa (0.50), Bihar (0.55) and Andhra Pradesh (0.88).

WITHIN 1KMTHIRD SURVEY(1973)

In the Third Survey, of the selected States five States viz Himachal Pradesh (65.37), Uttar Pradesh (81.57), Rajasthan (82.92), Jammu & Kashmir (85.20) and Madhya Pradesh (85.73) had less than ninety percent of rural population served for primary stage within a walking distance of 1 km.

Statement 4.14

States and Union Territories with percentage of population served for primary stage 'within 1 km' as per Third Survey

Percentage slab (population served)	Selected States	Other States	Union Territories
Up to 75	Himachal Pradesh (65.37)	Arunachal Pradesh (47.84)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (67.68) A&N Islands (71.53)
75.1-80			
80.1-85	Uttar Pradesh (81.57) Rajasthan (82.92)	Tripura (82.36) Meghalaya (83.66)	
85.1-90	Jammu & Kashmir (85.20) Madhya Pradesh (85.73)		
90.1-95	Orissa (90.53) Kerala (92.59) Tamil Nadu (93.10) Andhra Pradesh (93.86) Assam (93.86) Bihar (93.88) Gujarat (94.18) West Bengal (94.23)	Goa (91.72)	
Over 95	Karnataka (95.14) Maharashtra (95.93) Haryana (98.24) Punjab (98.74)	Manipur (95.98) Nagaland (96.25) Mizoram (99.76)	Pondicherry (97.79) Chandigarh (99.23) Lakshadweep (100.00)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Four of the selected States viz. Karnataka (95.14), Maharashtra (95.93), Haryana (98.24) and Punjab (98.74), had more than 95 percent population served within 1 km. Besides these, three States (Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram) and three Union Territories (Pondicherry, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep) had also more than 95 percent population served.

PRESENT POSITION (1986)

According to Fifth All-India Educational Survey (1986), the States of Andhra Pradesh (99.17), Gujarat (99.45), Haryana (99.37) and Punjab (99.60) have almost achieved the universal provision of educational facilities 'within 1 km'. The States of Bihar (95.36), Karnataka (97.27), Maharashtra (97.95) and Tamil Nadu (97.38) are likely to achieve the universal provision in a near future. The other States having more than ninety percent population served were Assam (93.58), Jammu and Kashmir (90.70), Kerala (94.39), Madhya Pradesh (92.92), Orissa (92.83) and Rajasthan (92.90).

Statement 4.15

States and Union Territories with Percentage of Population Served for Primary Stage 'within 1 km' as per Fifth Survey

(Percentage slab (population served)	Selected States	Other States	Union Territories
Up to 75		Arunachal Pradesh (73.35)	
75.1-80	Himachal Pradesh (76.64)		
80.1-85		Sikkim (83.10) Tripura (84.11)	A&N Islands (83.02)
85.1-90	Uttar Pradesh (88.56)	Meghalaya (89.22)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (85.19)

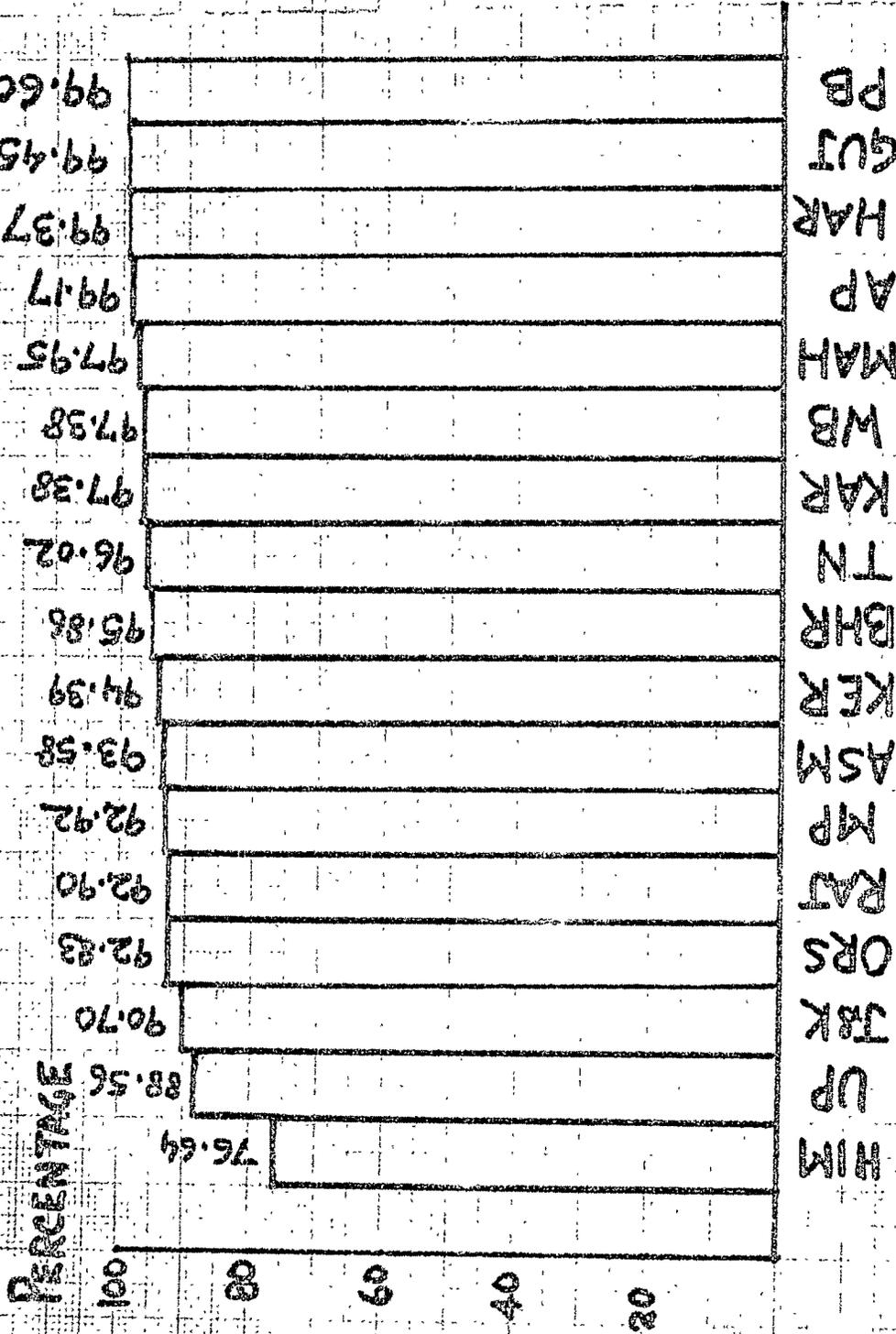


FIG.-10 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED BY PRIMARY STAGE WITHIN 1. KM<sup>2</sup> IN THE SELECTED STATES AS PER FIFTH SURVEY (1986)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
90.1-95	Jammu&Kashmir	(90.70)	Goa	(90.60)	Daman &Diu	(94.78)
	Orissa	(92.83)				
	Rajasthan	(92.90)				
	Madhya Pradesh	(92.92)				
	Assam	(93.58)				
	Kerala	(94.39)				
Over 95	Bihar	(95.86)	Manipur	(97.39)	Pondicherry	(99.02)
	Tamil NaDU	(96.02)	Mizoram	(98.28)	Chandigarh	(99.67)
	Karnataka	(97.38)	Nagaland	(99.45)	Delhi	(100.00)
	West Bengal	(97.38)			Lakshadweep	(100.00)
	Maharashtra	(97.95)				
	Andhra Pradesh	(99.17)				
	Haryana	(99.37)				
	Gujarat	(99.45)				
	Punjab	(99.60)				

Note: Figures in Parentheses indicate percentages.

Of the seventeen States only two States namely Himachal Pradesh (76.64) and Uttar Pradesh (88.56) had less than ninety percent population served. In Himachal Pradesh, the topography of the land is a great hinderance in achieving the universal provision. Uttar Pradesh need to open new primary schools to improve the educational facility both for 'within the habitation' category and 'within 1 km'

#### RELATIVE POSITION OF STATES

Among the selected States, three States namely Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh had the same rank in the Third and Fifth Surveys.

#### Statement 4.16

Rank of States on Percentage of Population Served for Primary Stage  
'within 1 km' in the Third and Fifth Surveys

State	Rank in the Third Survey	Rank in the Fifth Survey
Punjab	1	1
Haryana	2	3
Maharashtra	3	5

(1)	(2)	(3)
Karnataka	4	7
West Bengal	5	6
Gujarat	6	2
Bihar	7	9
Assam	8	11
Andhra Pradesh	9	4
Tamil Nadu	10	8
Kerala	11	10
Orissa	12	14
Madhya Pradesh	13	12
Jammu & Kashmir	14	15
Rajasthan	15	13
Uttar Pradesh	16	16
Himachal Pradesh	17	17

In ten States the ranks differed by one or two places. In four States viz. Karnataka, Gujarat, Assam and Andhra Pradesh, the rank placings differed by three or more than three places. The rank of Karnataka moved down from fourth position in the Third Survey to seventh position in the Fifth Survey and that of Assam from eighth position to eleventh position. The rank of Gujarat moved up from sixth position in the Third Survey to second position in the Fifth Survey and that of Andhra Pradesh from ninth position to fourth position.

INCREASE IN THE PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED

In the Third Survey (1973) Punjab had the highest percentage (93.74) of rural population served within a walking distance of 1 km followed by Haryana (98.24), Maharashtra (95.93) and Karnataka (95.14). Twelve of the seventeen selected States had more than ninety percent of population served within 1 km, Himachal Pradesh had the lowest percentage (65.37) served. Next to it were Uttar Pradesh (81.57), Rajasthan (85.73).

The percentage of population served for primary stage within 1 km increased from Third Survey (1973) to Fifth Survey (1986) in the selected States except in Assam where there was a marginal decrease (0.28). The increase in the percentage was the highest (11.27) in Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan had 9.98 increase in percentage, Madhya Pradesh 7.19, Uttar Pradesh 6.99, Andhra Pradesh 5.82 and Jammu and Kashmir 5.50. Incidentally, all these States except Himachal Pradesh happened to be educationally backward States. Punjab had the lowest increase (0.86) in the percentage of population served, next to it were Haryana (1.13), Kerala (1.80) and Bihar (1.98). It is observed that educationally backward States have higher increase in the percentage of population served in comparison to the educationally advanced States.

Statement 4.17

Percentage of rural Population Served for Primary Stage 'within 1 km' in Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys in the selected States

S.No.	State	Percentage of Population served in surveys			Increase in percentage of population served		
		III (1973)	IV (1978)	V (1986)	1973-86	1973-78	1978-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.35	96.06	99.17	5.82	2.71	3.11
2.	Assam	93.86	94.21	93.58	-0.28	0.35	-0.63

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3.	Bihar	93.88	95.54	95.86	1.98	1.86	0.32
4.	Gujarat	94.18	98.14	99.45	5.27	3.96	1.31
5.	Haryana	93.24	93.58	99.37	1.13	0.34	0.79
6.	Himachal Pradesh	65.37	71.54	75.64	11.27	6.17	5.10
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	85.20	89.04	90.70	5.50	4.74	0.76
8.	Karnataka	95.14	95.59	97.24	2.10	0.45	1.65
9.	Kerala	92.59	90.64	94.39	1.80	-1.95	3.75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	85.73	90.17	92.92	7.19	4.44	2.75
11.	Maharashtra	95.93	96.97	97.95	2.02	1.04	0.93
12.	Orissa	90.53	93.95	92.83	2.30	3.42	-1.12
13.	Punjab	98.74	99.72	99.60	0.86	0.98	-0.12
14.	Rajasthan	82.92	88.50	92.90	9.93	5.58	4.40
15.	Tamil Nadu	93.10	94.63	96.02	2.92	1.53	1.39
16.	Uttar Pradesh	81.57	85.84	88.56	6.99	4.27	2.72
17.	West Bengal	94.23	96.27	97.38	3.15	2.04	1.11
All-India		90.34	92.82	94.60	4.26	2.48	1.98

Considering the Third and Fourth Surveys i.e. the period from 1973 to 1978, it is observed that here too, there is increase in percentage of population served in the selected States except in Kerala where the decrease in percentage is 1.95. In Kerala there was decrease in percentage of population served 'within the habitation' category too. This decrease could be the result of fall in the number of primary schools from Third to Fourth Survey and opening of un-recognised schools. Himachal Pradesh had

the highest increase in percentage of population served (6.17) followed by Rajasthan (5.52), Jammu and Kashmir (4.74), Madhya Pradesh (4.44) and Uttar Pradesh (4.27). The lowest increase (0.34) was in Haryana, next to it was 0.45 in Karnataka and 0.93 in Punjab. Here too, the educationally backward States had a higher increase in the percentage of population served in comparison to the educationally advanced States.

Considering the Fourth and Fifth Surveys, i.e. the period from 1978 to 1986, it is observed that there was increase in percentage of population served in the selected States except in Punjab, Assam and Orissa. The decrease is marginal in all the three States. Punjab had decrease in percentage of population served in the category 'within the habitation' too. Himachal Pradesh had the highest increase (5.10) in percentage of population served followed by Rajasthan (4.40), Kerala (3.75) and Andhra Pradesh (3.11). Bihar had the lowest increase (0.32) in percentage of population served; next to it were Jammu and Kashmir (0.76), Haryana (0.79) and Maharashtra (0.93). During the period under reference the educationally backward States had a higher increase in the percentage of population served in comparison to educationally advanced States.

#### 4.6 IMBALANCES

In the past, the opening of primary schools was not need based. Many extraneous factors like caste of the community, political patronage, economic condition of the community, topography of the land, etc., other than educational ones worked in deciding the location of new schools with the result that in some areas schools were more than the requirement while other areas remained short of schools. This resulted in imbalances in the availability of educational facilities. While the habitations in the higher population slabs remained unserved the habitations in the lower population slabs had schools. The survey data

revealed that some habitations with population more than 5000 did not have primary schools or schools with primary classes but on the contrary, habitations with population less than 100 had primary schools in them. Imbalances on the availability of schooling facilities exist between States and Union Territories, between districts in the same State, between blocks in the same district, between S.C./S.T. habitations and other habitations, between habitations in the plain areas and habitations in the hilly areas, desert areas, etc.

For studying the imbalances, two indicators, viz. Range and Index of Variation have been used. Range is the difference between the highest value of a member of the population and least value of a member of the population. For the calculation of Range two end values - the highest and the lowest are used and as such it is a very crude indicator of variance. Index of Variation is a finer index of variation as its calculation involves the use of values of all the members of the population. Index of variation is calculated by using the following formula:

$$I = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_1^n (R_1 - S)^2}{n}}}{S}$$

Where I = Index of inter-regional variation

$R_1$  = Value of the indicator for region

S = Value of the Indicator for the State

and n = number of regions

#### VARIATIONS BETWEEN STATES

##### FACILITY WITHIN THE HABITATION

In the Third Survey (1973) Lakshadweep had cent per cent population served for primary stage within the habitation of residence and Himachal Pradesh had the lowest percentage (37.73) of population served. Thus the Range works out to be 62.27. In the Fourth Survey (1973) Nagaland had the highest percentage

(98.35) served and here too Himachal Pradesh was at the lowest end with 38.01% of population served. The Range works out to be 60.34.

Statement 4.18

Range and Index of Variation in respect of Population served within the Habitation in 1973, 1978 and 1986

Survey	Percentage of Population served within the habitation			Index of Variation
	Highest State/U.T. Value	Lowest State/U.T. Value	Range	
III Survey(1973)	100.00	37.73	62.27	0.2737
IV Survey (1978)	98.35	38.01	60.34	0.2122
V Survey (1986)	100.00	46.51	53.49	0.1883

In the Fifth Survey (1986) Lakshadweep had 100% population served for primary stage and here too Himachal Pradesh had the lowest percentage (46.51). The Range works out to be 53.49. The Range from 62.27 in the Third Survey (1973) came down to 53.49 in the Fifth Survey (1986) meaning thereby that the variations were narrowing down.

The Index of Variation moved down from 0.2737 in the Third Survey (1973) to 0.1883 in the Fifth Survey (1986) indicating thereby that the variations were getting reduced between the States over the years.

FACILITY 'WITHIN 1 km'

As in the case of facility within the habitation the Range in respect of facility 'within 1 km' has come down over the years. In the Third Survey (1973) cent per cent rural population in Lakshadweep was served for primary stage

within 1 km and the lowest percentage (47.84) of rural population was served in Arunachal Pradesh. The Range works out to be 52.16.

Statement 4.19

Range and Index of Variation in respect of Population served within 1 km in 1973, 1978 and 1986

Survey	Percentage of population served within 1 km			Index of Variation
	Highest State/ U.T.Value	Lowest State/ U.T.Value	Range	
III Survey(1973)	100.00	47.84	52.16	0.1339
IV Survey (1978)	100.000	57.62	42.38	0.1130
V Survey (1986)	100.00	73.35	26.65	0.0751

In the Fourth Survey (1978) cent per cent rural population was served in the Union Territory of Chandigarh and here again the lowest percentage (57.62) of population was served in Arunachal Pradesh and the Range for the Fourth Survey works out to be 42.38. In the Fifth Survey (1986) cent per cent population in Lakshadweep had facility for primary stage within a distance of 1 km and the lowest percentage (73.35) was served in Arunachal Pradesh. For the Fifth Survey, the Range works out to be 26.65. Thus it is seen that the Range had come down from 52.16 in the Third Survey (1973) to 26.65 in the Fifth Survey (1986).

As far as the Index of Variation is concerned, it decreased from 0.1339 in the Third Survey (1973) to 0.0751 in the Fifth Survey (1986). Both the Range and the Index of Variation indicate that the Variations between the States and the Union Territories were narrowing down over the years.

Comparing the Variations between States and Union Territories for the categories 'within the habitation' and 'within 1 km', it is observed that for each Survey both the Range and Index of Variation were higher for the category, 'within the habitation'. It means that the variations in respect of category 'within the habitation' were wider and more marked.

Variations within States on availability of educational facilities for primary stage were studied in respect of 17 major States. These had ten districts or more. In order to have a comparative picture on variations, the data were studied at two points of time using the Fourth Survey (1978) data and the Fifth Survey (1986) data.

In the Fifth Survey among the seventeen States under study only one district (Bhatinda in Punjab) had cent per cent rural population served for primary stage within the habitation of residence. Two districts (Jind and Sirsa) in Haryana, Wyanad in Kerala, eight districts in Gujarat (Amreli, Jamnagar, Dangs, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar) and three districts in Maharashtra (Jalna, Osmanabad and Latur) had more than ninety per cent population served in the habitation of residence. Three districts in Uttar Pradesh (Azamgarh, Partapgarh and Jaunpur) had less than 30% population served in the habitation of residence and 23 districts in the 17 States - 15 in Uttar Pradesh, one in Rajasthan and Seven in Himachal Pradesh had less than 50% population served in the habitation of residence.

In the Fifth Survey, among these seventeen States under study, two districts of Gujarat (Dangs and Junagarh) and one district of Punjab (Bhatinda) had cent per cent rural population served within a distance of 1 km. Fourteen districts in Andhra Pradesh, nine in Karnataka, three in Bihar, eleven in Maharashtra, seventeen in Gujarat, three in West Bengal, ten in Punjab, ten in Haryana, one in Assam, two in Kerala and one in Jammu and Kashmir had more than ninety nine percent rural population served within a distance of 1 km.

RANGE

In the Fifth Survey (1986) the Range (the difference between the highest district value and the lowest district value of the percentage of population served for primary stage) within the habitation was the highest (71.2) in respect of Uttar Pradesh followed by 50.7 for Himachal Pradesh, 47.0 for Rajasthan and 44.5 for Maharashtra. The Range was the lowest (6.3) in respect of Punjab; next to it was 7.8 for Gujarat, 13.6 for Haryana and 17.7 for Kerala.

Statement 4.20

Range in respect of Percentage of Population served of the Districts  
'within the habitation' and within 1 km', in 1978 and 1986

S.No.	State	Within the Habitation			Within 1 km		
		1978	1986	Positive increase	1978	1986	Positive increase
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.2	22.2	-	11.8	1.9	-
2.	Assam	31.6	38.1	6.5	16.3	15.4	-
3.	Bihar	38.2	34.1	-	13.6	15.1	1.5
4.	Gujarat	23.6	7.8	-	10.5	2.2	-
5.	Haryana	15.5	13.6	-	5.3	3.8	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	42.9	52.7	9.8	34.7	29.0	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	37.3	36.3	-	26.0	24.0	-
8.	Karnataka	34.3	22.9	-	21.2	10.2	-
9.	Kerala	25.7	17.7	-	19.9	12.1	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	44.6	36.1	-	21.9	13.5	-
11.	Maharashtra	50.1	44.5	-	11.3	9.8	-
12.	Orissa	34.7	34.3	-	16.0	16.0	-
13.	Punjab	5.1	6.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.3
14.	Rajasthan	24.9	47.0	22.1	21.5	22.2	0.7
15.	Tamil Nadu	38.9	32.9	-	13.0	9.0	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	71.8	71.2	-	26.1	20.3	-
17.	West Bengal	25.5	29.6	4.3	10.2	11.5	1.3

In all the States under study the Range 'within the habitation' category in the Fifth Survey (1986) was less than that for the State in the Fourth Survey (1978) except in the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The rise in range was quite substantial (22.1) in Rajasthan while in the remaining States it was less than 10. There could be various reasons e.g. fall in the number of primary schools, re-organisation of districts, increase in the number of habitations, etc., for the increase in Range. In 1978, there were 10 districts in Assam as against 17 in 1986. The re-organisation of districts in Assam might have resulted in the increase of Range. In Punjab there was a fall in the number of primary schools in 1986 from the number of primary schools in 1978. This fall in the number of primary schools might have resulted in the rise of Range in Punjab. In Rajasthan the number of habitations rose from 44513 in 1978 to 51769 in 1986 thereby registering an increase of 7296 habitations. Of these 2237 (30.87%) had population less than 300. As such increase in Range in Rajasthan could be due to abnormal increase in the number of habitations especially in the number of small-sized habitations - habitations with population less than 300. In the Fourth Survey in West Bengal habitations with a school with classes V to X/XI/XII were deemed to have facility for primary stage but in the Fifth Survey such habitations were treated as habitations without primary stage facility. This decision might have resulted in the rise in the Range in West Bengal.

In the Fifth Survey the Range in respect of population served for primary stage within a distance of 1 km was the highest (29.0) for Himachal Pradesh followed by 24.00 for Jammu and Kashmir, 22.2 for Rajasthan and 20.3 for Uttar Pradesh. The Range was the lowest (1.3) for Punjab, next to it was 1.9 for Andhra Pradesh, 2.2 for Gujarat and 3.9 for Haryana. In Punjab which had the lowest Range, ten districts (out of twelve) had more than ninety nine percent population served within one km.

In all the States under study the Range in the Fifth Survey was lower than that for the State in the Fourth Survey except in Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. In all these four States the Range has gone up marginally. It has gone up by 0.3 in Punjab, 0.7 in Rajasthan, 1.3 in West Bengal and 1.5 in case of Bihar.

#### INDEX OF VARIATION

In the Fifth Survey, the Index of Variation for within the habitation category was the lowest (0.0222) both for Punjab and Gujarat, and next to it was 0.0359 for Haryana. The Index of Variation was the highest (0.4240) for Himachal Pradesh followed by 0.3411 for Uttar Pradesh and 0.1466 for Jammu and Kashmir. It is evident that the level of Variation between the districts in various States varied from State to State. The extent of Variation was the highest in respect of Himachal Pradesh and the lowest for Punjab and Gujarat.

#### Statement 4.21

#### Index of Variation in States on the basis of Percentage of Population Served in the Districts in the States 'within the Habitation' and within 1 km in 1978 and 1986

S.No.	State	Index of Variation: 'within the habitation'			Index of Variation within 1 km.		
		1978	1986	Positive Increase	1978	1986	Positive Increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0816	0.0557		0.0377	0.0056	
2.	Assam	0.1174	0.1157		0.0487	0.0468	
3.	Bihar	0.1153	0.1323	0.0170	0.0340	0.0380	0.0040
4.	Gujarat	0.0605	0.0222		0.0256	0.0065	
5.	Haryana	0.0431	0.0359		0.0137	0.0104	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5031	0.4240		0.1793	0.1397	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.1295	0.1466		0.1160	0.0923	
8.	Karnataka	0.1306	0.0784		0.0637	0.0324	
9.	Kerala	0.0920	0.0901		0.0675	0.0431	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.1420	0.1080		0.0542	0.0334	
11.	Maharashtra	0.1163	0.1210	0.0047	0.0272	0.0244	
12.	Orissa	0.1307	0.1266		0.0418	0.0432	0.0014
13.	Punjab	0.0171	0.0222	0.0051	0.0031	0.0040	0.0009
14.	Rajasthan	0.0867	0.1078	0.0211	0.0615	0.0524	
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.1295	0.1140		0.0429	0.0365	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.3639	0.3411		0.0682	0.0500	
17.	West Bengal	0.0795	0.0850	0.0055	0.0308	0.0290	

In the States under study, the Index of Variation for the category 'within the habitation' for the Fifth Survey for a State was less than the corresponding Index of Variation for the State in the Fourth Survey except in case of Bihar, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The increase in case of Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal was marginal. In Bihar the number of districts rose from 31 in 1973 to 39 in 1983. The re-organisation of districts might have resulted in the rise in the Index of Variation in Bihar. In Rajasthan, the rise in Variation might be due to the abnormal rise in the number of rural habitations (details given in the previous section).

In the Fifth All-India Educational Survey, the Index of Variation for the category 'within 1 km' was the lowest (.0040) for Punjab, next to it was 0.0056 for Andhra Pradesh, 0.0065 for Gujarat and 0.0104 for Haryana. The Index was the highest (.1397) for Himachal Pradesh followed by 0.0923 for Jammu & Kashmir, 0.0524 for Rajasthan, 0.0500 for Uttar Pradesh, 0.0468 for Assam, .0432 for Orissa and .0431 for Kerala.

Comparing the Indices of Variation for the Fourth and Fifth Surveys it is observed that in each of the States under study the Index of Variation for the Fifth Survey is lower than that for the State in the Fourth Survey except in case of Bihar, Orissa and Punjab. In these States too, the increase is marginal.

The discussions in the preceding paragraphs indicate that

- i) there is a marked variation in the per cent of population served for primary stage between the States and Union Territories and also between the districts of the same State.
- ii) the variations are wider in the category 'within the habitation' than those for the category 'within 1 km'.

#### 4.1.7 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR HABITATIONS PRE DOMINANTLY POPULATED BY SCHEDULED CASTES(1978-86)

As in the case of 'all habitations', the educational facilities in habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes (habitations (SC)) have also improved in terms of the percentage of habitations served and the percentage of population served since the Fourth Survey (1978). In the Fourth Survey (1978), 21799 (31.58%) habitations (SC) and 62.40% population in habitations (SC) had primary schools in them and in the Fifth Survey (1986) 29297 (37.67%) habitations (SC) having in them 66.31% population in habitations (SC) had primary schools or sections within the habitation of residence.

## Statement 4.22

Habitations (SC) served for Primary Stage  
in 1978 and in 1986

Item	Fourth-Survey (1978)	Fifth-Survey (1986)
1. Number of habitations served within the habitation.	21799	29297
2. % age of habitations served within the habitation	31.58	37.67
3. % age of population served within the habitation	62.40	66.31
4. Number of habitations served within a distance of 1 km	53823	63463
5. % age of habitations served within a distance of 1 km	77.96	81.59
6. % age of population served within a distance of 1 km	88.94	91.14
7. % age of habitations with population 300 or more served for primary stage.	90.65	91.81

Considering the facilities on the distance criterion of 1 km, it is observed that here too, the facilities at the time of Fifth Survey (1986) were better than those available at the time of the Fourth Survey (1978). In the Fifth Survey (1986) 63463 (81.59%) habitations (SC) having 91.14% population in the habitations (SC) had primary schools or sections either within the habitation of residence or within a walking distance of 1 km. Against this, in the Fourth Survey (1978) 53823 (77.96%) habitations (SC) having in them 88.94% population in the habitations (SC) had such facilities.

Regarding habitations with population 300 or more, in the Fifth Survey (1986) 91.81% such habitations (SC) were served for primary stage as against 90.65% in the Fourth Survey (1978).

Of the 14317 unserved habitations (SC) in the Fifth Survey 2776 (19.39%) habitations (SC) had population 300 or more, 2245 (15.68%) belonged to the population slab 200-299, 3889 (27.16%) to the population slab 100-199 and 5407 (37.76%) habitations (SC) had less than one hundred population.

#### 4.1.8 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR HABITATIONS PRE DOMINANTLY POPULATED BY SCHEDULED TRIBES (1978-86)

On comparing the educational facilities available to habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes (Habitations (ST)) in the Fourth (1978) and Fifth (1986) All-India Educational Surveys, it is observed that a higher percentage of habitations is served in the Fifth Survey (1986) than in the Fourth Survey (1978). In the Fifth Survey (1986) 74558 (45.43%) habitations (ST) accounting for 72.18% of population in habitations (ST) had primary schools or sections within the habitation of residence. Against this, 58519 (38.05%) habitations (ST) having 63.96% population in habitations (ST) were enjoying the facility at the time of the Fourth Survey (1978).

Considering the facilities on the distance criterion of 1 km, it is observed that, here too, the facilities in the Fifth Survey (1986) are better than those in the Fourth. In the Fifth Survey 122214 (74.46%) habitations (ST) having in them 58.35% population of habitations (ST) had primary schools or sections either within the habitation of residence or within a distance of 1 km. In the Fourth Survey (1978) 105374 (68.52%) habitations (ST) accounting for 82.90% population in habitations (ST) had facility within a distance of 1 km including those having the facility within the habitation of residence.

Statement 4.23Habitations (ST) served for Primary Stage

Item	Fourth Survey (1978)	Fifth Survey (1986)
1. Number of habitations served within the habitation	58519	74558
2. % age of habitations served with the habitation	38.05	45.43
3. %age of population served within the habitation	63.96	72.18
4. Number of habitations served within a distance of 1 km	105374	122214
5. % age of habitations served within a distance of 1 km	68.52	74.46
6. % age of population served within a distance of 1 km	82.99	88.35
7. % age of habitations with population 300 or more served for primary stage	90.48	93.81

Regarding habitations with population 300 or more in 1986, 93.81% habitations (ST) were served for primary stage within a distance of 1 km as against 90.48% habitations (ST) served within 1 km at the time of the Fourth Survey (1978).

Of the 41915 unserved habitations (ST) in the Fifth Survey, 3413 (8.14%) with population 300 or more, 5772 (13.77%) habitations belonged to the population slab 200-299, 13870 (33.09%) habitations belonged to the slab 100-199 and 18860 (45.00%) habitations had population less than 100.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR PRIMARY STAGE IN 'ALL HABITATIONS',  
HABITATIONS (SC) AND HABITATIONS (ST)

It is generally said that a lower percentage of habitations (SC) and Habitations (ST) is served in comparison to the percentage of other habitations served. The Survey data supports this contention.

Statement 4.24

Facilities available for Primary Stage in 'All Habitations'  
Habitations (SC) and Habitations (ST) as per Fifth Survey (1986)

Item	All Habitations	Habitations (SC)	Habitations (ST)
1. % age of Habitations served within the habitation	51.36	37.67	45.43
2. % age of habitations served within 1 km	84.45	81.59	74.46
3. % age of population served within the habitation of residence	80.34	66.31	72.18
4. % age of population served within 1 km	94.60	91.14	88.35
5. % age of habitations with population 300 or more served for primary stage	94.01	91.81	93.81

The statement 4.24 shows that the percentages of habitations (SC) and habitations (ST) and of their population served 'within the habitation' category and served 'within 1 km' category were less than the corresponding percentages of habitations and population for 'all habitations'. When the educational facilities available for habitations (SC) and their population served are compared with those available for habitations (ST), it is observed that for facility 'within the habitation' category, the habitations (ST) are better placed though for the category 'facility within 1 km' the situation is other wayround. The former situation

is so because many tribes are educationally awakened and demand opening of new schools. In the later case habitations (ST) are usually pretty far away from each other and do not get served by schools in other habitations whereas the S.C. habitations are located very near to the main habitation of the village and get served within 1 km distance limit.

The educational facilities for 'within the habitation' category need to be improved. Efforts should be made to raise awakening for education among Scheduled Castes so that demand for opening new primary schools in habitations (SC) get picked up.

## II MIDDLE STAGE

For achieving the goal of UEE, it is necessary that universal provision of educational facilities both for primary and middle stages is achieved. As far as primary stage is concerned, universal provision has been achieved to a great extent. Barring a few States, some States have almost achieved universal provision while the others are likely to achieve it in a very near future. Now the country has to make efforts towards the achievement of universal provision at middle stage. This would be the stepping stone for universal enrolment at the middle stage and for achieving UEE. The implication of the universal provision of schooling facilities at middle stage have to be different from those at the primary stage, though in both cases the aim is to provide schools for all. The provision of schooling facilities at a middle stage in a given area is determined by the availability of schooling facilities at the primary stage.

In the First All India Educational Survey (1957) the distance criterion was 3 miles and population criterion was 1500. The First Survey envisaged a separate middle school for a habitation with a population 1500 or above. Habitations

with a population of less than 1500 were tagged to existing or proposed schools up to a walking distance of 3 miles (with some exceptions) or else they were grouped in such a manner that total population of these habitations with an approximate distance of 3 miles around the proposed school was at least 1500. The population limit of 1500 would ensure around 110 students in the middle stage classes.

The Education Commission (1964-66) in their report made the following suggestions regarding the criteria:

At this stage, accessibility is the over-riding consideration and small schools, in spite of their heavier cost and lower efficiency, must be accepted.... Since, however, small villages predominate, small schools will have to be established, in spite of their comparatively greater cost and lower efficiency. The general rule should be to establish ...a higher primary school, within three miles. Villages with a population of ... 700 or more should have a higher primary school.

After the Fourth All-India Educational Survey (1978) an exercise on school mapping for determining the location of new primary and new middle schools was undertaken by NCERT in collaboration with the State governments. In that exercise the enrolment in the terminal class of the primary stage was the criterion instead of population. Accordingly, a new middle school should be opened or an existing primary school should be up-graded to a middle school if the enrolment in the terminal class of the primary stage of the primary school and of the feeding primary schools within a walking distance of 3 kilometres is 15. The distance criterion was three km. In the Fifth Survey (1986), the same criterion of enrolment in the terminal class of the primary stage and of 3 km distance was observed.

To determine whether a habitation has got facilities for middle stage, distance criterion is used. If a habitation has got a middle school or a school with middle stage classes within the habitation of residence or within a walking distance of three km then that habitation is deemed to be served for middle stage. Availability of facilities for middle stage has been discussed at two distance limits - within the habitation and within 3 km.

The growth of facilities for middle stage has been discussed under the following heads:

1. Growth of facilities 'within the habitation' (1957-86)
2. Growth of facilities within various distance limits with special reference to 3 km distance limit (1973-86)
3. Growth of facilities for habitations in various population slabs with special reference to habitations with population 500 or more (1973-86)
4. Unserved habitations and unserved population (1973-86)
5. Growth of educational facilities in the selected States (1973-86)
6. Imbalances in the availability of facilities between States and within the selected States (1978,1986)
7. Educational facilities for habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes (1978-1986)
8. Educational facilities for habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes (1978-1986)

#### 4.2.1 GROWTH OF FACILITIES WITHIN THE HABITATION (1957-86)

In order to achieve the universalisation of education at the middle stage, it is necessary that every child has a middle section - school with middle classes, within a convenient walking distance. Three kilometres has been considered to be a convenient walking distance for children attending middle stage classes

who are normally in the age-group 1 to 13 + years and in the Third, Fourth and Fifth All India Educational Surveys, 3 km has been kept distance criterion for middle stage. But keeping in view, the poor motivation in the community for education, distance becomes a big hurdle in achieving universal enrolment. The school statistics indicate that there is a steep fall in the enrolment of class sixth. Children in general and girls in particular stop their schooling after completing the primary stage in case of facilities for middle stage are not available in the habitation of residence. They would not go to a habitation other than their own for middle stage education. Studies on drop-outs point out that one of the main reasons of drop-out has been non-availability of school in the neighbourhood. The girls studying at the middle stage belong to the age-group 11 to 13+. Girls in the rural areas belong to a still higher age groups. At this grown-up age the parents are somewhat reluctant to send their daughters to a school located in a habitation other than the habitation of residence irrespective of distance. Keeping these factors in view the ideal situation would be that middle sections are provided in all the habitations. But this proposition is neither economically viable nor feasible in view of the financial constraints. Efforts should be initiated to multiply the facilities for middle stage education so as to provide middle sections in the habitation of residence to the maximum number of habitations.

Statement 4.25

Percentage of Habitations and Population served  
by Middle Sections 'Within the Habitation'

Survey	Year	Percentage served 'Within the Habitation'	
		Habitations	Population
First	1957	3.13	Not Available
Second	1965	7.07	25.45
Third	1973	8.69	28.86
Fourth	1978	10.74	33.47
Fifth	1986	13.25	36.98

PERCENTAGE

100

80

60

40

20

3.13

7.07

8.69

10.74

13.25

1957

1965

1973

1978

1986

SURVEYS (I)

(II)

(III)

(IV)

(V)

FIG.-11

PERCENTAGE OF HABITATIONS SERVED  
BY MIDDLE STAGE WITHIN THE  
HABITATION IN SURVEYS.

PERCENTAGE

100

80

60

40

20

25.45

28.86

33.47

36.98

1965

1973

1978

1986.

SURVEYS (II)

(III)

(IV)

(V)

FIG.-12

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED  
By MIDDLE STAGE WITHIN THE  
HABITATION IN SURVEYS

The position regarding availability of educational facilities within the habitation is not encouraging. A small proportion of habitations has got the facility within the habitation of residence. In the First Survey only 26267 (3.13%) habitations had the facility within the habitation of residence. There has been a steady increase in percentage of habitations served 'within the habitation' over the period of surveys. The percentage rose to 13.25 in the Fifth Survey (1986). The percentage of population served by middle sections in the habitation itself was also not encouraging. In the Second AIE Survey(1965) 25.45% rural population was served by middle sections within the habitation of residence. There has been a gradual increase in the percentage of population served within the habitation of residence. This percentage rose from 25.45 in Second All India Educational Survey (1965) to 36.98% in the Fifth All-India Educational Survey(1986).

As per Fifth Survey, among States, Mizoram had the highest percentage (80.37) served within the habitation of residence followed by Gujarat (74.90), Kerala (69.17), Haryana (61.84), Maharashtra (58.83) and Karnataka (57.01). Among Union Territories, Lakshadweep (98.16), Daman & Diu (60.89), Delhi (58.69) and Chandigarh (56.80) had more than 50% rural population served within the habitation of residence. Among States, Himachal Pradesh had the lowest percentage (17.73) served within the habitation of residence. Next to it were West Bengal (18.47), Uttar Pradesh (20.41), Goa (22.24) and Assam (24.19). Among Union Territories, Dadra and Nagar Haveli had the lowest percentage (9.14) served.

The position needs to be improved considerably. Many new middle schools need to be opened or existing primary schools need to be up-graded to middle schools to improve the facilities within the habitation of residence. This could be done in a phased manner over a period of five years or so.

4.2.2 GROWTH OF FACILITIES WITHIN VARIOUS DISTANCE LIMITSHABITATIONS

In the First and Second Surveys, the unit of distance was mile and in the subsequent surveys namely Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys, the unit of distance was kilometre. As such comparisons have been attempted in respect of the Third (1973), Fourth (1978) and Fifth (1986) Surveys only.

Statement 4.26Habitations served for Middle Stage within Various Distance Limits

Survey	Habitations served within					
	Within the Habitation	1.0 km	2.0 km	3.0 km	4.0 km	5.0 km
Third (1973)	80837 (8.69)	208971 (22.46)	376247 (40.43)	542226 (58.26)	646806 (69.50)	729930 (78.43)
Fourth (1978)	103604 (10.74)	261309 (27.09)	469023 (48.62)	644971 (66.86)	750534 (77.80)	825022 (85.52)
Fifth (1986)	129710 (13.25)	346384 (35.38)	568589 (58.07)	742085 (75.80)	830304 (84.81)	887487 (90.65)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

The percentage of habitations served within each distance limit has gone up with each Survey. For example, the percentage of habitations served 'within the habitation' was 8.69, 10.74 and 13.25 in the Third (1973), Fourth (1978) and Fifth (1986) Surveys respectively. Same is true for each distance limit. For the distance limit 'within 3km', the percentage of habitations served increased from 58.26 in the Third Survey (1973) to 75.80 in the Fifth Survey (1986). In 1986, 90.65% habitations were served within 5 km. Only 91578 (9.35%) habitations did not have facility for middle stage within 5 km.

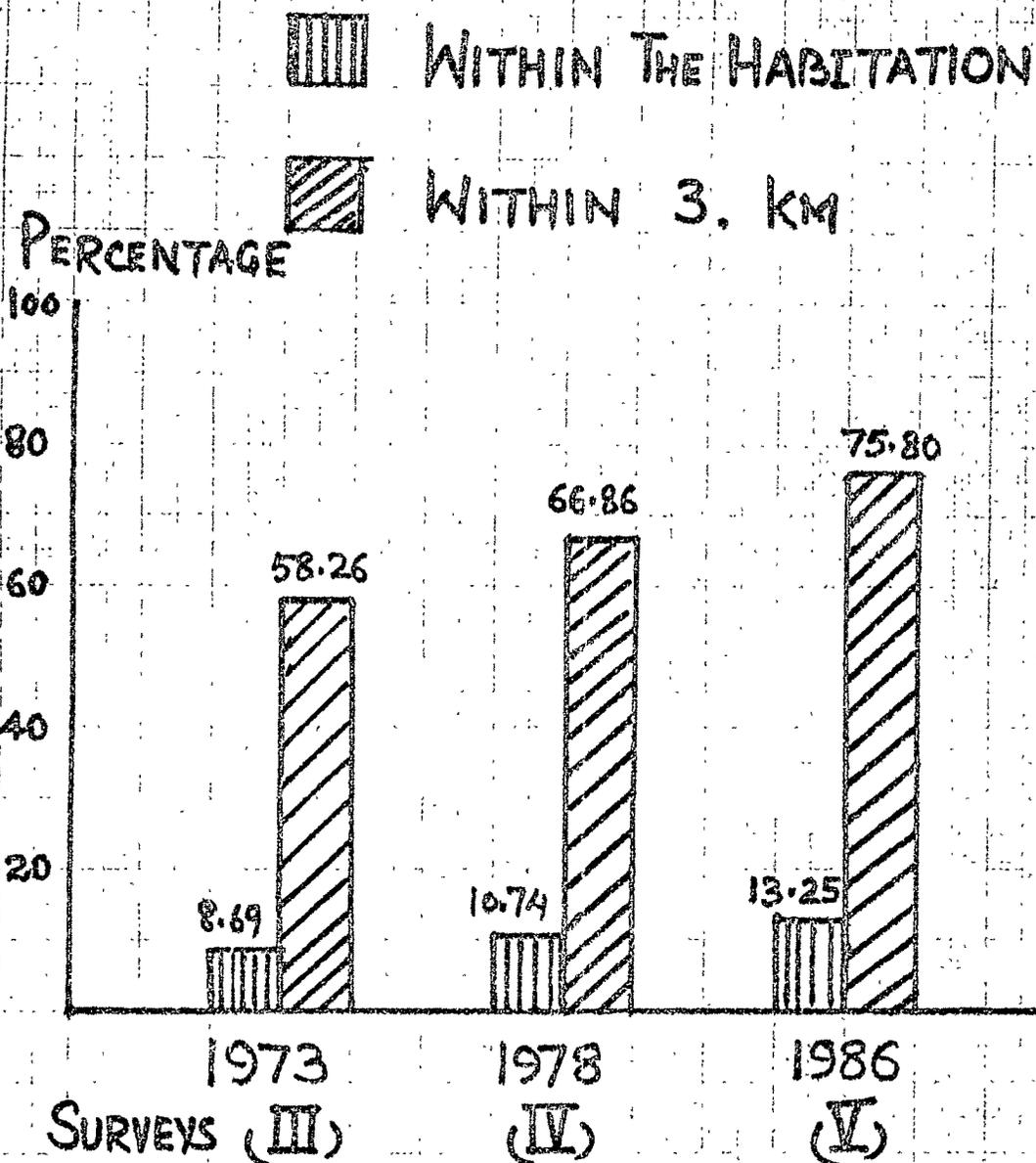


FIG.-13 PERCENTAGE OF HABITATIONS SERVED BY MIDDLE STAGE WITHIN THE HABITATION AND WITHIN 3. KM IN THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH SURVEYS

POPULATION

What has been true for habitations is also true for population. The percentage of population served for each distance limit in the Fourth Survey (1978) was higher than that for the Third Survey (1973) and that of Fifth Survey (1986) was higher than that in the Fourth Survey (1978).

Statement 4.27

Percentage of Population served for Middle Stage  
Within Various Distance Limits

Survey	Percentage of Population served within					
	Within the Habitation	1.0km	2.0km	3.0km	4.0km	5.0km
Third (1973)	28.86	41.17	56.71	71.97	80.42	86.91
Fourth (1978)	33.47	46.57	64.35	78.83	86.73	92.10
Fifth (1986)	36.98	54.81	72.45	85.39	91.46	95.28

For example, in the category 'within the habitation', the percentages of population served for the Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys were 28.86, 33.47 and 36.98 respectively. Same was true for each distance limit. For the category 'within 3 km' the percentage of population served increased from 71.97 in the Third Survey (1973) to 85.39 in the Fifth Survey (1986). In the Fifth All-India Educational Survey, 95.28% rural population had facilities for middle stage education within a walking distance of 5 km. As such, a very small proportion (4.72%) of rural population did not have facilities for middle stage within 5 km.

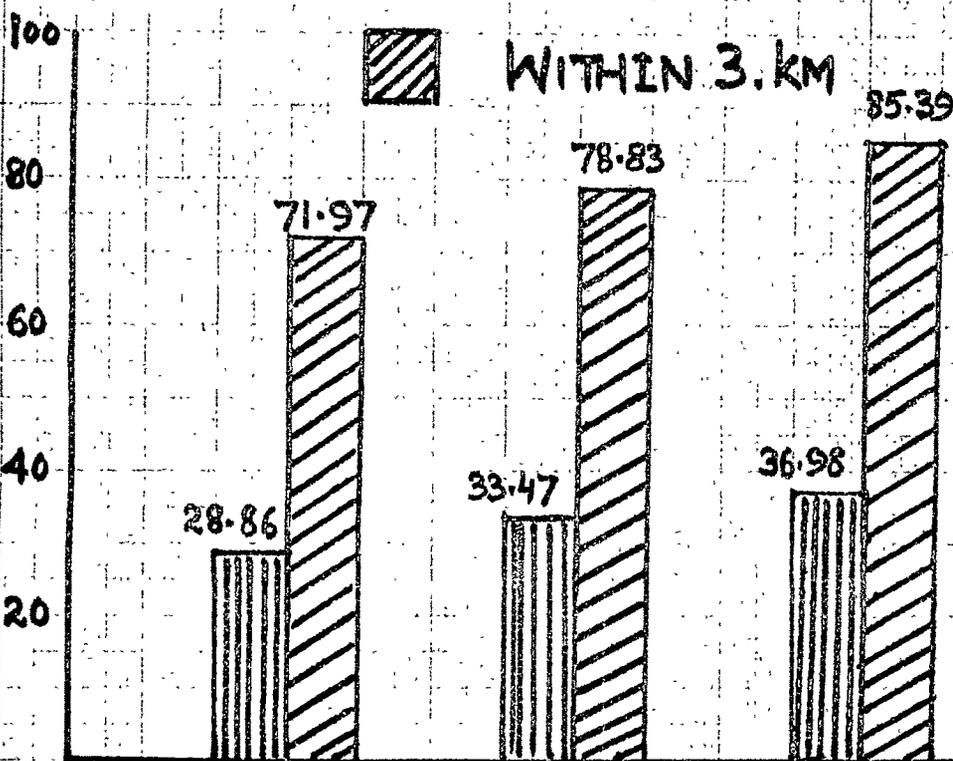
PERCENTAGE



WITHIN THE HABITATION



WITHIN 3.KM



1973  
SURVEYS (III)

1978  
(IV)

1986  
(V)

FIG.-14 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED BY MIDDLE STAGE WITHIN THE HABITATION AND WITHIN 3.KM IN THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH SURVEYS

### HABITATIONS AND POPULATION SERVED WITHIN 3 KM

In the First (1957) and Second (1965) Surveys, if a habitation had a middle section either within the habitation itself or within a walking distance of 3 miles, then that habitation was deemed to be served for middle stage. In other words, that habitation was deemed to have facilities for middle stage. In the First Survey 422809 (50.34%) habitations were served for middle stage within 3 miles. In the Second Survey 712894 (72.58%) habitations accounting for 82.25% rural population had facilities for middle stage within a walking distance of 3 miles. There was marked improvement in terms of percentage of habitations served in the Second Survey over the First Survey.

In the Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys, the distance criterion was reduced from 3 miles to 3 kilometres. It meant that if any habitation had a middle section in itself or within a walking distance of 3 km then that habitation was deemed to have facilities for middle stage. There was a lot of improvement in terms of percentage of habitations and population served within a distance of 3 km. In the Third Survey 58.26% habitations covering 71.97% rural population had middle sections either in them or within a walking distance of 3km. There was a steady progress in the availability of facilities from Third (1973) to Fourth Survey (1978) and from Fourth (1978) to Fifth Survey (1986). In the Fifth Survey 75.80% habitations, having in them 85.39% of rural population, were served by middle sections either in them or within a distance of 3 km.

### STATE-WISE POSITION (1986)

According to Fifth All-India Educational Survey, among States, Andhra Pradesh had the highest percentage (97.28%) of population served for middle stage within a walking distance of 3km. Other States having more than 90% population served as per the distance criterion of 3 km were Kerala (96.22%), Gujarat (94.43%), Haryana, (93.12%), Punjab (92.49%) and Goa (91.79%). Among

the Union Territories, Chandigarh had cent per cent rural population served. All other Union Territories except A & N Islands (73.57%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli(65.33%) had more than 90% population served within 3 km. Among States, the State of Arunachal Pradesh had the lowest percentage (42.19%) of population served within 3 km. The other States with less than 80% population served were Himachal Pradesh(76.04%), Meghalaya (64.99%), Nagaland (66.41%), Madhya Pradesh (69.58%), Sikkim (76.20%) and Rajasthan (77.00%). These States need to take immediate steps to open new middle schools or to up-grade the existing primary schools to middle schools to improve the existing facilities for middle stage education.

#### 4.2.3 GROWTH OF FACILITIES FOR HABITATIONS IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS

In the higher population slabs a higher percentage of habitations was served for middle stage in comparison to habitations in the lower population slabs. As we move from higher population slabs to lower population slabs the percentage of habitations served goes on decreasing. For example, in the Fifth Survey (1986) 98.11% habitations in the slab 5000 and above, 94.78% in the slab 2000-4999, 87.79% in the slab 1000-1999, 79.82% in the slab 500-999 and 70.79% in slab 'Below 500' were served for middle stage. Similar trend was observed in respect of Third (1973) and Fourth (1978) Surveys.

The data also indicate that the facilities in respect of each population slab have improved over the period of surveys. A higher percentage of habitations is served in each slab, e.g. in the population slab, 5000 and above, 95.71% habitations in the Third Survey (1973), 97.82% in the Fourth Survey (1978) and 98.11% in the Fifth Survey (1986) are served. Similar trend is observed in respect of all the population slabs.

Statement 4.28Percentage of Habitations Served for Middle Stage Within 3 km

Population Slab	Percentage of Habitations Served		
	Third Survey (1973)	Fourth Survey (1978)	Fifth Survey (1986)
5000&Above	95.71	97.82	98.11
2000-4999	88.82	92.25	94.78
1000-1999	76.70	82.25	87.79
500-999	64.46	73.11	79.82
Below 500	52.93	61.52	70.79
All-India	58.26	66.86	75.80

POPULATION SLAB-WISE POSITION (1986)

In the following paragraphs slab-wise position on the basis of the Fifth Survey (1986) has been discussed. The higher slabs have higher percent of habitations and population served.

POPULATION SLAB 5000 AND ABOVE

In this slab, 5629 (87.87%) habitations had middle sections in them and 98.11% habitations had these within a distance of 3 km. All habitations except 52 were served for middle stage within 5 km. In terms of population, 89.01% rural population was served by middle sections in the habitation of residence, 98.31% population was served for middle stage within a walking distance of 3 km and 99.23% within a distance of 5 km. Less than one per cent population (0.77%) did not have facilities within 5 km.

Statement 4.29Percentage of Habitations and Population served Within various  
Distance limits in the Fifth Survey (1986)

Population Slab	Category	Percentage served within various distance limits					
		Within the Habitation	1.0km	2.0 km	3.0 km	4.0 km	5.0 km
5000 &Above	H	87.87	93.02	96.25	98.11	98.63	99.19
	P	89.01	93.76	96.69	98.31	98.75	99.23
2000-4999	H	67.06	78.68	88.91	94.78	97.18	98.60
	P	69.34	80.20	89.66	95.11	97.36	98.76
1000-1999	H	38.48	57.00	75.11	87.79	93.28	96.80
	P	40.29	58.60	76.31	88.16	93.53	96.99
500-999	H	14.97	37.87	61.94	79.82	88.41	94.00
	P	16.15	38.88	62.24	80.30	88.62	93.93
Below 500	H	3.59	27.05	51.21	70.79	81.12	87.82
	P	4.82	28.45	53.27	73.43	83.68	89.93
All-India	H	13.25	35.38	58.07	75.80	84.81	90.65
	P	36.98	54.81	72.45	85.39	91.46	95.28

POPULATION SLAB 2000-4999

The position regarding availability of educational facilities within the habitations in this slab was not as good as that for the slab '5000 & above'. In this slab, 29579 (67.06%) habitations covering 69.34% rural population in this slab had middle sections in them. 94.78% habitations accounting for 95.11% population were served for middle stage within 3 km. As against this 98.60% habitations having in them 98.76% population had facilities for middle stage within a distance

of 5 km. Only 1.24% population spread over 616 habitations did not have middle sections within 5 km.

#### POPULATION SLAB 1000-1999

42657 habitations in the slab had middle sections in them and these habitations had 40.29% population in the slab. As per 3 km distance norm 97326 (87.79%) habitations covering 88.16% rural population were served for middle stage. When the distance norm is raised to 5 km, 107307 (96.80%) habitations having 96.99% population in them get served. As such 3553 habitations accounting for 3.01% rural population did not have middle sections within 5 km.

#### POPULATION SLAB 500-999

The position regarding habitations having middle sections in them was not satisfactory. Only 29584 (14.97%) habitations covering 16.15% rural population in the slab had middle sections in them. 79.82% habitations with 80.30% population had middle sections within a distance of 3 km and 94.00% habitations having in them 93.93% rural population in the slab had middle sections within a distance of 5 km. Thus 6.00% habitations having 6.07% population did not have facility for middle stage within a distance of 5 km.

#### POPULATION SLAB 'BELOW 500'

As expected, the position in respect of this population slab is very bad. Only 3.59% habitations covering 4.82% rural population in the slab had middle sections in them. However, the position improves considerably when the distance criterion is 3 km. Then 70.79% habitations having 73.43% rural population get served. With the distance criterion of 5 km, 87.82% habitations covering 89.93% rural population were served. As such 12.18% habitations having 10.07% population in them did not have facility within 5 km.

HABITATIONS WITH POPULATION 500 OR MORE

Education Commission (1964-66) suggested that villages with population 700 or more should have upper primary school.

In the All-India Educational Surveys the educational facilities for middle stage have been discussed for habitations with population 500 or more. A population of 500 gives 35 to 40 children in the age-group 11-13 and an equal number or so may be available from the catchment area of 3 km. In order to achieve the goal of universalisation of education at the middle stage 500 population is reasonable for starting a middle school.

Statement 4.30Habitations with Population 500 or more served for Middle Stage

Survey	Total No. of Habitations	Served within the Habitation		Served within 3 km	
		Number	%	Number	%
Third (1973)	277917	66792	24.03	196713	70.78
Fourth (1978)	305002	86688	28.42	239178	78.42
Fifth (1986)	358996	107449	29.93	303163	84.45

The educational facilities for middle stage in the habitations with population 500 or more have improved over years. 24.03% habitations in the Third Survey, 28.42% in the Fourth and 29.93% in the Fifth one had middle sections in them. The facilities cannot be said to be adequate as only less than one-third of the habitations had middle sections in them. While considering the facilities with 3 km distance criterion, we find that the facilities have improved considerably.

In the Third Survey, 70.78% habitations had middle sections within a distance of 3 km. The corresponding percentages for the Fourth and Fifth Surveys were 78.42 and 84.45 respectively. As such, nearly 15% habitations do not have middle sections even within a distance of 3 km. The facilities need to be improved in a big way. Middle schools need to be opened in a phased manner in such a way that each habitation has a middle section within a distance of 3 km. The ideal should be to provide middle sections to habitations with population 500 or more within the habitation itself.

#### STATE-WISE POSITION(1986)

In the Fifth Survey among States, Mizoram had the highest percentage (89.64) of habitations with middle sections in them. The other States with more than 50% habitations having middle sections in them were Gujarat (65.88), Kerala(51.16) and Maharashtra (50.98). In Lakshadweep all the habitations had middle sections in them. The other Union Territories with more than 50% habitations having middle sections in them were A & N Islands (50.48%) and Chandigarh (57.89%). Among States West Bengal had the lowest percentage (14.53%) of habitations with middle sections in them. Other States having less than 30% of habitations with middle sections in them were Andhra Pradesh (28.57%), Assam (23.01%), Bihar (19.98%), Goa (28.50%), Madhya Pradesh (26.73%), Tamil Nadu (25.55%) and Uttar Pradesh (16.88%). Among Union Territories, Dadra and Nagar Haveli had the lowest percentage (11.76%) of habitations having middle sections in them. All other Union Territories had more than 30% habitations with middle sections in them.

In each State and Union Territory the percentage of habitations served within a walking distance of 3 km was considerably higher than that of habitations having middle sections in them. The States and Union Territories having less than 80% habitations with population 500 or more served for middle stage within a distance

of 3km were Arunachal Pradesh (56.46%), Meghalaya(78.85%), Nagaland (64.56%), Madhya Pradesh (70.35%), and Rajasthan (72.31%).

#### 4.2.4 UNSERVED HABITATIONS AND THE UNSERVED POPULATION (1973-86)

A habitation which did not have educational facilities for middle stage within a walking distance of 3 km was an unserved habitation for middle stage in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys. The number of unserved habitations has gone down over years. In the Third Survey (1973) there were 388439 unserved habitations which constituted 41.74% of total rural habitations. In the Fourth Survey (1978), there were 319693 unserved habitations and these constituted around one-third (33.14%) of all habitations. In the Fifth Survey (1986), the number of unserved habitations came down to 236980 and these were around one-fourth (24.20%) of all habitations. The above data support the contention that the educational facilities have improved considerably over years.

#### Statement 4.31

#### Habitations Unserved for Middle Stage in Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys

Population Slab	Number of Unserved Habitations in		
	Third Survey(1973)	Fourth Survey(1978)	Fifth Survey(1986)
5000 & above	154 (0.04)	96(0.03)	121(0.05)
2000-4999	3160(0.81)	2719(0.85)	2303(0.97)
1000-1999	18214(4.69)	16291(5.10)	13534(5.71)
500-999	59676(15.36)	46718(14.61)	39875(16.83)
Below 500	307235(79.10)	253869(79.41)	181147(76.44)
All-India	388439(100.00)	319693(100.00)	236980(100.00)

Note: Figures in parentheses give percentage w.r.t. the total unserved habitations

In the Third Survey only 5.54% unserved habitations had population 1000 or more 15.36% belonged to the population slab 500-999 and 79.10% had population less than 500. In the Fourth Survey 5.98%, 14.61% and 79.41% unserved habitations had population 1000 or more, population 500 to 999 and less than 500 population respectively. In the Fifth Survey 15958 (6.73%) unserved habitations had population 1000 or more, 39875 (16.83%) unserved habitations had population 500 or more but less than 1000 and 181147 (76.44%) unserved habitations had population less than 500.

A small proportion of habitations in the higher population slabs were unserved and the lower population slabs had a very large percentage of unserved habitations.

Statement 4.32

Habitations Unserved for Middle Stage in various  
Population Slabs in Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys

Population Slab	Number of Unserved Habitations in		
	Third Survey (1973)	Fourth Survey (1978)	Fifth Survey (1986)
5000 & above	154(4.29)	96(2.18)	121(1.89)
2000-4999	3160(11.18)	2719(7.75)	2303(5.22)
1000-1999	18214(23.30)	16291(17.75)	13534(12.21)
500-999	59676(35.54)	46718(26.89)	39875(20.18)
Below 500	307235(47.07)	253869(38.48)	181147(29.21)
All-India	388439(41.74)	319693(33.14)	236980(24.20)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages w.r.t. total number of habitations in the population slab

In the Fifth Survey (1986) 1.89% habitations in the population slab '5000 & above' were unserved and 5.22% habitations in the slab 2000-4999 were unserved. Against this 29.21% habitations in the population slab 'Below 500' were unserved. Similar trend was observed in the Third (1973) and in the Fourth (1978) Surveys.

In the Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys habitations not having facilities for middle stage within 3 km were treated unserved. Accordingly, 236980 habitations were unserved in the Fifth Survey. If the distance criterion is raised to 4 km, then another 88219 habitations would stand served and the number of unserved habitations would be reduced to 148761. If the distance criterion is further raised to 5 km, then another 57183 would stand served and only 91578 habitations would be unserved.

#### UNSERVED HABITATIONS IN STATES (1986)

Of the 121 unserved habitations with population 5000 or more, 40 were in Kerala, 39 in West Bengal, 13 in Uttar Pradesh and eight each in Bihar and Assam. Of the 2303 unserved habitations in the population slab 2000-4999, 620 were in Uttar Pradesh, 515 in West Bengal, 310 in Bihar, 137 in Kerala, 133 in Assam and 129 in Tamil Nadu.

Statement 4.33Unserved Habitations with Population 500 or more  
in the Selected States as per Fifth Survey (1986)

S.No. State	Unserved Habitations in the Population Slab				
	5000&above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	4	62	256	492	814
2. Assam	8	133	546	1611	2298
3. Bihar	8	310	1443	3306	5067
4. Gujarat	-	23	328	934	1285
5. Haryana	1	52	247	306	606
6. Himachal Pradesh	-	1	3	141	145
7. Jammu & Kashmir	-	2	34	205	241
8. Karnataka	-	66	580	1645	2291
9. Kerala	40	137	100	53	330
10. Madhya Pradesh	1	44	1536	7359	8940
11. Maharashtra	1	38	869	2997	3905
12. Orissa	-	10	233	1608	1851
13. Punjab	-	51	282	461	794
14. Rajasthan	2	90	1061	4234	5387
15. Tamil Nadu	4	129	1142	2846	4121
16. Uttar Pradesh	13	620	3211	7903	11747
17. West Bengal	39	515	1544	3196	5294
All-India	121	2303	13534	39875	55833

There were 13534 unserved habitations in the population slab 1000-1999. Of these 3211 were in Uttar Pradesh, 1544 in West Bengal, 1536 in Madhya Pradesh, 1443 in Bihar, 1142

in Tamil Nadu and 1061 in Rajasthan. There were 39875 habitations with population 500 or more but less than one thousand and the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar each had more than 2000 habitations of this type. In all there were 15958 habitations which were unserved but had population 1000 or more. All these habitations should be provided middle schools at the earliest possible.

#### UNSERVED POPULATION

It is evident from the survey data that a higher percentage of unserved population was from the habitations in the lower population slabs. In the Fifth Survey (1986) the unserved population for middle stage was around 8.7 crore and it was 14.61% of the total rural population of the country. 71.40% unserved population was from the habitations with population less than 1000.

#### Statement 4.34

#### Percentage of Population in the Unserved Habitations in Various Population Slabs as of the total Unserved Population in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys

Population Slab	Percentage of Unserved Population in Surveys		
	Third(1973)	Fourth(1978)	Fifth(1986)
5000&Above	0.75	0.58	0.95
2000-4999	6.66	6.71	7.05
1000-1999	18.61	20.22	20.60
500-999	30.17	30.17	31.44
Below 500	43.81	42.32	39.96
All India	100.00	100.00	100.00

In 1986 unserved habitations with population 2000 or more had in them only 8.00% unserved population. Similar trends were observed in the Third and Fourth Surveys.

If all the unserved habitations with population 1000 or more are provided facilities for middle stage, then at least 28.60% of the unserved population would stand served for middle stage.

#### 4.2.5 GROWTH OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR MIDDLE STAGE IN STATES

For studying the growth of educational facilities for middle stage in a State, the criterion of percentage of population served for middle stage in a State has been applied. The availability of facilities at two distance limits namely zero distance (within the habitation) and 3 km walking distance (the national norm) has been considered. In other words for assessing the availability of facilities the percentage of rural population having the facilities within the habitation of residence and that having the facilities within a walking distance of 3 km have been taken into account. The growth of facilities has been discussed in respect of seventeen selected States.

#### WITHIN THE HABITATION

##### THIRD SURVEY (1973)

At the time of the Third Survey (1973) only two States namely Kerala (59.70%) and Maharashtra (55.66%) had more than 50% rural population served within the habitation of residence and two States- Haryana (43.16%) and Karnataka (49.65%) had

more than forty percent but less than 50 percent population served that way.

Statement 4.35

Percentage of Rural Population Served for Middle  
Stage 'Within the Habitation' in the Third Survey (1973)

<u>%age slab (Population served)</u>	<u>Selected States</u>	<u>Other States *</u>	<u>Union Territories</u>
Up to 20	Himachal Pradesh (14.48)	Arunachal Pradesh (11.52)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (5.98)
	Uttar Pradesh (15.39)	Meghalaya (15.20)	
	Assam (15.76)	Tripura (19.35)	
	Madhya Pradesh (15.78)		
20.1-30	Orissa (21.18)	Goa, Daman & Diu (28.34)	A & N Islands (25.06)
	West Bengal (21.18)		
	Bihar (22.06)	Nagaland (30.26)	
30.1-40	Jammu & Kashmir (30.71)	Manipur (32.77)	Pondicherry (37.84)
	Tamil Nadu (31.01)		
	Andhra Pradesh (31.33)		
	Rajasthan (36.22)		
	Punjab (36.61)		
40.1-50	Haryana (43.16)		Chandigarh (49.50)
	Karnataka (49.65)		
More than 50	Maharashtra (55.66)	Mizoram (92.37)	Lakshadweep (99.66)
	Kerala (59.70)		

Note : \* Figures in Parentheses indicate percentages.

The remaining eight States in the country other than the 17 selected ones.

Himachal Pradesh had the lowest percentage (14.48) of population served, next it were Uttar Pradesh (15.39), Assam (15.76) and Madhya Pradesh (15.78). Out of the sixteen States for which data were available, seven States had less than one-fourth of their rural population having facilities for middle stage within the habitation of residence.

PRESENT POSITION (1986)

The position regarding availability of educational facilities has considerably improved over the years but it cannot be said to be satisfactory. According to the Fifth Survey (1986), out of the seventeen States only five States, Gujarat (74.90%), Kerala (69.17%), Haryana (61.84%), Maharashtra (58.83%) and Karnataka (57.01%), had more than one-half of the rural population served for middle stage within the habitation of residence.

Statement 4.36

Percentage of rural Population served for Middle Stage  
'Within the Habitation' in the Fifth Survey (1986)

Percentage slab (Population served)	Selected States	Other States	Union Territories
Up to 20	Himachal Pradesh West Bengal	(17.73) (18.47)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (9.14)
20.1-30	Uttar Pradesh Assam Bihar Madhya Pradesh	(20.41) (24.19) (25.86) (27.76)	Goa (22.24) Tripura (25.78) Arunachal Pradesh (26.48) Meghalaya (26.85) Sikkim (27.91)

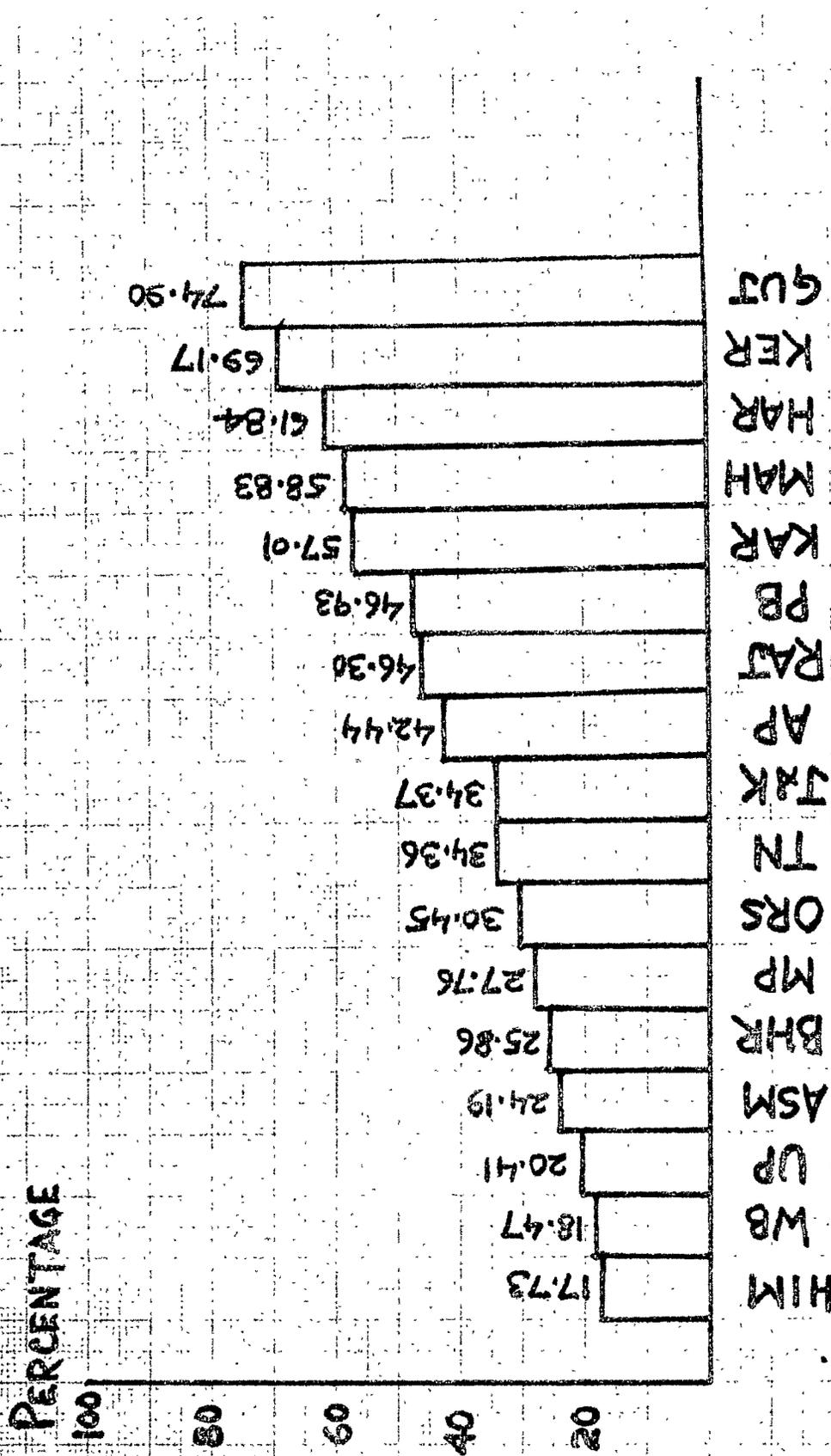


FIG.-15 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED BY MIDDLE STAGE WITHIN THE HABITATION IN THE SELECTED STATES AS PER FIFTH SURVEY (1986)

1	2	3	4
30.1-40	Orissa Tamil Nadu Jammu & Kashmir	(30.45) (34.36) (34.37)	Manipur (38.48) (A & N Islands (39.46)
40.1-50	Andhra Pradesh Rajasthan Punjab	(42.44) (46.30) (46.93)	Nagaland (43.25) Pondicherry (49.83)
More than 50	Karnataka Maharashtra Haryana Kerala Gujarat	(57.01) (58.83) (61.84) (69.17) (74.90)	Mizoram (80.37) Chandigarh (56.80) Delhi (58.69) Daman & Diu(60.89) Lakshadweep(99.16)

Note : Figures in Parentheses indicate percentages

Seven States - Himachal Pradesh (17.73%), West Bengal (18.47%), Uttar Pradesh (20.41%), Assam (24.19%), Bihar (25.86%), Madhya Pradesh (27.76%) and Orissa (30.45%) had less than one-third of the rural population having middle stage facilities in the habitation of residence.

#### RELATIVE POSITION OF STATES

From the preceding paragraphs it is evident that in all the selected States the availability of educational facilities has improved over years. Considering the ranking of the States on the percentage of population served for middle stage within the habitation at the time of Third and Fifth Surveys it can be said that the relative position of the States have remained more or less the same.

Statement 4.37Rank of States on Percentage of Population served Within  
the Habitation in the Third and Fifth Surveys

State	Rank in the Third Survey	Rank in the Fifth Survey
Kerala	1	1
Maharashtra	2	3
Karnataka	3	4
Haryana	4	2
Punjab	5	5
Rajasthan	6	6
Andhra Pradesh	7	7
Tamil Nadu	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	9	8
Bihar	10	12
West Bengal	11	15
Orissa	12	10
Madhya Pradesh	13	11
Assam	14	13
Uttar Pradesh	15	14
Himachal Pradesh	16	16

Note: Gujarat was not considered as the Data for Gujarat for the Third Survey were not available

Either the States have retained the same rank in both the surveys or their ranks have differed by one/two places. West Bengal is the only exception where the rank difference is 4.

INCREASE IN THE PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED

During the period 1973 to 1986, there was increase in the percentage of population served in all the selected States except in West Bengal. The increase in the percentage of population served was the highest (18.68) in Haryana followed by 11.98 in Madhya Pradesh, 11.11 in Andhra Pradesh, 10.32 in Punjab and 10.08 in Rajasthan. For the States of Maharashtra (3.17), Himachal Pradesh (3.25), Tamil Nadu (3.35), Jammu & Kashmir (3.66) and Bihar (3.80), the increase in percentage of population served was less than five.

Statement 4.38Percentage of Rural Population Served for Middle Stage  
'Within the Habitation' in Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys

Sl. No.	State	Percentage of Population Served in Surveys			Increase in percentage of Population served during		
		Third (1973)	Fourth (1978)	Fifth (1986)	1973-86	1973-78	1978-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.33	36.01	42.44	11.11	4.68	6.43
2.	Assam	15.76	20.91	24.19	8.43	5.15	3.28
3.	Bihar	22.06	23.14	25.86	3.80	1.08	2.72
4.	Gujarat	-	71.71	74.90	-	-	3.19
5.	Haryana	43.16	46.78	61.84	18.68	3.62	15.06
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14.48	13.31	17.73	3.25	-1.17	4.42
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	30.71	32.60	34.37	3.66	1.89	1.77
8.	Karnataka	49.65	51.36	57.01	7.36	1.71	5.65
9.	Kerala	59.70	59.44	69.17	9.47	-0.26	9.73
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15.78	24.09	27.76	11.98	8.31	3.67
11.	Maharashtra	55.66	56.50	58.83	3.17	0.84	2.33
12.	Orissa	21.18	27.01	30.45	9.27	5.83	3.44
13.	Punjab	36.61	44.45	46.93	10.32	7.84	2.48
14.	Rajasthan	36.22	36.82	46.30	10.08	0.60	9.48
15.	Tamil Nadu	31.01	29.81	34.36	3.35	-1.20	4.55
16.	Uttar Pradesh	15.39	17.33	20.41	5.02	1.94	3.08
17.	West Bengal	21.18	25.39	18.47	-2.71	4.21	-6.92

The period 1973 to 1978 - the intervening period between the Third and the Fourth Surveys and 1978-1986 - the intervening period between the Fourth and the Fifth Surveys are considered independently. During the period 1973 to 1978 the percentage of population served increased in all the selected States except in Himachal Pradesh (-1.17), Kerala (-0.26) and Tamil Nadu (-1.20). In all these cases the decrease was marginal. In the other States too, the increase in percentage of population served has been small. Only in four States - Assam (5.15), Orissa (5.83), Punjab (7.84) and Madhya Pradesh (8.31), the increase in percentage of population served had been more than five. In case of Rajasthan (0.60) and Maharashtra (0.84) the increase in percentage was less than one.

During the period 1978 to 1986, the States seem to have put in more efforts for expanding the educational facilities for middle stage as compared to the period 1973 to 1978. All the selected States had increase in percentage of population served except in the case of West Bengal. The highest increase (15.06) in percentage of population served was in Haryana followed by 9.73 in Kerala 9.48 in Rajasthan and 6.43 in Andhra Pradesh. The lowest increase (1.77) in percentage was in Jammu & Kashmir and next to it were 2.33 in Maharashtra, 2.48 in Punjab and 2.72 in Bihar.

#### WITHIN 3 KM

In comparison to 'within the habitations category, a higher percentage of population is served for the category 'within 3 km'. In the Third Survey (1973), among the selected States Kerala had the highest percentage (90.77) of rural population served for middle stage within a walking distance of 3 km. It was followed by Maharashtra (83.48), Karnataka (82.34), Bihar(81.10) and Punjab (81.04).

Statement 4.39Percentage of Rural Population served for Middle Stage 'Within 3 km' in the Third Survey (1973)

Percentage slab (Population served)	Selected States	Other States	Union Territories
Upto 50.0	-	Arunachal Pradesh (13.95) Meghalaya (31.91)	A & N Islands (40.83)
50.1-60	Madhya Pradesh (52.09) Rajasthan (59.68)	Nagaland (57.58)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (58.57)
60.1-70	Himachal Pradesh (61.80) Andhra Pradesh (64.60) Uttar Pradesh (67.01) Orissa (68.03) West Bengal (69.19)	Tripura (64.41) Manipur (68.07)	
70.1-80	Assam (71.01) Haryana (76.24) Tamil Nadu (79.11) Jammu & Kashmir (79.34)		
80.1-90	Punjab (81.04) Bihar (81.10) Karnataka (82.34) Maharashtra (83.48)	Goa, Daman & Diu (88.45)	Chandigarh (84.68)
Over 90	Kerala (90.77)	Mizoram (92.37)	Pondicherry (93.37) Lakshadweep (99.66)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Madhya Pradesh had the lowest percentage (52.09) of population served for middle stage and next to it were Rajasthan (59.68), Himachal Pradesh (61.80) and Andhra Pradesh (64.60).

PRESENT POSITION (1986)

The availability of educational facilities for middle stage has improved considerably since the Third Survey. In 1986 five States - Andhra Pradesh (97.28), Kerala (96.22), Gujarat (94.43), Haryana (93.12) and Punjab (92.49) have more

Than ninety percent rural population served within a walking distance of 3 km against one such State in 1973.

Statement 4.40

Percentage of Rural population Served for Middle Stage  
'Within 3 km' in the Fifth Survey (1986)

%age slab (Population served)	Selected States	Other States	Union Territories
Up to 50-0	-	Arunachal Pradesh (42.19)	-
50.1-60	-	-	-
60.1-70	Madhya Pradesh (69.58)	Meghalaya Nagaland	(64.99) Dadra & Nagar (66.41) Haveli (65.3)
70.1-89	Himachal Pradesh Rajasthan (76.04) (77.0)	Sikkim	(76.20) A&N Islands (73.57)
80.1-90	Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Assam Orissa Tamil Nadu Jammu & Kashmir Bihar Maharashtra Karnataka (81.88) (82.79) (83.29) (83.35) (84.07) (85.99) (88.30) (88.46) (89.78)	Manipur Mizoram Tripura	(80.19) (82.85) (86.31)
Over 90	Punjab Haryana Gujarat Kerala Andhra Pradesh (92.49) (93.12) (94.43) (96.22) (97.28)	Goa	(91.79) Pondicherry (96.48) Delhi (98.60) Lakshadweep (99.16) Daman & Diu (99.44) Chandigarh (100.00)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages.

Only three States out of the seventeen, have less than eighty percent of rural population served for middle stage within a walking distance of 3 km. At the time of Third Survey, there were eleven States in that category. The data indicate that availability of facilities for middle stage in States have improved considerably.



RELATIVE POSITION OF STATES

The rank placings of various States in the Third and Fifth Surveys indicate that there has been expansion of facilities for middle stage in the States at different rates. In some expansion has been faster in comparison to the other States.

Statement 4.41

Rank of States on Percentage of Population served for Middle Stage  
'Within 3 km' in Third and Fifth Surveys

State	Rank in the Third Survey	Rank in the Fifth Survey
Kerala	1	2
Maharashtra	2	6
Karnataka	3	5
Bihar	4	7
Punjab	5	4
Jammu & Kashmir	6	8
Tamil Nadu	7	9
Haryana	8	3
Assam	9	11
West Bengal	10	12
Orissa	11	10
Uttar Pradesh	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	13	1
Himachal Pradesh	14	15
Rajasthan	15	14
Madhya Pradesh	16	16

Note: Gujarat has not been included as Data for Third Survey were not available

The rank placings of the States have not differed by more than three places except in the cases of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Maharashtra. Andhra Pradesh has moved to rank 1 in Fifth Survey from rank 13 in the Third Survey and Haryana has moved to rank 3 from rank 8 in the Third Survey. Maharashtra has come down to rank 6 from rank 2 in the Third Survey.

#### INCREASE IN PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED

During the period 1973 to 1986, the highest increase (32.68) in percentage of population served was in Andhra Pradesh, followed by 17.49 in Madhya Pradesh, 17.32 in Rajasthan and 16.88 in Haryana. The lowest increase (4.96) was registered for Tamil Nadu and next to it were 4.98 in Maharashtra, 5.45 in Kerala and 6.65 in Jammu and Kashmir. States like Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, etc. which had a high percentage of population served at the time of the Third Survey did not register an appreciable increase.

#### Statement 4.42

#### Percentage of Rural Population served for Upper Primary (Middle) Stage 'Within 3 km' in Third, Fourth and Fifth Surveys

Sl. No.	State	Percentage of Population served in surveys			Increase in percentage of population served during		
		Third 1973	Fourth 1978	Fifth 1986	1973-86	1973-78	1978-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.60	71.16	97.28	32.68	6.56	26.12
2.	Assam	71.01	78.96	83.29	12.28	7.95	4.33
3.	Bihar	81.10	84.96	88.30	7.20	3.86	3.34
4.	Gujarat	--	92.50	94.43	--	--	1.93
5.	Haryana	76.24	85.21	93.12	16.88	8.97	7.91
6.	Himachal Pradesh	61.80	71.58	76.04	14.24	9.78	4.46
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	79.34	83.58	85.99	6.65	4.24	2.41
8.	Karnataka	82.34	86.29	89.78	7.44	3.95	3.49
9.	Kerala	90.77	92.48	96.22	5.45	1.71	3.74
10.	Madhya Pradesh	52.09	63.19	69.58	17.49	11.10	6.39
11.	Maharashtra	83.48	87.50	88.46	4.98	4.02	0.96
12.	Orissa	68.03	80.29	83.35	15.32	12.26	3.06
13.	Punjab	81.04	91.77	92.49	11.45	10.73	0.72
14.	Rajasthan	59.68	64.87	77.00	17.32	5.19	12.13
15.	Tamil Nadu	79.11	80.57	84.07	4.96	1.46	3.50
16.	Uttar Pradesh	67.01	73.95	81.88	14.87	6.94	7.93
17.	West Bengal	69.19	78.71	82.79	13.60	9.52	4.08

During the period 1973 to 1978, Orisa registered the highest increase (12.26) in percentage of population served, followed by Madhya Pradesh (11.10), Punjab (10.73) and Himachal Pradesh (9.78). The increase was the lowest (1.46) in Tamil Nadu, next to it were 1.71 in Kerala, 3.86 in Bihar and 3.95 in Karnataka.

Considering the period 1978 to 1986, it is observed that during this period Andhra Pradesh registered the highest increase (26.12) in percentage of population served, followed by Rajasthan (12.13), Uttar Pradesh (7.93), Haryana (7.91) and Madhya Pradesh (6.39). For other States, the increase in percentage was less than five. Expansion of facilities depended upon the policy of the State Government and this affected the rate of expansion during a particular period of time. Thus different States had varying rates of expansion during the periods 1973-1978 and 1978-1986.

#### 4.2.6 IMBALANCES

The data of the educational surveys indicate that opening of schools has been faulty. This has resulted in the imbalances in the availability of educational facilities. There are many areas which have more schools than their requirement and there are some areas which are short of schools. As per the Fifth All-India Educational Survey, there were 15958 habitations with population 1000 or more which did not have middle schools or schools with middle stage classes either within the habitation of residence or within a walking distance of 3 km. On the other hand there were 22261 habitations with population less than 500 which had middle schools or schools with middle stage classes in them. Imbalances of this type exist between States and Union Territories, between districts in the same State, between blocks in the same district, between S.C./S.T. habitations and other habitations, etc.

Two indicators viz. Range and Index of Variation have been used for studying the imbalances in the availability of facilities for the middle stage as has been done in the case of primary education.

#### VARIATIONS BETWEEN STATES

##### WITHIN THE HABITATION

In the Third Survey (1973) Lakshadweep had the highest percentage of population (99.66) served for middle stage within the habitation of residence and Dadra and Nagar Haveli had the lowest percentage (5.98) of population served. As such, Range for the Third Survey was 93.68. In the Fourth Survey Lakshadweep had the highest percentage (99.64) of population served within the habitation and Sikkim had the lowest (7.66). Thus the Range for the Fourth Survey was 91.98. In the Fifth Survey, Lakshadweep had the highest percentage (99.16) of population served and Dadra & Nagar Haveli had the lowest percentage (9.14) served. Accordingly the Range for the Fifth Survey works out to be 90.02. It got reduced from 93.68 in the Third Survey to 90.02 in the Fifth Survey.

#### Statement 4.43

##### Range and Index of Variation for Surveys in respect of Population served Within the Habitation

Survey	Percentage of population served within the habitation		Range	Index of Variation
	Highest State/ U.T. Value	Lowest State/ U.T. Value		
Third (1973)	99.66	5.98	93.68	0.7752
Fourth (1978)	99.64	7.66	91.98	0.5425
Fifth (1986)	99.16	9.14	90.02	0.5739

The Index of Variation came down from 0.7752 in the Third Survey to 0.5739 in the Fifth Survey indicating that the Variations between States and Union Territories on the percentage of population served within the habitation were narrowing down. However, there was a little increase (0.0314) in the Index of Variation from Fourth (1978) to Fifth (1986) Survey.

#### WITHIN 3 KM

The Range came down steadily from the Third Survey to the Fifth Survey. In the Third Survey Lakshadweep had the highest (99.66) and Arunachal Pradesh the lowest (13.95) percentage of population served for middle stage within a walking distance of 3 km. Accordingly, the Range for the Third Survey was 85.71. In the Fourth Survey the Union Territory of Chandigarh had cent per cent population served for middle stage within a distance of 3 km and Arunachal Pradesh had the lowest percentage (28.15) served. Thus, the Range for the Fourth Survey works out to be 71.85. In the Fifth Survey, again the Union Territory of Chandigarh had cent percent population served within 3 km and Arunachal Pradesh had the lowest percentage (42.19) served giving a Range value of 57.81 for the Fifth Survey. Thus the Range climbed down from 85.71 in the Third Survey to 57.81 in the Fifth Survey thereby indicating that variations between States and Union Territories on percentage of population served for middle stage within 3 km narrowed down.

Statement 4.44Range and Index of Variation for Surveys in respect  
of Population served Within 3 km

Survey	Percentage of Population served Within 3 km		Range	Index of Variation
	Highest State/ U.T. Value	Lowest State/ U.T. Value		
Third (1973)	99.66	13.95	85.71	0.2646
Fourth (1978)	100.00	28.15	71.85	0.2122
Fifth (1986)	100.00	42.19	57.81	0.1488

The Index of Variation came down from 0.2646 in the Third Survey (1973) to 0.2122 in the Fourth Survey (1978) and to 0.1488 in the Fifth Survey (1986). The fall in the Index of variation in the successive surveys indicates that the variations between States and Union Territories on the percentage of population served for middle stage within 3 km were gradually narrowing down.

Comparing the variations between States and Union Territories for the categories 'within the habitation' and 'within 3 km' it is observed that for each survey both the Range and Index of variation were higher for the category 'within the habitation' meaning thereby that the Variations in respect of the category 'within the habitation' were wider and more marked.

VARIATIONS BETWEEN DISTRICTS IN STATES

Variations between districts were studied in respect of seventeen selected States. In order to have a comparative picture on variations, the data were studied at two points of time using the Fourth Survey (1978) and the Fifth Survey (1986) data.

WITHIN THE HABITATION

In the Fifth Survey among the seventeen States under study, Junagarh District (Gujarat) had the highest percentage (95.04) of population served for middle stage within the habitation. Eleven districts in Gujarat (Ahmedabad, Amreli, Kutch, Kheda, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Gandhinagar), one in Haryana (Rohtak), Four districts in Kerala (Kasaragod, Cannanore, Wyanad, Idukki), three districts in Karnataka (Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad), and four in Maharashtra (Kolhapur, Sangali, Osmanabad and Latur) had more than 75% rural population served in the habitation of residence for middle stage. Gonda district in Uttar Pradesh had the lowest percentage (7.13) of population served among the selected States. Seven districts in Assam, nine in Bihar, eight in Himachal Pradesh, three in Jammu & Kashmir, seven in Madhya Pradesh, two in Orissa, one in Tamil Nadu, twenty two in Uttar Pradesh and ten in West Bengal had less than 20% population thus served. Districts of Chamba and Kulu in Himachal Pradesh, Chindwara in Madhya Pradesh, and Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Bairach and Gonda in Uttar Pradesh had less than ten percent population served within the habitation.

In the Fifth Survey, the Range (the difference between the highest district value and the lowest district value of the percentage of population served for middle stage within the habitation) was the highest (55.5) in respect of Maharashtra, followed by 49.7 for Gujarat, 42.3 for Assam, 42.2 for Kerala, and 41.1 for Uttar Pradesh. The Range was the lowest (13.2) for West Bengal and next to it was 19.7 for Orissa.

Statement 4.45Range of States in respect of Percentage of Population  
served 'Within the Habitation' in 1978 and 1986

S.No. State	Within the habitation		
	1978	1986	Positive increase
1. Andhra Pradesh	29.8	30.9	1.1
2. Assam	18.9	42.3	23.4
3. Bihar	19.4	33.7	14.3
4. Gujarat	55.6	49.7	-
5. Haryana	37.1	40.7	3.6
6. Himachal Pradesh	26.4	35.2	8.8
7. Jammu & Kashmir	35.1	37.3	2.2
8. Karnataka	45.6	36.0	-
9. Kerala	27.8	42.2	14.4
10. Madhya Pradesh	34.7	36.0	1.3
11. Maharashtra	49.9	55.5	5.6
12. Orissa	21.4	19.7	-
13. Punjab	32.9	33.4	0.5
14. Rajasthan	49.0	33.6	-
15. Tamil Nadu	19.5	32.9	13.4
16. Uttar Pradesh	42.0	41.1	-
17. West Bengal	27.3	13.2	-

In eleven States the Range for 'within the habitation' category was higher in the Fifth Survey than the corresponding Range in the Fourth Survey. The increase was marginal, less than five, in case of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. The increase was more than five in respect of Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra. Of these, in five States viz. Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, the number of districts in the respective States went up by four districts or more over the districts listed in the Fourth Survey (1978). This re-organisation of districts in States might have caused the rise in Range. In Himachal Pradesh, the number of villages and habitations in the Fifth Survey got reduced by 977 and 2137 respectively than those listed in the Fourth Survey (1978). This might be due to some re-organisation of villages. This re-organisation of villages might have caused rise in Range.

In the Fifth Survey in the 'within the habitation' category, the Index of Variation was the lowest (0.1383) for Kerala, next to it was 0.1958 for Haryana and 0.2073 for Gujarat. The Index of Variation was the highest (0.6674) for Himachal Pradesh, followed by 0.4699 for Uttar Pradesh, and 0.4267 for Assam. It is evident from the Indices of Variation of various States that the level of variation between the districts in the State varied from State to State. In the Fifth Survey (1986) the extent of variation between districts was the highest, in respect of Himachal Pradesh and lowest for Kerala.

Statement 4.46

Index of Variation for States on the basis of  
Percentage of Population served within the habitation (in the districts)  
in the States in 1978 and 1986

S.No.	State	Index of Variation within the Habitation		
		1978	1986	Positive increase
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.2513	0.2283	-
2.	Assam	0.3010	0.4267	0.1257
3.	Bihar	0.3166	0.2830	-
4.	Gujarat	0.2287	0.2073	-
5.	Haryana	0.2317	0.1958	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.6093	0.6674	0.0581
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.3858	0.3626	-
8.	Karnataka	0.2694	0.2166	-
9.	Kerala	0.1541	0.1383	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.3596	0.2745	-
11.	Maharashtra	0.2119	0.2542	0.0423
12.	Orissa	0.2357	0.2392	0.0035
13.	Punjab	0.2184	0.2264	0.0080
14.	Rajasthan	0.2414	0.2170	-
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.2017	0.2295	0.0278
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.5537	0.4699	-
17.	West Bengal	0.2660	0.2170	-

In the States under study, the Index of Variation for the Fifth Survey for each State was less than the corresponding Index of Variation of the State for the Fourth Survey except in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. The increase is marginal in case of Orissa (.0035) and Punjab (.0080). In case of the other four States, viz. Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu range of each State for the Fifth Survey was also higher than that in the Fourth Survey. The possible reasons for rise in Range were discussed in that section. Those reasons hold good even for the rise in the Index of Variation.

#### WITHIN 3 KM

In the Fifth Survey (1986) among the seventeen selected States only Junagarh District of Gujarat had cent percent rural population served for middle stage within 3 km. Twenty districts in Andhra Pradesh, one in Assam, eleven in Bihar, nine in Gujarat, four in Haryana, two in Jammu & Kashmir, five in Karnataka, nine in Kerala, five in Maharashtra, two in Orissa, four in Punjab, one in Tamil Nadu, and one in West Bengal had more than ninety five percent population served for middle stage within 3 km.

In the Fifth Survey (1986) the Range in respect of population served, for middle stage within a distance of 3 km was the highest (63.9) in respect of Rajasthan followed by 49.8 for Bihar, 49.5 for West Bengal, 48.3 for Orissa and 47.1 for Madhya Pradesh. The Range was the lowest (9.2) for Andhra Pradesh, and next to it was 10.1 for Punjab and 13.4 for Haryana. In Andhra Pradesh which had the lowest Range, 20 districts (out of 22 districts with rural population) had more than ninety five percent population served for middle stage within 3 km.

## Statement 4.47

Range of States in respect of percentage of population served for Middle Stage within 3 km in 1978 and 1986

S.No. State	Range		
	1978	1986	Positive increase
1. Andhra Pradesh	35.1	9.2	-
2. Assam	43.8	14.5	-
3. Bihar	35.3	49.8	14.5
4. Gujarat	23.2	25.2	2.0
5. Haryana	33.7	13.4	-
6. Himachal Pradesh	40.8	37.3	-
7. Jammu & Kashmir	42.9	36.5	-
8. Karnataka	27.9	19.4	-
9. Kerala	34.0	16.2	-
10. Madhya Pradesh	48.4	47.1	-
11. Maharashtra	24.4	32.1	7.7
12. Orissa	59.1	48.3	-
13. Punjab	15.7	10.1	-
14. Rajasthan	72.9	63.9	-
15. Tamil Nadu	25.7	38.7	13.0
16. Uttar Pradesh	46.5	37.6	-
17. West Bengal	59.1	49.5	-

In all the States under study the Range in the Fifth Survey (1986) was lower than the corresponding Range for the Fourth Survey (1978) except in Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. In case of Gujarat, the increase was marginal. In Bihar, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu the increase might be due to re-organisation of districts. In all the three States the number of districts went up by at least four districts over those listed at the time of the Fourth Survey (1978).

In the Fifth Survey (1986) the Index of Variation was the lowest (0.0208) for Andhra Pradesh and next to it was 0.0404 for Punjab, 0.0419 for Haryana and 0.0497 for Kerala. The Index of Variation was the highest (0.1791) for Jammu & Kashmir, followed by 0.1707 for Assam and 0.1678 for Himachal Pradesh.

Statement 4.48

Index of Variation for States on the basis of Percentage  
of Population served within 3 km in the Districts in the  
State in 1978 and 1986

S.No.	State	Index of Variation		
		1978	1986	Positive increase
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.1400	0.0208	-
2.	Assam	0.1950	0.1707	-
3.	Bihar	0.1146	0.1190	0.0044
4.	Gujarat	0.0578	0.0607	0.0029
5.	Haryana	0.1107	0.0419	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.1829	0.1678	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.1794	0.1791	-
8.	Karnataka	0.0991	0.0742	-
9.	Kerala	0.0967	0.0497	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.1648	0.1220	-
11.	Maharashtra	0.0769	0.0770	0.0001

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12.	Orissa	0.1879	0.1574	-
13.	Punjab	0.0461	0.0404	-
14.	Rajasthan	0.2390	0.1649	-
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.0840	0.1531	0.0691
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.1488	0.0947	-
17.	West Bengal	0.2019	0.1649	-

Comparing the Indices of Variation of States for the Fourth and Fifth Surveys it is observed that in each of the States under study the Index of Variation for the Fifth Survey is lower <sup>than</sup> /that for the State in the Fourth Survey except in case of Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. In case of Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra, the increase was marginal. In Tamil Nadu, there was a rise in Range too. This increase might be due to the re-organisation of districts in the State after 1978.

The data indicate that the variations between States and between districts within a State, are wider and marked for the category 'within the habitation' than those for the category 'within 3 km'.

#### 4.2.7 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR HABITATIONS PREDOMINANTLY POPULATED BY SCHEDULED CASTES (1978-1986)

The educational facilities for middle stage in habitations (S.C.) as regards their availability in the habitation of residence and within 3 km, have improved over years both in terms of percentage of habitations served and percentage of population served. In the Fifth Survey (1986) 4330(5.57%) habitations (S.C.) had middle schools or middle sections in them as against 2479 (3.59%) habitations (S.C.) having such a provision in the Fourth Survey (1978). In terms of population 15.42% rural population in the habitations (S.C.).

was served for middle stage in the habitation of residence in the Fifth Survey. The corresponding percentage in the Fourth Survey was 12.92.

Statement 4.49

Habitations (S.C.) served for Middle Stage

Item	Fourth Survey	Fifth Survey
1. Number of habitations (S.C.)	69038	77780
2. Number of habitations served within the habitation	2479	4330
3. %age of habitations served within the habitation	3.59	5.57
4. %age of population served within the habitation	12.92	15.42
5. Number of habitations served within a distance of 3 km	47344	57893
6. %age of habitations served within a distance of 3 km	68.58	(74.43)
7. %age of population served within a distance of 3 km	74.14	79.38
8. %age of habitations with population 500 or more served for middle stage		
i) Within the habitation	13.47	15.01
ii) Within 3 km	75.27	80.14

Considering the distance limit of 3 km, in the Fifth Survey (1986) 57893 (74.43%) habitations (S.C.) accounting for 79.38% population in the habitations (S.C.) had facilities for middle stage within a walking distance of 3 km whereas at the time of the Fourth Survey 47344 (68.58%) habitations covering 74.14% population in the habitations (S.C.) had such a provision. It can be said that educational

facilities for middle stage within the habitation of residence as well as within a walking distance of 3 km have improved over years both in terms of percentage of habitations served and population served.

Considering the habitations with population 500 or more 15.01% and 80.14% habitations (S.C.) were served for middle stage within the habitation of residence and within a walking distance of 3 km respectively in the Fifth Survey. Against this, the corresponding percentages for the Fourth Survey were 13.47 and 75.27 respectively. This indicates that the facilities for middle stage have improved in respect of habitations (S.C.) with population 500 or more.

There were 19887 unserved habitations (S.C.) for middle stage. These habitations did not have facilities for middle stage within a walking distance of 3 km. Of these, four habitations had population 5000 or more, 179 belonged to the population slab 2000-4999, 925 habitations had population 1000 or more but less than 2000, 2825 belonged to the population slab 500-999 and 15954 habitations had population less than 500. Habitations (S.C.) with population 1000 or more numbering 1108 should be provided middle schools at the earliest and another 2825 habitations with population from 500 to 999 should be given middle schools in a phased manner. Habitations with population less than 500 should be provided non-formal education centres till regular middle schools could be provided to them.

#### 4.2.8 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR HABITATIONS PREDOMINANTLY POPULATED BY SCHEDULED TRIBES (1978-86)

On comparing the availability of educational facilities for middle stage in the habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes in the Fourth and Fifth Surveys, it is observed that a higher percentage of habitations and population are served both within the habitation of residence and within 3 km categories in the Fifth Survey. As per Fifth Survey, 10746 (6.55%) habitations (S.T.) accounting

for 18.71% of population in the habitations (S.T.) had middle schools or middle sections in them. Against this, in the Fourth Survey 6608 (4.35%) habitations (S.T.) covering 13.35% population in the habitations (S.T.) had middle schools or middle sections in them.

Statement 4.50

Habitations (S.T.) served for Middle Stage

Item	Fourth Survey	Fifth Survey
1. Number of habitations (S.T.)	160629	164129
2. Number of habitations served within the habitation	6608	10746
3. %age of habitations served within the habitation	4.35	6.55
4. %age of population served within the habitation	13.35	18.71
5. Number of habitations served within a distance of 3 km	65775	86976
6. %age of habitations served within a distance of 3 km	42.77	52.99
7. %age of population served within a distance of 3 km	53.77	63.86
8. %age of habitations with population 500 or more served for middle stage		
i) within the habitation	21.41	26.10
ii) within 3 km	64.11	71.26

Considering the distance limit of 3 km 86976 (52.99%) habitations (S.T.) accounting for 63.86% population in habitations (S.T.) had middle schools or sections within a distance of 3 km in the Fifth Survey whereas in the Fourth Survey 65775 (42.77%) habitations (S.T.) covering 53.77% population in habitations (S.T.) had middle schools or sections within a distance of 3 km. It is evident from the data that availability of educational facilities for middle stage in the habitation (S.T.) in the Fifth Survey was better than that in the Fourth Survey.

Considering the habitations (S.T.) with population 500 or more as per Fifth Survey 26.10% habitations (S.T.) had middle schools or sections within the habitation and 71.26% habitations (S.T.) had middle schools or middle sections within a walking distance of 3 km. The corresponding percentages for the Fourth Survey were 21.41 and 64.11. Accordingly, a higher percentage of habitations (S.T.) with population 500 or more, were served in the Fifth Survey than that in the Fourth Survey.

77153 habitations (S.T.) in the Fifth Survey (1986) were unserved for middle stage. These habitations did not have middle schools or sections within a distance of 3 km. Of these, 18 habitations had population 5000 or more, 112 belonged to the population slab 2000-4999, 1118 habitations had population 1000 to 1999, 6328 had population 500 to 999 and 69577 habitations had population less than 500. 1248 habitations (S.T.) having population 1000 or more, should be given middle schools at the earliest. 6328 habitations (S.T.) having population 500 to 999, should be given middle schools in a phased manner. 69577 habitations with population less than 500 should be provided non-formal education centres till regular middle schools could be provided to these habitations.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR MIDDLE STAGE IN 'ALL HABITATIONS', HABITATIONS (S.C.) AND HABITATIONS (S.T.)

It is generally said that a lower percentage of habitations (S.C.) and habitations (S.T.) are served in comparison to the percentage of other habitations served. The Survey data support this contention.

The statement 4.51 indicates that the percentages of habitations (S.C.) and habitations (S.T.) and of their population served both 'within the habitation' and 'within 3 km' categories were less than the corresponding percentages for 'all habitations'.

Statement 4.51

Facilities available for Middle Stage in 'All Habitations',  
'Habitations (S.C.)' and 'Habitations (S.T.)' as per Fifth Survey

Item	All Habitations	S.C. Habitations	S.T. Habitations
1. %age of habitations served within the habitation	13.25	5.57	6.55
2. %age of habitations served within 3 km	75.80	74.43	52.99
3. %age of population served within the habitation of residence	36.96	15.42	18.71
4. %age of population served within 3 km	85.39	79.38	63.86
5. %age of habitations with population 500 or more served for middle stage	84.45	80.14	71.26

When the availability of educational facilities for habitations (SC) and the population in them are compared with those available for habitations (ST), it is observed that for facility 'within the habitation' category, the habitations (ST) were better placed and for the category 'facility within 3 km' habitations (SC) had an upper hand. The former may be true because many tribes are education conscious. The later may be true as the habitations (ST) are usually distant from each other whereas the S.C. habitations are located very near to the main habitation of the village and thus get served within 3 km distance limit.

The educational facilities for 'within the habitation' need to be improved considerably. There should be a positive favourable discrimination in opening schools in habitations (SC) habitations (ST).

III EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN TERMS OF PRIMARY AND  
MIDDLE SECTIONS PER LAKH OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

The number of primary and middle schools per lakh of population is another indicator for assessing the availability of educational facilities for primary and middle stages of education. The number of schools may depend on many factors viz. density of population, population size of the habitations, topography, etc. If the density of population per square km is small, the habitations would be scattered and small-sized. This may necessitate having a larger number of primary and middle schools per lakh of population. This situation arises in hilly areas or in desert areas where the habitations tend to be small-sized and scattered. At the same time, the number of schools per lakh of population indicates interest and effort as well as determination of the State for the spread of education.

The number of schools with primary classes per lakh of population in rural areas has been on the decline. Their number dropped from 102 schools in 1973 to 100 in 1978 and to 94 in 1986. It seems that the facilities for primary stage have reached the optimum level. Against this, the schools with middle stage classes per lakh of population has been on the increase. Their number rose from 20 in 1973 to 22 in 1978 and to 24 in 1986 indicating that the emphasis on middle stage education is increasing.

Of the seventeen selected States, eight States had schools per lakh of population, less than the national average and nine had more schools than the national average. Kerala had the lowest number (35) of schools and next to it were Haryana with 59 and Uttar Pradesh with 65 schools. The highest number (172) of schools per lakh of population was in Jammu and Kashmir, followed by 149 in Himachal Pradesh and 138 in Orissa.

## Statement 4.52

States with number of Schools with Primary Classes per Lakh  
of Population in Rural Areas as per Fifth Survey (1986)

Category	Selected States	Other States	Union Territories
Number of schools with primary classes per lakh of population, less than or equal to the National average (94)	Kerala (35)		Chandigarh (42)
	Haryana (59)		Delhi (44)
	Uttar Pradesh (65)		Daman & Diu (62)
	Bihar (85)		Lakshadweep (67)
	Tamil Nadu (85)		Pondicherry (82)
	Punjab (86)		
Number of schools with primary classes per lakh of population, more than the National average (94)	Gujarat (89)		
	West Bengal (90)		
	Andhra Pradesh (98)	Tripura (108)	A & N Islands (129)
	Rajasthan (101)	Goa (126)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (138)
	Maharashtra (104)	Nagaland (157)	
	Karnataka (107)	Arunachal Pradesh (171)	
	Assam (128)	Mizoram (192)	
	Madhya Pradesh (130)	Sikkim (208)	
	Orissa (138)	Manipur (235)	
	Himachal Pradesh (149)	Meghalaya (245)	
	Jammu & Kashmir (172)		

Note: Figures in parentheses give the number of schools with primary classes

In the States other than the selected ones the number of schools per lakh of population was more than the national average. Meghalaya had 245 schools per lakhs of population. Among Union Territories Chandigarh had the lowest number (42) of schools, next to it were Delhi (44) and Lakshadweep (67). Dadra & Nagar Haveli had the highest number (138) of schools.

Among the selected States nine States had number of schools with middle classes per lakh of population less than the national average (24) and the remaining eight had more schools than the national average. West Bengal had the lowest number (14) of schools and next to it were Andhra Pradesh (17) and Uttar Pradesh (17). Gujarat had the highest number (48) of schools per lakh of population followed by Jammu & Kashmir (46) and Maharashtra (39).

## Statement 4.53

## States with number of Schools with Middle Sections per Lakh of Population in Rural Areas as per Fifth Survey

Category	Selected States	Other States	Union Territories
Number of schools with middle sections per lakh of population, less than or equal to the National Average (24)	West Bengal	(14)	Delhi (22)
	Andhra Pradesh	(17)	Chandigarh (23)
	Uttar Pradesh	(17)	
	Bihar	(19)	
	Tamil Nadu	(19)	
	Kerala	(20)	
	Haryana	(22)	
	Madhya Pradesh	(23)	
	Punjab	(23)	
	Number of schools with middle sections per lakh of population, more than the National Average(24)	Assam	(27)
Rajasthan		(28)	Arunachal Pradesh (36) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (29)
Orissa		(32)	Pradesh (36) Haveli (29)
Himachal Pradesh		(38)	Goa (39) Daman & Diu (34)
Karnataka		(38)	Nagaland (42) Lakshadweep (34)
Maharashtra		(39)	Manipur (45) A&N Islands (39)
Jammu & Kashmir		(46)	Meghalaya (46)
Gujarat		(48)	Sikkim (58)
			Mizoram (86)

Note: The figures in parentheses give the number of middle sections

All the eight States other than the selected ones, had more schools per lakh of population than the national average (24), Mizoram had eightysix schools. Among the Union Territories, Delhi and Chandigarh had lower number of schools than the national average and other five Union Territories had schools more than the national average.

It is observed that the number of schools with primary classes and the number with middle classes per lakh of population are higher for the smaller States and Union Territories than those for the bigger States.

NUMBER OF PRIMARY SECTIONS PER MIDDLE SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Universal provision of educational facilities both for primary and middle stages of education is the first requisite for achieving the goal of UEE. The educational statistics reveal that the number of middle schools is far less than the number of primary schools. The survey data support this contention. In the Third Survey (1973) there was one middle section for every 5.12 primary schools or schools with primary classes. In the Fourth Survey the situation improved and then every 4.38 primary sections had one middle section and in the Fifth Survey for every 3.84 primary sections there was one middle section. It can be said that with each survey the facilities for middle stage education have improved. But the facilities are still short of the desired target. The Education Commission (1964-66) had suggested that for every three primary schools, there should be one middle school.

Statement 4.54Number of Primary Sections per Middle Section in States in Rural Areas as per Fifth Survey (1986)

	Selected States	Other States	Union Territories
Up to 3 primary sections per middle section	Kerala (1.80)	Mizoram (2.23)	Chandigarh (1.81)
	Gujarat (1.85)		Daman & Diu (1.84)
	Haryana (2.65)		Delhi (2.00)
	Maharashtra (2.65)		Lakshadweep (2.00)
	Karnataka (2.84)		
3.1-4 primary sections per middle section	Rajasthan (3.60)	Goa (3.26)	Pondicherry (3.18)
	Punjab (3.73)	Tripura (3.41)	A & N Islands (3.30)
	Jammu & Kashmir (3.75)	Sikkim (3.55)	
	Uttar Pradesh (3.78)	Nagaland (3.69)	
	Himachal Pradesh (3.93)		
More than 4 primary sections per middle section	Orissa (4.33)	Arunachal Pradesh (4.76)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (4.78)
	TamilNadu (4.41)		
	Bihar (4.49)	Manipur (5.22)	
	Assam (4.72)	Meghalaya (5.41)	
	Madhya Pradesh (5.77)		
	Andhra Pradesh (5.77)		
	West Bengal (6.63)		

Note: Figures in parentheses give the number of primary sections per middle section

Among the Selected States, in five States viz. Kerala, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Karnataka, the ratio between middle sections and the primary sections was one to less than three, in five States the ratio was one to 3.1 to 4 and in seven States the ratio was one to more than four. Kerala was best placed with one middle section for every 1.80 primary sections, Gujarat had one for every 1.85 primary sections and Haryana had one for 2.65 primary sections. The position was the worst in case of West Bengal. There, for every 6.63 primary sections, there was one middle section. Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh had one middle section against 5.77 primary sections.

Among the other States Mizoram had one middle section for every 2.23 primary sections. Four States had 3.1 to 4 primary sections per middle section and three had more than four primary sections per middle section. Meghalaya had one middle section per every 5.41 primary sections. The Union Territories were better placed. Four of them had less than three primary sections per middle section.

In this respect too, smaller States and Union Territories were better placed than bigger States. In order to achieve U.E.E., it is necessary that facilities for middle stage are expanded by opening more middle schools.

#### NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Non-formal education centres have been opened to help the children who cannot attend a regular school because of certain compulsions and to help those children who have to withdraw from the school because of some reason or the other before completing the school stage. A lot of importance is being given to non-formal education. It might be very difficult to bring all eligible children within the fold of regular schools. It might also be difficult to provide regular schools to each habitation in the country. In almost all the school-less habitations

non-formal education centres could be opened, and these should function there till the regular schools could be made available to these habitations. The ideal situation would be that the regular schools and non-formal centres run side by side.

As per Fifth All-India Educational Survey (1986) all States and Union Territories had non-formal education centres except Goa, Nagaland, Tripura, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. These centres are functioning at two levels viz. primary and upper primary. These centres are co-educational, for boys and exclusively for girls. As per Fifth Survey (1986), there were 111061 non-formal education centres catering to primary level and 6449 centres catering to upper primary level in the rural areas. Andhra Pradesh(14517), Assam(6859), Bihar(18884), Madhya Pradesh(12069), Orissa(5992), Rajasthan(8761) Uttar Pradesh(20859) and West Bengal(13265) had more than 5000 non-formal education centres catering to primary level in the rural areas. The States of Bihar (1016), Madhya Pradesh(1499) and Uttar Pradesh(2702) had more than one thousand centres catering to upper primary level.

Concluding it may be said that the country has almost achieved the universal provision of educational facilities for primary stage. In 1986 (80.34%) rural population had got primary schools or schools with primary classes within the habitation of residence and 94.60% rural population had got the facilities within a walking distance of 1 km and 98.57 within a distance of 2 km. All States and Union Territories have got more than ninety per cent rural population served for primary stage within a walking distance of 1 km except Arunachal Pradesh (73.35), Himachal Pradesh (76.64), Meghalaya (89.2), Sikkim (83.10), Tripura (84.11), Uttar Pradesh (88.56), A & N Islands (83.02) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (85.19).

As far as availability of educational facilities for middle stage is concerned in 1986 85.39% rural population had middle schools/sections within a walking distance of 3 km. All States and Union Territories had more than eighty per cent population

served for middle stage within a walking distance of 3 km except Arunachal Pradesh (42.19), Himachal Pradesh (76.04), Madhya Pradesh (69.58), Meghalaya (64.99), Nagaland, (66.41), Rajasthan (77.00), Sikkim (76.20), A & N Islands (73.57) and Dadra & Nagar Havel, (65.33). A lot needs to be done to achieve universal provision of educational facilities for middle stage. Middle schools will have to be opened or primary schools will have to be up-graded in a big way. All the primary schools which have an enrolment of 15 in the terminal class of the primary stage or have an enrolment of 15 in the terminal class of the primary stage alongwith such enrolment in the primary schools in the neighbourhood within a walking distance of 3 km should be up-graded to middle schools. The non-formal education centres need to be opened for those children who cannot join regular schools because of certain constraints and compulsions.