

To Ma and Baba

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF LITERACY IN RAJASTHAN
(1981-91)**

*Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the Degree of
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY*

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Certificate

This is to certify that the dissertation, entitled **Socio-Economic Determinants of Literacy in Rajasthan (1981-91)** submitted by **Mrs. Karabi Saha** in fulfilment of six credits out of total requirements of twenty-four credits for the Degree of **Master of Philosophy** of the University is her original work according to the best of our knowledge and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

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Karabi Saha
KARABI SAHA

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Literacy is regarded as the potential instrument of social transformation and important means of national development. In this world of science and technology, it is education that would determine the levels of well being and prosperity of the people. Literacy is therefore considered as an index of socio-cultural, political and economic advancement. In general it is found that mass illiteracy is correlated with mass poverty.

Literacy may work as a tool to eradicate poverty. It has helped significantly in transforming many of the countries into modern urban industrial nations. Rise of literacy reflects the aspirations of the people. It influences fertility, mortality, migration, occupation and almost every aspects of the population. The concept of literacy varies from country to country. In India the person who is able to read and write with understanding is considered as literate.¹ Earlier the children in the age group of 0-4 were considered as illiterate. But in 1991 census children in the age group of 0-6 are considered as illiterate. So the concept of literacy will relate to persons aged 7 and above only.

1. According to Census.

In India about 42.89% people are literate as per 1991 census. In rural areas this percentage is 36.35. In urban areas it is 61.77 percent. Male and female literacy rates are respectively 52.62 percent and 32.41 percent as given in the table 1.1.

Table 1.1
Distribution of Literacy Rates in India During 1991

	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	42.89	36.35	61.77
Male	52.62	46.91	68.71
Female	32.41	25.13	54.01

Source: Census of India 1991, Provisional Population Totals Paper 2 of 1991.

After Independence different economic and social steps were taken to improve the literacy level of the country which includes compulsory education upto the age of 14, free education upto certain classes, adult education programme etc.

Nature of the Study

As shown by the successive censuses the literacy levels are low in India. There are also great degree of regional

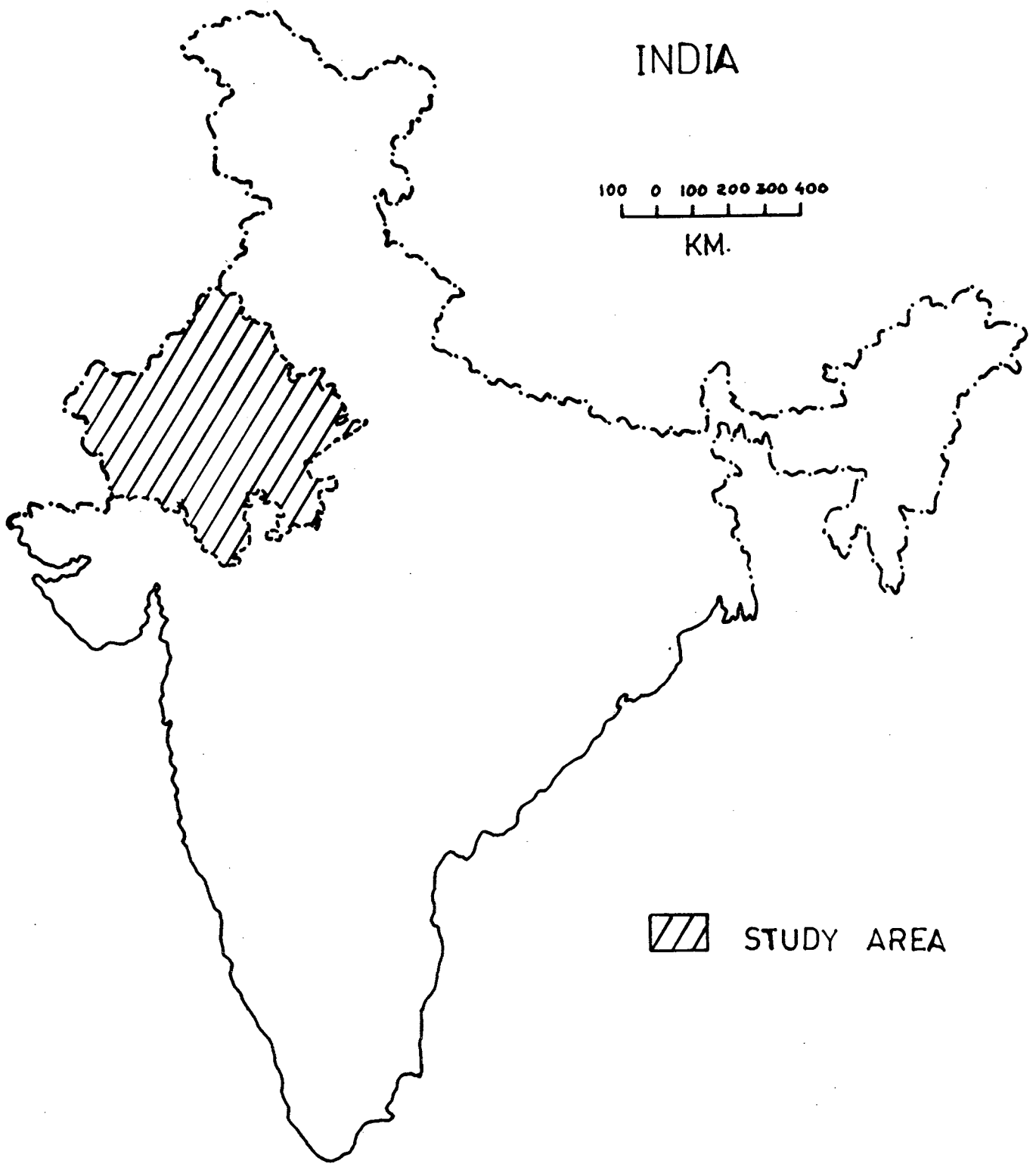
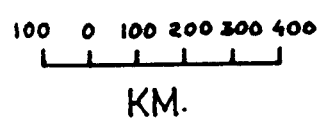
Table 1.2

State Wise Distribution of Literacy Rates 1991

States	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	37.58	46.80	28.11	30.53	40.08	20.77	56.81	64.92	48.33
Bihar	31.10	42.47	18.63	27.16	38.74	14.62	57.04	66.09	46.35
Gujarat	51.10	61.49	41.17	44.78	56.19	32.78	64.80	71.39	57.55
Haryana	45.54	55.97	33.61	40.24	51.77	27.09	61.61	68.65	53.51
Himachal Pradesh	53.30	62.56	44.01	51.36	60.90	41.94	73.70	78.35	68.10
Karnataka	47.04	56.40	37.31	39.63	49.95	29.04	63.62	70.43	56.25
Kerala	78.09	80.92	75.36	76.99	79.95	74.16	81.13	83.62	78.72
Madhya Pradesh	35.52	47.03	23.16	28.48	40.58	15.66	58.81	67.82	48.72
Maharashtra	54.52	64.58	43.77	45.93	57.74	33.82	68.12	74.87	60.41
Orissa	40.97	52.51	29.09	37.77	49.63	25.77	61.62	69.94	52.02
Punjab	49.29	55.14	42.70	44.06	55.52	36.85	61.64	65.91	56.75
Rajasthan	31.03	44.22	16.59	24.20	38.01	9.23	54.07	64.71	41.99
Tamil Nadu	54.60	64.02	44.91	47.59	58.24	36.74	68.10	74.95	60.90
Uttar Pradesh	33.83	45.09	21.06	29.69	41.84	15.99	50.51	58.01	41.80
West Bengal	48.12	56.54	38.94	41.20	50.43	31.38	66.49	72.03	60.01

Source: Census of India 1991, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 2 of 1991.

INDIA



 STUDY AREA

FIG No. 1

RAJASTHAN

1981

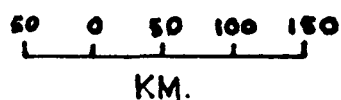


FIG NO.2

variations in the literacy levels. Table 1.2 shows the levels of literacy in states of India.

The Table 1.2 shows that lowest literacy levels are found in Rajasthan. The position of the state of Rajasthan is found to be low in terms of other socio-economic characteristics. It is found that birth rate, infant mortality rates are very high in Rajasthan. Thus we observed that education and other socio-economic and demographic indicators have very strong correlation. Improving the educational level maybe one of the factors through which the areas can be developed socially as well as economically.

In this study, therefore,, an attempt has been made to identify the socio-economic determinants of literacy. The state of Rajasthan has been chosen for this analysis mainly because it shows chronic deficiency in terms of literacy and co-existence of backwardness along with it.

Literacy and Socio-Economic Development

As mentioned earlier Literacy has a very significant place in human life. It may not be planned in vacuum and it must aim at producing best opportunities for every boy and girl.

"Historically, literacy is used as a technique of preserved communication, which is proved as a social

instrument in human society". (Goody 1975:12). Literacy plays an important role in the process of social change. It is very potential instrument, a powerful medium of bringing about changes in the society. It effects changes slowly, but steadily and brings the modernization. The progress of modernization is closely related to the pace of educational development.

The type of economy is one of the most powerful determinant of literacy pattern. High literacy rate indicates the highly developed economy. Occupation and per capita income are also closely related with literacy. Degree of urbanization, technological advancement, standard of living, development of means of transport and communication etc. are the other determinants of literacy.

Review of Literature

The literature on the subject matter of literacy includes educational levels of the population, literacy among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, policies and programmes considered for improvement in literacy levels and the socio-cultural and economic correlates of literacy.

In the following section the available literature is reviewed under the following topics:

- a) Introduction to literacy.

- b) Patterns of literacy in India.
- c) Female literacy.
- d) Literacy among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- e) Socio-cultural and economic correlates of literacy.
- f) Policies and Programmes.
- a) Introduction to Literacy**

In 1970¹ NCERT brought a report of the Education Commission (1964-66) on education and national development.

According to Kuppuswamy (1982)² social change comes through the increasing literacy level.

According to Dutt (1982)³ education is a process of development which is connected with both individual growth and social progress.

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1. Education and National Development - Report of the Education Commission 1964-66. NCERT, New Delhi.
 2. Kuppuswamy, B: Education for Social Change. The Indian Journal of Social Work. Vol. XLIII, July 1982, No.2., P.113.
 3. Dutt. M.L.: Life-Long Education: A Conceptual Analysis. The Progress of Education. Vol. LVII, No. 3, October 1982, p.58.

Singhal (1983)⁴ also agreed to the fact that education develops the community.

According to Santhanam (1989)⁵ education improves the literacy level.

b) Patterns of Literacy in India

The level of Indian literacy is relatively low. It is rooted in the caste based social structure, farm based economy, the concept and prejudices against the females' mobility and education, low standard of living etc. Indian literacy is characterised with sharp differences between the literacy rates of males and females; rural and urban areas.

Bhende and Kanitkar (1978)⁶ attempted to analyse the literacy and educational attainment in India. In their opinion general literacy increased by 44% from 1951 to 1961 and 1971 to 1981 it has increased only about 23%.

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4. Singhal, R.P: Horizontal and Vertical Linkages in Education, The Education Quarterly. Vol.XXXV, No.2, April 1983, p.1.
 5. Santhanam, M.L.: Education and Poverty Alleviation. Social Change, June 1989, Vol.19. No.2. p.50.
 6. Bhende, Asha A. and Kanitkar, Tara: Principles of Population Studies. Himalaya Publishing House. Bombay, 1978.

Kaur, Kuldip (1987)⁷ analysed the literacy rates in Punjab which is fairly high. It is because of the success of female literacy. She also stressed on adult education programme, financial grants in improving literacy level.

Mali (1989)⁸ has found that after 40 years of Independence of India all the people have not got even primary education. As the population growing the number of illiterates are increasing. It is because of the negligence of upper class and administration.

Singh (1990)⁹ has attempted to analyse the picture of education in the period of Vedic Buddhist, Muslim, British and post Independence in India. In post Vedic period women education started. In Buddhist and Muslim period, the aim of education was to make individual's characters and personality.

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7. Kaur, Kuldip: Literacy in Punjab: An Interpretative Study. The Progress of Education. Vol.LXII, No.2. September 1987, p.43.
 8. Mali, M.G.: Education of Masses in India. Mittal Publications, Delhi, 1989.
 9. Singh, Bhanu Pratap: Aims of Education in India. Ajanta Publications (India), Delhi, 1990.

Raza (1990)¹⁰ has described the colonial education in India. He also found the inequalities in the levels of literacy in India.

According to Study of Pandey (1991)¹¹ high rate of literacy is found in Kerla, Karnataka, Punjab, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Gujrat and Haryana. And lowest literacy rate is found in Rajasthan.

Premi (1991)¹² analysed the state level as well as district level literacy data in India. He is of the opinion that within the states and districts there is much more variation in literacy rates.

Rama Rao and Sundarshanam (1992)¹³ have shown the development of education in the Pre-British, British and the post Independence periods in India. In the

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10. Raza, Moonis: Education, Development and Soceity, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1990.
 11. Pandey, Himanshu: Level and Trends of the Literacy in some major states in India from 1971-2001 A.D. The Asian Journal of Psychology and Education. Vol.24, No.5-6, 1991, p.43.
 12. Premi, M.K.: India's Population: Heading Towards A Billion. B.R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi, 1991.
 13. Ramarao, M.V. and Sundarshanam, G.: Education Policy in India. Journal of Educational Planning and Administration, Vol. VI, No.1, January 1992.

earlier period few women could rise to the highest position in the society. The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population were fully deprived from the light of education.

c) Female Literacy

Female literacy is an important aspect in modern society. Without women's literacy a nation can not develop.

Mitra (1979)¹⁴ attempted to analyse the female literacy in India. He stressed on literacy of female both in rural and urban areas, taking statewide data alongwith scheduled caste and scheduled tribe female literacy.

Basu (1982)¹⁵ described the improvement of literacy level over time among men and women. She found that the first effort in the field of women's education in India were made by the Missionaries and enlightened Indians.

-
14. Mitra, Ashok: India's Population - Aspects of Quality and Control, Vol.I., Abhinav Publications, New Delhi, 1978.
 15. Basu, Aparna: Essays in the History of Indian Education. Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1982.

According to Chainani (1982)¹⁶ proper education is necessary for all women. An educated woman can raise the standard of education of her children, the economy of the country.

Patel (1984)¹⁷ has analysed the literacy among the tribal women in Gujrat. The author agreed to the fact that the Christian Missionaries first induced the tribals to take education. In terms of literacy tribals women are most backward among all sections of population.

According to Chiplunkar (1987)¹⁸ different programmes and activities are initiated in India for accomplishing the elementary education for all and adult education programme. He also stressed that with increasing female literacy fertility can be reduced.

According to Kanitkar (1988)¹⁹ females education

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16. Chainani, Smt. R.S.: Woman and her education. The Progress of Education. Vol.LVII. No.4, November 1982, p.77.
 17. Patel, Tara: Development of education among tribal women. Mittal Publications, Delhi, 1984.
 18. Chiplunkar, V.V.: Education and employment of women: Project Maher. Journal of Educational Planning and Administration. Vol.1, No.2, April 1987, p.173.
 19. Kanitkar, Tara: Aspirations of Decision-makers for the education of girls, Bihar, 1980-81. The Indian Journal of Social Work. Vol.XLIX, No.2, April 1988, p.165.

influences the age at marriage, reproduction infant and child mortality, migration and work force participation. In Bihar, Rajasthan, U.P. Madhya Pradesh women education is very much less. The aspirations of parents/decision makers in the family is more important regarding sending their children to the schools in Bihar.

Paul (1989)²⁰ analysed that during the colonial period only the private bodies and Missionaries took initiatives for the development of women's education in India. The percentage of literacy for women was very low, only 6%, while the male literacy was 22.6% during 1941. The women's education was concentrated only in the urban areas.

The former Prime Minister J.L. Nehru (1990)²¹ explained that women education is necessary for development of the nation.

According to Deekhtawala (1992)²² encouragements should be given to the education institutions for giving

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20. Paul, M.C.: Colonialism and Women's education in India. Social Change. June 1989, Vol.19, No.2, p.3.
 21. Nehru, Jawaharlal: Education and Women: Foundation of Education for Free India. Allied Publishers Ltd., New Delhi, 1990.
 22. Deekhtawala, Dr. Pramila: Education for Women's equality. The Progress of Education. Vol.LXVI, No.19. April 1992, p.214-216.

vocational, technical and professional education to the women Govt. should give some freeships and scholarships to the girl students.

d) Literacy Among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

The educational progress of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population can be regarded as the most important index of their general progress and development. But still there is disparity in literacy among them.

D'souza (1980)²³ has attempted to analyse the educational attainments of scheduled caste in Punjab. He stressed upon the regional variation in educational disparities among the scheduled caste.

Aggarwal (1987)²⁴ has analysed the levels and regional variation of literacy among the scheduled caste population in India. It was found that they have very low literacy level and also there is wide interdistrict variations. He also found that the literacy level is lowest among the scheduled caste rural females.

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23. D'Souza, Victor S.: Educational inequalities among scheduled castes - A case study in the Punjab. Dept. of Sociology, Punjab University, Chandigarh, 1980.
24. Aggarwal, Yash: Some aspects of educational development among the Scheduled caste population in India. Journal fo Education Planning and Administration. Vol.1, No.2, April 1987, p.137.

According to Ahmad and Nuna (1987)²⁵ scheduled tribe population are deprived socially and economically. The tribal population in India live in some pockets and almost everybody is engaged in economic activities, so they can not receive the education due to their poverty.

Sujatha (1987)²⁶ has attempted to analyse the educational inequality among the scheduled tribes. Sujatha has made this analysis for 1971 and 1981 census data for the state of Andhrapradesh.

According to Heredia (1992)²⁷ the reasons for the failure of tribal education in India are not just economic but also socio-cultural. "The resulting mismatch between educational institutions and tribal life has been responsible for colossal economic and human wastage". He also found that in 1981 national literacy rate was 46.74% while for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe it was 21.38% and 16.35% respectively.

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25. Ahmad, Aijazuddin and Nuna, Sheel Chand: Tribal Education - Shadows of an uncertain future. Journal of Educational Planning and Administration Vol.1, No.2, April 1987, p.90.
 26. Sujatha, K.: Inequity in educational development of tribes: A case study of A.P. Journal of Educational Planning and Administration. Vol.1, No.2, April 1987, p.108.
 27. Heredia, Rudolf C.: Tribal Education in India: The downward spiral. New Frontiers in Education. Vol.XXII, No.3, July-September 1992, p.309.

e) **Socio-Cultural and Economic Correlates of Literacy**

As has been said earlier literacy is an important indicator of the development of a country and it does not play alone. It is closely related with socio-cultural, economic and political conditions of a country.

Olcott (1926)²⁸ has analysed the economic backwardness in India, health situation social customs and conservatism which have great influence on schooling system in rural India.

Hartley (1972)²⁹ has found that the school enrollment rates are closely related with G.N.P. and also with the mortality and fertility rate. He also found that most of the teachers in less developed countries are untrained.

Jones (1975)³⁰ attempted to analyse the relationship between population growth and education in the

-
28. Olcott, Mason: Village Schools in India - An investigation with suggestions. Association Press, Calcutta, 1926.
29. Hartley, Shirley Foster: Population-Quantity Vs. Quality. Prentice-Hall - New Jersey, 1972.
30. Jones, Gavin: Population growth and educational planning in development nations. Irvington Publishers, New York, 1975.

developing countries. He found that "The degree of educational advancement is closely correlated with the degree of economic advancement, as measured by per capita G.N.P."

According to Satya Sundaram (1983)³¹ people of India should be educated upto a minimum extent to raise their awareness about the present situation of the country.

According to Aikara (1988)³² socio-cultural economic and political sectors in India should be developed while improving the literacy level.

According to Mueller³³ agricultural development positively relates with education.

In an article Kundu and Rao³⁴ explained that urbanization and industrialization influences on

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31. Satya Sundaram, I: Dimensions of Population Education. The Education Quarterly. Vol.XXXV, No.2, April 1983, p.16.
 32. Aikara, Jacob: Constraints on educational planning. Journal of Educational Planning and Administration. Vol.2, No.1 and 2, January and April, 1988, p.18-27.
 33. Mueller, Eva: The Impact of Agricultural Changes on Demographic Development in the Third World.
 34. Kundu, Amitabh and Rao, Jagan M.: Inequity in educational development - issues in measurement changing structure and its socio-economic correlates with special references to India. Documentation unit, CSRD: SSS: J.N.U.

declining the disparity between male and female literacy. The authors also used the social and economic infrastructure like hospital beds, road length, railway stations, restaurants etc. as indicators of literacy. They also said that in rural areas high agricultural productivity indicates the high literacy rate.

f) Policies and Programmes

Illiteracy is a great social malice which creates obstacle on the way of development of the society. Illiteracy can be liquidated through universalization of primary education, and adult education. In India different policies and programmes have been taken in different plan period for education.

According to Bandyopadhyay (1991),³⁵ Acharyya Rammurti Committee set upto reivev the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986. In 1990 this committee brought some points like universalization of elementary education, improvement of quality of teachers, adult education/literacy, women's education etc.

35. Bandyopadhyay, R.: Education for an Enlightened Society - A review. Economic and Political Weekly. Vol.XXVI, No.7, February 16, 1991, p.359.

According to Ghosh (1991)³⁶ literacy rates in Rajasthan is very low, basically among the females and tribal population. Literacy Mission (NLM) is trying to eradicate the illiteracy through schools for children who come in the day time and the adults who come in the evening.

Karim (1992)³⁷ also explained the NLM which has launched in 1986 for educating the people in the age group 15-35.

Shatrugna (1992)³⁸ explained the literacy level in Andhrapradesh. The literacy Mission started their programmes in different districts of Andhrapradesh. They tried to educate the people with the help of songs and drama.

According to Khullar (1987)³⁹ common schooling system bring the educational equality, national integration. It is recommended by Kothari Education Commission (1964-66).

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36. Ghosh, Arun: Annals of the LIteracy Programme. A scenario from Rajasthan. Economic and Political Weekly. Vol.XXVI, No.42, October 1991, p.2392.
 37. Karim, Dr. N.A.: From basic literacy to adult basic education. Yojana, Vol.36, No.13, July 1992, p.27.
 38. Shatrugna, M.: Literacy and arrack in Andhra Economic and Political Weekly. Vol.XXXVII, No.48, November 1992, p.2583.
 39. Khullar, K.K.: Common School System. The Education Quarterly, Vol.XXXIX. No.4., Winter 1987, p.7.

According to Shah (1987),⁴⁰ "After Independence the constitution of India assures free and compulsory education for children of 6th to 14th years.

The Eighth Plan⁴¹ has discussed about universalization of elementary education and complete eradication of illiteracy. To achieve these targets decentralised approach to education through Panchayati Raj Institutions, Voluntary agencies, Open learning systems are suggested.

According to Shamsuddin (1987)⁴² home plays a great role in educating a child. Recently the people have become very much busy and the responsibility of the home has shifted to the schools. Both home and schools are the essential agencies of a child's education.

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40. Shah, Dr. Beena: Expansion of Primary Education after Independence. The Progress of Education. Vol.LXII, No.4, November 1987, p.90.
 41. Thrust Area in Education: Eighth Plan Yojana. Vol.36, No.11, June 1992, p.7.
 42. Shamsuddin: Home is the eternal school of life. The Progress of Education. Vol.LXII, No.1, August 1987, p.16.

According to Bhola (1988)⁴³ adult education is essential for increasing the production especially in agriculture. The new adult education policy came in 1986. In his opinion, adult education centres should be established in rural areas; books, library, reading room facilities should be increased.

Chugh (1991)⁴⁴ attempted to analyse the adult education as an integral part of the nation's education. Many government and non-government organisations are involved in this context. More recently students and Universities are also joining in this programme.

According to Sharma (1980)⁴⁵ worker's education is essential to make the workers aware of their rights and responsibilities. The workers education scheme was formulated in India under the Ministry of Labour Government of India.

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43. Bhola, H.S.: A policy analysis of adult-literacy education in India: Across the Two National Policy Reivew of 1968 and 1986. Perspectives in Education. Vol.4, No.4, October 1988, p.213-228.
 44. Chugh, Sumita: Role of Universities in Adult Education. Third World Impact. November 1991, p.17.
 45. Sharma, A.M.: Workers education scheme - an evaluation. The Indian Journal of Social Work. Vol.XLI, July 1980, No.2, p.123.

Vasishtha (1979)⁴⁶ explained teacher education as a vital programme in the educational reconstruction of the country. Government and private organisations have set up many teachers training colleges in India.

A report of UGC⁴⁷ discussed that teacher plays an important role in national development and social change through education.

According to Maddison (1971),⁴⁸ "New methods and the use of the media of radio and television can be applied to the eradication of illiteracy".

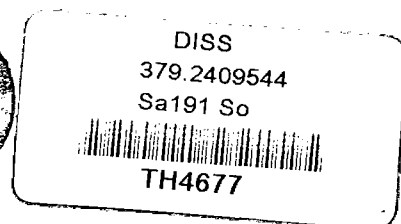
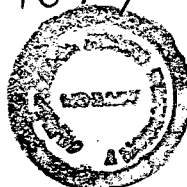
Bhandari (1982)⁴⁹ attempted to analyse the financing of education which is a very important factor in education system. Central government, state government, and private bodies are the source of finance in India.

According to Marmar (1991)⁵⁰ funding of basic education is one of the major issues in educational planning.

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46. Vasishtha, K.K.: Teacher education in India. Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1979.
47. Role and Responsibility of Teachers. U.G.C., New Delhi, 1981.
48. Maddison, John: Radio and Television in Literacy UNESCO, France, 1971.
49. Bhandari, R.K.: Financing of Education. The Education Quarterly. Vol.XXXIV, No.1, January 1982, p.1.
50. Marmar, M.: External funding in Basic Education. Economic and Political Weekly. Vol.XXVI, No.3, January 1991, p.95.

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21



External funding in Indian education is small and concentrated in technical and management education.

The above literature shows that although lot of work has been done on problems of literacy, there is paucity of work establishing causal relationship. In the case of Rajasthan this is even more pronounced. This study therefore tries to bridge this gap by establishing empirical relationship between a host of socio-economic and demographic variables and the literacy. The following objectives have been set for this purpose.

Objectives

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To evaluate spatial variation in different aspects of literacy in Rajasthan for 1981 and 1991 taking the districtwise data.
2. To explain the districtwise variation in literacy with the help of other socio-economic variables for 1981 and 1991.

The above mentioned objectives are also translated into some of the hypotheses. These hypotheses are listed below:

Hypothesis

1. Literacy is negatively related with sex ratio.

Rationale: It is trying to prove that if the number of females increase then the literacy level will be declined. Because in terms of education females are in general discriminated by the society.

2. Density of population is positively related with literacy.

Rationale: The high density of population in any area indicates the development of that area through urbanization or through rural agricultural development. Development will improve the literacy level.

3. There is positive correlation between percentage of urban population and literacy rate.

Rationale: It is trying to see that if the percentage of urban population is high, then because of urbanization more educational facilities will be there. More literates will be migrated to the urban areas. Hence the literacy level will be increased.

4. The female participation in non primary activities will be positively correlated with literacy.

Rationale: Non-primary sector demands more skilled and educated workers. Hence, if the number of female non-primary workers increase then the females will be more skilled and educated. So the literacy level will go high.

5. Percentage of cropped area and percentage of irrigated area are positively correlated with literacy.

Rationale: If the percentage of cropped area and percentage of irrigated area increase then the agriculture will be more developed. The rural people will earn more money from agriculture and they can invest for education of their children. So literacy of rural areas will be increased.

6. Child labour has inverse relation with literacy.

Rationale: In any society if more children go for work, there will be more school dropouts. It will reduce the literacy level of the society.

7. Availability of schooling is positively correlated with literacy level.

Rationale: Most of the problems of illiteracy in the country is due to non-availability of schooling in many areas. Hence availability of schooling facility will improve literacy level.

Scheme of Chapters

This study is organised into six chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction, conceptual and analytical framework. The second chapter explores overview of the area, data base and methodology. The third chapter is discussed about the various aspects of literacy in Rajasthan during 1981 and 1991 census period. The fourth chapter analyses the literacy among the population of Rajasthan with the help of some socio-economic determinants. The last and the fifth chapter gives summary and conclusion.

CHAPTER II

AREA, DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

Area

Physical Setting, Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile of Rajasthan

Situation: Rajasthan is situated in the western part of India. Punjab and Haryana lie on the north of it. In the east there is part of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. In the south lies Gujarat and part of Madhya Pradesh. And in west there is Pakistan. Rajasthan state lies between 23°3' and 30°12' north latitudes and 70°30' and 78°17' east longitudes. It's area is 132147 sq. miles.

Physical Setting: Rajasthan state comprises of great variety of physical features. At one end there are unbroken chains of mountains where as on the other hand there is 'Thar Desert'. The greatest contrast is that there are plateaus having arid parts and broken hills on the one side, where as on the other side there are number of natural lakes. The region slopes generally from east to west and north to south. The Western most belt is covered with sand dunes. These dunes are mobile Limestone and sandstone rocks are exposed in the tract of Jaisalmer - Barmer - Bikaner. To the north of Jaisalmer a number of 'Playa lakes' occur in basins. In the eastern part lies the semi arid 'Bagar land'.

The Aravalli Hills intersect Rajasthan into two parts: North western part and South eastern part.

Rajasthan can be divided physically into the following four parts - Desert, Aravalli Hills, Plains and Plateaus.

Inspite of Aravalli Hills there are Sambhar - Sirohi ranges and Sambhar to Khetri ranges.

Rajasthan plain covers Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Sikar, Jhunjhunun and Bhilwara district.

Plateau comprises the south eastern part of the state and is known as 'Hadoti'. It comprises Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Chittaurgarh districts.

The main rivers in Rajasthan are Luni, Ghaggar, Chambal, Banganga, Banas, Kali Sindh and Parvati. There are lakes: Sambhar, Didwana, Jaisamand, Raj Samand, Udaisagar.

In Rajasthan there is red, black, laterite, alluvial and sandy soil. Alluvial soil is mainly concentrated in southern part of Ganganagar and parts of Luni basin.

Climate: Rajasthan has got a tropical type of climate. There is high range of temperatures and aridity. It is the hottest region of India. Sand storms are frequent 'Loo' blowes bluntly. The temperature sometimes fall below the freezing

point and frost sometimes occur in the winter. Summer temperature rises above 40°C.

The highest mean relative humidity is found in wet months of the year which varies from 55 to 70 percent. The wind blows from west to south west during the hot and rainy season with high velocity.

The rainfall is very low. The rainfall decreases from east to west. 90 p.c. of the rains occur during the monsoon period. It varies from 10 cm. in the western part to 35 cm. in the eastern edge of the region.

Economy: Agriculture and livestock raising are the most important economies. In Rajasthan Bajra is the principal crop. Jowar, gram, pulses are grown largely in almost all the districts. Wheat, barley, maize, millets are also grown here. Cotton and sugarcane are grown in some pockets.

There are three systems of irrigation in Rajasthan namely - (1) Wells, (2) Tanks, (3) Bunds, Dams and Canals. Rajasthan Canal is very important in developing agriculture and industry in this state.

Overall, agriculture in this state is poor. The main problems are lack of moisture, salinity, alkalinity and soil erosion, plant diseases, pests. But some modern techniques

are developed by the farmers to preserve the maximum amount of moisture in the soil in rainy season.

Livestock raising is the most important occupation as subsidiary and supplementary to cultivation in most parts of the region. Cattle, sheeps, goats, camels and buffaloes are the important animals raised.

The region is industrially the most undeveloped region in India. There is negligible proportion of population employed in industries. Most of the factories are of small scale. This state of industrial development is due to lack of raw materials and infrastructural development. Important industries are cotton textile industries, sugar, cement, glass, match, oil and engineering industries etc. Agro based industries like cotton, sugar industry etc. are developed in northern part of the state. Ganganagar has the highest number of factories. Next in importance is Jodhpur. Bikaner has also a significant number of factories producing the consumer goods.

Road and Transport: Roads play an important role in the development of agriculture, industry and commerce. Rajasthan is served by metre gauge simple track railway. Roads are poorly developed in this region. There are few main pakka roads which connect the most important cities of Rajasthan.

Other roads are gravel or kuchcha. The density of roads is quite low.

Demographic Characteristics: The total population of Rajasthan is 34261862 persons as per 1991 census where in rural areas population are 27051354 persons and in urban areas there are 7210508 persons. Total male population in Rajasthan is 17854154 persons and total females population is 16407708 persons.

The population of this region is largely clustered in the eastern and northern parts. The density of population decreases westward from Bagar to Marusthali. The pattern of population is closely related to the availability of water. High density of population is found in eastern districts. In eastern part there is more or less level topography, fertile soil, and irrigation facilities which leads the high concentration of population. The high density of population is found in the districts of Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Ajmer, Dungarpur, Banswara. And the lowest density is found in Jaisalmer. From 1991 census the density of population in Jaipur is 335 persons per km² while in Jaisalmer 9 persons per km².

From 1921 onwards the population in Rajasthan is increasing. During 1911-21 the population decreased due to large scale famine and diseases. But after 1921 population

is increasing especially due to irrigation facilities. During 1981-91 the total growth rate of population is 28.07. While the total male growth rate is 28.46 and female growth rate is 27.65.

In Rajasthan the number of females are less than the number of males almost everywhere except in Dungarpur females exceed males. This is partly due to social customs such as polygamy early marriage among Bhils.

The majority of persons in Rajasthan are engaged in agriculture. In Rajasthan 69.31 p.c. of population is engaged in primary activities when 30.69 p.c. of population is engaged in non-primary activities in 1991. High percentage of population is engaged in livestock raising in the western parts of the region.

Mostly the people in Rajasthan are living in rural areas. Urbanization is somewhat less. In 1991 percentage of urban population in Rajasthan is 22.88.

Literacy rate is low in Rajasthan. According to 1991 census the literacy rate is 31.03 p.c. while in rural areas it is 24.20 p.c. and in urban areas it is 54.07 p.c. Total male literacy is 44.22 p.c. and total female literacy is 15.59 p.c. in 1991.

Most of the population in Rajasthan are Hindus. According to 1981 census the percentage of Hindus were 89.32 Muslim percentage was 7.28, Jains were 1.82 percent, Sikhs were 1.44 percent, Buddhists were 0.01 percent and Christians were 0.12 percent.

The percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes are considerable in the region. According to 1991 census percentage of scheduled caste 17.28 and scheduled tribe is 12.44 in Rajasthan.

The region is by and large Hindi speaking with several local dialects such as Mewari, Marwari, Dhundhari etc.

Data Base

This study is completely based on secondary sources of data. The data for different indicators are obtained from Census of India, for 1981 and 1991. The dependent and independent variables are listed below:

Dependent Variables

- Total Literacy Rate (TLR)
- Male Literacy Rate (MLR)
- Female Literacy Rate (FLR)
- Rural Literacy Rate (RLP)
- Urban Literacy Rate (ULR)

Independent Variables

Sex Ratio (SR)

Density of Population (DP)

Growth Rate of Population (GRP)

Percentage of Urban Population (PUP)

Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population (PSCP)

Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population (PSTP)

Percentage of Population in Class I and Class II Cities (PPC)

Percentage of Primary Worker (PPW)

Percentage of Non-Primary Worker (PNPW)

Percentage of Cropped Area (PCA)

Percentage of Irrigated Area (PIA)

Percentage of Child Labour (PCL)

Availability of Schooling (AS)

The districtwise literacy rates of the population of Rajasthan, is given in census of India 1981. According to 1981 census the population in the age group of 0-4 is considered as illiterate. But in 1991 census the population in the age group of 0-6 is considered as illiterate. So according to 1991 census the age of 7 and above are considered for literacy.

The data for total population, illiterate and literate with different educational level have been given in the census of India 1981, Social and Cultural Tables. Illiterate

population have been subtracted from total population which gives the data for literate. The illiterate population in the age of 5 and 6 have also been subtracted from total population in the same ages. In this manner we get the figures of literates in the age of 5 and 6 which are considered as illiterate in comparison to 1991 census. So they are excluded from total literates which helps to find out the literates in the age of 7 and above which is comparable to 1991 census.

In 1981 census the data for literates for all areas and for urban areas has been given. The data for rural areas are obtained by subtracting the urban figures from all areas.

The data for literates for 1991 census has been given in Census of India 1991, provisional population totals, paper 2 of 1991, but there is no agewise data. Thus total population has been taken as denominator for working out the literacy rate both for 1981 and 1991. The literacy rate is defined as given below:

$$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Literates}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Various Aspects of literacy which can be worked out from the census data are as given below:

Total Literacy

Total Male Literacy
Total Female Literacy

Rural Literacy
Rural Male Literacy
Rural Female Literacy

Urban Literacy
Urban Male Literacy
Urban Female Literacy

Comparable data for socio-economic explanatory variable is however available only for total literacy, male literacy, female literacy, rural literacy, urban literacy.

The data for other socio-economic determinants of literacy have been also taken from various reports of the Census of India. The data for sex ratio, percentage of urban population, percentage of population in class I and class II cities for 1981 have been taken from Census of India 1981, General Population Tables, Rajasthan. Percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population have been computed from Primary Census Abstract of Rajasthan. The percentage of child labour in 1981 has been calculated from General Economic Tables, Rajasthan, 1981.

The data for sex ratio, percentage of urban population, percentage of population in class I and and class II cities for 1991 have been computed from Census of India 1991, Provisional Population Totals, paper 2 of 1991. Percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe have been calculated

from Final Population Totals, Paper 1 of 1992, Census of India 1991.

Percentage of primary worker and non primary worker of 1981 and 1991 are given in Provisional Population Totals: workers and their distribution, Paper 3 of 1991.

The data for availability of schooling is collected from NCERT, Fourth All India Educational Survey, 1978 and NCERT, Fifth All India Educational Survey, 1986 for the state of Rajasthan.

Percentage of cropped area and percentage of irrigated area have been computed from Fertiliser and Allied Agricultural Statistics for 1981-82, Northern region and same for 1990-91, Northern region.

Methodology

In fulfilling the main objectives of the present analysis number of statistical and cartographical methods have been used.

Statistical Methods

Since the main objective of the present analysis is to identify the socio-economic determinants of literacy, the very first statistical method used in the zero order coefficient of correlation between socio-economic variables.

The collective impact of these variables on literacy is however evaluated with the help of multiple linear regression analysis. For this the stepwise approach has been adopted for avoiding the problem of multicollinearity and for relative importance of individual variables collectively.

Cartographic Methods

In order to show the various aspect of literacy namely total literacy, male literacy, female literacy, rural literacy, urban literacy, the data has been plotted on the district wise map of Rajasthan using choroplething method.

CHAPTER III

SPATIAL VARIATIONS OF LITERACY IN RAJASTHAN 1981 AND 1991

Rajasthan is basically a less developed state both in agriculture as well as industry. Most of the people of the state are below poverty line. There are rural areas where the people are totally uneducated. Female education is relatively more neglected.

Before going into the problems of literacy and its determinants it will be useful to have a proper insight into the spatial distribution of various aspects of literacy in Rajasthan and changes into it between 1981 and 1991. Five aspects of literacy have been worked out. These are as given below:

- 1) Total literacy of 1981 and 1991
- 2) Male literacy of 1981 and 1991
- 3) Female literacy of 1981 and 1991
- 4) Rural literacy of 1981 and 1991
- 5) Urban literacy of 1981 and 1991.

The districtwise data of these variables have been tabulated and given in tables, Table No. 3.1. for 1981 and Table No. 3.2 for 1991.

The data given in these tables have also been plotted on the districtwise map of Rajasthan as shown on maps given from figure no. 3 to 12.

Total Literacy

During 1981 census period total literacy rate in Rajasthan is 23.89 p.c. to the total population of the state. Very low percentage of literacy which ranges from 10 to 20 p.c. is found in western and southern districts of Rajasthan as shown on figure 3. In Barmer it is 12.09 p.c. which is lowest total literacy rate. Low literacy rate ranges from 20 p.c. to 25 p.c. is found in most of the central districts and Churu, Jhalawar and Sawai Madhopur. Eastern districts, Bikaner and Jodhpur have medium literacy level which varies from 25 to 30 p.c. literacy rate. Jaipur, Kota and Ajmer have high literacy rate which is above 30 P.C. Highest total literacy rate is found in Ajmer (34.60 p.c.). These three districts are more urbanized and people get more educational facilities which had the higher level of literacy and Ajmer is a old centre of education right from collonial days.

According to 1991 census 31.03 p.c. of the total population of Rajasthan are literates. Very low literacy level (15 to 25 p.c.) is found in western districts and Dungarpur as shown in figure 4. Low literacy level (25 to 28 p.c. variation) is found in some western, southern and central districts. There are some increase in literacy level from 1981 to 1991. So some districts have shifted from very

Table 3.1

Distribution of Literacy Rates of Rajasthan in 1981

Districts	Total Literacy Rate			Rural Literacy Rate			Urban Literacy Rate		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Ganganagar	25.23	35.86	13.71	20.21	30.55	8.58	46.00	55.60	34.32
Bikaner	27.45	36.86	16.90	13.32	21.72	4.06	49.11	59.62	37.02
Churu	21.42	32.81	9.48	14.45	25.11	3.30	38.32	51.39	24.53
Jhunjhunun	28.17	44.49	11.10	25.46	42.05	8.33	38.53	53.54	22.03
Alwar	26.11	39.50	11.11	22.58	36.01	7.65	54.46	66.49	40.03
Bharatpur	25.66	38.32	9.83	21.94	35.45	5.62	43.75	55.35	30.05
Sawai Madhopur	22.78	35.65	7.92	19.61	32.26	5.02	43.25	57.50	26.72
Jaipur	30.58	43.15	16.52	19.70	32.97	5.13	49.47	60.42	36.82
Sikar	25.03	40.61	8.84	22.17	37.88	5.90	36.28	51.28	20.52
Ajmer	34.60	46.84	21.32	18.95	31.44	5.78	55.52	66.80	42.82
Tonk	20.25	31.55	8.06	16.31	27.18	4.66	37.76	50.70	23.47
Jaisalmer	15.59	24.11	5.10	10.45	17.79	1.52	48.43	62.72	29.25
Jodhpur	25.89	36.83	13.87	14.01	24.55	2.65	48.20	59.23	35.58
Nagaur	19.01	30.61	6.89	16.32	27.55	4.68	34.81	48.12	20.24
Pali	21.41	33.60	8.54	17.64	29.17	5.63	38.14	52.46	21.97
Barmer	12.09	19.78	3.54	9.22	16.05	1.73	41.86	-	-
Jalore	13.42	22.03	4.28	11.27	19.24	2.84	38.02	52.70	21.31
Sirohi	19.74	29.47	9.65	13.31	21.71	4.75	49.27	63.23	33.42
Bhilwara	19.38	29.46	8.67	15.27	24.68	5.34	43.84	57.29	28.99
Udaipur	21.54	32.44	10.40	15.52	25.93	5.06	55.49	67.14	46.69
Chittaurgarh	21.62	33.51	9.13	17.20	28.59	5.34	50.79	64.74	35.11
Dungarpur	18.26	29.17	7.82	15.69	26.35	5.59	55.47	66.93	42.72
Banswara	16.50	25.59	7.26	13.77	22.66	4.81	57.65	67.28	46.69
Bundi	19.72	29.55	8.64	14.71	23.78	4.48	44.15	57.78	28.87
Kota	31.72	45.01	16.74	22.44	36.20	7.23	51.49	63.28	37.66
Jhalawar	21.65	33.40	8.98	17.78	29.41	5.28	50.98	63.19	37.43

Source: Census of India 1981 Social and Cultural Tables. Rajasthan Part II B.

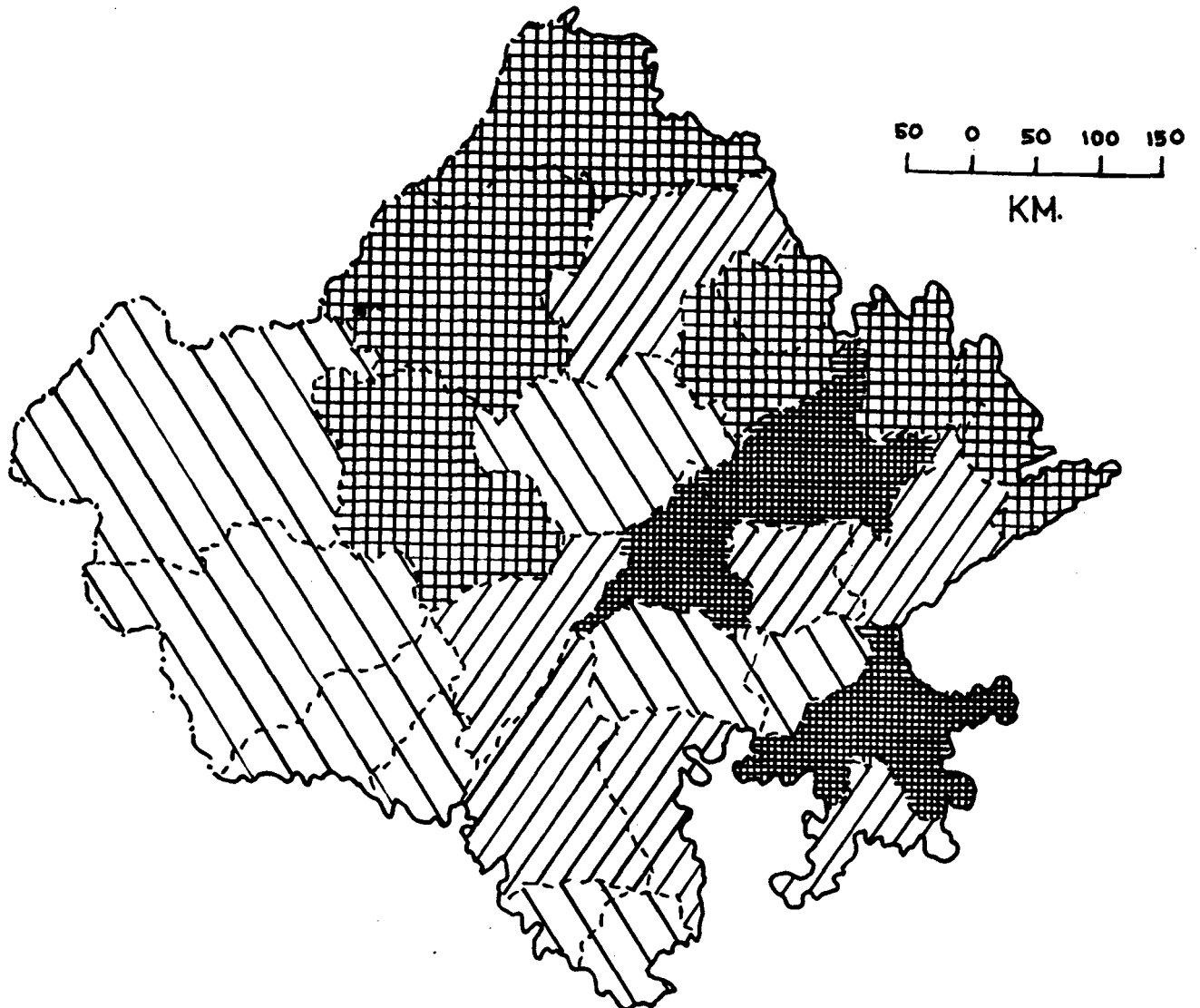
Table 3.2

Distribution of Literacy Rates of Rajasthan in 1991

Districts	Total Literacy Rate			Rural Literacy Rate			Urban Literacy Rate		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Ganganagar	33.83	44.79	21.35	28.73	40.30	15.65	52.95	61.36	43.12
Bikaner	33.34	43.80	21.55	18.79	29.33	7.02	55.44	65.50	43.91
Churu	27.21	39.96	13.66	20.80	33.60	4.28	42.97	55.39	29.54
Jhunjhunun	37.38	53.42	20.48	34.67	51.17	17.57	47.73	61.65	32.06
Alwar	33.65	47.97	17.53	29.38	44.10	12.97	59.76	70.87	46.48
Bharatpur	31.73	46.13	14.22	27.69	52.93	9.02	49.21	60.26	36.23
Sawai Madhopur	28.28	43.29	11.65	25.17	40.07	7.75	48.75	61.79	33.72
Jaipur	39.30	52.26	24.76	27.05	43.22	9.18	58.09	65.91	49.14
Sikar	33.06	49.63	15.66	30.19	47.56	12.09	43.80	57.23	29.27
Ajmer	42.84	56.16	28.42	27.96	43.65	11.34	64.46	73.90	53.92
Tonk	27.11	40.80	12.30	22.70	36.70	7.61	45.23	57.57	31.74
Jaisalmer	23.90	35.96	9.02	18.12	29.91	3.74	55.13	67.61	38.73
Jodhpur	32.33	45.07	18.23	20.28	34.22	5.16	54.60	64.62	43.12
Nagaur	25.18	38.90	10.72	22.18	35.89	7.87	40.89	54.24	26.09
Pali	29.31	43.65	14.32	24.59	38.32	9.95	46.28	60.40	30.64
Barmer	18.36	29.21	6.18	14.89	25.22	3.37	49.20	63.58	32.06
Jalore	18.75	30.57	6.20	16.84	28.36	4.68	43.09	57.83	26.34
Sirohi	25.97	37.50	13.83	18.79	29.58	7.62	55.56	68.85	40.60
Bhilwara	25.59	37.20	13.31	19.33	30.60	7.57	51.35	63.53	37.76
Udaipur	27.96	40.21	15.29	20.91	33.21	8.39	62.18	72.56	50.53
Chittaurgarh	28.23	41.60	14.15	22.80	36.35	8.68	57.56	69.11	44.71
Dungarpur	24.58	36.68	12.44	21.63	33.77	9.56	62.09	71.79	51.28
Banswara	26.05	41.01	10.62	22.81	38.23	6.96	64.80	73.21	55.63
Bundi	25.88	37.64	12.67	20.35	32.02	7.22	52.12	64.42	38.40
Kota	38.45	51.58	23.65	27.68	42.38	11.27	57.23	67.42	45.55
Jhalawar	26.49	38.93	12.94	21.06	33.67	7.36	55.45	66.75	42.97

Source: Census of India 1991, Provisional Population Totals Paper 2 of 1991.

RAJASTHAN
 TOTAL LITERACY
 1981



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LITERATES
 TO TOTAL POPULATION





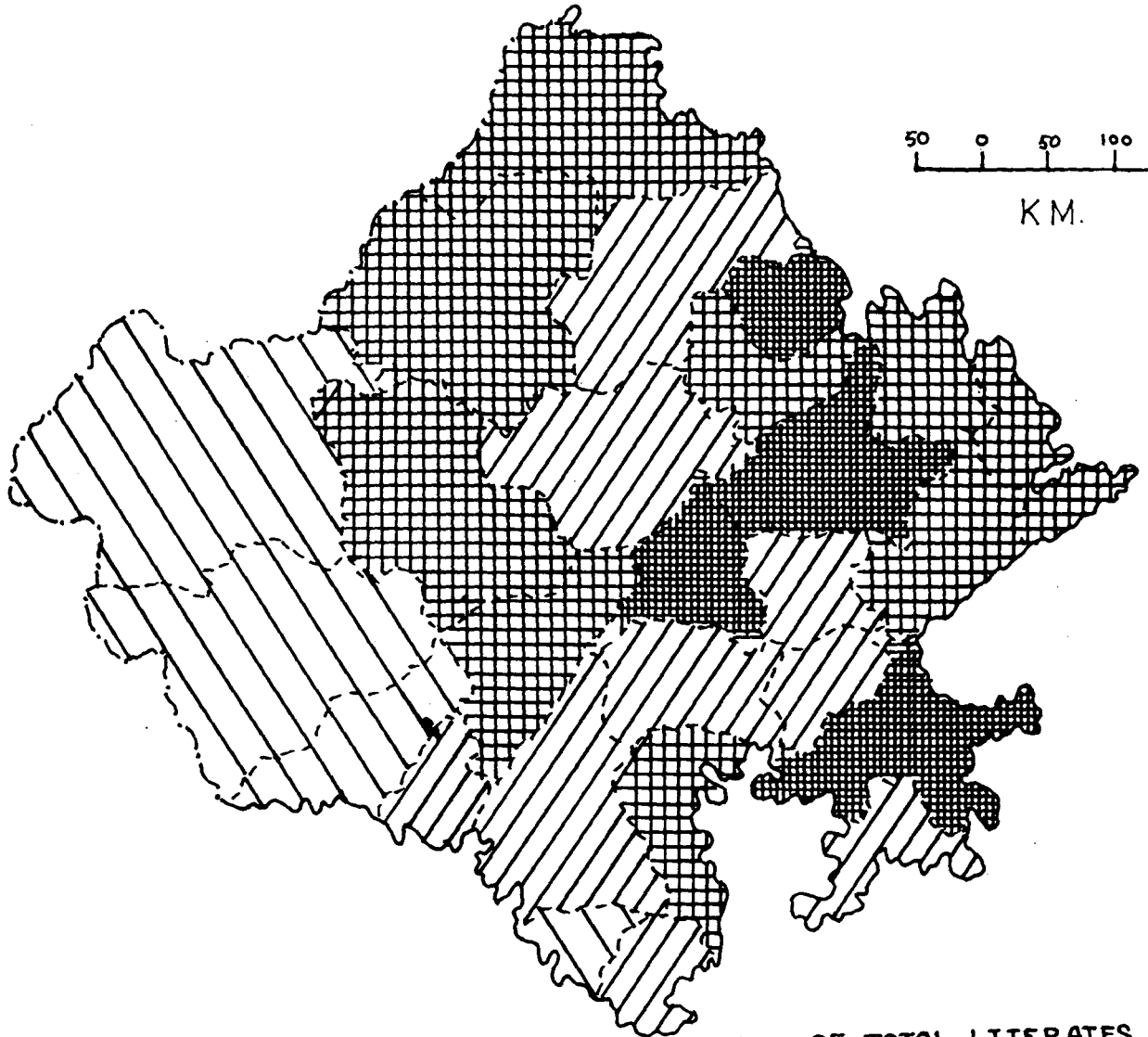
HIGH		ABOVE 30 %
MEDIUM		25 - 30 %
LOW		20 - 25 %
VERY LOW		10 - 20 %

FIG NO. 3

RAJASTHAN
TOTAL LITERACY
1991



50 0 50 100 150
K.M.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LITERATES
TO TOTAL POPULATION

HIGH		ABOVE 35 %
MEDIUM		28 - 35 %
LOW		25 - 28 %
VERY LOW		15 - 25 %

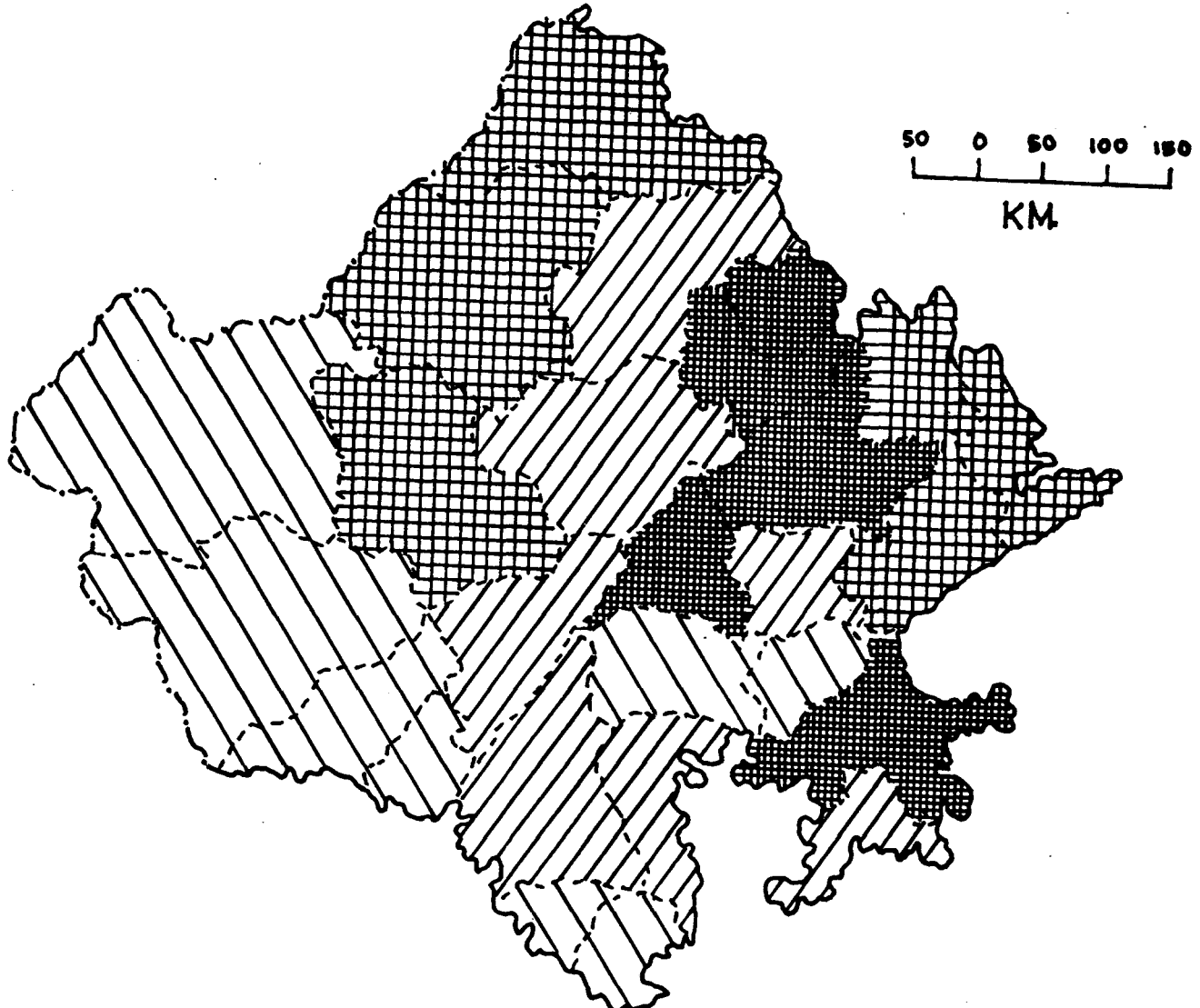
FIG NO. 4

low category to low category in 1991. The same picture is emerged in medium literacy level also. The districts Chittaurgarh and Pali have shifted from low literacy level to medium literacy level in 1991. Medium literacy level ranges from 28 to 35 p.c. Above 35 p.c. of literacy level is considered as high literacy level which is found in Jhunjhunun, Kota, Jaipur and Ajmer districts. In 1981 there were only three districts, in 1991 Jhunjhunun is added. Lowest literacy level is found in Barmer which is 18.36 p.c. and highest is found in Ajmer 42.84 p.c.

Male Literacy

During 1981 census 35.69 p.c. of the males are literates to the total male population in Rajasthan. Very low male literacy rate ranges from 15 to 30 p.c. includes most of the western districts and Bundi as shown in figure 5. Lowest male literacy rate is found in Barmer (19.78 p.c.). Low literacy rate (30 to 35 p.c. variation) is found in some districts of northern, central and southern Rajasthan. Medium literacy level which ranges from 35 to 40 p.c. occurs in most of eastern districts. Above 40 p.c. literacy level which is high male literacy rate is found in eastern districts which are more urbanized. Highest male literacy rate in 1981 is found in Ajmer (46.84 p.c.).

RAJASTHAN
MALE LITERACY
1981



PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES
TO MALE POPULATION





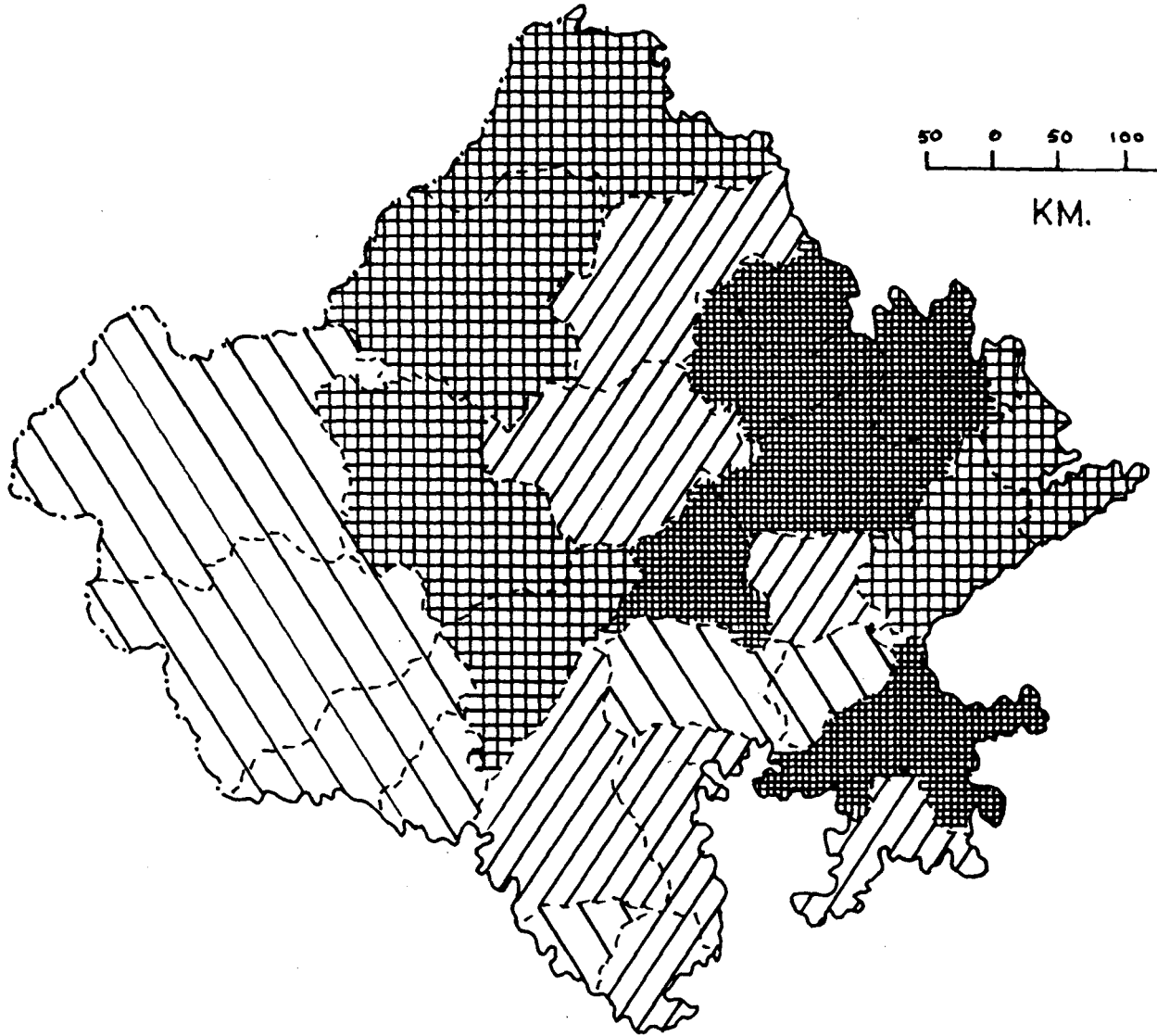
HIGH		ABOVE 40 %
MEDIUM		35 - 40 %
LOW		30 - 35 %
VERY LOW		15 - 30 %

FIG No. 5

RAJASTHAN MALE LITERACY 1991



PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES
TO MALE POPULATION





HIGH		ABOVE 47 %
MEDIUM		43 - 47 %
LOW		38 - 43 %
VERY LOW		29 - 38 %

FIG No. 6

During 1991 census decade 44.22 p.c. of males are literates to the total male population of Rajasthan. Very low literacy level is found in more or less same districts which have very low literacy level in 1981 also, as shown in Figure 6. The similar picture is found in low literacy level also. Only Banswara has shifted in low level in 1991 from very low level in 1981. Medium level (43 to 47 p.c.) occurs in northern and eastern districts. Pali is included in medium category during 1991, but Alwar is excluded and it has gone to high level which ranges above 47 p.c. literacy. Alwar, Sikar, Kota, Jaipur, Jhunjhunun and Ajmer have high level of literacy. Highest male literacy rate is found in Ajmer which is 56.16 p.c. In these eastern districts most of the male population are engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors. The service based economy attract more literate population.

Female Literacy

According to 1981 census 11.05 p.c. females are literates to the total female population of the state. Overall percentage of female literacy is low in Rajasthan. The state is economically very poor. Mostly the rural people prefer to send their boy children to the schools rather than girl children. Mainly because girls are engaged in household works and agricultural activities. "Socially the prejudices

RAJASTHAN
FEMALE LITERACY
1981

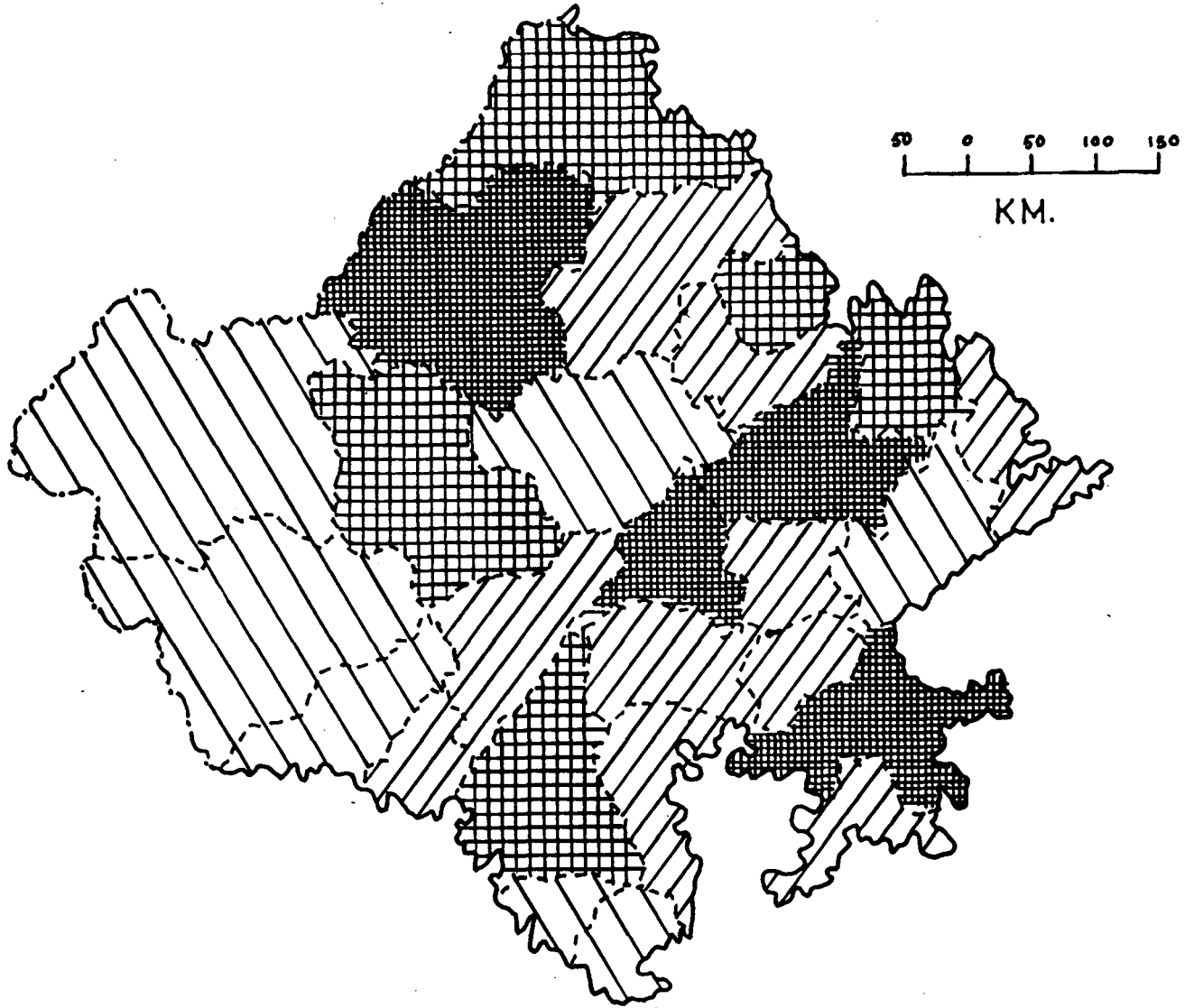
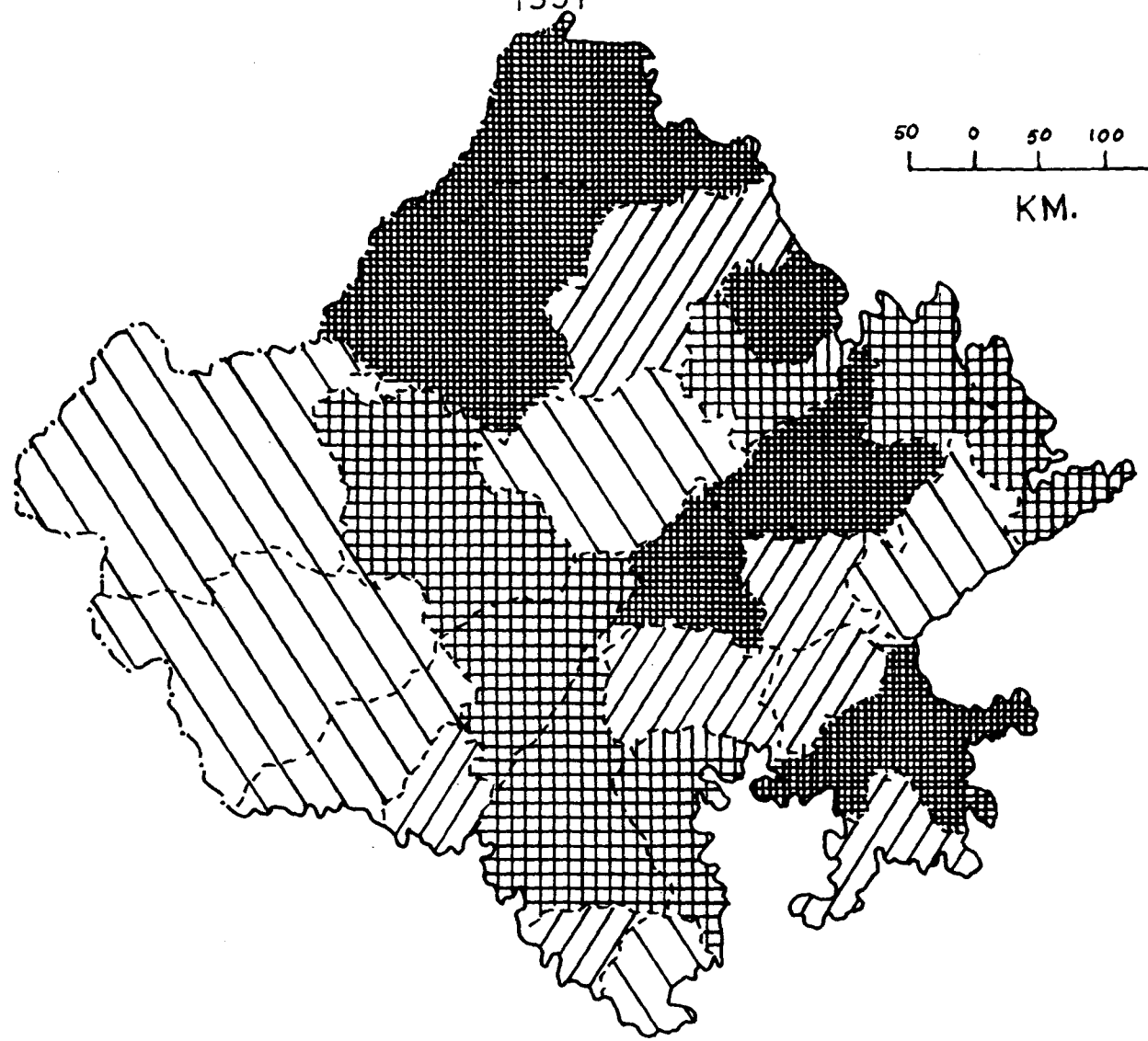


FIG NO. 7

RAJASTHAN FEMALE LITERACY

1991



50 0 50 100 150
KM.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES
TO FEMALE POPULATION

HIGH		ABOVE 20
MEDIUM		14 - 20
LOW		12 - 14
VERY LOW		6 - 12

FIG NO. 8

against the female's education, prejudices against female's mobility, the low status granted to the females, lack of educational institutions for the females, lack of female teachers, prevalence of early marriage and movement of girls from their parents' place of residence to the residence of their spouses at the time of marriage are the factors responsible for low female literacy".¹ Very low female literacy rate is found in western and southern districts and Sawai Madhopur as shown in Fig.7. Lowest female literacy is found in Barmer which is 3.58 p.c. Low literacy level ranges from 8 to 10 p.c. in some districts of northern, central and southern Rajasthan. Medium literacy level which varies from 10 to 15 p.c. includes Udaipur, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Ganganagar and Jodhpur. Jaipur, Kota, Bikaner and Ajmer have high female literacy rate which is above 15 p.c. Highest female literacy rate in 1981 is 21.32 p.c. in Ajmer.

During 1991 census period 16.59 p.c. females are literates to the total female population in Rajasthan. Very low literacy which ranges from 6 to 12 p.c. literacy level occurs in those districts which were occurred in 1981 also as shown in Figure 8. Only Dungarpur has shifted to low literacy level in 1991. Lowest female literacy rate is

1. Chandna, R.C.: A Geography of Population. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1986.

6.8 p.c. found in Barmer during 1991 census. Low level varies from 12 to 14 p.c. includes the districts Tonk, Dungarpur, Bundi, Jhalawar, Bhilwara, Churu and Sirohi. Medium literacy level (14 to 20 p.c.) occurs in Chittaurgarh, Bharatpur, Pali, Udaipur, Sikar, Alwar and Jodhpur. Chittaurgarh, Pali, Bharatpur and Sikar have shifted from low literacy level in 1981 to medium literacy in 1991. Above 20 p.c. literacy rate is considered as high female literacy. It is found in same four districts of 1981 and also Jhunjhunun and Ganganagar which are added in 1991. Highest female literacy rate is 28.42 p.c. in Ajmer during 1991.

Rural Literacy

The socio-economic condition in rural area is quite different from that of urban areas "Along with poverty and ignorance there are poor schools which have no proper building, trained teachers etc. There are many primary schools of single teacher".² Most of the youths in rural areas are engaged in farm work or they work in hotels, industries etc. The adults are found to be busy in earning money most of them do not like the present literacy

2. Mali, M.G.: Education of Masses in India. Mittal Publications, Delhi, 1989.

programme which is very much mechanised. Rural areas get much less financial resources for education than urban areas.

During 1981 rural literacy rate in Rajasthan is 17.73 p.c. to the total rural population of the state. Very low rural literacy rate (9 to 14 p.c.) is found in western districts of Rajasthan as shown in figure 9. Lowest rural literacy rate is found in Barmer (9.22 p.c.). Low literacy rate is found in northern, central and southern districts which ranges between 14 to 17 p.c. Chittaurgarh, Pali, Jhalawar, Ajmer, Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur have medium rural literacy level (between 17 to 20 p.c.). Most of the eastern districts and Ganganagar have above 20 p.c. literacy rate which is considered as high. Highest rural literacy rate is 25.46 p.c. in Jhunjhunun.

During 1991 rural literacy in Rajasthan is 24.20 p.c. to the total rural population of the state. Very low literacy rate which varies from 14 to 20 occurs in the western districts and also in Bhilwara as shown in figure 10. Low literacy rate is found in those districts which were emerged in 1981 also. Only Jhalawar, Banswara and Chittaurgarh are added in this category in 1991. This category ranges between 20 to 24 p.c. literacy. Medium literacy level is found in the same districts of 1981. Only

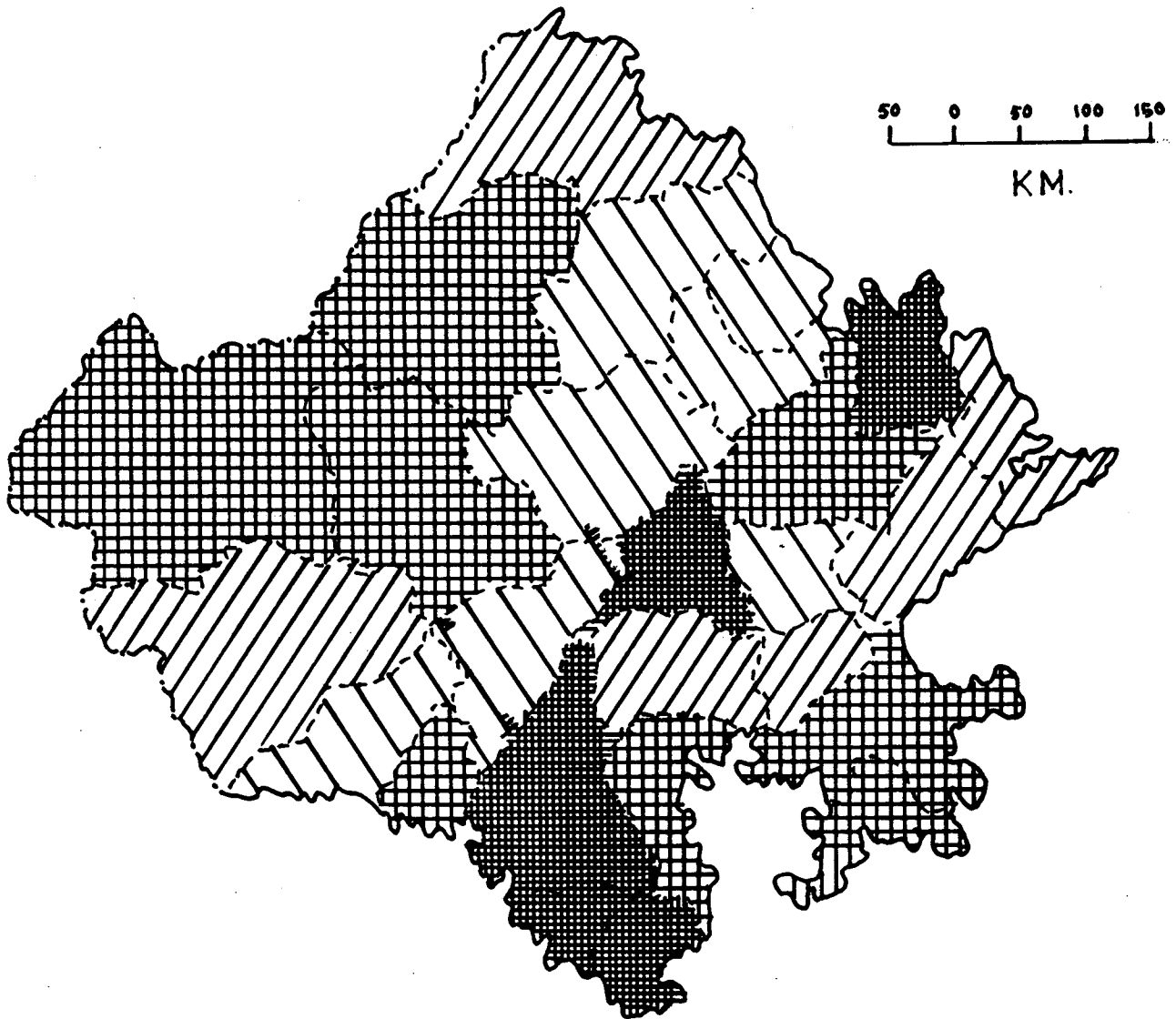
Kota is included here while the range is between 24 to 28 p.c. High literacy rate occurs in Ganganagar, Alwar, Sikar and Jhunjhunun. Highest rural literacy rate is 34.67 p.c. in Jhunjhunun during 1991 when lowest is 14.89 p.c. in Barmer. Rajasthan canal project helps to make green Ganganagar district and its surrounding areas which leads to a higher literacy level in those areas.

Urban Literacy

Urbanization and modernization have a great influence on increasing literacy level. Urban literacy level is relatively higher than rural literacy level. The urban population are characterised by relatively high degree of social and economic awakening in comparison to rural population. Urban female enjoy higher status rather than rural female. More educational facilities are available in urban areas. The rural male who get educated, have a tendency to migrate to urban areas in search of employment.

During 1981 census period urban literacy rate is 47 p.c. to the total urban population of the state. Very low urban literacy rate which ranges from 33 to 40 p.c. occurs in Nagaur, Sikar, Tonk, Jalore, Pali, Churu and Jhunjhunun as shown in Figure 11. Low urban literacy rate (40 to 47 p.c.) occurs in Barmer, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi and Ganganagar. Lowest urban literacy rate is found in

RAJASTHAN
URBAN LITERACY
1981



PERCENTAGE OF URBAN LITERATES
TO URBAN POPULATION





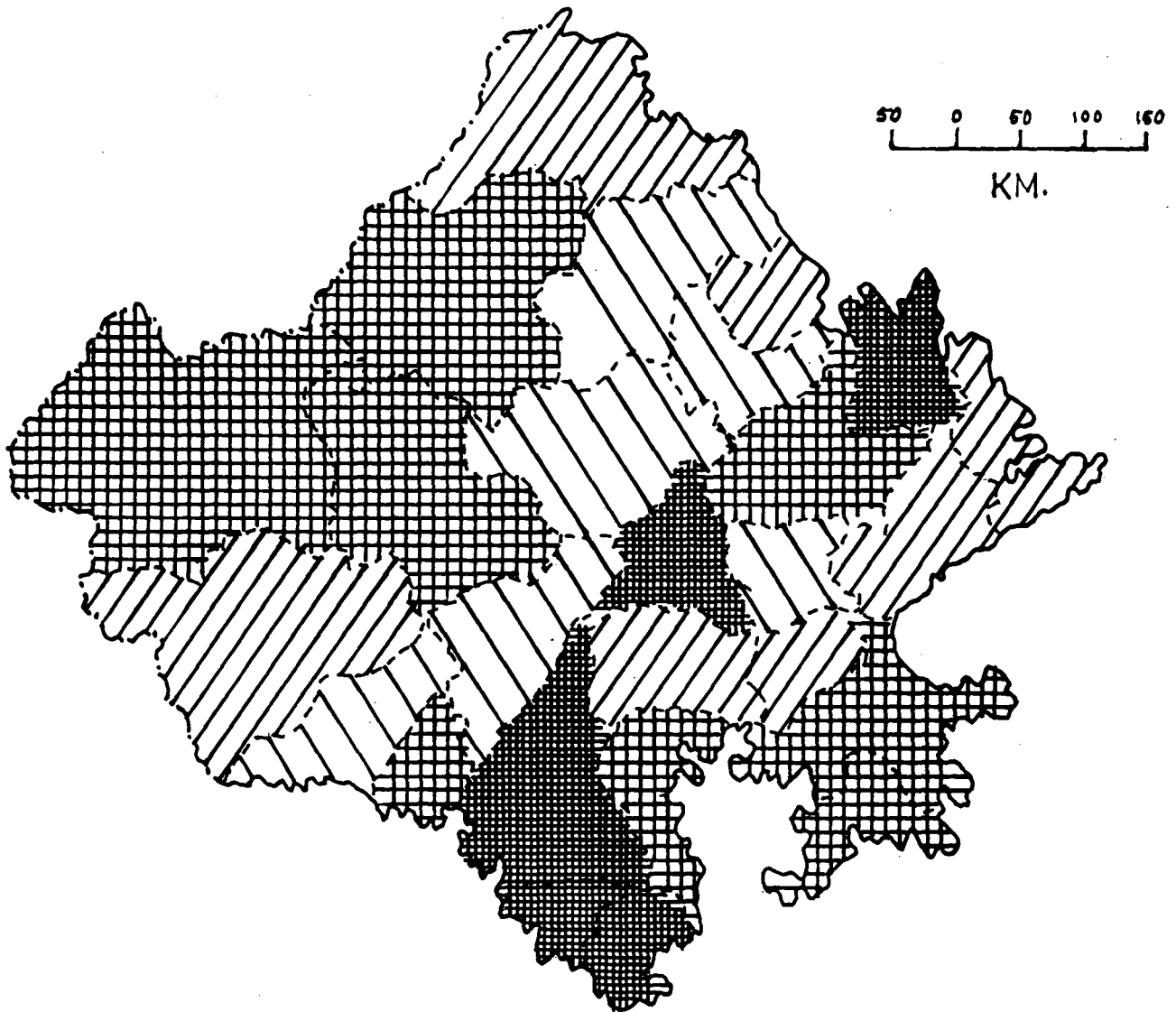
HIGH		ABOVE 54 %
MEDIUM		47 - 54 %
LOW		40 - 47 %
VERY LOW		33 - 40 %

FIG. NO. 11

RAJASTHAN URBAN LITERACY

1991



PERCENTAGE OF URBAN LITERATES
TO URBAN POPULATION





HIGH		ABOVE 59
MEDIUM		53 - 59
LOW		47 - 53
VERY LOW		40 - 47

FIG NO. 12

Nagaur (34.81 p.c.). Medium literacy level emerges in western districts and some of the southern districts and Jaipur. It ranges between 47 to 54 p.c. literacy rate. Alwar, Dungarpur, Vdaipur, Ajmer and Banswara have high (above 54 p.c.) literacy level. Highest is found in Banswara which is 57.65 p.c.

During 1991, 54.07 p.c. of the urban population are literates to the total urban population of the state. Very low literacy rate ranges between 40 to 47 p.c. occurs in the same districts where very low literacy level stood in 1981 also. Only Jhunjhunun is excluded from this level in 1991 and is added in low literacy level. It varies from 47 to 53 p.c. literacy and includes Jhunjhunun, Sawai-Madhopur, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi and Ganganagar as shown in figure 12. Most of the western and some of the southern districts and Jaipur have medium literacy level (53 to 59 p.c.). High literacy rate is above 59 p.c., and it includes the same districts of this group in 1981. Highest urban literacy rate is found in Banswara (64.80 p.c.) during 1991 census period.

Conclusion

From this analysis it can be clearly seen that as a whole, literacy in Rajasthan is low during 1981 census

period as well as 1991. There is marked difference in literacy rates between the two sexes. Female literacy rates are falling behind male literacy rates in all parts of the state. There is inequalities in literacy among the rural and urban population also. Taking to the consideration of regional pattern of literacy it is found that western districts of Rajasthan have low literacy level. The northern, southern and mainly the eastern parts have high literacy level. Eastern parts are more developed than western part where educational facilities are more which leads to comparatively high literacy among the population.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF LITERACY 1981-91

In this section of the analysis the levels of literacy have been explained with the help of socio-economic and demographic variables. The variables in this analysis are listed below:

Dependent Variables

Total Literacy Rate (TLR)
Male Literacy Rate (MLR)
Female Literacy Rate (FLR)
Rural Literacy Rate (RLR)
Urban Literacy Rate (ULR)

Independent Variables

Sex Ratio (SR)
Density of Population (DP)
Growth Rate of Population (GRP)
Percentage of Urban Population (PUP)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population (PSCP)
Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population (PSTP)
Percentage of Population in Class-I and Class-II Cities (PPC)
Percentage of Primary Worker (PPW)
Percentage of Non-Primary Worker (PNPW)
Percentage of Cropped Area (PCA)

Percentage of Irrigated Area (PIA)

Percentage of Child Labour (PCL)

Availability of Schooling (AS)

It may be pointed out here that male-female data relates to total of urban and rural of them. Similarly the urban-rural data relates to total male and female of them. The analysis of the detailed breakup of them in the form of rural male and urban male and rural female and urban female could not be carried out because the non-availability problem of comparable data of the explanatory variables. The tables for dependent and independent variables are given in Appendix.

The stepwise regression analysis was employed to assess the relative contribution of each of the explanatory variable in explaining the corresponding dependent variable. By stepwise regression analysis it starts with step one with single variable giving maximum values of R^2 . In the next step that variable is added which contributes highest increase in R^2 . In the third step the variable contributing the next highest increase in R^2 is added. Likewise the variables are added one by one. In every step the R^2 will increase. However, the value of adjusted R^2 will increase first with the addition of these variables which increase R^2 by a substantial amount. Subsequently at later step when

contribution of the variables to R^2 is low the value of adjusted R^2 will fall. Regression analysis after which adjusted R^2 starts falling is not considered as optimal. Only those steps in which adjusted R^2 increase are taken into consideration and the last step upto which adjusted R^2 increase is taken as optimal. In the present analysis optimal step is identified and its results are discussed.

The result of the regression analysis alongwith the correlation matrices are given below in the following tables from Table No. 4.1 to 4.5 for 1981 and 4.6 to 4.10 for 1991.

Determinants of Literacy 1981

Total Literacy Rate 1981

The stepwise regression analysis for explaining total literacy rate of 1981 with the help of the explanatory variables listed above, gives optimal results in step four after which the adjusted R^2 starts falling down. These results are given in Table 4.1. The analysis of the results show that four variables, Percentage of Urban Population (PUP), Density of Population (DP), Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population (PSCP) and Availability of Schooling (AS) explain 87.4 p.c. variations. The F value is 38.33 which is statistically significant as 1 p.c. level of significance. The variable percentage of urban population explain dominant part of total literacy by contributing 62 p.c. value to R^2

Table 4.1 (A) Inter-Correlation Matrix Between Total Literacy Rate and Its Determinants (1981)

	Total literacy Rate (TLR)	Sex ratio (SR)	Density of population (DP)	Growth rate of total population (GRTP)	%age of urban population (PUP)	%age of scheduled caste population (PSCP)	%age of scheduled tribe population (PSTP)	%age of population in class I & II Cities (PPC)	%age of total primary worker (PTPW)	%age of total non-cropped primary worker (PTNPW)	%age of cropped area (PCA)	%age of irrigated area (PIA)	%age of child labour (PCL)	Availability of schooling (AS)
TLR	1.000													
SR	-.217	1.000												
DP	.465*	.179	1.000											
GRTP	.106	-.375	-.135	1.000										
PUP	.788**	-.243	-.014	.244	1.000									
PSCP	.294	-.609**	-.191	.031	.325	1.000								
PSTP	-.314	.534**	.275	-.125	-.458*	-.731**	1.000							
PPC	.578**	-.229	.051	.157	.679**	.204	-.326	1.000						
PTPW	-.688**	.304	.022	-.286	-.806	-.198	.326	.504**	1.000					
PTNPW	.688**	-.304	.022	-.286	-.806**	.198	.326	.504**	-	1.000				
PCA	.225	.139	.537**	-.188	-.065	.268	-.153	-.008	.250	-.250	1.000			
PIA	.273	-1.58	.335	-.422*	.040	.383*	.032	.105	-.186	.186	.143	1.000		
PTCL	-.340	.628*	.202	-.038	-.501**	-.675**	.581**	-.371**	.439*	-.439*	.049	-.347	1.000	
AS	-.321	-.218	-.136	.236	.236	-.382*	-.338	.345	-.402*	.111	-.111	-.512**	-.171	.1901.000

(B) Result of the Regression Analysis

	Contribution to R ²	Regression Co-efficient (B)	SE of B	T-value
PUP	.62	.413	.044	9.276**
DP	.22	.047	.007	6.650**
PSCP	.02	.191	.092	2.084*
AS	.01	.424	.341	1.242*
(Constant)				

R² = .874

F = 38.33**

** Significant at 1 p.c. level of significance
 * Significant at 5 p.c. level of significance

and its regression co-efficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The next important variable contributing 22 p.c. value to the R^2 is Density of population and its regression co-efficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. Percentage of scheduled caste population contributes only 2 p.c. to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is found to be significant at 5 p.c. level of significance. Availability of schooling gives 1 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is statistically insignificant.

However, there is high correlation between percentage of population in class I and Class II cities, percentage of total primary workers, percentage of total non-primary workers and total literacy rate, but these variables have not come in regression because these variables have the high correlation with percentage of the urban population which has already appeared in regression analysis.

Male Literacy Rate 1981

The stepwise regression analysis in the case of male literacy rate of 1981 gives optimal results in step three. These results are given in Table 4.2. The analysis of the results show that three variables Percentage of Urban Male Population (PUMP), Density of Population (DP), Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population (PSTP) explain 82.5 p.c.

Table 4.2 (A) Inter-Correlation Matrix Between Male Literacy Rate and Its Determinants (1981)

	Male literacy Rate	Sex ratio	Density of population	Growth rate of male population	%age of urban male population	%age of scheduled caste population	%age of scheduled tribe population	%age of male population in class I & II Cities	%age of male primary worker	%age of male non-primary worker	%age of cropped area	%age of irrigated area	%age of male child labour	Availability of schooling
	(MLR)	(SR)	(DP)	(GRMP)	(PUMP)	(PSCP)	(PSTP)	(PPCM)	(PMPW)	(PMNPW)	(PCA)	(PIA)	(PMCL)	(AS)
MLR	1.000													
SR	-.151	1.000												
DP	.558**	.179	1.000											
GRMP	.005	-.322	-.127	1.000										
PUMP	.685**	-.236	-.016	.190	1.000									
PSCP	.257	-.609**	-.191	-.087	.318	1.000								
PSTP	-.310	.534**	.275	-.046	-.452*	-.731**	1.000							
-PPCM	.476*	-.232	.040	.090	.659**	.203	-.357	1.000						
-PMPW	-.632**	-.244	-.031	-.128	-.843**	.215	-.377	.485*	1.000					
-PMNPW	-.630**	-.242	.029	.128	.842**	.214	.377	.484*	-1.000	1.0000				
PCA	.321	.139	.537**	-.201	-.072	.268	-.153	-.013	.198	-.198	1.000			
PIA	.234	-.158	.355	-.419*	.042	.383*	.032	.103	-.176	.176	.143	1.000		
PMCL	-.202	.544**	.119	.038	-.395*	-.585**	-.411*	-.431*	.318	-.317	-.004	-.397*	1.000	
AS	-.333	-.218	-.136	.273	-.382*	.338	.345	-.407	.179	-.179	-.512**	-.171	.201	1.000

(B) Result of the Regression Analysis

	Contribution to R ²	Regression Co-efficient(B)	SE of B	T-value
PUMP	.46	.404	.066	6.096**
DP	.33	.072	.010	6.860**
PSTP	.03	-.080	.039	-2.070*
(Constant)		18.026	1.968	9.156

R² = .825

F = 36.33**

** Significant at 1 p.c. level of significance

* Significant at 5 p.c. level of significance

variation. The F value is 36.33 which is statistically significant as 1 p.c. level of significance. The variable percentage of urban male population explain 46 p.c. value to the R^2 . Its regression co-efficient is also found to be significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. Next important variable is density of population which contributes 33 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. Percentage of scheduled tribe population shares very small part of male literacy and contributes only 3 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is significant at 5 p.c. level of significance.

Although percentage of male population in class I and class II cities, percentage of male primary worker and percentage of male non-primary worker have high correlation with male literacy rate, still these variables have not appeared in regression. These variables have the high correlation with percentage of urban male population also, which has already emerged in the regression analysis.

Female Literacy Rate 1981

The stepwise regression analysis for explaining female literacy of 1981, gives optimal results in step five. These results are given in Table 4.3. The analysis of the results show that five variables Percentage of Urban Female

Table 4.3 (B) Inter-Correlation Matrix Between Female Literacy Rate and Its Determinants (1981)

	Female literacy Rate (FLR)	Sex ratio (SR)	Density of population (DP)	Growth rate of female population (GRFP)	%age of urban female population (PUFP)	%age of scheduled caste population (PSCP)	%age of scheduled tribe population (PSTP)	%age of fm population in class I & II Cities (PFCM)	%age of female primary worker (PFPW)	%age of female non-primary worker (PFNPW)	%age of cropped area (PCA)	%age of irrigated area (PIA)	%age of female child labour (PFCL)	Availa- bility of schooling (AS)
FLR	1.000													
SR	-.185	1.000												
DP	.188	-.247	1.000											
GRFP	.291	-.319	-.027	1.000										
PUFP	.860**	-.035	-.053	.397*	1.000									
PSCP	.118	-.621**	-.052	.090	.042	1.000								
PSTP	-.174	.207	.183	-.259	-.354	-.456**	1.000							
PPCF	.667**	.171	-.041	.330	.645**	-.398*	-.112	1.000						
PFPW	-.551**	.586**	-.260	-.398*	-.347	-.207	.026	-.200	1.000					
PFNPW	.551**	-.586**	.260	.398*	.347	.207	-.026	.200		1.000				
PCA	-.078	-.277	.465*	-.006	-.165	.453*	-.352	-.158	.037	-.037	1.000			
PIA	.213	-.212	.528**	-.266	-.167	.318	.293	-.211	-.268	.268	.208	1.000		
PFCL	.726**	.308	-.204	-.088	-.719**	-.375	.167	-.224	.363	-.363	-.013	-.318	1.000	
AS	.117	-.083	.248	-.227	-.363	-.002	.304	-.174	-.266	.266	-.085	.175	.188	1.000

57

(B) Result of the Regression Analysis

	Contribution to R ²	Regression Co-efficient(B)	SE of B	T-value
PUFP	.74	.319	.048	6.622**
DIA	.13	.119	.028	4.260**
PPCF	.04	.057	.022	2.527*
PFPW	.02	-.058	.045	-1.286*
AS	.01	.650	.525	1.236
(Constant)		-2.087	7.379	-.283

R² = .874

F = 38.33**

** Significant at 1 p.c. level of significance

* Significant at 5 p.c. level of significance

Population (PUFP), Percentage of Irrigated Area (PIA), Percentage of Female Population in Class I and Class II Cities (PPCF), Percentage of Female Primary Worker (PFPW) and Availability of Schooling (AS) explain 94.1 p.c. variations. The F value is 35.18 which is statistically significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The variable percentage of urban female population explain dominant part of female literacy by contributing 74 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The next variable is percentage of irrigated area contributing 13 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression coefficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. Percentage of female population in class I and class II cities contributes only 4 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is found to be significant at 5 p.c. level of significance. The variable percentage of female primary worker contributes only 2 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is statistically insignificant. Availability of schooling is another variable which contributes 1 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is also statistically insignificant.

It may be pointed out that percentage of female child labour and percentage of female non-primary worker have high correlation with female literacy, but they have not appeared in regression. Percentage of female primary worker

Table 4.4 (A) Inter-Correlation Matrix Between Rural Literacy Rate and Its Determinants (1981)

	Rural literacy Rate (RLP)	Sex ratio (SR)	Growth rate of rural population (GRRP)	%age of rural scheduled cast population (PRSCP)	%age of rural scheduled tribe population (PRSTP)	%age of rural primary worker (PRPW)	%age of rural non primary worker (PRNPW)	%age of cropped area (PCA)	%age of irrigated area (PIA)	%age of rural child labour (PRCL)	Rural availability of schooling (RAS)
RLR	1.000										
SR	-.078	1.000									
GRRP	-.110	-.283	1.000								
PRSCP	-.204	-.597**	.099	1.000							
PRSTP	-.158	.505**	-.161	-.729	1.000						
PRPW	-.105	.070	.035	.080	.003	1.000					
PRNPW	.113	-.125	-.038	-.026	-.054	-.994**	1.000				
PCA	.555**	.098	-.131	.215	-.161	.327	-.318	1.000			
PIA	.322	-.137	-.499**	.307	.067	-.258	.273	.143	1.000		
PRCL	.007	.607**	.066	-.634**	.488**	.097	-.162	.046	-.374	1.000	
RAS	-.169	-.194	-.078	-.179	.110	-.298	.285	-.434*	.069	-.062	1.000

(B) Result of the Regression Analysis

	Contribution to R ²	Regression Co-efficient (B)	SE of B	T-value
PCA	.30	.163	.041	3.947**
PRNPW	.10	.237	.112	1.932
(Constant)		3.774	3.726	1.013

$R^2 = .401$

$F = 8.044**$

** Significant at 1 p.c. level of significance

* Significant at 5 p.c. level of significance

has emerged in regression which is inversed of percentage of female non-primary worker. Percentage of female child labour has high correlation with percentage of urban female population and it has already appeared in regression analysis.

Rural Literacy Rate 1981

The stepwise regression analysis for explaining rural literacy rate of 1981 gives optimal results in step two. The results are given in Table 4.4. The analysis of the results show that two variables Percentage of Cropped Area (PCA) and Percentage of Rural Non-Primary Worker (PRNPW) explain 40.1 p.c. variations. The F value is 8.04 which is statistically significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The variable Percentage of Cropped Area contribute 30 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The next variable percentage of rural non-primary worker gives only 10 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is statistically insignificant.

Urban Literacy Rate 1981

Urban literacy rate of 1981 is optimally explained by the stepwise regression analysis in step four. The results are given in Table 4.5. From the results of the analysis it is clearly seen that four variables Percentage of Urban

Table 4.5 (A) Inter-Correlation Matrix Between Urban Literacy Rate and Its Determinants (1981)

	Urban literacy Rate (ULP)	Sex ratio (SR)	Growth rate of urban population (GRUP)	%age of urban population (PUP)	%age of urban scheduled cast population (PUSCP)	%age of urban scheduled tribe population (PUSTP)	%age of population in class I & II cities (PPC)	%age of urban primary worker (PUPW)	%age of urban non primary worker (PUNPW)	%age of urban child labour (PUCL)	Urban availability of schooling (UAS)
URP	1.000										
SR	-.325	1.000									
GRUP	.331	-.320	1.000								
PUP	.069	.087	-.372	1.000							
PUSCP	-.303	-.125	-.439*	-.436*	1.000						
PUSTP	.501**	.036	.186	-.483*	-.436*	1.000					
PPC	.142	-.024	-.048	.679**	.121	-.430*	1.000				
PUPW	-.718**	.338	-.185	-.288	.314	-.286	-.288	1.000			
PUNPW	.689**	-.482*	.252	.239	-.354	.258	.211	-.968**	1.000		
PUCL	-.573**	.392*	-.316	-.288	.017	-.241	-.217	.494**	-.487**	1.000	
UAS	.449**	-.006	.228	-.182	-.297	.420*	-.053	-.259	.287	-.103	1.000

(B) Result of the Regression Analysis

	Contribution to R ²	Regression Co-efficient(B)	SE of B	T-value
PUNPW	.51	.483	.142	-3.399**
UAS	.11	1.580	.738	2.140**
PUCL	.06	16.314	7.905	-2.064*
PUSTP	.03	.335	.241	1.473*
(Constant)		45.949	4.756	9.660

R² = .716

F = 13.899**

** Significant at 1 p.c. level of significance

* Significant at 5 p.c. level of significance

Primary Worker (PUPW), Urban Availability of Schooling (UAS), Percentage of Urban Child Labour (PUCL) and Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population (PUSTP) explain 71.6 p.c. variations. The F value is 13.89 which is statistically significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The variable percentage of urban primary worker explain a dominant share of urban literacy rate and contributes 51 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. Urban availability of schooling gives 11 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is significant at 5 p.c. level of significance. The next variable is percentage of urban child labour which contributes 6 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is statistically insignificant. The variable, percentage of urban scheduled tribe population gives only 3 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is also statistically insignificant.

Although percentage of urban non-primary worker has high correlation with urban literacy but it has not come in regression. It has also high correlation with percentage of urban primary worker which has already appeared in regression.

Determinants of Literacy 1991

Total Literacy Rate 1991

The stepwise regression analysis for explaining total literacy rate of 1991 gives optimal results in step five. The results are given in Table 4.6. The analysis shows the five variables Percentage of Urban Population (PUP), Density of Population (DP), Percentage of Total Non-primary Worker (PTNPW), Percentage of Cropped Area (PCA) and Availability of Schooling (AS) explain 88.3 p.c. variations. The F value is 31.95 which is statistically significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The variable percentage of urban population explain 58 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression coefficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The next important variable is density of population which contributes 25 p.c. value to the R^2 . Its regression coefficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. Percentage of total non-primary worker contributes only 1 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is found to be significant at 5 p.c. level of significance. Percentage of cropped area also contributes 1 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is significant at 5 p.c. level of significance. Availability of schooling gives 3 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is also found to be significant at 5 p.c. level of significance.

Table 4.6 (A) Inter-Correlation Matrix Between Total Literacy Rate and Its Determinants (1991)

	Total literacy Rate	Sex ratio	Density of population	Growth rate of total population	%age of urban population	%age of scheduled caste population	%age of scheduled tribe population	%age of population in class I & II Cities	%age of total primary worker	%age of total non-primary worker	%age of cropped area	%age of irrigated area	Availability of schooling
	(TLR)	(SR)	(DP)	(GRTP)	(PUP)	(PSCP)	(PSTP)	(PPC)	(PTPW)	(PTNPW)	(PCA)	(PIA)	(AS)
TLR	1.000												
SR	-.159	1.000											
DP	.510**	.125	1.000										
GRTP	.143	-.440*	-.056	1.000									
PUP	.765**	-.201	.020	-.234	1.000								
PSCP	.229	-.515*	-.202	-.027	.320	1.000							
PSTP	-.271	.448*	.264	-.131	-.460*	-.735**	1.000						
PPC	.541**	-.170	.190	.199	-.595**	.105	-.101	1.000					
PTPW	-.672**	.332	-.025	-.343	-.782**	-.203	-.379	-.288	1.000				
PTNPW	.672**	-.332	.025	.343	.782**	.203	-.379	.288		1.000			
PCA	.317	.057	.562**	-.059	-.013	.363	-.269	.159	.255	-.255	1.000		
PIA	.251	-.102	.421*	-.322	-.028	.313	.115	.031	-.033	.033	.228	1.000	
AS	-.258	-.142	-.000	-.057	-.441*	-.414*	.450*	-.312	.175	-1.75	-.458*	.085	1.000

(B) Result of the Regression Analysis

	Contribution to R ²	Regression Co-efficient(B)	SE of B	T-value
PUP	.58	.377	.082	4.602**
DP	.25	.022	.007	2.934**
PTNPW	.01	.182	.084	2.150*
PCA	.01	.091	.034	2.637*
AS	.03	.972	.458	2.123*
(Constant)		-2.213	6.169	-.362

R² = .883

F = 31.95**

** Significant at 1 p.c. level of significance

* Significant at 5 p.c. level of significance

However, percentage of population in class I and class II cities, percentage of total primary worker have high correlation with total literacy rate, but they have not appeared in regression. They have high correlation with percentage of urban population also which has already come in regression.

Male Literacy Rate 1991

Male literacy rate of 1991 is explained by the stepwise regression analysis gives optimal results in step six. The results are given in Table 4.7. The analysis shows that six variables Percentage of Urban Male Population (PUMP), Density of Population (DP), Percentage of Cropped Area (PCA), Availability of Schooling (AS) Percentage of Male Non-Primary Worker (PMNPW) and Percentage of Male Population in Class I and Class II Cities (PPCM) explain 86.2 p.c. variations. The F value is 20.93 which is statistically significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The variable percentage of urban male population contributes 44 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is statistically insignificant. The next important variable is density of population which gives 34 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is found to be significant at 5 p.c. level of significance. The variable percentage of cropped area contributes only 1 p.c. value to R^2 and its

Table 4.7 (A) Inter-Correlation Matrix Between Male Literacy Rate and Its Determinants (1991)

	Male literacy Rate (MLR)	Sex ratio (SR)	Density of population (DP)	Growth rate of male population (GRMP)	%age of urban population (PUMP)	%age of scheduled caste population (PSCP)	%age of scheduled tribe population (PSTP)	%age of population in class I & II Cities (PPCM)	%age of male primary worker (PMPW)	%age of male non-primary worker (PMNPW)	%age of cropped area (PCA)	%age of irrigated area (PIA)	Availa- bility of schooling (AS)
MLA	1.000												
SR	-.108	1.000											
DP	.595**	.125	1.000										
GRMP	.047	-.401*	-.047	1.000									
PUMP	.666**	-.188	.017	.166	1.000								
PSCP	.166	-.515**	-.202	-.086	.311	1.000							
PSTP	-.232	.448*	.264	-.051	-.458*	-.735**	1.000						
PPCW	.572**	-.150	.213	.153	.624**	.099	-.122	1.000					
PMPW	-.611**	.229	-.030	-.159	-.824**	-.209	.408*	-.363	1.000				
PMNPW	.611**	-.229	.030	.159	.824**	.209	-.407*	.363	-1.000**	1.000			
PCA	.401	.057	.562**	-.085	-.020	.363	-.269	.164	.230	-.230	1.000		
PIA	.221	-.101	.421*	-.318	-.034	.312	.116	.031	-.018	.019	.228	1.000	
AS	-.236	-.142	-.003	-.008	-.442*	-.414	.450*	.323	.223	-.223	-.458*	.085	1.000

(B) Result of the Regression Analysis

	Contribution to R ²	Regression Co-efficient (B)	SE of B	T-value
PUMP	.44	.219	.138	1.592**
DP	.34	.025	.010	2.568**
PCA	.01	.128	.043	2.952*
AS	.03	1.194	.574	2.078*
PMNPW	.03	.273	.115	2.373*
PPCM	.01	.036	.027	1.329
(Constant)		3.496	7.859	.445

R² = .862

F = 20.93**

** Significant at 1 p.c. level of significance

* Significant at 5 p.c. level of significance

regression co-efficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. Availability of schooling gives 3 p.c. value to the R^2 . Regression coefficient of this variable is found to be significant at 5 p.c. level of significance. Percentage of male non-primary worker is another variable which shares 3 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is significant at 5 p.c. level of significance. The variable percentage of male population in class I and class II cities contributes only 1 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is statistically insignificant.

It may be pointed out that percentage of male primary worker has high correlation with male literacy rate, but it has not appeared in regression. Percentage of male primary worker has high correlation with percentage of urban male population also, which has already mentioned in regression.

Female Literacy Rate 1991

The stepwise regression analysis for explaining female literacy rate of 1991 gives optimal results in step three. The results are given in Table 4.8. The analysis shows that three variables Percentage of Urban Female Population (PUFP), Density of Population (DP) and Percentage of Irrigated Area (PIA) explain 83.3 p.c. variations of female literacy. The F value is 38.40 which is statistically significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The percentage

Table 4.8 (A) Inter-Correlation Matrix Between Female Literacy Rate and Its Determinants (1991)

	Female literacy Rate (FLR)	Sex ratio (SR)	Density of population (DP)	Growth rate of female population (GRFP)	%age of urban female population (PUFP)	%age of scheduled caste population (PSCP)	%age of scheduled tribe population (PSTP)	%age of fm. population in class I & II Cities (PPFM)	%age of female primary worker (PFPW)	%age of fm. non-primary worker (PFNPW)	%age of cropped area (PCA)	%age of irrigated area (PIA)	Availa- bility of schooling (AS)
FLR	1.000												
SR	-.082	1.000											
DP	.380	.125	1.000										
GRFP	.112	-.482*	-.093	1.000									
PUFP	.827**	-.215	.025	.260	1.000								
PSCP	.228	-.511**	-.203	.032	.327	1.000							
PSTP	-.252	.448**	.264	-.181	-.462**	-.731**	1.000						
PPCF	.569**	-.154	.223	.215	.634**	.101	-.123	1.000					
PFPW	-.429**	.593**	.103	-.488**	-.491**	-.135	.165	-.124	1.000				
PFNPW	.435**	-.590**	-.096	.490**	.492**	.133	-.169	.122	-1.000**	1.000			
PCA	.197	.057	.562**	-.071	-.006	.364	-.269	.174	.456*	-.447*	1.000		
PIA	.262	-.102	.421*	-.247	-.021	.308	.115	.031	-.096	.093	.228	1.000	
AS	-.293	-.142	-.003	-.043	-.439*	-.408*	.450*	-.320	-.219	.218	-.458*	.085	1.000

(B) Result of the Regression Analysis

	Contribution to R ²	Regression Co-efficient (B)	SE of B	T-value
PUFP	.68	.455	.047	9.668**
DP	.13	.020	.006	3.140**
PIA	.02	.067	.040	1.660*
AS	.03	1.194	.574	2.078*
(Constant)		1.235	1.477	.836

R² = .833

F = 38.40**

** Significant at 1 p.c. level of significance

* Significant at 5 p.c. level of significance

of urban female population is very important variable for female literacy while it explains dominant part of female literacy by giving 68 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The next variable is density of population which contributes 13 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is found to be significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The third variable is percentage of irrigated area which contributes 2 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is statistically insignificant.

Although, percentage of female population in class I and class II cities has high correlation with female literacy rate, still it has not appeared in regression. Percentage of female population in class I and class II cities - this variable has also high correlation with percentage of urban female population which has already come in regression analysis.

Rural Literacy Rate 1991

Rural literacy rate of 1991 is explained by the stepwise regression analysis. It gives optimal results in steps three. The results are given in Table 4.9. The analysis shows that the three variables Percentage of Cropped Area (PCA), Percentage of Rural Primary Worker (PRPW) and Rural Availability of Schooling (RAS) explain 65

Table 4.9 (A) Inter-Correlation Matrix Between Rural Literacy Rate and Its Determinants (1991)

	Rural literacy Rate (RLP)	Sex ratio (SR)	Growth rate of rural population (GRRP)	%age of rural scheduled cast population (PRSCP)	%age of rural scheduled tribe population (PRSTP)	%age of rural primary worker (PRPW)	%age of rural non primary worker (PRNPW)	%age of cropped area (PCA)	%age of irrigated area (PIA)	Rural availability of schooling (RAS)
RLR	1.000									
SR	-.043	1.000								
GRRP	.031	-.350	1.000							
PRSCP	.155	-.512**	.103	1.000						
PRSTP	-.143	.401*	-.168	-.713**	1.000					
PRPW	-.164	.191	-.091	-.011	.150	1.000				
PRNPW	.164	-.190	.091	.001	-.150	-1.000	1.000			
PCA	.646**	.019	-.017	.340	-.277	.362	-.362	1.000		
PIA	.333	-.129	-.446*	.249	.152	-.094	.094	.228	1.000	
RAS	-.058	-.203	-.166	-.397*	.334	-.310	.310	-.487*	.089	1.000

(B) Result of the Regression Analysis

	Contribution to R ²	Regression Co-efficient (B)	SE of B	T-value
PCA	.41	.201	.031	9.336**
PRNPW	.18	.330	.106	3.115**
RAS	.06	.864	.472	1.829*
(Constant)		29.178	10.846	2.690

R² = .650

F = 14.25**

** Significant at 1 p.c. level of significance

* Significant at 5 p.c. level of significance

p.c. variations. The F value is 14.25 which is statistically significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The first variable percentage of cropped area gives 41 p.c. to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The next variable percentage of rural primary worker contributes 18 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. Rural availability of schooling is another variable which contributes 6 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is statistically insignificant.

Urban Literacy Rate 1991

The stepwise regression analysis for explaining urban literacy rate of 1991 gives optimal results in step four. The results are given in Table 4.10. The analysis shows that four variables Percentage of Urban Non-Primary Worker (PUNPW), Percentage of Urban Scheduled Tribe Population (PUSTP), Urban Availability of Schooling (UAS) and Percentage of Population in class I and class II Cities (PPC) explain 74.5 p.c. variations. The F value is 16.09 which is statistically significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The variable percentage of urban non-primary worker explain dominant part of urban literacy by contributing 58 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is significant at 1 p.c. level of significance. The next variable percentage of urban scheduled tribe

Table 4.10 (A) Inter-Correlation Matrix Between Urban Literacy Rate and Its Determinants (1991)

	Urban literacy Rate (ULP)	Sex ratio (SR)	Growth rate of urban population (GRUP)	%age of urban population (PUP)	%age of urban scheduled cast population (PUSCP)	%age of urban scheduled tribe population (PUSTP)	%age of population in class I & II cities (PPC)	%age of urban primary worker (PUPW)	%age of urban non primary worker (PUNPW)	Urban availability of schooling (UAS)
ULR	1.000									
SR	-.149	1.000								
GRUP	.289	-.295	1.000							
PUP	.143	-.053	-.250	1.000						
PUSCP	-.268	-.073	-.458*	.149	1.000					
PUSTP	.500**	.105	.181	-.470*	-.384*	1.000				
PPC	.188	.111	-.007	.595**	.000	-.399*	1.000			
PUPW	-.763**	.344	-.212	-.296	.341	-.272	-.281	1.000		
PUNPW	.763**	-.344	.212	.296	-.341	.272	.281	-1.000	1.000	
UAS	.542**	-.107	.044	.008	-.042	.289	.116	-.337	.337	1.000

(B) Result of the Regression Analysis

	Contribution to R ²	Regression Co-efficient (B)	SE of B	T-value
PUNPW	.58	.577	.133	4.335**
PUSTP	.09	.677	.273	2.479*
UAS	.06	1.611	.786	2.049
PPC	.01	.034	.032	1.049*
(Constant)		-9.438	10.448	-.903

R² = .745

F = 16.09**

** Significant at 1 p.c. level of significance

* Significant at 5 p.c. level of significance

population gives 9 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is found to be significant at 5 p.c. level of significance. Urban availability of schooling shares 6 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is statistically insignificant. Percentage of population in class I and class II cities is another variable which contributes only 1 p.c. value to the R^2 and its regression co-efficient is statistically insignificant.

However, percentage of urban primary worker has high correlation with urban literacy rate, but it is not found in regression. The variable percentage of urban non-primary worker has appeared in regression which is inversed of percentage of urban primary worker.

Conclusion

The above analysis predominantly shows that for total literacy both for male and female, urbanization is the most important determinant of literacy both in 1981 and 1991. The next important determinant of literacy is density of population. Percentage of irrigated area is found to be significant variable in case of female literacy both in 1981 and 1991. This shows as the economic conditions improve, as indicated by increase in percentage of irrigated area, it will have positive effects on female literacy also.

Another important point shown by the above analysis

that in 1981 the economic indicators like percentage of total non-primary worker, percentage of cropped area did not emerge as important determinants, but in 1991 their role in determining literacy has improved. However, for rural literacy both the first two determinants have remained same in 1981 as well as in 1991. These variables are percentage of cropped area, percentage of rural non-primary worker. Both of them have positive effects on rural literacy. Thus we see that economic progress is most important for rural as well as for female literacy.

For urban literacy again the important variable is economic that is percentage of urban non primary worker. The other important determinants of urban literacy are availability of schooling, percentage of urban scheduled tribe population both for 1981 and 1991. Child labour is another important indicator having negative impact on literacy. Its impact on urban literacy could not be seen because of lack of data in 1991.

There are seven hypotheses about this study mentioned in the introductory chapter.

The first hypothesis is that literacy is negatively related with sex ratio.

However, the variable sex ratio has not been able to emerge as explanatory variable both in regression as well as in correlation analysis although in five sections of 1981 and 1991. Hence the hypothesis that literacy is negatively related with sex ratio is rejected.

The second hypothesis is that density of population is positively related with literacy.

After going through the regression analysis it is found that density of population effects the total and male literacy in 1981 and total, male and female literacy in 1991. So it is significant variable. Hence the hypothesis is accepted.

The third hypothesis is that there is positive correlation between, percentage of urban population and literacy rate.

The relationship between percentage of urban population and literacy is positive both for 1981 and 1991 census period and for total, male and female. Hence the hypothesis is accepted.

The fourth hypothesis is that with the increase of number of female non-primary worker, the female literacy level will be increased.

It is found in 1981 that female non-primary worker and literacy have positive correlation. So the hypothesis is accepted.

The fifth hypothesis is that the percentage of cropped area and the percentage of irrigated area are positively correlated with literacy. These two variables are very much important in explaining the rural and female literacy. Their correlation is positive, so the hypothesis is accepted.

The sixth hypothesis is that the child labour has inverse relation with literacy. After going through the regression analysis it is found there is negative correlation between percentage of child worker and urban literacy rate in 1981. So this hypothesis is accepted.

The last hypothesis is that availability of schooling is positively correlated with literacy level.

It is a good indicator of literacy. Its impact is found in case of total, female and urban literacy in 1981 and total, male, rural and urban literacy in 1991. Their correlation is found to be significant. Hence the hypothesis is accepted.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Summary

The present comparative study is to examine the socio-economic determinants of literacy in Rajasthan for 1981 and 1991. The study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter in this study is introductory. Rajasthan has been chosen for study due to its backward socio-economic conditions leading to a low literacy level in the state. Literature survey on the subject matter of literacy has been attempted in this chapter. The views of different writers on literacy has been considered in literature survey. The reviewed literature has been carried out under the following topics like introduction to literacy, patterns of literacy in India, females literacy, literacy among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, socio-cultural and economic correlates of literacy and policies and programmes.

In this study it is found that there is a relationship between socio-economic, demographic variables and literacy. For the purpose of the study two objectives have been formulated. The objectives of this study is to evaluate spatial variation in different aspects of literacy in Rajasthan for 1981 and 1991 separately and to explain the districtwise variation in literacy with the help of socio-

economic and demographic variables. In relation to these objectives several hypotheses have been constructed which are directly related with the study. These hypotheses are based on correlation and regression analysis between literacy and other socio-economic variables. Lastly the scheme of chapters have been given which explain the nature and the subject matter of the chapters.

The second chapter takes into consideration area, data base and methodology. The chapter indicates that Rajasthan is situated in the west of India. The physical setting of the state has been discussed. The state has variety of physical features. At the one hand it has mountains and plateaus and the another hand it comprises with desert. The eastern part of Rajasthan has plain lands. There are several rivers like Luni, Ghaghar, Chambal etc. are flowing through the state. The state has tropical type of climate. Rainfall is very scanty. The state Rajasthan is economically very underdeveloped. Most of the economy is based on agriculture and livestock raising. Minerals are not available in plenty. Industries are not much developed. Most of the industries are of small scale. The important industries are cotton textile, sugar, cement, engineering etc.

For analysing of the literacy and to examine it with the help of some socio-economic variables, different kinds

of data have been collected. The data for dependent variable that is the data for literacy as well as the data for independent variables have been collected. In data base the sources of data have been mentioned. Mainly the source of the data is census. The agricultural data has been collected from Fertiliser and Agricultural Statistics. The data for availability of schooling is collected from Fourth and Fifth All India Educational Survey.

Methodology consists of statistical and cartographic methods by which the present study has been explained. In statistical method stepwise regression and correlation have been considered for analysing the relationship between literacy and different socio-economic variables.

The third chapter deals with the spatial variations of literacy in Rajasthan both for 1981 and 1991. This analysis is based on districtwise literacy data for total, male, female, rural and urban separately. The percentage of literacy has been classified in four categories - high, medium, low and very low. These percentages are represented on ten maps which have explained a vivid picture of literacy for different districts of the state. Ten maps are presented for explaining different aspects of literacy both for 1981 and 1991 separately. Most of maps show that the high percentage of literacy is prevalent in the eastern

districts. Medium percentage of literacy covers northern and southern districts. Low and very low percentage of literacy is found in western districts of Rajasthan. By the large the patterns of spatial variation of literacy is found in 1991 are similar to what is found in 1981.

In the fourth chapter, literacy has been explained with the help of some socio-economic variables. The important variables are percentage of urban population, density of population, percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population, percentage of primary worker and non primary worker, percentage of cropped area and irrigated area, child labour, availability of schooling. These variables have important roles in explaining literacy. The stepwise regression analysis and correlation have been used for this purpose. Different socio-economic variables are important for explaining different aspects of literacy both for 1981 and 1991. The tables are presented for explaining the result of the regression analysis and inter-correlation matrix between literacy and its determinants. The result shows that the variable percentage of urban population is very important indicator of literacy for total, male and female population. Density of population is also an important variable. Availability of schooling which is also one of the factors influencing literacy. The economic variables like percentage of irrigated area, percentage of

cropped area, percentage of non primary worker are important for female as well as rural literacy. For male literacy in 1981 urbanization and density of population are more important but in 1991 several other variables are important. Those are percentage of cropped area, percentage of male non-primary worker, availability of schooling.

The variables percentage of urban non-primary worker, availability of schooling, percentage of scheduled tribe population are important for explaining urban literacy rate both for 1981 and 1991.

Conclusion

In concluding the present study, it is found that there is a large gap between the male and female literacy. Female literacy in Rajasthan is far behind the male literacy. There is also rural-urban disparity. It emanates from the differences in the type of economy, social life, and migratory patterns of the two areas.

The study also showed considerable regional variations in literacy. Eastern and southern districts of Rajasthan have higher literacy level than the western districts. Eastern and northern part of Rajasthan consists of plain areas where the agriculture is relatively developed which helps to improve the rural literacy in those parts. The

higher urban literacy may be due to more industrialization and urbanization. Western districts are partly covered by Marusthali and the economy of the area is poor leading to the lower levels of literacy.

In the second part of the analysis it is found that urbanization, availability of schooling are the most important determinants of literacy. The other important determinants of literacy in Rajasthan are economic variables such as irrigation, cropped area and worker in non-primary sector. Female literacy has a close positive association with level of irrigation. By and large we can say that in the urban areas, the availability of schooling, density of population and level of urbanization help in improving the urban literacy, whereas the economic variables like irrigation, cropped area and worker in non-primary sector go for improving the literacy in the rural areas.

The first hypothesis related to sex ratio and literacy is not proved. The second hypothesis which is the positive relation between density of population and literacy is accepted. The third hypothesis related to percentage of urban population and literacy is accepted. The fourth hypothesis related to increase of number of female in non-primary sector and literacy is proved. The fifth hypothesis which is relation between percentage of irrigated area,

cropped area and literacy is accepted. The sixth hypothesis related to child labour and literacy is proved. The last hypothesis related to availability of schooling and literacy is accepted.

Thus we say that the problem of lower levels of literacy in Rajasthan are a different manifestation of overall economic underdevelopment of the state. The problem of literacy, therefore, can be tackled by promoting the economic development of the state. This may include further expansion of urabanization with better availabilities of schooling facilities. In the rural sector, however, the improvement in the agriculture, especially by opening new irrigational facilities might promote economic conditions more condusive to improve the literacy. In rural areas, expansion of non primary activities might also promote levels of literacy.

Appendix I

Distribution of Percentage of Total Literacy and Its Determinants (1981)

	Total literacy rate	Sex ratio	Density of population	Growth rate of total population	%age of urban population	%age of scheduled caste population	%age of scheduled tribe population	%age of population in class I & II Cities	%age of total primary worker	%age of total non-primary worker	%age of cropped area	%age of irrigated area	%age of child labour	Availability of schooling
	(TLR)	(SR)	(DP)	(GRTP)	(PUP)	(PSCP)	(PSTP)	(PPCM)	(PTPW)	(PTNPW)	(PCA)	(PIA)	(PCL)	(AS)
Rajasthan	23.89	919	100	28.07	21.04	17.04	12.21	56.82	68.91	31.09	30.30	16.85	1.58	8.17
Ganganagar	25.53	874	98	29.01	20.60	29.05	0.25	43.93	72.42	27.58	67.98	44.92	1.08	7.64
Bikaner	27.45	891	31	42.46	39.47	18.35	0.18	85.86	55.57	44.43	30.14	1.76	1.13	8.23
Churu	21.42	954	70	30.52	29.22	19.55	0.48	50.49	76.33	23.67	52.16	0.01	1.77	7.90
Jhunjhunun	28.17	956	204	29.21	20.73	14.19	1.90	-	65.92	34.08	76.78	5.77	3.68	7.85
Alwar	26.11	892	211	30.25	11.07	17.64	8.12	74.31	72.01	27.99	78.16	20.66	2.13	8.86
Bharatpur	25.66	831	233	27.32	17.07	21.30	3.01	32.72	75.95	24.05	59.90	25.65	1.15	9.17
S.Madhopur	22.78	867	146	27.21	13.41	21.37	22.67	28.67	75.06	46.94	52.59	21.52	0.96	8.32
Jaipur	30.58	894	243	37.34	36.55	16.26	11.12	81.18	53.06	46.94	60.90	33.22	0.70	6.76
Sikar	25.03	963	178	33.35	20.25	13.75	2.65	55.23	66.22	33.78	66.44	10.54	1.76	7.86
Ajmer	34.60	922	170	19.63	42.79	18.38	2.23	85.59	54.09	45.91	55.07	22.74	0.66	8.34
Tonk	20.25	928	109	24.18	18.35	20.63	11.80	53.99	69.88	30.12	71.76	15.83	1.35	8.39
Jaisalmer	15.29	811	6	41.37	13.57	14.52	4.39	-	61.83	38.17	6.44	0.04	1.25	13.65
Jodhpur	25.89	909	73	27.57	34.76	15.51	2.40	87.32	63.78	36.22	51.30	3.72	0.90	6.75
Nagaur	19.01	958	92	31.23	14.55	19.18	0.18	-	77.49	22.51	62.98	3.51	1.23	7.57
Pali	21.41	946	103	16.49	18.42	17.73	5.47	39.00	67.55	32.45	51.61	25.10	1.25	7.12
Barmer	12.09	904	39	28.10	8.77	15.63	5.10	56.55	81.12	18.88	51.68	1.89	3.00	7.51
Jalore	13.42	942	85	26.41	8.06	17.01	8.01	-	80.72	19.28	66.58	16.79	1.32	7.41
Sirohi	19.74	963	106	20.53	17.89	18.74	23.11	-	58.76	41.24	36.59	32.26	1.71	7.93
Bhilwara	19.38	942	125	21.43	14.38	17.01	9.28	65.03	74.29	25.71	45.43	32.38	1.32	9.11
Udaipur	21.54	977	136	22.41	15.06	8.21	34.33	65.50	70.82	29.18	27.20	27.89	2.82	8.87
Chittaurgarh	21.62	951	114	20.27	13.17	14.47	18.16	-	76.94	23.06	49.94	21.44	2.82	8.87
Dungarpur	18.26	1045	181	28.04	6.46	4.51	64.44	-	79.88	20.12	46.88	7.99	4.94	10.07
Banswara	16.50	984	176	30.27	6.22	4.72	72.63	-	81.72	18.28	55.61	9.33	3.15	9.99
Bundi	19.27	887	106	25.51	17.00	18.91	20.11	-	69.01	30.99	53.40	34.65	0.77	9.60
Kota	31.72	888	125	32.10	31.93	18.81	14.83	71.92	55.60	44.40	53.02	24.19	0.86	8.24
Jhalawar	21.65	926	126	21.72	11.65	17.10	11.67	-	80.08	19.92	61.55	11.80	0.93	9.01

Appendix II

Distribution of Percentage of Male Literacy and Its Determinants (1981)

	Total male literacy Rate	Sex ratio	Density of population	Growth rate of male population	%age of urban population	%age of scheduled caste population	%age of scheduled tribe population	%age of population in class I & II Cities	%age of total male primary worker	%age of total non-primary worker	%age of cropped area	%age of irrigated area	%age of male child labour	Availability of schooling (AS)
	(TMLR)	(SR)	(DP)	(GRMP)	(PUMP)	(PSCP)	(PSTP)	(PPCM)	(PMPW)	(PMNPW)	(PCA)	(PIA)	(PMCL)	(AS)
Rajasthan	35.69	919	100	28.46	21.51	17.04	12.21	57.19	66.59	33.41	30.30	16.88	0.69	8.17
Ganganagar	35.86	874	98	28.75	21.20	29.05	0.25	44.66	72.35	27.65	67.98	44.92	0.34	7.64
Bikaner	36.86	891	31	42.80	39.95	18.35	0.18	86.37	54.62	45.38	30.14	1.76	0.48	8.23
Churu	32.81	954	70	31.40	29.30	19.55	0.48	51.00	73.23	26.77	52.16	0.10	0.82	7.90
Jhunjhunun	44.49	956	204	29.70	21.24	14.19	1.90	-	62.40	37.60	76.78	5.77	2.39	7.85
Alwar	39.50	892	211	29.36	11.43	17.64	8.12	74.78	71.34	28.66	78.16	20.66	0.78	8.86
Bharatpur	38.82	831	233	27.72	16.93	21.30	3.01	32.95	75.97	23.78	59.90	25.65	0.43	9.17
S.Madhopur	35.65	867	146	27.82	13.45	21.37	22.67	28.87	73.90	26.10	52.59	21.52	0.32	8.32
Jaipur	43.15	894	243	38.05	37.10	16.26	11.12	81.36	49.33	50.67	60.90	33.22	0.18	6.76
Sikar	40.61	963	178	34.05	20.36	13.75	2.65	55.22	64.45	35.55	66.44	10.54	0.75	7.86
Ajmer	46.84	922	170	19.51	43.56	18.38	2.23	75.07	46.53	53.47	55.07	22.74	0.39	8.34
Tonk	31.55	928	109	24.34	18.57	20.63	11.80	53.42	67.10	32.90	11.76	15.83	0.43	8.39
Jaisalmer	24.11	811	6	41.45	15.05	14.52	4.39	-	61.64	38.36	6.44	0.44	0.86	13.65
Jodhpur	36.83	909	73	27.92	14.89	15.51	2.40	87.44	60.09	39.91	51.30	3.72	0.41	6.75
Nagaur	30.61	958	92	31.80	19.00	19.18	0.18	-	72.78	27.22	62.98	3.51	0.65	7.57
Pali	33.60	946	103	15.88	9.13	17.73	5.47	40.10	62.76	37.24	51.61	25.10	0.41	7.12
Barmer	19.73	904	39	28.96	8.32	15.63	5.10	57.51	80.42	19.58	51.68	1.89	1.54	7.51
Jalore	22.03	942	85	26.40	18.67	17.01	8.01	-	79.66	20.34	66.58	16.79	0.57	7.41
Sirohi	29.47	963	106	21.31	14.66	18.74	23.11	-	56.82	43.18	36.59	32.26	1.05	7.93
Bhilwara	29.46	942	125	21.15	15.80	17.01	9.28	65.61	70.17	29.83	45.43	31.38	0.55	9.11
Udaipur	32.44	977	136	23.09	13.60	8.21	34.33	66.60	69.80	30.20	27.20	27.89	0.83	8.82
Chittaurgarh	33.15	951	114	20.33	6.95	14.47	18.16	-	73.27	26.73	49.94	21.44	1.52	8.87
Dungarpur	29.17	1045	181	31.10	6.57	4.51	64.44	-	80.11	19.89	46.88	7.99	2.36	10.07
Banswara	25.59	984	176	31.24	16.97	4.72	72.63	-	81.69	18.31	55.61	9.33	1.21	9.99
Bundi	29.55	887	106	30.63	32.54	18.91	20.11	-	67.31	32.69	53.40	34.65	0.33	9.60
Kota	45.01	888	125	29.98	11.81	18.81	14.83	72.55	54.44	45.56	53.02	24.19	0.38	8.24
Jhalawar	33.40	926	126	22.23	11.65	17.10	11.67	-	76.72	23.28	61.55	11.80	0.32	9.01

Appendix III

Distribution of Percentage of Female Literacy and Its Determinants (1981)

	Total female literacy Rate	Sex ratio	Density of population	Growth rate of female population	%age of urban female population	%age of scheduled caste population	%age of scheduled tribe population	%age of fm in class I & II Cities	%age of total female primary worker	%age of female non-primary worker	%age of total cropped area	%age of irrigated area	%age of female child labour	Availability of schoolin
	(TFLR)	(SR)	(DP)	(GRFP)	(PUFP)	(PSCP)	(PSTP)	(PPCM)	(PFPW)	(PFNPW)	(PCA)	(PIA)	(PFCL)	(AS)
Rajasthan	11.05	919	100	27.65	20.53	17.04	12.21	56.39	82.42	17.58	30.30	16.88	2.53	8.17
Ganganagar	13.71	874	98	29.30	19.92	29.05	0.25	43.03	73.82	26.18	67.98	44.92	1.86	7.64
Bikaner	16.90	891	31	42.06	38.95	18.35	0.18	85.27	64.60	35.40	30.14	1.76	1.83	8.23
Churu	9.48	954	70	29.60	29.13	19.55	0.48	49.93	92.56	7.44	52.16	0.01	2.76	7.90
Jhunjhunun	11.10	956	204	28.69	20.21	14.91	1.90	-	87.12	12.88	76.78	5.77	5.10	7.85
Alwar	11.11	892	211	28.81	10.68	17.64	8.12	73.73	80.38	19.62	78.16	20.66	3.63	8.86
Bharatpur	9.83	831	233	26.35	17.24	21.30	3.01	32.45	62.15	37.85	59.90	25.65	2.02	9.17
S. Madhopur	7.92	867	146	26.49	13.38	21.37	22.67	28.42	85.64	14.36	52.59	21.52	1.69	8.32
Jaipur	16.52	894	243	37.86	35.94	16.26	11.12	80.96	75.66	24.34	60.90	33.22	1.27	6.67
Sikar	8.84	963	178	32.59	20.14	13.75	2.65	55.23	82.85	17.15	66.44	10.54	2.83	7.86
Ajmer	21.32	922	170	19.75	41.96	18.39	2.23	86.04	76.56	23.44	55.07	22.74	0.87	8.34
Tonk	8.06	928	109	23.99	18.12	20.63	11.80	54.60	80.94	19.06	71.76	15.83	2.35	8.39
Jaisalmer	5.10	811	6	41.26	12.91	14.52	4.39	-	65.19	24.81	6.44	0.04	1.69	13.65
Jodhpur	13.87	909	73	27.17	34.06	15.51	2.40	87.18	84.31	15.69	51.30	3.72	1.42	6.75
Nagaur	6.89	958	92	30.61	14.20	19.18	0.18	-	93.17	6.83	62.98	3.51	1.86	7.57
Pali	8.54	946	103	17.12	17.79	17.73	5.47	37.75	87.34	12.66	51.16	25.10	2.17	7.12
Barmer	3.58	904	39	27.15	8.38	15.63	5.10	55.40	85.94	14.06	51.68	1.89	4.55	7.51
Jalore	4.28	942	85	26.42	7.77	17.01	8.01	-	89.38	10.62	66.58	16.79	2.10	7.41
Sirohi	9.65	963	106	19.71	17.08	18.74	23.11	-	70.36	29.64	36.59	32.26	2.43	7.93
Bhilwara	8.67	942	125	21.73	14.09	17.01	9.28	64.38	87.53	12.47	45.43	31.38	2.14	9.11
Udaipur	10.40	977	136	21.70	14.31	8.21	34.33	64.24	77.64	22.36	27.20	27.89	3.47	8.82
Chittaurgarh	9.13	951	114	20.19	12.72	14.47	18.16	-	88.49	11.51	49.94	21.44	4.14	8.87
Dungarpur	7.82	1045	181	25.10	5.99	4.51	64.44	-	78.44	21.56	46.88	7.99	7.53	10.07
Banswara	7.26	984	176	29.27	5.87	4.72	72.63	-	81.96	18.04	55.61	9.33	5.07	9.99
Bundi	8.64	887	106	31.11	17.04	18.91	20.11	-	77.90	22.10	53.40	34.65	1.27	9.60
Kota	16.74	888	125	29.97	31.24	18.81	14.83	71.17	63.30	36.70	53.02	24.19	1.39	8.24
Jhalawar	8.98	926	126	21.17	11.49	17.10	11.67	-	91.36	8.64	61.55	11.80	1.57	9.01

Appendix IV

Distribution of Percentage of Rural Literacy and Its Determinants (1981)

	Rural literacy rate (RLR)	Sex ratio (SR)	Growth rate of rural population (GRRP)	%age of rural scheduled cast population (PRSCP)	%age of rural scheduled tribe population (PRSTP)	%age of rural primary worker (PRPW)	%age of rural non-primary worker (PRNPW)	%age of cropped area (PCA)	%age of irrigated area (PIA)	%age of rural child labour (PRCL)	Rural availability of schooling (RAS)
Rajasthan	17.73	930	25.10	17.71	14.89	81.49	18.51	30.30	16.88	1.93	8.94
Ganganagar	20.21	888	28.25	31.32	0.16	86.25	13.75	67.98	44.92	1.32	8.21
Bikaner	13.32	906	41.69	23.19	0.09	80.61	19.39	30.14	1.76	1.73	9.09
Churu	14.45	956	31.04	22.72	0.47	91.48	8.52	52.16	0.01	2.32	8.64
Jhunjhunun	25.58	969	29.21	14.97	2.22	76.81	23.19	76.78	5.77	4.53	8.62
Alwar	22.58	900	26.04	18.02	8.87	79.77	20.23	78.16	20.66	2.35	9.09
Bharatpur	21.94	828	24.62	21.40	3.49	85.64	14.35	59.90	25.65	1.32	9.86
Sawai Madhopur	19.61	867	25.03	21.58	25.71	82.84	17.16	52.59	21.52	1.10	8.77
Jaipur	19.70	910	30.73	18.38	15.93	76.31	23.69	60.90	33.22	1.02	8.53
Sikar	22.17	965	31.94	14.32	3.10	77.76	22.24	66.44	10.54	2.11	8.34
Ajmer	18.95	948	23.87	17.64	3.21	76.65	23.35	55.07	22.74	0.88	9.84
Tonk	16.31	933	32.35	21.29	14.30	79.32	20.68	71.76	15.83	1.55	8.98
Jaisalmer	10.45	822	37.98	15.24	4.69	69.34	30.66	6.44	0.04	1.41	14.75
Jodhpur	14.01	928	26.91	17.09	2.73	87.49	12.51	51.30	3.72	1.29	7.84
Nagaur	16.32	965	28.99	20.33	0.20	84.79	15.21	62.98	3.51	1.40	8.07
Pali	17.64	961	11.72	18.45	6.21	75.74	24.26	51.61	25.10	1.50	8.05
Barmer	9.22	911	26.24	15.71	5.35	86.56	13.44	51.68	1.89	3.24	7.86
Jalore	11.27	948	27.49	17.09	8.24	84.97	15.03	66.58	16.79	1.39	7.61
Sirohi	13.31	981	18.14	19.02	26.30	68.77	31.23	36.59	32.26	2.03	8.31
Bhilwara	15.27	948	14.13	17.29	10.26	80.17	19.83	45.43	31.38	1.53	16.85
Udaipur	15.52	995	19.49	7.90	39.61	80.59	19.41	27.20	27.89	2.44	9.15
Chittaurgarh	17.20	961	16.88	14.71	20.51	83.66	16.34	49.94	21.44	3.19	9.44
Dungarpur	15.69	1056	26.91	4.27	67.77	83.99	16.01	46.88	7.99	5.23	10.25
Banswara	13.77	992	28.18	4.61	76.73	86.70	13.30	55.61	9.33	3.32	10.15
Bundi	14.71	866	24.88	19.27	23.56	77.11	22.89	53.40	34.65	0.90	10.42
Kota	22.44	905	23.80	20.62	20.42	76.19	23.81	53.02	24.19	1.21	9.85
Jhalawar	17.78	930	16.03	17.69	12.70	85.87	14.13	61.55	11.80	1.03	9.51

Appendix V

Distribution of Percentage of Urban Literacy and Its Determinants (1981)

	Urban literacy rate (RLR)	Sex ratio (SR)	Growth rate of urban population (GURP)	%age of urban scheduled population (PUSCP)	%age of urban scheduled tribe population (PUSTP)	%age of urban primary worker (PUPW)	%age of urban non-primary worker (PUNPW)	%age of uncropped area (PCA)	%age of irrigated area (PIA)	%age of urban child labour (PUCL)	Rural availability of schooling (RAS)
Rajasthan	47.00	877	39.24	21.04	14.54	2.16	56.82	12.86	87.14	0.15	5.30
Ganganagar	46.00	821	31.96	20.60	20.28	0.59	43.93	16.87	83.13	0.09	5.45
Bikaner	49.11	869	43.33	39.47	10.93	0.31	85.86	7.93	92.07	0.05	6.92
Churu	38.32	948	29.27	29.22	11.86	0.49	50.49	26.80	73.20	0.31	6.09
Jhunjhunun	38.53	910	29.23	20.73	14.71	0.68	-	18.86	81.14	0.34	4.93
Alwar	54.46	834	63.76	11.07	14.56	2.12	74.31	9.19	90.18	0.06	7.03
Bharatpur	43.75	847	41.19	17.07	20.77	0.67	32.72	22.25	77.75	0.27	5.84
Sawai Madhopur	43.25	862	41.28	13.41	19.97	3.06	28.67	16.14	83.86	0.04	5.43
Jaipur	49.47	865	48.90	36.55	12.58	2.75	81.18	6.93	93.07	0.09	3.68
Sikar	36.28	952	38.91	20.25	11.54	0.88	55.23	13.28	86.72	0.30	5.95
Ajmer	55.52	888	13.95	42.79	19.37	0.93	85.59	8.47	91.53	0.08	6.34
Tonk	37.76	905	32.33	18.35	17.70	0.67	53.99	18.06	81.94	0.44	5.77
Jaisalmer	48.43	745	63.01	13.54	9.90	2.52	0-	10.70	89.30	0.11	6.68
Jodhpur	48.20	875	28.81	34.76	12.55	1.79	87.32	8.28	91.72	0.09	4.70
Nagaur	34.81	913	44.36	14.55	12.40	0.08	-	19.89	80.11	0.22	4.63
Pali	38.14	886	37.63	18.42	14.51	2.20	39.00	24.55	75.45	0.09	2.98
Barmer	41.86	830	47.53	8.77	14.81	2.52	56.55	13.30	86.70	0.23	3.86
Jalore	38.02	879	14.14	8.06	16.06	5.46	-	24.91	75.09	0.34	5.22
Sirohi	49.27	881	31.48	17.89	17.47	8.44	-	8.16	91.84	0.06	6.18
Bhilwara	43.84	905	64.90	14.38	15.30	3.48	65.03	25.34	74.66	0.12	6.94
Udaipur	55.49	886	38.85	15.06	9.97	4.57	65.50	10.05	89.95	0.19	7.01
Chittaurgarh	50.79	889	42.58	13.17	12.94	2.68	-	16.17	83.83	0.30	5.11
Dungarpur	55.47	900	44.45	6.46	8.07	16.20	-	10.85	89.15	0.08	7.47
Banswara	57.65	879	61.70	6.22	6.28	10.97	-	6.08	93.92	0.17	7.61
Bundi	44.15	891	28.58	17.00	17.11	3.27	-	15.52	84.48	0.11	5.60
Kota	51.49	852	49.58	31.93	14.96	2.91	71.92	6.84	93.16	0.07	4.81
Jhalawar	50.98	901	64.83	11.65	12.65	3.90	-	18.33	81.67	0.09	5.24

Appendix VI

Distribution of Percentage of Total Literacy and Its Dterminants (1991)

	Total literacy rate	Sex ratio	Density of population	Growth rate of total population	%age of urban population	%age of scheduled caste population	%age of scheduled tribe population	%age of fm in class I & II Cities	%age of total primary worker	%age of total non-cropped area	%age of irrigated area	Availa- bility of schooling	
	(TLR)	(SR)	(DP)	(GTFP)	(PUFP)	(PSCP)	(PSTP)	(PPCM)	(PTPW)	(PTNPW)	(PCA)	(PIA)	(AS)
Rajasthan	31.03	913	128	28.07	22.88	17.28	12.44	63.76	69.31	30.69	56.57	20.14	9.01
Ganganagar	33.83	878	127	29.01	21.07	29.57	0.34	44.22	70.66	29.32	89.96	44.17	8.2
Bikaner	33.34	887	44	42.46	39.72	18.64	0.26	86.48	59.31	40.69	33.82	9.01	8.15
Churu	27.21	940	91	30.52	28.94	20.13	0.50	62.00	76.56	23.44	83.64	0.30	7.79
Jhunjhunun	37.38	949	264	29.21	20.74	15.37	1.92	37.92	67.17	32.83	121.78	12.94	8.79
Alwar	33.65	889	273	30.25	14.05	17.77	8.05	65.72	72.66	27.34	98.38	31.43	9.61
Bharatpur	31.73	815	286	27.32	18.34	21.17	3.02	50.14	74.69	25.31	84.55	33.43	10.11
S.Madhopur	28.68	857	186	27.21	14.90	21.86	22.58	71.19	74.93	25.07	62.32	25.02	9.19
Jaipur	39.30	892	335	37.34	39.45	16.22	11.25	81.33	51.83	48.17	78.41	31.79	7.50
Sikar	33.06	952	238	33.35	21.09	14.00	2.65	38.25	65.42	34.58	80.65	18.58	8.48
Ajmer	42.84	924	203	19.63	40.76	18.50	2.29	72.41	55.92	44.08	57.51	15.60	9.18
Tonk	27.11	925	135	24.18	19.56	20.19	11.89	52.62	72.19	27.81	72.68	16.51	9.87
Jaisalmer	23.90	810	9	41.37	15.61	14.55	4.84	-	55.07	44.93	6.06	0.67	12.89
Jodhpur	32.33	904	93	27.57	35.10	15.27	2.82	86.84	62.17	37.83	56.20	5.25	7.49
Nagaur	25.18	949	121	31.23	16.01	19.73	0.22	39.37	77.38	22.62	74.27	7.33	7.83
Pali	29.31	957	120	16.49	21.76	18.14	5.39	42.33	67.05	32.02	58.75	22.94	7.98
Barmer	18.36	891	50	28.10	10.11	15.69	5.86	47.88	82.98	17.02	57.05	1.06	8.74
Jalore	18.75	942	107	26.41	7.27	17.78	8.43	-	82.40	17.60	73.25	22.77	7.53
Sirohi	25.97	950	127	20.53	19.52	19.24	23.39	-	61.21	38.79	41.46	32.97	8.61
Bhilwara	25.59	946	152	21.43	19.54	17.11	9.02	59.10	74.37	25.63	50.46	29.48	10.73
Udaipur	27.96	966	167	22.41	17.09	8.31	36.79	62.40	69.90	30.10	27.88	10.38	10.38
Chittaurgarh	28.23	950	137	20.27	15.62	14.62	20.27	30.90	79.90	20.21	56.04	29.70	10.82
Dungarpur	24.58	997	232	28.04	7.29	4.60	65.84	-	80.81	19.19	45.90	11.70	10.93
Banswara	26.05	969	229	30.27	7.72	5.00	73.47	76.14	85.11	14.89	64.27	20.03	10.77
Bundi	25.88	891	138	25.51	17.40	18.79	20.25	48.62	72.60	27.40	56.49	42.62	10.81
Kota	38.45	888	163	32.10	36.44	19.71	14.19	72.60	57.30	42.70	60.00	36.10	9.08
Jhalawar	26.49	918	154	21.72	15.18	17.22	11.89	-	82.19	17.81	67.82	23.95	10.44

Appendix VII

Distribution of Percentage of Male Literacy and Its Dterminants (1991)

	Male literacy rate	Sex ratio	Density of population	Growth rate of male population	%age of urban population	%age of scheduled caste population	%age of scheduled tribe population	%age of male population in class I & II Cities	%age of male primary worker	%age of male non-primary worker	%age of cropped area	%age of irrigated area	Availa- bility of schooling
	(MLR)	(SR)	(DP)	(GRMP)	(PUFP)	(PSCP)	(PSTP)	(PPCM)	(PMPW)	(PMNPW)	(PCA)	(PIA)	(AS)
Rajasthan	44.22	913	128	28.46	23.26	17.28	12.44	63.97	64.79	35.21	56.57	20.14	9.01
Ganganagar	44.79	878	127	28.75	21.33	29.57	0.34	44.46	69.63	30.37	89.96	44.17	8.2
Bikaner	43.80	887	44	42.80	40.02	18.64	0.26	86.95	56.24	43.76	33.82	9.01	8.15
Churu	39.96	940	91	31.40	29.17	20.13	0.50	62.27	71.98	28.02	83.64	0.30	7.79
Jhunjhunun	53.42	949	264	29.70	21.40	15.37	1.92	37.41	63.92	36.08	101.78	12.94	8.97
Alwar	47.97	889	273	29.36	14.44	17.77	8.05	65.25	68.25	31.75	98.38	31.43	9.61
Bharatpur	46.13	815	286	27.72	18.01	21.17	3.02	50.28	74.17	25.82	84.55	33.43	10.11
S. Madhopur	43.29	857	186	27.82	14.82	21.86	22.58	71.46	71.61	28.39	62.32	25.02	9.19
Jaipur	52.26	892	335	38.05	39.85	16.22	11.25	81.55	45.55	54.45	78.41	31.79	7.50
Sikar	49.63	952	238	34.08	21.40	14.00	2.65	55.34	61.65	38.35	80.65	18.58	8.48
Ajmer	56.16	924	203	19.51	41.35	18.50	2.29	83.60	46.28	53.72	57.51	15.60	9.18
Tonk	40.80	925	135	24.34	19.67	20.19	11.89	52.06	66.22	33.78	72.68	16.51	9.87
Jaisalmer	35.96	810	9	41.45	16.05	14.55	4.84	-	54.03	45.97	6.06	0.67	12.89
Jodhpur	45.07	904	93	27.92	35.70	15.27	2.82	87.05	56.48	43.52	56.00	5.25	7.49
Nagaur	38.90	949	121	31.80	16.40	19.73	0.22	39.95	70.69	29.31	74.27	7.33	7.83
Pali	43.65	957	120	15.88	22.38	18.14	5.39	43.36	60.45	39.55	58.75	22.94	7.98
Barmer	29.21	891	50	28.96	10.40	15.69	5.86	48.26	80.25	19.75	57.05	1.06	8.74
Jalore	30.57	942	107	26.40	7.51	17.78	8.43	-	79.38	20.62	73.25	22.77	7.53
Sirohi	37.50	950	127	21.31	20.16	19.24	23.39	-	56.14	43.86	41.46	32.97	8.61
Bhilwara	37.20	946	152	21.15	20.04	17.11	9.02	59.82	67.36	32.64	50.46	29.48	10.73
Udaipur	40.21	966	167	23.09	16.04	14.62	20.27	31.55	73.42	26.58	56.04	29.70	10.82
Chittaurgarh	41.60	950	137	20.33	17.76	8.31	36.79	62.90	66.23	33.77	27.88	27.35	10.38
Dungarpur	36.68	997	232	31.10	7.67	4.60	65.84	-	79.01	20.99	45.90	11.70	10.93
Banswara	41.10	969	229	31.24	7.93	5.00	73.47	76.38	83.22	16.78	64.27	20.03	10.77
Bundi	37.64	891	138	30.63	17.34	18.79	20.25	48.55	69.30	30.70	56.49	42.62	10.81
Kota	51.58	888	163	29.98	36.73	19.71	14.19	80.62	53.81	46.19	60.01	36.10	9.08
Jhalawar	38.93	918	154	22.23	15.90	17.22	11.89	-	77.76	22.24	67.82	23.95	10.44

Appendix VIII

Distribution of Percentage of Female Literacy and Its Dterminants (1991)

	Female literacy rate	Sex ratio	Density of population	Growth rate of female population	%age of urban population	%age of scheduled caste population	%age of scheduled tribe population	%age of fm population in class I & II Cities	%age of female primary worker	%age of female non-primary worker	%age of cropped area	%age of irrigated area	Availa- bility of schooling
	(FLR)	(SR)	(DP)	(GRFP)	(PUFP)	(PSCP)	(PSTP)	(PPCF)	(PFPW)	(PFNPW)	(PCA)	(PIA)	(AS)
Rajasthan	16.59	913	128	27.65	22.45	17.28	12.44	63.52	87.25	12.75	56.57	20.14	9.01
Ganganagar	21.35	878	127	29.30	20.77	29.57	0.34	43.93	82.15	17.85	89.96	44.17	8.2
Bikaner	21.55	887	44	42.06	39.38	18.64	0.26	85.94	77.20	22.80	33.82	9.01	8.15
Churu	13.66	940	91	29.60	28.69	20.13	0.50	61.71	94.22	5.78	83.64	0.30	7.79
Jhunjhun	20.48	994	264	28.69	20.04	15.37	1.92	38.49	88.58	12.40	101.78	12.94	8.97
Alwar	17.53	889	273	28.81	13.61	17.77	8.05	66.27	91.35	8.62	98.38	31.43	9.61
Bharatpur	14.22	815	286	26.35	18.74	21.17	3.02	49.96	79.84	20.16	84.55	33.43	10.11
S.Madhupur	11.65	875	186	26.49	14.99	21.86	22.58	70.88	90.50	9.50	62.32	25.02	9.19
Jaipur	24.76	892	335	37.86	39.00	16.22	11.25	81.07	78.85	21.15	78.41	31.79	7.50
Sikar	15.66	952	238	32.59	22.77	14.00	2.65	55.44	88.22	11.78	80.65	18.58	8.48
Ajmer	28.42	924	203	19.75	40.12	18.50	2.29	84.60	80.80	19.20	57.71	15.60	9.18
Tonk	12.30	925	135	23.99	19.43	20.19	11.89	53.24	87.15	12.85	72.68	16.51	9.87
Jaisalmer	9.02	810	9	41.26	15.08	14.55	4.84	-	65.06	34.94	6.06	0.67	12.89
Jodhpur	18.23	904	93	27.17	34.44	15.27	2.82	86.59	85.42	14.58	56.00	5.25	7.49
Nagaur	10.72	949	121	30.61	15.60	19.73	0.2	38.72	94.98	5.02	74.27	7.33	7.83
Pali	14.32	957	120	17.12	21.11	18.14	5.39	41.19	88.76	11.24	58.75	22.94	7.93
Barmer	6.18	891	50	27.15	9.78	15.69	5.86	47.42	92.86	7.14	57.05	1.06	8.74
Jalore	6.20	942	107	26.42	7.02	17.78	8.43	-	93.59	6.41	73.25	22.77	7.53
Sirohi	13.83	950	127	19.71	18.84	19.24	23.39	-	82.66	17.34	41.46	32.97	8.61
Bhilwara	13.31	946	167	21.73	19.00	17.11	9.02	58.30	90.93	9.07	50.46	29.48	10.73
Udaipur	15.29	966	167	21.70	16.38	8.31	36.79	61.83	84.45	15.55	27.88	27.35	10.38
Chittaurgarh	14.15	950	137	20.19	15.18	14.62	20.27	30.17	93.42	6.58	56.04	29.70	10.82
Dungarpur	12.44	997	232	25.10	6.90	4.60	65.84	-	89.24	10.76	45.90	11.70	10.93
Banswara	10.62	969	229	29.27	7.51	5.00	73.47	75.88	92.04	7.96	64.27	20.03	10.77
Bundi	12.67	891	138	31.11	17.47	19.79	20.25	48.71	84.83	15.17	56.49	42.62	10.81
Kota	23.65	888	163	29.97	36.11	19.17	14.19	80.17	72.98	27.02	60.01	36.10	9.08
Jhalawar	12.94	918	154	21.17	15.66	17.22	11.89	-	93.99	6.01	67.82	23.95	10.44

Appendix IX

Distribution of Percentage of Rural Literacy and Its Determinants (1981)

	Rural literacy rate (RLR)	Sex ratio (SR)	Growth rate of rural population (GRRP)	%age of rural scheduled cast population (PRSCP)	%age of rural scheduled tribe population (PRSTP)	%age of rural primary worker (PRPW)	%age of rural non-primary worker (PRNPW)	%age of cropped area (PCA)	%age of irrigated area (PIA)	Rural availability of schooling (RAS)
Rajasthan	24.20	923	25.10	17.98	15.38	83.14	16.86	56.57	20.14	10.01
Ganganagar	28.73	884	28.25	32.27	0.17	84.00	16.00	89.96	44.17	8.70
Bikaner	18.79	896	41.89	23.05	0.18	86.08	13.92	33.82	9.01	8.94
Churu	20.80	947	31.04	23.22	0.48	91.49	8.51	83.64	0.30	8.74
Jhunjhunun	34.67	965	29.21	15.41	2.23	78.54	21.46	101.78	12.94	9.92
Alwar	29.38	897	26.04	18.33	8.97	82.07	17.93	98.38	31.43	10.04
Bharatpur	27.69	808	24.62	21.16	3.53	85.36	14.63	84.55	33.43	10.90
S. Madhopur	25.17	856	25.03	22.19	25.95	83.45	16.55	62.32	25.02	9.76
Jaipur	27.05	905	30.73	18.47	16.37	77.55	22.45	78.41	31.79	9.10
Sikar	30.19	959	31.94	14.70	3.08	77.81	22.19	80.65	18.58	9.32
Ajmer	27.96	943	23.87	17.05	3.05	79.53	20.97	57.51	15.60	10.83
Tonk	22.70	928	22.35	20.86	14.52	82.09	17.91	72.68	16.51	10.83
Jaisalmer	18.12	820	37.98	15.39	5.10	64.32	35.68	6.06	0.67	14.10
Jodhpur	20.28	922	26.91	16.96	3.11	86.68	13.32	56.00	5.25	8.74
Nagaur	22.18	958	28.99	21.08	0.23	85.5	14.48	74.27	7.33	8.59
Pali	24.59	972	11.72	18.73	6.29	77.67	22.33	58.75	22.94	9.05
Barmer	14.89	898	26.24	15.77	6.23	89.05	10.95	57.05	1.06	9.32
Jalore	16.84	947	27.49	17.71	8.65	85.95	14.05	73.25	22.77	7.76
Sirohi	18.79	966	18.14	19.36	27.13	71.60	28.40	41.46	32.97	9.30
Bhilwara	19.33	958	14.13	17.55	10.35	83.32	16.68	50.46	29.48	11.88
Udaipur	20.91	983	19.49	7.84	43.23	80.74	19.26	27.88	27.35	11.19
Chittaurgarh	22.80	960	16.88	14.81	23.46	87.70	12.30	56.04	29.70	11.76
Dungarpur	21.63	1005	26.91	4.30	69.77	85.62	14.38	45.90	11.70	11.21
Banswara	22.81	974	28.18	4.79	78.82	90.37	9.63	64.27	20.03	11.13
Bundi	20.35	889	24.88	19.14	23.75	81.43	18.57	56.49	42.62	11.50
Kota	27.68	896	23.80	20.89	20.59	80.80	19.20	60.01	36.10	11.33
Jhalawar	21.06	921	16.03	17.73	13.37	89.98	10.02	67.82	23.95	11.48

Appendix X

Distribution of Percentage of Urban Literacy and Its Determinants (1991)

	Urban Literacy rate	Sex ratio	Sex rate	Growth of urban popu- lation	%age of urban popu- lation	%age of urban scheduled caste population	%age of urban scheduled tribe population	%age of population in class I & II cities	%age of urban primary worker	%age of urban non- primary worker	Urban availa- bility schooling
Rajasthan	54.07	881		39.24	22.88	14.95	2.52	63.76	12.76	87.24	5.66
Ganganagar	52.95	885		31.96	21.07	19.45	0.96	44.22	15.43	84.57	6.57
Bikaner	55.44	872		43.33	39.72	11.94	0.37	86.48			
Churu	42.97	925		29.27	28.94	12.53	0.56	62.00	27.62	72.38	5.45
Jhunjhunun	47.73	889		29.23	20.74	15.20	0.72	37.92	20.27	79.73	5.35
Alwar	59.76	838		63.76	14.05	14.37	2.39	65.72	9.99	90.01	7.00
Bharatpur	49.21	849		41.19	18.34	21.24	0.81	50.14	23.13	76.87	6.67
S.Madhoper	48.75	867		41.28	14.90	19.97	3.27	71.19	16.39	83.64	5.94
Jaipur	58.09	873		48.90	39.45	12.79	3.43	81.33	6.93	93.07	5.03
Sikar	43.80	924		38.91	21.09	11.39	1.02	38.25	13.79	86.21	5.34
Ajmer	64.46	896		13.95	40.76	20.60	1.19	72.41	6.13	93.87	6.59
Tonk	45.23	914		32.33	19.56	17.44	1.03	52.66	18.04	81.96	5.93
Jaisalmer	55.13	761		63.01	15.61	9.99	3.43	-	5.75	94.25	6.33
Jodhpur	54.60	872		28.81	35.10	12.19	2.29	86.84	8.02	91.98	5.19
Nagaur	40.89	903		44.36	16.01	12.65	0.16	39.37	19.91	80.09	3.88
Pali	46.28	902		37.63	21.76	16.03	2.19	42.33	22.97	77.03	4.14
Barmer	49.20	838		47.53	10.11	14.98	2.58	47.88	13.51	86.49	3.58
Jalore	43.08	881		14.14	7.27	18.68	5.55	-	26.19	73.81	4.57
Sirohi	55.56	888		31.48	19.52	18.72	7.97	-	10.89	89.11	5.80
Bhilwara	51.35	897		64.90	19.54	15.32	3.54	59.10	23.08	76.92	5.98
Udaipur	62.18	891		38.85	17.09	10.61	5.56	62.40	9.41	90.59	6.42
Chittaurgarh	57.56	899		42.58	15.62	13.59	3.03	30.90	15.85	84.15	5.70
Dungarpur	62.09	898		44.45	7.29	8.49	15.88	-	10.84	89.16	7.37
Banswara	64.80	918		61.70	7.72	7.49	9.43	76.14	7.00	93.00	6.49
Bundi	52.12	897		28.57	17.40	17.30	3.57	48.62	15.88	84.12	7.55
Kota	57.23	873		49.58	36.44	17.66	3.04	72.60	8.41	91.59	5.17
Jhalawar	55.45	904		64.83	15.78	14.52	4.01	-	20.18	79.82	4.90

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