

**SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY IN UTTAR PRADESH:  
A SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS**

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

**MD. SANJEER ALAM**

**CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE  
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY  
NEW DELHI - 110 067  
INDIA  
1999**



जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय  
**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY**  
SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
NEW DELHI-110 067

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "**SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY IN UTTAR PRADESH : A SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS**" submitted by **MD. SANJEER ALAM** in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of **MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY (M. PHIL)** of this University, is a bonafide work to the best of our knowledge and may be placed before the examiner for evaluation.

**HARJEET SINGH**  
(Chairperson)

**DR. SARASWATI RAJU**  
(Supervisor)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*It gives me immense pleasure to acknowledge the help and constructive criticism which I received from various quarters during the completion of present dissertation.*

*First of all, I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to my mentor Dr. Saraswati Raju for her scholarly guidance, insightful suggestions, masterly criticism and for a great deal of encouragement she provided which in tandem with showed me the way of creative and original approach to the research.*

*I am greatly indebted to Dr. Aslam Mahmood whose profound knowledge enriched the present work. I place in record my heartfelt thanks to the teaching faculty for their invaluable suggestions on my work. Simultaneously, I can't omit to thank the chairperson who cooperated with me in completing this work.*

*I take great pleasure and pride honouring my parents, brothers and sisters for their emotional support.*

*Neither in kind nor in word can I pay back what my god-father Janab Ali Hasan Saheb and my source of inspiration Jhoony did to me. They helped me out a lot during the foggy days of my life and again put me on right track. I am in fact, at a loss for words as to how to express my gratitude for their financial and emotional support, for their inspiration and encouragement, for their patience and passion, for their zest and zeal towards creative work and, above all, for their unshakable faith in me to do such a job.*

*I record special tanks to my relatives Ghazala, Julish, Mahelaqa, Zeenat Hussain, Sabir Hussain, Abdul Bari, Md. Majahir Hasan and Manazir Hasan who always stood by me in need and wished untrammelled going of the work.*

*I am equally thankful to a limited echelon of my friends - Sohail Firdos, Hadi, Abdul Halim, Sanjay and Deepak who unhesitatingly came to my rescue whenever I needed them with respect to present work.*

*I shall be failing in my duty, if I do not mention the whole-hearted co-operation that Mr. K. Varghese, Computer in-charge extended to me in computing disparity indices, digitizing maps and his work beyond his official hours for my sake.*



**MD. SANJEER ALAM**

***DEDICATED TO***

***MY MOTHER***

# CONTENTS

| SL.NO              | TITLE  | PAGES |
|--------------------|--|-------|
| <b>CHAPTER-I</b>   |  |       |
| I                  | INTRODUCTION   | 1-21  |
| I.1                | STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM                                   | 1-4   |
| I.2                | STUDY AREA   | 4-8   |
| I.3                | OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY                                    | 9     |
| I.4                | HYPOTHESES   | 9-10  |
| I.5                | METHODOLOGY  | 10-11 |
| I.6                | CHAPTER SCHEME   | 11-12 |
| I.7                | DATA BASE  | 12    |
| I.8                | LIMITATION OF THE STUDY                                    | 13    |
| I.9                | SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY                                  | 13-14 |
| I.10               | AN OVERVIEW OF LITERATURES                                 | 15-21 |
| I.10.1             | SOCIO-HISTORICAL FACTORS AND LITERACY                      | 16-18 |
| I.10.2             | ECONOMIC ASPECT OF LITERACY                                | 18-20 |
| I.10.3             | GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY           | 20-21 |
| <b>CHAPTER -II</b> |  |       |
| II                 | LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTE: A SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS | 22-69 |
| II.1               | INTRODUCTION   | 22-23 |
| II.2               | THE STATE OF LITERACY IN UTTAR PRADESH                     | 23-25 |
| II.3               | SPATIAL PATTERN OF SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY                | 26    |
| II.4               | SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY                                   | 26    |
| II.4.1             | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971                                       | 26-28 |
| II.4.2             | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991                                       | 28-29 |
| II.5               | SCHEDULED CASTE MALE LITERACY                              | 31-33 |
| II.5.1             | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971                                       | 31-32 |
| II.5.2             | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991                                       | 32-33 |
| II.6               | SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE LITERACY                            | 35-38 |
| II.6.1             | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971                                       | 35-37 |
| II.6.2             | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991                                       | 37-38 |
| II.7               | SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL LITERACY                             | 39-42 |

|         |  |       |
|---------|--|-------|
| II.7.1  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971                                     | 39-40 |
| II.7.2  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991                                     | 41    |
| II.8    | SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE LITERACY                      | 43-45 |
| II.8.1  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971                                     | 43-44 |
| II.8.2  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991                                     | 44-45 |
| II.9    | SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL FEMALE LITERACY                    | 47-49 |
| II.9.1  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971                                     | 47-48 |
| II.9.2  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991                                     | 49    |
| II.10   | SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN LITERACY                           | 51-54 |
| II.10.1 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971                                     | 51-53 |
| II.10.2 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991                                     | 53-54 |
| II.11   | SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN MALE LITERACY                      | 56-58 |
| II.11.1 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971                                     | 56-57 |
| II.11.2 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991                                     | 57-58 |
| II.12   | SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE LITERACY                    | 60-62 |
| II.12.1 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971                                     | 60-61 |
| II.12.2 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991                                     | 61-62 |
| II.13   | GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY BETWEEN 1971 AND 1991 | 64-70 |

### **CHAPTER-III**

|         |  |        |
|---------|--|--------|
| III     | SPATIAL PATTERN OF DISPARITIES BETWEEN SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE | 70-121 |
| III.1   | INTRODUCTION   | 70-71  |
| III.2   | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL            | 71-74  |
| III.2.1 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971   | 71-72  |
| III.2.2 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991   | 72-74  |
| III.3   | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE MALE DISPARITY                         | 76-79  |
| III.3.1 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971   | 76-77  |
| III.3.2 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991   | 78-79  |
| III.4   | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE DISPARITY                       | 81-84  |
| III.4.1 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971   | 81-83  |
| III.4.2 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991   | 83-84  |
| III.5   | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL DISPARITY                        | 86-88  |

|          |  |         |
|----------|--|---------|
| III.5.1  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971   | 86-87   |
| III.5.2  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991   | 87-88   |
| III.6    | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN<br>DISPARITY         | 90-92   |
| III.6.1  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971   | 90-91   |
| III.6.2  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991   | 91-92   |
| III.7    | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL<br>MALE DISPARITY    | 94-96   |
| III.7.1  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971   | 94-95   |
| III.7.2  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991   | 95-96   |
| III.8    | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN<br>MALE DISPARITY    | 98-100  |
| III.8.1  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971   | 98-99   |
| III.8.2  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991   | 99-100  |
| III.9    | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL<br>FEMALE DISPARITY  | 102-105 |
| III.9.1  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971   | 102-103 |
| III.9.2  | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991   | 103-105 |
| III.10   | SCHEDULED CASTSE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN<br>FEMALE DISPARITY | 107-110 |
| III.10.1 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1971   | 107-109 |
| III.10.2 | SPATIAL PATTERN-1991   | 109-110 |
| III.11   | REDUCTION IN DISPARITY (1971-1991)                                 | 112-114 |
|          | <b>CHAPTER IV</b>  |         |
| IV       | SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION   | 117-121 |
|          | BIBLIOGRAPHY   | 122-128 |
|          | APPENDIX   | 129-139 |



**LIST OF TABLES**

| <b>TABLE<br/>NO</b> | <b>TITLES</b>   | <b>PAGE</b> |
|---------------------|---|-------------|
|                     | <b>CHAPTER -II</b>  |             |
| II.1                | LITERACY RATES FOR GENERAL POPULATION IN INDIA -1971-1991                                   | 24          |
| II.2                | RANKING OF STATES IN SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY - 1971-1991                                   | 25          |
| II.3                | SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY - 1971-1991  | 30          |
| II.4                | SCHEDULED CASTE MALE LITERACY - 1971- 1991  | 34          |
| II.5                | SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE LITERACY-1971-1991   | 38          |
| II.6                | SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL LITERACY-1971-1991  | 42          |
| II.7                | SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE LITERACY-1971-1991   | 46          |
| II.8                | SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL FEMALE LITERACY-1971-1991   | 50          |
| II.9                | SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN LITERACY-1971-1991  | 55          |
| II.10               | SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN MALE LITERACY-1971-1991   | 59          |
| II.11               | SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE LITERACY-1971-1991   | 63          |
| II.12               | GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY RATES - 1971-1991  | 66-67       |
| II.13               | GROWTH OF NON-SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY RATES - 1971-1991                                    | 68-69       |
|                     | <b>CHAPTER -III</b>   |             |
| III.1               | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971-1991              | 75          |
| III.2               | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971-1991         | 80          |
| III.3               | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971-1991       | 85          |
| III.4               | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971-1991        | 89          |
| III.5               | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971-1991        | 93          |
| III.6               | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971-1991   | 97          |
| III.7               | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971-1991   | 101         |
| III.8               | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971-1991 | 106         |
| III.9               | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971-1991 | 111         |
| III.10              | REDUCTION IN DISPARITY - 1971-1991  | 115-116     |

## **LIST OF MAPS**

| <b>MAP NO</b> | <b>ITEMS</b>   |
|---------------|--|
|               | <b>CHAPTER - I</b>   |
| I.1           | UTTAR PRADESH: STUDY AREA  |
| I.2           | UTTAR PRADESH: 1991  |
|               | <b>CHAPTER - II</b>  |
| II.1          | SCHEDULED CASTE LITEACY RATES -1971  |
| II.2          | SCHEDULED CASTE LITEACY RATES -1991  |
| II.3          | SCHEDULED CASTE MALE LITERACY - 1971   |
| II.4          | SCHEDULED CASTE MALE LITERACY - 1991   |
| II.5          | SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE LITERACY-1971   |
| II.6          | SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE LITERACY-1991   |
| II.7          | SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL LITERACY-1971  |
| II.8          | SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL LITERACY-1991  |
| II.9          | SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE LITERACY-1971                                     |
| II.10         | SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE LITERACY-1991                                     |
| II.11         | SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL FEMALE LITERACY-1971                                   |
| II.12         | SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL FEMALE LITERACY-1991                                   |
| II.13         | SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN LITERACY-1971  |
| II.14         | SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN LITERACY-1991  |
| II.15         | SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN MALE LITERACY-1971                                     |
| II.16         | SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN MALE LITERACY-1991                                     |
| II.17         | SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE LITERACY-1971                                   |
| II.18         | SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE LITERACY-1991                                   |
|               | <b>CHAPTER - III</b>   |
| III.1         | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE<br>DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971 |
| III.2         | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE<br>DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1991 |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| III.3  | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971         |
| III.4  | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1991         |
| III.5  | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971       |
| III.6  | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1991       |
| III.7  | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971        |
| III.8  | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1991        |
| III.9  | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971        |
| III.10 | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1991        |
| III.11 | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971   |
| III.12 | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1991   |
| III.13 | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971   |
| III.14 | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1991   |
| III.15 | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971 |
| III.16 | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1991 |
| III.17 | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1971 |
| III.18 | SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL -1991 |

## **Chapter I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **I.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

/ The level of literacy of a society or of a country, in the present day world is considered to be the barometer of socio-cultural and economic advancement of that society or of that country. It is an essential instrument for eradicating poverty, ignorance, superstition and injustice, an agent of modernisation, a stimulant in women's liberation and a ladder for social and economic mobility.

In censuses of India, a person who is able to read and write in any language with some understanding is counted as literate. Till 1951<sup>1</sup>, all the literacy rates were computed with total population as base. From 1961<sup>2</sup> onwards children above the age of 5 were being treated as literate. Thus the literacy rates were somewhat depressed. But in 1991<sup>3</sup>, a slight departure was made in terms of minimum age to be counted as literate. On the advices of planning commission and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Department of Education, children in the age group 0-6 were excluded for obtaining literacy rates. In their suggestion, it was argued that ability to read and write with some understanding could not be achieved by people in general and in the rural areas in particular until the age of 7 year or more. However, with regard to age

---

<sup>1</sup> Census of India , 1951, Series 1, India.

<sup>2</sup> Census of India , 1961, Series 1, India Registrar General of India , New Delhi.

<sup>3</sup> Census of India 1991, Series 1, India, Registrar General of India , New Delhi.

consideration, Premi (1992: 66)<sup>4</sup> opines that age of 9 or 10 would have been more rational because on an average it generally takes 3 to 4 year for making a child permanently literate.

The concept of literacy, in any case does not convey any content of qualified meaning. As a consequence the umbrella category of literate population includes a whole range of people from those who can barely read and write to those who are highly educated (Ahmed & Nuna 1986 : 129).<sup>5</sup>

✓ Contemporary India presents bewildering disparities in literacy levels in the various segments of population such as between male and female, urban and rural, and between non-scheduled and scheduled castes. But the inequity seems to be more glaring between the privileged upper stratum of the society and socially and economically deprived groups such as the latter.

✓ As present is a key to past, the root of present inequity may be traced in the pages of remote past of our country's history in which the society got divided. Division of society in the four fold hierarchy, assigned the present day scheduled castes, then sudra and outcaste people, were placed at the bottom in the social scale. Once ranking is confirmed, accompanied by differential power and other rewards, contingent upon caste membership, access to goods, services and other valuable things

---

<sup>4</sup> Premi, M.K. (1992) - India Heading Towards Billion, New Delhi: B. R. Publishing Corporation, pp 66.

<sup>5</sup> Ahmad, A & Nuna, S.C. (1985) - "**Inequity in Literacy Level of Population in Maharashtra**" in Moonis Raza (Ed)' Educational Planning : A Long Term Perspective, New Delhi: NIEPA and Concept Publication.

are determined in large measure by caste system (Berrman : 1968).<sup>6</sup> For example, in ancient India the philosophy of purity and pollution exacerbated the condition and a deliberate attempt was made to nurture the idea that people were born in their ranking perpetuated by the dictum that who think should not work and those who work should not think (Moonis Raza:1985).<sup>7</sup> Consequently, a long hiatus was created and in course of time, the gulf got widened and the lowest ranking people were subjected to low life of utter wretchedness, servitude, mental and moral degradation, forced to live in the periphery of settlement and destined to practice unclean and menial work. They became untouchable. Thus, the ascribed socio-cultural status of scheduled caste did great harm to their literacy level as well education. Cippola (1969)<sup>8</sup> aptly remarks that the degree of literacy of any given society is the net result of a complex of interrelated factors. Literacy is in fact one aspect of a complex socio-cultural reality.

In nutshell, despite having an old tradition of learning, our country owing to social stratification based on caste, which generally acted as an impediment in the way of universal spread of education among the different segments of population, also witnessed in its history, the closure of gates of the temple of socio-economic development for a particular segment of population. As a consequence, the scheduled castes, ex-untouchables suffered from cultural and social deprivation

---

<sup>6</sup> Berrman (1968) International Encyclopedia of Social Science,. Vol. 2, Macmillan Company and Free Press, pp. 334.

<sup>7</sup> Moonis Raza (1985) : "**Education and Future**" in Moonis Raza (Ed.) Educational Planning : A Long term Perspective. New Delhi: NIEPA and Concept Publications.

<sup>8</sup> Cippola. C.M. (1969) - Literacy and Development in the West. London.

from generation to generation which resulted in absorbing ignorance and illiteracy (Isaacs : 1965).<sup>9</sup>

Until India got freedom, the subject of scheduled caste literacy remained grossly neglected. Quite interestingly, in the land of Manu, after several centuries, the constitution was drafted by a person who belonged to the group of people whose ancestors were denied the right to learn and write. In the light of poor plight of the scheduled caste population, the constitution of India embodied in itself, a number of provisions with a view to lift the historically, socially and economically deprived section of population from the morass of ignorance, injustice, poverty and illiteracy. Article 46 of the constitution reads "The state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".

However, the concept of 'protective discrimination' aims at giving them their due which they have been denied through ages. But such pious wishes of the constitution still remains far from being fulfilled. As a result, what one is confronted with is the marked disparity between the two groups of population i.e, between non-scheduled caste and scheduled caste which the present study tries to unravel.

## **1.2 STUDY AREA**

Uttar Pradesh is a land-locked state, situated in the northern part of country extending between 23°52' /N and 31°28' latitudes and 77°5'E

---

<sup>9</sup> Issacs. H.R. (1965): India's Ex-untouchable. New Delhi : Asia Publishing House.

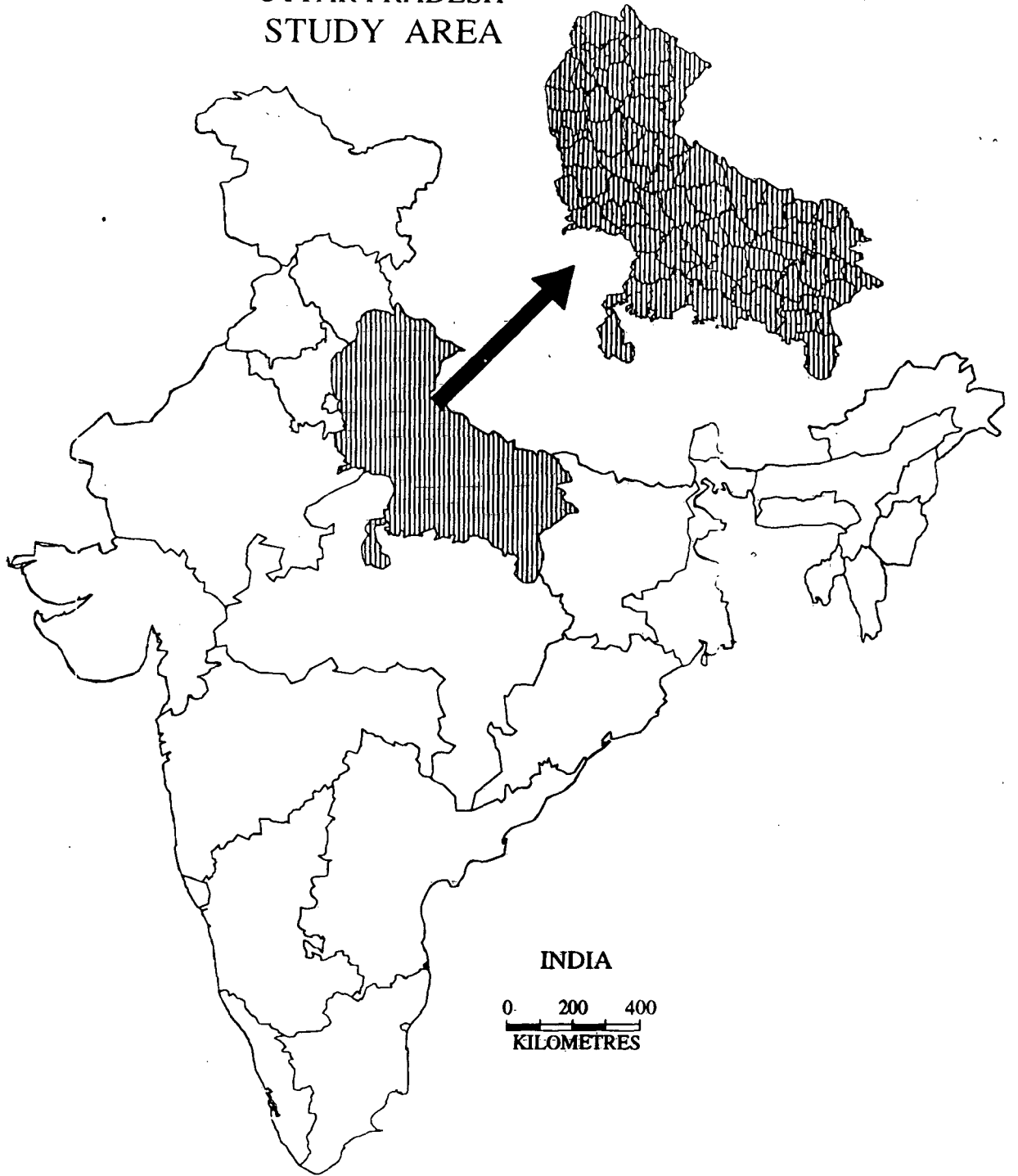
and 84°38' longitudes. Also situated immediately south of the Himalayas, the state is bordered in the north by Nepal and China, bounded on Himachal Pradesh in the North-west, Haryana and National capital Territory, Delhi in the west, Rajasthan in the South-west, Madhya Pradesh in the south and Bihar in the east. The state according to 1991 census comprises of 63 districts.

Uttar Pradesh is the largest populated state of India . with a population of 13.9 million and supporting almost 16.59 per cent of total population of the country having about 9 per cent of the area of the country. In terms of area which is 29463 square kilometres, it ranks fourth among 25 states.

Uttar Pradesh is also the largest state in terms of scheduled caste population which according to 1991 census was 2.9 crore constituting 21.05 per cent of the total population of the state and 21.8 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the country. According to latest census, 41.6 per cent of the total population returned as literate. The corresponding figure for scheduled caste was 26.85 per cent. However, there exist a wide range of disparities in literacy levels. For example , the lowest literacy in 1991 in the state is 7.1 percent in Sonbhadra whereas Chamoli district has the highest literacy of 41.0 percent. With this as a backdrop, the present study aims at understanding the literacy pattern and profile of scheduled caste population therein.



UTTAR PRADESH  
STUDY AREA

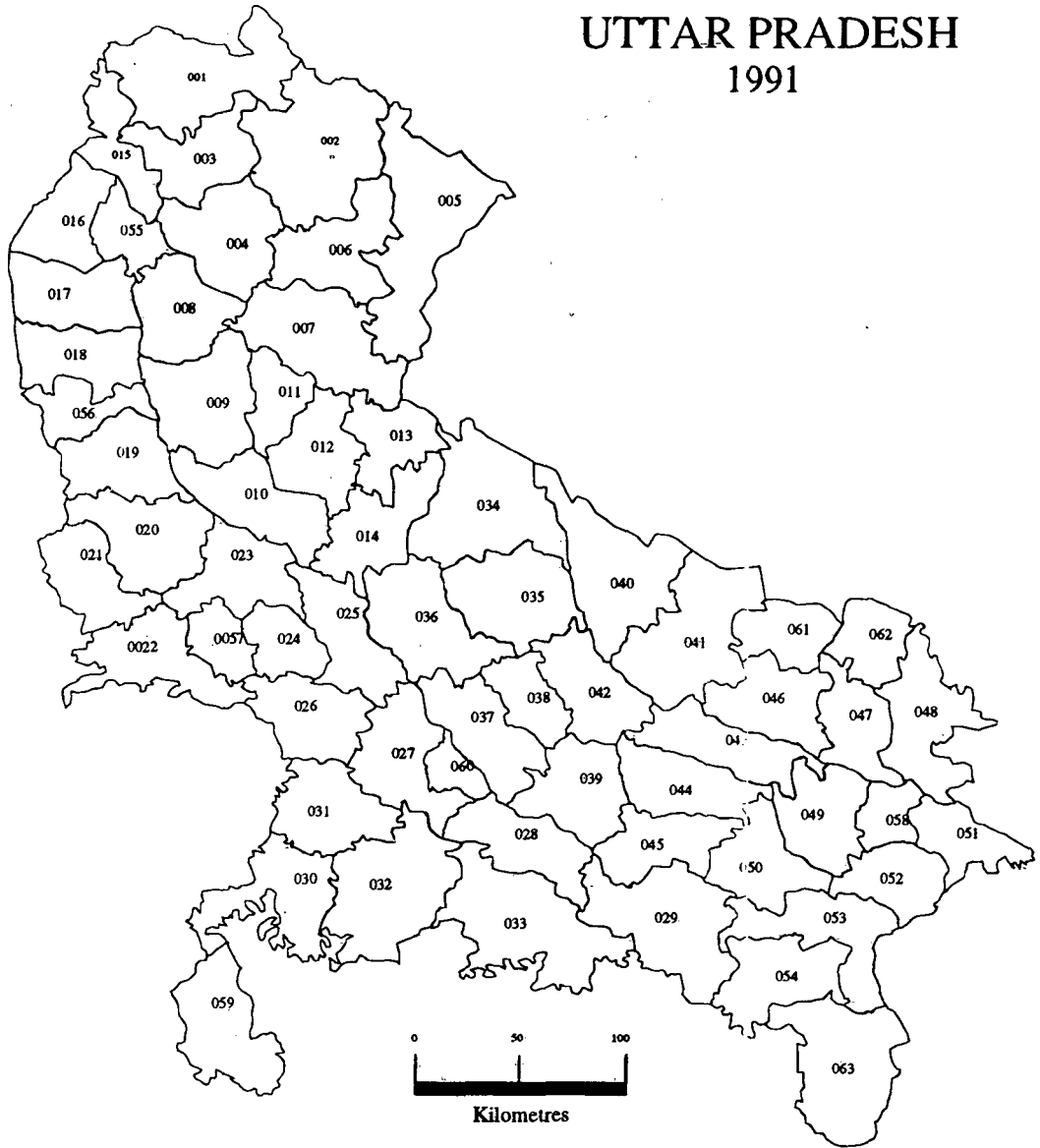


INDIA



Map. No. 1-1

# UTTAR PRADESH 1991



Map No. 1.2

**UTTAR PRADESH -1991**

| <b>LOCATION CODE</b> | <b>NAME OF THE DISTRICTS</b> |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 001                  | UTTAR KASHI                  |
| 002                  | CHAMOLI                      |
| 003                  | TEHRI GARHWAL                |
| 004                  | GARHWAL                      |
| 005                  | PITHORAGARH                  |
| 006                  | ALMORA                       |
| 007                  | NAINITAL                     |
| 008                  | BIJNOR                       |
| 009                  | MORADABAD                    |
| 010                  | BADAUN                       |
| 011                  | RAMPUR                       |
| 012                  | BAREILLY                     |
| 013                  | PILIBHIT                     |
| 014                  | SHAHJAHANPUR                 |
| 015                  | DEHRADUN                     |
| 016                  | SAHARANPUR                   |
| 017                  | MUZAFFARNAGAR                |
| 018                  | MEERUT                       |
| 019                  | BULANDSHAHAR                 |
| 020                  | ALIGARH                      |
| 021                  | MATHURA                      |

(cont.....)

|     |              |
|-----|--------------|
| 022 | AGRA         |
| 023 | ETAH         |
| 024 | MAINPURI     |
| 025 | FARRUKHABAD  |
| 026 | ETAWAH       |
| 027 | KANPUR DEHAT |
| 028 | FATEHPUR     |
| 029 | ALLAHABAD    |
| 030 | JHANSI       |
| 031 | JALAUN       |
| 032 | HAMIRFUR     |
| 033 | BANDA        |
| 034 | KHERI        |
| 035 | SITAPUR      |
| 036 | HARDOI       |
| 037 | UNNAO        |
| 038 | LUCKNOW      |
| 039 | RAE BARELI   |
| 040 | BAHRAICH     |
| 041 | GONDA        |
| 042 | BARABANKI    |
| 043 | FAIZABAD     |
| 044 | SULTANPUR    |

(cont.....)

|     |                |
|-----|----------------|
| 045 | PRATAPGARH     |
| 046 | BASTI          |
| 047 | GORAKHPUR      |
| 048 | DEORIA         |
| 049 | AZAMGARH       |
| 050 | JAUNPUR        |
| 051 | BALLIA         |
| 052 | GHAZIPUR       |
| 053 | VARANASI       |
| 054 | MIRZAPUR       |
| 055 | HARDWAR        |
| 056 | GHAZIABAD      |
| 057 | FIROZABAD      |
| 058 | MAU            |
| 059 | LALITPUR       |
| 060 | KANPUR CITY    |
| 061 | SIDDARTH NAGAR |
| 062 | MAHARAJGANJ    |
| 063 | SONBHADRA      |

### ***1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY***

The present study has set before itself the following objectives.

- (a) To evaluate the levels of literacy and to interpret the spatial pattern emerging therewith.
- (b) To measure the progress of scheduled caste literacy during 1971-91.
- (c) To measure disparity in literacy level between non-scheduled castes and scheduled castes among the various segments of population such as urban, rural, male and female.
- (d) To evaluate the reduction in disparity during 1971-1991.

### ***1.4 HYPOTHESES***

The literacy of scheduled caste is the product of a wide variety of historic-socio-cultural and economic factors. Thus, keeping in view the state of scheduled caste literacy vis-à-vis the stated factors following hypotheses may be considered.

- (a) Larger the concentration of scheduled caste population lower is the literacy level thereof.
- (b) The level of urbanization of scheduled caste population tends to have positive relationship with their literacy level.
- (c) Scheduled caste literacy has positive association with the proportion engaged in non-primary economic activities.

- (d) Higher the over all literacy of the district, lower is the disparity between non-scheduled caste and scheduled caste and vice versa.
- (e) The disparity between the non-scheduled caste and scheduled caste in rural areas is greater than in urban.
- (f) The disparity between non-scheduled caste and scheduled caste females is greater than in between non-scheduled caste and scheduled caste male.
- (g) Larger the concentration of scheduled caste in the district higher is the disparity between non-scheduled caste and schedule caste literacy level.

### ***1.5 METHODOLOGY***

Kundu and Rao (1985)<sup>10</sup> note that equity can be examined only by positing the actual distribution of different socio-economic phenomenon against certain normative distribution, the latter reflecting the value judgement of the community in the context of a given set of developmental objectives. The question of equity becomes sharp when comparison is made between only two groups of population. The problem of certain vulnerable section of the population or certain target group often concerns the planners and in such cases one has to compare the literacy rate of the 'X' group with that of the remaining population that is non-X group.

---

<sup>10</sup> Kundu, A and Rao (1986) - "Inequity in Educational Development: Issues in Measurement, Changing Structure and its Socio-Economic Correlated with Special Reference to India ", in Moonis Raza (Ed.) 'Educational Planning: A Long Term Perspective', New Delhi: NIEPA and Concept Publishing Company.

David Sopher (1974)<sup>11</sup> proposed an alternative index, defined for the observation only. The index was originally stated as follows:

$$DS = \text{Log} (X_2/X_1) + \log (100-X_1) / (100-X_2)$$

Where  $X_2 > X_1$

But this does not satisfy the demands of the axiomatic frame developed for the evaluation of a disparity index. Kundu & Rao<sup>12</sup>, therefore, suggested a modification of the Sopher's index which satisfies all the four axioms, i.e. additive, monotonousness redistribution, repetitive transfer and multiplicative monotonousness. It is defined as

$$DS = \log (X_2 / X_1) + (\log (Q-X_1) / (Q-X_2))$$

Where  $Q > 200$  and  $X_2 > X_1$

For the present study the modified version of Sopher's index by Kundu and Rao has been taken to compute the disparity in literacy level between non-scheduled caste and scheduled castes.

## **1.6 CHAPTER SCHEME**

Present study consists of four chapters. First chapter: 'introduction' includes statement of the problem, study area, hypothesis, methodology, sources of data and limitation and an overview of literatures throwing light on the educability as well as literacy of scheduled caste. The second chapter deals with the spatio-temporal analysis of scheduled caste

---

<sup>11</sup> Sopher, E. David (1974) - "A Measure of Disparity", Professional Geographer, Vol. 26, pp, 389-92.

<sup>12</sup> Kundu & Rao - op.cit.



literacy with growth in their literacy rate during 1971-91 as compared to non-scheduled castes. Chapter III attends to analyse disparity in literacy level between non-scheduled caste and scheduled caste. Spatial pattern of disparity and reduction therein during 1971 and 1991 is also discussed. The fourth and last chapter is the summary.

### **I.7 DATA BASE**

The present study is based exclusively on secondary sources of data, published by the Government of India for 1971 and 1991.

- (a) Census of India, 1971, Series 1, India, Registrar General of India , New Delhi.
- (b) Census of India , 1971, Series 25, Uttar Pradesh, Part II, Special Table for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, Registrar General of India, New Delhi.
- (c) Census of India , 1971, Extracts from the All India Census Reports on literacy census report on literacy census. Centenary monograph No. 9, Manager Publication, New Delhi.
- (d) Census of India 1991, Series 1, India . Part II B, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Caste, Registrar General of India : New Delhi
- (e) Census of India, Series 25, Uttar Pradesh, Part IIB, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, Directorate of Census Operation, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

### ***1.8 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY***

The study is purely based on secondary sources of data and the change in the concept of literacy with respect to age consideration overtime, sets many limitations to the study. In 1971, the questions on literacy were canvassed among those aged 5 and above only. In 1991 census same questions were confined only to those aged 7 years and above. Moreover, the agewise breakup of scheduled caste population is also not available in the census. Consequently, due to lack of data, it is impossible to adjust the literacy figures of two census years and the estimates of percent literates as such, obtained from census documents are not strictly comparable. The literacy rates, thus, have been computed on total population as denominator.

### ***1.9 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY***

Alphabetization is the first step towards education which leads human being to the doors of all sorts of development. Thus, in the modern context, a wide diffusion of literacy and educating is indispensable to the process of development both in social and economic terms. A certain minimum level of literacy is a basic requirement for people to get rid of ignorance and backwardness (Gosal: 1968).<sup>13</sup> Literacy, therefore, is now viewed as the catalyst of socio-economic transformation and as a means of comprehensive human resource development. It creates the condition for the acquisition of a critical consciousness of the functioning of the social system and its aims. It stimulates initiative and promotes

---

<sup>13</sup> Gosal, G.S (1964), "Literacy in India: An Interpretative Study". Rural Sociology, vol. 29

participations in the creative process, capable of transforming the existing order and defining the aims and objectives of an authentic human resource development (Beteillie:1970).<sup>14</sup> Perhaps in view of the crucial significance of literacy in paving the way for the fuller social development, imparting of education through developing the faculty to read and write is recognised as fundamental social obligation of the state in all social systems in the modern world (Ahmad and Nuna : 1985).<sup>15</sup>

The present study would bring forth the dismal picture of scheduled caste literacy in the state which claims to have the largest number of scheduled caste. The study would also unfold the many aspects of the literacy that are of immense importance, not only from the point of view of human resource development, but also from the perspectives of social equity and justice.

---

<sup>14</sup> Beteille (1970), "A Turning Point for Literacy" : Preceding of the International Symposium for Literacy.

<sup>15</sup> Ahmad and Nuna (1985), *ibid*.

## **I. 10 AN OVERVIEW OF LITERATURES**

The educability as well as the literacy of Scheduled Castes has long been a neglected field. It was only after India got freedom that the plight of scheduled caste caught attention and was deeply felt in social and political spheres. The constitution of India laid down several provisions for their educational and economical upliftment. A number of studies, since independence have also been undertaken and a plethora of literature dealing with the problems of scheduled caste in general and their educability in particular came into existence.

A host of authors like Beteillie, Burman, Chitnis, Chauhan, Desai, Rao, Srinivas and also some organisations like Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), National Council of Education, Research and Training (NCERT). National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) have made concerted efforts to explore the problems of scheduled caste literacy through empirical and extensive field studies.

The level of literacy of a given society is the product of a variety of historical, social and economic factors "The degree of literacy of a given society is the net result of a complex of interrelated factor" remarks Cippola (1969).<sup>16</sup> Therefore, the present literature survey includes literature that throws light on their socio-cultural and economic attributes responsible for educational backwardness of scheduled castes. Besides, the literature focussing on governments policies and programmes for promoting scheduled caste literacy as well as education

---

<sup>16</sup> Cippola, C.M (1969)- Literacy and development in the West. Baltimore : Penguin Books

has also been included in this review. Accordingly the material has been grouped under:

- i. Socio-historical factors and literacy
- ii. Economic factors and literacy
- iii. Governments policies and literacy

### ***I. 10.1 Socio-historical factors and literacy***

The educational backwardness as well as the backwardness of entire scheduled castes refers to the historical and social attributes. The present poor plight of scheduled caste literacy is deep rooted in the history. Moonis Raza (1985)<sup>17</sup> points out that the age old philosophy of separation of work from knowledge accentuated the segregation of low castes from learning. The basic elements of this philosophy were enshrined in the dictum that those who work should not think and those who think should not work. Gosal (1964)<sup>18</sup> holds the same view and remarks that the prevailing illiteracy among Scheduled Castes is largely a legacy of past. The division of labour enunciated by Manu made it unnecessary to read to learn and write. It so compartmentalised the society that the task of learning remained the privilege of few.

Chauhan (1975)<sup>19</sup> states that the educational backwardness of Scheduled Castes is the function of their traditionally lower position.

---

<sup>17</sup> Moonis Raza (1985): Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Gosal, G.S (1964) "***Literacy in India : An Interpretative Study***". Rural Sociology, vol.29

<sup>19</sup> Chauhan, B.K (1975) "***Special Problems of Education of Scheduled Caste***" in M.S. Gore (Ed.) Papers in Sociology of Education in India. Delhi: NCERT.

Amitabh Kundu (1985)<sup>20</sup> too observes that the educational backwardness of scheduled castes is deep rooted in the remote past and their low status throughout the history. The committee on untouchability and economic development of scheduled caste reports that their educational backwardness today manifests their historical deprivation from the mainstream of development.<sup>21</sup> Goel (1969)<sup>22</sup> holds Varna System responsible for the pathetic state of Scheduled Caste education and remarks that Varna System provided unequal status to the people and consequently unequal chances to derive the benefits of education and other facilities of Indian Society throughout the country. Panday (1988)<sup>23</sup> also corroborates this. Agarwal (1987)<sup>24</sup> observes that the persistence of large absolute difference in the level of literacy between scheduled castes and the rest cannot be attributed to the backwardness of region but can only be explained by the continuance of the historical factor. Raza and Premi (1987)<sup>25</sup> opine that exclusion of Scheduled Caste from education was supported by the education theories of ancient and medieval times. The twenty first report of the commission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes clearly reveals that the Scheduled Castes are

---

<sup>20</sup> Kundu and Rao (1985) "***Inequity in Educational Development***" in Munis Raza (Ed.) 'Educational Planning - A long term Perspective'

<sup>21</sup> The Committee of Untouchability and Economic Development of Scheduled Castes, Government of India.

<sup>22</sup> Goel (1969) "***Class and Caste Tension in Indian Education***" in S.P. Ruhella (Ed.) Social Determinants of Educability, New Delhi: NCERT.

<sup>23</sup> Panday, P (1988) "***Education and Social Mobility***". Delhi : Daya Publishing House.

<sup>24</sup> Agarwal, Yash (1987) "***Some Aspects of Educational Development Among Scheduled Castes Population of India***". Journal of Educational Planning and Administration. Delhi: NEIPA, Vol-1, No.2, p.p 160

<sup>25</sup> Moonis Raza and Premi, K.K (1987) "***Indications of equity in education***". Journal of Educational Planning and Administration. Vol.1, No.2. p.p. 7

still suffering from injustice resulting from social and economic disparities<sup>26</sup>.

### **I.10.2 Economic Aspect Of Literacy**

Besides, socio-historical factors, economic factors also determine the level of literacy of a given society. This includes cost of education, level of income, type of economy and so on.

Backwardness, no doubt leads to backwardness. Myrdal (1969)<sup>27</sup> rightly points out that backwardness is the cause of backwardness and it is cumulative in nature. The studies conducted by ICSSR emphasized that the poor financial situation among scheduled castes plays an important role in their educational backwardness<sup>28</sup>. Issacs (1965)<sup>29</sup> holds the same view and points out that educating a child is expensive and a poor ex-untouchable may not be able to afford it. Save (1945)<sup>30</sup> on the other hand unveils the truth and remarks that people who hardly get bread twice, literacy is tall talk. A hungry man refuses to digest anything but food. This was further supplanted by a study conducted by Central Institute of Research and Training which reported poverty of parents as the most common reason behind educational backwardness of Harijan (1975).<sup>31</sup> Jacob Aikars (1996)<sup>32</sup> states that the reasons for the continued

---

<sup>26</sup> **21st Report of the Commission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.** Government of India

<sup>27</sup> Myrdal, G (1969) Economic theory and underdeveloped regions, London : Methis Publication.

<sup>28</sup> ICSSR (1975) ***The problems of education of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe of Bihar***

<sup>29</sup> Issacs, H.R. (1965) India's ex-untouchables, Delhi : Asia Publishing House.

<sup>30</sup> Save, K.J (1945) The Warlis , Bombay: Padma Publication

<sup>31</sup> Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Co-operation 1975 *School droop outs of Harijan Children*

<sup>32</sup> Aikara, Jacob (1996) ***"Inequalities of educational opportunities : The case of Scheduled Caste in India"*** Journal of Educational Planning and Administration Vol. X , No.1

backwardness are poverty, inaccessibility, vestige of old age practice of untouchability. Jaiswal and Kale's (1965)<sup>33</sup> study reveal that the occupation is determinant and acts as an important factor in the education of child. Desai, (1974)<sup>34</sup> looks into the association between types of occupation and education of scheduled caste and emphasizes the role of occupational type on the educational progress. With respect to the general backwardness of the scheduled caste, Maya Sah (1985)<sup>35</sup> remarks that these people are known to be under privileged and deprived economically and socially, they therefore suffer from poverty, low income, unemployment, large family and higher incidence of illiteracy. Joshep Benjamin (1989)<sup>36</sup> in his study finds acute poverty to be responsible for educational backwardness. He deciphers that because of acute poverty scheduled caste children are not able to use the schools. Their children instead of going to school, go to the fields and render help to their parents who have been working under one particular landlords for many many years. Sachidanand (1974)<sup>37</sup> in his study has made an attempt to establish relationship between the financial background and their educational and occupational aspiration. Among the scheduled caste families with high family income show better educational achievements than those having very low income. This is what found by vishwanandan and Reddy (1985)<sup>38</sup>. D'souza (1990)<sup>39</sup> seems to be corroborating their

---

<sup>33</sup> Jaiswal and Kale (1965) "**Education among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in Bihar**" Vol. I & II, Patna, An Sinha institute of social sciences.

<sup>34</sup> Desai, I.P. (1974) "**The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe High School Students in Gujarat**" Journal of Higher Education Vol. II

<sup>35</sup> 28 **The report of the commissioner of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe** 1986-87, Table-2, Chapter IV, Govt. of India

<sup>36</sup> Benjamin, Joseph (1989) Scheduled Castes in Indian Politics and Society, Delhi: ESS ESS Publication,

<sup>37</sup> Sachidanand (1974): **Education among Scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribe in Bihar**, Vol. I & II Patna : A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Science.

<sup>38</sup> Vishwahandan, G and Reddy (1985) Scheduled Caste : A study in Educational Achievement, Hyderabad : Scientific Services



view and states that the opportunity of caste for educational development are not only governed by its residence but also its position in the social hierarchy of castes. One of the manifestation of economic factor is seen as incidence of dropout ratio. Dutta (1976)<sup>40</sup> in his study reveals that the dropout rate at the primary level (I-V) was 49 percent for scheduled Caste. NCERT survey conducted in 1965 found that the dropout ratio among scheduled caste was three times higher than that of the upper caste children<sup>41</sup>. Choudhery (1967)<sup>42</sup> found in his study that there was a sharp reduction in enrolment from lower to upper level of education. Naik (1971)<sup>43</sup> too corroborates this. Chalam (1988)<sup>44</sup> points out that the dropout rate among weaker section is found to be associated with child labour which is mostly prevalent among these groups.

### **I. 10.3 Government policies and scheduled caste literacy**

The constitution of India makes a number of provisions to promote the economic and educational interest of scheduled castes. Article 46 of the constitution reads that the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes<sup>45</sup>. Following this, the government has envisaged many programmes to lift them from the morass of illiteracy. But what has been done by the government so far could not yield significant progress. The committee on

---

<sup>39</sup> D'souza, V (1990) ***Development, Planning and Structural inequalities***, Delhi : Sage Publication

<sup>40</sup> Datta, Rudra (1996) "***Inequity in the area of Indian education***" Journal of Educational Planning and Administration Vol. X No. 3

<sup>41</sup> NCERT

<sup>42</sup> Choudhery (1967) ***A brief record in stagnation***

<sup>43</sup> Naik, J.P. (1971) ***Education of Scheduled Castes*** 1965-66, Monograph No. 6 Delhi :ICSSR

<sup>44</sup> Chalam, K.S (1988) *Education and Weaker Section*, Delhi : Inter India Publication

<sup>45</sup> The Constitution of India :

untouchability, economic and educational development of scheduled castes reported "No attempt is being made to enroll more and more scheduled castes children at primary stage."<sup>46</sup> Chitnis (1972)<sup>47</sup> too digs out at the shortcomings of the provisions and facilities and calls them inadequate. Moin Shakir (1974)<sup>48</sup> also seems to agree with the view of Chitnis and states that the vast segment of scheduled caste population continues to be educationally backward as compared to the general population that goes to show that no serious efforts have been made in the plan periods to accelerate the pace of educational development. The 28th report of the commissioner of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes also indicates that this groups have not received much benefit from educational inputs and also continue to face deprivation of the most serious things<sup>49</sup>.

Altogether, the present literature survey makes it amply clear that the rigid social system in the past ascribed the scheduled caste people at the lower rungs of social structure. They were not allowed to have access to learning. Consequently, the socio-economic inequality between scheduled caste and non- scheduled caste continued to increase in course of time. This inequality in turn led to low literacy among scheduled castes. Hence, in the field of learning, they have persistently been lagging behind the rest of the population.

---

<sup>46</sup> ***The committee on untouchability, Economic and Educational development of S.C/S.T, Government of India***

<sup>47</sup> Chitnis, S (1972) "***Education for equality: The case of Scheduled Castes***" Economic and Political weekly, Vol. VIII No. 31-33 P.P 1675-81

<sup>48</sup> Moin Shakir (1974) "***Beyond the System***" Economic and Political weekly Vol. IX No. 16

<sup>49</sup> ***28th Report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe*** Chapter IV 1986-87, Government of India

TH-7956



## **Chapter -II**

### **LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES:**

#### **A SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS**

##### **II.1 INTRODUCTION :**

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to explore the spatial pattern of scheduled caste literacy in Uttar Pradesh covering various components of scheduled caste population viz., male, female, rural, urban. The study also elucidates the position of Uttar Pradesh among the states of India in terms of literacy for scheduled castes and general population as well. The study has been carried out at district level so as to mark inter-district variation in literacy as well as in growth rates during 1971 and 1991 with a view to assess whatever changes took place during a period of 20 years.

As discussed earlier, in the Indian Census, the concept of literacy has been defined as an ability to read and write in any language with some understanding<sup>1</sup>. Till 1981, an individual below the age of 5 years was treated as illiterate even if he or she could read and write or satisfy the definition. In the census conducted in 1991, a slight departure was made with respect to age consideration. It was considered that no child could

---

<sup>1</sup> Census of India . 1971, Series 1. India

be literate before attaining 7 years of age. Hence, the age to be considered for a person to be literate was decided as 7 years<sup>2</sup>.

The concept, however does not convey any qualified meaning as such and the umbrella category of literates includes those who can merely read and write and those who attain higher educational degrees (Ahmad & Nuna: 1985).<sup>3</sup>

## **II. 2 THE STATE OF LITERACY IN UTTAR PRADESH**

With regard to literacy, Uttar Pradesh represents one of the bottom most states of India. As the table II.1 shows, in 1971, the state recorded 21.7 percent of total population as literate and ranked Fourth from below and the same position was retained in 1991 among 24 states.

The picture is even too murkier in terms of scheduled caste literacy. The state, in 1971 acquired 17th rank among 19 states of India. Only 10.2 percent of total scheduled caste population was counted as literate in 1971. In 1991 the relative position shifted down. As per the table II.2, only 21.0 percent of total scheduled caste population could be returned as literate and ranked 20th among 22 states of India.

---

<sup>2</sup> Census of India , 1991, Series 1. India.

<sup>3</sup> Ahmad, A. and Nuna, S.C (1985) - "***Inequity in literacy level of population in Maharashtra***" in Moonis Raza(ed.) Educational Planning - A Long Term Perspective, New Delhi, NIEPA and Concept Publishing Company.

**TABLE II. 1**

**LITERACY RATES FOR GENERAL POPULATION  
INDIA**

| STATES                 | 1971                |      | 1991                |      |
|------------------------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
|                        | LITERACY RATES (%)* | RANK | LITERACY RATES (%)* | RANK |
| 1 Kerala               | 60.4                | 1    | 77.9                | 1    |
| 2 Mizoram              | 53.7                | 2    | 66.9                | 2    |
| 3 Goa                  | -                   | -    | 66.6                | 3    |
| 4 Tamilnadu            | 39.4                | 3    | 54.3                | 4    |
| 5 Maharashtra          | 39.1                | 4    | 53.7                | 5    |
| 6 Gujarat              | 35.7                | 5    | 51.1                | 7    |
| 7 Manipur              | 32.9                | 8    | 49.8                | 9    |
| 8 Punjab               | 33.6                | 6    | 48.9                | 11   |
| 9 West Bengal          | 33.2                | 7    | 47.9                | 12   |
| 10 Karnataka           | 31.5                | 10   | 46.7                | 13   |
| 11 Tripura             | 30.9                | 11   | 49.5                | 10   |
| 12 Assam               | 28.8                | 13   | 42.4                | 16   |
| 13 Nagaland            | 27.4                | 14   | 51.0                | 8    |
| 14 Haryana             | 26.8                | 15   | 45.2                | 15   |
| 15 Meghalaya           | 29.4                | 12   | 38.2                | 18   |
| 16 Orissa              | 26.1                | 16   | 40.7                | 17   |
| 17 Andhra Pradesh      | 24.5                | 17   | 36.0                | 19   |
| 18 Madhya Pradesh      | 22.1                | 18   | 35.4                | 20   |
| 19 Uttar Pradesh       | 21.7                | 19   | 33.1                | 21   |
| 20 Bihar               | 19.9                | 20   | 30.5                | 23   |
| 21 Rajasthan           | 19.0                | 21   | 30.7                | 24   |
| 22 Jammu & Kashmir     | 18.3                | 22   | ***                 | -    |
| 23 Sikkim**            | -                   | -    | 46.4                | 14   |
| 24 Arunachal Pradesh** | -                   | -    | 32.8                | 22   |
| 25 Himachal Pradesh    | 31.9                | 9    | 53.4                | 6    |

Source: census of India, series 1, India, 1971 & 1991

\* Literacy rates have been computed on total population as denominator

\*\* States were non-existent in 1971

\*\*\* In 1991, Census was not conducted in Jammu and Kashmir.

**TABLE NO. II.2**

**RANKING OF STATES IN SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY, 1971-91**

| STATES                  | 1971                   |      | 1991                  |      |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
|                         | LITERACY*<br>RATES (%) | RANK | LITERACY<br>RATES (%) | RANK |
| 1 Kerala                | 40.2                   | 1    | 69.3                  | 2    |
| 2 Mizoram               | 8.0                    | 18   | 71.4                  | 1    |
| 3 Goa**                 | -                      | -    | 49.7                  | 4    |
| 4 Gujarat               | 27.7                   | 2    | 50.4                  | 3    |
| 5 Tamil Nadu            | 21.8                   | 6    | 39.4                  | 12   |
| 6 Maharashtra           | 25.2                   | 5    | 45.9                  | 7    |
| 7 Manipur               | 26.4                   | 3    | 46.8                  | 6    |
| 8 Meghalaya             | 20.3                   | 8    | 35.4                  | 13   |
| 9 Madhya Pradesh        | 12.4                   | 15   | 27.7                  | 19   |
| 10 Nagaland***          | -                      | -    | -                     | -    |
| 11 Orissa               | 15.6                   | 12   | 30.0                  | 18   |
| 12 Punjab               | 16.1                   | 11   | 33.3                  | 15   |
| 13 Rajasthan            | 9.1                    | 18   | 20.5                  | 22   |
| 14 Sikkim**             | -                      | -    | 41.1                  | 11   |
| 15 Tripura              | 20.5                   | 7    | 45.5                  | 8    |
| 16 Uttar Pradesh        | 10.2                   | 17   | 21.0                  | 20   |
| 17 West Bengal          | 17.8                   | 10   | 34.2                  | 14   |
| 18 Himachal Pradesh     | 18.8                   | 9    | 43.7                  | 9    |
| 19 Karnataka            | 13.8                   | 13   | 30.7                  | 17   |
| 20 Bihar                | 6.5                    | 19   | 5.1                   | 23   |
| 21 Haryana              | 12.6                   | 14   | 30.7                  | 16   |
| 22 Assam                | 25.7                   | 4    | 43.3                  | 10   |
| 23 Andhra Pradesh       | 10.6                   | 16   | 20.8                  | 21   |
| 24 Arunachal Pradesh ** | -                      | -    | 46.1                  | 5    |
| 25 J&K****              | 11.9                   | 15   | -****                 |      |

Sources: Census of India, 1971 & 1991 Series 1, India

\* Literacy rates have been computed on total population

\*\* They were not as States in 1971

\*\*\* No scheduled caste was reported

\*\*\*\* In 1991, Census was not conducted in Jammu and Kashmir.

### **II.3 SPATIAL PATTERN OF SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY - 1971 AND 1991**

The incidence of literacy varies geographically with the level of socio-cultural and economic development of a region. The state of Uttar Pradesh presents a wide spectrum of heterogeneity basically in terms of socio-economic development which has led to marked disparity among the different regions of the state, between different groups and also within the same group of population. Thus the level of scheduled caste literacy too varies significantly from one part of the state to another.

### **II. 4 SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY (TOTAL)**

#### **II.4.1 Spatial Pattern - 1971**

As discussed earlier, in 1971 census, as much as 10.2 percent of total scheduled caste population in the state returned as literate as against 14.67 percent for India as a whole. With this literacy level, the state represented third bottom most place preceding only Rajasthan and Bihar.

So far as spatial pattern is concerned, it varies significantly. Different regions of the state are at different stages of literacy transition. In view of the fact and for the convenience of the study, the spatial pattern has been categorised as very high, high, moderate and low category.

#### **Very High Category (15 percent and above) - 1971**

A glance at district-wise literacy, brings sharp spatial variation. The districts of hilly region along with some districts of western Uttar Pradesh have fairly high literacy rates among scheduled castes. Here, non-scheduled castes literacy is also higher as compared to other regions of the state. Literacy seems to be higher than the hypothesised

relationship with economical development in Uttrakhand the Yamuna, Ganga axis and east of Agra (Sopher: 1980:141).<sup>4</sup>

As many as 12 districts out of 54 could be included in the category of very high literacy (Table II.3) Dehradun claimed to have highest literacy rate among scheduled castes as much as 24.2 percent followed by Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Almora, Meerut, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah joined from Western region. Apart from these two regions, Jalaun from Bunderkhand and Varanasi from eastern region also occupied the category.

#### ***High Category (11-15 percent)***

This category claimed 11 districts in its fold. As per the table III.3 majority of the district came from Western region Muzaffarnagar; Mathura, Etawah, Farrukhabad are worth mentioning in this regard. The high literacy in these districts could be attributed to relatively better economic condition such as agricultural prosperity, industrial development, and process of urbanisation which have deep impact on literacy level. Other than Western region, Jhansi, Lucknow, Ghazipur, Uttar Kashi and Chamoli also made their presence in the category.

#### ***Moderate Category (7-11 percent)***

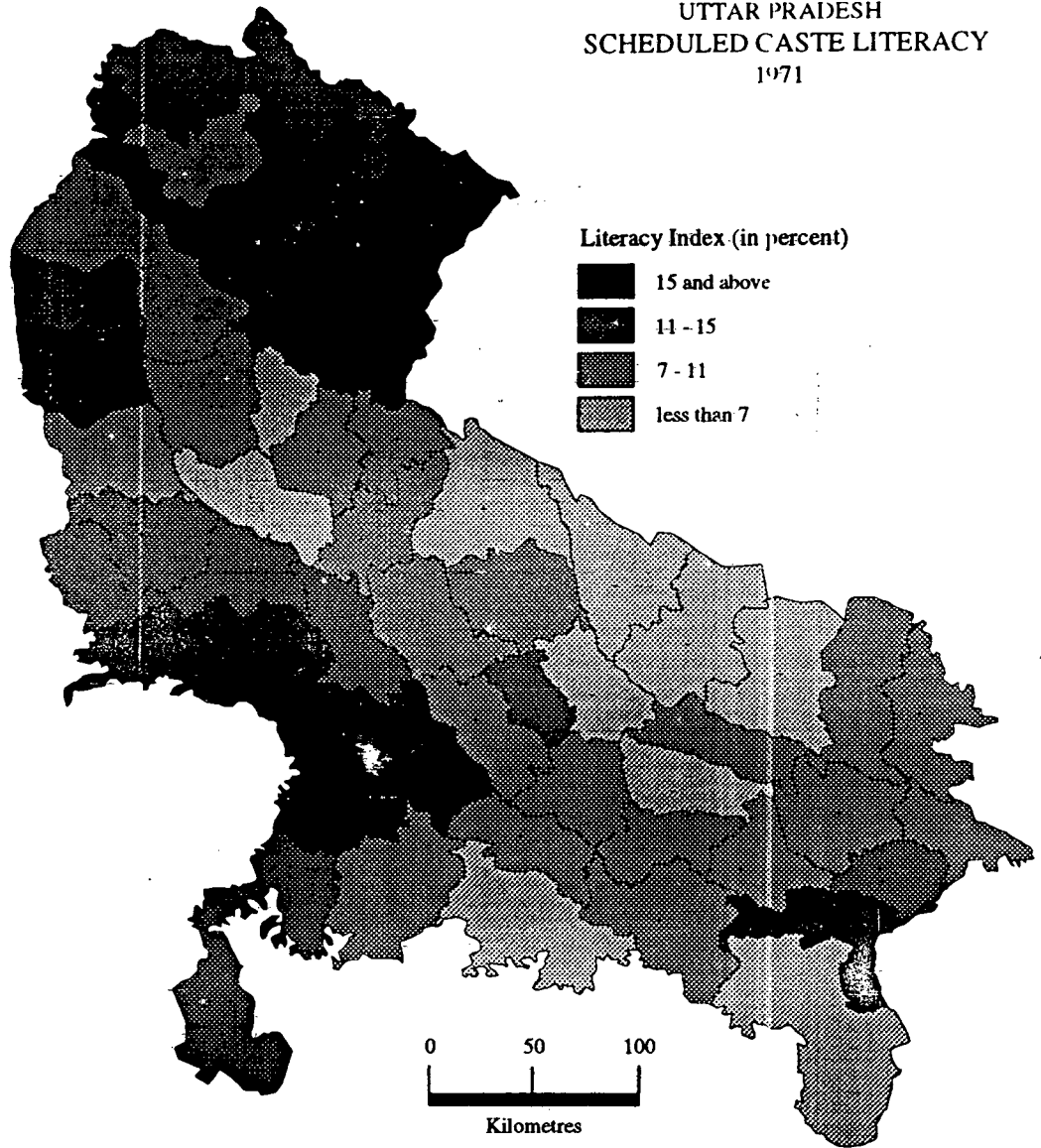
A large number of districts exhibited moderate literacy ranging from 7 to 11 percent. Barailey, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur belonged to Rohilkhand region. Though endowed with rich soil, ample water, live stock, high percentage net sown area, yet displayed moderate literacy. Their moderate literacy, however might be explained by the presence of Muslims constituting higher proportion of non-scheduled caste population. The literacy level of non scheduled caste influences that of the scheduled caste. The correlation matrix (appendix. v ) shows negative

---

<sup>4</sup> Sopher David (1980) "*Sex Disparity in Literacy in India*" in Sopher (ed.), *An Exploration of India*, Cornell University Press. pp. 41



UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY  
1971



Map. No. II.1

association of scheduled caste literacy with Muslim population. The moderate literacy in the districts of Central region, viz, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Barailey, Fatehpur and in the districts of eastern region can be attributed to having larger population of scheduled caste to total population. The proportion of scheduled caste is far above state average. Same is the case in Allahabad, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ballia are worth mentioning. Tehri-Garhwal is an exception fell under the category.

***Low Category (less than 7 percent)***

From the table II.3, one fifth of districts recorded literacy below 7 percent. They were Budaun, Rampur, Banda, Kheri, Sultanpur and Mirzapur. In Budaun and Rampur low literacy can be explained by the significant presence of Muslims whereas in Mirzapur, Banda and Kheri can be attributed to larger concentration of scheduled caste.

***II.4.2 Spatial Pattern - 1991***

In 1991 census, spatial pattern of literacy remained more or less the same. During 1971 and 1991, as many as 9 more districts were created due to which a little shifting of relative position of districts could be observed and also the number of districts in a particular category. For the convenience of study, the districts which were carved out of one district have been clubbed with their parent districts.

***Very High Category (30 percent and above) - 1991***

From the table II.3, it appears that under the very high category, one district fell short as compared to the number of districts in 1971 falling in the same category. Agra, Mainpuri, Varanasi were shifted down, whereas Chamoli which earlier belonged to the category of high literacy made progress registering growth rate 171.0 percent (see table II.12), and found place in this category. The presence of Ghaziabad in this

category is not surprising. This is the district highly developed particularly in industrialisation.

***High category (23-30 percent)***

This category included as many as 17 districts which in 1971 was 11 districts. Three districts came down from the earlier category and other three were newly created districts. They were Hardwar, Ferozabad and Mau. The remaining districts are same as they were in 1971.

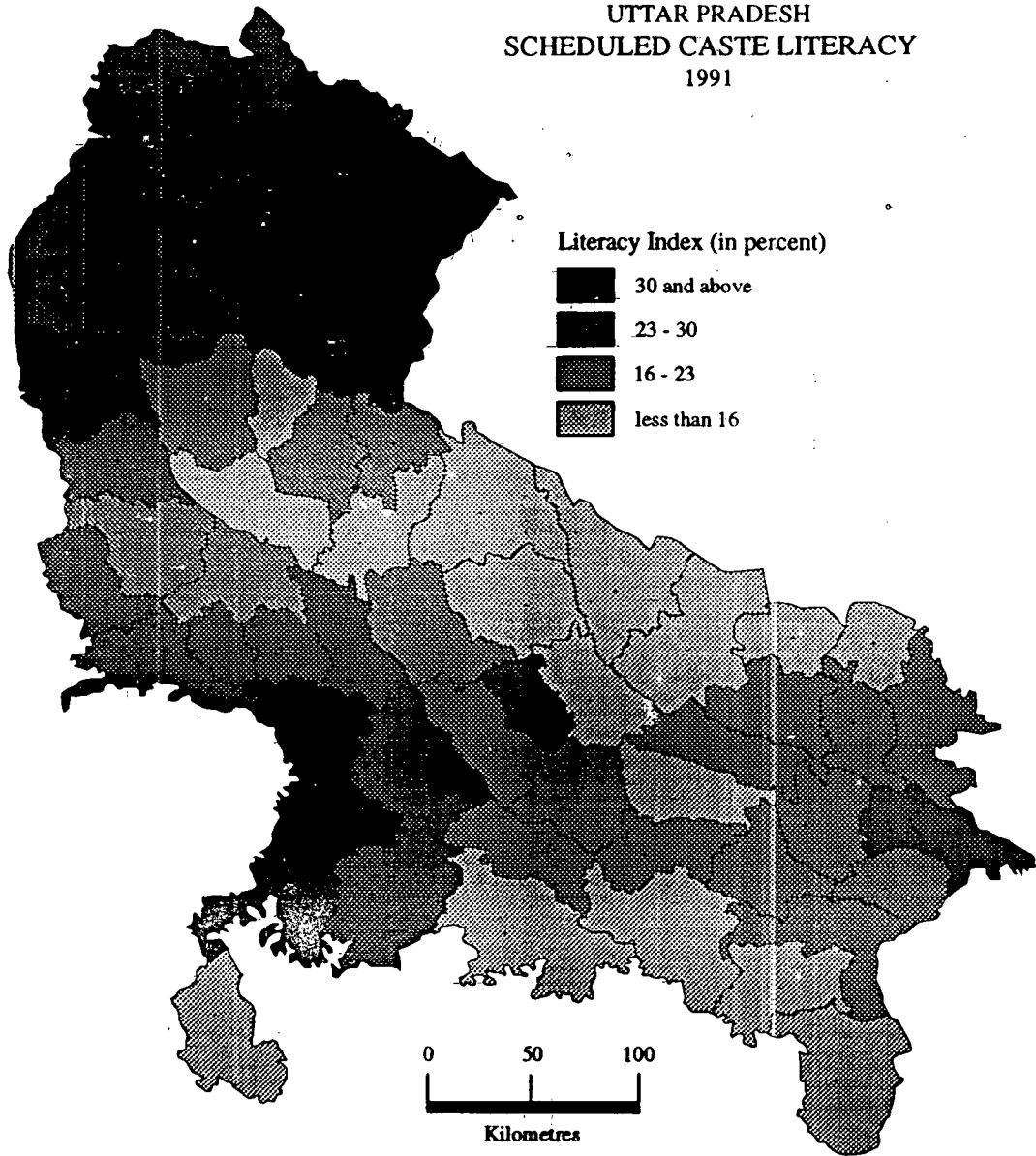
***Moderate Category (16-23 percent)***

The category of moderate literacy in 1991 fell short by 3 districts as compared to 1971. It is because, Tehri-Garhwal and Bulandsahar which in 1971 were placed in the category of moderate literacy could find place in the category of high literacy. Both the districts displayed very high growth in scheduled caste literacy during 1971-91. Shahjahanpur on the other hand shifted down to join the lowest category in 1991. Though during 1971-91, made significant progress in terms of growth of literacy rate but failed to keep pace with the above mentioned two districts and consequently fell below, other district was Allahabad which also fell below.

***Low category ( less than 16 percent)***

For the category displaying low literacy below 16 percent, as many as 12 districts were available in 1991. In other words, two more districts as against 10 districts in 1971. Shahjahanpur of which mentioned has been made earlier, fell from moderate category in 1971 to the present category in 1991. What is puzzling is the case of Allahabad. Here, the growth of scheduled caste literacy during 1971-91 was relatively low.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY  
1991



Map. No. 31.2

**TABLE II. 3**  
**SCHEDULE CASTE LITERACY : 1971-91**

| <b>Category</b>      | <b>No. of the districts</b> |             | <b>Name of the districts</b>  |   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---|---|
|                      | <b>1971</b>                 | <b>1991</b> | <b>1971</b>   | <b>1991</b>   |
| <b>Very high</b>     | 12                          | 11          | Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Dehradun, Meerut, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Kanpur, Jalaun, Varanasi.   | Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragah, Almora, Nainital, Dehradun, Meerut, Etawah, Kanpur, Jalaun, Ghaziabad.  |
| <b>High</b>          | 11                          | 17          | Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Mathura, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Lucknow, Ghazipur.  | Tehri-Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Hamirpur, Lucknow, Ballia, Hardwar, Firozabad, Mau, Jhansi. |
| <b>Moderate</b>      | 21                          | 18          | Tehri-Garhwal, Moradabad, Barailey, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Bulandsahar, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae-Brailly, Faizabad, Paratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia. | Moradabad, Barailey, Pilibhit, Aligarh, Etah, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae-Barailey, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Varanasi, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur.   |
| <b>Low</b>           | 10                          | 12          | Budaun, Rampur, Banda, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Basti, Mirzapur.   | Budaun, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Allahabad, Banda, Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Mirzapur.  |
| <b>Maximum</b>       |                             |             | 14.2  | 41.8  |
| <b>Minimum</b>       |                             |             | 4.4   | 11.4  |
| <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> |                             |             | 10.2  | 21.0  |

Source : Census of India, 1971, 1991

## **II. 5 SCHEDULED CASTE MALE LITERACY**

The scheduled caste male literacy in 1971 averaged at 17.3 per cent as against 13.3 per cent for India. In 1991, the literacy rate for the scheduled of the state rose to 32 per cent whereas the corresponding figure for the country stayed at 49.9 per cent. When compared with non scheduled caste, the literacy rate in 1971 for the same segment of the population averaged at 35.3 percent and rose to 48 percent in 1991.

### ***II.5.1 Spatial Pattern-1971***

The spatial pattern of male scheduled caste-literacy is more or less same as the spatial pattern for scheduled caste literacy as a whole. it is largely because males dominate the literacy scene when literacy as a whole happens to be very low. Literacy is diffused to females at later stages and thus they lag far behind the males.

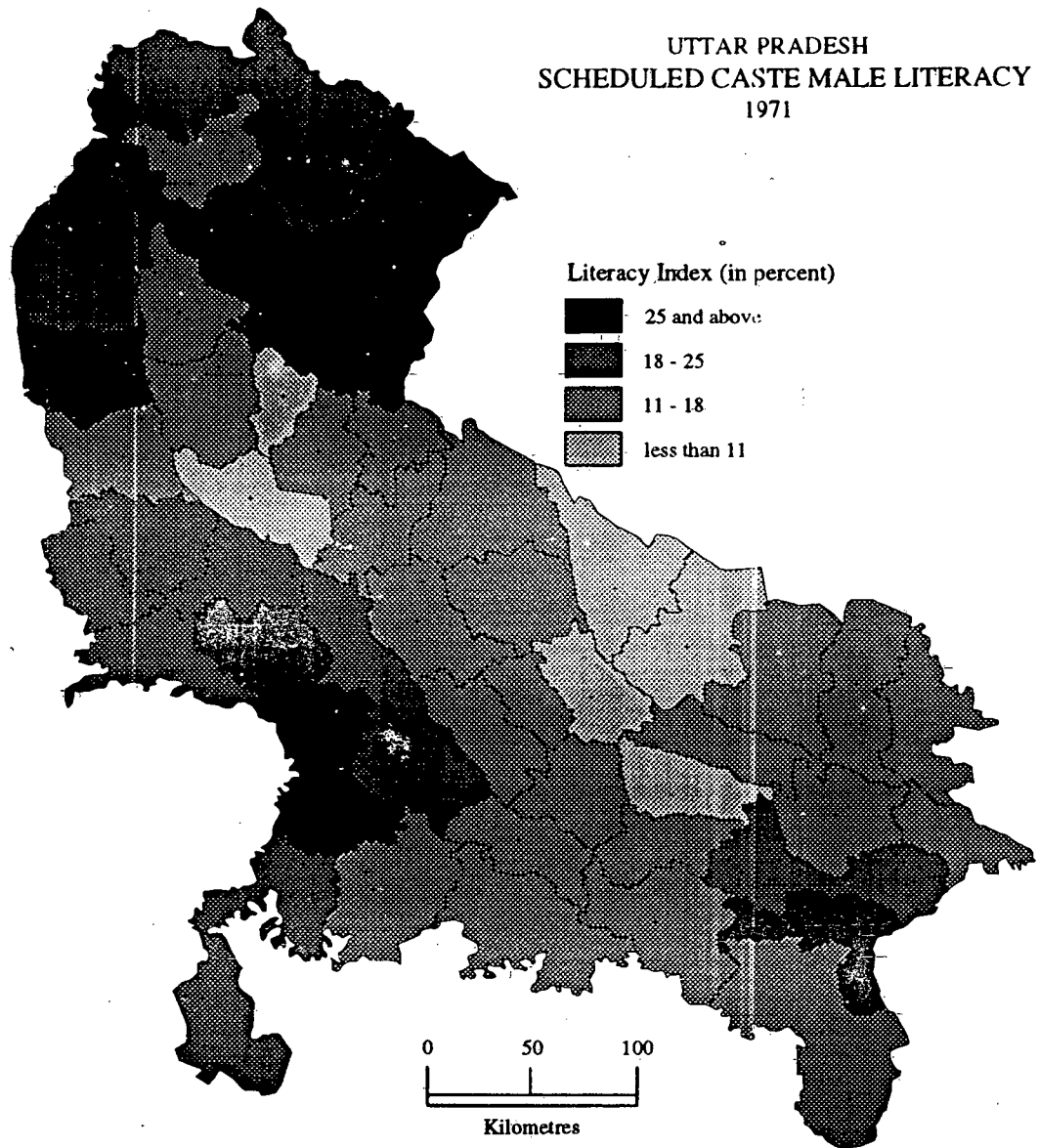
#### ***Very high category (25 percent and above)***

In 1971 as per the table II. 4, as many as 10 districts in state recorded male literacy 25 per cent or more and could be included in the category of very high literacy. Most of them came from hilly region. These districts have traditionally been showing very high literacy as compared to other districts in terms of both scheduled caste and non scheduled caste literacy. Other districts in the category such as Meerut, Mainpuri and Jalaun have advantage of industrial development, process of urbanisation and agricultural prosperity. The cumulative effect of these factors must foster up the literacy as there is positive association between level of literacy and them.( appendix v)

#### ***High category (18 - 25 percent)***

This Category includes 13 districts. One can see a clear cut pattern of the districts having relatively high literacy but lower than in hilly region. It forms a narrow strip starting from Saharanpur in the north, along with

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE MALE LITERACY  
1971



Map. No. II.3

districts touching western boundary of the state to Agra in the south and deflected a little towards east and includes Etah, Farrukhabad and Jhansi.(map II.3) The socio-economic condition of these districts have already been discussed earlier, so it is needless to mention here again. Stray patches can be seen on the map Uttar Kashi and Chamoli in the hilly region, Jaunpur, Ghazipur in eastern region and Kanpur in the central region.

***Moderate category (11 – 18 percent)***

Another pattern displaying moderate literacy is formed in eastern region and advances towards the central region and covers almost all the districts. These two regions are known for having high proportion of scheduled caste. Moreover, the non scheduled caste literacy rate is also not high. Bijnor, Moradabad and Shahjahanpur have also been spotted as having moderate literacy on the map. Here not only the scheduled caste literacy but also the over all literacy is low. The low literacy can be explained by the dominating Muslim population.

***Low category (less than 6 percent)***

A few districts - Budaun, Kanpur, Bahraich, Gonda,, Barabanki, Sultanpur recorded literacy below 6 percent. They do not give any consistent pattern as such. They are rather sporadic on the map.

***II.5.2 Spatial pattern - 1991***

In 1991 all the districts recorded growth in literacy rate, but this show uneven picture. The varying growth rate has led to change in the relative position of the districts in 1991 as compared to 1971.

***Very high category (45 percent and above)***

So for as very high category is concerned 8 districts are under this category and thus falls short by two districts as compared to 1971. Etawah , Meerut, Mainpuri and Varanasi shifted below. While Chamoli



made significant progress and found place in this category. Another district i.e., Ghaziabad, newly created, has very high literacy rate. The district has high industrial and urbanisation base which have important bearing on level of literacy.

***High category ( 35 – 45 percent )***

This category i.e. high literacy rate includes 18 districts in its fold in 1991. If one looks at the map II.4 comes across a clear cut pattern. It starts from Uttar Kashi and Tehri-Garhwal in the north and runs through Saharanpur, Hardwar, to Agra in the south and turns toward east including Firozabad, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and Etawah. In eastern region, Ballia, Ghazipur and Mau are also spotted under this category.

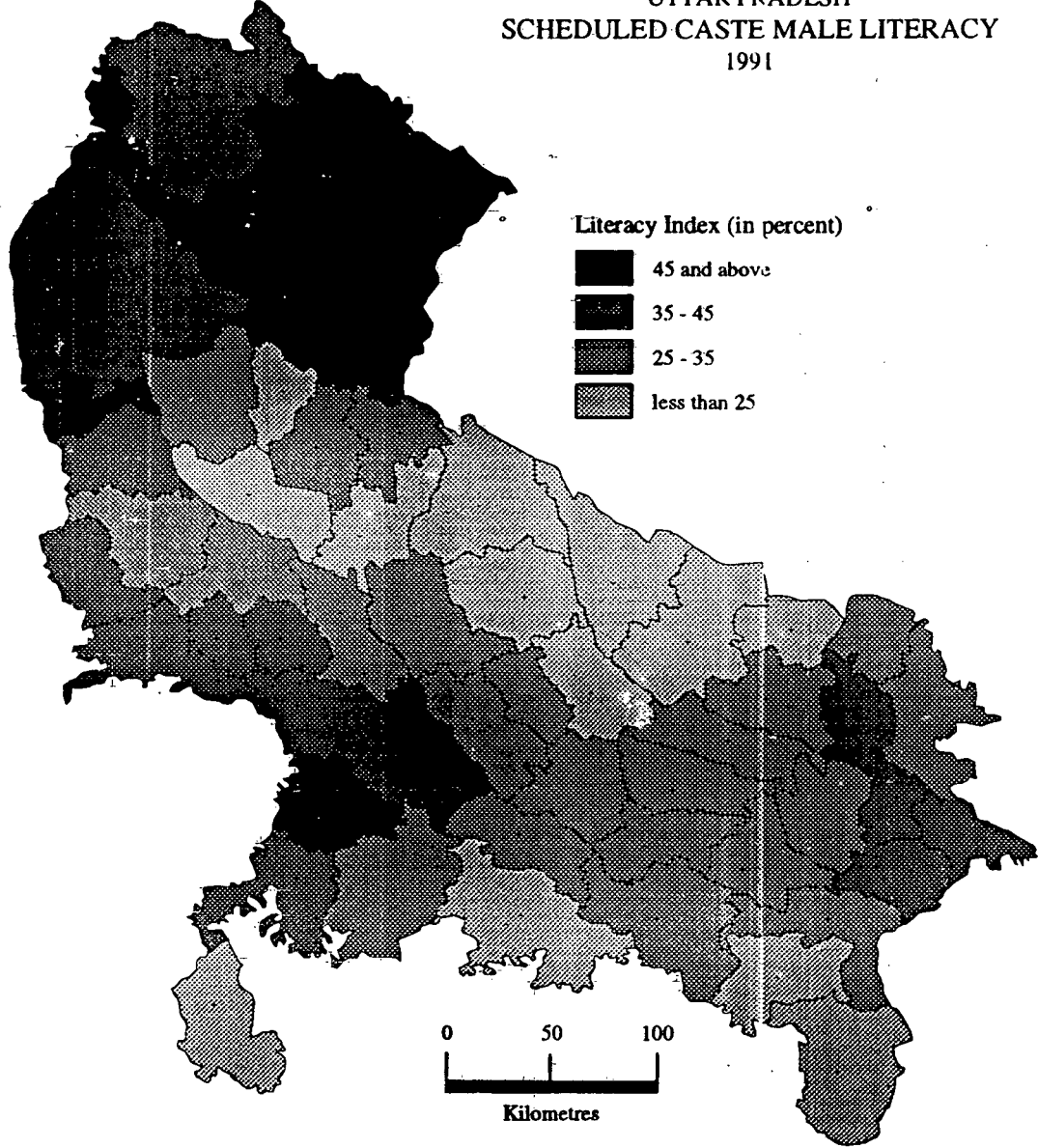
***Moderate category (25 – 35 percent)***

The moderate category includes 20 districts. It forms a pattern having its base in the eastern region and covers up the districts of central region excluding Khēri, Sitapur and Shahjahanpur and finally terminates at Aligarh.

***Low category ( less than 25 percent)***

The lowest category claimed 11 districts. In other words, an addition of 5 districts as compared to 1971.(Table II.4) These are the districts which have very low literacy and so is their growth rate of which mentioned has already been made earlier.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE MALE LITERACY  
1991



Map. No. II.A

**TABLE NO II.4**  
**SCHEDULED CASTE MALE LITERACY : 1971-91**

| Category         | No. of the districts |      | Name of the districts   |   |
|------------------|----------------------|------|---|---|
|                  | 1971                 | 1991 | 1971  | 1991  |
| <b>Very high</b> | 10                   | 8    | Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Dehradun, Meerut, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jalaun, Varanasi.   | Chamoli, Pithoragah, Nainital, Ghaziabad. Garhwal, Almora, Dehradun,  |
| <b>High</b>      | 13                   | 18   | Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Jhansi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur.  | Tehri-Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Kanpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Hardwar, Firozabad, Mau, Jhansi.   |
| <b>Moderate</b>  | 23                   | 20   | Tehri-Garhwal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Saharanpur, Bulandsahar, Basti, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae-Barailey, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Mirzapur, Faizabad, Hamirpur, Banda, Kheri, Lucknow. | Moradabad, Barailey, Pilibhit, Aligarh, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae-Barailey, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Varanasi, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur. |
| <b>Low</b>       | 7                    | 11   | Budaun, Rampur, Gonda, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, Sultanpur.   | Budaun, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Banda, Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, Lalitpur, Mirzapur.  |
| Maximum          |                      |      | 35.24   | 51.7  |
| Minimum          |                      |      | 7.7   | 18.7  |
| Uttar Pradesh    |                      |      | 17.13   | 32.2  |

Source : Census of India- 1971, 1991

## **II. 6 SCHEDULED CAST FEMALE LITERACY**

Scheduled castes females are the most deprived section of the population. In 1971 only 2.4 per cent of scheduled caste female returned as literate in the state. In 1991 it stood at 8.3 per cent. On the other hand the non scheduled caste literacy for the same segment of population was 12.7 percent, which increased to 23.1 percent in 1991.

The strikingly low literacy among scheduled caste females is the product of a variety of factors - historical, social and economic. The sorry plight of literacy indicates that they still have not been able to escape from the vagaries of past.

### **II. 6. 1 Spatial Pattern - 1971**

The spatial pattern of female literacy is not very uneven. But it somewhat conforms to the pattern of male literacy. Spatial pattern and trend of female literacy are strongly correlated with those of male literacy (Krishan & Shyam 1973)<sup>5</sup>

#### ***Very high category (5 percent and above)***

The highest female literacy 10.6 per cent was recorded by Dehradun. Another hilly districts like Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Nainital recorded literacy more than 5 percent in 1971. So high literacy was recorded in Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Kanpur and Lucknow. It is plausible to remember that these districts had a record of high male literacy

---

<sup>5</sup> Krishnan, G & Shyam (1973) - "***Spatial Perspective on Progress of Female Literacy in India***". Pacific View Point. Vol. 14, pp. 203-6

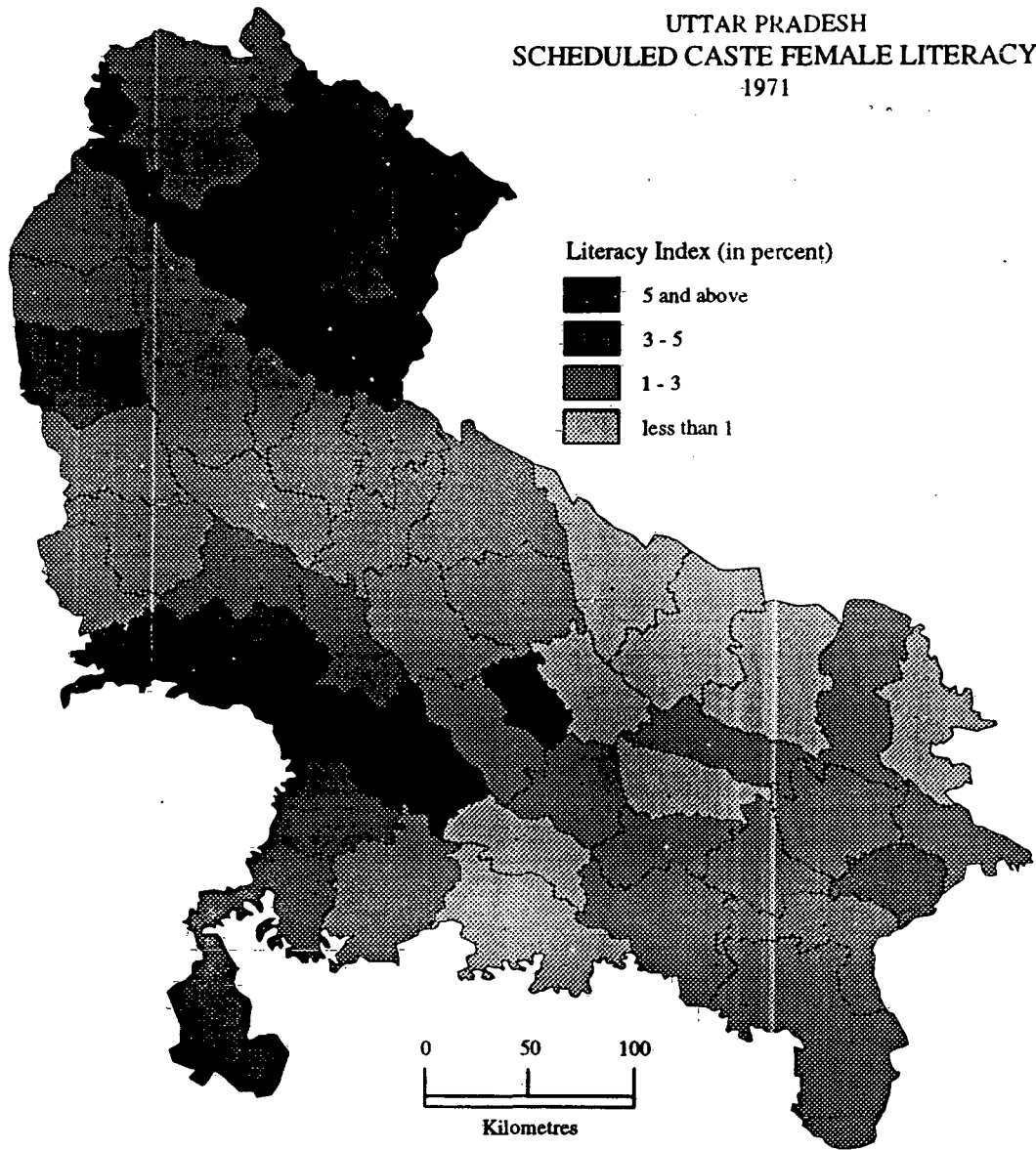
***High category ( 3-5 percent)***

Only 8 districts in 1971 could claim to have high literacy among scheduled caste females ranging from 3 to 5 per cent. Again these are the districts having high male literacy and have made considerable progress on socio-economic front.

***Moderate category ( 1-3 percent)***

More than half of the districts displayed literacy ranging from 1 to 3 per cent. There were 34 districts under the category and transcended almost all the regions of the state. Such a big number of districts in the category points to a number of facts. It indicates that except few, females in all the districts are holding same socio-economic status and scheduled caste female literacy is the most neglected field. They hold strikingly low socio-economic status though scheduled castes in general, are economically poor. For poor family, literacy particularly of females are something luxurious and in no way it can be afforded. Right from their childhood, they support the family. They fetch fuel, water, take care of live stock which is deemed to be one of the major sources of income. All the attempts are made and the entire family is involved only to meet their two squares of meals. In certain districts, the female literacy is relatively so high because the conditions are somewhat different and two time meals are not top priority. Socially they are too deprived. They are not allowed to go to school locating at some distance. The fourth and fifth educational survey conducted by NCERT also throw light that average distance of school in scheduled caste inhabited areas is longer than that in non-scheduled caste areas.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE LITERACY  
1971



Map. No. II.5

***Low category (less than 1 percent)***

There were 8 districts which exhibited literacy even below 1 per cent. Table II. 5 provides the name of districts. They are namely Fatehpur, Banda, Bahraich , Gonda and Barabanki.

***II.6. 2 Spatial Pattern - 1991***

In 1991, the spatial pattern except a very little change remains more or less same. A very few districts made upward mobility. These districts had better performance in 1971 so did in 1991 . Though literacy rates increased during 1971-91 but the relative position of districts did not witness any major turbulence.

***Very high category (15 percent and above)***

In 1971 the very high category had 9 districts which increased to 11 in 1991. Lucknow, Agra shifted below whereas Tehri-Garhwal, Chamoli and Almora moved upward in literacy scale. Gaziabad being the newly created districts also occupied the category.(Table No. II.5)

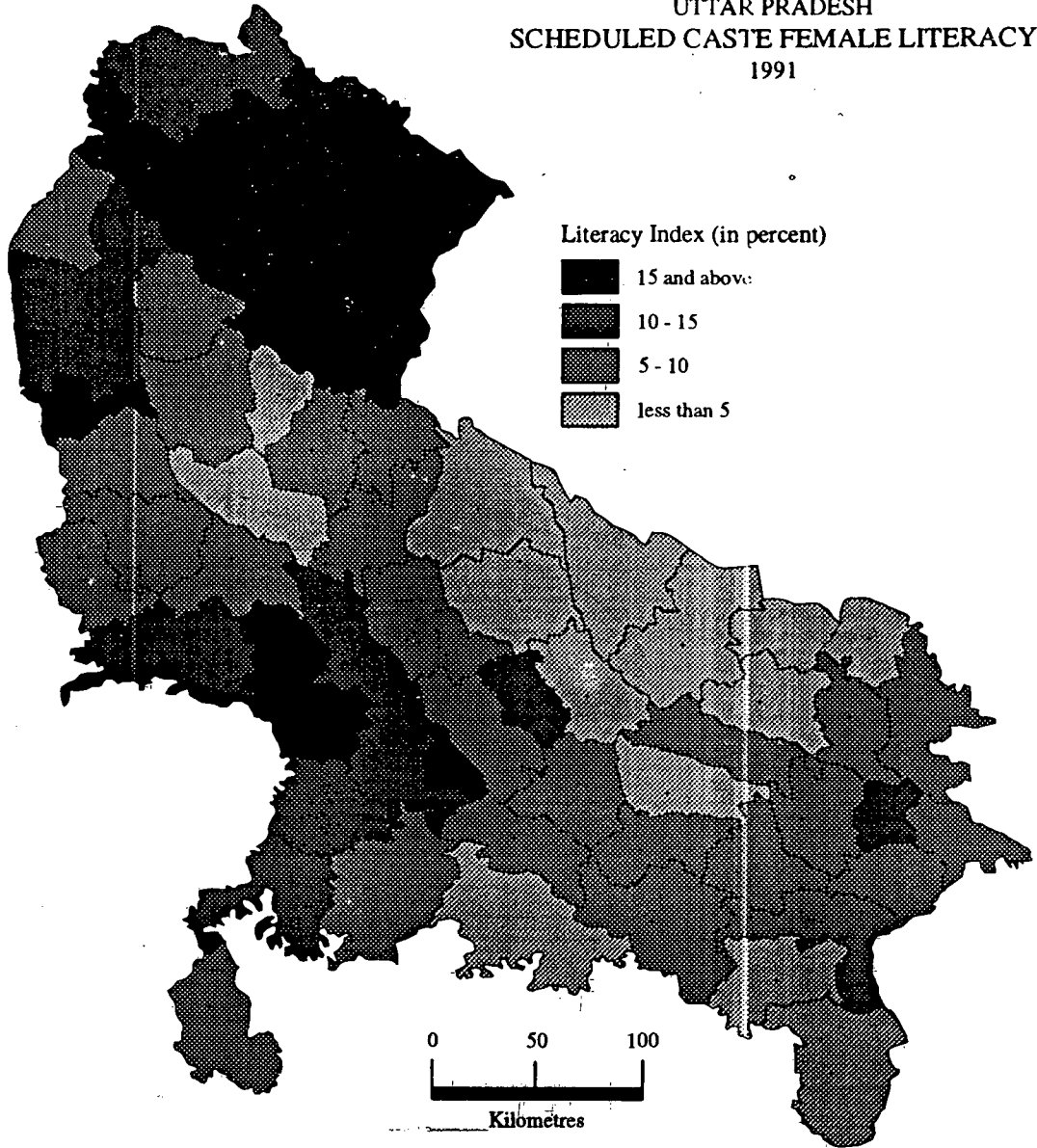
***High category (10-15 percent)***

This category includes 11 districts. In 1971, the number of districts in the same category was 8. Chamoli and Almora exchanged their position with Agra and Lucknow. The former went one step upward while the latter came one step down. Hardwar, Firozabad and Mau were the newly created districts due to which the number of districts increased in the category Ghazipur was replaced by Uttar Kashi.

***Moderate Category (5-10 percent)***

The category displaying literacy ranging from 5 to 10 per cent claimed to have 25 districts which in 1971 was 34. But it does not give the signal of improvement. It is rather worsening as some of the districts which were in moderate category in 1971, found place at the bottom in 1991.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE LITERACY  
1991



Map. No. II.6



**Low category (less than 5 percent)**

The number of districts in the lowest category increased to 11 which in 1971 was 8. The spatial pattern, thus remains same as was in 1971.

**TABLE NO II.5**

**SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE LITERACY : 1971-91**

| Category         | No. of the districts |      | Name of the districts  |   |
|------------------|----------------------|------|--|---|
|                  | 1971                 | 1991 | 1971   | 1991  |
| <b>Very high</b> | 9                    | 12   | Nainital, Garhwal, Pithoragah, Agra, Mainpuri, Kanpur, Etawah, Lucknow.  | Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragah, Tehri-Garhwal, Almora, Nainital, Dehradun, Mainpuri, Etawah, Kanpur, Ghaziabad.   |
| <b>High</b>      | 8                    | 11   | Chamoli, Almora, Meerut, Etah, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Ghazipur.  | Uttar Kashi, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Agra, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Lucknow, Hardwar, Firozabad, Mau.  |
| <b>Moderate</b>  | 29                   | 25   | Uttar Kashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Barailey, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Aligarh, Mathura, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Baraily, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Pratapagarh, Azamgarh, Ballia. | Moradabad, Barailey, Pilibhit, Bijnor, Shahjahanpur, Jaunpur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Saharanpur, Bulandsahar, Aligarh, Mathura, Etawah, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Ghazipur, Deoria, Varanasi, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Barailey, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur. |
| <b>Low</b>       | 8                    | 11   | Fatehpur, Banda, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Basti, Deoria.   | Budaun, Rampur, Banda, Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Mirzapur, Basti.  |
| Maximum          |                      |      | 10.6   | 29.2  |
| Minimum          |                      |      | 0.6  | 1.8   |
| Uttar Pradesh    |                      |      | 2.4  | 8.3   |

Source : Census of India- 1971, 1991

## **II.7 SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL LITERACY**

India is essentially a country of villages. Nearly 3/4<sup>th</sup> of its population lives in rural areas. The proportion of scheduled caste living in rural areas even higher than the general population. Nearly 80 per cent of the State's scheduled caste population lives in rural settlements.

Generally speaking, rural areas tend to have low literacy as compared to urban. But the low rural literacy for scheduled castes is ~~even~~ more striking. In 1971, only 9.1 per cent of total rural scheduled caste population returned as literate as against 20.7 per cent for non-scheduled caste in 1991. The rural literacy for scheduled castes increased to 19.4 per cent whereas for non scheduled caste increased to 32.0 per cent.

### **II.7.1 Spatial Pattern - 1971**

The spatial pattern of rural scheduled caste literacy is largely the interplay of a variety of factors such as agricultural capability, availability, accessibility, degree of literacy of non - scheduled castes and the proportion of scheduled caste to total population. (Schuth: 1980)<sup>6</sup>

#### **Very high category ( 14 percent and above)**

In 1971, there were only 9 districts recorded literacy more than 14 per cent or more. As per the table II.6, majority of the districts in the category came from hilly region of the state and a few districts along the western boundary also joined the category. (map II.7).

#### **High category (10 – 14 percent)**

The category had 13 districts in which literacy ranged from 10 to 14 per cent. If the districts of the present category is studied with the former, it

---

<sup>6</sup> Schuth, K (1980): "**Village Literacy and its Correlates : A Mysore Case Study**" in Sopher (ed.) An Exploration of India. Ibid.

appears that the hilly region keeps even rural literacy very high as compared to other districts. Literacy in this region is higher than the hypothetical economic development (Sopher : 1980)<sup>7</sup>. The districts along the western boundary of the state from Muzaffarnagar in the north to Agra, Jhansi except Bulandsahar in the south to Kanpur in the east have high rural literacy. The high literacy in these districts as discussed earlier can be explained by agricultural and industrial development and also by process of urbanisation which have direct bearing on rural literacy.

***Moderate category (6-10 percent)***

A little less than one half of the districts of the state exhibited literacy ranging from 6 to 10 per cent. Such a large number of districts in the category, undoubtedly points to general poverty and depressed status in the society. The fact is that even today most of the scheduled castes are landless labourers and most of them who join the workforce at early stage and never retire from work. Some of them work in conditions similar to that of bonded labour and do not have productive asset (Aggarwal 1998)<sup>9</sup>. However, much can't be expected in such a situation in terms of literacy level.

***Low category (less than 6 percent)***

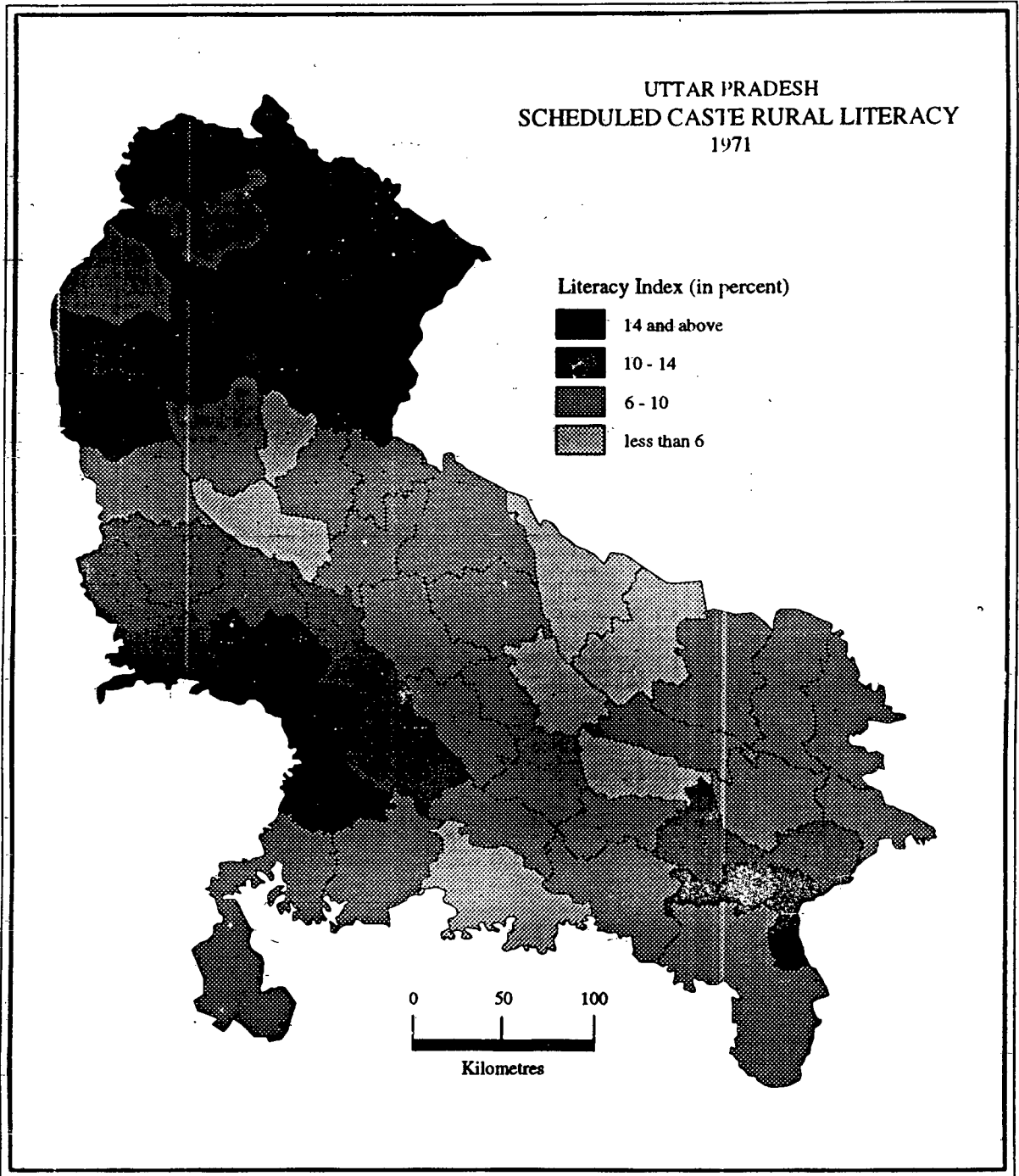
This category included only 7 districts coming from different regions and thus giving no consistent pattern. They are namely Budaun, Rampur, Banda, Bahraich, Gonda, Borabanki and Sultanpur.

---

<sup>7</sup> Sopher E. David (1980) - Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Aggarwal, Yash (1998) - "***Some aspects of social and economic inequalities among scheduled caste in India***" Journal of Higher Education Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 415-32

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL LITERACY  
1971



Map. No. II.7

### ***II.7.2 Spatial Pattern - 1991***

In 1991, though literacy rate increased but the spatial pattern remained more or less same except transfer of few districts from one category to another.

#### ***Very High Category (28percent and above)***

For the highest category, as many as 11 districts found place, an addition of two districts with respect to 1971, Chamoli made upward mobility while Ghaziabad being a new districts also found place in the category.

#### ***High Category (21-28percent)***

The next category occupied by 19 districts, an addition of 6 districts as compared to 1971.

Tehri-Garhwal, Bulandsahar, Fatehpur, Saharanpur made significant progress and shifted upward from moderate category whereas Firozabad, Mau and Haridwar being new districts joined the category. On the other hand Varanasi earlier in high category shifted down to moderate category.

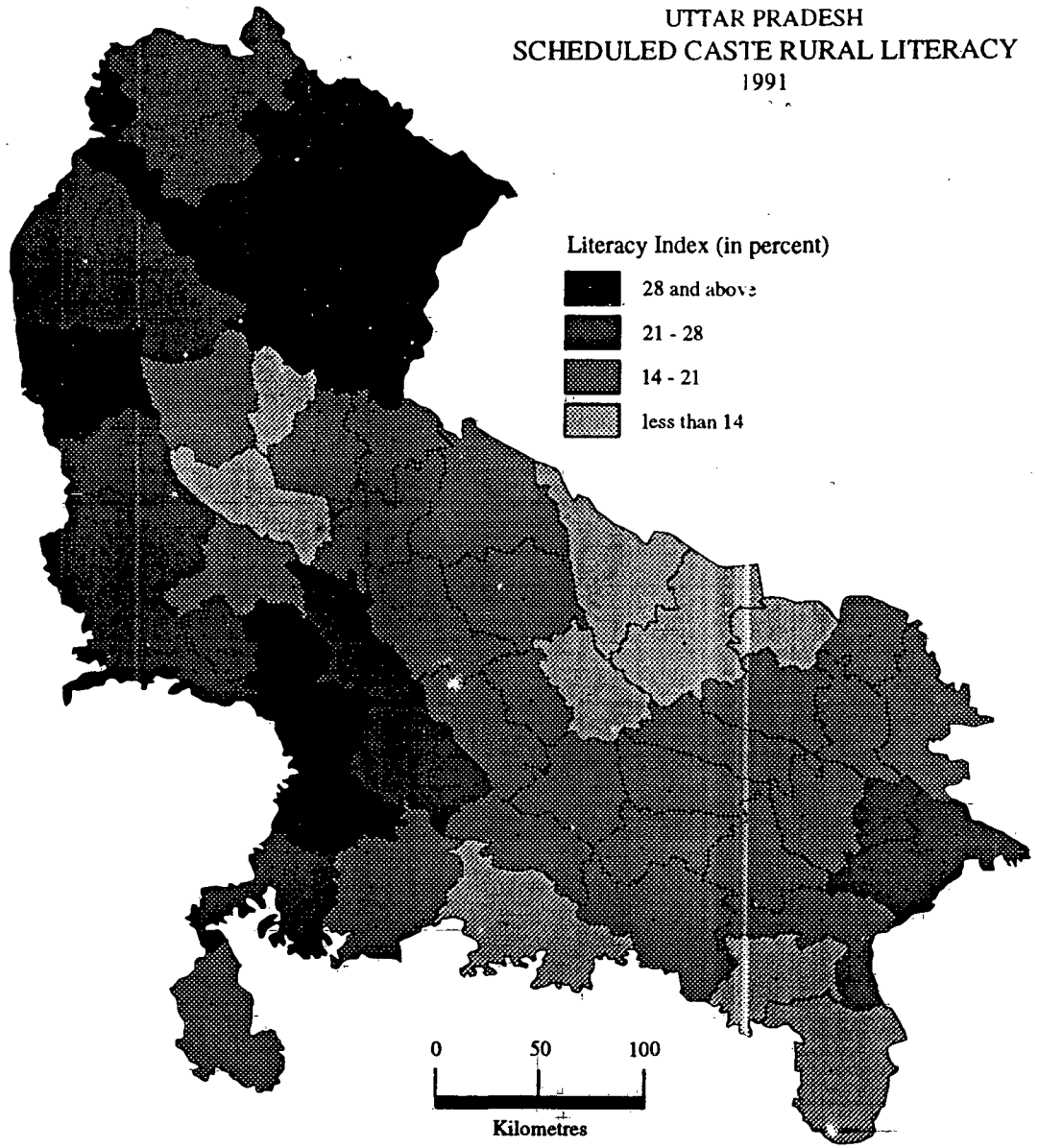
#### ***Moderate Category (14-21percent)***

The third category claimed to have 22 districts, fell short by 3 districts which made upward mobility in literacy scale which have already been mentioned.

#### ***Low Category (Less than 14percent)***

The last category claimed equal number of districts are known for having Muslim population higher concentration of scheduled castes poor economic condition and so on.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL LITERACY  
1991



Map. No. II.8

**TABLE II.6**

**SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL LITERACY - 1971-91**

| Category         | No. of the districts |      | Name of the districts  |   |
|------------------|----------------------|------|--|---|
|                  | 1971                 | 1991 | 1971   | 1991  |
| <b>Very high</b> | 9                    | 11   | Nainital, Garhwal, Pithoragah, Almora, Dehradun, Meerut, Etawah, Mainpuri, Jalaun.   | Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Dehradun, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jalaun, Ghaziabad.   |
| <b>High</b>      | 13                   | 19   | Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Jhansi, Varansi, Ghazipur.  | Uttar Kashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Hardwar, Firozabad, Mau.                         |
| <b>Moderate</b>  | 25                   | 22   | Tehri-Garhwal, Moradabad, Barailey, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Bullandsahar, Fathepur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae-Brailly, Faizabad, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Mirzapur. | Moradabad, Barailey, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Azamgarh, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Lalitpur. |
| <b>Low</b>       | 7                    | 7    | Budaun, Rampur, Banda, Bahraich, Gonda, Borabanki, Sultanpur.  | Budaun, Rampur, Banda, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, Mirzapur.  |
| Maximum          |                      |      | 20.5   | 40.5  |
| Minimum          |                      |      | 4.2  | 10.8  |
| Uttar Pradesh    |                      |      | 9.1  | 19.4  |

Source : Census of India- 1971, 1991

### **III. 8 SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE LITERACY**

The scheduled caste male rural address literacy in 1971 averaged at 15.7 in the state as against 31.5 per cent for non-scheduled caste rural male. Over two decades, in other words in 1991 it increased to 30.1 per cent and 46 per cent respectively.

#### **II.8.1 Spatial Pattern - 1971**

The spatial pattern closely followed the rural literacy (total). Thus the factors mentioned earlier are more applicable to males than females. In patriarchal society it is males who respond the conditions of socio-economic development more and earlier than the females.

#### ***Very High Category (25 percent and above)***

In 1971, as many as 8 districts exhibited literacy more than 25 per cent. Again, districts of hilly region dominated the scene with a few districts from another region.

#### ***High Category (18-25 per cent)***

This category included as many as 12 districts having literacy rate between 18 and 25 per cent. Except, a couple of districts - Uttar Kashi and Chamoli, a distinct pattern emerged out, beginning from Muzaffarnagar in the north and running along the western margin of the state to Agra in the south and again deflected towards east including Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and Kanpur. A couple of districts - Ghazipur and Jaunpur are also identified in the category see (Map II.9).



### ***Moderate Category (4-18 percent)***

A large chunk of districts as many as 22 districts displayed literacy of moderate level ranging from 4 to 18 per cent. This category as the map II. 9 shows, transcended practically all the regions and approved the fact of general poverty and deprivation

### ***Low Category (Less than 11 percent)***

Another 11 districts formed the category of low literacy. They were Chiefly the districts having large proportion of scheduled caste, also higher proportion of Muslims to total non-scheduled caste population. From the table II. 7, they were namely Budaurn, Rampur, Barailey, Shahjanpur, Sultanpur, Mirzapur and so on.

## ***II. 8.2 Spatial Pattern - 1991***

In 1991, the literacy of scheduled caste rural male appeared to be improved though little.

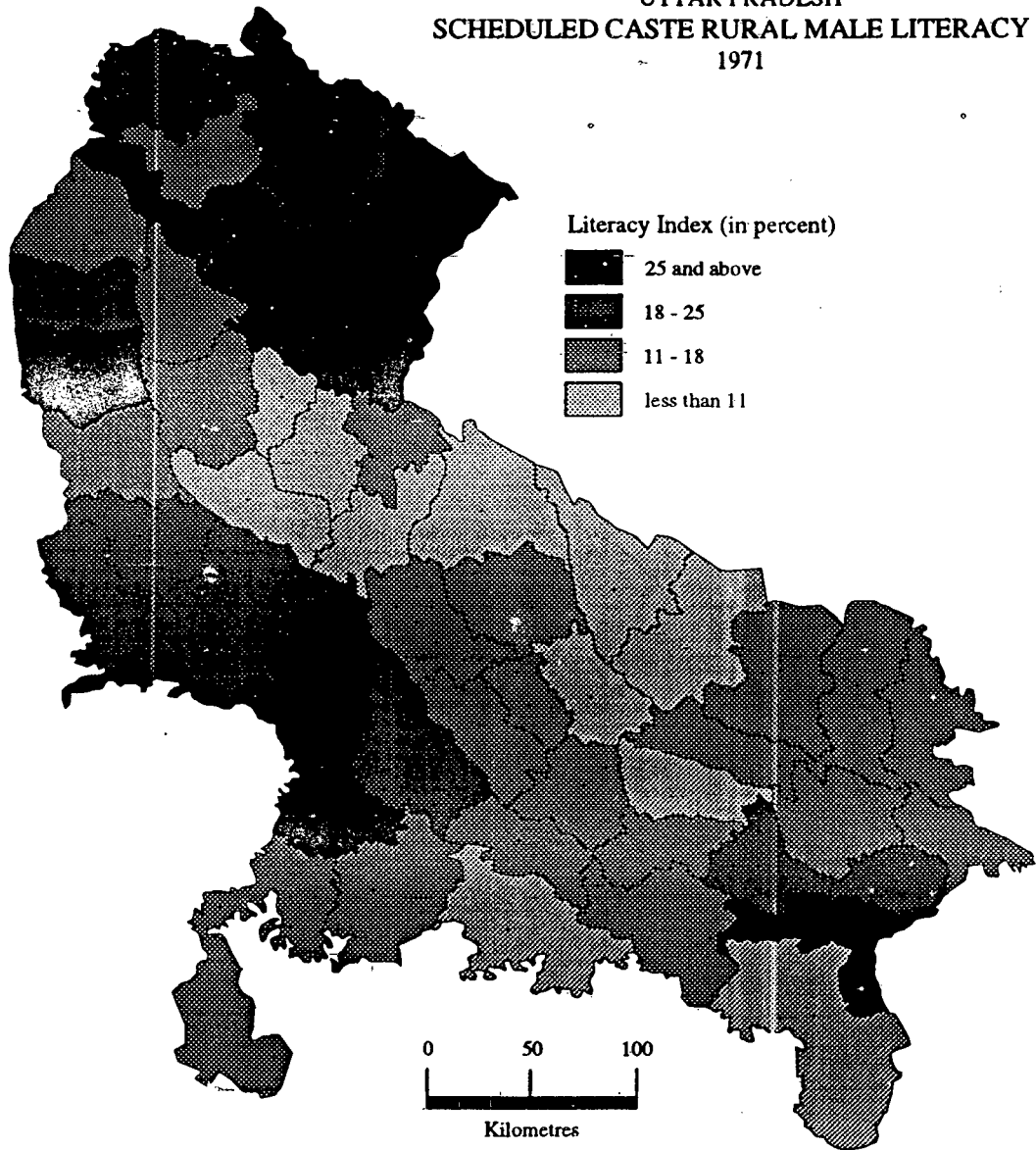
### ***Very High Category***

This is the category showing literacy more than 40 per cent and includes 11 district. Chamoli which earlier was in the second category now find place. The other district was Ghaziabad which was non-existent in 1971. However, the spatial pattern remains almost same as in 1971.

### ***High Category (32-40 percent)***

This category claimed 19 districts, 7 more districts than previously. The increase in the number of districts in this category is partly due to inclusion of new districts and partly due to upward shifting of some

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE LITERACY  
1971



Map. No. II.9

districts recording better performance in 1991. Tehri- Garhwal, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Bulandsahar, Fatehpur and Ballia came from the moderate category in 1971 and thus moved upward while Ferozabad and Mau are the new districts. However, the spatial pattern emerges in two different regions. One along the western margin and the other in the eastern fringe of the state.

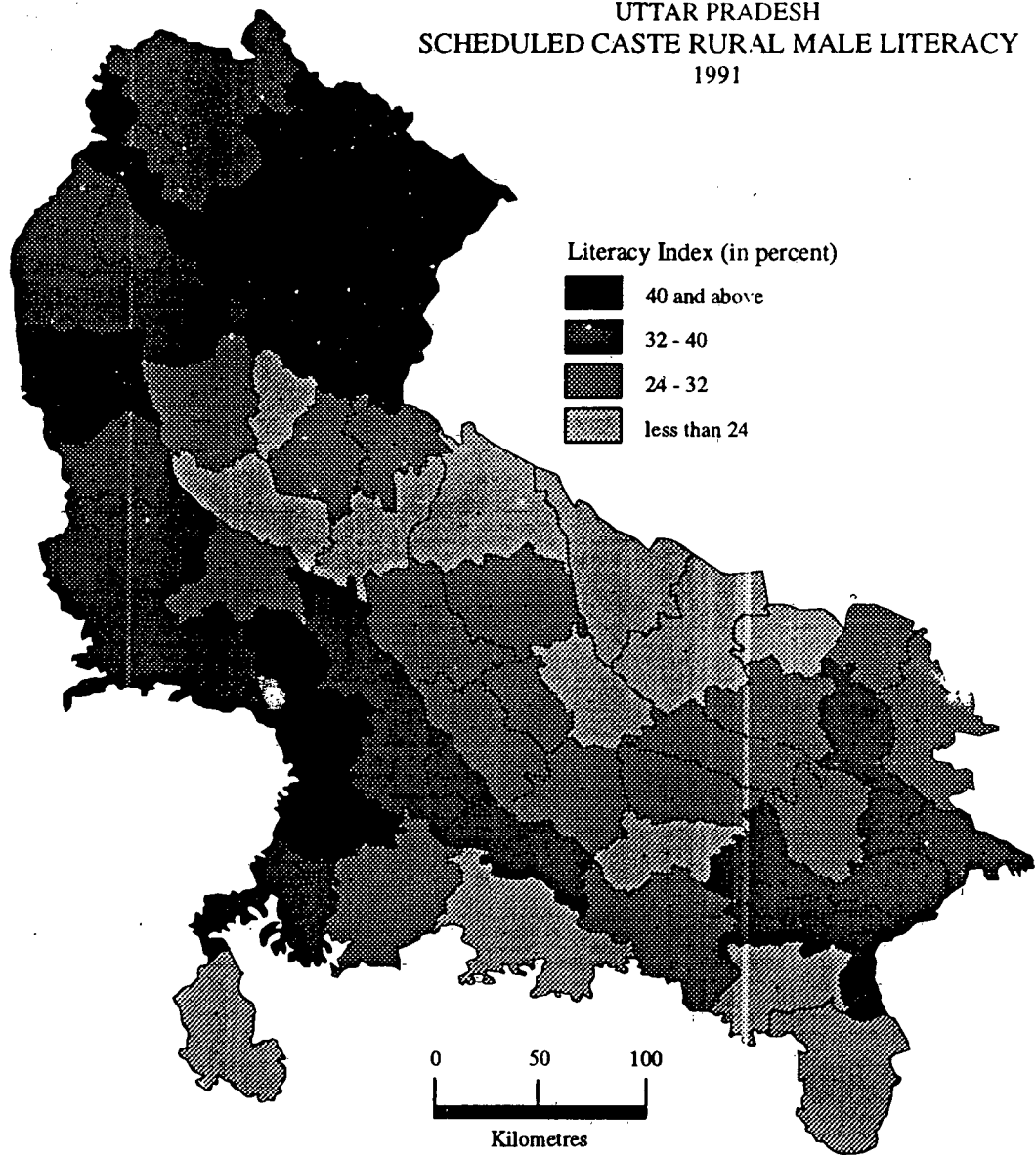
***Moderate Category (24-32 percent)***

The moderate category covers major part of the eastern and central region and display a broad pattern. The pattern spreads over 18 districts. The reduction in the number of the district in 1991 as compared to 1971 is due to upward shifting of some districts of which mention has already been made.

***Low Category (Less than 24 percent)***

The low category does not exhibit any consistent pattern, rather formed stray spot on the map. This category includes 11 districts. Budaun, Rampur, Shahjahanpur from Rohilkhand region, Banda, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, from central region while Partapur, Mirzapur are from eastern region.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE LITERACY  
1991



Map. No. II.10

**TABLE II.7**

**SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE LITERACY - 1971-91**

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>No. of the districts</b> |             | <b>Name of the districts</b>  |  |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---|--|
|                  | <b>1971</b>                 | <b>1991</b> | <b>1971</b>   | <b>1991</b>  |
| <b>Very-high</b> | 8                           | 11          | Garhwal, Pithoragah, Almora, Nainital, Dehradun, Meerut, Etawah, Jalaun, Varanasi.  | Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragah, Almora, Nainital, Dehradun, Meerut, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jalaun, Ghaziabad.   |
| <b>High</b>      | 12                          | 10          | Chamoli, Uttar-Kashi, Muzaffarnagar Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur.   | Uttar Kashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Mau, Jaunpur, Ballia, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Hardwar. |
| <b>Moderate</b>  | 22                          | 18          | Tehri-Garhwal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Bulandsahar, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae-Brailey, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Ballia. | Moradabad, Barailey, Pilibhit, Etah, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, RaeBarailey, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jhansi.                         |
| <b>Low</b>       | 11                          | 11          | Budaun, Rampur, Barailey, Shahjahanpur, Banda, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Mirzapur.  | Budaun, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Banda, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, Pratapgarh, Mirzapur.  |
| Maximum          |                             |             | 33.1  | 55.7   |
| Minimum          |                             |             | 7.4   | 15.7   |
| Uttar Pradesh    |                             |             | 15.7  | 30.1   |

Source : Census of India- 1971, 1991

## **II. 9 SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL FEMALE LITERACY**

Generally speaking, the state of scheduled caste female literacy is found to be pathetic, but more pathetic is the rural literacy. This segment of the population is however the most disadvantaged. The state average of literacy for the segment of population was 1.7 per cent in 1971 whereas the literacy rate for non-scheduled caste female (rural) was 8.5 per cent in the same period, thus more than three times of scheduled caste females. In 1991, the literacy rate increased to 6.5 per cent whereas the corresponding figure for non-scheduled caste counterpart increased to 17 per cent. Hence, the former made three fold increase while the latter did two fold.

### **II. 9. 1 Spatial Pattern-1971**

If one looks at the map, II.11 finds the spatial pattern of scheduled caste rural female literacy being closely followed the pattern showing rural male literacy. However, it appears that the literacy of former is greatly influenced by the latter.

#### ***Very High Category (4. 0 percent)***

As many as 9 districts claimed to have literacy more than 4 per cent. Though the category as per the table II. 8 dominated by the districts belonging to hilly region, but the highest literacy was recorded by Etawah 6.07 per cent a district from western region.

#### ***High Category (2.5 - 4.0 percent)***

This very category displayed literacy between 2.5 and 4 per cent and found only 8 districts. These districts have developed socio-economic background which no doubt are found to have closely associated with

literacy level worth mentioning are Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Agra, Etawah, Kanpur and Lucknow.

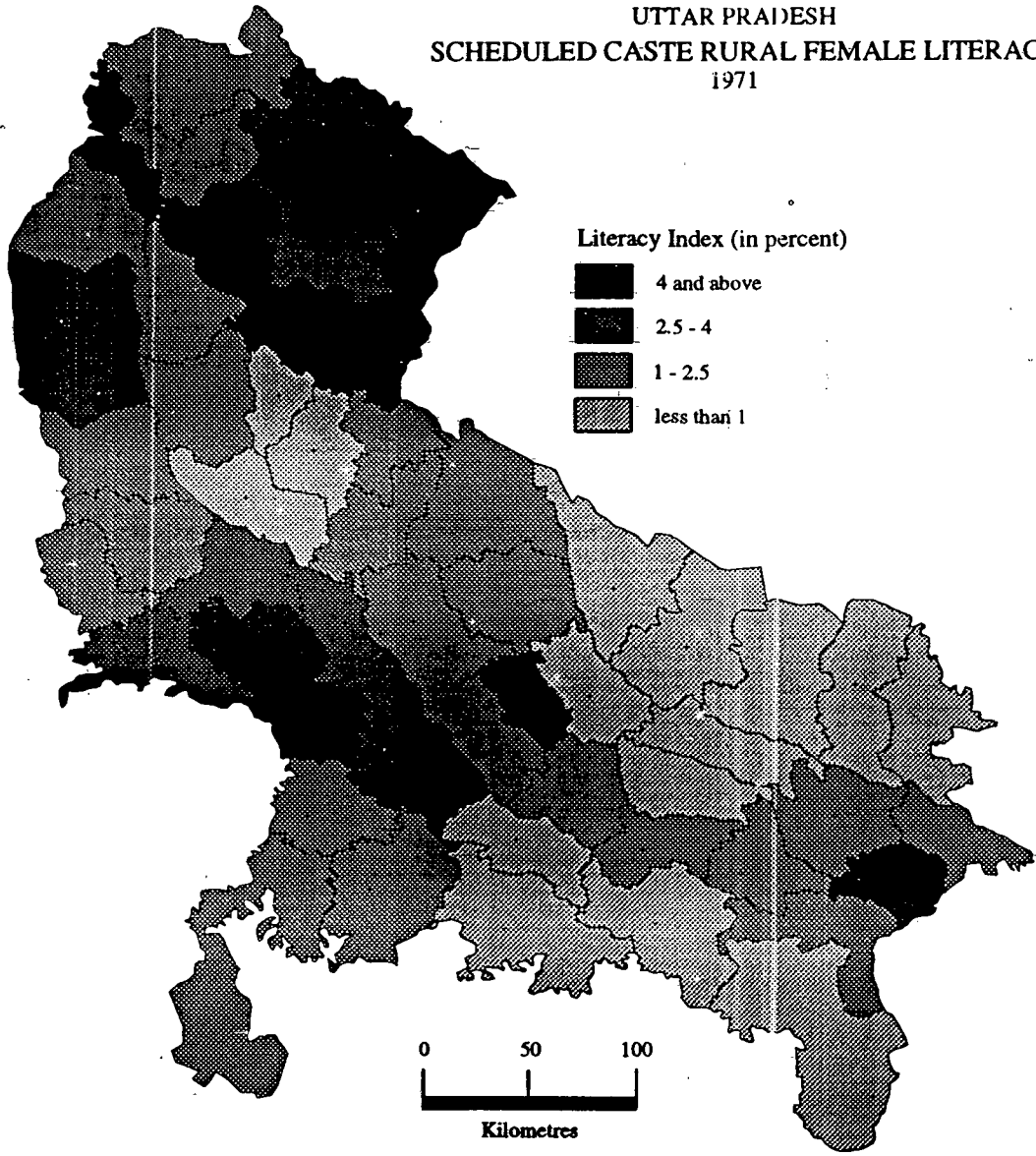
***Moderate Category (1-2.5 percent)***

The majority of districts showed female literacy abysmally low. In these districts low literacy can be explained in a variety of ways. For example, the low literacy in Rohilkhand district may be attributed to Muslim population which has low female literacy constituting considerable part of non-scheduled caste population. Muslim women observe parda and are allowed to get their alphabetisation by their parents or any family member. The influence of majority on minority can not be ignored in a society in which the spheres of activities for different segments of population are well defined. As a consequence, scheduled caste female literacy is negatively associated with Muslim population (appendix v). The next major group of districts belong to central region in this region, as has been discussed earlier, the overall literacy is quite low, so the literacy for scheduled caste particularly for females is bound to be lower. So is the case with districts of eastern region, mostly those adjoining central region (map II.11).

***Low Category (Less than 1 percent)***

There are as many as 15 districts which recorded literacy below 1 per cent. These are the districts having larger concentration of scheduled caste, predominantly living in rural areas in a very precarious socio-economic environment and literacy of females is viewed something futile and wastage of time and income. As a consequence, the female rural literacy is strikingly low.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL FEMALE LITERACY  
1971



Map. No. II.11



## **II. 9.2 Spatial Pattern -1991**

In 1991, the literacy rate increased considerably as compared to 1971 but remained strikingly low as compared to non-scheduled caste females. The spatial pattern in 1991 remained akin to that of 1971.

### ***Very High Category ( 13 percent and above)***

Even in this murkier picture, literacy rose to as high as 24.8 per cent in Garhwal and as many as 10 districts including Garhwal recorded literacy rate of 13 per cent or more. Chamoli made upward shifting and joined the category (table II. 8). On the other hand Ghaziabad being new district found place.

### ***High Category ( 8- 13 percent)***

As many as 13 districts recorded literacy between 8 and 13 per cent. In 1971 the number of districts was 8. Among the five districts which increased in 1991 are Tehri-Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, and Bijnor came from below i.e. moderate in 1971. Other two districts Mau and Hardwar were newly created.

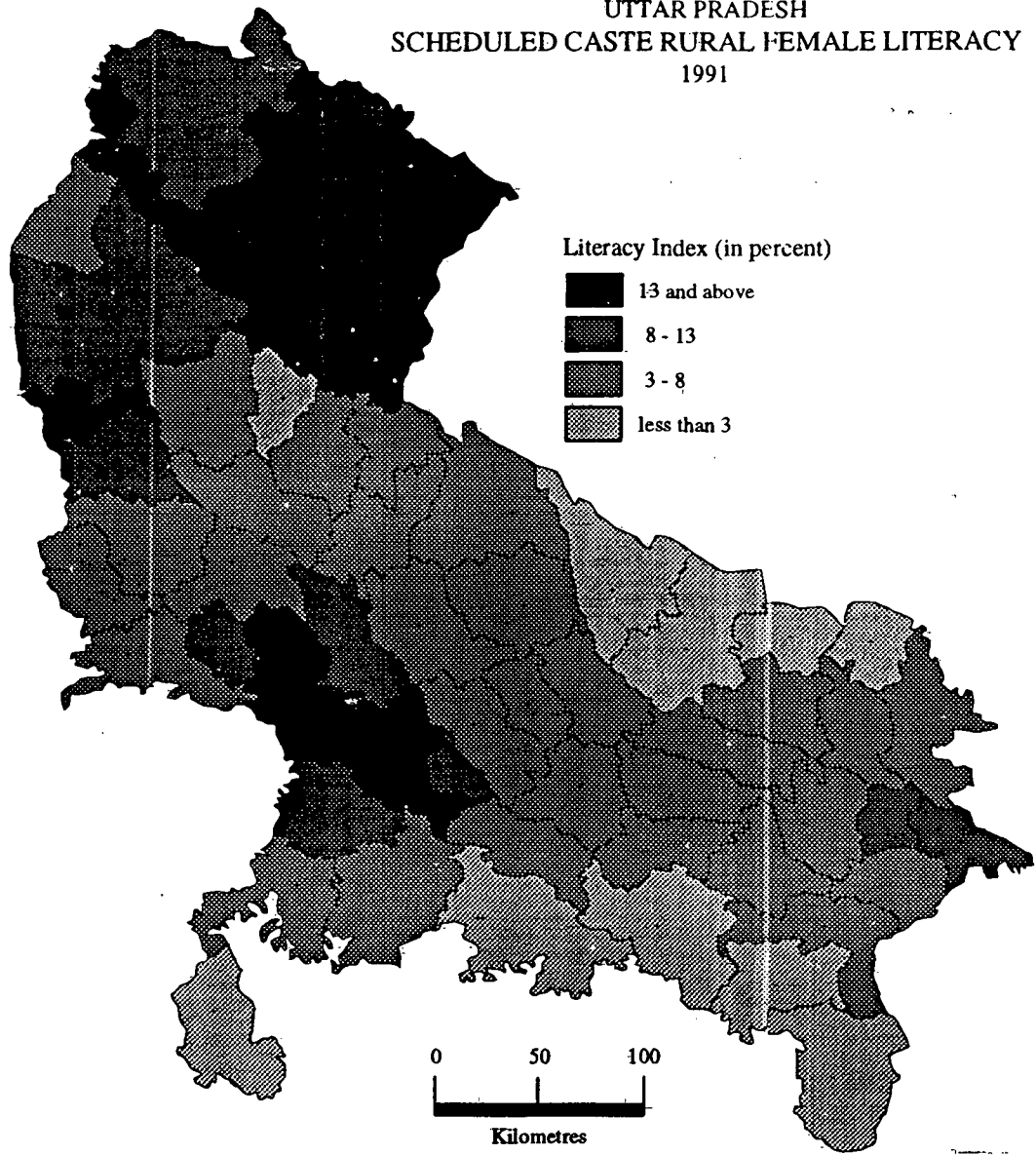
### ***Moderate Category ( 3- 8 percent)***

Almost half of the total number of districts in the State recorded literacy between 3 and 8 per cent. The pattern emerged almost as same as in 1971.

### ***Low Category ( Less than 3 percent)***

What is plausible to note is the considerable reduction in the number of districts falling under the category of low literacy. Obviously out of 15 districts falling under the category in 1971 districts made significant progress and shifted upward in literacy scale in 1991 and only 6 districts remained in the same position, though literacy rate increased but too little to move upward.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL FEMALE LITERACY  
1991



Map. No. II. 12

**TABLE II.8**

**SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL FEMALE LITERACY - 1971-91**

| Category         | No. of the districts |      | Name of the districts   |  |
|------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|
|                  | 1971                 | 1991 | 1971  | 1991   |
| <b>Very high</b> | 7                    | 9    | Garhwal, Pithoragah, Nainital, Dehradun, Mainpuri, Etawah, Ghazipur.  | Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragah, Almora, Nainital, Dehradun, Meerut, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jalaun, Ghaziabad.   |
| <b>High</b>      | 8                    | 13   | Chamoli, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Agra, Etah, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Lucknow.   | Uttar Kashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bijnor, Bulandsahar, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Jalaun, Ballia, Hardwar, Firozabad, Mau.  |
| <b>Moderate</b>  | 23                   | 30   | Uttar Kashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Bulandsahar, Aligarh, Ballia, Mathura, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Jaunpur, Hardoi, Unnao, RaeBarailey, Pratapagarh, Azamgarh, Varanasi. | Moradabad, Budaun, Barailey, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, RaeBarailey, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Aligarh, Mathura, Etawah, Fatehpur, Jhansi, Kheri, Sitapur, Barabanki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Deoria, Jaunpur, Ghazipur. |
| <b>Low</b>       | 15                   | 6    | Budaun, Rampur, Barailey, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Basti, Garakhpur, Deoria, Mirzapur.  | Rampur, Allahabad, Banda, Bahraich, Gonda, Mirzapur.   |
| Maximum          |                      |      | 6.0   | 24.8   |
| Minimum          |                      |      | 0.4   | 1.5  |
| Uttar Pradesh    |                      |      | 1.7   | 6.5  |

Source : Census of India- 1971, 1991

### **III.10. SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN LITERACY**

Urbanisation positively correlates with literacy as it presents contrast picture from rural areas with respect to socio-economic development (Appendix v). It appears more strong in the countries like India where development is lopsided. Infrastructure as well as civic facilities get concentrated in urban areas. Thus urbanisation offers congenial condition encouraging high level of literacy. Moreover, the type of economy is such that the literacy skills have greater functional utility.

The urban literacy for scheduled caste also differs from that of countryside. It stood at 23.4 per cent against 9.1 per cent in rural areas in 1971. But in the comparison of non-scheduled caste it was strikingly low. In 1991 the urban literacy for scheduled caste rose to 33.5 per cent whereas for non-scheduled castes it was 52.0 per cent thus leaving wide gap between the two groups.

#### **II. 10.1 Spatial Pattern - 1971**

The spatial pattern of urban literacy finds a strong correlation with the literacy pattern of areas in which they are situated (Krishnan 1974)<sup>10</sup>. The urban scheduled caste literacy too closely follow the pattern of their respective areas and urbanisation in itself does not present homogeneous surface in terms of literacy in regional and social context.

---

<sup>10</sup> Krishnan, G. (1974) "*Pattern of city literacy*", Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 9 No. 20

### ***Very High Category (30 percent and above)***

In 1971, only 7 districts, as per the table II. 9, recorded literacy more than 30 per cent. These selected districts always stood high in terms of literacy rate be it male , female , rural or urban.

### ***High Category (23-30 percent)***

As many as 13 districts recorded literacy rate between 23 and 30 per cent. These districts had relatively high degree of urbanisation based on industrialisation . The occupational pattern of a city is an equally strong factor in determining the literacy (Krishnan 1974)<sup>11</sup>.

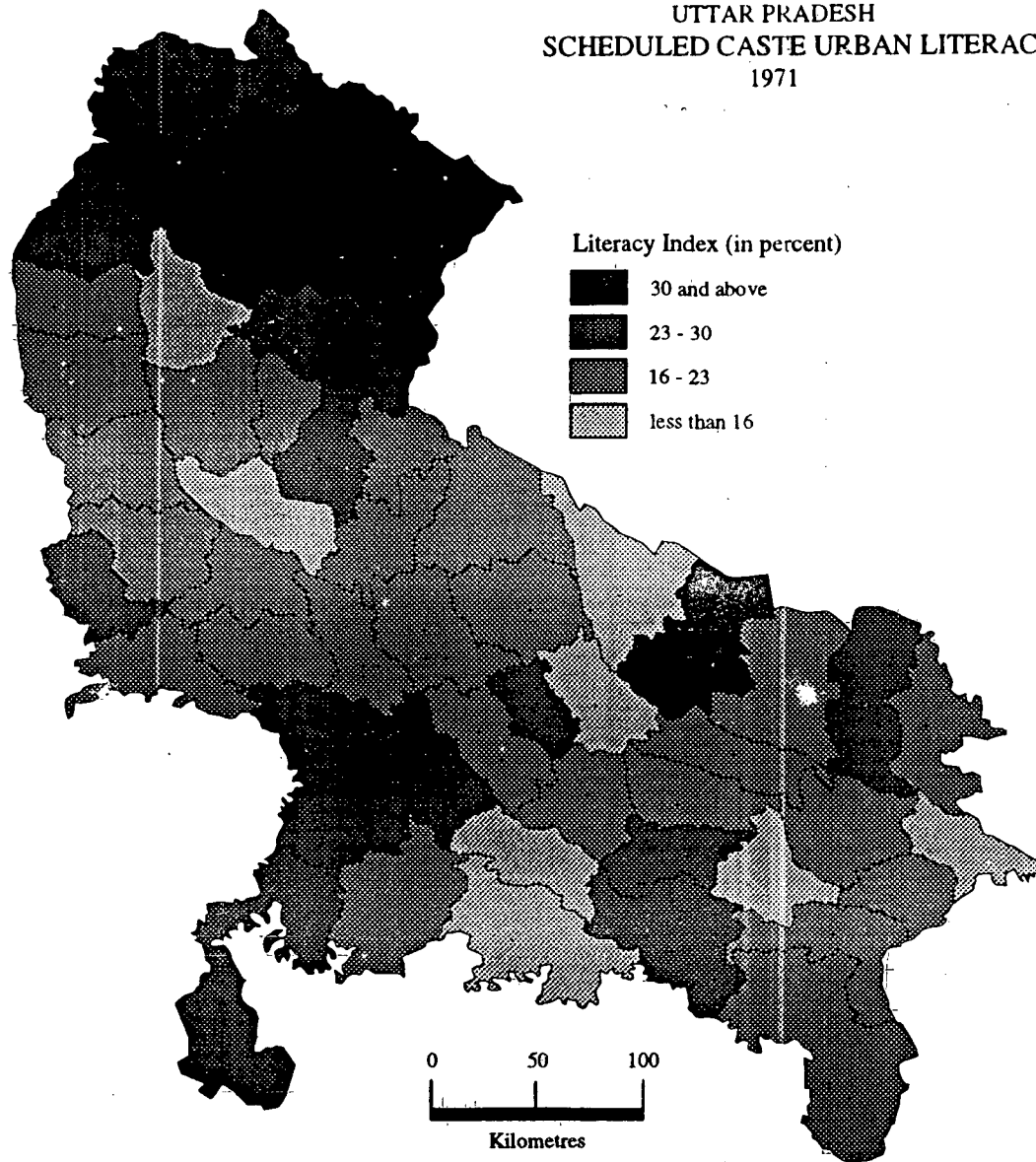
### ***Moderate Category (16-23 percent)***

This category exhibited literacy rate between 16 and 23 per cent and covered more than one half of total number of districts (Map II. 13). This indicates that in general scheduled castes whether they lived in rural or in urban areas they were equally deprived. The low literacy in certain districts like Moradabad, Kanpur, Pilibhit, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur and Muzaffarnagar might be explained in a way that the muslim population constituted major portion of total population and they are found to have low literacy as stated earlier. But in some districts like Mainpuri, Varansi, Ghazipur, Aligarh and Agra where rural literacy was quite high but showed dismal picture in terms of urban literacy. The urban - rural differential was quite narrow. It might be occupational pattern that came into play. The other districts belonging to central region exhibited urban literacy as low as in rural areas.

---

<sup>11</sup> Krishan, G (1978) - Ibid.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN LITERACY  
1971



Map. No. II.13

### ***Low Category (Less than 16 percent)***

The lowest category found only 8 district in its account. They belonged mainly to central region and no clear cut pattern appeared.

### ***II.10.2 Spatial Pattern - 1991***

In 1991, the spatial pattern remained the same as in 1971 except a few change in the relative position of the districts.

### ***Very High Category (40 percent and above)***

As many as 9 districts found place in the very high category displaying literacy more than 40 per cent. From the table II. 9, it appears that Chamoli , Uttar Kashi and Hardwar made place in the category whereas Gonda shifted below to moderate category Uttar Kashi and Chamoli which earlier possessed high category, registered considerable growth rate in literacy and found place(appendix v). Hardwar being the newly created also occupied the category.

### ***High Category (32-40 percent)***

This category exhibits literacy rate between 32 and 40 per cent and claims 16 districts, an addition of 3 districts as compared to 1971. Since Uttar Kashi and Chamoli made upward shifting and Gorakpur shifted below therefore 6 districts came to the category either from below or being new district. They were Shahjahanpur, Mainpuri, Ghazipur and Sitapur that shifted from below whereas, Firozabad, Ghaziabad being newly created districts, found place in the category.

***Moderate Category (24-32 percent)***

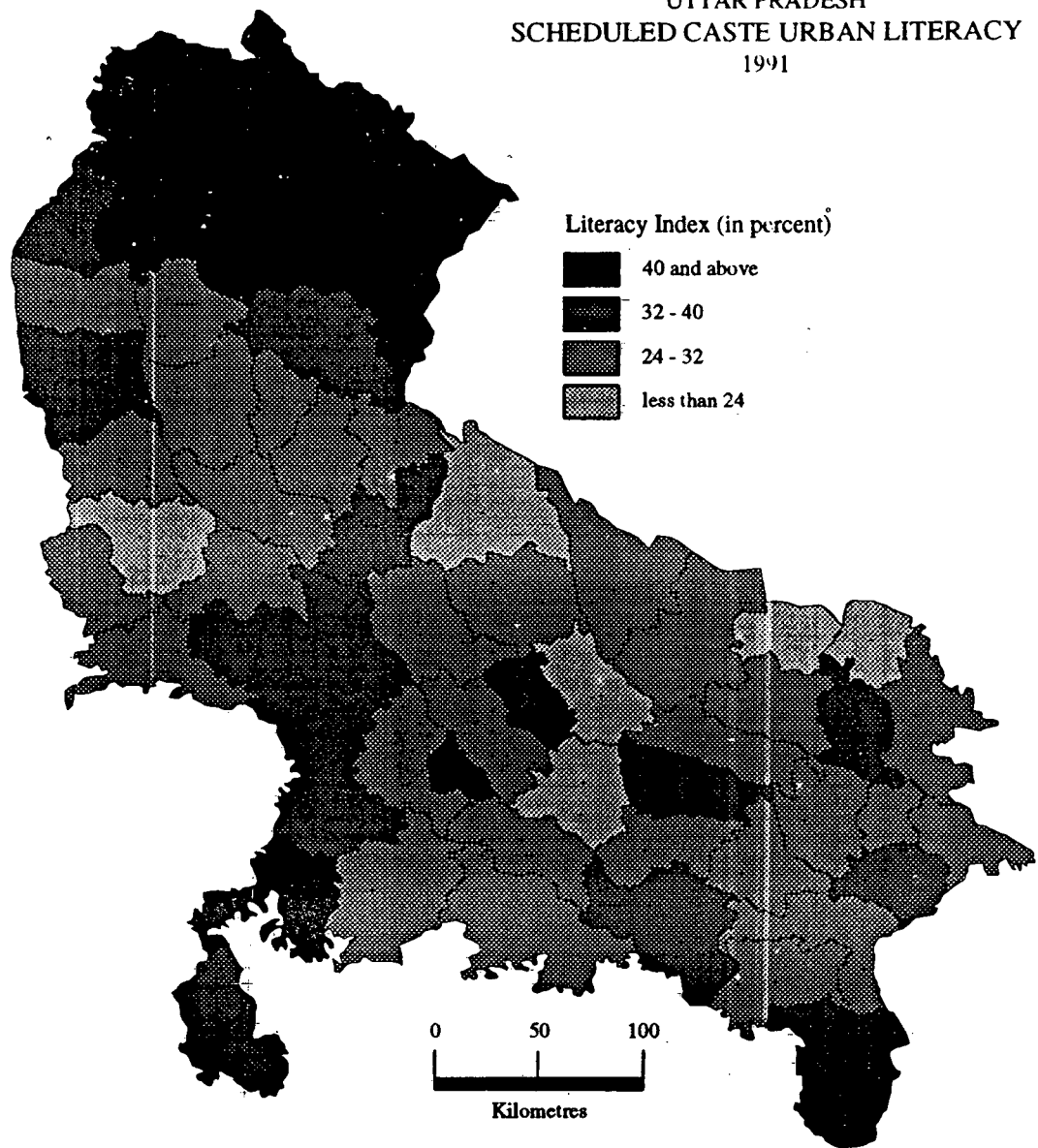
The moderate category that exhibits literacy rate between 24-32 percent covers almost half of total number of districts transcending all the regions except hilly region.

***Low Category (Less than 24 percent)***

Below 24 per cent literacy was recorded in a very few districts. The number of districts become appreciably low. Only four districts show literacy rate below 24 percent while the same category possessed 8 districts in 1971. The reduction in number is due to increase in literacy rate of the districts and consequently their upward movement.



UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN LITERACY  
1991



Map. No. II.14

**TABLE II.9**

**SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN LITERACY - 1971-91**

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>No. of the districts</b> |             | <b>Name of the districts</b>   |  |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--|--|
|                  | <b>1971</b>                 | <b>1991</b> | <b>1971</b>  | <b>1991</b>  |
| <b>Very high</b> | 7                           | 9           | Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Dehradun, Gonda.   | Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Dehradun, Jhansi, Hardwar   |
| <b>High</b>      | 13                          | 16          | Uttarkashi, Nainital, Barailey, Mathura, Etawah, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Saharanpur.  | Nainital, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Meerut, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Lucknow, Sitapur, Ghazipur, Ghaziabad, Firozabad, Lalitpur.  |
| <b>Moderate</b>  | 28                          | 30          | Moradabad, Kanpur, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandsahar, Aligarh, Agra, Etawah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae-Brailey, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Basti, Deoria, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Aramgarh. | Moradabad, Barailey, Budaun, Pilibhit, Rampur, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Banda, sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Ballia, Mau, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Mirzapur. |
| <b>Low</b>       | 8                           | 4           | Bijnor, Budaun, Fatehpur, Banda, Bahraich, Barabanki, Jaunpur, Ballia  | Aligarh, Kheri, Rae-Barailey, Barabanki  |
| Maximum          |                             |             | 48.3   | 61.1   |
| Minimum          |                             |             | 7.4  | 16.5   |
| Uttar Pradesh    |                             |             | 22.3   | 33.5   |

Source : Census of India- 1971, 1991

## **II.11. SCHEDULE CASTE URBAN MALE LITERACY**

The State in terms of scheduled caste urban male literacy averaged at 33.0 per cent in 1971 as against 15.7 per cent that of rural. However the urban male literacy was just double that of rural. When the above two figures being collated with that of non-scheduled caste, it appears that the gap in literacy level between the two groups was more widened in urban areas than in rural areas. The urban literacy rate for non-scheduled caste males was 54.4 a gap by 21.5 points whereas the corresponding figure for rural areas was 31.5 and the gap by 15.78 points. In 1991, the scheduled caste urban male literacy (urban) rose to 43.9 as against 54.9 for non scheduled castes. This shows that the gap between the two groups has narrowed down considerably during 1971-91.

### **II. 11. 1 Spatial Pattern - 1971**

The spatial pattern is quite akin to that of over all literacy and thus stress is laid on that literacy is the locational activity.

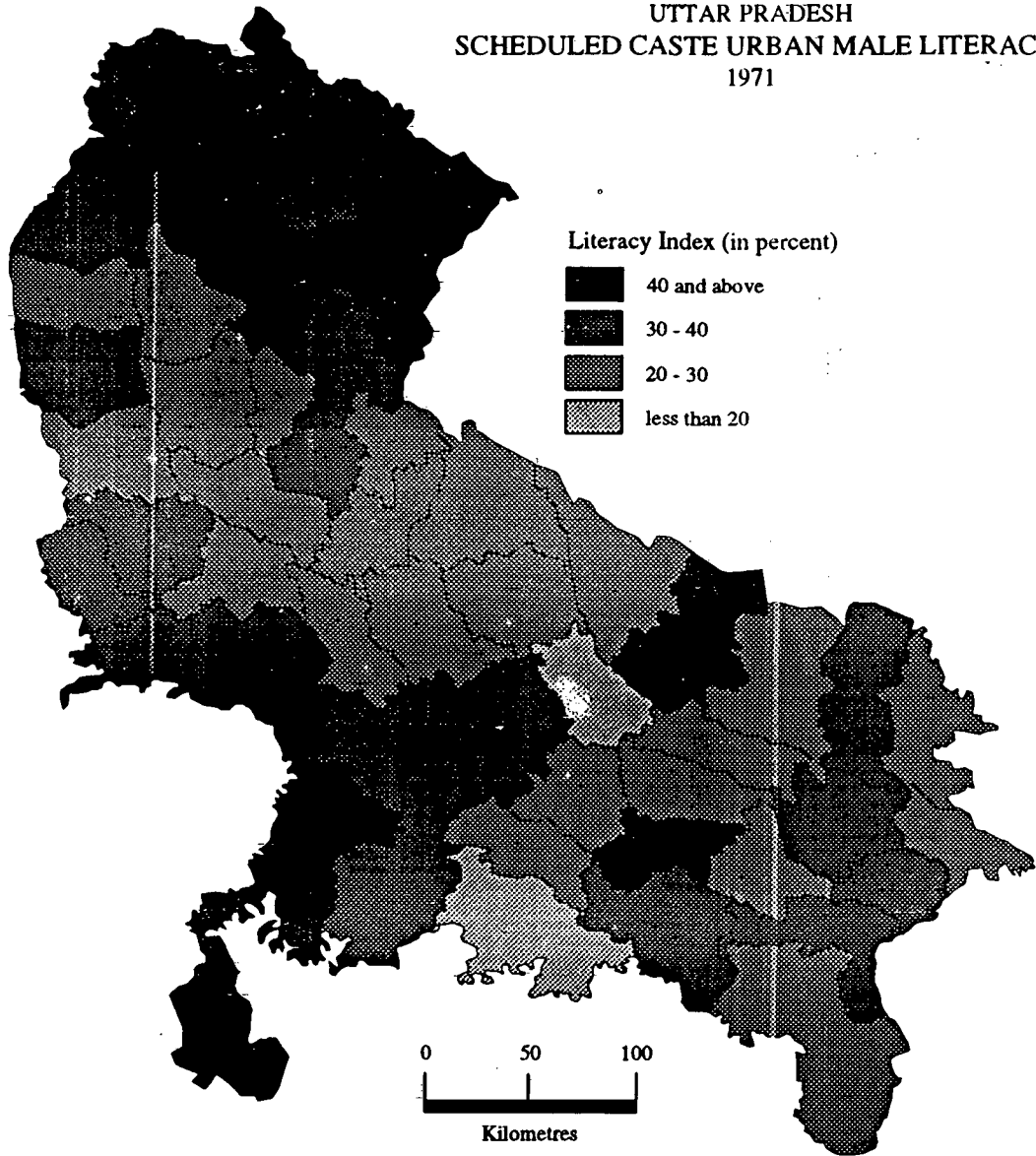
#### ***Very High Category (40 percent and above)***

Only 9 districts out of 54 in 1971 registered literacy rate more than 40 per cent. Majority of the districts came from hilly region while eastern and western region claimed two districts each (map II.15).

#### ***High Category (30-40 percent)***

This category is represented by as many as 20 districts which exhibited literacy rate between 30 and 40 per cent. This category formed a distinct pattern along the western boundary of the states. From Saharanpur in

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN MALE LITERACY  
1971



Map. No. II.15

the north to Agra in south, turned towards east covering Mainpuri and Etawah. Some districts might also be seen in central and eastern region.

***Moderate Category (20-30 percent)***

The moderate category included 23 districts prevailing chiefly in eastern and central region. A few districts also came from Rohilkhand region and western region.

***Low Category (Less than 20 percent)***

This category displaying literacy rate of 20 percent included only 2 district they were Banda and Barabanki.

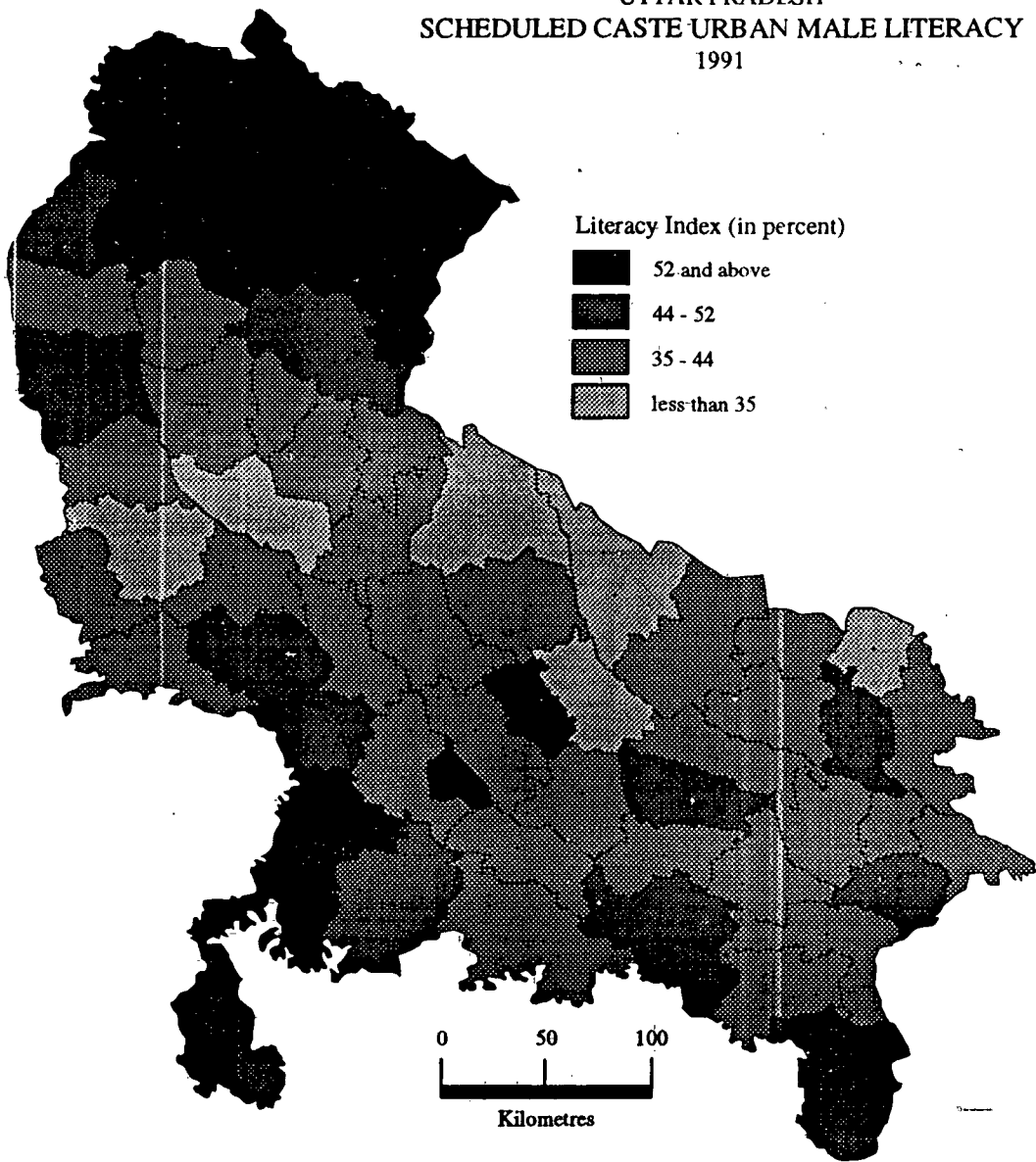
***II. 11.2 Spatial Pattern - 1991***

In 1991 the spatial pattern under went a little change. 9 districts recorded literacy more than 52 per cent. The equal number was in 1971 in the same category. But in true sense, 1991, it lost a district but Hardwar being newly created district compensated the loss. Again the category is dominated by the districts belonging to hilly region.

***High Category (44-52 percent)***

This category includes 14 districts which earlier possessed 20 districts. However, this category (Map no. II.16) does not form any consistent pattern, it rather seems to be sporadic Meerut, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Etawah and Ghaziabad from western region whereas, Ghazipur, Sultanpur, Allahabad belonged to eastern region. Others are from central and Bundelkhand region. Nainital is the lone district came from Hilly region.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN MALE LITERACY  
1991



Map. No. II.16

***Moderate Category (35-44 percent)***

The major chunk of the districts concentrated in the moderate category and recorded literacy rate between 35 and 44 per cent. Having larger number of districts in its fold the category almost traversed over the entire state except hilly region.

***Low Category (Less than 35 percent)***

As many as 5 districts registered literacy rate less than 35 per cent. From the table II. 10, they are Budaun, Aligarh, Kheri, Bahraich and Barabanki.

**TABLE II.10**

**SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN MALE LITERACY - 1971-91**

| Category         | No. of the districts |      | Name of the districts  |   |
|------------------|----------------------|------|--|---|
|                  | 1971                 | 1991 | 1971   | 1991  |
| <b>Very high</b> | 9                    | 9    | Uttar Kashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Jhansi, Jalaun, Gonda, Pratapgarh.   | Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehrigarhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Dehradun, Hardwar, Jalaun.   |
| <b>High</b>      | 21                   | 14   | Chamoli, Nainital, Barailey, Dehradun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Gorakpur, Kanpur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Unnao, Lucknow, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur.                               | Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Barailey, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ballia, Jaunpur, Bulandsahar, Mathura, Agra, Etawah, Kanpur, Allahbad, Hamirpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Sultanpur, Ghazipur, Ghaziabad, Firozabad.                    |
| <b>Moderate</b>  | 23                   | 30   | Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Pilibhit, Rae-Barailey, Shahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Etah, Bahraich, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Basti, Deoria, Jaunpur, Ballia, Mirzapur. | Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Barailey, Pilibhit, Sharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Etah, Farrukhabad, Azamgarh, Fatehpur, Banda, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, RaeBarailey, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Gonda, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau. |
| <b>Low</b>       | 2                    | 5    | Banda, Barabanki   | Budaun, Aligarh, Kheri, Bahraich, Barabanki,  |
| Maximum          |                      |      | 71.1   | 69.0  |
| Minimum          |                      |      | 9.9  | 23.8  |
| Uttar Pradesh    |                      |      | 33.0   | 43.7  |

Source : Census of India- 1971, 1991



## **II. 12 SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE LITERACY**

With respect to scheduled caste urban female literacy , the state averaged at 11.7 per cent as against India's 16.9 per cent. The corresponding figure for non-scheduled caste female was fairly high averaging at 36 per cent. Thus the non-scheduled caste female literacy was three times more in 1971. In 1991, the literacy rate for the same increased to 21.4 per cent while the corresponding figure for non-scheduled caste rose to 49.0 per cent, a little more than double. However, it is obvious that the scheduled caste literacy rate has increased more than that of non scheduled castes. Though auspicious sign it may be called, it is also true in its place that the gap is still too widened.

### **II.12.1. SPATIAL PATTERN - 1971**

#### ***Very High Category (18 and above)***

So far as spatial pattern is concerned, the districts of hilly region except Uttarkashi represented very high literacy rate of 18 percent or more, the same shade could also be seen on the Map in Mathura, Lucknow and Gonda (Map II.7).

#### ***High Category (12-18 percent)***

The number of 8 districts displayed literacy between 12 and 18 percent. They were scattered and did not form any consistent pattern. Nainital in the north, Jhansi in south while Barailey in the west and Azamgarh in the east.

### ***Moderate Category (6-12 percent)***

Almost half of the district recorded literacy between 6 and 12 per cent. It forms a broad pattern. The category absorbed half of the districts as having moderate literacy. In the north the pattern starts from Saharnpur and run along the western margin of the State to Agra then deflecting towards east including Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and advancing further east covering major part of the central region and eastern region. Thus it makes amply clear that female scheduled caste are in sorry plight, so far as literacy is concerned

### ***Low category (less than 6 percent)***

Below 6 percent literacy was recorded by a good number of district almost 1/5th of the total number of districts in the State. Most of the districts had the record of over all literacy very low. They came mainly from eastern region and central region.

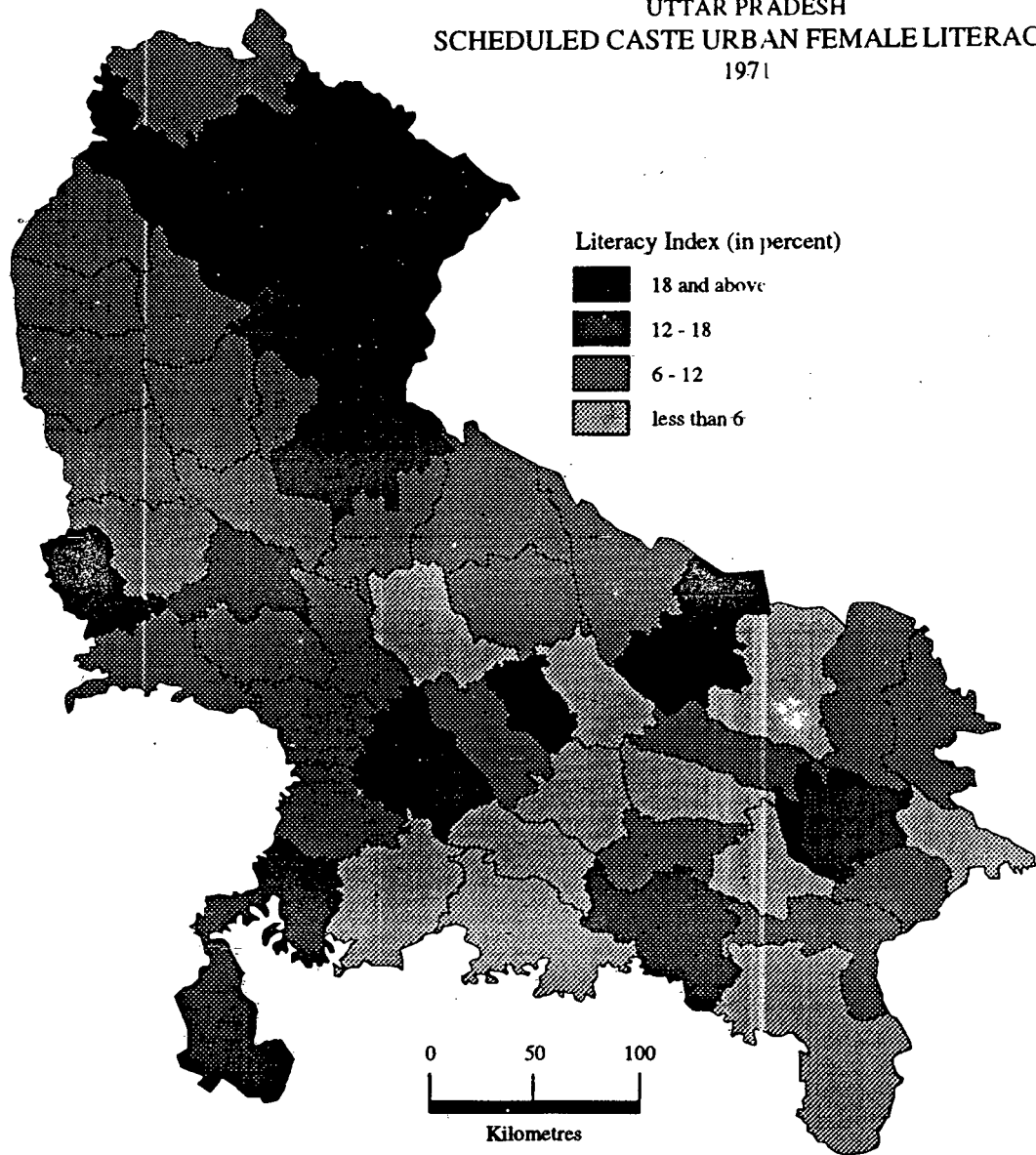
### ***II.12.2 SPATIAL PATTERN - 1991***

In 1991, a little change can be visualise with respect to number of districts that a particular category claims. The major part of this phenomenon may be attributed to newly created districts which fall in the category. Except a little change, the spatial pattern remains more or less same as in 1971.

### ***Very High Category (35 and above)***

Hilly region again remains on top and formed a distinct pattern showing very high literacy. Only Lucknow from extra hilly region fell into this category. They recorded literacy rate 35 percent and more.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE LITERACY  
1971



Map. No. II.17

### ***High Category (25-35 percent)***

As many as 9 districts recorded literacy between 25 and 35 per cent most of them belonged to the districts of western region. Nainital from hilly region while Allhabad from eastern region and Jhansi from Bunderkhand region also occupied the category.

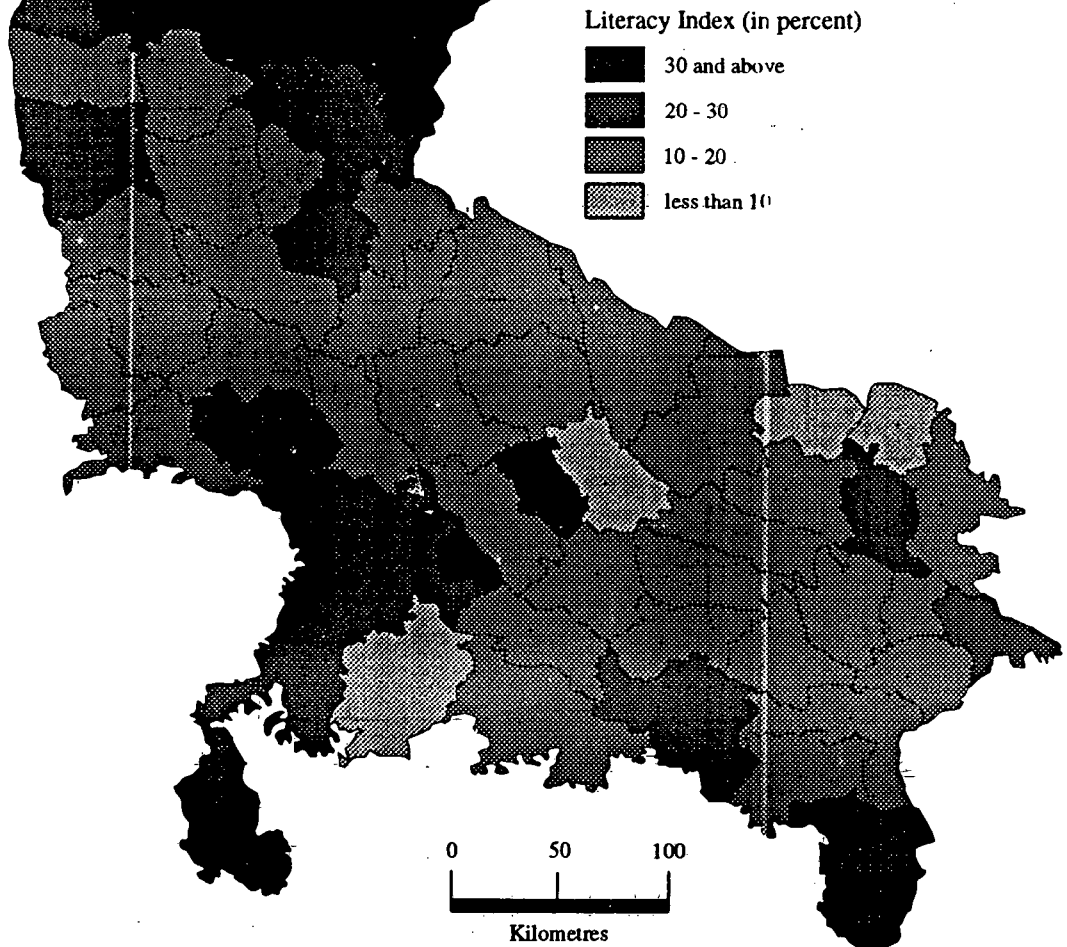
### ***Moderate Category (15-25)***

Again majority of the districts recorded moderate literacy ranging from 15 to 25 percent. Having so big number of districts, the category prevails over half of the area of entire state. However, the category exhibits a broad pattern.

### ***Low Category (less than 15 percent)***

As many as, 11 districts showed literacy below 15 percent. What strikes is the presence of Mathura and Aligarh in the category. They have comparatively high overall literacy rate, the poor performance in the growth of literacy rate over two decades can be explored only when more data become available.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE LITERACY  
1991



Map. No. II.18

**TABLE III.11**

**SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE LITERACY - 1971-91**

| Category         | No. of the districts |      | Name of the districts   |  |
|------------------|----------------------|------|---|--|
|                  | 1971                 | 1991 | 1971  | 1991   |
| <b>Very high</b> | 9                    | 9    | Chamoli, Tehrigarhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Dehradun, Mathura, Lucknow, Gonda.   | Uttar kashi, Chamoli, Tehrigarhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Dehradun, Lucknow.   |
| <b>High</b>      | 21                   | 14   | Nainital, Barailey, Pilibhit, Etah, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Azamgarh   | Nainital, Saharanpur, Mainpuri, Etwah, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hardwar.   |
| <b>Moderate</b>  | 23                   | 30   | Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandsahar, Aligarh, Agra, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Jalaun, Kheri, Sitapur, Unnao, Bahraich, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Uttar kashi. | Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Barailey, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandsahar, Ghaziabad, Firozabad, Agra, Etwah, Farrukhabad, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Hardoi, Unnao, RaeBarailey. |
| <b>Low</b>       | 2                    | 5    | Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Banda, Hardoi, RaeBarailey, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Basti, jaunpur, Ballia, Mirzapur.   | Bijnor, Aligarh, Mathura, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Banda, Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Basti, Deoria, Jaunpur.   |
| Maximum          |                      |      | 27.6  | 51.6   |
| Minimum          |                      |      | 2.5   | 7.8  |
| Uttar Pradesh    |                      |      | 11.7  | 21.4   |

Source : Census of India- 1971, 1991

## **II. 13. GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY BETWEEN 1971 AND 1991**

During 1971 and 1991, the scheduled caste literacy almost doubled. In 1971, the scheduled caste literacy was 10.20 percent in the state but increased to 21.0 percent in 1991 and hence, registered 105.8 percent growth rate (Table II.12) during the period.

Out of 58 districts (after being adjusted some newly created districts with their parent districts) as many as 34 districts recorded growth more than 100 percent. Highest growth rate was recorded in Fatehpur (182 percent) followed by Barabanki 178.48 percent, Chamoli 171.0 percent, Tehrigarhwal 170.41 percent, Bahraich 163.8 percent. As many as 16 districts recorded growth rate below state average. the lowest growth rate was displayed by Varanasi 39.5 percent.

In regional context, the central region and the eastern region exhibited high growth rate during the period. Except a few all the districts showed growth rates far more than the State average. Worth mentioning are Fatehpur (182.6), Barabanki (178.48), Banda (142.9) and Kheri (119.3) in central region, Ballia (161.3), Azamgarh (159.3) Sultanpur (168) and Faizabad (151.0) from eastern region. Though both the regions have registered higher growth rate but their literacy situation is still at infancy stage. It may be noted that the growth rate of this magnitude has been possible because of low literacy base and, therefore, despite higher growth rate the districts have much lower literacy rate for scheduled caste that are way behind the non-scheduled caste literacy rates. Hilly districts with exception of Chamoli and the Western region,

as a rule, fall in this category. In addition Rohilkhand emerges as a region where despite of low literacy base, growth rates are note very high emplying a situation which is somewhat stagnant.

The growth rate pattern of non-scheduled castes is very much akin to that of scheduled castes. The non-scheduled caste literacy growth rate during the same period remained very low as compared to that of scheduled caste. The growth rate during the period remained 46.8 percent. As many as 28 districts recorded growth rate more than state average i.e, 46.8 percent. The highest growth rate was recorded in Tehri-Garhwal with 99.7 whereas the lowest growth rate was found in Dehradun which has the highest literacy rate.

The tendency thus seems to be faster literacy growth in initial stages when overall literacy levels remain low. With increasing literacy, the pace of growth slows down significantly and for some time literacy growth retains a plateau like profile. Beyond the initial take off, very specific and targeted efforts seem to be required to boost the momentum. However the present study has not looked at this dimension.



**TABLE II.12****GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY BETWEEN 1971  
AND 1991(UTTAR PRADESH)**

| <b>DISTRICTS</b> | <b>LITERACY RATE</b> |             | <b>GROWTH<br/>RATE</b> |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|
|                  | <b>1971</b>          | <b>1991</b> |                        |
| UTTAR PRADESH    | 11.24                | 25.25       | 124.0                  |
| CHAMOLI          | 12.80                | 34.72       | 171.0                  |
| TEHRI GARHWAL    | 9.43                 | 25.50       | 170.41                 |
| GARHWAL          | 21.01                | 41.86       | 99.23                  |
| PITHORAGARH      | 19.89                | 36.20       | 82.00                  |
| ALMORA           | 17.71                | 33.10       | 86.90                  |
| NAINITAL         | 18.42                | 35.99       | 95.38                  |
| BIJNOR           | 10.43                | 23.84       | 128.57                 |
| MORADABAD        | 8.53                 | 18.11       | 112.30                 |
| BUDAUN           | 6.02                 | 13.7        | 127.57                 |
| RAMPUR           | 5.66                 | 14.49       | 156.00                 |
| BARAILEY         | 8.34                 | 18.70       | 124.22                 |
| PILIBHIT         | 8.62                 | 17.72       | 105.56                 |
| SHAHJAHANPUR     | 7.83                 | 16.39       | 109.32                 |
| DEHRADUN         | 24.28                | 40.00       | 64.74                  |
| SAHARANPUR       | 10.89                | 25.13       | 130.76                 |
| MUZAFFARNAGAR    | 12.52                | 26.94       | 115.17                 |
| MEERUT           | 16.11                | 30.83       | 91.37                  |
| BULANDSAHAR      | 9.51                 | 25.91       | 172.45                 |
| ALIGARH          | 13.23                | 22.4        | 69.31                  |
| MATHURA          | 12.87                | 24.17       | 87.80                  |
| AGRA             | 15.90                | 25.08       | 57.73                  |
| ETAH             | 12.81                | 21.94       | 71.27                  |
| MAINPURI         | 16.41                | 29.50       | 79.76                  |
| FARRUKHABAD      | 12.51                | 24.60       | 96.64                  |
| ETAWAH           | 18.28                | 32.12       | 75.71                  |
| KANPUR*          | 16.73                | 32.0        | 91.27                  |
| FATEHPUR         | 7.53                 | 21.28       | 182.60                 |

(cont.....)

|               |       |       |        |
|---------------|-------|-------|--------|
| ALLAHABAD     | 8.81  | 16.76 | 90.23  |
| JHANSI**      | 13.7  | 24.45 | 78.46  |
| JALAUN        | 17.21 | 31.24 | 81.52  |
| HAMIRPUR      | 9.17  | 20.41 | 122.57 |
| BANDA         | 6.13  | 14.88 | 142.90 |
| KHERI         | 6.52  | 14.3  | 119.32 |
| SITAPUR       | 7.51  | 15.5  | 106.39 |
| HARDOI        | 9.97  | 19.22 | 92.77  |
| UNNAO         | 8.76  | 19.24 | 119.63 |
| LUCKNOW       | 11.81 | 24.60 | 108.29 |
| RAE BARAILEY  | 7.74  | 16.01 | 106.84 |
| BAHARAICH     | 4.42  | 11.66 | 163.80 |
| GONDA         | 5.25  | 11.43 | 117.71 |
| BARABANKI     | 4.74  | 13.20 | 178.48 |
| FAIZABAD      | 7.48  | 18.79 | 151.20 |
| SULTANPUR     | 5.82  | 15.63 | 168.55 |
| PRATAPGARH    | 7.82  | 17.43 | 122.89 |
| BASTI***      | 6.57  | 16.26 | 147.48 |
| GORAKHPUR**** | 8.32  | 19.37 | 132.81 |
| DEORIA        | 8.32  | 18.50 | 122.35 |
| AZAMGARH      | 7.30  | 18.93 | 159.31 |
| JAUNPUR       | 10.34 | 20.87 | 101.83 |
| BALLIA        | 9.15  | 23.95 | 161.74 |
| GHAZIPUR      | 11.78 | 22.42 | 90.32  |
| VARANASI      | 15.24 | 21.26 | 39.50  |
| MIRZAPUR***** | 6.55  | 12.35 | 88.54  |
| GHZIABAD      | -     | 33.00 | -      |
| HARWAR        | -     | 27.13 | -      |
| MAU           | -     | 23.47 | -      |
| FIROZABAD     | -     | 28.60 | -      |
| UTTAR PRADESH | 10.20 | 21.00 | 105    |

\* Kanpur city has been clubbed with Kanpur Dehat

\*\* Siddarthnagar with Basti

\*\*\* Lalitpur with Jhansi

\*\*\*\* Maharaj ganj with Gorakhpur

\*\*\*\*\* Sonbhadra with Mirzapur

**TABLE II.13**  
**NON-SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY GROWTH RATE**  
**(1971-1991)**

| DISTRICTS     | LITERACY RATE |       | GROWTH RATE |
|---------------|---------------|-------|-------------|
|               | 1971          | 1991  |             |
| UTTAR PRADESH | 25.20         | 42.15 | 67.26       |
| CHAMOLI       | 32.00         | 52.59 | 14.34       |
| TEHRI GARHWAL | 20.76         | 41.46 | 99.70       |
| GARHWAL       | 33.31         | 56.45 | 69.46       |
| PITHORAGARH   | 35.12         | 51.39 | 46.32       |
| ALMORA        | 30.52         | 51.89 | 70.01       |
| NAINITAL      | 36.85         | 48.78 | 32.37       |
| BLJNOR        | 22.67         | 33.94 | 49.71       |
| MORADABAD     | 18.73         | 25.41 | 35.66       |
| BUDAUN        | 14.00         | 20.65 | 47.50       |
| RAMPUR        | 13.83         | 20.60 | 48.95       |
| BARAILEY      | 19.0          | 27.0  | 42.10       |
| PILIBHIT      | 18.14         | 26.63 | 46.80       |
| SHAHJAHANPUR  | 19.00         | 27.84 | 46.50       |
| DEHRADUN      | 51.0          | 64.54 | 26.5        |
| SAHARANPUR    | 27.23         | 35.81 | 31.50       |
| MUZAFFARNAGAR | 24.64         | 36.36 | 47.56       |
| MEERUT        | 30.74         | 43.04 | 40.01       |
| BULANDSAHAR   | 25.14         | 38.08 | 51.47       |
| ALIGARH       | 28.0          | 39.78 | 42.07       |
| MATHURA       | 27.66         | 38.45 | 39.00       |
| AGRA          | 31.11         | 42.56 | 36.80       |
| ETAH          | 23.46         | 33.84 | 44.24       |
| MAINPURI      | 26.00         | 42.47 | 63.34       |
| FARRUKHABAD   | 27.66         | 40.43 | 46.16       |
| ETAWAH        | 32.28         | 46.79 | 44.95       |
| KANPUR        | 41.52         | 53.45 | 28.73       |
| FATEHPUR      | 25.03         | 40.63 | 62.32       |
| ALLAHABAD     | 28.81         | 39.34 | 36.54       |
| JHANSI        | 28.88         | 37.85 | 31.05       |
| JALAUN        | 31.23         | 44.48 | 42.42       |

(cont.....)

|               |        |        |        |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| HAMIRPUR      | 24.04  | 35.56  | 47.692 |
| BANDA         | 22.06  | 32.45  | 47.09  |
| KHERI         | 17.88  | 27.71  | 54.97  |
| SITAPUR       | 20.70  | 30.0   | 44.92  |
| HARDOI        | 24.00  | 32.17  | 34.04  |
| UNNAO         | 24.28  | 36.72  | 51.23  |
| LUCKNOW       | 41.02  | 54.25  | 32.75  |
| RAE BARAILEY  | 22.96  | 36.45  | 58.75  |
| BAHARAICH     | 13.84  | 21.14  | 52.74  |
| GONDA         | 15.82  | 23.82  | 50.56  |
| BARABANKI     | 19.47  | 28.90  | 48.43  |
| FAIZABAD      | 23.00  | 36.00  | 56.52  |
| SULTANPUR     | 21.64  | 35.45  | 63.81  |
| PRATAPGARH    | 21.37  | 36.19  | 69.34  |
| BASTI         | 17.93  | 27.05  | 50.56  |
| GORAKHPUR     | 22.86  | 31.35  | 37.13  |
| DEORIA        | 19.73  | 31.26  | 58.43  |
| AZAMGARH      | 22.92  | 34.79  | 51.78  |
| JAUNPUR       | 24.11  | 36.36  | 50.80  |
| BALLIA        | 23.69  | 36.90  | 55.76  |
| GHAZIPUR      | 22.15  | 37.00  | 67.04  |
| VARANASI      | 29.81  | 41.0   | 37.53  |
| MIRZAPUR      | 25.690 | 37.75  | 45.25  |
| HARDWAR       |        | 45.15  |        |
| GHZIABAD      |        | 46.54  |        |
| FIROZABAD     |        | 38.58  |        |
| MAU           |        | 49.50  |        |
| UTTAR PRADESH | 24.79  | 363.41 | 46.8   |

## **Chapter III**

### **SPATIAL PATTERN OF DISPARITIES BETWEEN SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE IN LITERACY LEVEL**

#### **III.1 INTRODUCTION:**

Contemporary India presents a wide spectrum of social inequality in several characteristics of population. In literacy also various groups of population stand in marked contrast to one another. Not only in terms of inter-regional variation, even within the same geographical area or region different groups and segments of population pass through different stages of literacy attainment. Marked disparity is also observed with regard to literacy level between non-scheduled castes and scheduled caste population. Though the state presents murky picture of literacy as compared to other states of India, even murkier is the picture of scheduled caste literacy. This is despite having some specific provisions as indicated earlier, in the constitution of India which clearly instruct the government to make concerted efforts to disseminate literacy among scheduled caste. This provisions are directed at alleviating the traditional disparity between the scheduled castes and the rest.

The present chapter makes an attempt to find and analyse the magnitude of disparity between non-scheduled castes and scheduled caste in the state of Uttar Pradesh and also between the rural/urban and male/female components within the scheduled caste population. The disparities have been worked out for 1971 and 1991 census years for all the districts of the State.

Though the preceding chapter throws ample light on scheduled caste literacy as well as the growth rate of both the groups of population, it does not explain the extent of disparity. The present chapter therefore, not only deals with the extent of disparity and its spatial pattern so as to mark inter-regional as well as inter-district variation, but also elucidates on reduction in disparity during the period under observation i.e., 1971-1991.

### **III.2 SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL**

The disparity between the two groups of population in the state was 0.42 in 1971. Substantial reduction took place over years. In 1991, it came down to 0.28. In other words it declined by 33.3 per cent over a period of two decades. However, all districts do not follow this trend.

#### **II.2.1 Spatial Pattern- 1971**

The Spatial pattern of disparity between scheduled castes and non-scheduled caste varies a great deal in terms of inter-regional context. For the convenience of the study, disparity values have been categorised as very high, high, moderate and low categories.

##### **Very High Category (0.50 and above)**

So far as spatial pattern in 1971 is concerned, as many as 11 districts situated in the eastern region along with some adjacent districts of the central region appeared on a small and narrow strip, recording very high disparity (map III.1).

### ***High Category (0.04 -0.50)***

As many as 19 districts exhibited disparity value ranging from 0.40 to 0.50. Most of the districts in the category again belonged to the central region and the eastern region. Both the regions are noted for having overall low literacy. As mentioned earlier, the districts having overall low literacy presents wider gap in the literacy level between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste leading to high disparity.

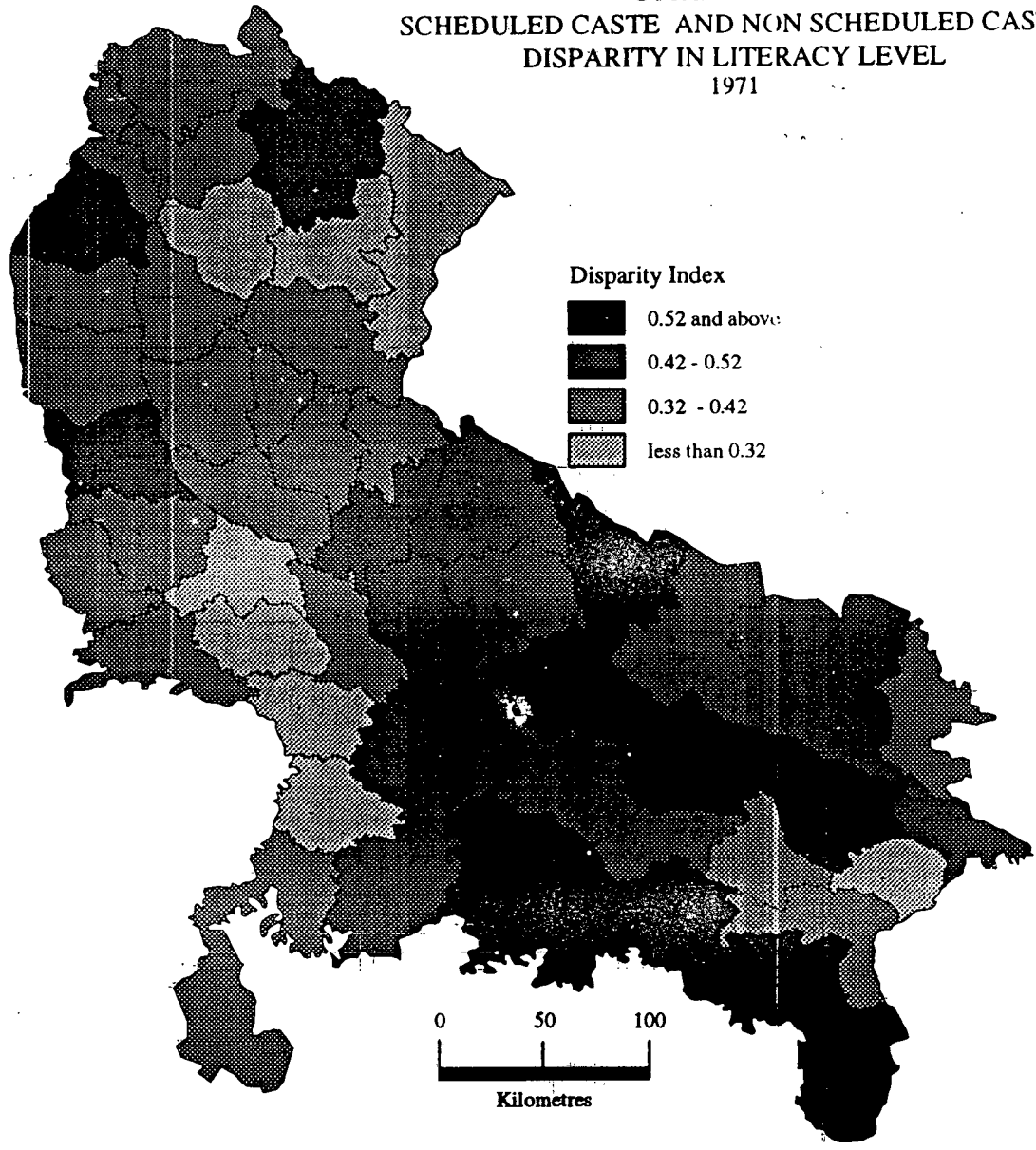
### ***Moderate Category (0.30-0.40)***

Moderate category exhibiting disparity value between 0.30 and 0.40 contained a little less than one third of the total number of districts. The districts falling under this category represented three distinct regions and formed continuous and consistent pattern in north-south direction along the western margin of the state. These districts are relatively developed in socio-economic arena as the level of urbanisation, industrialization and agricultural prosperity is high in this region.

### ***Low Category (Less than 0.30)***

The districts in this category are Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah and Jalaun(Map. III.1). Though not developed in the conventional sense of the term, this region has high level of literacy.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1971



Map. No. III. 1



### **III.2.2 Spatial Pattern - 1991**

#### ***Very High Category (0.35 and above)***

In 1991, the very high category displayed disparity value of 0.35 or more and contained 12 districts. The spatial pattern, except a little change, remained the same as in 1971. Some of the districts like Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Rae Brailey witnessed poor reduction in disparity over two decades even less than state average. More so in Varanasi which in 1971 was placed in lower category, now appeared in the present category as the disparity instead of decreasing, showed an increase unlike other districts. This is the single districts that witnessed increase in disparity. As far as other districts in the category are concerned, despite high rate of reduction in disparity due to initial high values in disparity, their relative position over two decades remained unchanged and in 1991 also they retained very high disparity (Map III.2)

#### ***High Category (0.25 - 0.35)***

A little over one third of total number of the districts of the states fall under this category. This category infact, is the extension of the former one and forms broad pattern. Moreover, it remains similar to that in 1971 except an addition of few districts (see table III.1). From the same table it may be observed that Aligarh, Mathura, Farrukhabad, Uttarkashi, Tehri- Garhwal and Almora are the districts that have moved up from the lower category to high category showing relatively slower pace of reduction in the existing disparity in literacy as compared to other districts. Absolute growth in literacy among scheduled castes alone

does not matter with respect to disparity. What matters is whether their growth rate is compatible with that of non-scheduled caste or not. Thus despite an increase in the rate of scheduled caste literacy disparity between the two groups does not come down.

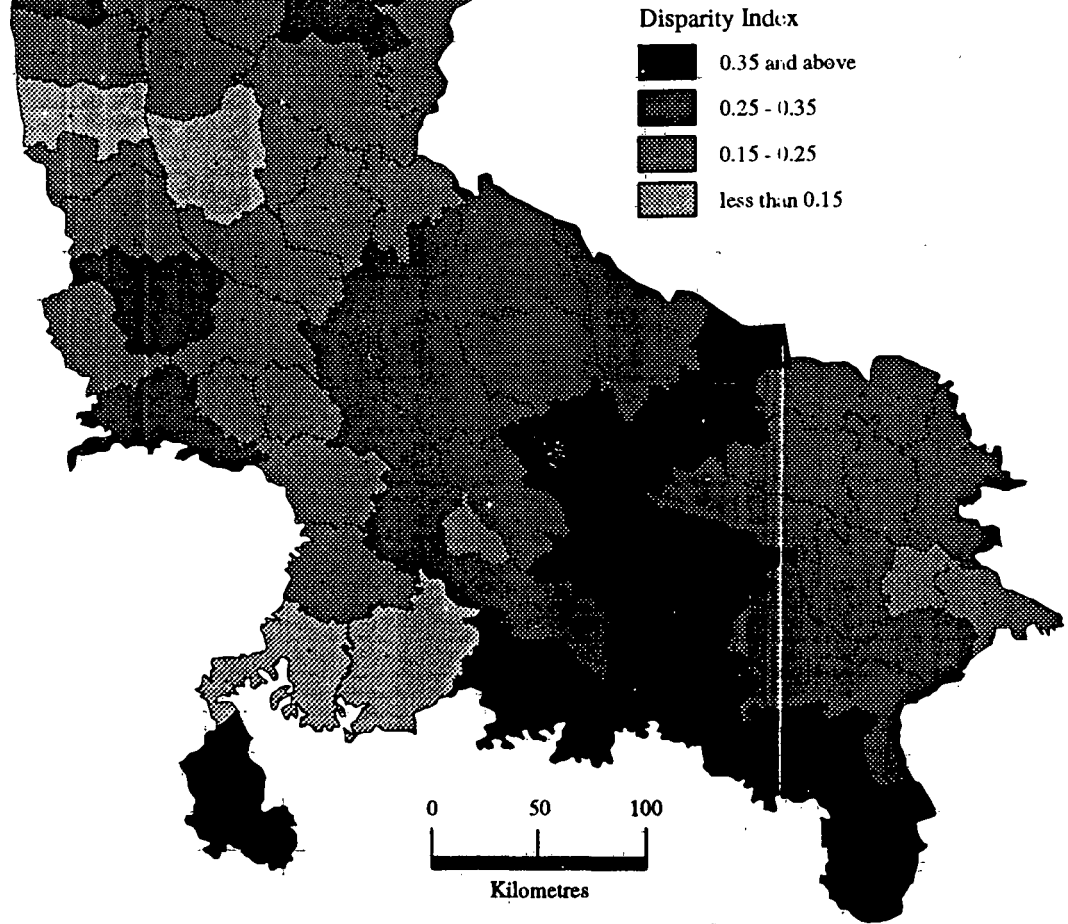
***Moderate Category (0.15 - 0.25)***

The moderate category that ranged from 0.15 to 0.25 disparity values includes 22 districts in 1991. The pattern spread over three distinct regions as in 1971. Apart from this, some districts in eastern margin of the state may be identified in this category. Here the plight of scheduled caste literacy is not too bad in relation to non-scheduled caste.

***Low Category ( less than 0.25)***

Only four districts remained at the bottom of disparity scale. They in fact present a wide spectrum. Hamirpur and Moradabad are known to have relatively low scheduled caste literacy, but present low disparity whereas, Meerut and Jhansi are among the districts showing relatively high literacy, but display low disparity.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1991



Map. No. III. 2

TABLE III.1

**SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE  
DISPARITY : 1971-1991**

| Category      | No. of District |      | Name of the districts   |   |
|---------------|-----------------|------|---|---|
|               | 1971            | 1991 | 1971  | 1991  |
| Very High     | 11              | 12   | Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Lucknow, Barabanki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Bahraich, Rae Brailey  | Allahabad, Banda, Lucknow, Rae Brailey, Gonda, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Lalitpur, Sondhadra  |
| High          | 19              | 24   | Chamoli, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Kanpur, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Haardoi, Unnao, Partapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Gonda, Bulandsahar, Dehradun, Rampur, Deoria   | Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Shahjahanpur, Dehradun, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Agra, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Bahraich, Faizabad, Basti, Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Saddarthnagar |
| Moderate      | 17              | 22   | Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal, Nainital, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Baraily, Pilibhit, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Varanasi, Muzaffarnagar, Ghazipur | Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Bijnor, Badaun, Rampur, Barailey, Pilibhit, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Mathura, Etah, Mainpur, Etawa, Jalaun, Ballia, Ghazipur, Mau, Hardwar, Ghaziabad, Firozabad                                    |
| Low           | 8               | 4    | Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jalaun  | Moradabad, Meerut, Jhansi, Hanirpur   |
| Maximum       |                 |      | 0.65  | 1.15  |
| Minimum       |                 |      | 0.22  | 0.07  |
| UTTAR PRADESH |                 |      | 0.42  | 0.28  |

### **III.3 SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE MALE DISPARITY**

In 1971, male disparity in literacy level displayed a value of 0.36 which reduced to 0.22 in 1991 when the State was taken as a whole. Despite overall reduction, the pace of reduction in disparity has not been the same in all the districts. There exists wider inter-district variation leading to shifting of districts from one category to another over the period between 1971 and 1991.

#### **III.3.1 SPATIAL PATTERN - 1971**

The spatial pattern of male disparity conforms to that of scheduled caste and non - scheduled caste disparity (total).

##### ***Very High Category (0.45 and above)***

This category included as many as 13 districts. From the table III.2, it is obvious that Allahabad and Lucknow which are urbanised districts of the State show very high disparity. In Lucknow, more than 30 percent of scheduled castes males live in urban settlement, yet the disparity between the males of the two groups is very high. In this context, it may be noted that in general the disparities are negatively correlated with urbanisation (see appendix V). It indicates that even the phenomenon of urbanisation could not bridge the gap. On the other hand, Sultanpur, Barabanki, Baharaich, Rae-Brailey, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra are the districts which have sizeable number of scheduled castes constituting significant proportion of total population. In these districts, the

concentration of scheduled castes is more than the state average. It appears that higher is the concentration of scheduled caste lower is the literacy level leading to higher disparity.

***High Category ( 0.35 - 0.45 )***

Under the high category of high disparity most of the districts are from hilly, central and eastern region (see table III.2). In hilly districts, though scheduled caste literacy rate is fairly high as compared to other districts, they exhibit high disparity. The fact is that in these district non-scheduled caste literacy is too high leaving widened gap, wider than those districts where both scheduled caste male and non-scheduled caste male have low literacy rate. Moreover, during 1971-91, with the exception of Chamoli and Garhwal, these district showed reduction in disparity at a slower pace. Dehradun, the most urbanised district of the state showed increase in disparity.

The districts of central region falling under this category, i.e Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Kanpur and Fatehpur have concentration of scheduled caste that is higher than the State average. As pointed out earlier also, the districts having relatively higher percentage of scheduled caste, exhibit high disparity. Almost same is the case with the districts of eastern region like Gorakhhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Maharajganj, and Siddarth nagar. They too have scheduled caste population as a significant constituent of total population.

### ***Moderate Category (0.25 - 0.35)***

According to table III.2, moderate disparity is observed in the western region except Garhwal, Pithorgarh and Nainital from hilly region and Ballia from eastern region. Moderate disparity in these districts can be attributed to economic development including urbanisation, agricultural and industrial development. These have made profound effect on scheduled caste literacy along with that of non-scheduled caste. As a consequence, moderate disparity is observed.

### ***Low Category ( Less than 0.25 )***

This category included only 8 districts out of 54. They mainly belong to western region.

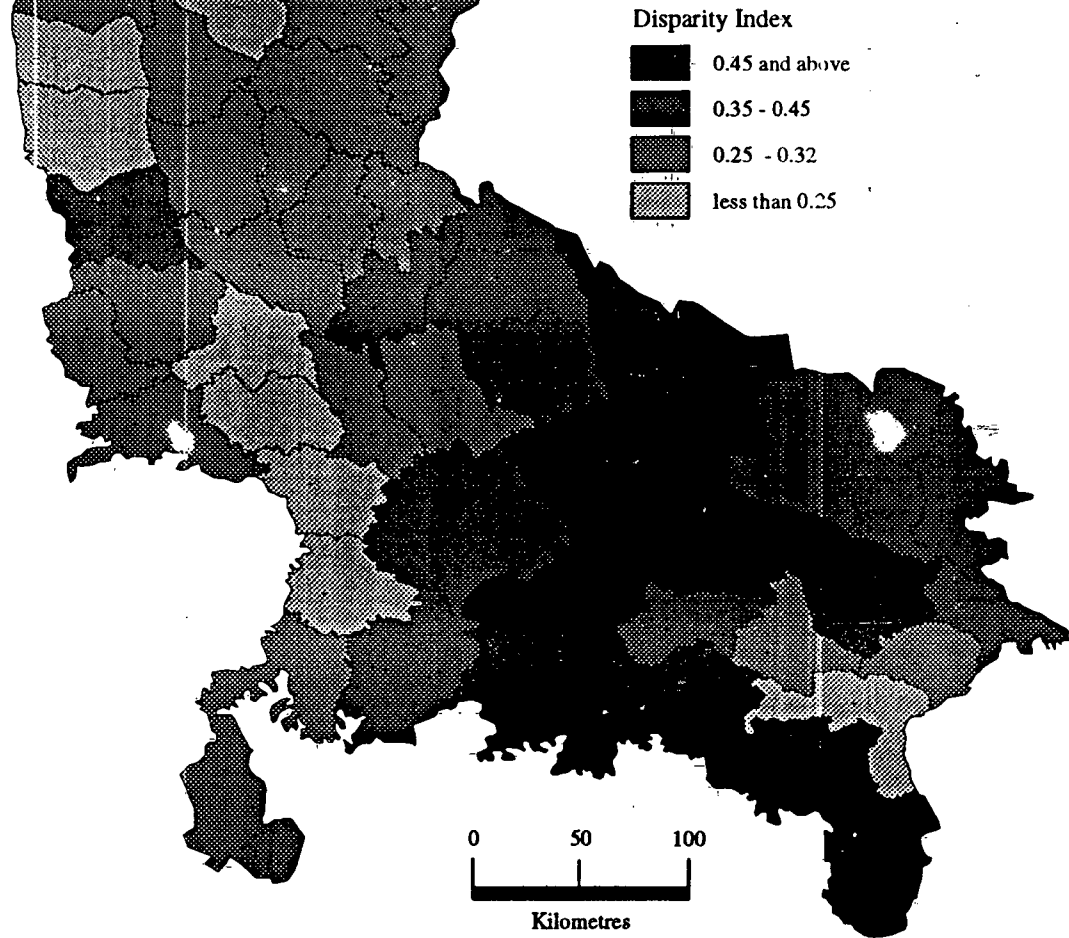
### ***III.2.2 SPATIAL PATTERN - 1991***

The disparity between scheduled caste and non scheduled caste female reduced to 0.2.2. Except Varanasi, in all he districts reduction can be observed. Thus we find significant change in the spatial pattern in 1991 in relation to the pattern in 1971.

### ***Very High Category (0.30 and above )***

Disparity value of 0.30 and more was recorded by an many as 10 districts. Most of the districts in the category are from the eastern and the central region (see table III.2)

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1971



Map. No. III. 3



### ***High Category (0.20 - 0.30)***

The high category in which disparity value ranges from 0.20 to 0.30 includes 28 districts. Such a big number of districts in the category is due to shifting of districts mainly from lower category. Almora, Dehradun, Aligarh, Mathura and Agra, which were in the moderate category in 1971 now find place in this category. These are the districts which witnessed a little reduction in disparity. On the other hand, Chamoli, and Fatehpur shifted from very high to high category in 1971 to high category in 1991. While Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj are new districts. Altogether, the central region together with eastern region form broad and consistent pattern.

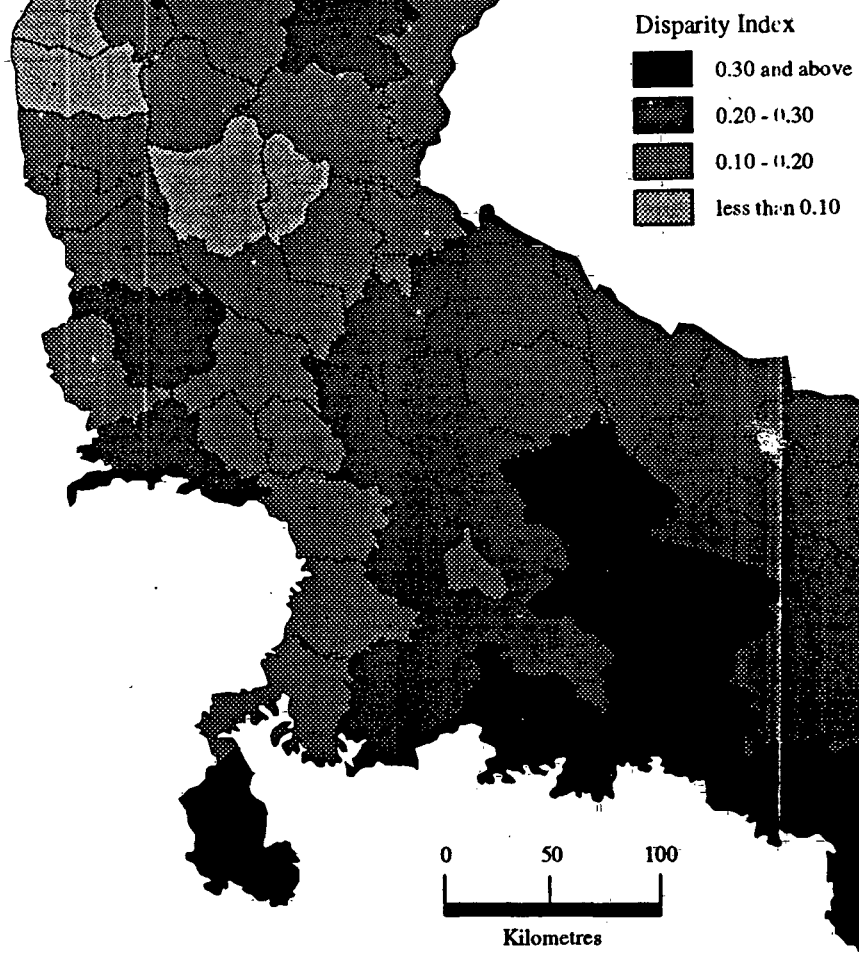
### ***Moderate Category (0.10 - 0.20)***

The disparity value ranging between 0.10 and 0.20 is observed in a little less than one third of the total number of districts of the State. The districts in this category mainly belong to the hilly and the western region. A narrow strip, on the map can be seen along the western margin, running north - south direction.

### ***Low Category (Less than 0.10)***

There are only for districts which exhibit disparity less than 0.10. All the for districts are from Rohilkhand region.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1991



Map. No. III. 4

**TABLE III.2**  
**SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE MALE**  
**DISPARITY- 1971-1991**

| Category      | No. of District |      | Name of the districts  |  |
|---------------|-----------------|------|--|--|
|               | 1971            | 1991 | 1971   | 1991   |
| Very High     | 13              | 10   | Chamoli, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Lucknow, Raebrailey, Bahraich, Gonda, Mirzapur, Barzbanki, Faridabad, Sultanpur, Azamgarh   | Allanabad, Banda, Lucknow, Raebrailey, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Partapgarh, Mirzapur, Lalitpur, Sonbhadra   |
| High          | 14              | 28   | Uttar Kashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Sahjahanpur, Bullandshahar, Kanpur, Hanirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Unnao, Pratapgarh, Basti, Grakhpur, Deoria, Ballia                                       | Uttar kashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Almora, Sahjahanpur, Dehradun, Aligarh, Agra, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Handoi, Unnao, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deokia, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Varansi, Siddarthnagar, Maharajganj |
| Moderate      | 19              | 20   | Pithorgarh, Almora, Nainital, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Barailey, Pilibluit, Debradun, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur | Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Bijnor, Budaun, Barailey, Pilibhit, Meerut, Bulandsahar, Mathura, Etah, Mainpur, Etawah, Jhansi, Jalaun, Ballia, Mao, Hardwar, Ghaziabad, Firozabad.   |
| Low           | 8               | 4    | Garhwal, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jalaun, Varanasi   | Moradabad, Rampur, Saharanpur, Muzafarnagar  |
| Maximum       |                 |      | 0.59   | 0.68   |
| Minimum       |                 |      | 0.17   | 0.06   |
| UTTAR PRADESH |                 |      | 0.36   | 0.22   |

### **III.4 SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE DISPARITY**

Females in general and scheduled caste females in particular are the most deprived section of our population, so far as, level of literacy is concerned. Since time immemorial, they have been neglected. With the passage of time, females belonging to non-scheduled castes were able to overcome some of the obstacles in accessing literacy but scheduled caste females could not. The scheduled caste female literacy is a recent phenomenon. This is partly responsible for the gap between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste females in terms of literacy level. The disparity between the two groups is far more than the disparity between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste males.

#### **III.4.1 Spatial pattern - 1971**

In 1971, the disparity for the State as a whole was 0.75 which came down to 0.48 in 1991. All the districts of the State witnessed reduction in disparity during 1971 and 1991. But neither the disparity level nor the reduction has a uniform pattern.

#### ***Very high Category (0.95 and above)***

In 1971, as many as 10 districts exhibited very high disparity of 0.95 and above. These districts are again from central and the eastern region. They are namely Fatehpur, Banda, Allahabad, Unnao, Banda, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Basti, Gorakhpur and Mirzapur.

### ***High Category(0.75-0.95)***

Wherever condition is somewhat better disparity reduces as is the case with Hamirpur, Gorakpur, Fatehpur and Rampur, Mathura. Lucknow and Varanasi despite having considerable proportion of scheduled caste population in urbanised settling show high disparity. It seems that scheduled caste females have not been able to take advantage of urbanisation as much as their non-schedule cast female counterparts.

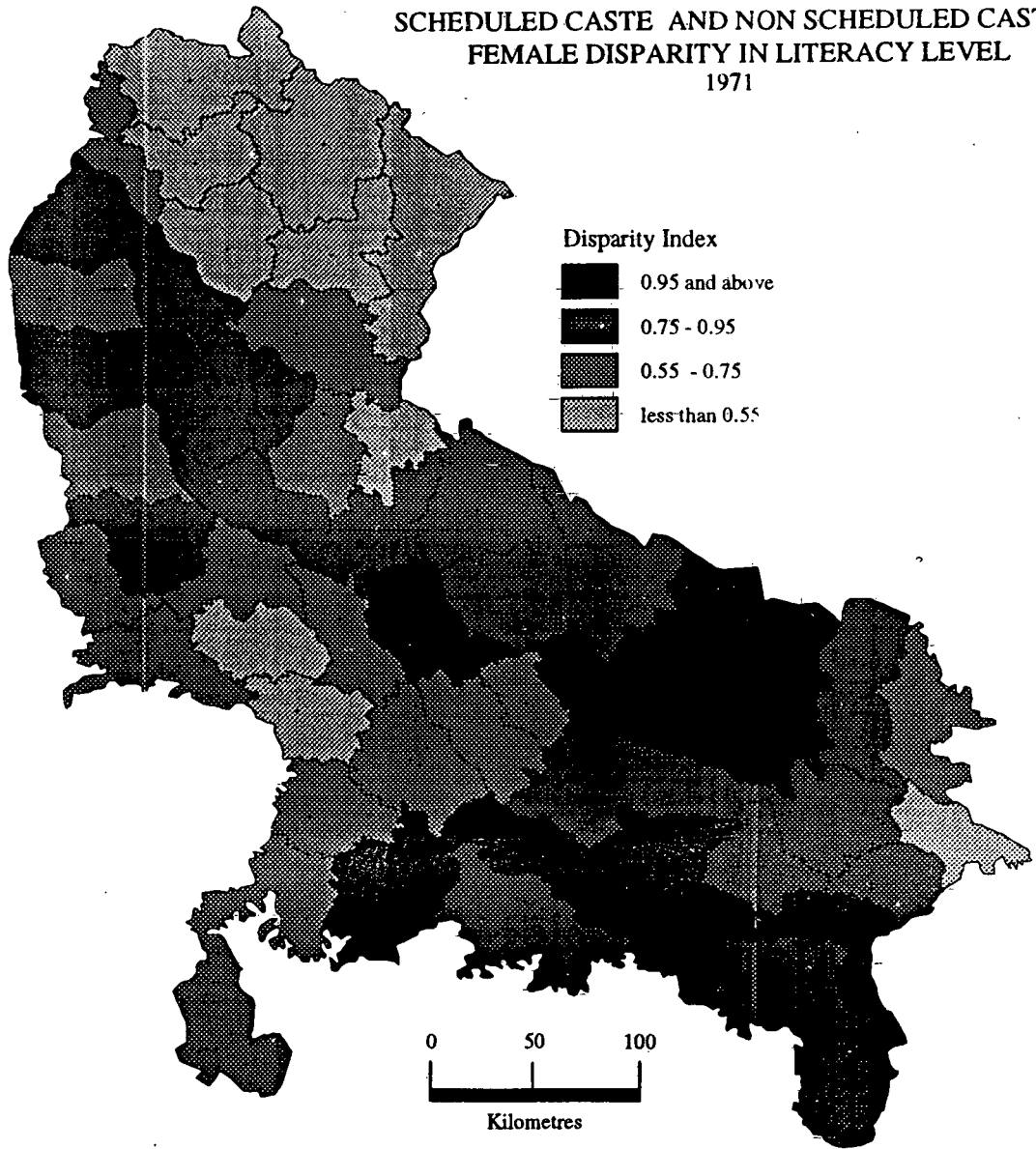
### ***Moderate Category (0.55-0.75)***

The districts of western region such as Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Hardwar, Ghaziabad, Bullandsahar, Agra, and Jhansi fall in moderate category in terms of disparity between the two groups. The wide range of disparity between the urban female population of western region and eastern region may partly be explained in terms of a more a feudal structure of society (Gosal:1964)<sup>1</sup>. In addition, the western region is less industrilised than the western region of Uttar Pradesh. This may be having bearning upon the level of female literacy in terms of opportunity avialabile for literate employment. However, in the absence of relevant information, no definite statement can be made. A limited observation, however seems to substantiate the above statement. The participation ratio of urban scheduled caste females in non-primary works in the western region is greater than that in the districts of eastern region.

---

<sup>1</sup> Gosal,G.S (1964): "Literacy in India : An interpretative study " Rural sociology ,Vol .29,Pp.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1971



Map. No. III. 5

### ***Moderate Category(0.55-0.75)***

In certain districts, like Bijnor, Moradabad, Badaun, Barailey, Muzaffarnagar, Hardwar, Ghasipur, Meerut, Nainital and Ghaziabad which have moderate to low disparity. The presence of Muslim concentration can not be ignored. Muslim females too have a tendency to exhibit low literacy. Their mobility and working outside home are still viewed as the violation of religious commandments. Obviously if they constitute considerable proportion of non-scheduled caste population, the disparity between non-scheduled caste and scheduled caste females is bound to be low.

### ***Low Category (Less than 0.55)***

The hilly districts exhibit low disparity despite having high non-scheduled caste female literacy. Literacy seems to be higher than the hypothesized relationship with economic development in Uttarakhand (Sopher: 1980).<sup>2</sup> Here, scheduled caste females too have high literacy rates resulting in g the low disparity between the two groups in terms of literacy level.

### ***III.4.2 Spatial Pattern- 1991***

In 1991, the spatial pattern of disparity did not undergo any significant change, though overall disparity did reduce considerable .

---

<sup>2</sup> Sopher,(1980) : " Sex Disparity in Indian Literacy", in Sopher(ed). An exploration of India New York: cornell University Press.

### ***Very High Category (0.65 and above)***

In the very high category displaying disparity value of 0.65 and above. 9 districts are included in this category. They are chiefly from the central and the eastern region (Table III.3).

### ***High category (0.50-0.65)***

In this category disparity value ranges between 0.50 and 0.65. There are a little less than 1/4th district of the states having disparity of this magnitude. Among the 17 districts (Table III.3) Lalitpur and Maharajganj are newly created districts. Gorakhpur, Basti and Faizabad witnessed significant reduction in disparity and moved to category identified as high in 1971 they were under very high category.

### ***Moderate Category (0.35-0.50)***

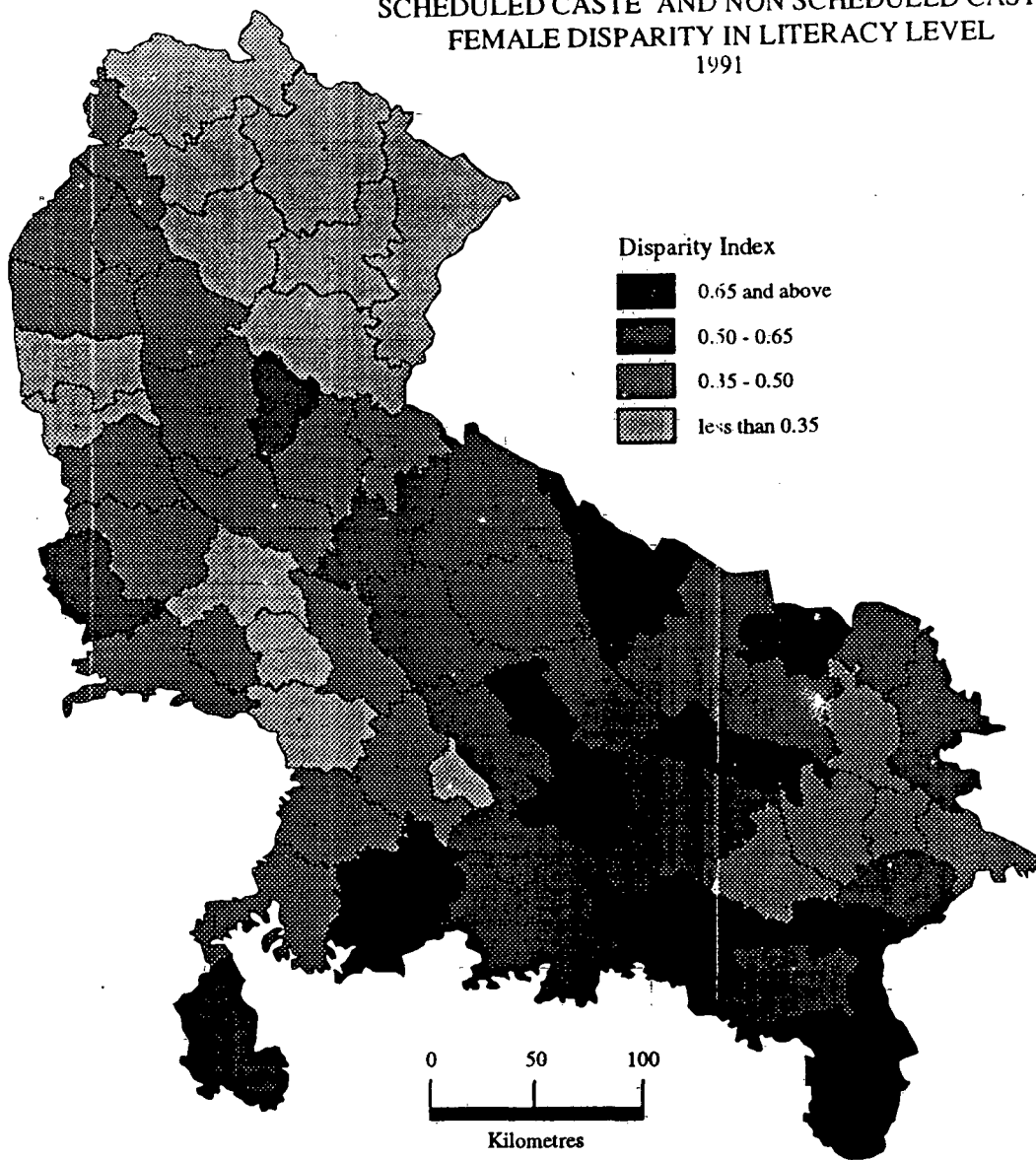
There are as many as 23 districts which constitute more than 1/3 of the total number of the districts in the State, identified as having moderate disparity. They are from the western and the Rohilkhand region. Important among them are Moradabad, Budaun, Aligarh, Meerut, Saharanpur and Agra.

### ***Low Category (Less than 0.35)***

The lowest category, except a little change, showed almost the same pattern in 1991. Pilibhit and Gahzipur moved upward while Nainital, Meerut and Etah witnessed significant reduction in the disparity and joined the echelon of low disparity.



UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1991



Map. No. III. 6

**Table III.3**

**SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE  
DISPARITY**

**1971-1991**

| Category      | No. of District |      | Name of the districts   |   |
|---------------|-----------------|------|---|---|
|               | 1971            | 1991 | 1971  | 1991  |
| Very High     | 10              | 10   | Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Unnao, Barabanki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Basti, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur.  | Allanabad, Banda, Lucknow, Rae-Brailey, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Mirzapur, Lalitpur, Sonbhadra   |
| High          | 19              | 28   | Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Bahraich, Gonda, Partapgarh, Deoria, Jainpur, Ballia, Varanasi, Hamirpur. | Uttar kashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Shahjahanpur, Dehradun, Aligarh, Agra, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Handoi, Unnao, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deokia, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Varansi, Siddarthnagar, Maharajganj |
| Moderate      | 15              | 20   | Nainital, Barailey, Dehradun, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Farmkhabad, Kanpur, Jhansi, Jawaun, Lucknow, Rae-Brailey, Azamgarh.                              | Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Bijnor, Budaun, Barailey, Pilibhit, Meerut, Bulandsahar, Mathura, Etah, Mainpur, Etawah, Jhansi, Jalaun, Ballia, Mao, Hardwar, Ghaziabad, Firozabad.  |
| Low           | 10              | 4    | Uttar Kashi, Chamboli, Tehrigarhwal, Garhwal, Pethoragarh, Almora, Peliblitd, Mainpuri, Etawah, Ghazipur;.  | Moradabad, Rampur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar  |
| Maximum       |                 |      | 1.28  | 0.68  |
| Minimum       |                 |      | 0.29  | 0.06  |
| UTTAR PRADESH |                 |      | 0.75  | 0.22  |

### **III.5 SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL DISPARITY**

In terms of rural disparity, the average disparity value for the state remained 0.41 in 1971 and reduced to 0.25 in 1991. The rural disparity continued to be little over that of urban in both 1971 and 1991. In terms of disparity, we do not see any significant rural-urban differentials. However, in both the settings the scheduled caste are found to be deprived and lagging far behind the non-scheduled castes ..

#### ***Very High Category (0.45 and above)***

In 1971, as many as 19 districts, more than one third of the total number of districts of the State formed a continuous belt in the central and the eastern region, with disparities of 0.45 or above.

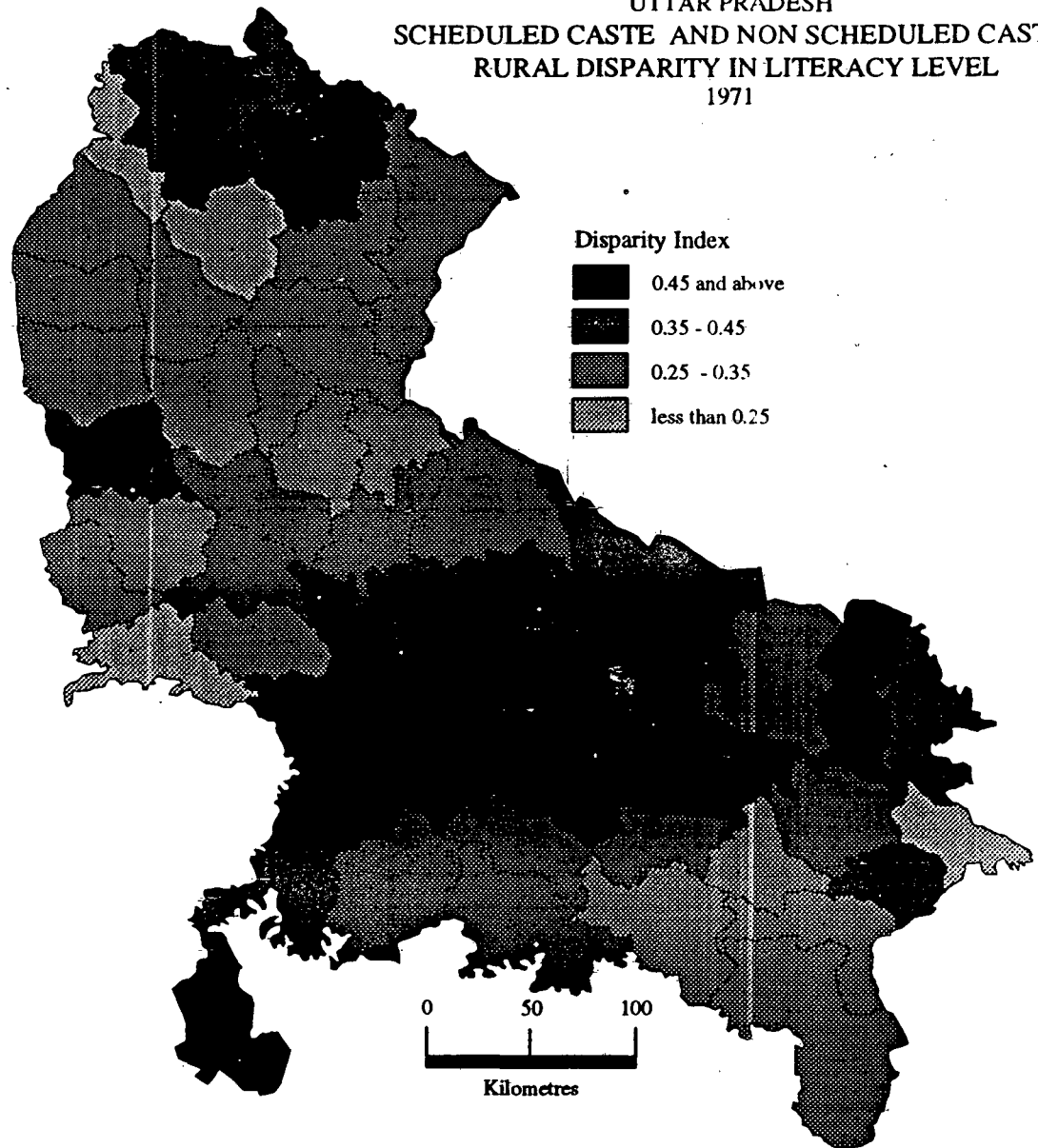
#### ***High Category (0.35-0.45)***

Under high category displaying disparity value (0.35 to 0.45) could be included 12 districts. Gorakhpur, Deoria, Jaunpur and Ballia in eastern margin of the state is noteworthy in this regard. Others according to the table no. III.3, were Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi and Tehri Garhwal.

#### ***Moderate Category (0.25-0.35)***

One third of the districts of the state recorded disparity between 0.25 and 0.35. They form a continuous belt running in the North-south direction along the western boundary of the state.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
RURAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1971



Map. No. III 7

### ***Low Category (Less than 0.25 )***

Four districts maintained a disparity of less than 0.25. They were Garhwal, Dehradun, Mainpuri, and Varansi, representing different regions of the State.

### ***III.4.2 Spatial Pattern -1991***

Over a period of two decades, the severity of disparity has reduced and values have come down. Some districts made significant progress during the period in the field of scheduled caste literacy while some remained unchanged. As a consequence, the spatial pattern under four category underwent change. The details are as follows.

### ***Very High Category (0.35 and above)***

The very high category includes 8 districts with disparity of 0.35 and above. These have traditionally been showing low scheduled caste literacy. Despite in significant reduction in disparity, more than the State average, yet did not change their relative position over two decades. It is largely because, their initial disparity which was too high that even after showing considerable reduction in disparity. Important among them are Allahabad, Banda Rae-Brailey, Barabanki, and Mirzapur.

### ***High Category (0.25-0.35)***

More than one-third districts of the State seem to be agglomerating around high category in which disparity ranges between 0.25 and 0.35. Some of the districts in the category such as Dehradun, Almora, Etah, have high literacy rate among rural scheduled caste people but they

show high disparity. The matter of the fact is that those having high literacy recorded reduction in disparity to lower degree. In fact, Dehradun shows an increase in disparity in 1991 as compared to 1971.

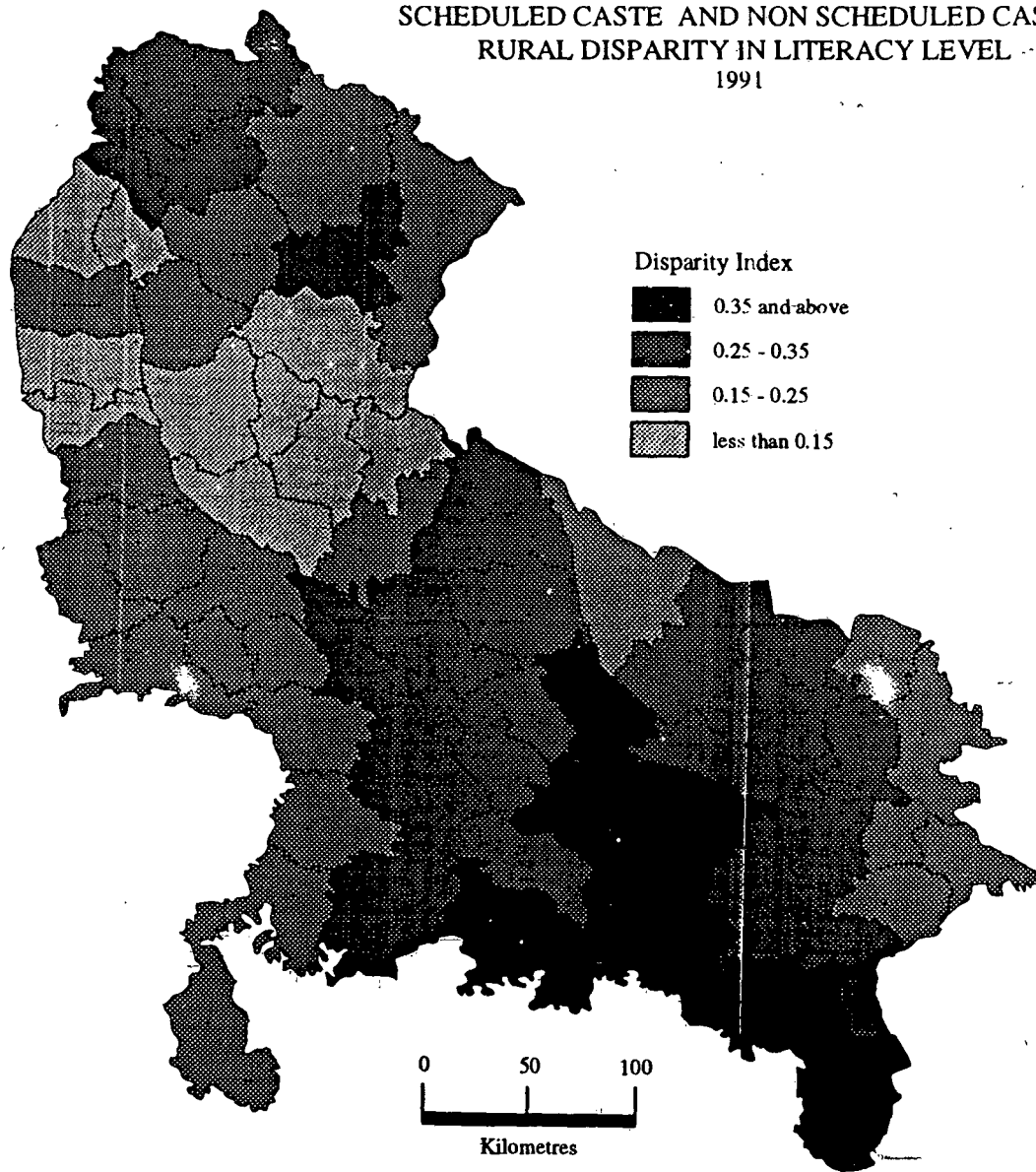
***Moderate Category (0.15- 0.25)***

The western region along with the Rohilkhand region has moderate disparity. In 1971 also this region did not display high disparity and during the period under observation the disparities reduced.

***Low Category (Less than 0.15)***

A little less than one-tenth of the districts of the State have very low disparity along the western boundary of the state. Most of the districts belong to Rohilkhand region where literacy gap between the two groups of population is low and so is the overall literacy. This low literacy can be attributed to presence of Muslim population constituting larger proportion of non-scheduled caste population and also found to have relatively low literacy . More importantly, the growth of scheduled caste literacy during the period has been quite high as compared to non-scheduled caste literacy (Table III.10). However, these two factors together explain low disparity in these districts.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
RURAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1991



Map. No. III. 8

**TAELE- III.4**

**SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL  
DISPARITY - 1971-1991**

| Category      | No. of District |      | Name of the districts  |   |
|---------------|-----------------|------|--|---|
|               | 1971            | 1991 | 1971   | 1991  |
| Very High     | 19              | 8    | Chamoli, Bulandsahar, Kanpur, Mirazpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Azamgarh, Basti, Banda, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae-Brailey, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, Faizabad. | Allahabad, Banda, RaeBrailey, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Mirazapur, Sonbhadra.   |
| High          | 13              | 22   | Utter Kashi, Tehri-Garwal, Budaun, Shjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Kheri, Sitapur, Ahardoi, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Jaunpur, Ballia.   | Uttar Kashi, Tehrigarhwal, Almora, Dehradun, Etawah, Siddharthnagar, Azamgarh, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Farrukhabad, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Kheri, Gonda, Faizabad.  |
| Moderate      | 18              | 23   | prithogarh, Almora, Nainital, Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Barailey, Pillibhit, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Agra, Eath, Jalaun, Ghaizpur, Aligarh, Mathura.                         | Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Bijnor, Sahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Maharajganj, Bulandsahar, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Ferozabad, Mau, Etawah, Jhansi, Jaunpur, Bahraich, Lalipur, Deoria, Ballia, Gazipur, Aligarh, Mathura. |
| Low           | 4               | 10   | Garhwal, Dehradun, Mainpuri, Varanasi  | Nainital, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Barailey, Pilibhit, Saharanpur, Meerut, Hardwar, Ghaziabad.  |
| Maximum       |                 |      | 0.61   | 0.57  |
| Minimum       |                 |      | 0.19   | 0.11  |
| UTTAR PRADESH |                 |      | 0.41   | 0.25  |



### **III.6 SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON- SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN DISPARITY**

Urban context reduces disparity between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste. For example the urban disparities between these two groups were 0.36 and 0.24 respectively in 1971 and 91 as opposed to corresponding rural disparities of 0.41 and 0.25.

#### ***Very high Category (0.50 and above)***

Around one-fifth of the districts in the State recorded disparity of 0.50 and above. These were mainly from central region (Map III.9). These are the district having moderate level of urbanisation.

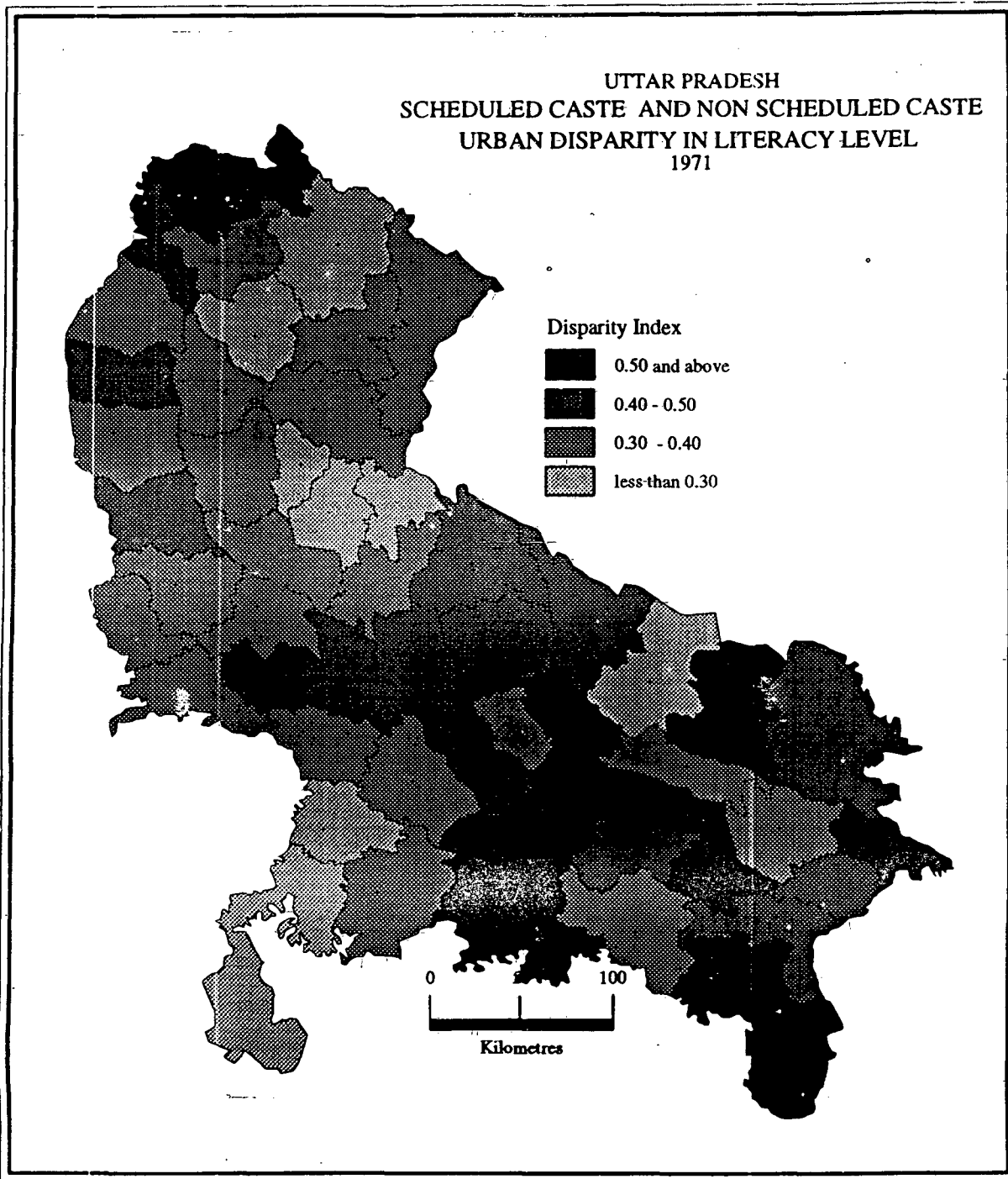
#### ***High Category (0.40- 0.50)***

One-fourth of total number of districts in the State disparities between 0.40 and 0.50. One could identify two types of districts: one group as highly urbanized and other as having low level of urbanization. Dehradun, Muzaffarnagar and Mainpuri with high level of urbanization, as compared to the State as a whole recorded high disparity. The districts representing other extreme were Varanasi, Ghazipur, Kheri and Sitapur where urbanization amongst scheduled castes is low.

#### ***Moderate Category (0.30 - 0.40)***

The districts of western region recorded disparity of this magnitude due to largely to having relatively high level of urbanization coupled with industrialisation and socio-economic development which acted as catalyst for scheduled caste literacy. Relatively high literacy among

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
URBAN DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1971



Map. No. III. 9

scheduled castes kept disparity at moderate level. The Rohilkhand districts could also be marked by comparatively high level of urbanisation and industrialisation particularly agrobased industry (Singh: 1996)<sup>3</sup>. Mention has been made with respect to these districts that they showed both non-scheduled cast and scheduled literacy at moderate scale and so was the disparity. Uttarkhand districts like Tehrigarwal, Pithoragarh and Almora recorded very low level of urbanisation, but in the field of literacy they have been very good.

#### ***Low Category (Less than 0.30)***

Only 8 districts showed lowest disparity less than. They were of different characteristics. Some of them were highly urbanised while some of very low. Thus, low disparity could be found in both the extremes. Notable among them are Jalaun, Jhansi, Chamoli, and Garhwal.

#### ***III.5.2 Spatial Pattern - 1991***

In 1991, the spatial pattern under went considerable change as the reduction in disparity varied from one part of the state to another. Even some districts earlier having low disparity showed increase during the period.

#### ***Very high Category (0.35 and above)***

A little over one fourth of the total number of districts in the State showed disparity of 35 or more. Most of the districts come from the central and the eastern region. They give consistent pattern. Though the districts of central region as well as of the eastern region reduced their

---

<sup>3</sup> Singh, G (1996) A Geography of India, New Delhi: Atma Ram & Sons

disparity a great deal even far more than state average, yet remained in the very high category because , the initial disparity was too high and reduction at such scale could not alter their relative position in the scale of disparity.

***High Category (0.25 - 0.35)***

Around one-fourth of the district in the State exhibited high disparity. Disparity value ranged between 0.25 and 0.35. 9 out of 15 districts in the category are from eastern region and they form consistent pattern. While the remaining 6 district represent different regions

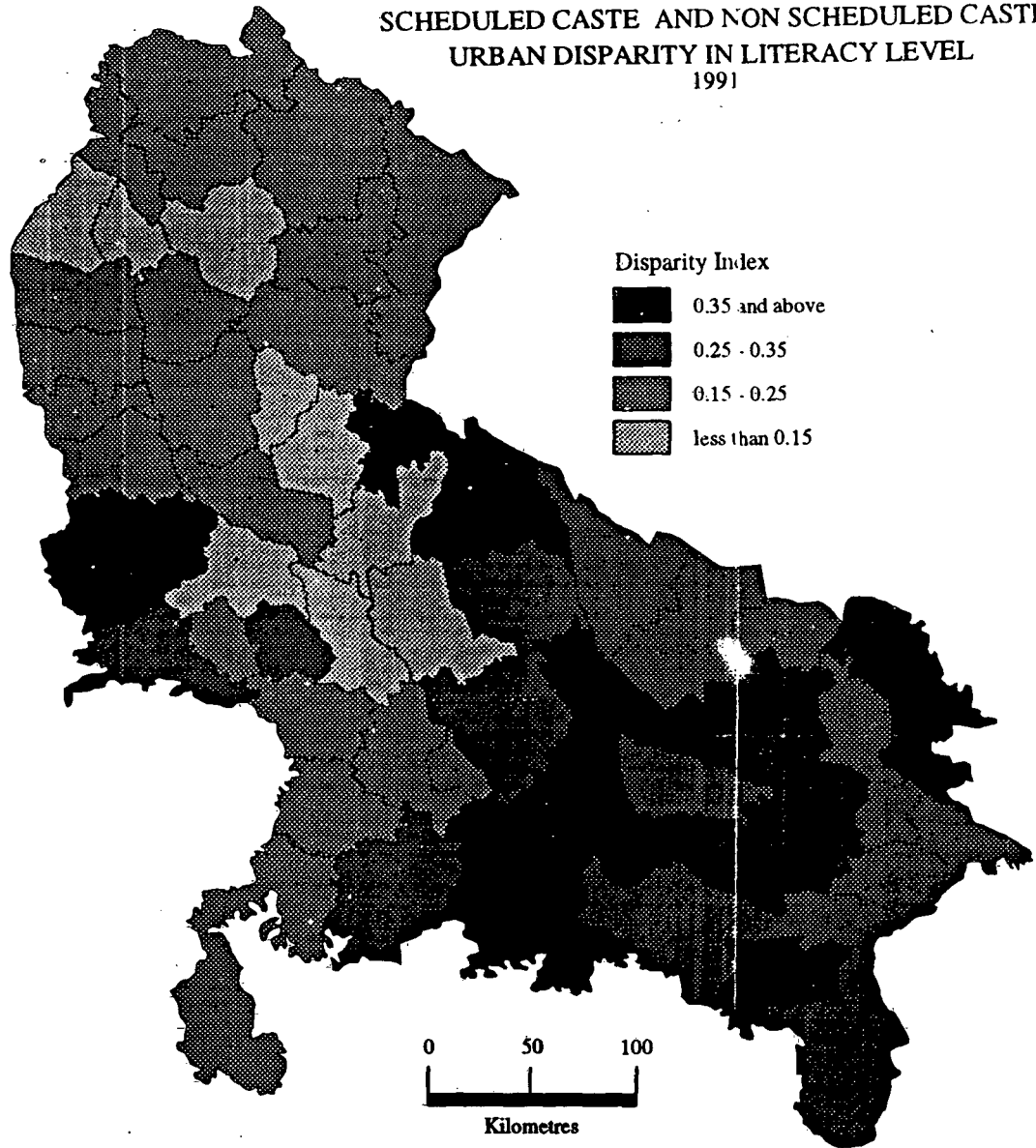
***Moderate Category (0.15 and 0.25)***

The moderate category, in which disparity value ranges between .15 and 0.25 includes a many as 20 districts. In other words a little less than one-third of total number in the state. The pattern remains somewhat as same as in 1971(see map ).

***Low Category (Less than 0.15)***

The low category includes 9 districts and emerges as a narrow strip from Hardwar, Garhwal to Barailey, Shjahanpur and Hardoi.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
URBAN DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1991



Map. No. III.10

**TAELE- III.5**

**SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN**

**DISPARITY - 1971-1991**

| Category      | No. of District |      | Name of the districts  |  |
|---------------|-----------------|------|--|--|
|               | 1971            | 1991 | 1971   | 1991   |
| Very High     | 10              | 17   | Uttarkashi, Fatehpur, Benda, Raebrailey, Barabanki, Sultanpur, basti, Jampur, Ballia, Mirazapur.   | Allahabad, Banda, Rae-Brailey, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Mirazapur, Sonbhadra.   |
| High          | 14              | 15   | Dehradun, Muzaffarnagar, Mainpuri, Farukhabad, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Bahraich, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ghazipur, Varanasi.   | Pilibhit, aligarh, Mathura, Fatehpur, Banda, Kheri, Rae Brailey, Bahraich, Barabanki, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jampur, Mirzapur, Maharajganj.  |
| Moderate      | 14              | 20   | Terhi Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Faizabad, Saharanpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Azamgarh, Etah, Etawah, Kanpur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Lucknow, | Uttrarkashi, Chamoli, Tehre Garhwal, Pethoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Dehradun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandsahar, Etawah, Kanpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Ghaziabad, Ferozabad. |
| Low           | 8               | 9    | Chamoli, Garhwal, Rampur, Bareiley, Pilibhit, Jhansi, Jalawar, Gonda.  | Garhwal, Rampur, Barailey, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Etah, Farukhabad, Hardoi, Hardwar.  |
| Maximum       |                 |      | 1.01   | 0.48   |
| Minimum       |                 |      | .07  | 0.03   |
| UTTAR PRADESH |                 |      | 0.36   | 0.24   |

### **III.7 SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON- SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE DISPARITY**

In terms of rural male disparity, the average disparity value of the state stayed at 0.34 in 1971, a little over than the urban male disparity. It reduced to 0.11 in 1991.

#### ***Spatial Pattern -1971***

The spatial pattern closely followed that of rural disparity (total) between the two groups of population under study.

#### ***Very High Category (0.45 and above)***

The very high category contained as many as 13 districts. Most of them belonged to central region. They along with some adjacent districts of the eastern region formed a distinctive pattern. Chamoli and Tehrigarhwal also found place in the category. Both the two district claimed to have comparatively high literacy but far behind than that of non-scheduled castes.

#### ***High Category (0.35 - 0.45)***

Almost a little over one-fourth of the state could be identified under the category of high disparity in which disparity value ranged from 0.35 to 0.45. Districts falling under this category are found in small patches on the map (Map.III.11). One of them appears in the eastern margin of the State from Basti and Gorakhpur on the North to Ballia on the South. Another relatively smaller pattern may be seen in the districts of the

central region adjacent to western region on the map. It includes Kheri, Sitapur, Unnao and Kanpur.

***Moderate Category (0.25 - 0.35)***

As many as 15 districts situated on western fringe of the State making dent into Uttarkhand region recorded the disparity value between 0.25 and 0.35. Here the level of literacy is quite high as compared to other districts for both the groups of population. As a consequence, the disparity is relatively low. . Worth mentioning in this regard are Ghazipur and Jaunpur in the eastern region.

***Low category (Less than 0.25)***

The low category included 12 districts showing disparity value of below 0.25. A narrow strip can be seen in the western margin of the State.

***III.6.2 Spatial Pattern - 1991***

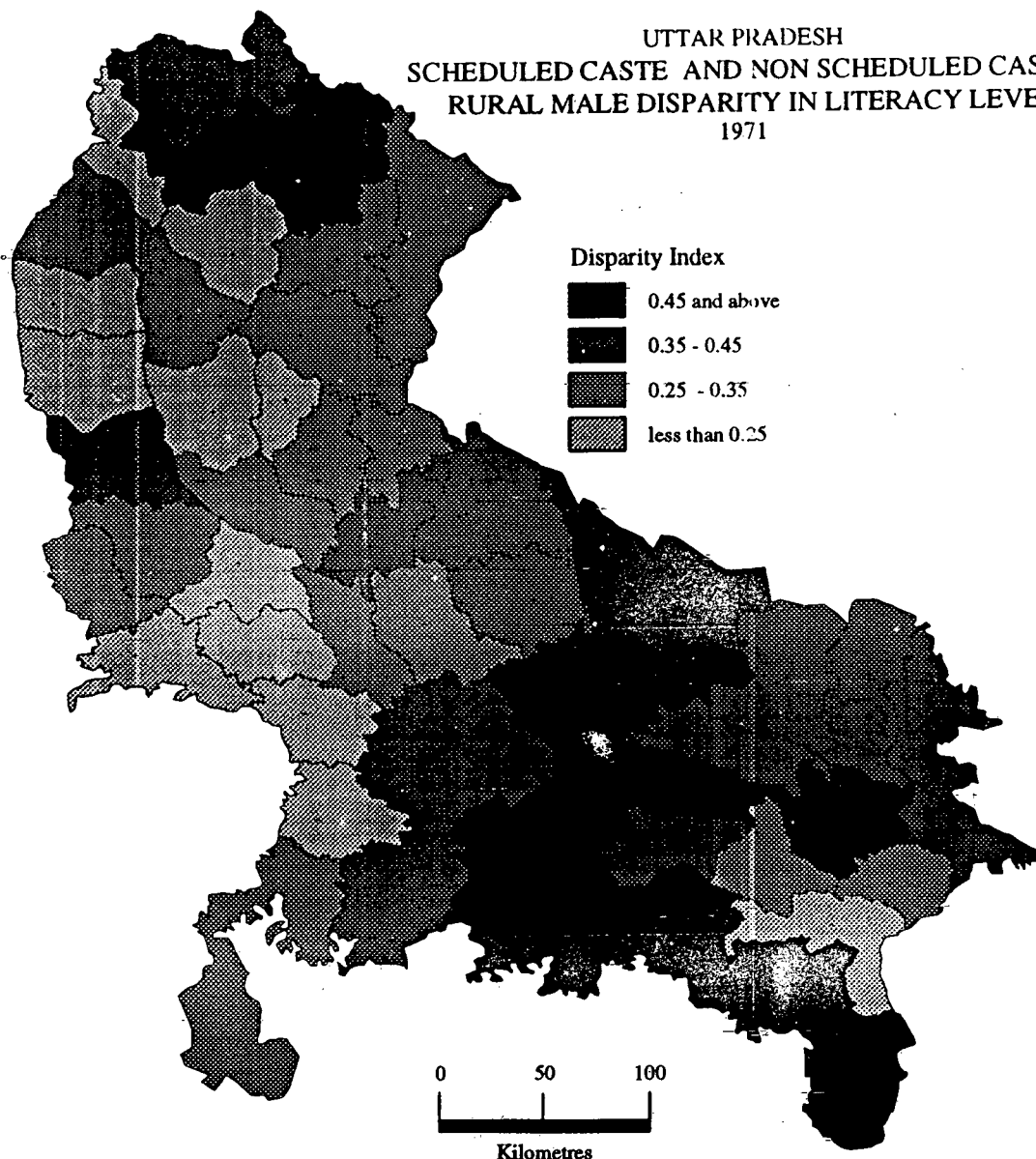
In 1991, the disparity reduced to significant low. But the degree of the reduction remained uneven giving way to wider inter-regional variation. As a consequence, we can see the spatial pattern somewhat changed in relation to 1971.

***Very High Category (0.30 and above)***

Only 8 districts represented very high category showing disparity of value 0.30 and above in 1991. In 1971, some of the districts belonging to hilly region had also found place in the category. They witnessed reduction in disparity so high that they shifted to lower category in 1991. On the other hand the districts belonging to central and eastern region



UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
RURAL MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1971



Map. No. III. 1

retained their position. Two possible reasons can be given: one is that they had initially very low scheduled caste literacy and wider disparity between the two groups and the two, the degree of reduction remained moderate (see appendix v).

***High Category (0.20- 0.30)***

In the high category showing disparity value between 0.20 and 0.30 claims to have 25 districts and forms a broad and distinctive pattern. Mainly prevails over the central and the eastern region. Other but relatively small pattern emerges in hilly region though they are known to have very high literacy for both the two groups of population.

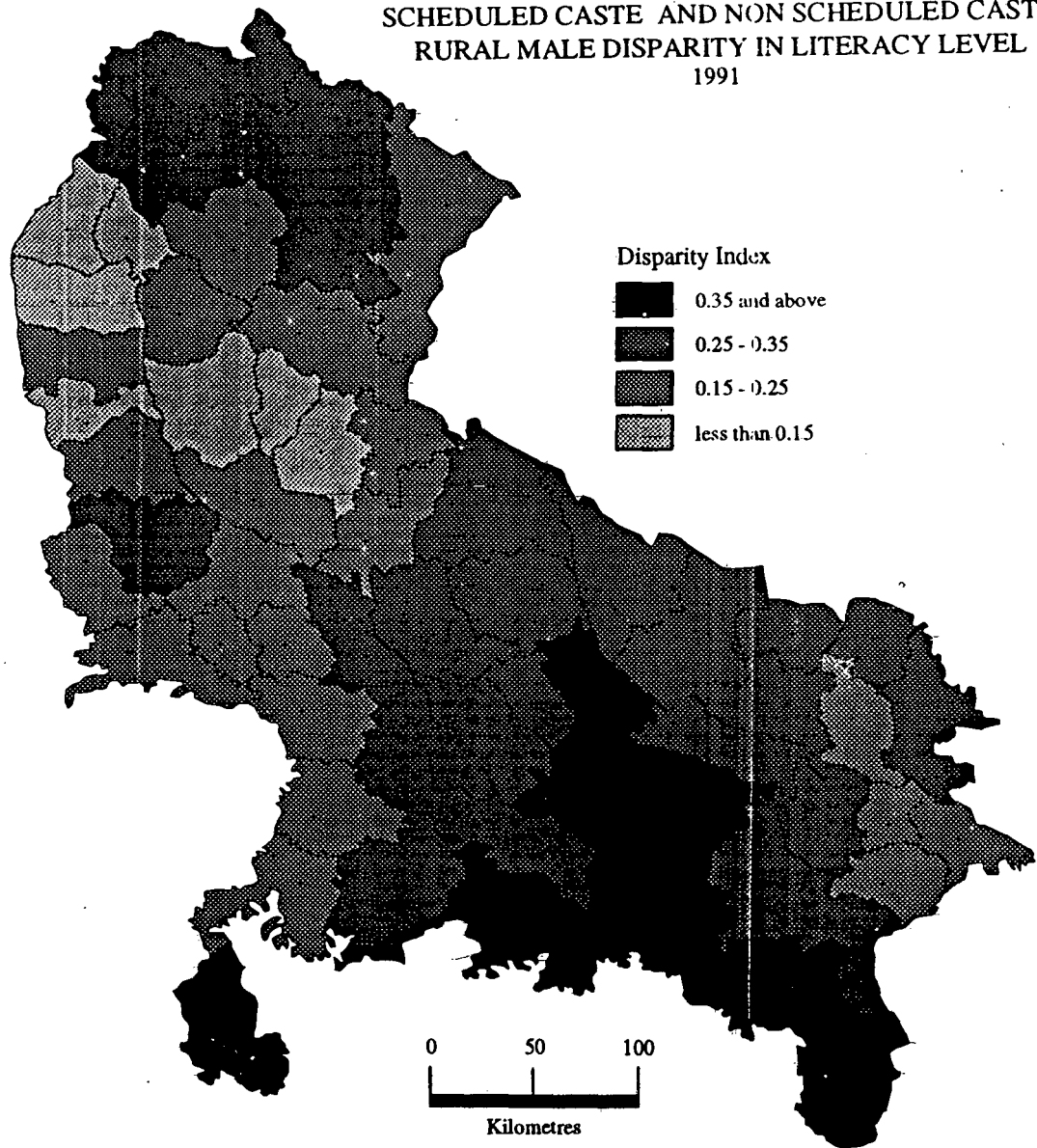
***Moderate Category (0.10- 0.20)***

Nearly one third of the districts in the State records disparity between .10 and .20. This category also makes a consistent pattern emerging on the western margin of the State running in the North-south direction. It starts from Meerut and runs through Bulandsahar, Mathura, Agra to Jalaun in the South-west. In the North Pithoragarh, Nainital Garhwal, and Bijnor. Besides, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, and Mau also may be identified as having moderate disparity.

***Low Category (less than 0.10)***

Only 7 districts in 1991, exhibit disparity value as low as 0.10 or below. Notable among them are Moradabad, Hardwar, Ghaziabad and Saharnpur. They have low to moderate non-scheduled as well as the scheduled caste literacy.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
RURAL MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1991



Map. No. III.12

**TABLE III.6**

**SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL MALE**

**DISPARITY - 1971-1991**

| Category      | No. of District |      | Name of the districts  |   |
|---------------|-----------------|------|--|---|
|               | 1971            | 1991 | 1971   | 1991  |
| Very High     | 13              | 9    | Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Lucknow, Rae-Brailey, Bahraich, Gonda, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Azamgarh, Mirzapur.             | Allahabad, banda, Raebrailey, barabanki, Sultanpur, Partapgarh, Mirzapur, Lalitpur, sonabadra.  |
| High          | 14              | 25   | UttarKashi, Shajahanpur, Bulandsahar, Kanpur, Hamipur, Kheri, Sitapur, Unnao, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia.            | Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Almora, Dehradun, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Siddarthnagar, Maharajganj |
| Moderate      | 15              | 21   | Pithoragah, Almora, Nainital, Bijnmor, Budaun, Barailey, Pilibhit, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Mathura, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur. | Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Bijnor, Budaun, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Meerut, Bulandsahar, Mathura, Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jahansi, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Mau, Firozabad.   |
| Low           | 12              | 7    | Garhwal, Moradabad, Rampur, Dehradun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jalaun, Varansi.                                      | Moradabad, Rampur, Barailey, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Hardwar, Ghaziabad.   |
| Maximum       |                 |      | 0.57   | 0.75  |
| Minimum       |                 |      | 0.11   | 0.01  |
| UTTAR PRADESH |                 |      | 0.34   | 0.23  |

### **III.8 SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED URBAN MALE DISPARITY**

The State in terms of urban female disparity averaged at 0.28 in 1971 which reduced to 0.12 in 1991.

#### ***Spatial Pattern 1971***

The spatial pattern in 1971 closely followed that of urban male disparity.

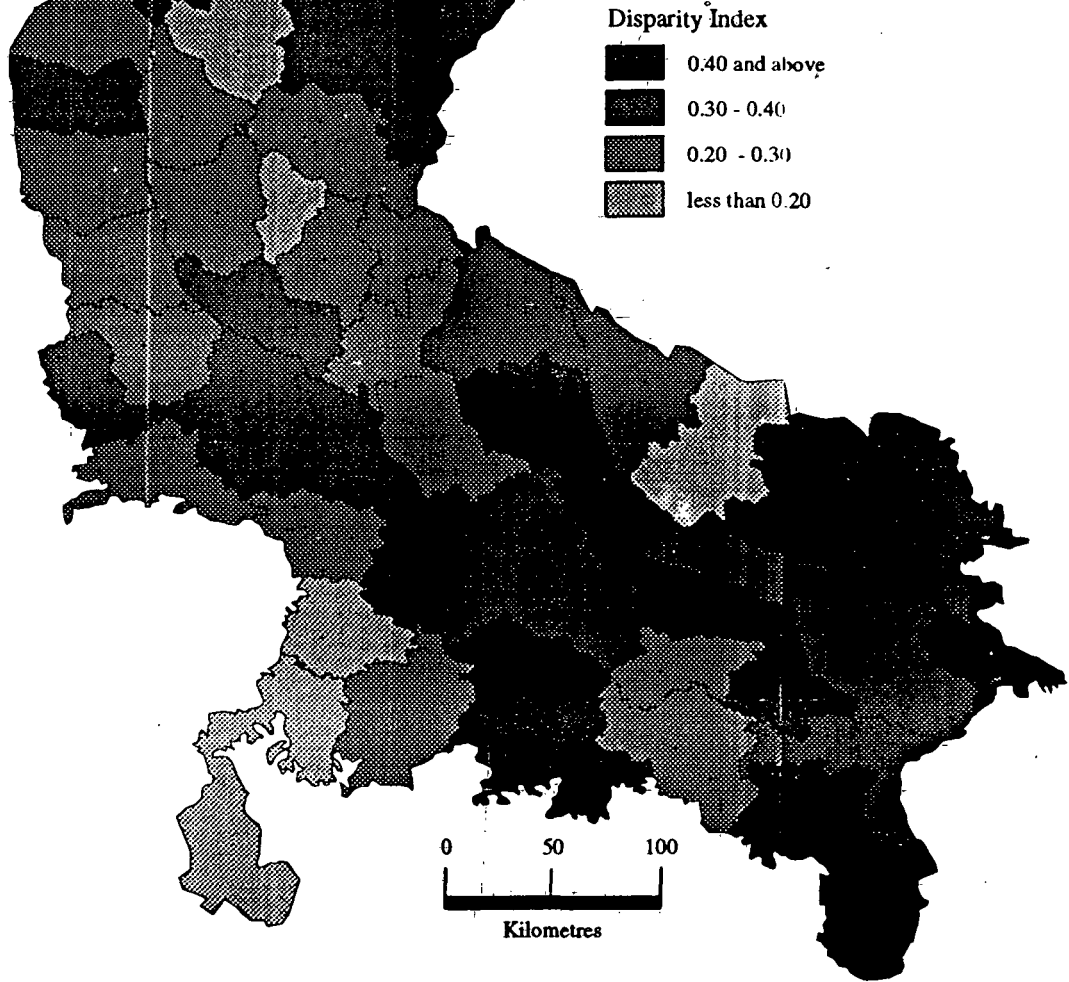
#### ***Very High Category (0.40 and above )***

There were 9 districts display disparity of 0.40 and more. Though, the eastern and the central region shared almost equally, yet no consistent pattern could be seen.

#### ***High Category (0.30-0.40)***

The high category exhibits disparity between 0.30 and 0.40. Here, we can see distinct pattern started from Uttar Kashi in the extreme north covering almost the entire hilly region running along the western margin of the State excluding Aligarh, and Bulandsahar to Mathura in the south and turning a little towards east including Mainpuri and Farrukhabad upto Kanpur (Map III.17). Similar pattern though not so developed could be seen in the eastern region, along with the central region . It starts at Ghazipur, forming a narrow pattern and includes Azamgarh, Faizabad, Rae-Brailey Lucknow, Unnao, Kheri, Sitapur and Baharaich.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
URBAN MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1971



Map. No. III. 13

### ***Moderate Category (0.20 - 0.30)***

In 16 districts disparity value ranged from 0.20 to 0.30. Rohilkhand region formed a distinct pattern which also included Bulandsahar, Aligarh, Agra and Etawah, districts of western region. In addition some districts could also be identified having disparity of this range. Allahabad, Paratapgarh in the eastern region, Hardoi, and Hamirpur in the central and the Bundelkhand region respectively.

### ***Low Ctegrory (Less than 0.20)***

The low category consisted of 5 districts. These districts recorded disparity value below 0.20. Worth mentioning are Garhwal, Rampur, Jhansi, Jalaun and Gonda.

### ***Spatial Pattern -1991***

A significant change can be seen in 1991. Disparity came down almost in all the districts.

### ***Very High Category (0.25 and above)***

As many as 16 districts form the very high category showing disparity value of 0.25 and more. Some districts of central region with eastern region exhibit a narrow belt emerging from Kheri and run through Faizabad, Partapgarh and finally terminates at Azamgarh in the east. In the eastern region, Aligarh and Agra can also be identified in the category.

### ***High Category (0.20-0.25)***

The disparity value ranges from 0.20 to 0.25 in as many as 17 districts. Out of 17 districts two districts, Pithoragarh and Meerut showed an

increase in the disparity and all other districts registered reduction in disparity. So far as spatial pattern is concerned, the eastern margin of the state which includes Gorakhpur, Ballia Mau, Ghazipur, Varansi, Sonbhadra and Allahabd forms a consistent and broad pattern. Some districts in central regions and in western region also fall under this category, but they do not form any consistent pattern (Map III.18)

***Moderate (0.15 - 0.20)***

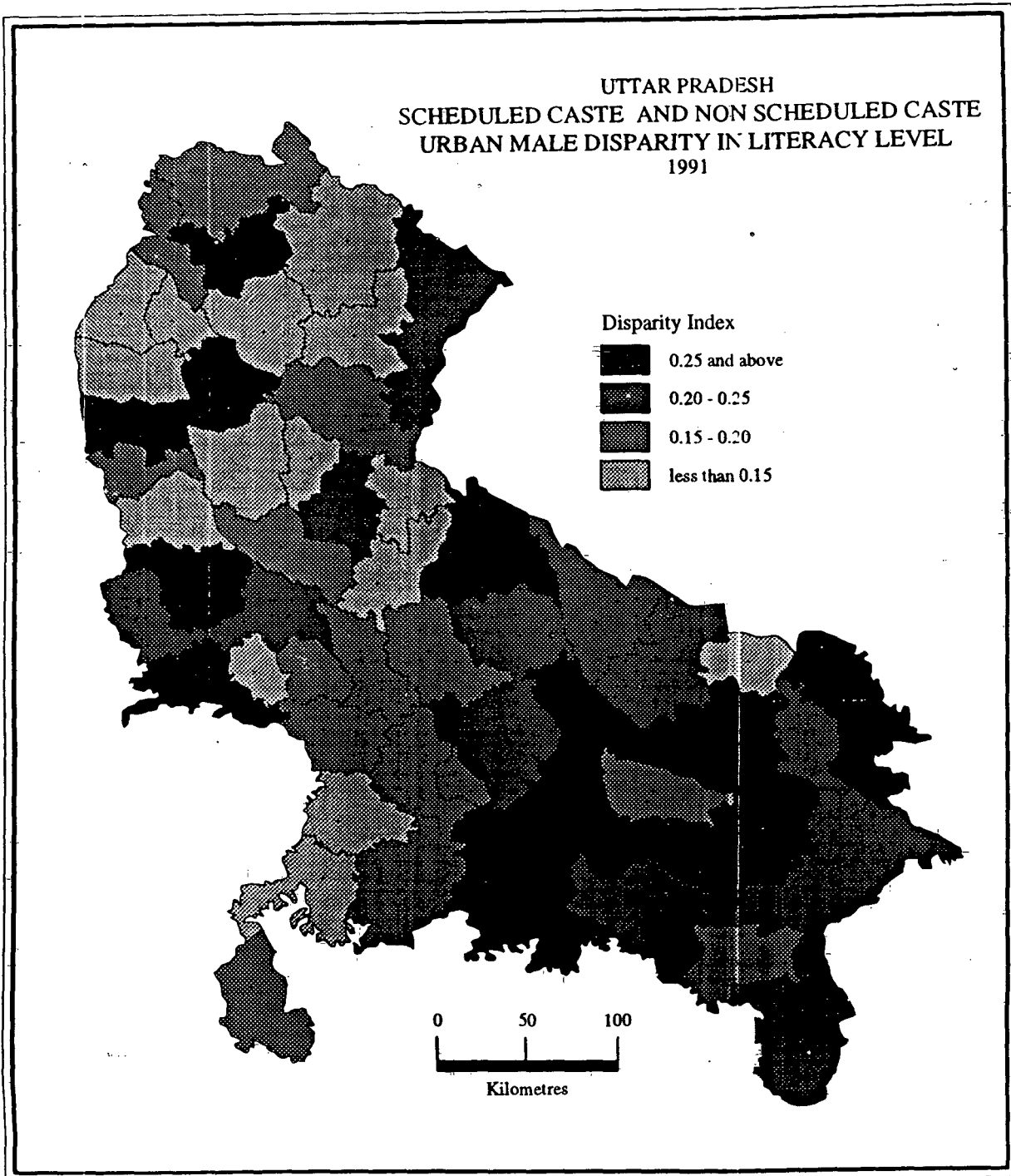
The moderate category contains as many as 13 districts, transcending practically all the region of the State. These districts recorded reduction in disparity to a greater extent (see appendix). They either had fairly high scheduled caste literacy and had narrow gap between the two groups under observation or displayed low literacy and narrow gap. For example, Nainital, Dehradun, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah and Kanpur had high scheduled caste literacy with moderate disparity. Whereas in Hamirpur, Sultanpur and Mirzapur the literacy level as well as the level of disparity for both the groups have been very low.

***Low Category (Less than 0.15)***

Rohilkhand in association with some districts of other region form a belt showing low disparity. As is obvious Rophilkhand region with a significant proportion of Muslim population, exhibit low to moderate literacy level for both the groups of population under study. As a consequence low disparity is displayed between the two groups of population, other districts like Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Garhwal, Almora needs no elaboration as both the two groups have high literacy rate and narrow gap between the two.



UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
URBAN MALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1991



Map. No. III.14

**TABLE III. 8**

**NON-SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN MALE  
DISPARITY - 1971-1991**

| Category      | No. of District |      | Name of the districts  |  |
|---------------|-----------------|------|--|--|
|               | 1971            | 1991 | 1971   | 1991   |
| Very High     | 9               | 16   | Fatehpur, Banda, Sitapur, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Basti, Jampur, Ballia, Mirazpur.   | Tehri-Garwhal, Bijnor, Aligarh, Agra, Fatehpur, Banda, Kheri, Raebrailey, Barabanki, Faizabad, Partapgarh, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Maharajganj.                    |
| High          | 23              | 17   | Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Budaun, Dehradun, Muzaffarnagar, Mathura, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Kheri, Unnau, Lucknow, Rae-Brailey, Bahraich, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Ghazipur. | Pithorgarh, Barailey, Meerut, Mathura, Etah, Allahabad, Sitapur, Unnao, Lucknow, Bahraich, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varansi, Mau, Sonabhadra.                     |
| Moderate      | 16              | 13   | Nainital, Bijnor, Moradabad, Barailey, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandsahar, Aligarh, Agra, Etawah, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Pratapgarh.  | Nainital, Budaun, Dehradun, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Sultanpur, Mirzapur, Lalitpur, Ghaziabad.   |
| Low           | 5               | 16   | Garhwal, Rampur, Jhansi, Jalam, Gonda.   | Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Garhwal, Almora, Moradabad, Rampur, Pilibhit, Shahajahanpur, Saharnpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hardwar, Ferozabad, Siddharthnagar. |
| Maximum       |                 |      | 0.72   | 0.39   |
| Minimum       |                 |      | 0.01   | 0.01   |
| UTTAR PRADESH |                 |      | 0.28   | 0.12   |

### **III.9 SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON- SCHEDULED CASTE**

#### **RURAL FEMALE ISPARITY**

The state in terms of rural female disparity between the two groups averaged at 0.71 in 1971. In 1991, it reduced to 0.44.

#### **III.9.1 Spatial pattern-1971**

The spatial pattern is very much akin to that of overall female scheduled caste and non-schedule caste disparity.

#### **Very high Category(0.95 and above)**

There were 12 districts wherein disparities of 0.95 or above were observed. Most of the districts belonged to the eastern and central region known for having low literacy for both non-schedule caste and scheduled castes. In situation where the literacy for non-scheduled caste females is low, the scheduled caste females show even lower literacy levels resulting in high disparities even as overall literacy rates for both groups remain very low such district are Mirzapur, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Allahabd, Barabanki and Unnao .

#### **High Category (0.75-0.95)**

The disparity value ranging from 0.75 to 0.95 is found in 13 districts. Districts are from almost all the regions except Hill region. These district together do not form consistent pattern. These are the adjacent districts to those falling in the former category.

### ***Moderate Category(0.55-0.75)***

As many as 18 districts are found to have disparity value between .55 and 0.75. Most of the districts located along the western margin of the state and formed a consistent pattern. The districts covered by the category had relatively high female schedule caste literacy. As per the table III.8, some district such as Pratapgarh, Basti and Varansi, also showed moderate disparity. Though, here, scheduled caste female rural literacy rate is found to be low, but non-scheduled caste literacy for the same segment of population was also low as compared to the districts of western region.

### ***Low Category(less than 0.55)***

11 districts, can be identified under this category dominated by the districts of Hill region. These districts are known to have fairly high literacy. Both the scheduled and the non-scheduled caste rural females displayed high literacy among the districts of the States. Mainpuri, Etawah, Lucknow and Ghazipur also exhibited low disparity (Map III.15).

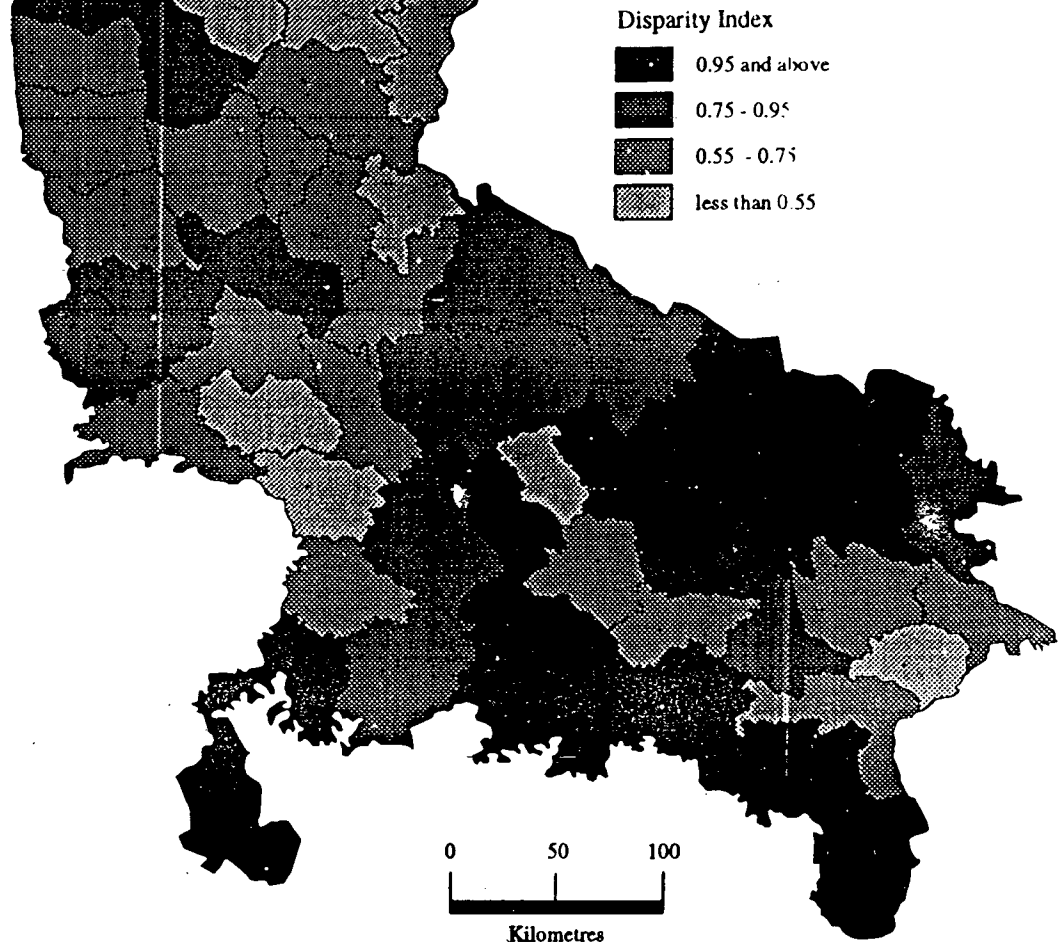
### ***III.9.2 Spatial pattern- 1991***

In 1991, the spatial pattern underwent a slight change as the reduction in disparity over a couple of decades took place to varying degrees in the districts.

### ***Very High Category (0.60 and above)***

In as many as 10 districts, disparity remained 0.60 or more. These are the districts noted for low scheduled caste literacy and also did not show

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
RURAL FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1971



Map. No. III. 15

substantial reduction in disparity over a period of two decades. Allahabad, Mirzapur and Baharaich, displayed only marginal decrease while in Rae-Brailey disparity remained unchanged. On the other hand Lucknow showed an increase of 0.25 points. Although Banda and Sultanpur witnessed significant reduction, yet they were included under this category. This is because, their initial disparity remained very high and even the reduction in disparity over the decades could not change their position. Lalitpur and Siddharthnagar are in this category are the newly created districts. Altogether, the districts do not form any consistent pattern and form rather sporadic pattern.

#### ***High Category(0.75-0.95)***

This category contained 17 districts showing disparity value between 0.45 and 0.60. All the districts together form a broad pattern spreading over the central and the eastern region. Some of the districts earlier were in very high category but due to reduction in disparity, they shifted in this category. Other set of the districts are those which earlier occupied the same category as they are in present one solely due to low to medium degree of reduction. For example in Fatehpur, Gorakhpur, Barabanki and Faizabad disparity values reduced to half. But due to high disparity base, they still represent high disparity. On the other hand, the districts like Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Azamgar and Varanasi did show very low reduction in disparity.

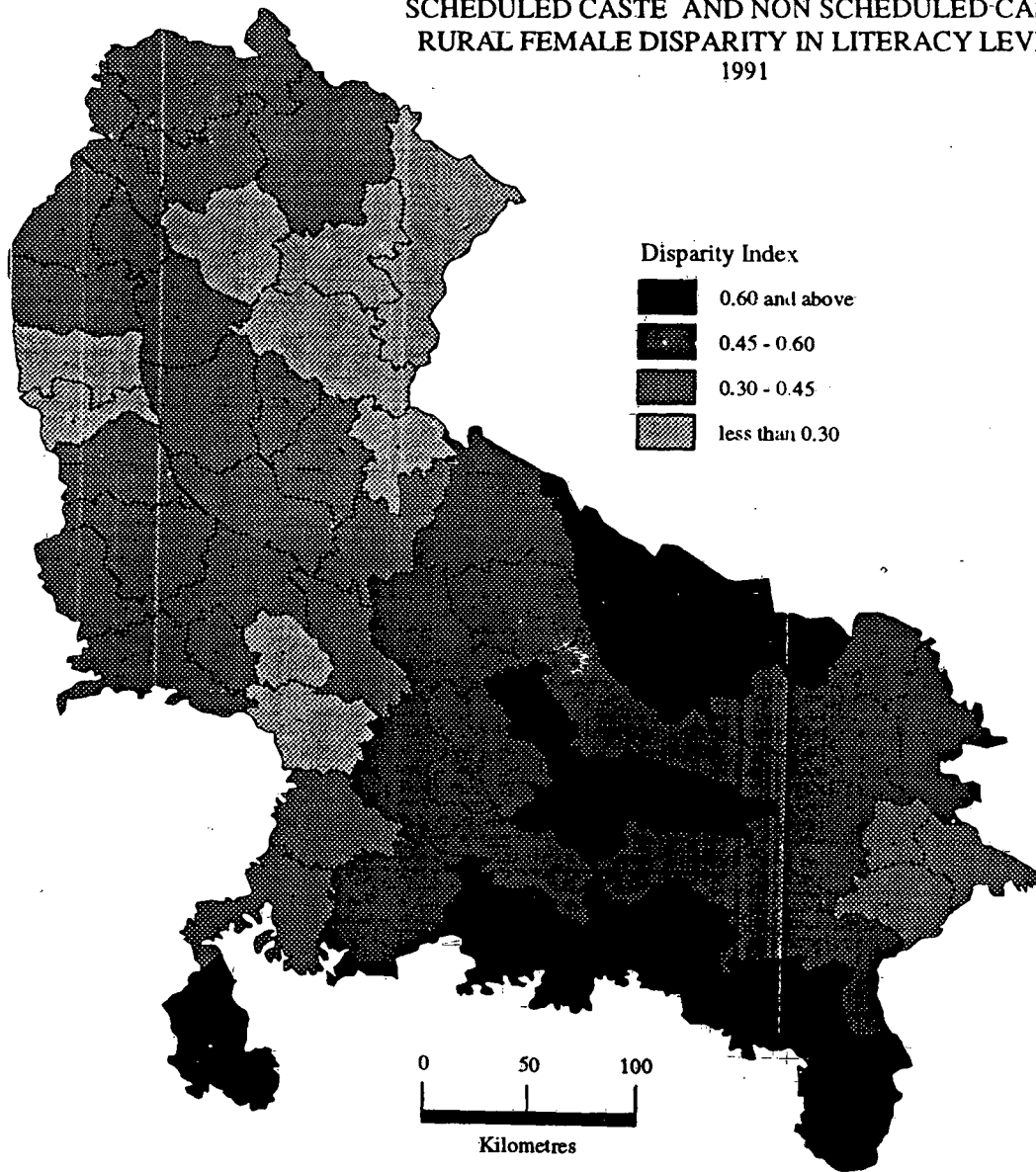
### ***Moderate Category (0.30-0.45)***

The category displaying disparity value between .30 and .45 was recorded in a little less than half of the total number of districts. This category forms another broad pattern running North to South direction in the western margin of the State. The pattern is the mix of the districts of three different regions. Though the present category closely follows the earlier one, but the present pattern is more continuous. Uttar kashi, Chamoli and Tehrigarhwal earlier were in the low category, but they now find place in the moderate category. These are the districts having relatively high disparity as compared to other districts of Hilly region. They could not keep pace with the degree of reduction in disparity as compared to other districts in the same region. Aligarh, Mathura and Bijnor earlier in the preceding category, made considerable progress in reducing the disparity. Rohilkhand region and the districts of the western region have low to moderate disparities as the former has moderate female literacy for both the groups of population while the latter has relatively high literacy for both the groups of population and has narrow disparity.

### ***Low category (Less than 0.30)***

A total of 9 districts recorded disparity value less than 0.30. They are noted for having fairly high female scheduled caste literacy. More importantly, over a period of two decades their disparities are reduced to half. They are Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Pilibhit, Etawah and Mainpuri.

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED-CASTE  
RURAL FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1991



Map. No. III.16



**Table III.8**

**SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE RURAL FEMALE  
DISPARITY - 1971-1991**

| Category      | No. of District |      | Name of the districts  |  |
|---------------|-----------------|------|--|--|
|               | 1971            | 1991 | 1971   | 1991   |
| Very High     | 12              | 10   | Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Banda, Unnao, Gonda, Barabanki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Basti, Gorakhpour, Mirzapur.   | Allahabad, Banda, Lucknow, Rae-Brailey, Bahraich, Gonda, Sultanpur, Mirzapur, Lalitpur, Siddharthnagar.  |
| High          | 13              | 17   | Bijnor, Budaun, Saharnpur, Aligarh, Mathura, Kanpur, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Bahraich, Deoria, Jampur.   | Kanpur, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Barabanki, Faizabad, Partapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Maharajganj.  |
| Moderate      | 18              | 26   | Nainital, Moradabad, Rampur, Barailey, Shahjahanpur, Dehradun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandsahar, Agra, Etah, Farrukhabad, Jalaun, Rae-Brailey, Pratapgarh, Azamgarh, Ballia, Varanasi. | Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garwhal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Barailey, Shahjahanpur, Dehradun, Saharnpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hardwar, Faizabad, Mau, Ghazipur, Sonbhadra, Ballia. |
| Low           | 11              | 9    | Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Pilibhit, Mainpuri, Etawah, Lucknow, Ghazipur.   | Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Pilibhit, Meerut, Mainpuri, Etawah, Ghaziabad.   |
| Maximum       |                 |      | 1.12   | 0.97   |
| Minimum       |                 |      | 0.26   | 0.23   |
| UTTAR PRADESH |                 |      | 0.71   | 0.44   |

### **III.10 SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE DISPARITY-1971-91**

The disparity between non-scheduled castes and scheduled caste urban female remained a little less than that in rural female disparity. But the difference between the two locations for the same was more than their male counterparts. The state in terms of female urban disparity averaged at 0.50 in 1971 which reduced to 0.43 in 1991 .

#### **III.10.1 Spatial pattern -1971**

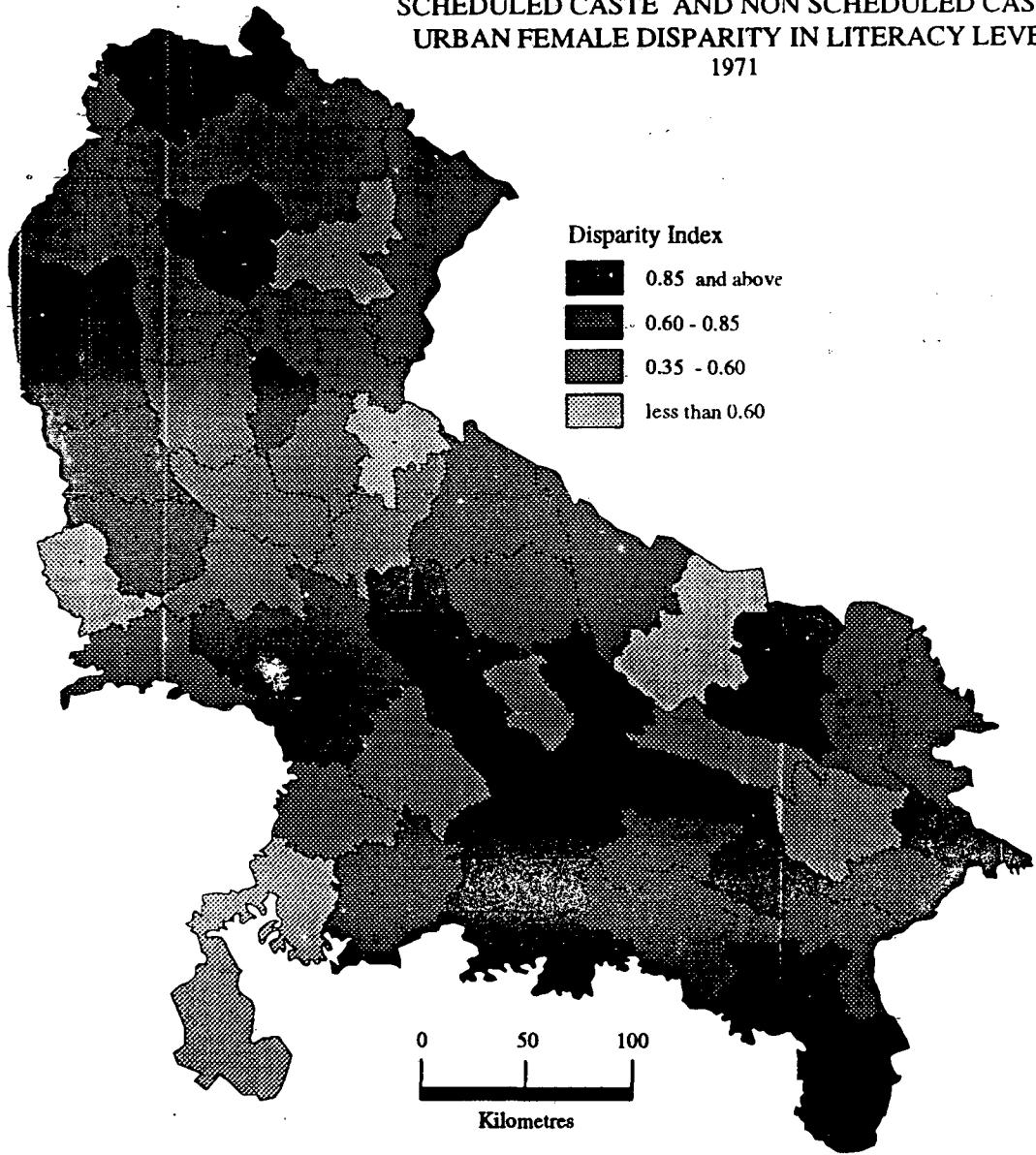
##### ***Very High Category(0.85 and above)***

The spatial pattern for the very high category displaying disparity value 0.85 and above, more or less conformed to the rural pattern. As many as 11 districts were included in the category. Again the disparity of this magnitude could be seen in the districts belonging to the central and the eastern region. As per the map the districts of central region alongwith adjacent districts of the eastern region formed a pattern that was not consistent and continuous. Seemingly, urban literacy remains very much influenced by that of rural literacy in the respective areas.

##### ***High Category(0.60-0.85)***

A large number of district i.e., a little more than one third of the total number of districts in the State fell under this category showing disparity value between 0.60 and 0.85. Most of the districts could be traced in western region having somewhat better level of urbanisation and

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
URBAN FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1971



Map. No. III. 17

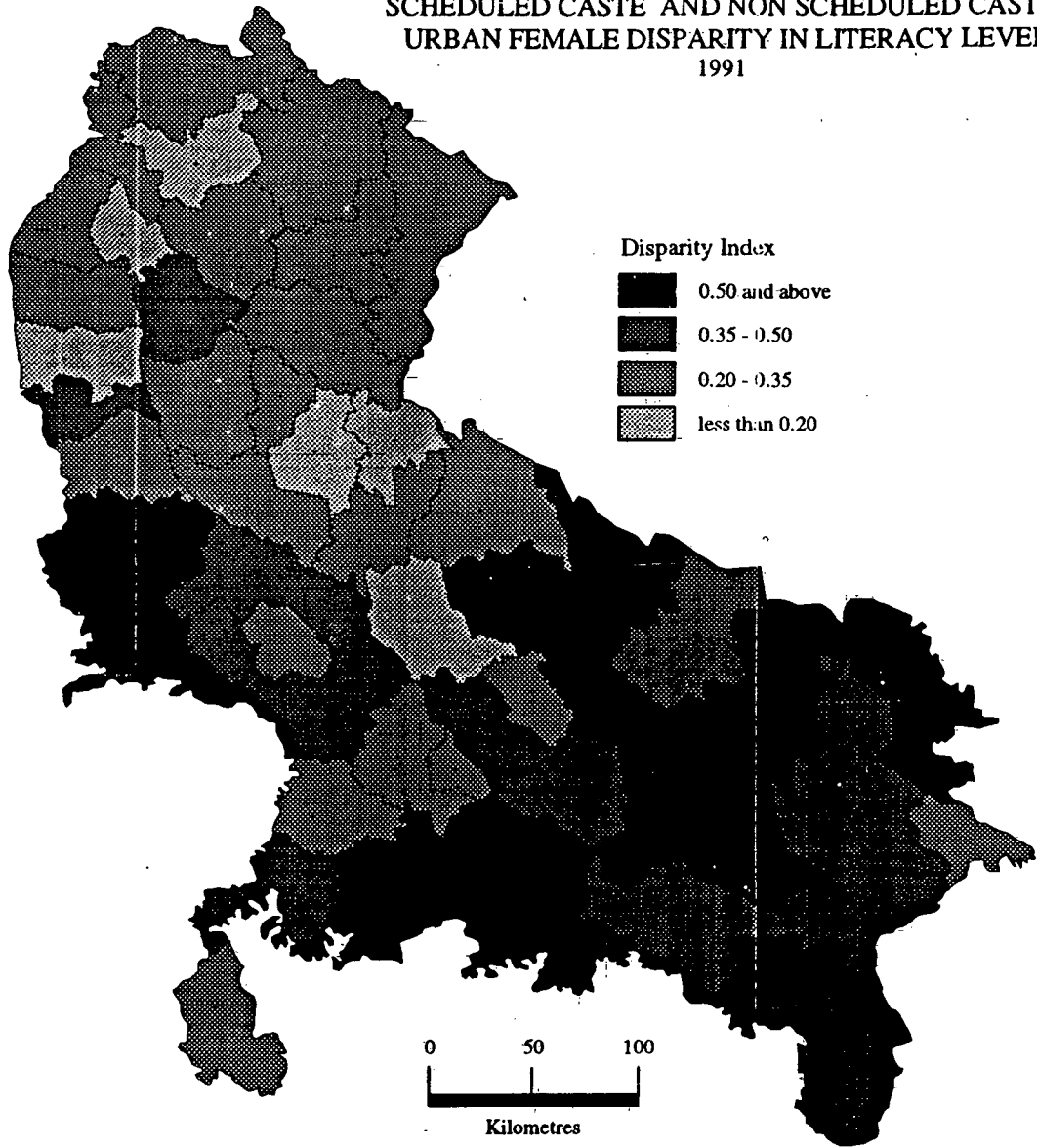
industrialisation. Their high disparity is intriguing. The level of urbanisation, industrialisation and economic development has always been found positively correlated with scheduled caste literacy. A close examination shows that high literacy of scheduled castes does not mean low disparity. The magnitude of disparity depends upon the literacy level of the groups under observation. However, it seems that non-scheduled caste females had been more in an advantageous position than scheduled caste females.

This belt with high disparities run in north-south direction along the western fringe of the State from Uttarkashi and Garhwal in the North through Muzaffarnagar, Meerut to Agra in the South deflecting towards east of Farrukhabad. Another pattern albeit discontinuous one could also be seen in the eastern margin of the State including Gorakhpur and Doria in the North and Varanasi in the South. In addition, Allahabad and Hamirpur form an extension of the pattern in the South-east, while Sitapur and Kheri in the central north were also included under the present category.

#### ***Moderate Category (0.35-0.65)***

The moderate category contained a little less than one-third of total number of districts in the State. Here two types of districts could be traced. One set of districts claimed high level of urbanisation and high level of literacy between the two groups while the other set of districts exhibited low to moderate level of urbanisation with low to moderate level of literacy between the females of two groups. Both the two different

UTTAR PRADESH  
SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE  
URBAN FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL  
1991



Map. No. III.18

conditions favoured moderate disparity. As per the table III.9, worth mentioning districts are Dehradun, Chamoli, Lucknow and Nainital.

***Low category (Less than 0.35)***

Only a few districts i.e., 5 in number recorded disparity value less than 0.35, the lowest among all categories. They are Almora, Pilibhit, Mathura, Jhansi and Gonda.

***III.10.2 Spatial pattern-1991***

***Very High category (0.50 and above)***

Except a little change, the spatial pattern in 1991 remains more or less the same as in 1971. However besides, Maharajganj and Siddharthnagar, which are new districts we find a few districts shifting from moderate category in 1971 to very high category in 1991. Thus in the districts like Aligarh and Mathura, disparity increased due to negative growth of literacy over the decades. Other districts previously in lower category and now in the very high category are Agra, Hamirpur, Deoria, Bahraich, and Faizahad.

***High Category (0.35-0.50)***

As many as 18 districts found their place in this category showing disparity value of 0.35-0.50. Apart from new districts, many of the districts were in the very high category in 1971. During the period, they made significant progress in terms of literacy and experienced substantial reduction in disparity. Worth mentioning are Fatehpur,

Unnao, and Rae Brailey, On the other hand Bijnor, Etah and Jhansi come from lower category. Altogether the two upper category prevailed in the eastern, the central and the eastern region.

***Moderate Category (0.20-0.35)***

The moderate category having disparity value between 0.20 and 0.35 shows spatial pattern that remained largely unchanged since 1971. Hilly districts and Rohilkhand region come under this category.

***Low category (Less than 0.20)***

The remaining 7 districts displayed disparity very low- disparity value less than 0.20. They do not form any specific pattern but are found rather in small patches on the map. They are Tehrigarhwal, Barailey, Pilibhit, Meerut, Kheri, Hardoi, and Hardwar. Meerut is the single district showing no disparity between the females of two groups.

**TABLE III.9**

**SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE URBAN FEMALE  
DISPARITY - 1971-1991**

| Category      | No. of District |      | Name of the districts  |   |
|---------------|-----------------|------|--|---|
|               | 1971            | 1991 | 1971   | 1991  |
| Very High     | 11              | 17   | Banda, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae-Brailey, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Basti, Jaunpur, Ballia, Mirzapur.   | Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Hamirpour, Banda, Sitapur, Bahraich, Barabanki, Faizabad, Mirzapur, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Deoria, Jaunpur, Maharjganj, Siddharthnagar, Mirzapur.                            |
| High          | 20              | 18   | Uttarkashi, Garhwal, Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandsahar, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich, Pratapgarh, Varanasi, Deoria, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur. | Bijnor, Etah, Farrukhbad, Etawah, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Unnao, Rae-Brailey, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Mau, Sonbhadra.                                    |
| Moderate      | 17              | 21   | Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Barailey, Shahjahanpur, Dehradun, Agra, Etah, Kanpur, Jalaun, Lucknow, Faizabad Azamgarh.  | Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Shajahanpur, Dehradun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandsahar, Mainpuri, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jalaun, Ballia, Lalitpur. |
| Low           | 5               | 7    | Almora, Pilibhit, Mathura, Jhansi, Gonda   | Tehri-Garhwal, Barailey, Pilibhit, Meerut, Kheri, Hardoi, Hardwar.  |
| Maximum       |                 |      | 1.42   | 0.75  |
| Minimum       |                 |      | 0.10   | 0.00  |
| UTTAR PRADESH |                 |      |  | 0.43  |



### **III. 11 REDUCTION IN DISPARITY (1971-1991)**

During the period 1971-91, the state recorded substantial decline in disparity between the scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes. In order to measure the pace of reduction, newly created districts particularly those carved out of one district have been clubbed with their parent districts. Siddarthnagar has been clubbed with Basti, Maharajganj with Gorakhpour, Sonbhadra with Mirzapur, Kanpur Nagar with Kanpur Dehat, Lalitpur with Jhansi.

If we go through the table III.10, we find that the districts having high disparity in 1971 registered substantial decline in the disparity during 1971-91. For example, a host of districts such as Bulandsahar, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Ballia, Barabanki and Bahrachi were at the top in terms of reductions in disparity. Their rate of reduction remained far ahead of the State average. The other extreme represented by Almora, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Mainpuri and Etawah. Here reduction in disparity was at the lowest end. In this districts the initial disparities in 1971 were low and therefore subsequent reduction did not result in much lowering of the overall disparities. There are, however, a few exceptions. Allahabad, for example, despite having high disparity in scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste literacy in 1971 did not show reduction in 1991. On the other hand, Meerut had low disparity in 1971 but showed high reduction in disparity in 1991.

In terms of regional pattern we find significant inter-regional variation reduction in literacy disparity. The central region experienced high reduction. For example, Barabanki reduced its disparity by 0.27 points,

Bahrarich by 0.24 points and Lucknow by 0.19. Except Rae-Brailey, all the districts in this region recorded decline above state average. Same is the case in the eastern region . Except a few districts i.e., Varanasi, Ghazipur, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur, rest of the districts witnessed decline in disparity that was above the State average. Notable among them were Ballia, Faizabad Sultanpur and Basti.

Another region that appears to have made considerable reduction in disparity is Rohilkhand region. All the districts falling in the region invariably recorded declining disparity rates that were more than State average. On the other hand, the western region along with hilly region experienced miniscule reduction during the period under observation. For example, Mainpuri, Etawah, Agra, Aligarh, from western region reduced their disparity by 0.03, 0.08, 0.05, 0.07 points respectively as against the State average of 0.14. The hilly region also did not show any significant decline. Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Uttarkashi and Dehradun recorded insignificant reduction, far below the State average.

To conclude it may be stated that the region or the districts having higher disparity shows higher reduction, on the one hand while those having modest disparity or low disparity retain their position at the bottom of the reduction scale on the other.

To sum up, it may be stated from the above discussion that disparity in literacy level between the scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste under observation is quite glaring. Disparity exists in all the segments of population, viz. male/ female and rural/urban. Female disparities remain higher than their male counterparts. Similarly in rural areas

disparity which exists is more than in urban areas, but it is not as sharp as that between males and females as a whole..

Disparity varies regionally. The hilly region in the State along with the western region shows moderate to low disparity whereas the , central region together with eastern region show very high to high disparity.

Regional variation can also be seen in terms of reduction in disparity. The districts in which disparity has wider initial base, show more reduction in disparity has wider base, show more reduction in disparity and vice versa..

**TABLE - III. 10**

**REDUCTION IN DISPARITY BETWEEN 1971-91**

| DISTRICT      | DISPARITY |      | REDUCTION |
|---------------|-----------|------|-----------|
|               | 1971      | 1991 |           |
| Uttarkashi    | 0.39      | 0.27 | 0.12      |
| Chamoli       | 0.44      | 0.23 | 0.21      |
| Tehri-Garhwal | 0.37      | 0.25 | 0.12      |
| Garhwal       | 0.23      | 0.17 | 0.06      |
| Pithoragarh   | 0.29      | 0.21 | 0.08      |
| Almora        | 0.27      | 0.25 | 0.02      |
| Nainital      | 0.35      | 0.17 | 0.18      |
| Bijnor        | 0.37      | 0.18 | 0.19      |
| Moradabad     | 0.39      | 0.19 | 0.20      |
| Budaun        | 0.39      | 0.19 | 0.20      |
| Rampur        | 0.41      | 0.17 | 0.24      |
| Railey        | 0.38      | 0.15 | 0.23      |
| Pilibhit      | 0.35      | 0.18 | 0.17      |
| Shahjahanpur  | 0.44      | 0.29 | 0.15      |
| Dehradun      | 0.40      | 0.28 | 0.12      |
| Saharanpur    | 0.44      | 0.29 | 0.15      |
| Muzaffarnagar | 0.32      | 0.17 | 0.25      |
| Meerut        | 0.32      | 0.07 | 0.25      |
| Bulandsahar   | 0.46      | 0.20 | 0.26      |
| Aligarh       | 0.36      | 0.29 | 0.07      |
| Mathura       | 0.37      | 0.24 | 0.13      |
| Agra          | 0.33      | 0.28 | 0.05      |
| Etan          | 0.29      | 0.19 | 0.10      |
| Mairpur       | 0.22      | 0.19 | 0.03      |
| Farrukhabad   | 0.38      | 0.26 | 0.12      |
| Etawah        | 0.28      | 0.20 | 0.08      |
| Kanpur *      | 0.46      | 0.27 | 0.19      |
| Fathehpur     | 0.56      | 0.33 | 0.23      |

concl.....

|                |      |      |       |
|----------------|------|------|-------|
| Allahabad      | 0.56 | 0.46 | 0.10  |
| Jhansi **      | 0.36 | 0.12 | 0.24  |
| Jalaun         | 0.29 | 0.19 | 0.10  |
| Hamirpur       | 0.46 | 0.13 | 0.33  |
| Banda          | 0.59 | 0.38 | 0.21  |
| Kheri          | 0.46 | 0.32 | 0.14  |
| Sitapur        | 0.47 | 0.31 | 0.15  |
| Hardoi         | 0.42 | 0.25 | 0.17  |
| Unnao          | 0.48 | 0.31 | 0.17  |
| Lucknow        | 0.61 | 0.42 | 0.19  |
| Rae-Brailey    | 0.51 | 0.41 | 0.10  |
| Bahraich       | 0.52 | 0.28 | 0.24  |
| Gonda          | 0.51 | 0.35 | 0.16  |
| Barabanki      | 0.65 | 0.38 | 0.27  |
| Faizabad       | 0.53 | 0.33 | 0.20  |
| Sultanpur      | 0.61 | 0.41 | 0.20  |
| Pratapgarh     | 0.47 | 0.36 | 0.11  |
| Basti ***      | 0.47 | 0.27 | 0.20  |
| Gorakhpur **** | 0.47 | 0.27 | 0.20  |
| Deoria         | 0.40 | 0.26 | 0.14  |
| Azamgarh       | 0.54 | 0.30 | 0.24  |
| Jaunpur        | 0.40 | 0.28 | 0.12  |
| Ballia         | 0.45 | 0.22 | 0.23  |
| Ghazipur       | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.04  |
| Varanasi       | 0.33 | 0.34 | -0.01 |
| Mirzapur*****  | 0.65 | 0.55 | 0.10  |
| Ghaziabad      |      | 0.19 |       |
| Firozabad      |      | 0.15 |       |
| Hardwar        |      | 0.23 |       |
| Mau            |      | 0.24 |       |
| Uttar Pradesh  | 0.42 | 0.28 | 0.14  |

\* Kanpur Dehat and Kanpur Nagar have been clubbed together.

\*\* Lalitpur with Jhansi

\*\*\* Siddarthnagar with Basti

\*\*\*\* Maharajganj with Gorakhpur

\*\*\*\*\* sonabhadra with Mirzap

## **CHAPTER -IV**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

Contemporary India, like in several other characteristics of population, presents marked disparity in terms of literacy level between non-scheduled caste and scheduled cast population. The disparity is found to be more acute in the State of Uttar Pradesh, which is not only the largest populated state, but also does have the largest number of scheduled castes. In fact the present disparity is deeply embedded in the history of our country in which the society got stratified and learning became the privileges of few.

Even at the closure of the twentieth century which is characterised by revolution in all spheres of life, departure of old values and traditions hampering human welfare, the scheduled caste literacy in the State is dismal to say the least. According to latest census, Uttar Pradesh occupies the fourth position from below among the 24 States of the country in terms of scheduled caste literacy. Only one out of five scheduled persons could be returned as literate. In terms of scheduled caste female literacy one out of ten scheduled caste females was recorded as literate. Even in this murkier picture, there exists bewildering literacy differential in terms of male-female and rural-urban. Females in general and rural females in particular are found to be the most disadvantaged section of the population.

The level of literacy among scheduled castes varies from one region of the State to another in response to degree of socio-economic development. The hilly region has always been on the top not only in general literacy rate, but also in regard to scheduled caste literacy rate. This part of the state has a long tradition of maintaining high level of literacy. The districts of western region particularly along the western margin of the state also display high literacy. These patterns can be attributed to comparatively high degree of industrialisation and urbanisation. As consequence, despite lower levels as compared to non-scheduled caste , the scheduled caste literacy rate can be seen in congruous with that of non-scheduled caste. As many as 19 out of 63 districts in Uttar Pradesh fall in this category.

On the other hand, rest of the districts located in the Central and the Eastern region demonstrate low literacy levels. One of the reasons can be attributed to comparatively larger concentration of scheduled caste population in this region.

During 1971-91, a period of two decades, the growth of scheduled caste literacy was 105 percent as compared to the growth rate of non-scheduled caste which was 46.7 percent. Part of this high growth of scheduled caste literacy can be attributed to low literacy base in 1971. Most of these districts as already indicated belong to the central and the eastern region. However Rohilkhand emerges as a region where despite of low base growth rates are not very high employing a situation which is somewhat stagnant.

There is a wide gulf in the literacy level between the two groups. More widened is between non-scheduled caste and scheduled caste females than between their male counterpart. But there is no any marked difference between urban and rural disparity between the non-scheduled caste and scheduled caste population.

Regionally speaking, in terms of the spatial pattern of disparity, Lower literacy levels have higher disparity and vice versa. As a rule the eastern region in combination with the central region represents very high to high disparity. On the other hand, the hill region and the western region having fairly high literacy show moderate to low disparity. The Rohilkhand region tends to have moderate literacy and exhibit moderate to low disparity.

During 1971-91, except Varanasi, disparity declined invariably to considerable extent. The reduction is more marked in rural areas than in urban areas. Similarly, rate of reduction in disparity is higher in females than in males between two groups of population. It is also noticeable that those had high disparity witnessed high reduction. As expected, the eastern and the central region, known for having high disparity are found to have registered high reduction. While the Uttrakhand region accompanied with western region barring a few exception did not cut much ice so far as tempo of disparity decline is concerned, for just having low level of disparity. The areas between hilly and western region, commonly known as Rohilkhand region also brought the disparity substantially low.



The tendency thus seems to be higher the disparity of the district or of the region in 1971, so is the rate of reduction in disparity during 1971-1991. Contrary to this, the district or the region having low disparity recorded moderate to low reduction in disparity during the same period.

From the correlation exercise run between and among a set of variables, it appears that female literacy is positively associated with that of males and showing high significance. Also negatively related with disparity both in rural and urban areas. The degree of indulgence of both scheduled caste males and females in non-primary activities have positive association with male and female literacy and also highly significant. Though Urbanisation is found to be positively correlated with male and female literacy and negatively associated with disparity, yet does not show strongly correlation. This explicates that urbanisation has made little impact on scheduled caste literacy as well as on disparity therein whereas the proportion of Muslim population to total population shows strongly negative correlation with disparity between the two groups of population.

In sum, the present inequity in the literacy level between the two groups of population under study should be viewed rather in socio-historical context than in economic one. It is the constitutional duty of a welfare state like ours to correct the past wrongs intently and honestly. To correct the past wrongs, the need is to make the present more congenial with respect to their literacy so as to facilitate the way of complete annihilation of existing disparity. It is

only through making them literate they may find themselves in the race of socio-economic mobility. To disseminate literacy among them more pragmatic and concerted efforts are needed to be done. The obstacles suppressing their literacy level should be carefully identified and be removed without any further delay. Special drive for scheduled caste literacy should be launched and existing one should be intensified. The entire community should be declared as target group. In view their economic plight, more and more incentives in one way or other should necessarily be given. The slogan of social justice and universalisation of elementary education should be put into practice instead of allowing them to remain as rhetoric. If the disparity is allowed to continue further, it will harm the country a great deal because it is impossible for a country to progress if one of the important constituents of population remains illiterate and lags in all the facets of life as compared to others.

## ***BIBLIOGRAPHY***

## BOOKS

1. Aggarwal, Y.P. and Vemuri, M. (1986) "**Temporal Analysis of Disparities in the levels of literacy between scheduled caste and Non-scheduled caste population**" in Tilak J.B.J. (Ed.) Education and Regional Development, New Delhi: Jatan Publication.
2. Ahmad, A and Nuna S.C. (1985) "**Inequity in the literacy levels of population in Maharashtra**" in Moons Raza (Ed.), Educational Planning - A long term perspective, New Delhi and Concept publishing company.
3. Beteillie, A. (1972) : Inequality and Social Change, Delhi : Oxford University Press.
4. Chalam , K.S. (1988) : Education and Weaker Section. Delhi: Inter India Publication.
5. Chatley, Y.P. (1995) : Education Population and Development : A Regional Perspective of Northwest India. Chandigarh : Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development.
6. Chatterjee, B. (1975) : School dropouts among Harijans Children - causes and cure, New Delhi : Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation.
7. Chauhan, B.K. (1985) : "**Special Problems of Education of Scheduled Caste**" in M.S. Gore (Ed.), Papers in Sociology of Education in India, New Delhi, NCERT.
8. Chitnis, S. (1981) A Long way to go : Bombay : Allied Publishers.
9. Cippola, C.M. (1969) : Literacy and Development in the West, London.

10. D'Sourza, Victor S., (1980) : Educational Inequalities among Scheduled Castes : A Case Study of Punjab Department of Sociology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
11. D'Souza Victor, S. (1981) : Inequality and Its Perpetuation, New Delhi : Manohar Publications.
12. Ghosh, R. and Zachariah (1987) : Education and Process of Changes.
13. Gore, M.S., I.P. Desai and Suma Chtinis (Ed.) 1975 : Papers in the Sociology of Education in India, New Delhi, National Council of Educational Research and Training.
14. Isaac, H.R. (1965) : India's Ex-untouchables, Bombay : Asia Publishing House.
15. Jayraman, R. (1951) : Caste and Class : Dynamics of Inequality in Indian Society Delhi : Hindustan Publishing Corporation, India Ltd.
16. Moonis Raze Ed. (1985) : Educational Planning : A Long Term Perspective New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.
17. Mukherjee, A.B. (1980) The Chamers of Uttar Pradesh : A Study in Social Geography Delhi : Inter India Publication.
18. Myrdal, G. (1977) : Asian Drama: An Inqiry into the poverty of Nations. Harmoundsworth, Penguin.
19. Naik, J.P. (1971) : Education of the Scheduled Caste. Occassional Monograph No. 6, New Delhi.
20. Nautiyal, K.C. and Sharma, Y.D. (1979) : Equalisation of Educational Opportunities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes New Delhi : National Council of Educational Research and Training.

21. Patwardhan, S. (1969) : Change among Indian Harijans. Delhi : Opient Longman.
22. Rao, M.S.A. (1978) : Social Movement in India, Vol. 1, New Delhi : Manohar Publication.
23. Raza and Aggarwal, Y.P (1984) : A Workshop on Educational Planning.
24. Ruhela, S.P. Ed. (1969) : 'Social Determinants of Educability in India, New Delhi : Jain Brothers.
25. Sachidananda (1977) : Education Among Scheduled Cases and Scheduled Tribes in Bihar, Vol. I and II, Patna : a. N. Sinha Institute of Social Sciences.
26. Save, K.J. (1945) : The Warlis, Bombay : Padma Publciation.
27. Sharma, R.S. (1958) : Sudras in Ancient India, Varanasi : Motilal Banarasi Das.
28. Sopher, David E., Ed., (1980) : An Exploration of India : Geographical Perspective on Society and Culture. New York: Cornell University Press.
29. Srinivas, M.N. (1980) : India : Social Structure, Delhi : Himalaya Publishing House.
30. Vidyarthi and Mishra (1967) : Harijan Today, New Delhi : Classical Publishers.
31. Yadav (1991) : Education of Scheduled Caste, Delhi : Commonwealth Publication.

## ARTICLES

1. Aggarwal, Y. (1988) "**Some Aspects of Educational Development Among Scheduled Caste**", Journal of Educational Planning Planning and Administration, Vol. 1, NO. 2, Pp. 137-64.
2. Aggarwal, Y. (1998) : "**Some Aspects of Social and Economic Inequalities among Scheduled Castes in India**", Journal of Higher Education, Vol. 21, No. 3. Pp. 415-32.
3. Aikara, Jacob (1966) : "**Inequalities of Educational Opportunities. The Case of Scheduled Caste in India**", Journal of Educational Planning and Administration. Vol. X, No. 1.
4. Arora, S. (1973): "**Social Backwardness of Fifth Lok Sabha**" Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. VIII, NO. 31, pp. 1433-44.
5. Bose A.B. (1970) "**Educational Development Among Scheduled Castes**" Man in India, Vol. 50.
6. Chandheri, N. (1975) : "**What ails our Elementary Education**" Secular Democracy, Vol. 9 (2) pp. 24-25.
7. Chauhan, B.R. (1968) : "**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe**" Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. III, pp. 257-63.
8. Chitnis, S. (1972) "**Education and Equality**" Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. VII (31, 32, 33) pp. 1657-81.
9. Chitnis, Suma (1975) : "**Education of Scheduled Caste**" Journal of Higher Education, Vol. 1 (2) pp. 167-78.

10. Datta, Rudra (1966) : **"Inequalities in Educational Development"**, Journal of Educational Planning and Administration, Vol. X, No. 3, July, pp. 255.
11. Dubey, S.N. (1973) : **"Social Welfare Policy and Service"** Economic and Political Weekly vol. VIII< pp. 2295-97.
12. Gogal, G.s. (1964) **"Literacy in India : An Interpretive Study"** Rural Sociology, Vol. 29 (3), pp. 261-71.
13. Gopal K, and Madhar, S. (1974) : **"Pattern of City Literacy"**, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 9 (2), pp. 800-02.
14. Gopal, K. (1973) **"Spatial Perspctive on Progress of Female Literacy in India"** Pacific View Point, 14, pp. 203-6
15. Gupta, S.C. (1976) **"Wastage and Stagnation in Elementary Education in India"**, Education Quarterly. Vol. 28 (3) October, pp. 35-40.
16. Hazra, Jayti (1997) : **"Women and Literacy"** Geographical Review of India, Vol. 59, No. 1.
17. Jain, L.C (1981) : **"Emanicipation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes : Some Suggestions"**, Economic and political Weekly, Vol. XVI (9) Feb, 28, p.p 325-32.
18. Joshi, P.C and Rao, M.R. (1965) : **"Changes in Literacy and Education, A Study of Village in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab"**. Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 2.
19. Kulkarni, S.D. (1974) **"Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes : Problems and Perspectives"** : A Review Article Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. IX (42) Oct. 19, pp. 1175-78.
20. Premi K.K. (1984) **"Education of Disadvantaged Children"** Perspectives in Education, Vol. 18.



21. Premi, Kusum, K. (1974) "**Educational Opportunities for Scheduled Castes**" Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. IX (45 and 46) Nov. pp. 1902-10.
22. Rao, T.S. (1972) "**Free Education for all**" Social Welfare, Vol. 19, Dec. pp. 18-20.
23. Roy Choudhury, B.K. (1963) : "**A Brief Report on Stagnation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students**" Bulletin of the Cultural Research Institute, Vol. 6.
24. Sachidananda (1968) : "**Education and Changes in Social Values**" Man in India, Vol. 48, pp. 71-75.
25. Shakir, M. (1974) : "**Beyond the System**", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. IX, No. 16.
26. Sharma, K.L. (1974) : "**Educational Inequalities among Rajasthan Scheduled Castes**", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. IX (37), Sep. 14, pp. 1587-92.
27. Sharma, R.C. (1962) : "**Socio-Economic Factors Influencing Primary School Enrolment**", The Indian Journal of Social Work, Vol. 23 (3), Oct. pp. 235-41.
28. Sopher, David, E. (1974) : "**On measurement of Disparities**", Professional Geography, Vol. 1 (2) pp. 151-54.
29. Tilak, J.B.J. (1978) : "**Regional Inequalities in Literacy in India**" Indian Journal of Adult Education.
30. Tilak, J.B.J. (1979) : "**Inequality in Education in India**", Indian Journal of Industrial Relation, Vol. 14 (3).
31. Vyas, V.S. (1967) : "**Factors influencing the level of Literacy in Rural Areas**", Arthvikas, Vol. 3 (1). Jan. pp. 15-30.

#### **Government Publication and Reports**

- (a) Census of India, 1971, Series, 1, India, Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

- (b) Census of India, 1971, Series,25, Uttar Pradesh, Part II, Special Table for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, Registrar General of India, New Delhi.
- (c) Census of India, 1971, Extracts from the all India Census Reports on literacy census report literacy census. Centenary monograph No. 9, Manager Publication, New Delhi.
- (d) census of India, 1991, Series 1, India. Part II B, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Caste, Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

**APPENDIX 1-A**  
**SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY RATE**

|                   | 1971  |       |        | 1991  |       |        |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
|                   | Total | Male  | Female | Total | Male  | Female |
| 1. Uttar Kashi    | 11.24 | 19.59 | 2.11   | 25.20 | 39.15 | 10.54  |
| 2. Chamoli        | 12.80 | 21.71 | 3.98   | 34.73 | 49.90 | 19.12  |
| 3. Tehri Garhwal  | 9.43  | 16.45 | 2.70   | 25.50 | 46.67 | 17.00  |
| 4. Garhwal        | 21.01 | 34.66 | 7.80   | 41.86 | 57.71 | 25.16  |
| 5. Pithoragarh    | 19.89 | 33.22 | 6.03   | 35.21 | 51.0  | 20.60  |
| 6. Almora         | 17.71 | 30.62 | 4.65   | 33.15 | 46.45 | 20.00  |
| 7. Nainital       | 18.42 | 27.43 | 7.26   | 35.90 | 47.50 | 22.68  |
| 8. Bijnor         | 10.43 | 17.71 | 1.96   | 23.81 | 35.53 | 8.90   |
| 9. Moradabad      | 8.53  | 14.04 | 1.92   | 18.18 | 28.37 | 5.85   |
| 10. Budaun        | 6.02  | 9.85  | 1.22   | 13.80 | 21.26 | 4.38   |
| 11. Rampur        | 5.6   | 9.39  | 1.20   | 14.45 | 23.00 | 4.20   |
| 12. Barailey      | 8.34  | 13.00 | 2.50   | 18.73 | 29.25 | 7.00   |
| 13. Pilibhit      | 8.62  | 13.50 | 2.69   | 17.78 | 27.52 | 5.00   |
| 14. Sahjahanpur   | 7.41  | 11.85 | 1.76   | 15.39 | 24.56 | 5.13   |
| 15. Dehradun      | 24.28 | 35.24 | 10.66  | 40.00 | 49.24 | 29.25  |
| 16. Saharanpur    | 10.99 | 18.12 | 2.25   | 25.16 | 37.90 | 9.81   |
| 17. Muzaffarnagar | 12.52 | 20.40 | 2.97   | 25.16 | 37.90 | 9.81   |
| 18. Meerut        | 16.11 | 26.77 | 3.6    | 30.82 | 44.20 | 14.90  |
| 19. Buland Sahar  | 9.51  | 15.73 | 2.29   | 25.90 | 40.00 | 9.36   |
| 20. Aligarh       | 13.23 | 22.25 | 2.66   | 22.45 | 34.58 | 9.00   |
| 21. Mathura       | 12.87 | 21.05 | 2.62   | 24.10 | 39.34 | 6.75   |
| 22. Agra          | 15.90 | 24.58 | 5.52   | 25.0  | 36.62 | 11.18  |
| 23. Etah          | 12.81 | 20.41 | 3.65   | 21.90 | 32.70 | 8.50   |
| 24. Mainpuri      | 16.41 | 25.44 | 5.32   | 29.52 | 40.90 | 15.61  |
| 25. Farukhabad    | 12.51 | 19.52 | 3.94   | 24.64 | 34.45 | 12.56  |
| 26. Etawah        | 18.28 | 28.01 | 6.38   | 32.13 | 43.75 | 21.36  |
| 27. Kanpur        | 16.73 | 24.73 | 6.96   | 32.00 | 43.75 | 21.36  |
| 28. Fatehpur      | 7.53  | 13.68 | 0.6    | 21.25 | 33.00 | 7.90   |
| 29. Allahabad     | 8.81  | 15.26 | 1.02   | 15.72 | 27.00 | 5.25   |
| 30. Jhansi        | 13.70 | 22.76 | 3.39   | 37.28 | 43.90 | 14.00  |
| 31. Jalaun        | 17.21 | 28.88 | 3.56   | 31.20 | 45.56 | 13.61  |
| 32. Hamirpur      | 9.17  | 16.19 | 1.42   | 27.41 | 32.37 | 5.0    |
| 33. Banda         | 6.13  | 11.10 | 0.63   | 14.80 | 24.46 | 3.61   |

|                    |       |       |      |       |       |       |
|--------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 34. Kanpurnagar    |       |       |      | 61.1  | 68.2  | 52.4  |
| 35. Kanpur Dehat   | 24.8  | 35.3  | 12.7 | 36.4  | 48.0  | 23.1  |
| 36. Kheri          | 6.52  | 11.02 | 1.25 | 14.0  | 22.70 | 3.62  |
| 37. Sitapur        | 7.51  | 12.77 | 1.35 | 15.56 | 24.61 | 4.65  |
| 38. Hardoi         | 9.97  | 16.70 | 1.90 | 18.21 | 29.50 | 7.56  |
| 39. Unnao          | 8.76  | 15.46 | 1.38 | 19.20 | 30.00 | 5.72  |
| 40. Lucknow        | 11.81 | 15.85 | 7.07 | 24.61 | 34.68 | 13.00 |
| 41. Raebarailey    | 7.74  | 13.15 | 2.23 | 16.0  | 26.12 | 5.31  |
| 42. Bahraich       | 4.42  | 7.70  | 0.63 | 1.61  | 19.70 | 1.82  |
| 43. Gonda          | 5.25  | 9.17  | 0.93 | 11.4  | 19.45 | 1.12  |
| 44. Barabanki      | 7.74  | 8.28  | 0.64 | 13.25 | 20.90 | 4.16  |
| 45. Faizabad       | 7.48  | 13.67 | 1.11 | 18.70 | 30.36 | 6.50  |
| 46. Sultanpur      | 5.82  | 10.84 | 0.73 | 15.64 | 25.90 | 4.45  |
| 47. Partapgarh     | 7.82  | 14.93 | 1.36 | 17.48 | 29.80 | 5.38  |
| 48. Bsti           | 6.57  | 12.04 | 0.69 | 16.27 | 27.00 | 4.62  |
| 49. Gorakhpur      | 8.32  | 15.32 | 1.03 | 19.32 | 32.55 | 5.00  |
| 50. Deoria         | 8.32  | 15.58 | 0.96 | 18.90 | 31.57 | 6.8   |
| 51. Azamgarh       | 7.30  | 12.67 | 2.22 | 18.90 | 31.57 | 6.8   |
| 52. Jāunpur        | 10.34 | 19.82 | 1.51 | 20.80 | 34.42 | 7.26  |
| 53. Ballia         | 9.15  | 16.10 | 2.01 | 23.90 | 37.81 | 9.00  |
| 54. Ghazipur       | 11.78 | 18.74 | 4.36 | 22.45 | 36.00 | 8.28  |
| 55. Varansi        | 15.24 | 27.03 | 2.44 | 21.25 | 33.80 | 7.18  |
| 56. Mirzapur       | 6.55  | 11.74 | 1.04 | 12.30 | 18.52 | 3050  |
| 57. Hardwar        |       |       |      | 27.15 | 39.70 | 12.26 |
| 58. Gaziabad       |       |       |      | 33.0  | 45.6  | 17.90 |
| 59. Firozabad      |       |       |      | 28.62 | 40.27 | 14.25 |
| 60. Mau            |       |       |      | 23.62 | 40.27 | 14.25 |
| 61. Lalitpur       |       |       |      | 12.66 | 20.37 | 5.18  |
| 62. Maharajganj    |       |       |      | 14.61 | 25.63 | 2.60  |
| 63. Siddarth Nagar |       |       |      | 12.90 | 22.59 | 2.31  |
| 64. Son Bhadra     |       |       |      | 11.00 | 13.52 | 2.67  |
| 65. Uttar Pradesh  | 10.20 | 17.13 | 2.48 | 21.0  | 32.24 | 8.33  |

**APPENDIX 1-B**

**NON SCHEUDLED CASTE LITERACY RATES**

|                   | 1971   |      |        | 1991   |      |        |
|-------------------|--------|------|--------|--------|------|--------|
|                   | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female |
| 1. Uttar Kashi    | 25.20  | 42.1 | 6.2    | 42.1   | 61.1 | 21.3   |
| 2. Chamoli        | 32.0   | 55.0 | 10.4   | 52.5   | 69.7 | 35.5   |
| 3. Tehri Garhwal  | 20.7   | 39.6 | 5.2    | 41.4   | 60.7 | 23.4   |
| 4. Garhwal        | 33.3   | 51.1 | 17.5   | 56.4   | 69.8 | 43.8   |
| 5. Pithoragarh    | 35.1   | 54.5 | 16.7   | 51.3   | 68.6 | 34.0   |
| 6. Nainital       | 36.8   | 46.2 | 24.8   | 48.7   | 57.7 | 38.3   |
| 7. Bijnor         | 22.6   | 31.0 | 12.7   | 34.0   | 42.9 | 23.6   |
| 8. Moradabad      | 18.7   | 25.2 | 11.0   | 25.4   | 33.6 | 15.7   |
| 9. Budaun         | 14.0   | 19.7 | 6.7    | 20.6   | 29.3 | 11.1   |
| 10. Almora        | 30.52  | 49.7 | 13.0   | 51.8   | 69.4 | 36.0   |
| 11. Rampur        | 13.8   | 18.7 | 7.9    | 20.6   | 27.2 | 13.0   |
| 12. Barailley     | 19.0   | 25.7 | 10.8   | 27.0   | 36.7 | 16.6   |
| 13. Pilibhit      | 18.1   | 26.0 | 8.6    | 25.6   | 36.8 | 14.6   |
| 14. Sahjahanpur   | 19.0   | 26.4 | 9.5    | 27.8   | 27.4 | 16.4   |
| 15. Dehradun      | 51.0   | 58.3 | 41.5   | 64.5   | 71.4 | 56.2   |
| 16. Saharanpur    | 27.2   | 35.5 | 17.0   | 35.8   | 44.5 | 25.6   |
| 17. Muzaffarnagar | 24.6   | 33.0 | 14.5   | 36.3   | 46.2 | 25.0   |
| 18. Meerut        | 30.7   | 40.6 | 18.7   | 43.0   | 59.8 | 21.7   |
| 19. Bulandsahar   | 25.1   | 37.2 | 1.0    | 38.0   | 52.0 | 21.7   |
| 20. Aligarh       | 28.0   | 38.5 | 15.4   | 39.7   | 52.0 | 25.2   |
| 21. Mathura       | 27.6   | 40.3 | 12.3   | 38.4   | 52.1 | 20.8   |
| 22. Agra          | 13.1   | 40.8 | 19.3   | 42.5   | 54.5 | 28.0   |
| 23. Etah          | 23.4   | 32.6 | 12.4   | 32.1   | 5.4  | 19.8   |
| 24. Mainpuri      | 26.0   | 35.5 | 14.4   | 42.4   | 54.1 | 28.5   |
| 25. Farrukhabad   | 27.6   | 37.3 | 15.8   | 40.4   | 51.0 | 27.8   |
| 26. Etawah        | 32.2   | 42.5 | 19.8   | 46.7   | 57.1 | 34.4   |
| 27. Kanpur        | 41.5   | 51.0 | 30.0   | 53.0   | 62.1 | 43.0   |
| 28. Fatehpur      | 25.0   | 37.1 | 11.4   | 40.6   | 53.3 | 26.2   |
| 29. Allahabad     | 28.8   | 42.0 | 13.7   | 39.3   | 53.7 | 22.7   |
| 30. Jhansi        | 28.8   | 40.0 | 16.0   | 46.3   | 58.5 | 32.3   |
| 31. Jalaun        | 31.2   | 44.5 | 15.7   | 44.4   | 57.0 | 29.4   |
| 32. Hamiraur      | 24.0   | 36.1 | 10.0   | 35.5   | 48.6 | 20.0   |

|                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 33. Banda         | 22.0 | 34.6 | 7.4  | 32.4 | 46.5 | 15.7 |
| 34. Kheri         | 17.8 | 25.4 | 8.5  | 27.7 | 36.7 | 16.5 |
| 35. Sitapur       | 20.7 | 29.6 | 9.7  | 30.0 | 40.3 | 17.5 |
| 36. Hardoi        | 24.0 | 33.0 | 13.0 | 32.1 | 45.0 | 18.0 |
| 37. Unnao         | 24.2 | 34.7 | 12.4 | 35.7 | 41.5 | 24.0 |
| 38. Lucknow       | 41.0 | 50.1 | 30.1 | 54.2 | 61.6 | 45.6 |
| 39. Raebrailey    | 23.0 | 35.2 | 9.7  | 36.4 | 50.0 | 21.7 |
| 40. Habraich      | 13.8 | 21.1 | 5.0  | 21.1 | 30.7 | 9.7  |
| 41. Gonda         | 15.8 | 24.7 | 5.5  | 23.8 | 34.6 | 11.4 |
| 42. Baramabki     | 19.4 | 26.7 | 10.8 | 29.0 | 40.5 | 15.3 |
| 43. Faizabad      | 23.0 | 24.6 | 10.3 | 36.0 | 28.8 | 22.0 |
| 44. Sultanpur     | 29.6 | 34.1 | 8.6  | 35.4 | 49.7 | 20.2 |
| 45. Partapgarh    | 21.3 | 35.3 | 7.3  | 36.1 | 52.4 | 19.4 |
| 46. Basti         | 18.0 | 28.3 | 6.3  | 31.0 | 44.2 | 16.5 |
| 47. Gorakhpur     | 22.8 | 34.4 | 10.2 | 38.0 | 51.8 | 23.0 |
| 48. Deoria        | 19.7 | 31.8 | 7.0  | 31.2 | 45.6 | 16.4 |
| 49. Azamgarh      | 23.0 | 35.3 | 10.2 | 34.7 | 47.6 | 21.8 |
| 50. Jaunpur       | 24.1 | 39.2 | 9.8  | 36.3 | 52.0 | 20.5 |
| 51. Ballia        | 23.6 | 36.0 | 11.0 | 37.0 | 50.1 | 22.8 |
| 52. Ghazipur      | 22.1 | 33.7 | 10.4 | 37.0 | 51.2 | 22.0 |
| 53. Varansi       | 29.8 | 42.7 | 15.5 | 41.0 | 54.4 | 26.0 |
| 54. Mirzapur      | 26.0 | 38.4 | 1.7  | 36.8 | 50.0 | 22.0 |
| 55. Hardwar       |      |      |      | 42.4 | 0.6  | 25.7 |
| 56. Ghaziabad     |      |      |      | 46.5 | 57.2 | 33.5 |
| 57. Firozabad     |      |      |      | 38.5 | 49.4 | 25.5 |
| 58. Mau           |      |      |      | 47.5 | 63.0 | 31.7 |
| 59. Lalitpur      |      |      |      | 39.4 | 41.0 | 15.9 |
| 60. Maharajganj   |      |      |      | 24.7 | 38.7 | 9.3  |
| 61. Siddarthnagar |      |      |      | 23.1 | 34.0 | 1.1  |
| 62. Sonbhadra     |      |      |      | 49.0 | 64.1 | 30.0 |

**APPENDIX- II**

**RURAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL BETWEEN SCHEDULED  
CASTE AND NON - SCHEDULED CASTE : 1971-1991**

| NAME OF THE<br>DISTRICTS | 1971   |      |        | 1991   |      |        |
|--------------------------|--------|------|--------|--------|------|--------|
|                          | PERSON | MALE | FEMALE | PERSON | MALE | FEMALE |
| UTTAR KASHI              | 0.39   | 0.37 | 0.48   | 0.27   | 0.26 | 0.33   |
| CHAMOLI                  | 0.44   | 0.49 | 0.44   | 0.23   | 0.21 | 0.31   |
| TEHRI GARHWAL            | 0.37   | 0.44 | 0.29   | 0.25   | 0.23 | 0.15   |
| GARHWAL                  | 0.23   | 0.21 | 0.37   | 0.17   | 0.12 | 0.29   |
| PITHORAGARH              | 0.21   | 0.27 | 0.47   | 0.21   | 0.18 | 0.25   |
| ALMORA                   | 0.27   | 0.26 | 0.47   | 0.25   | 0.25 | 0.30   |
| NAINITAL                 | 0.35   | 0.28 | 0.58   | 0.17   | 0.11 | 0.27   |
| BIJNOR                   | 0.37   | 0.28 | 0.85   | 0.18   | 0.10 | 0.41   |
| MORADABAD                | 0.36   | 0.28 | 0.78   | 0.14   | 0.07 | 0.46   |
| BADAUN                   | 0.39   | 0.33 | 0.76   | 0.19   | 0.16 | 0.43   |
| RAMPUR                   | 0.41   | 0.33 | 0.83   | 0.17   | 0.08 | 0.51   |
| BAREILLY                 | 0.38   | 0.33 | 0.65   | 0.15   | 0.12 | 0.40   |
| PILIBHIT                 | 0.35   | 0.31 | 0.53   | 0.18   | 0.15 | 0.49   |
| SHAHJAHANPUR             | 0.44   | 0.38 | 0.76   | 0.29   | 0.22 | 0.53   |
| DEHRADUN                 | 0.40   | 0.28 | 0.67   | 0.28   | 0.23 | 0.36   |
| SAHARANPUR               | 0.44   | 0.34 | 0.92   | 0.29   | 0.09 | 0.45   |
| MUZAFFARNAGAR            | 0.32   | 0.24 | 0.73   | 0.17   | 0.06 | 0.38   |
| MEERUT                   | 0.32   | 0.22 | 0.75   | 0.07   | 0.18 | 0.18   |
| BULANDSHAHAR             | 0.46   | 0.43 | 0.72   | 0.20   | 0.15 | 0.40   |
| ALIGARH                  | 0.36   | 0.28 | 0.80   | 0.29   | 0.23 | 0.49   |
| MATHURA                  | 0.37   | 0.33 | 0.70   | 0.24   | 0.16 | 0.52   |
| AGRA                     | 0.33   | 0.26 | 0.58   | 0.28   | 0.24 | 0.44   |
| ETAH                     | 0.29   | 0.23 | 0.56   | 0.19   | 0.18 | 0.34   |
| MAINPURI                 | 0.22   | 0.17 | 0.45   | 0.19   | 0.16 | 0.29   |
| FARRUKHABAD              | 0.38   | 0.33 | 0.66   | 0.26   | 0.22 | 0.38   |
| ETAWAH                   | 0.28   | 0.22 | 0.53   | 0.20   | 0.16 | 0.29   |
| KANPUR                   | 0.46   | 0.39 | 0.69   | 0.27   | 0.23 | 0.38   |
| FATEHPUR                 | 0.56   | 0.41 | 1.13   | 0.33   | 0.26 | 0.56   |
| ALLAHABAD                | 0.56   | 0.51 | 1.17   | 0.46   | 0.37 | 0.68   |

(cont.....)

|                      |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| JHANSI               | 0.36        | 0.29        | 0.71        | 0.12        | 0.17        | 0.41        |
| JALAUN               | 0.29        | 0.23        | 0.68        | 0.19        | 0.13        | 0.37        |
| HAMIRPUR             | 0.46        | 0.40        | 0.87        | 0.13        | 0.22        | 0.41        |
| BANDA                | 0.59        | 0.55        | 1.08        | 0.38        | 0.34        | 0.67        |
| KHERI                | 0.46        | 0.40        | 0.87        | 0.32        | 0.24        | 0.61        |
| SITAPUR              | 0.47        | 0.41        | 0.89        | 0.32        | 0.26        | 0.61        |
| HARDOI               | 0.42        | 0.34        | 0.86        | 0.25        | 0.22        | 0.53        |
| UNNAO                | 0.48        | 0.40        | 1.00        | 0.31        | 0.26        | 0.54        |
| LUCKNOW              | 0.61        | 0.59        | 0.69        | 0.42        | 0.33        | 0.63        |
| RAE BARELI           | 0.51        | 0.48        | 0.66        | 0.41        | 0.35        | 0.65        |
| BAHRAICH             | 0.52        | 0.47        | 0.93        | 0.28        | 0.22        | 0.75        |
| GONDA                | 0.51        | 0.47        | 0.80        | 0.35        | 0.29        | 0.76        |
| BARABANKI            | 0.65        | 0.56        | 1.28        | 0.38        | 0.34        | 0.60        |
| FAIZABAD             | 0.53        | 0.46        | 0.99        | 0.33        | 0.26        | 0.57        |
| SULTANPUR            | 0.61        | 0.56        | 1.11        | 0.41        | 0.35        | 0.70        |
| PRATAPGARH           | 0.47        | 0.43        | 0.76        | 0.36        | 0.31        | 0.60        |
| BASTI                | 0.47        | 0.41        | 1.01        | 0.27        | 0.21        | 0.55        |
| GORAKHPUR            | 0.47        | 0.40        | 1.03        | 0.29        | 0.21        | 0.56        |
| DEORIA               | 0.40        | 0.35        | 0.90        | 0.26        | 0.21        | 0.48        |
| AZAMGARH             | 0.54        | 0.50        | 0.68        | 0.30        | 0.22        | 0.54        |
| JAUNPUR              | 0.40        | 0.33        | 0.83        | 0.28        | 0.23        | 0.40        |
| BALLIA               | 0.45        | 0.40        | 0.76        | 0.22        | 0.16        | 0.44        |
| GHAZIPUR             | 0.30        | 0.29        | 0.40        | 0.26        | 0.20        | 0.46        |
| VARANASI             | 0.33        | 0.24        | 0.84        | 0.34        | 0.26        | 0.61        |
| MIRZAPUR             | 0.65        | 0.58        | 1.09        | 0.49        | 0.42        | 0.85        |
| LALITPUR             |             |             |             | 0.41        | 0.36        | 0.52        |
| MAU                  |             |             |             | 0.24        | 0.18        | 0.40        |
| SONBHADRA            |             |             |             | 0.62        | 0.68        | 1.00        |
| HARDWAR              |             |             |             | 0.23        | 0.14        | 0.36        |
| FIROZABAD            |             |             |             | 0.15        | 0.12        | 0.48        |
| SIDHARTHANAGAR       |             |             |             | 0.28        | 0.21        | 0.70        |
| MAHARAJGANJ          |             |             |             | 0.25        | 0.21        | 0.57        |
| GHAZIABAD            |             |             |             | 0.19        | 0.13        | 0.31        |
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> | <b>0.42</b> | <b>0.36</b> | <b>0.75</b> | <b>0.28</b> | <b>0.22</b> | <b>0.48</b> |



**APPENDIX- III**

**RURAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL BETWEEN SCHEDULED  
CASTE AND NON - SCHEDULED CASTE : 1971-1991**

| NAME OF<br>THE<br>DISTRICTS | 1971   |      |        | 1991   |      |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|--------|--------|------|--------|
|                             | PERSON | MALE | FEMALE | PERSON | MALE | FEMALE |
| UTTAR KASHI                 | 0.41   | 0.37 | 0.39   | 0.26   | 0.24 | 0.32   |
| CHAMOLI                     | 0.45   | 0.50 | 0.45   | 0.23   | 0.20 | 0.32   |
| TEHRI GARHWAL               | 0.36   | 0.45 | 0.26   | 0.25   | 0.22 | 0.43   |
| GARHWAL                     | 0.24   | 0.23 | 0.37   | 0.17   | 0.13 | 0.25   |
| PITHORAGARH                 | 0.27   | 0.27 | 0.46   | 0.19   | 0.18 | 0.24   |
| ALMORA                      | 0.26   | 0.25 | 0.50   | 0.25   | 0.25 | 0.28   |
| NAINITAL                    | 0.31   | 0.25 | 0.55   | 0.14   | 0.10 | 0.33   |
| BIJNOR                      | 0.33   | 0.25 | 0.80   | 0.16   | 0.10 | 0.37   |
| MORADABAD                   | 0.26   | 0.21 | 0.69   | 0.12   | 0.06 | 0.34   |
| BADAUN                      | 0.35   | 0.30 | 0.75   | 0.14   | 0.13 | 0.32   |
| RAMPUR                      | 0.29   | 0.24 | 0.64   | 0.06   | 0.01 | 0.37   |
| BAREILLY                    | 0.32   | 0.31 | 0.67   | 0.11   | 0.02 | 0.37   |
| PILIBHIT                    | 0.30   | 0.29 | 0.48   | 0.14   | 0.14 | 0.23   |
| SHAHJAHANPUR                | 0.44   | 0.36 | 0.71   | 0.22   | 0.19 | 0.40   |
| DEHRADUN                    | 0.24   | 0.11 | 0.70   | 0.29   | 0.24 | 0.37   |
| SAHARANPUR                  | 0.34   | 0.26 | 0.85   | 0.12   | 0.06 | 0.40   |
| MUZAFFARNAGAR               | 0.28   | 0.21 | 0.67   | 0.15   | 0.06 | 0.36   |
| MEERUT                      | 0.26   | 0.18 | 0.71   | 0.14   | 0.10 | 0.28   |
| BULANDSHAHR                 | 0.46   | 0.44 | 0.66   | 0.19   | 0.15 | 0.32   |
| ALIGARH                     | 0.33   | 0.26 | 0.71   | 0.21   | 0.21 | 0.34   |
| MATHURA                     | 0.33   | 0.30 | 0.82   | 0.19   | 0.15 | 0.44   |
| AGRA                        | 0.27   | 0.23 | 0.57   | 0.21   | 0.19 | 0.41   |
| ETAH                        | 0.27   | 0.22 | 0.59   | 0.20   | 0.17 | 0.37   |
| MAINPURI                    | 0.19   | 0.15 | 0.40   | 0.18   | 0.16 | 0.29   |
| FARRUKHABAD                 | 0.36   | 0.31 | 0.62   | 0.25   | 0.22 | 0.37   |
| ETAWAH                      | 0.26   | 0.20 | 0.48   | 0.18   | 0.15 | 0.28   |
| KANPUR                      | 0.46   | 0.39 | 0.83   | 0.30   | 0.23 | 0.56   |
| FATEHPUR                    | 0.55   | 0.49 | 1.12   | 0.31   | 0.26 | 0.54   |
| ALLAHABAD                   | 0.56   | 0.53 | 1.02   | 0.40   | 0.36 | 0.73   |
| JHANSI                      | 0.42   | 0.30 | 0.99   | 0.21   | 0.16 | 0.43   |

(cont...)

|                      |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| JALAUN               | 0.18        | 0.23        | 0.69        | 0.18        | 0.13        | 0.37        |
| HAMIRPUR             | 0.45        | 0.41        | 0.88        | 0.25        | 0.22        | 0.55        |
| BANDA                | 0.56        | 0.54        | 1.11        | 0.36        | 0.33        | 0.65        |
| KHERI                | 0.42        | 0.36        | 0.79        | 0.27        | 0.22        | 0.53        |
| SITAPUR              | 0.42        | 0.37        | 0.79        | 0.28        | 0.23        | 0.53        |
| HARDOI               | 0.38        | 0.32        | 0.76        | 0.26        | 0.20        | 0.54        |
| UNNAO                | 0.47        | 0.39        | 0.97        | 0.29        | 0.24        | 0.59        |
| LUCKNOW              | 0.49        | 0.53        | 0.37        | 0.32        | 0.24        | 0.62        |
| RAE BARELI           | 0.50        | 0.48        | 0.63        | 0.40        | 0.34        | 0.63        |
| BAHRAICH             | 0.48        | 0.45        | 0.85        | 0.24        | 0.20        | 0.69        |
| GONDA                | 0.52        | 0.48        | 1.01        | 0.32        | 0.27        | 0.76        |
| BARABANKI            | 0.58        | 0.53        | 1.09        | 0.35        | 0.32        | 0.53        |
| FAIZABAD             | 0.50        | 0.44        | 1.02        | 0.30        | 0.24        | 0.52        |
| SULTANPUR            | 0.60        | 0.55        | 1.07        | 0.40        | 0.34        | 0.69        |
| PRATAPGARH           | 0.46        | 0.42        | 0.72        | 0.36        | 0.44        | 0.58        |
| BASTI                | 0.46        | 0.41        | 0.98        | 0.26        | 0.20        | 0.54        |
| GORAKHPUR            | 0.43        | 0.37        | 1.02        | 0.25        | 0.19        | 0.52        |
| DEORIA               | 0.40        | 0.35        | 0.91        | 0.24        | 0.20        | 0.45        |
| AZAMGARH             | 0.52        | 0.49        | 0.67        | 0.29        | 0.22        | 0.52        |
| JAUNPUR              | 0.38        | 0.32        | 0.79        | 0.26        | 0.22        | 0.45        |
| BALLIA               | 0.43        | 0.39        | 0.74        | 0.20        | 0.15        | 0.39        |
| GHAZIPUR             | 0.28        | 0.28        | 0.36        | 0.24        | 0.19        | 0.44        |
| VARANASI             | 0.24        | 0.18        | 0.74        | 0.31        | 0.26        | 0.58        |
| MIRZAPUR             | 0.61        | 0.57        | 1.00        | 0.48        | 0.42        | 0.84        |
| LALITPUR             |             |             |             | 0.16        | 0.36        | 0.68        |
| MAU                  |             |             |             | 0.20        | 0.16        | 0.33        |
| SONBHADRA            |             |             |             | 0.57        | 0.75        | 0.97        |
| HARDWAR              |             |             |             | 0.14        | 0.08        | 0.34        |
| FIROZABAD            |             |             |             | 0.16        | 0.19        | 0.36        |
| SIDHARTHANAGAR       |             |             |             | 0.27        | 0.21        | 0.69        |
| MAHARAJGANJ          |             |             |             | 0.24        | 0.20        | 0.55        |
| GHAZIABAD            |             |             |             | 0.12        | 0.09        | 0.23        |
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> | <b>0.41</b> | <b>0.34</b> | <b>0.71</b> | <b>0.25</b> | <b>0.11</b> | <b>0.44</b> |

**APPENDIX- IV**

**URBAN DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL BETWEEN SCHEDULED  
CASTE AND NON - SCHEDULED CASTE : 1971-1991**

| NAME OF THE<br>DISTRICTS | 1971   |      |        | 1991   |      |        |
|--------------------------|--------|------|--------|--------|------|--------|
|                          | PERSON | MALE | FEMALE | PERSON | MALE | FEMALE |
| UTTAR KASHI              | 0.50   | 0.39 | 0.69   | 0.19   | 0.15 | 0.22   |
| CHAMOLI                  | 0.07   | 0.36 | 0.37   | 0.21   | 0.13 | 0.30   |
| TEHRI GARHWAL            | 0.38   | 0.31 | 0.41   | 0.22   | 0.34 | 0.06   |
| GARHWAL                  | 0.14   | 0.03 | 0.73   | 0.12   | 0.05 | 0.25   |
| PITHORAGARH              | 0.38   | 0.33 | 0.44   | 0.20   | 0.20 | 0.27   |
| ALMORA                   | 0.34   | 0.32 | 0.32   | 0.16   | 0.13 | 0.21   |
| NAINITAL                 | 0.32   | 0.27 | 0.40   | 0.19   | 0.17 | 0.28   |
| BIJNOR                   | 0.35   | 0.27 | 0.59   | 0.21   | 0.31 | 0.36   |
| MORADABAD                | 0.31   | 0.23 | 0.50   | 0.15   | 0.07 | 0.26   |
| BADAUN                   | 0.36   | 0.32 | 0.39   | 0.15   | 0.18 | 0.23   |
| RAMPUR                   | 0.24   | 0.15 | 0.60   | 0.08   | 0.01 | 0.23   |
| BAREILLY                 | 0.26   | 0.22 | 0.37   | 0.14   | 0.23 | 0.12   |
| PILIBHIT                 | 0.28   | 0.26 | 0.23   | 0.55   | 0.13 | 0.15   |
| SHAHJAHANPUR             | 0.30   | 0.23 | 0.48   | 0.07   | 0.11 | 0.29   |
| DEHRADUN                 | 0.44   | 0.38 | 0.35   | 0.24   | 0.18 | 0.29   |
| SAHARANPUR               | 0.35   | 0.25 | 0.54   | 0.13   | 0.07 | 0.27   |
| MUZAFFARNAGAR            | 0.40   | 0.30 | 0.68   | 0.19   | 0.11 | 0.31   |
| MEERUT                   | 0.38   | 0.27 | 0.75   | 0.19   | 0.28 | 0.00   |
| BULANDSHAHAR             | 0.50   | 0.25 | 0.61   | 0.18   | 0.12 | 0.34   |
| ALIGARH                  | 0.39   | 0.28 | 0.70   | 0.48   | 0.27 | 0.73   |
| MATHURA                  | 0.33   | 0.34 | 0.32   | 0.36   | 0.23 | 0.55   |
| AGRA                     | 0.38   | 0.29 | 0.59   | 0.29   | 0.29 | 0.52   |
| ETAH                     | 0.35   | 0.34 | 0.40   | 0.11   | 0.20 | 0.40   |
| MAINPURI                 | 0.41   | 0.31 | 0.67   | 0.29   | 0.18 | 0.28   |
| FARRUKHABAD              | 0.42   | 0.33 | 0.67   | 0.14   | 0.19 | 0.37   |
| ETAWAH                   | 0.35   | 0.26 | 0.60   | 0.24   | 0.18 | 0.35   |
| KANPUR DEHAT             | 0.37   | 0.31 | 0.50   | 0.23   | 0.18 | 0.33   |
| FATEHPUR                 | 0.54   | 0.43 | 0.87   | 0.37   | 0.29 | 0.55   |
| ALLAHABAD                | 0.38   | 0.28 | 0.60   | 0.28   | 0.22 | 0.38   |
| JHANSI                   | 0.11   | 0.19 | 0.25   | 0.20   | 0.14 | 0.35   |

(cont...)

|                      |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| JALAUN               | 0.28        | 0.19        | 0.54        | 0.19        | 0.13        | 0.32        |
| HAMIRPUR             | 0.39        | 0.28        | 0.77        | 0.28        | 0.19        | 0.50        |
| BANDA                | 0.66        | 0.57        | 1.03        | 0.40        | 0.34        | 0.60        |
| KHERI                | 0.44        | 0.38        | 0.60        | 0.40        | 0.28        | 0.21        |
| SITAPUR              | 0.46        | 0.40        | 0.73        | 0.29        | 0.24        | 0.53        |
| HARDOI               | 0.41        | 0.26        | 0.89        | 0.09        | 0.19        | 0.08        |
| UNNAO                | 0.48        | 0.34        | 0.86        | 0.28        | 0.22        | 0.39        |
| LUCKNOW              | 0.35        | 0.33        | 0.40        | 0.27        | 0.21        | 0.28        |
| RAE BARELI           | 0.50        | 0.37        | 0.90        | 0.44        | 0.25        | 0.47        |
| BAHRAICH             | 0.43        | 0.37        | 0.61        | 0.30        | 0.20        | 0.53        |
| GONDA                | 0.12        | 0.13        | 0.10        | 0.27        | 0.20        | 0.38        |
| BARABANKI            | 1.01        | 0.72        | 1.42        | 0.47        | 0.39        | 0.69        |
| FAIZABAD             | 0.38        | 0.33        | 0.58        | 0.36        | 0.29        | 0.51        |
| SULTANPUR            | 0.59        | 0.43        | 1.06        | 0.31        | 0.19        | 0.57        |
| PRATAPGARH           | 0.40        | 0.27        | 0.84        | 0.37        | 0.29        | 0.50        |
| BASTI                | 0.55        | 0.44        | 0.93        | 0.39        | 0.29        | 0.52        |
| GORAKHPUR            | 0.41        | 0.32        | 0.66        | 0.29        | 0.20        | 0.44        |
| DEORIA               | 0.46        | 0.39        | 0.70        | 0.38        | 0.28        | 0.53        |
| AZAMGARH             | 0.33        | 0.30        | 0.37        | 0.35        | 0.32        | 0.36        |
| JAUNPUR              | 0.57        | 0.44        | 1.13        | 0.37        | 0.26        | 0.59        |
| BALLIA               | 0.55        | 0.46        | 0.93        | 0.30        | 0.21        | 0.26        |
| GHAZIPUR             | 0.41        | 0.30        | 0.73        | 0.29        | 0.21        | 0.46        |
| VARANASI             | 0.40        | 0.30        | 0.72        | 0.28        | 0.20        | 0.44        |
| MIRZAPUR             | 0.50        | 0.40        | 0.96        | 0.42        | 0.15        | 0.66        |
| LALITPUR             |             |             |             | 0.23        | 0.18        | 0.32        |
| MAU                  |             |             |             | 0.32        | 0.24        | 0.49        |
| SONBHADRA            |             |             |             | 0.29        | 0.23        | 0.43        |
| HARDWAR              |             |             |             | 0.03        | 0.13        | 0.01        |
| GHAZIABAD            |             |             |             | 0.24        | 0.18        | 0.35        |
| FIROZABAD            |             |             |             | 0.19        | 0.11        | 0.44        |
| SIDHARTHANAGAR       |             |             |             | 0.33        | 0.13        | 0.75        |
| MAHARAJGANJ          |             |             |             | 0.40        | 0.34        | 0.59        |
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> | <b>0.36</b> | <b>0.28</b> | <b>0.55</b> | <b>0.24</b> | <b>0.12</b> | <b>0.43</b> |

## APPENDIX V

### Correlation Matrix

|     | SCML<br>X1 | SCFL<br>X2 | NSCSCRD<br>X3 | NSCSCUD<br>X4 | SCMFRD<br>X5 | SCMFUD<br>X6 | MRNPA<br>X7 | MUNPA<br>X8 | FRNPA<br>X9 | FUNPA<br>X10 | SCUP<br>X11 | PMP<br>X12 |
|-----|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| X1  | 1.000      |            |               |               |              |              |             |             |             |              |             |            |
| X2  | .7051**    | 1.000      |               |               |              |              |             |             |             |              |             |            |
| X3  | -0.3628*   | -0.1273    | 1.0000        |               |              |              |             |             |             |              |             |            |
| X4  | -0.4256*   | -0.4861**  | .4678**       | 1.0000        |              |              |             |             |             |              |             |            |
| X5  | -0.1446    | -0.1000    | -0.0334       | 0.1048        | 1.0000       |              |             |             |             |              |             |            |
| X6  | -0.4777**  | -0.5893**  | 0.2853        | 0.5371**      | 0.0163       | 1.0000       |             |             |             |              |             |            |
| X7  | 0.5876**   | 0.4523**   | -0.1615       | -0.1981       | -0.1378      | -0.1785      | 1.0000      |             |             |              |             |            |
| X8  | 0.3153     | 0.4750**   | -0.0625       | -0.1525       | -0.1140      | -0.3227      | 0.6155**    | 1.0000      |             |              |             |            |
| X9  | 0.2989     | 0.2075     | 0.0615        | -0.0426       | -0.1729      | -0.0778      | 0.5228**    | 0.3138      | 1.0000      |              |             |            |
| X10 | 0.1816     | 0.4458**   | 0.0557        | -0.1802       | 0.0024       | -0.3798*     | 0.2010      | 0.4729**    | 0.2733      | 1.0000       |             |            |
| X11 | 0.3462     | 0.1636     | -0.2454       | -0.2023       | -0.0619      | -0.2467      | 0.4475**    | 0.3803*     | 0.5387**    | 0.0814       | 1.0000      |            |
| X12 | -0.3307    | -0.4000*   | -0.3756*      | -0.0608       | 0.214        | 0.1680       | -0.1942     | -0.557      | -0.0186     | -0.1735      | 0.0920      | 1.0000     |

Note :

\* - Denotes significance at 1% level.

\*\* - Denotes significance at 10% level.

- X1 - Scheduled Caste Male Literacy Rate (SCML)
- X2 - Scheduled Caste Female Literacy Rate (SCFL)
- X3 - Scheduled Caste and Non-Scheduled Caste Rural Disparity
- X4 - Scheduled Caste and Non-Scheduled Caste Urban Disparity
- X5 - Scheduled Caste Male-Female Rural Disparity
- X6 - Scheduled Caste Male-Female Urban Disparity
- X7 - Percentage of Scheduled Caste rural male engaged in non-primary activities (SMRNPA)
- X8 - Percentage of Scheduled caste urban male engaged in non-primary activities (SCMUNPA)
- X9 - Percentage of Scheduled Caste rural females engaged in non-primary activities (SCRFNPA)
- X10 - Percentage of Scheduled caste urban females engaged in non-primary activities (SCUPNPA)
- X11 - Percentage of scheduled caste to total scheduled caste population living in urban areas (SCUP)
- X12 - Percentage of net sown area to the total reported area of the districts (NSA)