LEVELS OF EDUCATION AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES OF BIHAR :
AN ANALYSIS OF SPATIAL CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS

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

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I certify that the dissertation entitled "Levels
of Education among the Scheduled Castes of Bihar: An
Analysis of Spatial Correlates and Determinants" Submi-
tted by Sachidanand Sinha in fulfilment of Six Credits
out of the total requirements of twenty-four credits
for the Degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) of the
University is a bonafide work to the best of my knowle-
dge and may be placed before the examiners for their
consideration.

(DR. AIJAZUDDIN AHMAD)
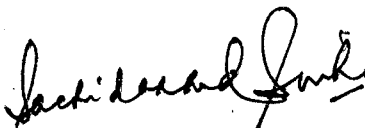Supervisor
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(PROF. G.S.BHALLA)
Chairman
21.7.81.

C O N T E N T S

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"The state shall promote with special
care the educational and economic inte-
rests of the weaker sections of the
people, and in particular of the Sche-
duled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes,
and shall protect them from social injus-
tice and all forms of exploitation"

Article 46
The Constitution of India, p.17.

"... a society that values social justice
and is anxious to improve the lot of the
common man and cultivate all available
talent; must ensure progressive equality
of opportunity to all sections of the
population. This is the only guarantee
for building up of an egalitarian and
human society in which the exploitation
of the weak will be minimised".

Report of
Education Commission (1964-66)
Vol. 1, p. 193.

C H A P T E R - I

INTRODUCTION

FRAMEWORK OF RESEARCH :

The present dissertation seeks to explore the patterns and processes of levels of educational attainment of the Scheduled Castes of Bihar at various levels of education, e.i., primary, secondary and higher. It compares the Scheduled Castes with the Non-scheduled population in terms of educational attainments and thus underline the socio-economic implications of such a lop-sided educational development, especially in the wake of government policies of "protective positive discrimination" in favour of the weaker sections of our society. Bihar was chosen as the area of study because of its general educational backwardness and in view of the present condition of the scheduled castes in the socio-economic milieu of this state where relations of production and distribution of property has been severe and strained against these communities than any other state of our country.

The study is speaad over eight Chapters. The first Chapter explains the problems of education of Scheduled Castes as perceived by sociologists, educationists, other eminent scholars and administrators; objective, purpose and

Fig I.1

BIHAR

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISONS

CHAMPARAN

MUZAFFARPUR

DARBHANGA

SARAN

SAHARSA

PURNEA

PATNA

SHAHABAD

MONGHYR

BHAGALPUR

GAYA

SANTAL PARGANAS

PALAMAU

HAZARIBAGH

DHANBAD

RANCHI

SINGHBHUM

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120
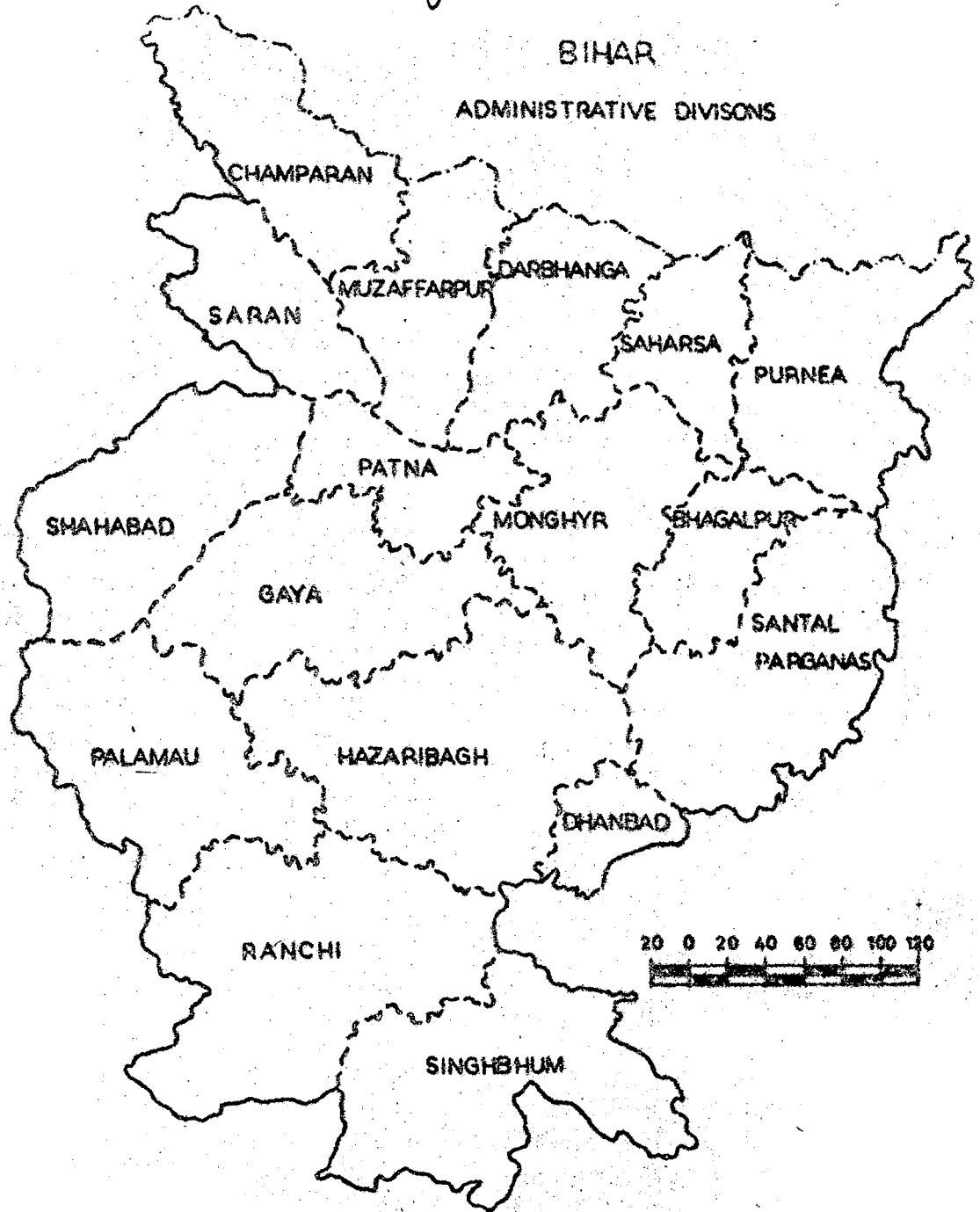
social relevance of this study and a brief note on the data base and methodology employed. The second Chapter is denoted to a survey of literature on the various aspects of education of Scheduled Castes. The geographical patterning of the scheduled castes population has been attempted in the third Chapter. This is followed by a Chapter on the spatial patterns of levels of educational attainment of the Scheduled Castes. The fifth Chapter measures disparities in education between the Scheduled Castes and non-scheduled population and also among the rural/urban, and male/female components of the scheduled castes. The correlates and determinants of education have been studied in the sixth Chapter. There is a separate Chapter on the progress of education among the Scheduled Castes during the last decade. The eight and the last Chapter presents a summary of the findings of this study and suggests some measures, to further improve the lot of the scheduled Castes in the educational field commensurate with the level of social development of their counterparts within the higher echelons of the society in Bihar.

BACKGROUND :-

The twentieth century saw an unprecedent quest in the history of nations and humanity to move forward by leaps instead of steps in all their economic, social and political spheres. Their commitment has not been only to become self

reliant and sovereign but also to stage a revolt against
poverty, disease, ignorance and dominance by stronger
nations, dominant communities and classes. The world wide
slogan of development and modernization has various conno-
tations to various groups of people and countries, depen-
ding on their socio-economic and environmental conditions.

While the Age of Enlightenment had an early dawn
in modernising west, its ushering in large parts of Asia
and Africa remained postponed, due to the combined cons-
piracy of tribal stavism, feudal strangle-hold and colo-
nial stratogem, till the battle for national liberty had
gained momentum. The process of enlightenment got an
impetus only after the attainment of independence. This
ushered in a new phase during which the creativity and
innovation of the raw mind the unhinged 'secular' percep-
tion, the defiant and dissenting adherents of the 'pragma'
questioning the fundamental tenats of 'dogma' were all
chained to the rock of unreason in a tumultous sea of
ignorance and prejudice. The emergence of reason, enquiry,
doubt, empirical testing marked the massive rejection of
superstition, untested beliefs and obscurantism[1].

In terms of the sphere of their activities modern
states are not 'minimal' but 'maximal' states[2]. Indeed,

1. Rasheeduddin Khan, "The problems and the Perspectives of
Minority. The Times of India (Independence Issue) Augu-
st 15, 1972.

2. Rasheeduddin Khan, "Introduction" in K.D.Sharma Education
of National Minority - A Case of Indian Muslims Kalamkar
Prakashan (New Delhi 1978), p.VII.

for decisive purposes of collective life, most of them, in the first, second and third world - have acquired the characteristics of a 'total state'. Five major sectors in which the policy process of the state (in terms of public expenditure, political and legislative attention, citizen's expectations and public opinion) is most pre-eminent are: economic development, social change, defence arrangements, foreign relations and educational organisation and advance. This is particularly true in India. State has become an instrument - indeed the single massive instrument of socio-economic change. It has become 'development - cum welfare oriented', in contra-distinction to the 'law-and-order orientation' of the minimal state.

One of the major challenges facing the Republic of India is the need of imparting education and job-oriented skills to its teeming millions, in order to emancipate them from ignorance, superstition and underdevelopment perpe-tuated for ages. The building of a new society in India will largely depend on its capacity to elevate the masses to the level of advanced techno-scientific culture of the modern age. In this endeavour the role of the union govern-ment and state governments is as vital as the role of the grass-root institutions[3]. The twin principles of national life, democracy and federalism will have to interact within

3. Draft Sixth Plan: Planning Commission, New Delhi, 1980.

the framework of secular value and scientific temper to
build a new edifice of modern India. A result of such
inevitability has been reflected in the introduction of
universal education to all citizens irrespective of social
status, caste, creed and religion and in the fact that
the creation of such skills is recognized as a viable
prerequisite resource for sustained socio-economic deve-
lopment.

The mosaic of Indian social ethos is composed of
segments consitituting of language and dialect groups,
religious communities, dominant castes, sub-castes, and
regional and sub-regional configurations and ethinic forma-
tions. One such segment which is comprised by the Scheduled
Castes, the subject of this study. While we recognise the
major fact that India is an historically evolved unified
civilization, it is necessary to remember that in the making
of such a civilization many strands of races, languages,
cultures and religious communities has mingled to render
it the hallmark of an authentic and classic plural society.

The fact is that the fundamental unity of India is
ensured in its capacity to coalsasce its many diversities,
in a pattern of autonomy and harmony, for the stability and
progress of Indian polity. It is the unity born out of
inter-dependence of diverse socio-cultural entities that
pass through the stages of competition, conflict and recon-
ciliation and realize the fatal truth that in mutual

confrontation they might themselves destroy each other, while in reciprocal cooperation they can thrive, jointly and severally.

Problems of Educating the Scheduled Castes :

The social profile of Bihar reveals an asymmetrical pattern which is also true of India. The Scheduled Castes constitute 14.1 per cent of total population and their proportion among the total Hindus population is still higher. This population is however, much smaller than the other Caste-Hindus taken together. They are the single largest minority segment and are characterised by wide illiteracy menial and defiling occupations, mass unemployment, low income, low technology and scarcity of resources. This creates a different and a more complex situation, in terms of access to education and equality of opportunities.

In the stratified feudal and peasant society, education has been largely a prerogative of the priestly class and the scribes. Nevertheless possibility of acquiring education by princely and nobel families are not ruled out. There are enough instances in Indian History when princes received education from learned Brahmans. The four-fold varna division and social practice associated with it did not restrict Kshatriya and Vaishyas from acquiring education and access to sacred learning - which constituted most of traditional education, imparted by religious institutions

at that time, but for the lower castes severe restrictions
were imposed. The lower castes had, in any case, little
use of education, especially in the prevailing socio-
economic framework in which occupational skills were learnt
through apprenticeship and the opportunity to move upwards
in occupational hierarchy was so rare.

The caste system which us based on the ideas of
purity and pollution has extensive hierarchised arrangement
in which each caste acquire a fixed and definite cereminial
and occupational rank. The Scheduled Castes as we know
them today, are the lowest strata of traditional Hindu
society who were till late thirties known as 'exterior' and
'depressed' classes. A section of these castes are also
referred to as 'untouchables'.

The problem of Scheduled Castes and untouchability
is an age-old one with manifold social, economic and politi-
cal implications. The social phenomenon of untouchability
attracted the attention of Indian leaders mainly during the
freedom struggle which consequently led to a policy programme
of action in the conference of Indian National Congress in
1931. Some legislative measures against the practice of
untouchability were brought under way during the period
when Congress Ministries came into power in the provinces.
The Constitution of Independent India adopted in the year
1950, for the first time provided infrastructure of law

practically taking away the powers from the states in the
area of unctuchability and Scheduled Castes, giving autho-
rity to the Parliament under the provision of article 35
and also giving the power to the President of India and the
Parliament to issue lists as to who could be categorized, as
Scheduled castes[4].

In the light of this commitment on the part of govern-
ment as defined by the Constitution, there has been widespread
concern to make education available to the Scheduled Castes
and other backward sections of the population. To promote
and motivate persons from these sections toward education
a number of schemes and programmes have been introduced from
time to time. All these programme of activities have been

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4. The Constitution attempts to tackle the problem of un-
touchability in two fundamental ways: firstly by provi-
ding to meet more efficiently the social problems of the
Scheduled Castes typified by the term untouchability',
through the fundamental directive of Article 17, autho-
rizing Parliament through Article 35 specifically to lay
down suitable laws, and secondly, by providing consti-
tutional provisions, special privilages and reservations
in the economic and political fields for the discriminat-
ed categories. There are certain other provisions in
the Constitution like those contained in Articule 25, 26,
27, 28, 29, and 30. These Articles ensure certain rights
for the minorities and other religious denominations.

limited to award of scholarships, stipends, provision of hostels, book-aid etc. Not much attention was paid to the economic aspects which has constrained spread of education among the scheduled castes. The problems of education, apparently, was viewed in isolation from the general socio-economic problems and therefore, partial treatment was met instead of a comprehensive - determined approach. Under the welfare schemes of the government some attempts were made in the form of construction of houses for Scheduled Caste families, provision of cooperatives for the scavenging and sweeper castes - Dom or Mehtar, subsidies on agricultural raw material and commodities. Again, no attempt was made in order to stabilize the economic conditions by providing agricultural land; credit facilities for small & cottage scale industries; employment etc. Hence, while huge amount was being floated on the peripheral aspects of educational problem while they were by and large nullified by the poverty of these sections. This culminated into failure of the universalization of education programme within the framework of secular education. The ideological - cultural factors of educational barriers was further aggravated by the operational economic factors of these communities.

Approaches

So far as studies on the problems of education of

scheduled castes is concerned there has not been much
work done by educationists, sociologists, social workers and administrators. A few studies which have appeared
are limited in scope as they have concentrated on aspects
such as stagnation and wastage, drop-outs, curriculas etc.
Nevertheless, the opinions of educationalists, sociologists, academicians and government policy makers and
their perception as regards the problems of education of
scheduled castes have surfaced in other contexts which
provide some foundation for further discussion.

It is generally felt that backwardness of scheduled
caste communities derives its genesis from the past. For
centuries together, they have remained socially and economically backward and politically inarticulate. The pattern of hierarchical social organisation based on the concept of 'Karma' and 'Dharma' determined social and occupational status of individuals and groups. Any deviation
from this social 'norm' was subjected to strict punishment.
This historical process cummulatively accentuated the
social and economic life of these communities, whereby,
even today after more than three decades of independence
and promulgation of the principle of equality, we still
witness ocean of poverty around a few islands of affluence.

The aspect of poverty which finds its roots in the relations of production within the framework of which the scheduled castes operated. Today, as it were, the scheduled communities are characterised as agricultural and landless labourer primarily engaged in menial and defiling jobs, unaffected by the benefits of economic activities continue to be traditional. The present socio-economic structure hardly permits them to even raise demand for education as it were in past. But, there has been some change in this regard. The hold of orthodox and rigid social organisation has weakened, and perception of people changed and people have come to realise the importance of modern education.

Besides the economic factors in the progress of education and educability of scheduled castes, stagnation and wastage and high magnitude of drop-outs severely affect education among the scheduled communities. It has been observed that a large number of scheduled caste children enroled in various classes either fall in the examinations, drop out from the classes or do not enroll themselves in the successive higher classes.

It is also observed that students belonging to scheduled communities are academically not as sound as their non-scheduled class-mates. This brings in the

problem of poor comprehension and performance on the part
of these children. Again, the problem of poor compre-
hension, if any, is not independent of economic and so-
cial factors. Their pattern of social interaction unex-
posure to mass-media, low level of politicalization,
family background are few examples which contribute to
the problem of poor comprehensibility.

Several studies have shown that scheduled caste
students are mostly 'first generation learners'. This
means that their parents and other adult family members
(whose influence on youngsters are immense) are illiterate.
On the other hand students belonging to non-scheduled
communities do not suffer from this handicap. They have
comparatively a long history of education in their family.
Illiteracy among the family members and more so of the
parents largely affect the motivational aspect in edu-
cation and educability of the child as educated parents
have positive motivation for learning and education.

Investment in Education

The limited resources of the country underlined the
need of planning. The educational facilities available
in the country as a whole, in 1951 provided for 40 per cent
of the children of age group 6-11 in the general population.
But the corresponding percentage was only about 28 which

meant the special efforts were required to bring up the state to the level of other states in the matter of primary education. Bihar had a Post-war Plan of educational development for the period of 1945-46 to 1949-50. It had forty three educational schemes but the number was reduced to 29 in 1949 when a two year programme was drawn up. Soon after the formation of the Planning Commission, the state plan had to be modified. A provision of Rs.570.47 lakhs was made, and the number of Schemes reduced from 29 to 16 only, a few of them having been transferred to the normal budget. Two more schemes were added in 1954 after adjustments when the total plan provision was raised to Rs.604.4 lakhs.

Table - 1
Planned Expenditure in Education*

	Total outlay of the state	Rs. in Crores		
		Total outlay on Education	% of outlay to Gen. Edu.	Actual Expenditure
Ist Five Year Plan (1951-56)	67.79	4.84	7.10	6.46
II Five Year Plan (1956-61)	190.22	20.50	10.80	17.10
III Five Year Plan (1961-66)	337.44	34.03	10.10	23.21
Annual Plan (1966-67)	72.83	2.93	4.10	2.10
Annual Plan (1967-68)	66.36	2.26	3.40	2.24
Annual Plan (1968-69)	75.43	2.45	3.30	2.41
IVth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	531.28	38.38	7.20	28.15
Vth Five Year Plan (1974-78)	918.20	43.28	4.70	43.14
VIth Five Year Plan (1978-83)	-	320.00		

*Source: Various Five Year Plan Drafts and Review Reports. They are listed in bibliography.

Table I, showing planned expenditure of education
in Bihar refers to general expenditure in education and not
to the expenditure in education for Scheduled Castes as
statistics on expenditure in education for Scheduled Castes
are not available separately. The following study is based
on data on plan expenditure in welfare programmes of Schedu-
led Castes. This includes expenditure in education for
Scheduled Castes made under the special provisions, schemes
and programmes.

The expenditure per pupil varies from state to state.
For example Gujarat spends Rs.17.00 per student (Primary),
Madhya Pradesh spends Rs.64.00, almost four times as much[5]
while Bihar spends Rs.20.00. This is evident from the per
pupil expenditure inequality indices: at the primary level,
the gini coefficient = 0.21, at the lower secondary level,
the gini coefficient = 0.33; and at the upper secondary level,
the gini coefficient = 0.33.[6] Thus, from primary to lower
and upper secondary, the variance between the states becomes
more marked, and the distribution of per pupil expenditure
more inequitable.

As is evident from the Table 1 there has been a dec-
lining trend in the percentage share of planned expenditure
in education. During the 1st Five Year Plan it was 7.1 per cent

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5. Heyneman, S.P., 'Investment in Indian Education: Uneconomic?'
   World Development, vol.8, pp.1245-163.
6. Heyneman, S.P., opt. cit., p.153.

of the total planned outlay while the actual expenditure
was more than the planned outlay. The percentage share of
expenditure showed an increase in the second and the third
plan periods while the actual expenditure remained slightly
lower than the planned allocation by the end of the second
plan period and much lower than the allocation in the third
plan amounting to 9 per cent and 5.87 per cent respectively
in actual terms.

During the three annual plans education was largely
neglected and allocation of resources to education never went
above 4 per cent of the total allocation while, as usual the
actual expenditure remained less than the plan outlay. In the
Draft Plan of the Fourth Five Year Plan allocation on education
was raised to 7.2 per cent while in actual terms it was 5.30
per cent which further went down in the fifth five year plan.

The declining trend of educational expenditure in the
light of growing enrolment and more demands for education and
failure on the part of government policy makers and those who
implement to realise the total objectives of the plan manifest
the sense of commitment they have towards the expansion and
development of education. Within the limited financial provi-
tions, the state plans could hardly ensure primary education
to even 60 per cent of the children within the age group of
six to eleven[7].

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7. The Indian Nation, 2 April, 1979.

Schemes for Scheduled Castes before 1st Five Year Plan incurred an expenditure of Rs.21,10,575. Seventeen hostels were opened and one hostel building was constructed. About one Hundred Primary Schools were opened. During the 1st plan period a total sum of Rs.86.08 lakhs were spent on the Welfare schemes of Scheduled Cates. 46,201 stipends were awarded to students studying in various classes, 38 hostels were opened and 12 hostels building were constructed. 14,705 students were given various grants. During the IInd Plan period total expenditure on welfare schemes was enhanced almost twice to Rs.154.54 lakhs. 58,686 Scheduled Caste students received stipends, 14,846 book grants and 2,107 students received hostel accomodation. For the first time 286 students studying in technical institutions were awarded stipends. 14 hostels and 23 hostel buildings were constructed. 21 residential schools and 209 primary schools were opened.

In the IIIrd plan period total allocation on the welfare schemes was reduced. phenomenally. Nevertheless 77,850 stipends to high school students,100 stipends to students in technical institutions, 6,000 stipends to middle school students were awarded. The scheduled caste students were exempted from the payment of university/board examination fees and some arrangement for mid-day meal were also made. During this period 19 hostels were opened. A separate post of Director of welfare was created so that speedy implementation of welfare schemes was ensured. In the IVth plan a total sum of

Rs. 500 lakhs was allocated for the welfare of backward classes. In the Vth plan nutrition programme and provision of school dresses were introduced while the VIth plan emphasised the need of minimum needs programme under the welfare scheme, besides, the other facilities scheduled caste students have been getting. The VIth plan introduced a comprehensive integrated scheme of educational progress of scheduled castes. Directives were laid down to identify problem areas and priority areas in education. As regards the Draft outline of the sixth plan it sounds very ambitious and it is good if it does not meet the same fate as the earlier plans and schemes did.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:-

Formal education prepares individuals for a particular style of life characteristic of a status group. It acts as a differentiating agency as it seeks to maintain and supply appropriately socialized individuals to each one of the strata. Such a differentiating function is held to be more pronounced in societies with a rigid system of stratification, whereas the selective function is considered to be more emphasised in open class societies. In its selective function, the education system tends to select students from particular socio-economic strata. Individuals belonging to certain strata are better able to exploit educational facilities of a higher quality than those belonging to others. The selective character of formal education operates through families with their

economic and cultural resources and through the schools which provide an environment appropriate to the one that obtains in the family of the child.

But looked at from another point of view, both differentiating and selective functions form aspects of a single process. The selective character of formal education, as it operates through family and school, serves to differentiate one stratum from another. This feature of differentiation and selection in formal education is also manifested over space whereby some areas received favourable treatment in terms of educational amenities, investment and other developmental attributes than others. This kind of development poses immense threat to the very structure and foundations of secular democratic socialist and welfare polity. (Therefore, it becomes imperative to investigate into the structure and pattern of educational development among the various segments on location - specific basis.)

The new phase of planning in India called upon for location specific studies as spatial diversities presented diverse problems in particular socio-cultural environmental conditions. Although, education has been studied from various points of view, the geographer's interest in the study of its relation to areas is comparatively recent. The need for such a study is enhanced especially in the light of the development of education among scheduled castes

which present a high magnitude of spatial disparity[8]. Other components of development i.e. urbanization and industrialization etc. also tend to be favourable in some areas than the other[9]. The spatial pattern of social structure, social systems, patterns of social relationship, forms of family and its size, etc., gives orientation to educability of an individual and education in the context of promoting values and achieving new goals it has set before itself. The present empirical tends have to be seen in relation to such a philosophy.[10]

OBJECTIVES

The present study is primarily designed to identify the geographical patterning of educational levels of the scheduled castes in Bihar. Besides, an attempts been made to identify spatial pattern of male-female, rural-urban and scheduled caste - non-scheduled population disparities. The present study aims at the following objectives :

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8. Chitnis, S. "A long way to go..." TISS Bombay, 1978 (Mimeograph).

9. Bose, A. India's Urbanization, Tata McGraw Hill, (New Delhi, 1978).

10. Rao, M.S.A., "Education, Social Stratification and Mobility", in M.S. Gore(ed) The sociology of Education, NCERT (New Delhi, 1975) p. 128.

Objectives :-

i. to take the stock of existing level of educational
   attainment of Scheduled Caste and non-scheduled
   population;

ii. to measure the disparities in levels of educational
    attainment between the scheduled castes and non-
    scheduled population;

iii. to assess the progress made in educational attainment
     of scheduled castes during the period 1961-71;

iv. to identify areas which have been lagging in educa-
    tional development.

In order to realise these objectives district level
analysis of attained levels of education has been attempted.
It would have been better if the unit of observation was
brought further down to anchal or block levels. But it could
not be possible in the absence of secondary data.

SOCIAL RELEVANCE :

Despite constitutional and legislative provisions,
there is a widespread feeling among the scheduled castes
that they are not treated equally in educational, political,
social and economic matters. On the other hand the non-
scheduled population has been harping on the dangers arising
from the special provision to scheduled castes and scheduled
tribes, as according to their sentiments, the democratic rights

of the non-scheduled populations are encroached upon. The
grievances of both the segments regarding discrimination and
deterioration of educational standards and administrative
efficiency needs a through and impartial examination.

The state and people must be clear in their minds about
the condition of education and their relative position in it,
so that they could fight for their democratic rights and impress
upon the state to bring about necessary and effective measures
in order to do away with the diseases of malise. of disparity In the absen-
ce of these the menace of caste-war and conflict leading to
chaos and disruption of the national unity might arise. It
it here that the social relevance of this study is highlighted.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:-

The attained level figures have been preferred to
enrolment figures for the following reasons:

(a) Enrolment figures published by the Ministry of Educa-
tion and Social Welfare were found to be highly inflated.
One study on this subject was conducted on 1961 data by the
Agricultural Economics Research Centre (Delhi University).
Investigators discovered that the Ministry of Education's
enrolment figures on children age 0-14 were 20 per cent higher
than figures on the same age group derived from the study.[11]
In a later study, on 1971 data, the discrepancy was estimated

11. Agriculture Economic Research Centre, Primary Education
    in Rural India - Participation and Wastage Tata McGraw
    Hill (Delhi, 1971), p.5.

to be twice as high - 41 per cent[8].

(b) Enrolment does not necessarily mean that the person attends class regularly or even seldom. This is more true of the scheduled castes.

The data used in this study was obtained from several published and unpublished reports of census of India. These data had serious problems of comparability - temporal or spatial. Therefore, some adjustments were made by clubing few columns here and there to ease comparative study. For instance, for 1961, education level information were evaibable only under two categories - 'primary' and 'matric and above' in the case of rural areas, while for urban areas figures were available for graduates as well as technical and non-technical degree and diploma holders. Similarly for 1971 primary, secondary and graduate level informations for rural areas do not find comparison without adjustments.

Some specific calculations were done for the study i.e. educational density (D_1) and literates without formal education (P_1)[13]. Educational density may be defined as X_{21}/X_{11} and literates without formal education as :

$$P_1 = \frac{X_1}{X_{11} - X_{21}}$$

12. Karscher, H., 'Elementary Education in India' EDI, IBRD, (Washington DC, ID 75), (Mimeographed).

13. Thomas, H., "Literacy without formal education: A Case Study of Pakistan, Economic Development & Cultural Change, vol. No.22, (1974), pp. 489-495.

where X_{11} = number of literates without formal education per area;

X_{11} = total population of each area minus population in 0 - 4 age group.

X_{21} = number of educated persons.

In other words P_1 is equal to percentage literate without formal education of the not yet educated population.

Simple correlation and linear regressional analysis has been attempted to test hypothesis. In order to measure disparity between various population and a real components with respect to a common property Sopher's index of disparity[14] has been used. David Sopher's measurement of disparity is based on logarithmic transformation of the original series. In the context of geographical research Sopher proposes a novel index to measure disparity between two observations. According to Sopher if the observation X_1 and X_2 are replaced by 100-X_1 and 100-X_2[15] the value of the index should become negative while its magnitude is unchanged.[16] His index D_s may be expressed as:

$$D_s = \log X_2 / X_1 + \log (100-X_1)/(100-X_2)$$

when $X_2 \gg X_1$

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14. Sopher, D. E., 'Measurement of disparity, The Professional Geographer, vol. XXVI, No. 4, November 1974, pp. 389-392.

15. X_1 and X_2 are percentage figures.

16. But the measure "when applied to nonpossessors instead of possessors of the property" gives the same numerical value" "the only change that occurs is in the mathematical sign".

This index evaluates each observation not only in terms of its distance from the lower limit but also from the upper limit when both the observations are multiplied by p (p 1) D_s would increase but, unlike the absolute measures the new index be less than p times of the previous value. This index is neither absolute nor relative rather quasi-relative[17]. This index has two limitations – (i) if fails to distinguish between situations by more than two observations and (ii) it violates the DATA (Decreasing Absolute Inequality Aversion). But it can be justified at the higher levels if one admits the difficultues in reducing a given gap once the level rises above certain critical limit. But these limitations do not pose any handicap for its use in the present study as this study does not relate to redistributional aspect of the property (education). Sopher's quasi-relative index is also unique in possessing the property of Increasing Relative Inequality Aversion (IRIA)[18].

Several other relative measures of inequality[19] are much less acceptable since they do not have the desirable property of 'D$_s$' i.e. IRIA[20].

17. Kundu, A., "Absoluteness and Relativity In the measurement of Inequality and Poverty", Occasional Paper; Centre for the Study of Regional Development, S.S.S., J.N.U. (New Delhi, 1980), p.6.

18. Kundu, A., opt. cit., p.22.

19. $n_k = \dfrac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1 X_2 (100-X_1) (100-X_2)}$

20. Kundu, A., opt. cit., p.8.

CHAPTER - II

AN OVERVIEW OF LITERATURE

Not much has been written on the geographical aspects of education of the scheduled castes in India. The studies which have appeared in the last few years pertain to the general socio-economic problems and have been dealt with rather usually. Nevertheless, some authors, Suma Chitrie, B.K. RoyBurman, I.P. Desai, M.N. Srinivas, B.K. Chauhan, M.S.A. Rao and organisations like ICSSR and NCERT have seriously attempted to explore the problems of education of the scheduled castes through empirical studies and exten-sive field surveys. A majority of these studies are eit-her sociological or demographic in approach where education of the scheduled castes has been dealt with in relation to social system, social stratification, problem of untouchabi-lity, social and occupational mobility, problems of wastage, stagnation and drop-outs. There has been no study from geographical or regional points of view where location - specific problems could be explored. Even aspects of urbani-sation, industrialization sectoral distribution of work-force and types of occupation have received very marginal reference with relation to education.

The present survey of literature includes a good number of studies which are general in approach but help substantially in this understanding of problems and processess of educational development of the scheduled castes. The survey of literature as we will discuss in the following pages has been classified into four main sections i.e. historical, economic, academic and legislative measures and several subsections which throw enough light on the educational situation of the scheduled castes in the general socio-economic and political set-up of our society. The classification of literature is based on the theme-content and approach of studies for which section Chapter I provide sufficient bases.

The historical aspect of educational problems of scheduled castes refers to the socio-economic attributes which have been historically responsible for the educational backwardness of the scheduled castes. In other words, this section is nothing but a historical account of socio-economic conditions of scheduled castes which according to most of studies is of paramount importance in the educability of scheduled caste children. The second section includes the economic factors of education. Under this section mainly the opinions of various authors as to the impact of occupation and income of student's parents on their education has been dealt with in association with general investment in education. The following section concentrates on academic aspect of educa-

tion such as comprehensibility and performance of scheduled
caste students in class rooms and examinations. The fourth
and the last section is devoted to what authors have to say
regarding the importance, justification and socio-political
implications of constitutional and legistative measures such
as protective positive discrimination, reservations of seats
in jobs and educational institutions for scheduled castes.
It also accounts for the performance of these measures in
bringing about socio-economic changes in the society and
realization of goals and objectives as set before themselves.

The four major areas thus recognized are given below:

(a) Historical factors;

(b) Economic factors;

(c) Academic problems and

(d) Legislative measures and its effects.

Historical Factors:-

Gunnar Myrdal[1] very rightly points out that backward-
ness is the cause of backwardness and is 'cumulative' in
nature. Stating his views on education in India he days that
it ... was exclusively the prorogative of one social group,
the Brahmans". But noblemen and merchants who were not Brah-
mans as they required wealth and power, they began to demand,

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1. Gunnar Myrdal, Economic Theory and Underdeveloped Regions,
   Methuen (London, 1969).

and to get, a more pragmatic education for themselves, their children, and their subordinates."[2] On the role of religion, he says, ".... popular religion had little dynamism. It served mainly to give sanction of sacredness to inherited attitudes and institutions. The people were not inspired to demand instruction for themselves. The educational impulses came instead from the higher level of the priesthood in the religions 'organizations'."[3]

Educational backwardness of scheduled castes, according to Chauhan[4] is the function of their traditionally lower social position. The committee[5] on untouchability, economic and educational development of scheduled castes endores this view.

Dr. Goel[6] brings out the role of 'varna' system which provided inequal status to people and consequently unequal chances to derive benefits of education and other facilities of the society.

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2. Gunnar Myrdal, Asian Drama (Middlesex : Pelican Books, 1977), p. 315.

3. Gunnar Myrdal, ibid, p. 314.

4. B.R. Chauhan, "Special problems of Education of Scheduled Castes", in M.S. Gore, et.al.(eds) Papers in Sociology of Education in India, Delhi, NCERT, 1975.

5. Report of the Committee on untouchability, economic and Educational Development (Elayaperumal) (New Delhi : Publication Division, Govt. of India, 1969).

6. G.B.S. Goel, "Class and caste tension in Indian Education", in S.P. Ruhela (ed), Social Determinants of Educability in India, (New Delhi : Jain Publishers, 1969).

Economic Factors :-

ICSSR studies[7] on problems of education among scheduled
castes show that 'difficult' financial situation is the
main impedement in the progress of education. In the case
of college students the relization of 'difficult' financial
condition is very high. Desai's[8] study reveals that the
percentage of students perceiving their economic condition
as 'not so good' and 'not so bad' varied from 53 to 60
per cent. He compares economic condition of scheduled
castes with the non-scheduled castes and finds that percen-
tage of those among non-scheduled castes who described their
economic condition as 'not so good' was very less. The
same study also finds that the secondary education is not
available to poorer sections of all the groups and least
to the scheduled communities. A similar study by Sachchi-
dananda[9] draws same conclusions in his study on Bihar.
Prof. Sachchidananda in the same work have worked out rela-
tionship between the financial background of the students
and their educational and occupational aspirations. He
finds that in a way the level of aspirations for high education

7. ICSSR sponsored studies on problems of Education of
   scheduled castes & tribes were conducted in fifteen
   states of India in 1973-74 (See Bibliography).

8. I.P. Desai & G.A. Pandor, The Scheduled Caste and Tribe
   High School Students in Gujarat - An ICSSR study,
   (Surat : Centre for Regional Studies, 1974) (Mimeo).

9. Sachchidananda, Education among the Scheduled Castes and
   Tribes in Bihar (vol.I & II)(Patna : A.H. Sinha Institute
   of Social Sciences, 1974) (Mimeo).

is weak among the scheduled caste students who Jayaswal & Kale's[10]. Study shows that the occupation of parents was the most important factor in the education of child; income was the next, followed by caste. While Sharma[11] is not so convinced about parents occupation being a factor in the education of child. In his opinion school ((enrolment has hardly to do anything with parents occupational structure and income[12]. Desai brings out the role of occupational types on education and he finds that most of the scheduled castes work in the village itself and a majority of them pursue traditional occupation. He observed that their association with traditional occupations would discourage their offsprings to deviate from that, and would in turn hamper educational progress. On the contrary Sachchidananda points out that there is hardly any willingness among the scheduled castes students to join the traditional occupation being practised by their parents[13]. M.S.A. Rao[14] have dealt in detail the factor of occupational and social mobility in education of scheduled castes.

10. M.C. Jaiswal and K.D. Kale, "Socio-Economic Background of Gujarat University Students", Vidhya Vol.VIII(2), 1965, pp.63-71.

11. R.C. Sharma, "Socio-economic Factors Influencing Primary School Enrolment", The Indian Jonal of Social Work, Vol. XXIII, (3) Oct.1962, pp. 235-241.

12. His sample was mainly rural and hence what is more important is the location and economic condition of the village.

13. Sachchidananda, p. 30.

14. M.S.A. Rao, "Education, Stratification and Social Mobility", in Gore et.al (eds) Papers in the Sociology of Education in India (New Delhi, NCERT, 1975).

Academic Problems :

Educating as child is expensive and a poor Harijan family may not afford it, the family may run economic loss instead[15]. No doubt, that the tuition fee is free for Harijan students but there are other costs of education (expenditure on books & stationery etc.) which amount not infrequently to several times the tuition[16]. More important than this is the 'opportunity cost'.[17] This draws out attention to the phenomena of low enrolment at various levels of schooling and heavy incidents or drop-outs. Data on enrolment published by the Report of the Commission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1973-74 (22nd report)[18], clearly show that generally at the age of 10 plus a Scheduled Castes child becomes economically useful to the family and his attending school might result in an economic loss to his family.

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15. Education Commission Report, 1964-66 (New Delhi: NCERT 1968), p.306.

16. Progress of Education of SC's & ST's 1971-72, (New Delhi: Government of India Press, 1972), p.18.

17. 'Opportunity Cost' is the income that a student forgoes in pursuing present education - the net income which he might have earned, had he been working.

18.

	Class I-V		Class VI-VIII		Class IX& above	
	1968-69	1973-74	1968-69	1973-74	1968-69	73-74
a. Investment	65-20	68.95	11.119	12.16	4.58	5.78
b. Percentage in the corresponding age group	64.10	68.9	20.50	21.50	9.30	11.50

Naik[19] and Nautiyal[20] discover a sharp reduction in the coefficient of equality as one moves up the educational ladder. This also indicate a very high degree of wastage and stagnation in education of scheduled castes. The incidence of drop out is considered to be for more acute among scheduled castes than among other communities[21]. But Sachchidananda[22] finds that even among scheduled caste students breaks or gaps at school level is not distinctively higher than that of other communities. Noted Sociologist Suma Chitnis finds that representation of the scheduled castes decreases with the successively higher levels of education[23]. She also finds that the rate of drop out is substantially high from the first year college classes to the Intermediate classes. In her another study[24] she finds that enrolment tends to be low where scheduled castes are more concentrated.

19. J.P. Naik, Education of the Scheduled Caste 1965-66 Monograph No. 6 (New Delhi : ICSSR, 1971).

20. K.C. Nautiyal & Y.D. Sharma, Equalization of Educational Opportunities for Scheduled Castes & Tribes (New Delhi : NCERT, 1979).

21. B.K. Roy Chaudhury, A Brief Record on Stagnation of Scheduled Castes & Tribes students", Bengal Cultural Research Institute, Vol. 6, 1967.

22. Sachchidananda, opt. cit.

23. Suma Chitnis, "Education of the Scheduled Castes", Journal of Higher Education Vol. 1(2) 1975 pp. 167-178.

24. Suma Chitnis, Literacy and Educational Enrolment among Scheduled Castes of Maharashtra, (Bombay : IISS, Series 31 years?).

Source studies consider poor performance of scheduled caste students, both at school and college levels, as one of the major problems in their progress of education. Suma Chitnis[25] and Karlekar[26] have observe much lower performance of scheduled castes than their non-scheduled class-mates. ICSSR studies endorse this feature on the basis of empirical findings. The reasons leading to poor performance on the part of scheduled caste students have been suggested by some studies as following :

i. family background : parents education, source of encouragement, motivation and size of the family;

ii. problem of comprehension;

iii. the pattern of social interaction : neighbour-hood and poor group or pattern of friendship; and

iv. choice of institution.

Jean Floud and Halsey are of the opinion that social factors influence educational progress from two main sources : (a) "these deriving from the family environment and general background of teachers and pupils"; and

25. Suma Chitnis, (1975), p. 173.

26. Malvika Karlekar, "Higher Education and the Scheduled castes, Journal of Higher Education, 1975, pp. 173-187.

(b) "those deriving from the social organisation of
schools, college and universities",[27] They further say
that "... most part of his (student's) educability
depends as much on the assumptions, values and aims em-
bodied in the school organization into which he is supp-
osed to assimilate himself as on those he brings with
him from his home".[28] ICSSR studies show that both factors
have been negatively operating for scheduled castes.
Sachchidananda[29] and Desai[30] observe that scheduled
castes are plagued with illiteracy. Adiseshiah[31] and
Shiv Kumar Lal[32] find that illiteracy among non-scheduled
castes is much lower than that among scheduled castes
which is phenomenally high.

Illiteracy among the parents of scheduled castes
college and school students happens to be fairly high.
This confirms to Floud and Halsey's hypothesis that
"elements of environment such as parents, attitudes
towards their children's education and future occupation,

27. Jean Floud and A.H. Halsey, "Social Determinants of
Educability", in S.P. Ruhela (eds.), Social Determinants
of Educability in India (Delhi:Jain Publishers,1969) p.56.

28. Jean Floud & A.H. Halsey, p. 6.

29. Sachchidananda, p. 32

30. I.P. Desai, p. 59.

31. M.S. Adiseshiah, "Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Higher
Education in Tamilnadu", Journal of Higher Education
(New Delhi) Vol. 1(2) 1975.

32. S.K. Lal, "Scheduled Castes College Students in Rajasthan",
Journal of Higher Education (New Delhi), vol.1 (2), 1975.

the mother's education level and her occupation" has family good impact on the education of a child[33].

Karlekar's[34] hypothesis that for those students who come from families with a history of education, their academic performance may be better has some element of reality in the light of Mishra's[35] findings that scheduled caste students are mostly first generation learners. It is worth mentioning that education of the brothers and sisters might provide favourable conditions for educational advancement. It may be possible to classify fruitfully the families in terms of stabilized, stabilizing and not stabilized educationally.[36]

Impact of father's education on students' educational aspirations has been discovered by Desai. He finds that the children of the "less educated" fathers have comparatively lower educational aspirations than the children of the "better educated" fathers.[37]

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33. Floud & Halsey, p. 7.

34. Malvika Karlekar, "Higher Education and the Scheduled Caste, Journal of Higher Education (New Delhi) Vol. 1(2)1975.

35. Yogendra Narain Mishra, "Educational adoptation, Social Ambition & performance of scheduled caste students at various levels in the Rewa district", New Delhi : NCERT 1973 (Mimeographed).

36. I.P. Desai, p. 88.

37. I.P. Desai, p. 96.

It is generally assumed that Scheduled Caste students have comparatively less congenial atmosphere at home. This aspect has been thoroughly examined by Sachchidananda, Desai and Adiseshaiah. It has been found that most of the Scheduled Castes students spend comparatively greater amount of time on domestic works.[38]

It has been suggested by some British Scholars that "within social class-group, size of family is an index of differences in social environment ranging from gross differences in material prosperity, through differences in linguistic habit and development and emotional training"[39] How far such indices are useful in explaining variation in education in India is still a question. Floud and Halsey also feel that interaction of homes and schools is the way to educability and where the gulf between them is wide, the objective of mass education would suffer.[40]

It is believed that Scheduled Caste Students are unable to understand class-room teaching more than others. An inquiry unto this by Sachchidananda[41] produce contrary results. The majority of school and college students has reacted sharply against any difficulty in understanding instruction given by their teachers in class. Sachchidananda correlates comprehension with home devoted to study and ifnds that the problem

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38. Suma Chitnis, A long way to go ..., (Bombay: TISS, 1974) Mimeographed.

39. Floud & Halsey, p.8.

40. Ibid.

41. Sachchidananda, p.56.

of comprehension mostly lies with those who devote less time
on studies and homework. This indicate that students have
difficulties with themselves rather than things outside them[42].

Damle[43], Domen[44], Doshi[45] and John[46] believe that
problem of comprehension at lower levels of classes at school
is mostly due to the medium of instruction.

The aspect of social interaction of Scheduled Castes
has been given due importance in the ICSSR studies. It has
been observed that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have
their friends mostly belonging to their own caste or tribe.
If not they are from other Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
Desai has worked out the index of homophily and he finds that
homophilia is the character of the society which is plural
and stratified. The index of homophily is interpreted diffe-
rently in both the cases.[47] Another study conducted by World

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42. Sachchidananda, p.105.

43. Y.B.Damle, Language Problem: A Sociological Analysis,
    (New Delhi: NIK, 1968) (Mimeograph).

44. T.K.Oomen, "Problem of Instruction: Some Sociological
    Aspects" - A paper Presented at the Seminar on "Historical
    Survey of Language (Medium of Instruction) Controversy",
    at Shanti Niketan, (New Delhi: NIE, 1968) (Mimeograph).

45. S.L.Doshi and D.S.Parohit, "Social Aspects of Language:
    Rajasthan's Multi-lingual situation", EPW, vol.III (38),
    September 1968.

46. V.V.John, Education and Language Policy in India (Bombay:
    Nachiketa Prakashan, 1969).

47. Suma Chitnis (1975), p.174.

University Service show that either because of social values or discrimination, the Scheduled Castes students have friends mostly from their own caste-group. Such pattern of interaction does not allow open and frequent social interaction among students of various communities and adversely affect the Scholarship of students, particularly Scheduled Caste students.[48]

It is also assumed that poor performance of Scheduled Castes is significantly related with the type of institutions they study in. On the basis of sample study of college students of Bombay Suma Chitnis[49], conclude that 60 per cent of the Scheduled Caste students are enrolled in grade 'D' type of colleges. This feature, she claims, affect the academic performance of students. While Meade[50] & Jenck[51] feel that only the quality or standard of institution is not important, rather what children bring from home to school has greater influence on educability. ICSSR studies disprove the nation Suma Chitnis propagates. Of the six factors

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48. World University Service, Student Welfare in India Report of a National Seminar, Delhi 1966.

49. Suma Chitnis (1975), p.174.

50. J.E.Meade, "The Inheritance of Inequalities", Some Biological, Demographic, Social and Economic factors", Proceedings of the British Academy, vol. LIX, 1973.

51. M.N.Srinivas, "The Social System of a Mysore Village" McKim Marriot (ed), village. India: Studies in the Little Community, (Bombay: Asia Publishing House,1961).

presumed to enter the choice of school, the students menti-
oned 'quality of school', 'advice of their parents' and
'availability of special facilities' in that order. Quite a
high percentage of respondents mention nearness (distance
from home to school) as one of the important factors respon-
sible for choosing schools and colleges.

SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION, PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION AND THEIR
EFFECTS :-

A number of studies by noted sociologists and social
anthropologists i.e. Srinivas, Madan[52] and Dube[53], highlight
the feature or discrimination on the bases of caste. Srini-
vas observes that dominant castes in villages try to retain
their traditional privileges without considering the fact
that their deeds would hinder the progress of Scheduled Castes.
Madan emphasises that caste and community considerations have
greatly influenced the private and public education in Mysore.

The views of Scheduled Caste students on the status
of their community has been ascertained by studies conducted
by ICSSR. It was observed that while only a marginal number
were prepared to concede to their status being equal to that
of non-scheduled castes, more than fifty per cent felt that
though their status had improved, it was still substantially
inferior to that of other castes.

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52. T.N.Madan and B.G.Halbar, Caste and Education in Mysore
    (Dharwar; Karnataka University,1965) Mimeographed.
53. S.C.Dube, Planning for the Tribals, (Hyderabad: Depart-
    ment of Social Sciences, 1950).

In the context of progress contributed by legislative measures and facilities, Mrs. Premi[54] makes two observations : (a) increasing opposition of such facilities from the non-scheduled castes; and (b) increasing inequality within the Scheduled Castes themselves. She raises two pertinent questions: (i) two what extent can the progress in education be attributed to the special concessions, and (ii) in the scheme of special facilities conceived in the spirit of equality for all the member of Scheduled Castes, or, in the process, do they suffer from deficiencies that tend to creat castism, subtle inequality among them?

The feature of preponderance of one or two castes regarding the utilization of facilities have been observed unwariably in all the fifteen states surveyed by ICSSR group. It also observed that "if it was not single caste... it is a small cluster of castes" that predominate and are able to appropriate viable proportion of all facilities and concessions provided by Government or social agencies. Suma Chitnis[55] and Premi[56] have expressed their fear on the emergence of social class within the Scheduled Castes on lines

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54. Kusum, K. Premi, "Educational Opportunities for Scheduled Castes, EPW, November 8, 1974.

55. Suma Chitnis, "Education and Equality," EPW, July 1972, (Special Number).

56. Kusum K. Premi, opt. cit.

parallel to those existing in higher society. Suma Chitnis[67] refers to the case of post-matric scholarship in Maharashtra. She finds that Mahars who constitute 36.1 per cent of total Scheduled Caste population are able to derive 85.8 per cent of the total scholarships, while Mangs got only 2.2 per cent against their numerical share of 32.6 per cent in the total Scheduled Caste populations. This presents the glaring example of inequitable distribution of resources and facilities, formulated on the assumption of optimal and equitable utilization. This leads to the perpetuation of the old inequalities and the creation of new ones.

The above survey shows that there has been unequal emphasis in favour of academic problems of the Scheduled Castes in isolation from the general socio-economic conditions of these communities. They have lacked integrated and comprehensive approach which also got reflected in the legislative measures and policy formulations of the government with respect to educational development. No attempt has been made by the policy makers and educationist to list the problem areas in order of priorities to serve as guidelines for the amelioration of these weaker sections of our society.

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67. Suma Chitnis (1975), p.175.

C H A P T E R - III

SPATIAL PATTERN OF DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH
OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

The spatial pattern of distribution and concentration
of Scheduled Castes is an essential prerequisite to under-
stand their nature of functional role, significance and areal
association in the overall socio-economic milieu which has
significant bearings on their educability. The distributio-
nal aspect of Scheduled Caste population is necessary to under-
stand the pattern of educational attainment overspace, as it
will provide necessary background for the course of analysis
throughout the study. It is also essential to know what pro-
portion of their population are literates and educated at
various levels of education. The concentration pattern of
scheduled Castes will be correlated with levels of educational
attainment. The growth of population of Scheduled Castes
from 1961 to 1971 has been included in this Chapter in order
to ascertain whether growth of education among the Scheduled
Castes is keeping pace with the population growth or not, or
what is the magnitude of gap between the two.

The Chapter has been classified into three parts. In
the first part general pattern as well as rural-urban patterns
of distribution have been discussed, followed by a note on

the caste composition of Scheduled Castes in different parts of the state. The third section takes stock of the the rates of growth of population among the districts for the decade 1961-71.

The distribution and concentration pattern of Scheduled Castes in India is a clear testimony of their role and significance in the social and economic life of the country, notwithstanding their low social and occupational status. The ubiquitous nature of their distribution, significant correspondance with the distribution of dominant castes, and their relative concentration in areas of traditional agriculture (where land as a means of production was controlled and owned by dominant caste groups), substantiate their role as occupationally specialized castes and largest supplier of agricultural labour in the total production process of the country[1].

The Scheduled Castes are a combination of several 'ex-untouchable' castes i.e. Chamar, Dusadh, Bhangi, Dhobi, etc., who were engaged in unclean and polluted occupations, functionally linked with the high castes through the jajmani system. However, these caste groups are found in every village, in different proportions. With the political change in the country and implementation of laws against untouchability and

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1. R.S.Sharma, Sudra in Ancient India, Motilal Banarsidas, (Varanasi, 1958).

BIHAR

SCHEDULED CASTES AS PERCENTAGE

OF TOTAL POPULATION

1971

Percentages

MORE THAN 24·00

18·00 – 23·99

12·00 – 17·99

6·00 – 11·99

LESS THAN 5·99

Km 20   C   20 40 60 80 100 120 Km
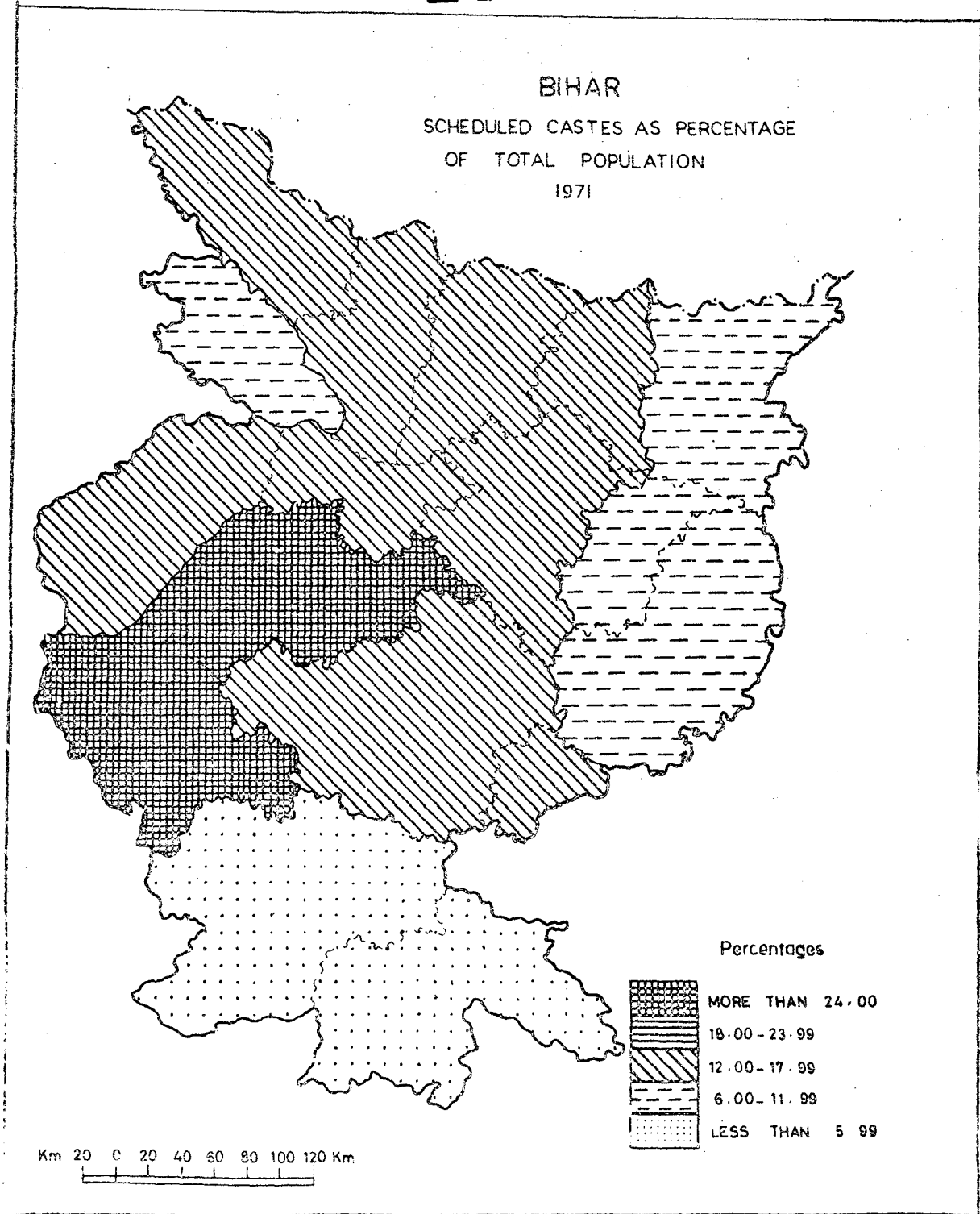
policies of positive and protective discrimination and
reservations in favour of the hitherto exploited castes,
some changes as to their social and economic status may
be observed[2]. But such marginal changes have not been of
much use. The Scheduled Castes are still governed by the
traditional social relations. The continuity of old values
and social structure has significant imprint on their spa-
tial distribution and is manifes in their rural character of
habitation.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION PATTERN :

According to the census of 1971, 14.60 per cent of
India's total population was enumerated as Scheduled Castes.
As much as 88 per cent of their population was classified as
rural as against 80 per cent in the case of general popula-
tion. Nearly 10 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste popu-
lation is concentrated in Bihar, which constituted 14.11 per
cent of the total population of the state. The proportion
of Scheduled Caste in the total population (FigIII.1) was
highest in Palamau (25.44 per cent) followed by Gaya (24.60
per cent) while it was lowest in Singhbhum (3.48 per cent).
Most of the districts of Bihar plain had high proportions
of Scheduled Castes more than the state average, with

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2. M.S.A.Rao, "Social Movements among the Backward Classes
   and Blacks: Homology in the Sources of Identity in
   M.S.A.Rao (ed) Social Movements in India, vol.I, South
   Asia Books (New Delhi, 1979).

exceptions of Saran, Purnea and Bhagalpur districts where
their proportions were less. Out of the six tribal domi-
nated districts of Chotanagpur plateau, two districts had
more than the state average while Ranchi, Santal Parganas,
Hazaribagh and Singhbhum had lesser proportion of Scheduled
Castes. However, this pattern of distribution in no way
substantiate Gosal and Mukherjee's hypotheses that Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes seldom co-exist[3]. Scheduled
Castes constituted over 3 per cent of the total population
in all districts of Bihar (TableIIa). Even in villages one
may find Scheduled Castes and Tribes living together. The
Bhogta, Panswansi, Ghasi one of the Scheduled Castes who
live side-by-side with the tribals[4].

TABLE -IIA

SCHEDULED CASTES PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

Districts	Total	Urban
1	2	3
Bihar	14.11	9.12
Patna	16.54	9.90
Gaya	24.60	10.96
Shahabad	16.64	10.19
Saran	11.25	7.66

3. Gosal, G.S.Gosal and A.B.Mukherjee, "Distribution and Rela-
tive concentration of Scheduled Castes Population in India
in Economic and Socio-Cultural Dimensions of Regionaliza-
tion: An Indo-USSR Collaborative Study, Monograph No.7,
Census of India 1971 (New Delhi 1972).

4. L.P.Vidyarthi and N.Mishra, Harijan Today, Classical
Publication (New Delhi, 1977).

III · 2

BIHAR

INDEX OF CONCENTRATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES

1971

Percentage of Total S.C. Population

▦	More Than 11.00
▤	8.00 – 10.99
▧	5.00 – 7.99
▦	2.00 – 4.99
▦	Less Than 1.99
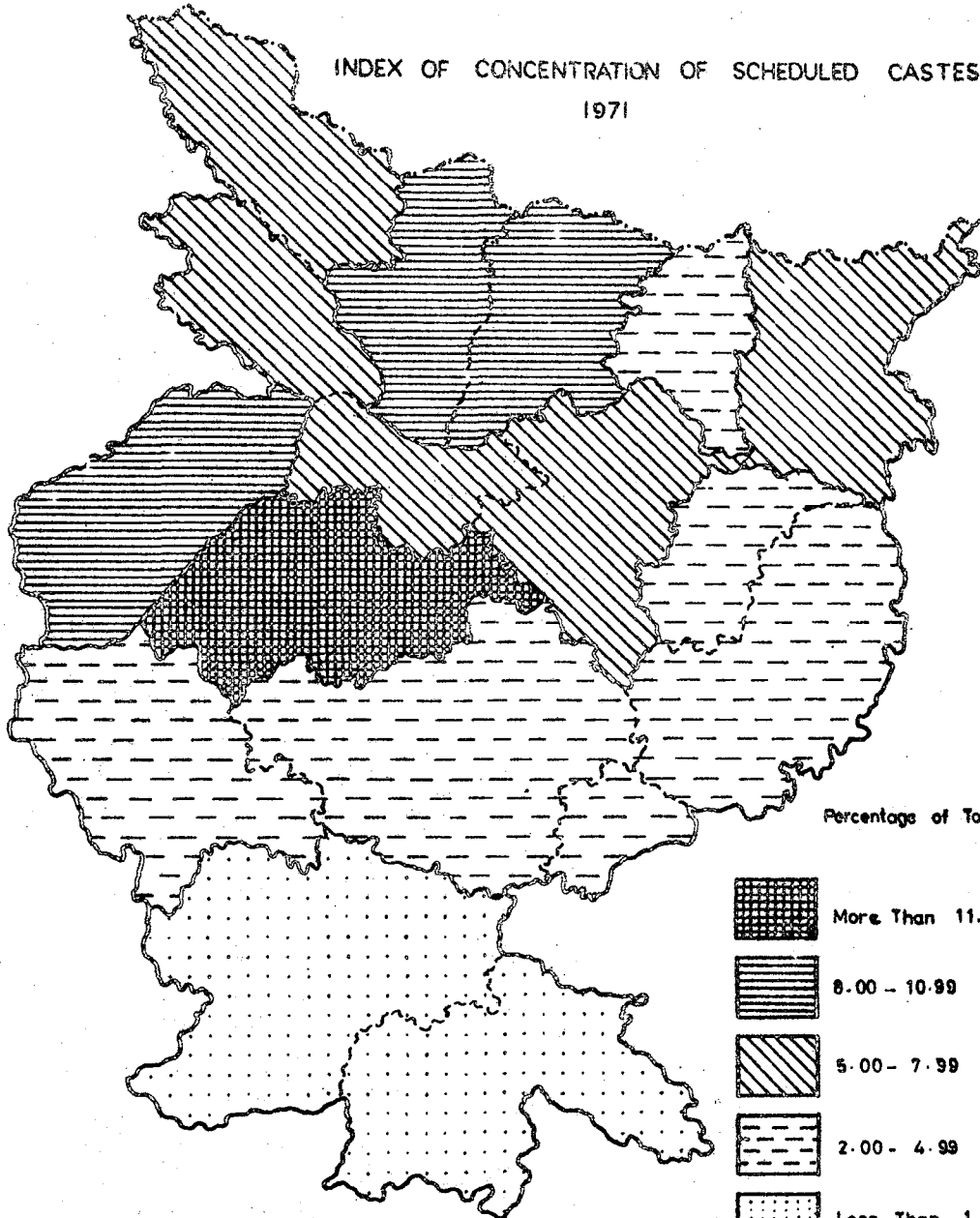
Km 20 0   20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

1	2	3
Champaran	14.17	7.40
Muzaffarpur	15.80	11.14
Darbhanga	14.85	10.69
Monghyr	15.47	9.29
Bhagalpur	10.84	6.97
Saharsa	16.68	10.81
Purnea	11.34	9.26
Santal Perganas	7.20	8.81
Palamau	25.44	11.65
Hazaribagh	12.07	10.02
Ranchi	4.83	4.16
Dhanbad	15.18	12.87
Singhbhum	3.48	4.76

The 'exclusiveness' hypothesis can be further disqua-
lified on the basis of concentration indices (Table IIIB) for
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Palamau, Hazaribagh
and Dhanbad districts which are dominantly tribal have
fairly high concentration of Scheduled Castes. On the basis
of Map - II.B one may generalize differently, that Scheduled
Caste population have fairly high concentration in the densely
populated Gangetic plains where sedentary agriculture has
been as old as the history of humanity in the region, while

III ·3

BIHAR

LOCATION QUOTIENTS OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION
1971

Location Quotients

	1.40 - 1.80
	1.00 - 1.39
	0.80 - 0.99
	0.60 - 0.79
	0.40 - 0.59
	0.20 - 0.39

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120
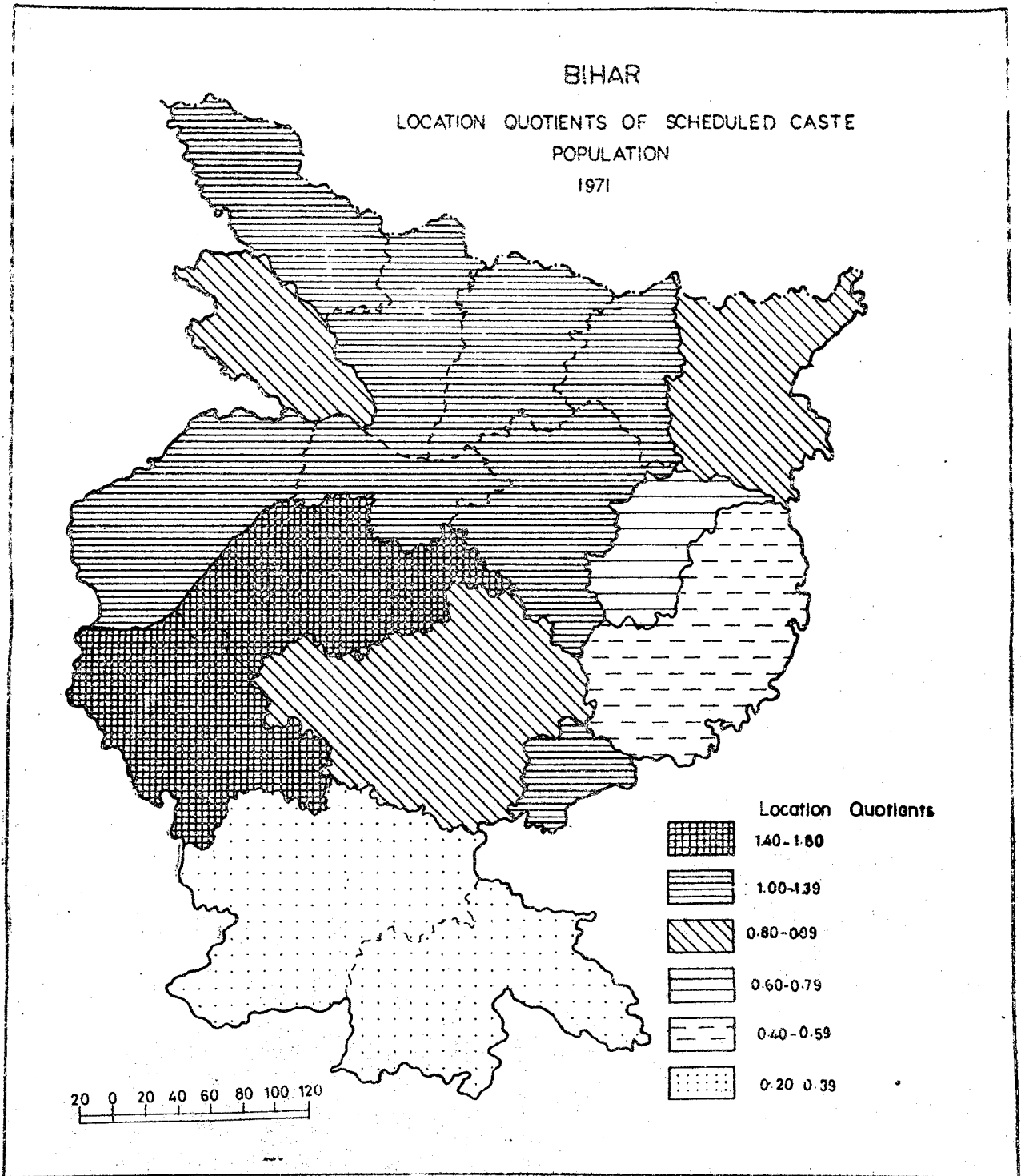
they have low concentration in the sparsely populated areas of Chotanagpur plateau where, traditionally, dominant mode of production has been collection gathering and shifting cultivation.

TABLE -III.B

CONCENTRATION INDEX OF SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts	S.C.	S.T.	Districts	S.C.	S.T.
Patna	1.17	0.007	Saharsa	1.18	0.05
Gaya	1.74	0.003	Purnea	0.80	0.45
Shahabad	1.17	0.11	Santal Parganas	0.51	4.14
Saran	0.80	0.003	Palamau	1.80	2.20
Champaran	1.00	0.07	Hazaribagh	0.86	1.36
Muzaffarpur	1.12	0.002	Ranchi	0.34	6.64
Darbhanga	1.06	-	Dhanbad	1.06	1.21
Monghyr	1.10	0.16	Singhbhum	0.25	6.31
Bhagalpur	0.77	0.41			

RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION PATTERN

The dominant rural base of Scheduled Castes is not a unique case. The general population of Bihar is rural where nearly 90 per cent lived in villages. Therefore, one cannot except Scheduled Castes to acquire urban bases especially when their functional significance has been largely dependent on non-scheduled castes who happened to be rural too. Nevertheless, there is certainly a case of relative ruralization of Scheduled Castes. Though they constituted 9.12 per cent of the total urban population, the urban component in their population was slightly more than 5 per cent while the same figure for non-Scheduled population was greater by two times.

Some aspect of areal variation in the distribution of urban Scheduled Castes clearly emerges at the district level (Fig.-II.4). Areas where Scheduled Castes were less in number had high urban component than areas where they were more. Singhbhum and Dhanbad had 33.70 and 21.8 per cent respectively, of Scheduled Castes as urban, followed by Patna (11.65 per cent). High urban component in these districts may be attributed to the processes of industrialization and emergence of the non-agricultural sector which pulled large population from rural areas. The rural component was highest in Muzaffarpur (97.7 per cent) followed by Champaran, Palamau Saharsa, Saran and Darbhanga where urbanization and industrialization has been slow.

BIHAR

URBAN SCHEDULED CASTES

AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

1971

MORE THAN 11 00

9.00 10.99

7.00 8.99

5.00 6.99

LESS THAN 4.99
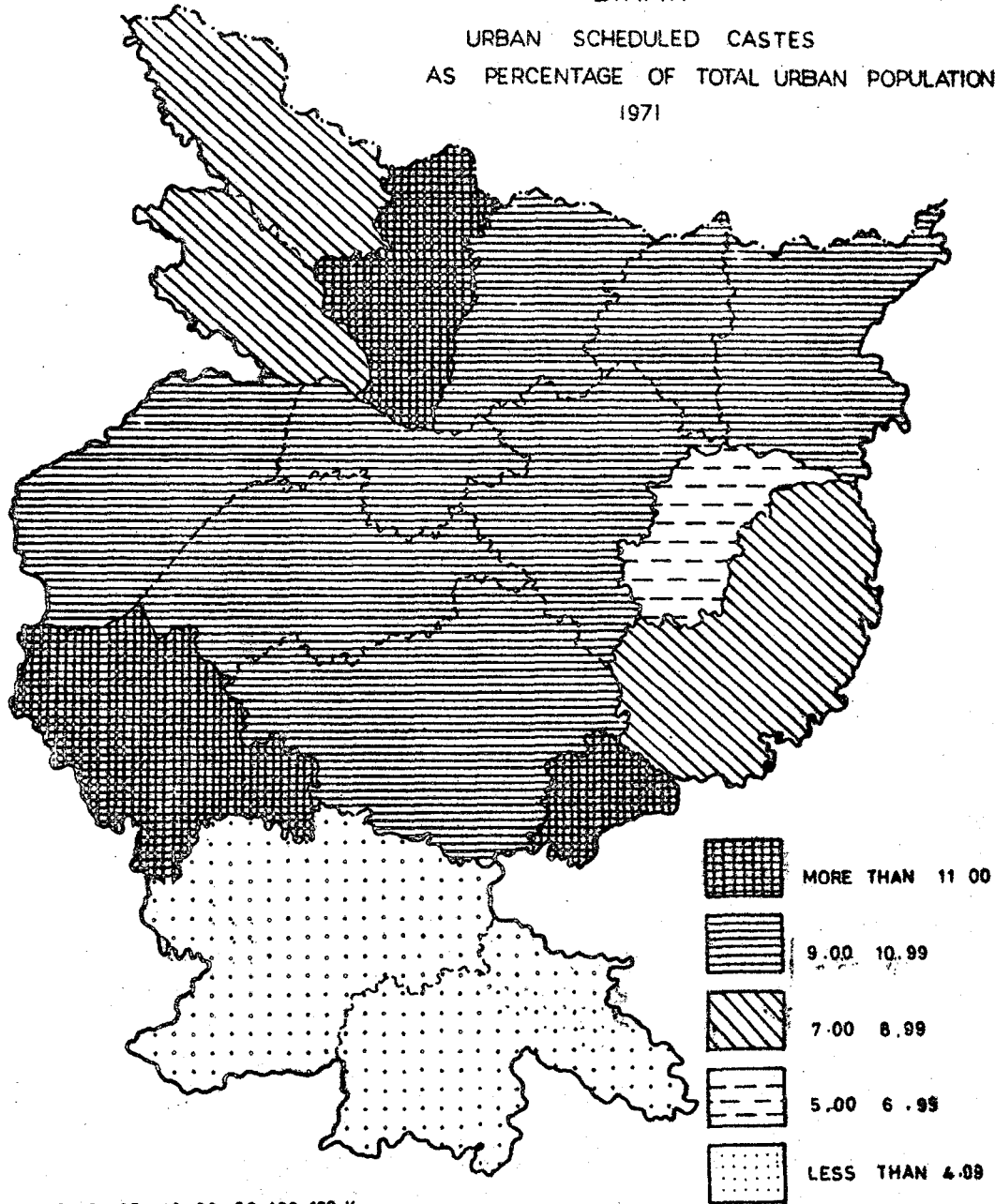
Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

Rural-urban difference also existed with respect
to the composition of the first three most numerous Scheduled
Castes. At the state level Chamars ranked first followed
by Dusadh and Musahar respectively. Dusadhs out numbered
the Chamars in urban areas while the Musahars were replaced
by the Pasis.

CASTE COMPOSITION PATTERN

Fig. II.5 presents fairly good picture of areal
association of the three most numerous Scheduled Castes[5].

---

5. The diagram used to map this was developed by the
   author. This diagram has comparative advantage over
   other similar methods i.e. pie diagram and choropleth
   method; especially while projecting a comparative picture
   of caste, language and religious groups in numerical-
   domination order. The proposed radical-comparative
   diagram is a synthesis of pie diagram and wind rose
   diagram, which is capable of showing not only relative
   proportions of the three (or more) elements to their total
   volume but also concentration of each elements, diagra-
   matically. The inner circle of the diagram represents
   the total volume/population of a phenomenon/caste. The
   numerical value inside this circle is an index of rani-
   fication which is equal to the total number of Scheduled
   Castes (in this case) with more than one per cent of the
   total Scheduled Caste population.

FIRST SECOND & THIRD RANKING SCHEDULED CASTES
RADIAL COMPARITIVE DIAGRAM
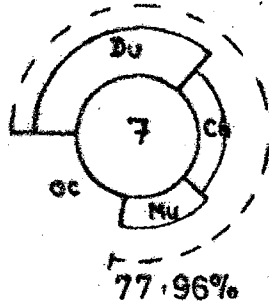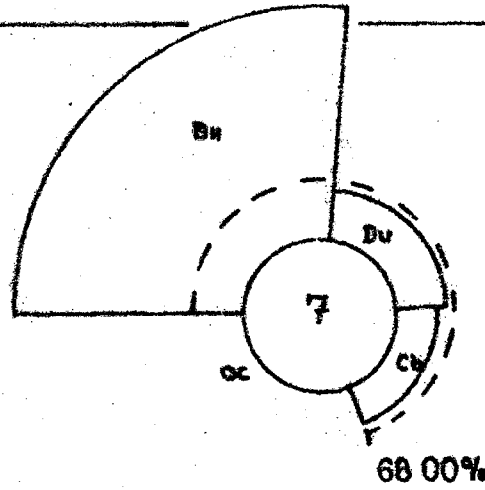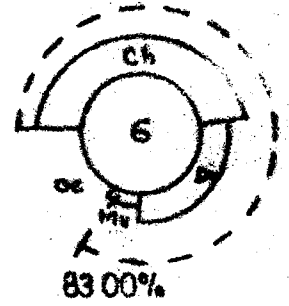
77·96%

PATNA

68 00%

GAYA

83 00%

SHAHABAD

90 44%

SARAN

86·45%

CHAMPARAN

87 46%

MUZAFFARPUR

85 52%

DARBHANGA

81·00%

MONGHYR

75·95%

BHAGALPUR

Mu
7
OC   Chl
        Du
84·79
SAHARSA

Mu
9
OC   Ch
        Du
88·24
PURNEA
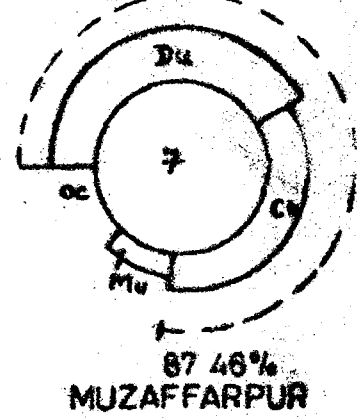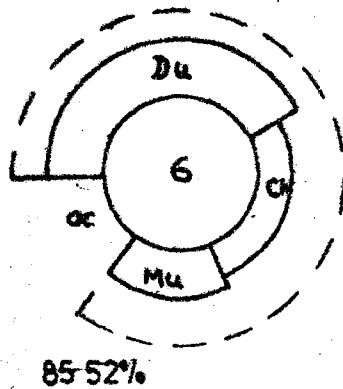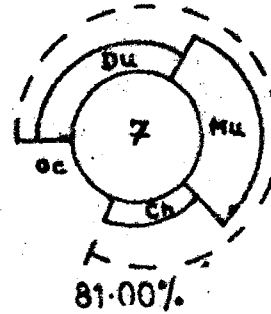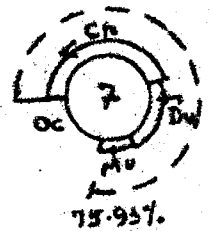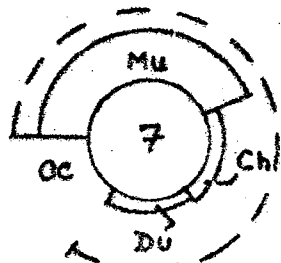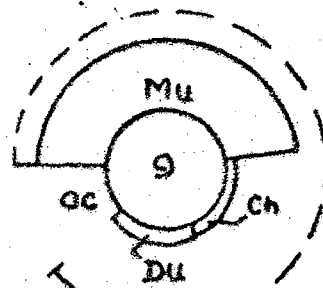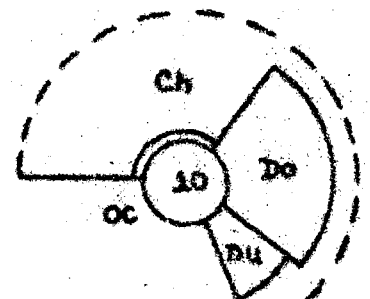
Ch
10   Do
OC
        Du
70·00
SANTAL PARGANAS

Bh
9
OC   Ch
        Du
80·43
PALAMAU

Ch
10   Tu
        Bg
OC
61·80
HAZARIBAGH
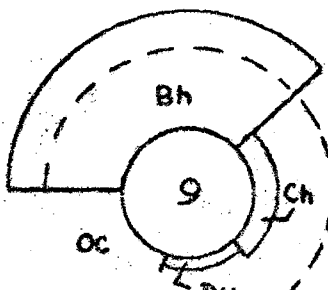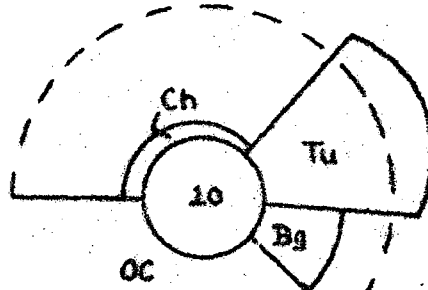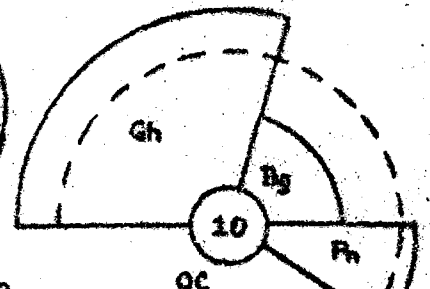
Gh
10   Bg
OC   Pn
59·6?
RANCHI

INDEX
Ch - Chamar
Du - Dusadh
Db - Dhobi
Do - Dom
Bh - Bhuiya
Bg - Bhogta
Gr - Gauri
Pn - Pan
Mu - Musahar
Tu - Turi
Rj - Rajawar
OC - Other Castes
(   ) - Show the
Cumulative
strength of
three numeri-
cally dominant
Castes

Pn
Gh
10   Bs
69·63
DHABAD

Br
Ch
11   Rj
SINGHBHUM
69·89 %

RADIAS = X caste percentc of
total s.c. population in the
district

Horizontal Scale = X caste in the district
percent of total pop. of X in
the state.
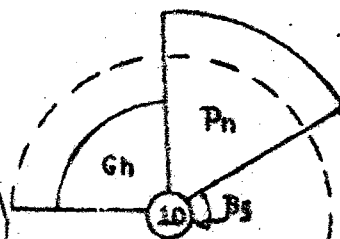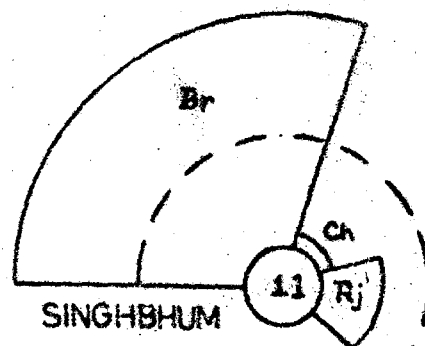
FOR   EXPLANATION SEE FOOTNOTE ON
PAGE 49

A striking contrast in the composition of the three most populous castes is seen between north and south Bihar (Fig. II.5). In Bihar plains Chamar, Dusadh and Musahar constituted the first three numerous caste groups while in the south i.e. Chotanagpur plateau, Bhuiya, Bauri, Bhogta and Ghasi formed several combinations varying from one district to the other. Chamars were well represented in south Bihar also. In Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh they rank first numerically and second in Dhanbad and Palamau. On the other hand Dusadhs and Musahars were poorly represented in south Bihar.

Homogeneous nature of caste-composition in north and heterogenous caste-composition in south further accentuated north-south contrasts. Chamars, Dusadh and Musahar invariably formed the first three ranks in the northern districts with the exception of Gaya and Saran where Bhuiyas ranked first and Dhobis ranked third respectively. Every district of Chotanagpur plateau presented distinct composition from each other. The Ghasis ranked first in Ranchi and Singhbhum, Bauris in Dhanbad while third in Santal Parganas. Bhogta ranked second and third in Hazaribagh and Ranchi districts and Pansawansi ranked second in Singhbhum.

Explanation for such pattern of distribution could be obtained from the distribution maps of each of these caste-

groups, besides, historical reasons pertaining to the process of peopling in Bihar. Chamars were ubiquitous in distribution, though they tend to concentrate in plains, while Dusadh and Musahar castes are largely localised in a few districts. Nearly 42 per cent of the total Dusadh population was found in Patna, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, whereas 50 per cent of Musahar population concentrated in Saharsa, Purnea and Monghyr districts.

Dusadhs and Chamars were well represented in urban areas, while urban component in Musahar population were found in districts where their concentration was high. Some other variants of Scheduled Castes with high proportions were also found in urban areas. Pasis were fairly larger respresented in urban areas of Bihar plains. This may be attributed to high demands of toddy and country liquor[6] in urban areas.

A close scrutiny of ramification index of Scheduled Castes presented yet another feature of north-south difference. Higher the number of castes, higher the ramification[7]. According to the functional approach high ramification may be a result of diversification in the local or regional economy which gave origin to new caste groups, with

_____

6. Toddy tapping has been the traditional occupation of Pasis.

7. J.E.Schwartzberg, "Caste Regions in North Indian Plains in Milton Singer and Kohn (eds) Structure and Change in Indian Society, Aldine, (Chicago, 1970).

specialized occupations. Besides this, high ramification may also occur due to 'fission' within caste, where several variants or sub-grpups become independent endogamous castes and acquire specific position in the ritual hierarchy in the society[8].

For the present study index of ramification is the number of Scheduled Castes over 1 per cent of total Scheduled Caste population. The threshold value of 1 per cent is hypothetical and is based on the assumption that a caste is not socially functional and significant if it is insignificant in number.

Spatially, the ramification of Scheduled Castes tends to increase in southern districts. In Gangetic plain it varied between five and seven while in Chotanagpur region it was higher varying between 9 and 11. Higher ramification in the south might be explained by the following hypotheses:

(a) in plains feudal ties had been comparatively strong[9] and diversification of economy restricted; cummulating into lower magnitude of ramification; and

(b) in the tribal belt outside the catchment area of Hindu caste system, some tribal communities might

_____

8. J.H.Hutton, Caste in India, Oxford University Press, (New Delhi, 1979).

9. P.H.Prasad, "Caste and Class in Bihar", E.P.W., vol.XIV, (7&8), February 1979, pp.431-434.

identify themselves as caste in order to enter
the mainstream of the caste society.

Significant regional variation and differentiation
was observed in distribution, concentration and composi-
tion of Scheduled Castes.   This discussion would be helpful
in understanding the areal dimension of educational attain-
ment and disparities in relation to other social groups.

A cursory look at population growth of Scheduled
Caste will further strengthen our understanding, especially
while taking stock of progress in education.   This would,
probably help clarify some of the myths with respect to
differential nature of population growth and its causes and
consequences.

SPATIAL PATTERN OF POPULATION GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTES
(1961 - 71) :

It is generally believed that Scheduled Castes contri-
butes more to the growth of population than that their non-
Scheduled counterparts.   This belief appears quite reasonable
in the light of low education, illiteracy, poverty and poor
medicival and health conditions.   But, this belief does not
always find enough empirical support.   Hardly any difference
was observed in population growth-rate between Scheduled
Caste and Non-scheduled population (Table -III.C) at the
aggregative state level.

TABLE -III.C

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF POPULATION AMONG
SCHEDULED CASTES AND NON-SCHEDULED POPULATION

District	S.C.	N.S.P.	District	S.C.	N.S.P.
Bihar	21.63	21.71	Saharsa	32.36	37.27
Patna	24.05	19.90	Purnea	18.30	28.90
Gaya	22.77	21.97	Santal Parganas	13.21	24.40
Shahabad	27.32	21.02	Palamau	24.22	28.16
Saran	30.09	18.09	Hazaribagh	21.29	27.32
Champaran	14.70	17.63	Ranchi	29.61	33.87
Muzaffarpur	24.73	16.26	Dhanbad	8.61	31.85
Darbhanga	20.11	18.33	Singhbhum	39.45	19.55
Monghyr	12.43	15.33	Bhagalpur	14.43	23.52

Nevertheless, at district level some districts had experienced faster growth of Scheduled Castes, balanced by higher growth-rate of non-Scheduled Castes in some other districts.

Figure III.6 identified east-west pattern population growth of Scheduled Castes from 1961 to 1971. This pattern did not hold scrutiny in the case of non-Scheduled population. Highest growth of population was found in Singhbhum followed by Purnea and Saran while least growth of population was experienced in Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas, Dhanbad

III·6

BIHAR

GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION 1961-71

Percentage Growth

30.01   40.00

22.01   30.00

15.01   22.00

Less than 15.00
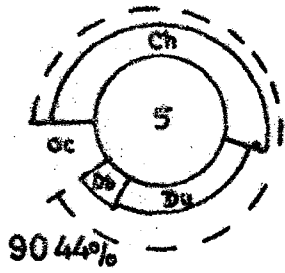
Km 20   O   20   40   60   80 100 120K
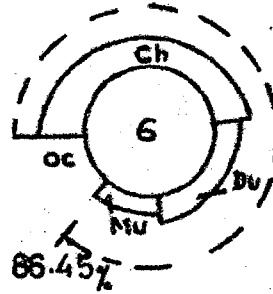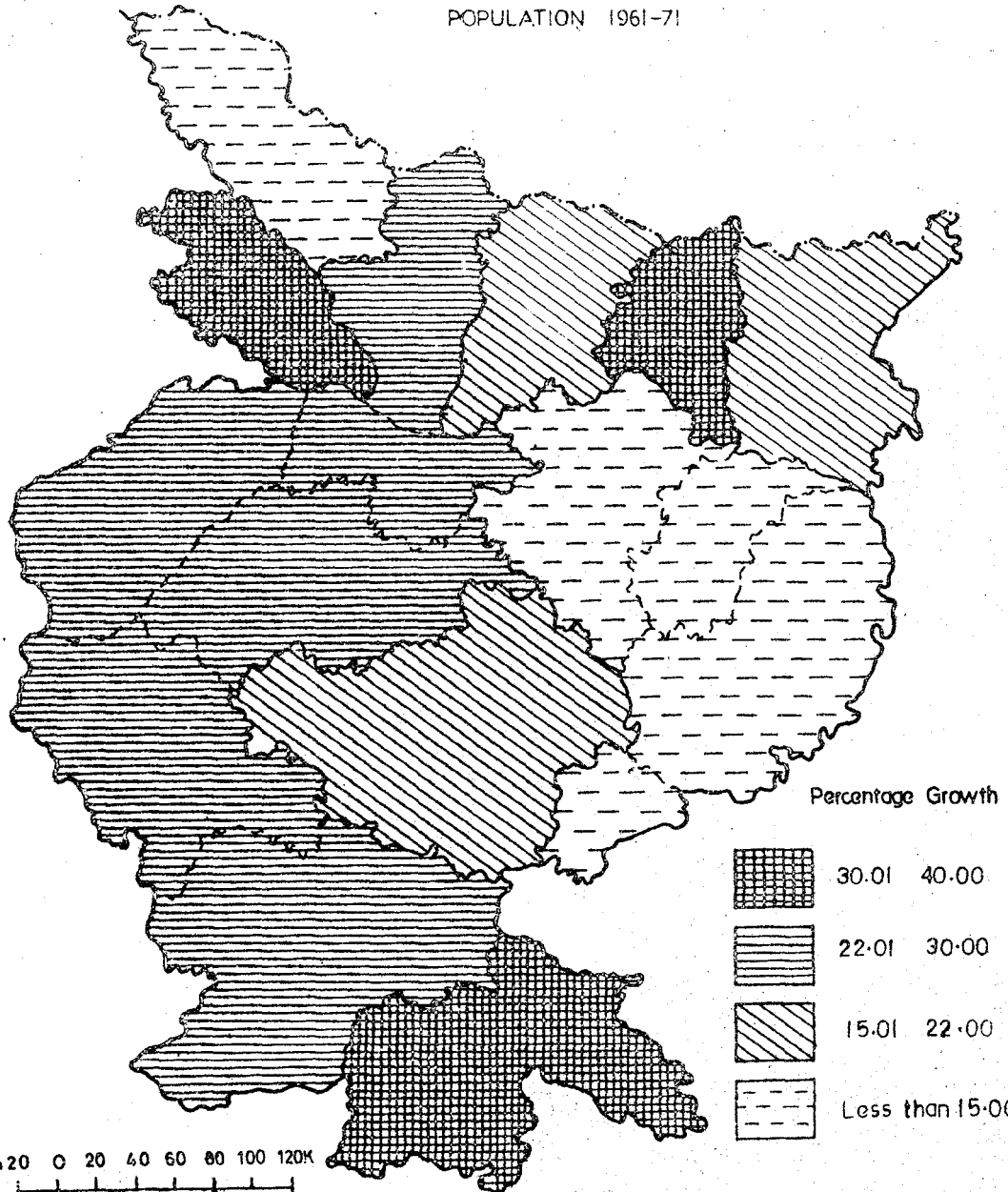
and Champaran. In most of the north and north-western
districts i.e. Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran
and Darbhanga, Scheduled Caste had higher growth - rate
than non-Scheduled population. But in South and east of
these districts non-Scheduled population grew at a higher
pace, with only exception being Singhbhum.

Population growth is determined mainly by two factors -
natural increase i.e. fertility minus mortality and migration.
While it is neither possible to determine fertility and
mortality for scheduled Castes as data is not available,
nor to estimate which of those factors contributed more
significantly than the rest; some hunches can certainly be
attempted on the basis of subjective understanding, observa-
tion and cognition of the author. Though believed that
Scheduled Castes have higher fertility rate, but we should
not undermine equally high incident of mortality due to lack
of access to medical facilities. Now-a-days, Scheduled Castes
have become more aware of such facilities and have started
making use of them, however marginally. This improvement
has to some extent reduced the magnitude of mortality, contri-
buting to growth of population. The authors conviction is
that because of greater access of non-scheduled population
to health care facilities and heavy reduction in mortality
and no significant change in fertility rate, their contri-
bution to total growth is quantitatively higher than the
Scheduled Castes.

Greater spatial mobility had been one of the reasons contributing to higher rate of growth of non-Scheduled population in Chotanagpur region. Though, industrialization has attracted large number of Scheduled Castes but only limited to ruban areas, while non-scheduled population by dint of their social status, power and better economic condition have infiltrated into tribal villages as well. Growth of urban population was much below the state average in Patna, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Saharsa districts. On the other hand in a contiguous cluster in Chotanagpur region the Scheduled Castes showed phenomenally high growth rate which was equally high among non-scheduled population. There was a case of negative growth in the rural segment of Dhanbad which could be caused by high rate of outmigration.

C H A P T E R - IV

REGIONAL PATTERNS OF LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment tends to be hierarchical in a stratified society. This inequality, although essentially vertically and conforming to the hierarchically organized caste - groups, also expresses itself over space. An attempt has been made here to identify and interpret geographical aspect of this inequality. The study pertains to literacy and all other levels of educational attainment, i.e. primary, secondary and high education, of the Scheduled Castes. Spatial patterns of disparity-male-female, rural-urban and Scheduled Caste non-Scheduled population - have also been analysed.

The high incidence of illiteracy and the depressingly low level of education among the Scheduled Castes of Bihar have to be seen in the context of the general performance of the state in the field of education. With an over all literacy rate of 23.25 per cent Bihar holds a position slightly higher than Rajasthan (22.57 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir (21.71 per cent) and Sikkim (20.22 per cent), and lies much below the national average of 34.45 per cent. The proportion of literates and educated persons among the Scheduled Castes is as low as 7.54 per cent much lower than the corresponding figure for non-scheduled population (27.36 per cent). The

IV. 1

LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES & NON-SHEDULED POPULATION AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF EDUCATION

P = Primary   M = Matric & Undergraduate   G = Graduate & Above

PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

Monghyr

Bhagalpur

Saharsa

Purnea

Santal Parganas

Palamau

Hazaribagh

Ranchi

Dhanbad

Singhbhum
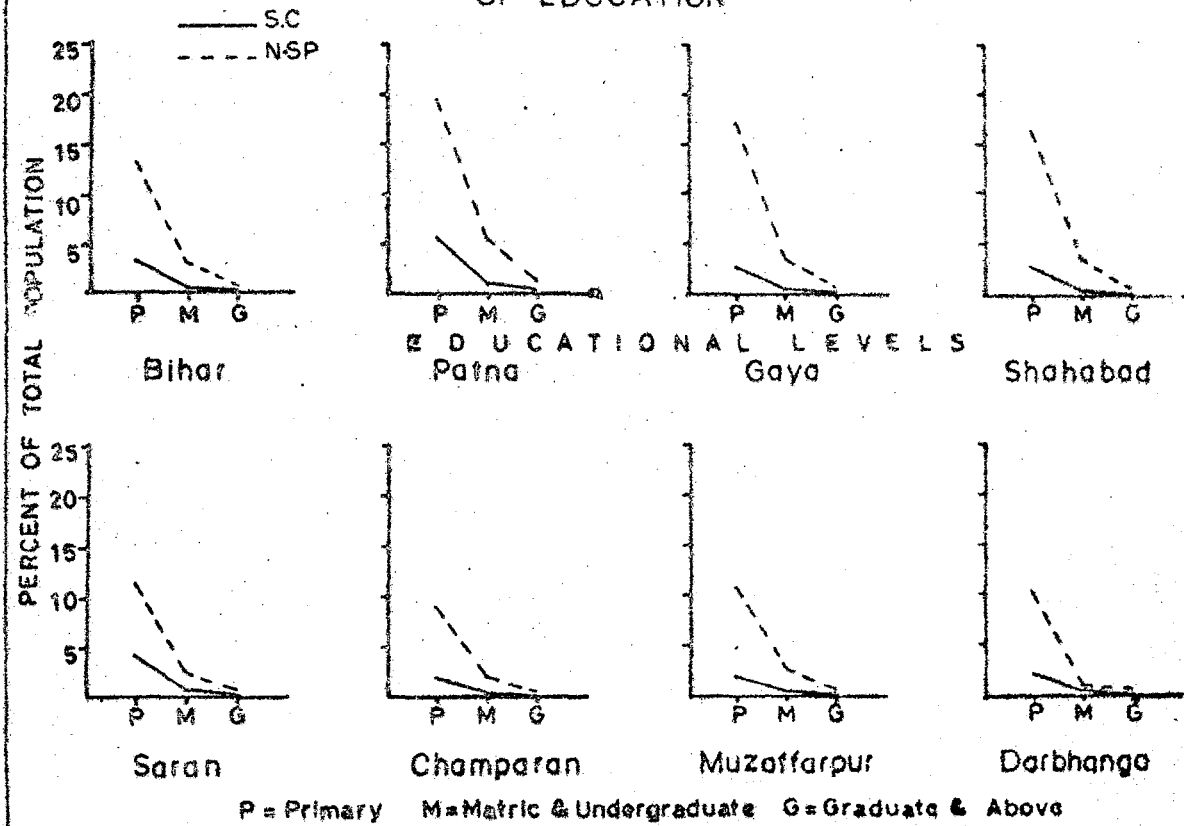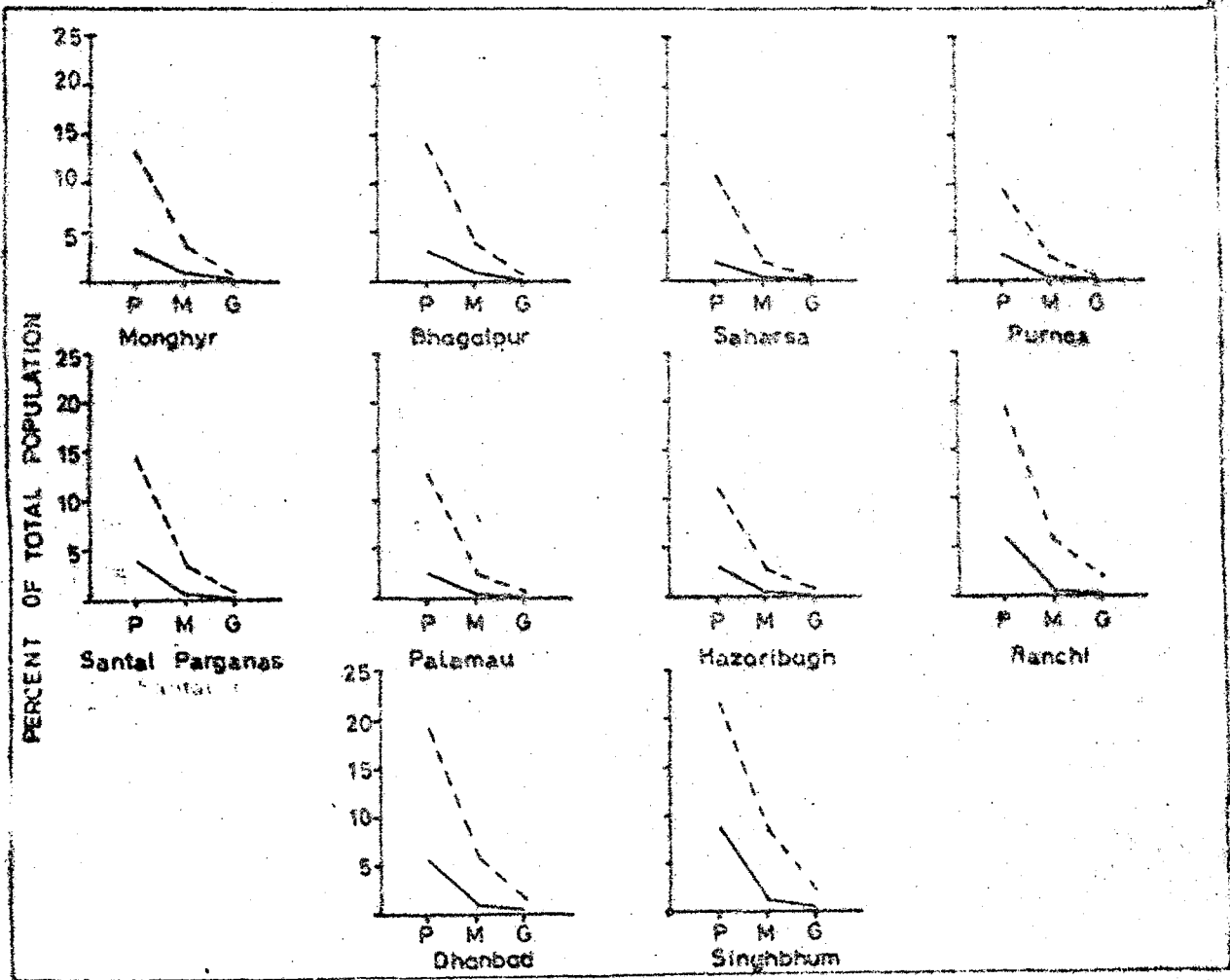
low status of the Scheduled Castes is equally striking at
all levels - 3.30 per cent are educated upto primary and
middle levels; 0.54 per cent upto matric and undergraduate
levels, and only 0.05 per cent upto graduation level. The
corresponding figures for the non-scheduled population are
13.22, 3.55 and 0.66 per cent[1].

The state-level aggregative picture does not reflect
the magnitude of disparity that one might observe at the
district-levels for various educational levels.

Literacy Levels :

As can be observed from figure IV.1, Singhbhum dist-
rict has the highest proportion of literate and educated
persons among the Scheduled Castes as well as the non-sche-
duled population, followed by Ranchi, Dhanbad and Patna
districts. A moderate level of literacy is found in Saran,
Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh and Monghyr. The
two latter districts have a proportion of literate and
educated persons slightly lower than the state average.
Barring Saran all districts of north Bihar have low literacy
which ranges between 4.18 per cent in Saharsa and 6.40 per
cent in Shahabad. Here the patterns for the non-scheduled
population and the Scheduled Castes are identical (Appendix).

---

1. So far technical education among the Scheduled Castes
   is concerned, the census provide separate figures for
   urban areas only.

BIHAR

PROPORTION OF LITERATE AND EDUCATED PERSONS
AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES
1971

PERCENTAGAES

MORE THAN 13·75

10·51 — 13·75

7·26 — 10·50

4·01 — 7·25

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 xm
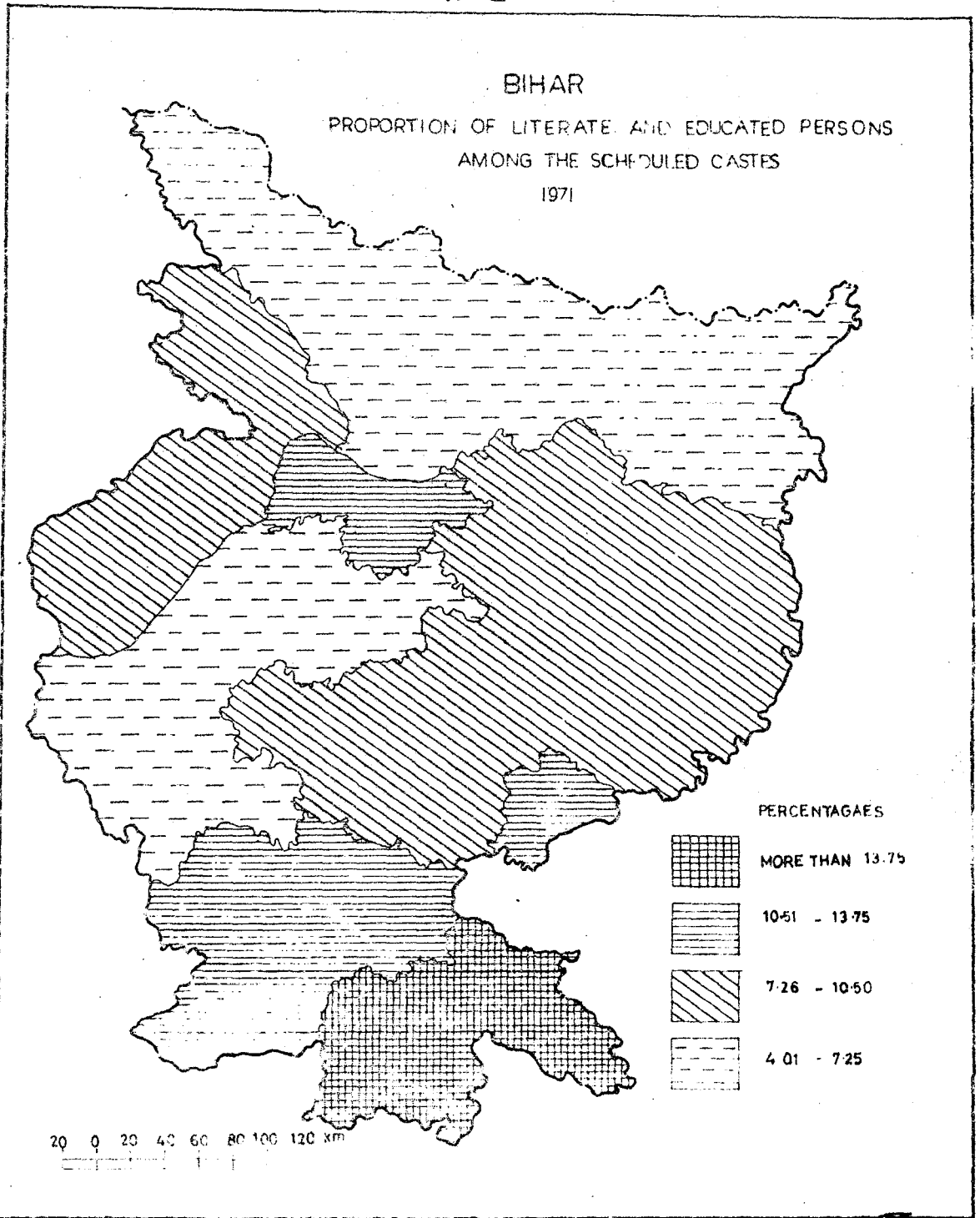
The urban patterns of literacy among the Scheduled Castes present a distinctly different picture altogether. Literacy among the urban Scheduled Castes at the state level is of the order of 19.10 per cent which is nearly four times the corresponding figure for the rural areas (6.83 per cent). The urban patterns of literacy (Fig. IV.3) show a moderately high peak in Patna which is sandwitched between low-literacy district to its north (Muzaffarpur) and south (Gaya); a plateau of moderate literacy districts to its west consists of Saran and Champaran and Monghyr, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas to its east. The highest peak of literacy among the urban Scheduled Castes is found in the Chotanagpur region located in Ranchi district between a cluster of low literacy districts to its north and high literacy in Singhbhum district.

The Scheduled Castes females have a far lower level of literacy than their non-scheduled counterparts and the Scheduled Caste males. All districts, excepting Ranchi, Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Patna, Santal Parganas and Shahabad, have a level of female literacy which is less than 1 per cent (state average 1.21 per cent). Districts having a high level of literacy among the Scheduled Caste females are Ranchi and Singhbhum followed by Patna. Only Shahabad and Dhanbad have a moderate level of female literacy (Fig. IV.4).

IV. 3

BIHAR
PROPORTION OF LITERATE AND EDUCATED PERSONS
AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES (URBAN)
1971

PERCENTAGES

MORE THAN 29.01

23.01 – 29.00

17.01 – 23.00

11.01 – 17.00

5.00 – 11.00

KMS

20 O 20 40 60 80 100 120

IV·4

BIHAR

PROPORTION OF LITERATE AND EDUCATED
PERSONS AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALES
1971

Percentage

MORE THAN 5.01

2.51 – 5.00

1.61 – 2.50

0.81 – 1.60

0.40 – 0.80

Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

IV·5
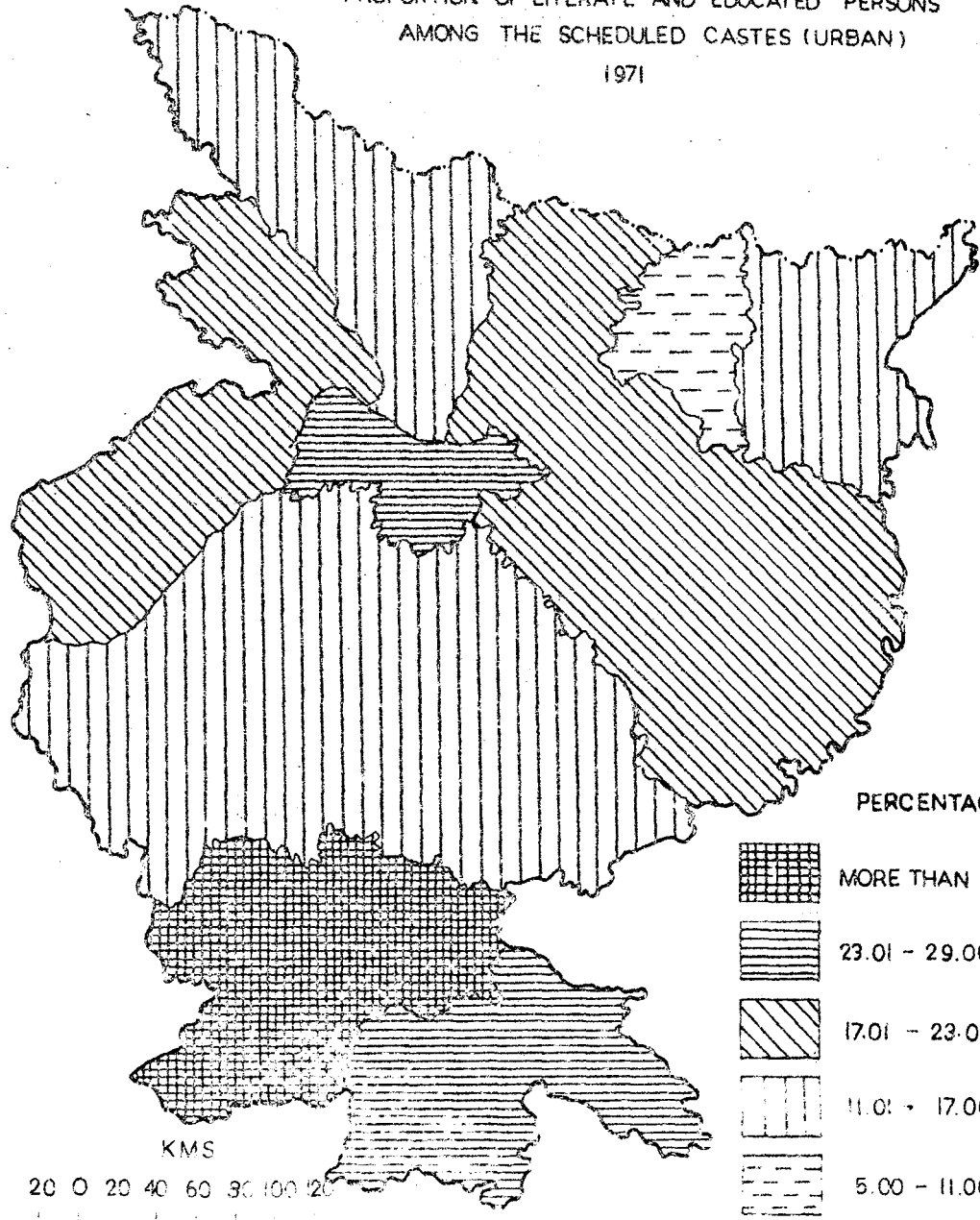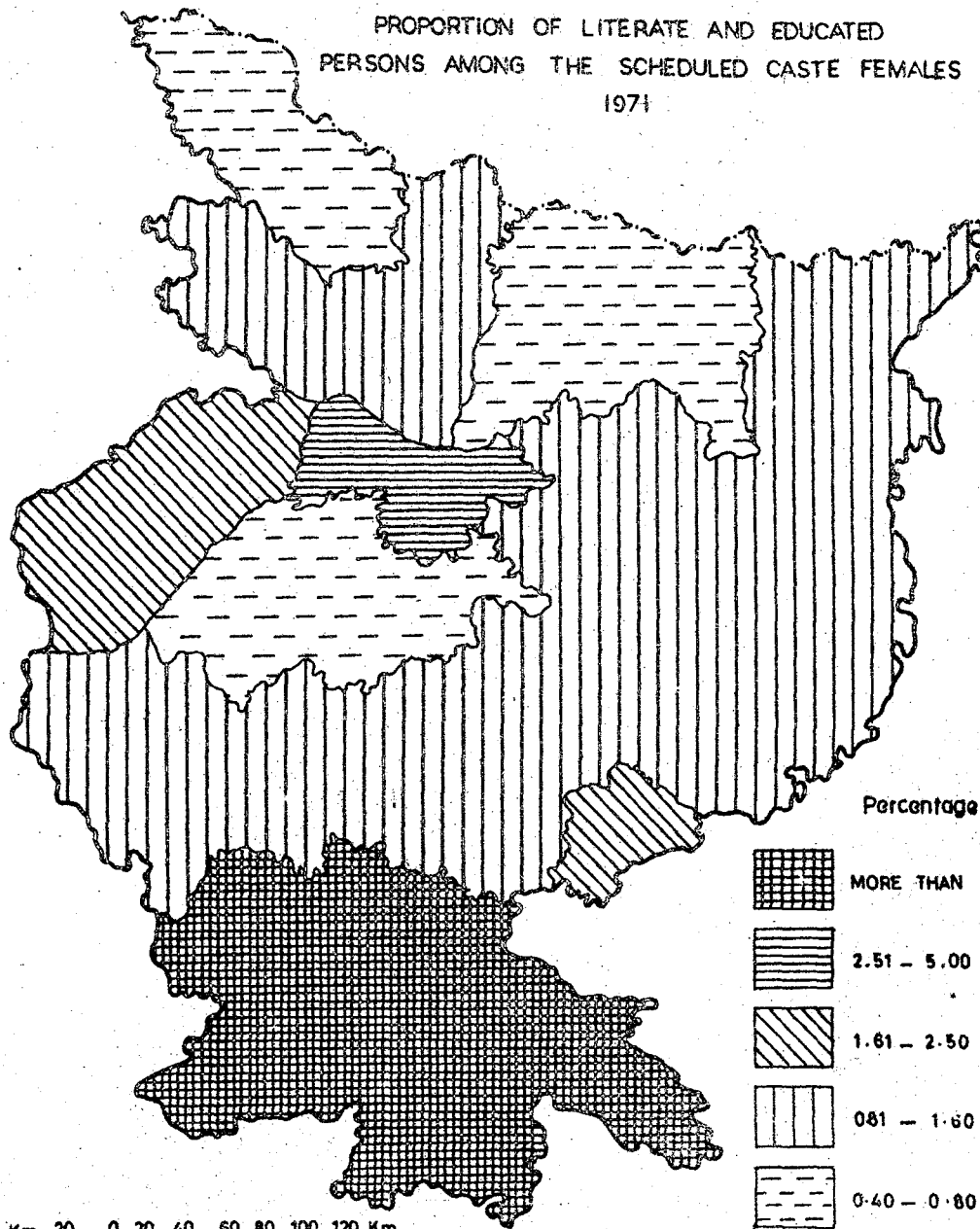
BIHAR

PROPORTION OF LITERATE AND EDUCATED
PERSONS AMONG THE SCHEDULE CASTE MALES
1971

Percentage

MORE THAN 27.01

22.01 _ 27.00

17.01 _ 22.00

12.01 _ 17.00

7.01 — 12.00

Km20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120Km
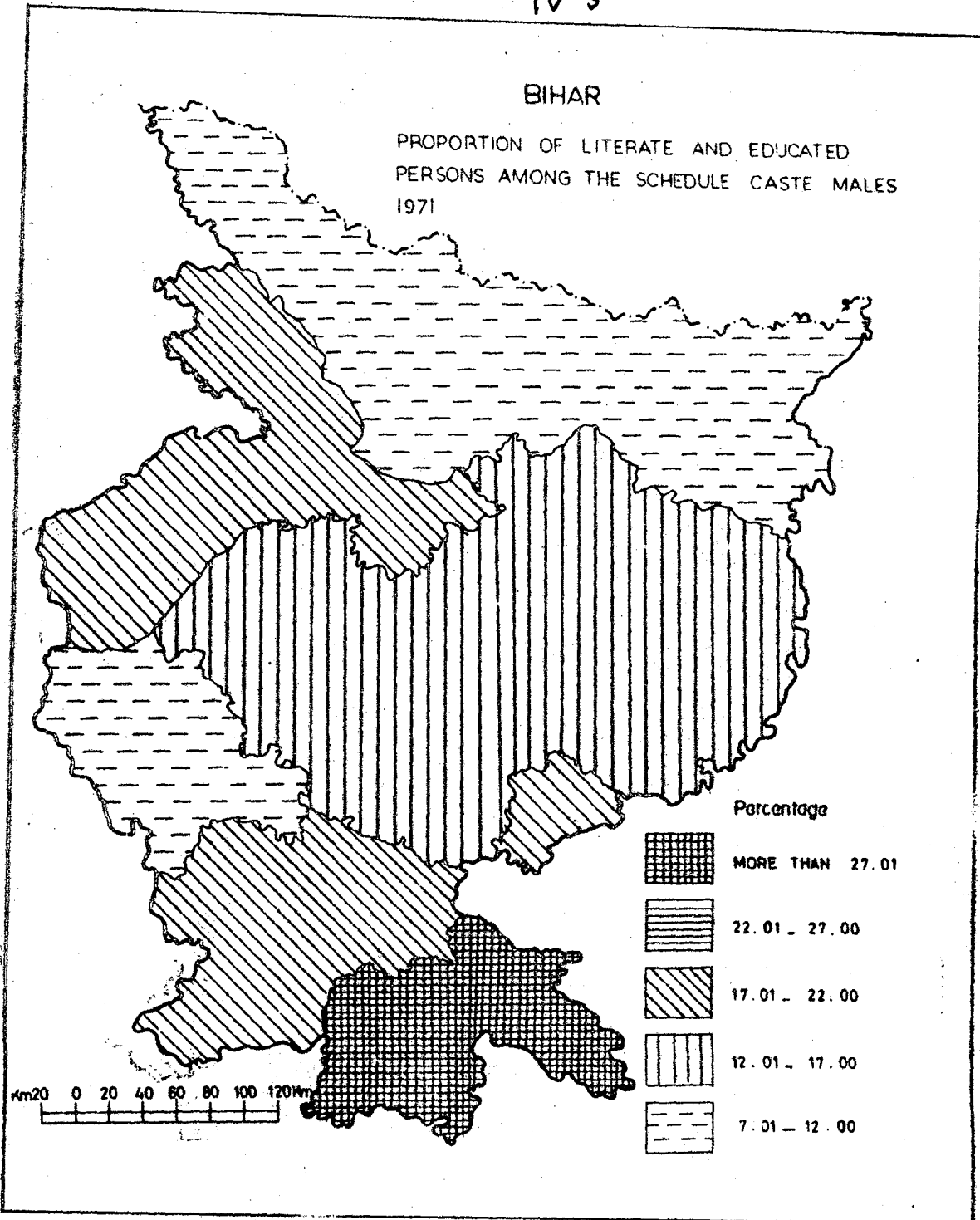
Fig. IV.5 presents regular but alternating pattern
of low and high male literacy, as one moves from north to
south. Male literacy is below the state average in all
districts north of the Ganga. Saharsa reveals the lowest
level (7.70 per cent). A cluster of three districts in the
north-west have a moderately high level of male literacy
followed by yet another cluster of five districts south-
east of Saran - Patna - Shahabad cluster and south of the
low male literacy areas in the north. Among these districts
only Monghyr and Bhagalpur have male literacy slightly
lower than the state average. Further south, Singhbhum has
the highest level of male literacy.

Male-female differences in literacy rates in urban
areas are, no doubt, high, nevertheless, they indicate
greater degree of freedom as compared to rural stegmatism
against female education. Literacy rates for urban Sche-
duled Caste females show enormous regional disparities
1 per cent in Saharsa to 26.60 per cent in Ranchi (Fig.IV.6).
Out of seventeen districts only six districts have urban
female literacy more than the state average. Singhbhum
and Patna together form the highest categories followed
by Santal Parganas, Saran and Monghyr. Saharsa, Gaya,
Palaman and Dhanbad rank among the lowest.

Singhbhum, Ranchi, Shahabad and Patna have the
highest female literacy in rural areas. All other districts

IV.6

BIHAR
PROPORTION OF LITERATE AND
EDUCATED PERSONS AMONG THE SCHEDULED
CASTE MALES (URBAN)
1971

Percentage

MORE THAN 36.01

29.51 — 36.00

23.01 — 29.50

16.51 — 23.00

10.00 — 16.50

Km 20   0   20   40   60   80   100 120 Km

BIHAR

PROPORTION OF LITERATE & EDUCATED
PERSONS AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALES
(URBAN) 1971

Percentage

MORE THAN 21.01

15.01 — 21.00

9.01 — 15.00

4.51 — 9.00

1.00 — 4.50
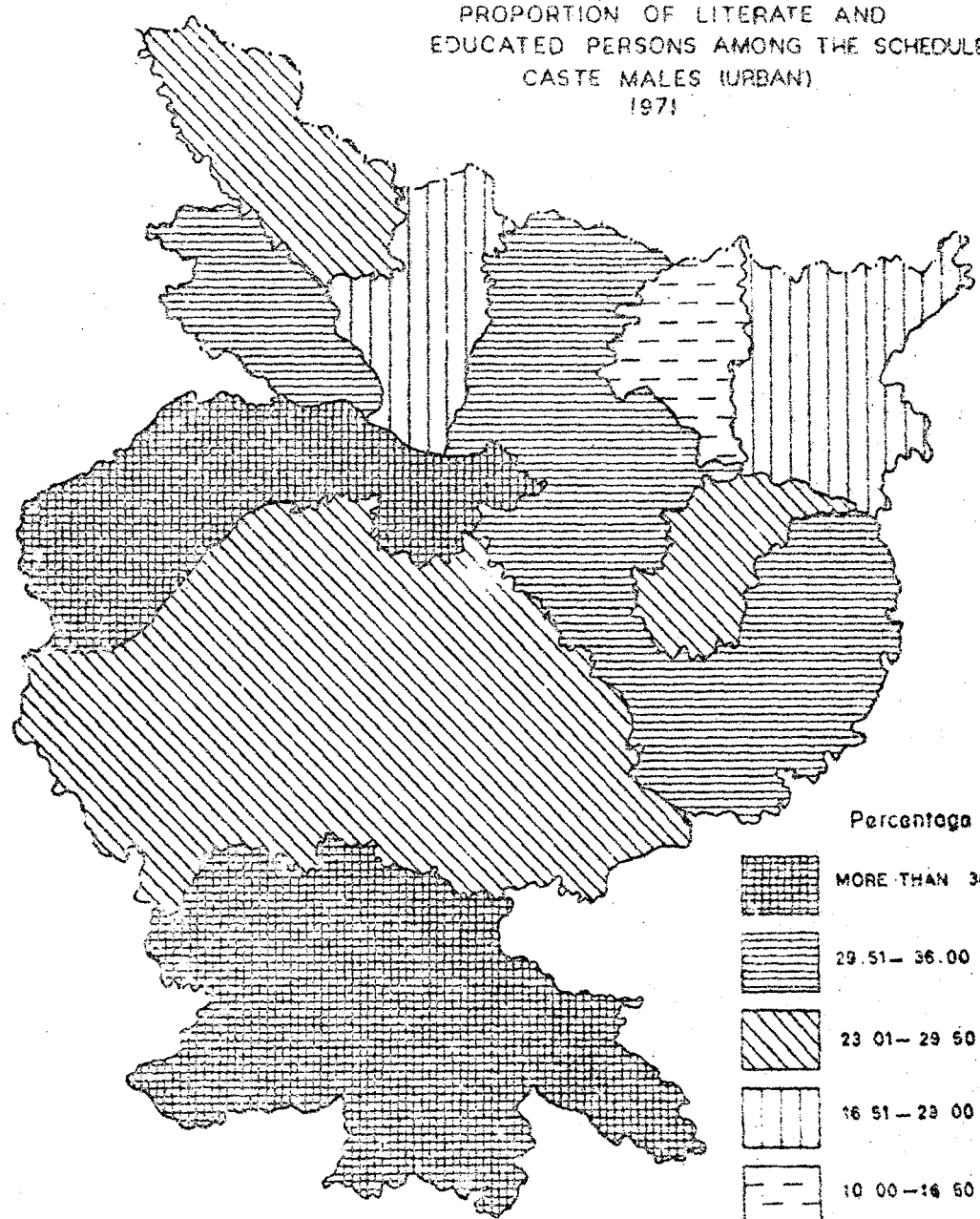
Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km
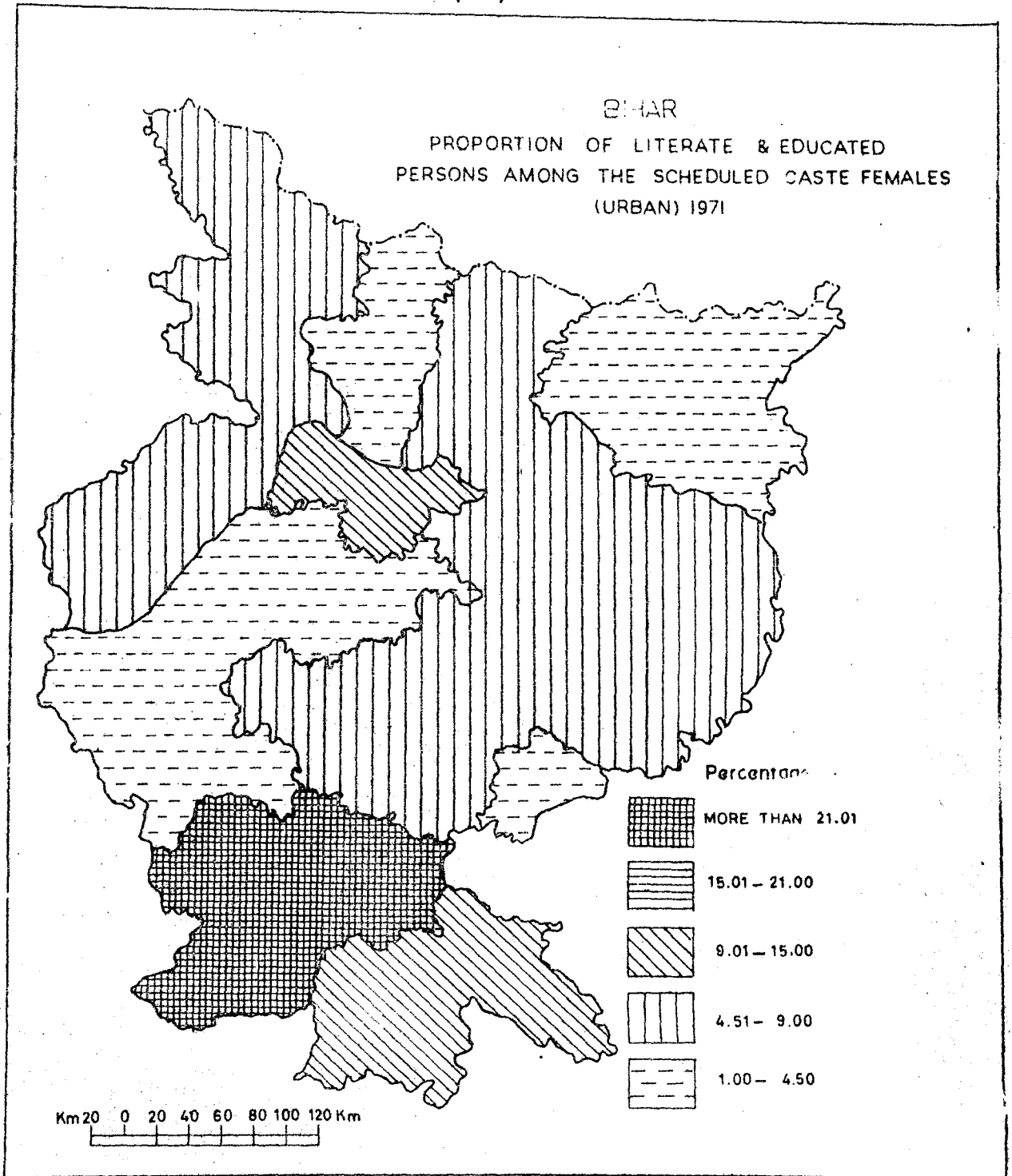
figure below the state average.

Urban males have a literacy rate of 30.02 per cent which is two-and-a-half times greater than the corresponding figure for the rural areas (12.74%). The regional pattern (Fig. IV.4) show a slight variation from the patterns observed above. A substantial number of districts fall in the upper two categories while the last two categories have just three districts. Saharsa continues to be low while Ranchi, Singhbhum, Patna and Shahabad have high rates.

Primary and Middle Levels

The district level picture of the Primary and Middle levels of education reveals a fragmented pattern. The attainment level is high to moderate in Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Ranchi, Santal Parganas, Bhagalpur and Patna (Fig. IV.5). Champaran and Saharsa fall in the lowest category while Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Shahabad, Gaya, Palaman, Hazaribagh and Monghyr have a slightly higher levels.

This picture somewhat changes in urban areas. The proportion of Scheduled Castes having attained primary and middle levels (8.62 per cent) is three-fold higher than that of rural areas (2.90 per cent). The highest proportion of this category is found in Ranchi and Singhbhum for both urban and rural areas. The proportions are

BIHAR

PROPORTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS
UPTO PRIMARY MIDDLE OR JUNIOR BASIC LEVELS
AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES
1971

Percentage

MORE THAN 6.51

5.01 _ 6.50

3.51 _ 5.00

2.26 - 3.50

1.00 - 2.25

Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

IV.9
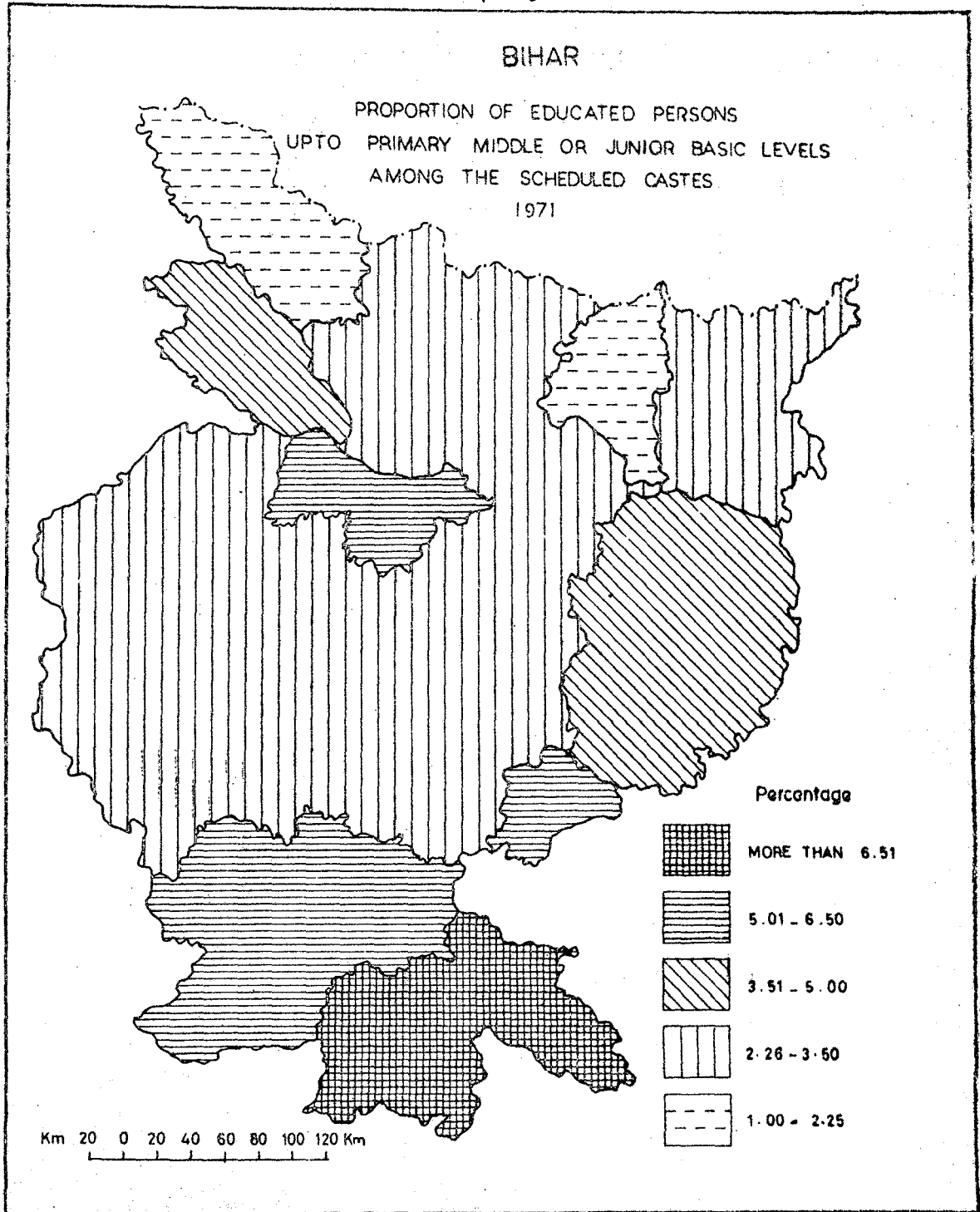
BIHAR

PROPORTION OF PERSONS EDUCATED UPTO PRIMARY,
MIDDLE OR JUNIOR BASIC AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES
(URBAN) 1971
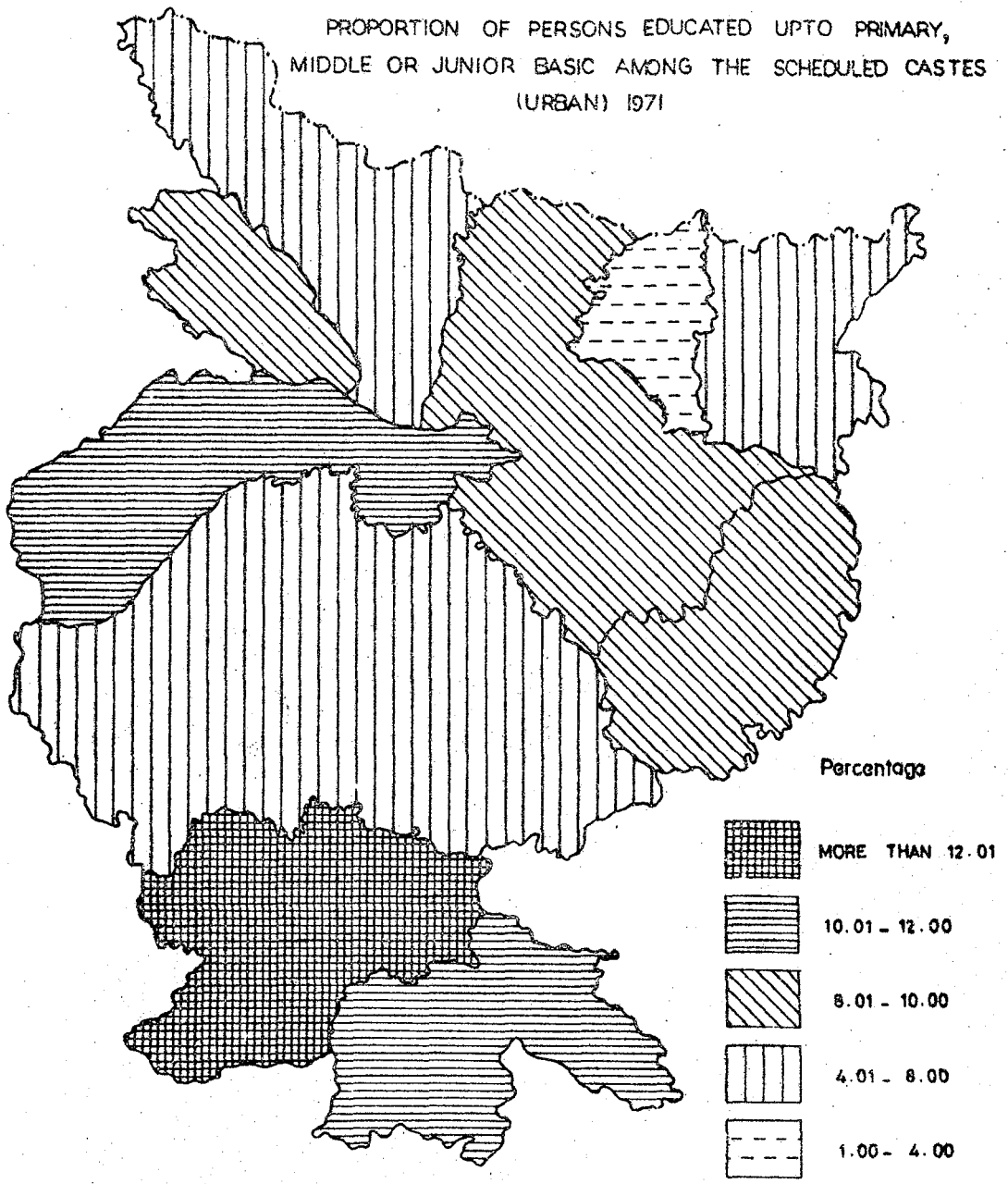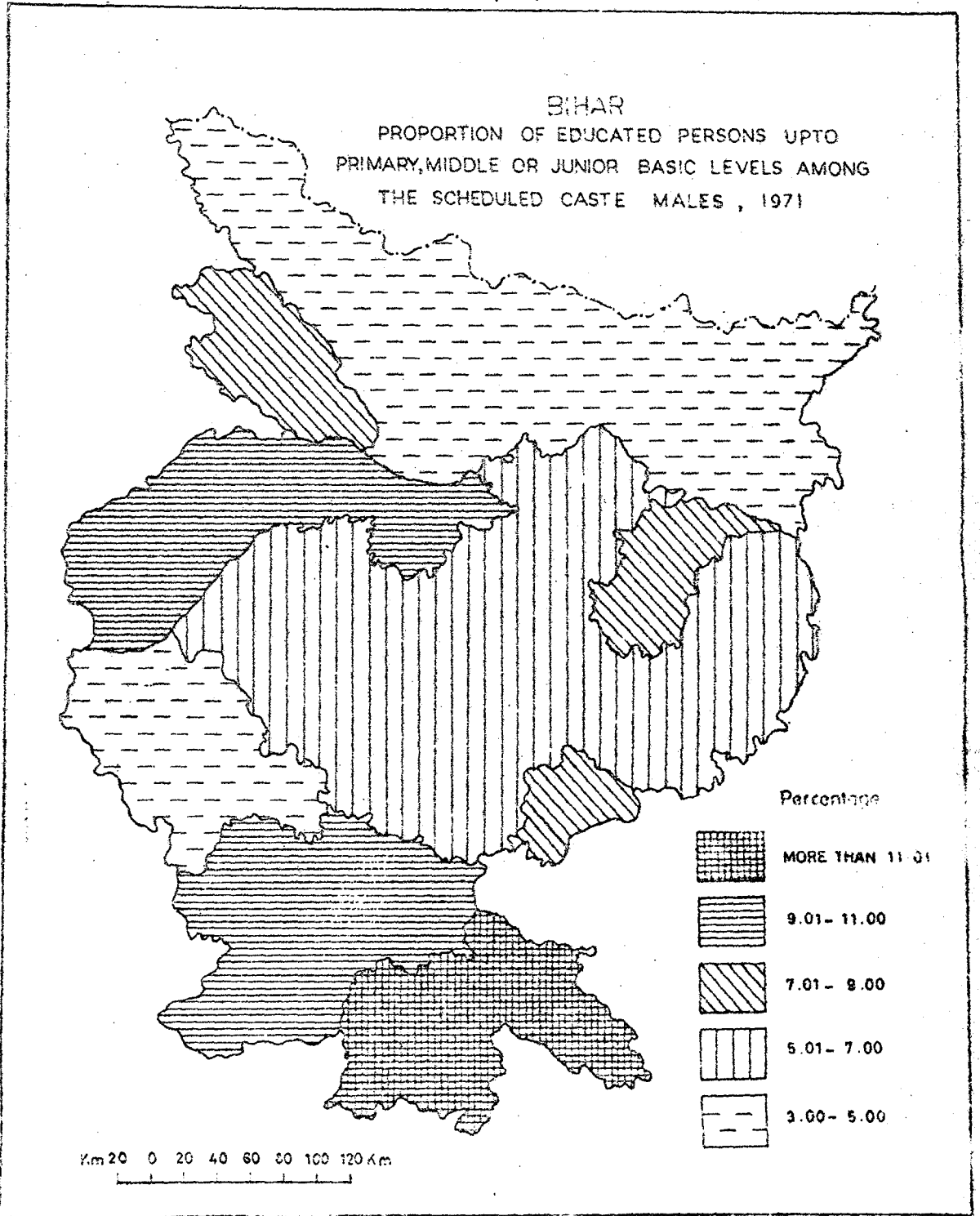
Percentage

MORE THAN 12.01

10.01 _ 12.00

8.01 _ 10.00

4.01 _ 8.00

1.00 _ 4.00

Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

IV·10

BIHAR

PROPORTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS UPTO
PRIMARY, MIDDLE OR JUNIOR BASIC LEVELS AMONG
THE SCHEDULED CASTE MALES, 1971

Percentage

MORE THAN 11·01

9.01 - 11.00

7.01 - 9.00

5.01 - 7.00

3.00 - 5.00

Km 20   0   20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

IV·II

BIHAR

PROPORTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS UPTO
PRIMARY, MIDDLE OR JUNIOR BASIC LEVELS AMONG
THE SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALES

1971

PERCENTAGE

More than 2.01

1.01 - 2.00

0.81 - 1.00

0.41 - 0.80

0.10 - 0.40

Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

BIHAR

PROPORTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS UPTO PRIMARY,
MIDDLE OR JUNIOR BASIC LEVELS AMONG THE
SCHEDULED CASTE MALES (URBAN)
1971

MORE THAN 18.01

14.01 _ 18.00

10.01 _ 14.00

5.01 _ 10.00

2.00 _ 5.00

Km 20 · 0 · 20 · 40 · 60 · 80 · 100 · 120 Km

BIHAR

PROPORTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS UPTO PRIMARY,
MIDDLE OR JUNIOR BASIC LEVELS AMONG THE
SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALES (URBAN)
1971

Percentage

MORE THAN 4.51

3.51 – 4.50

2.01 – 3.50

1.01 – 2.00

LESS THAN 1.00
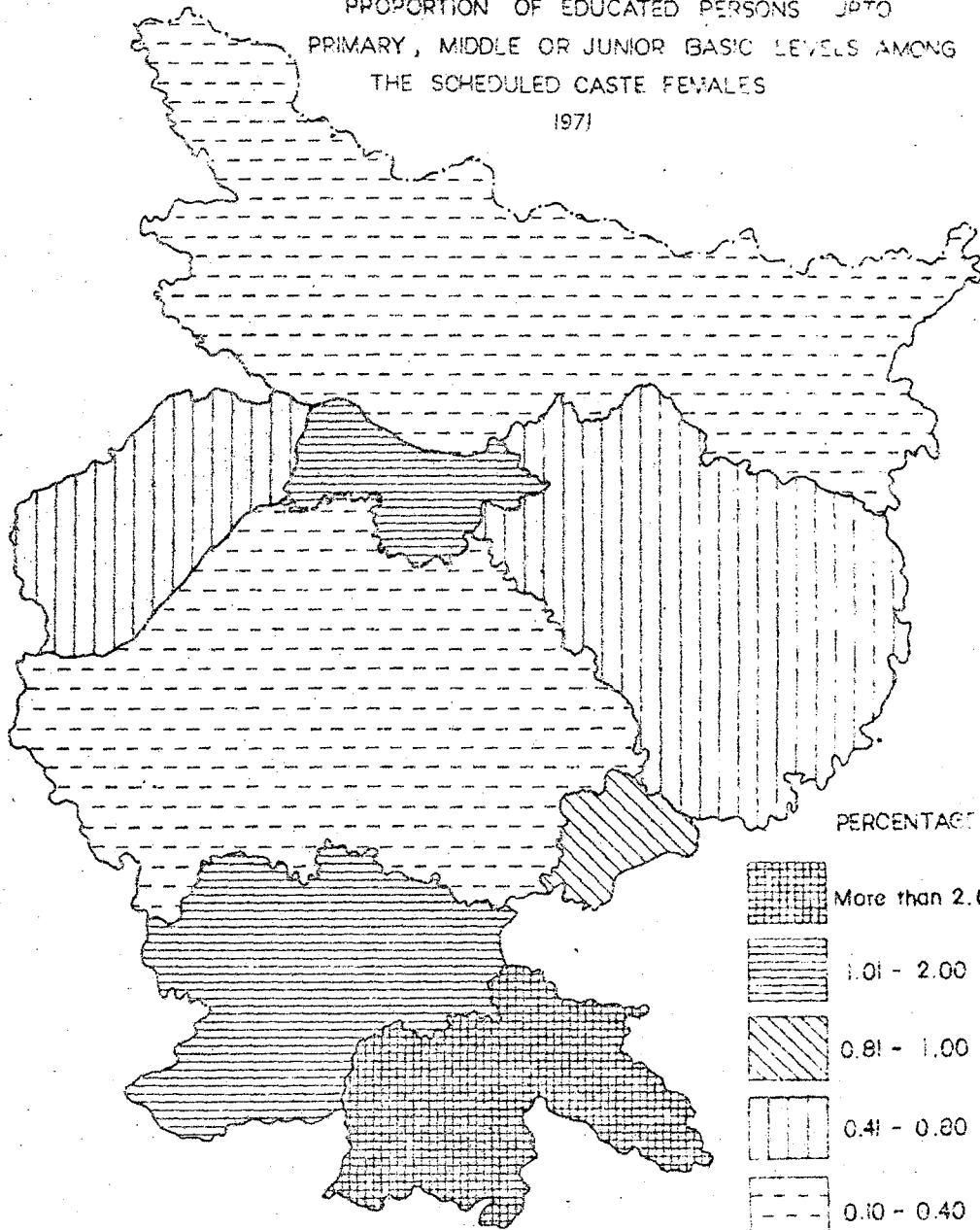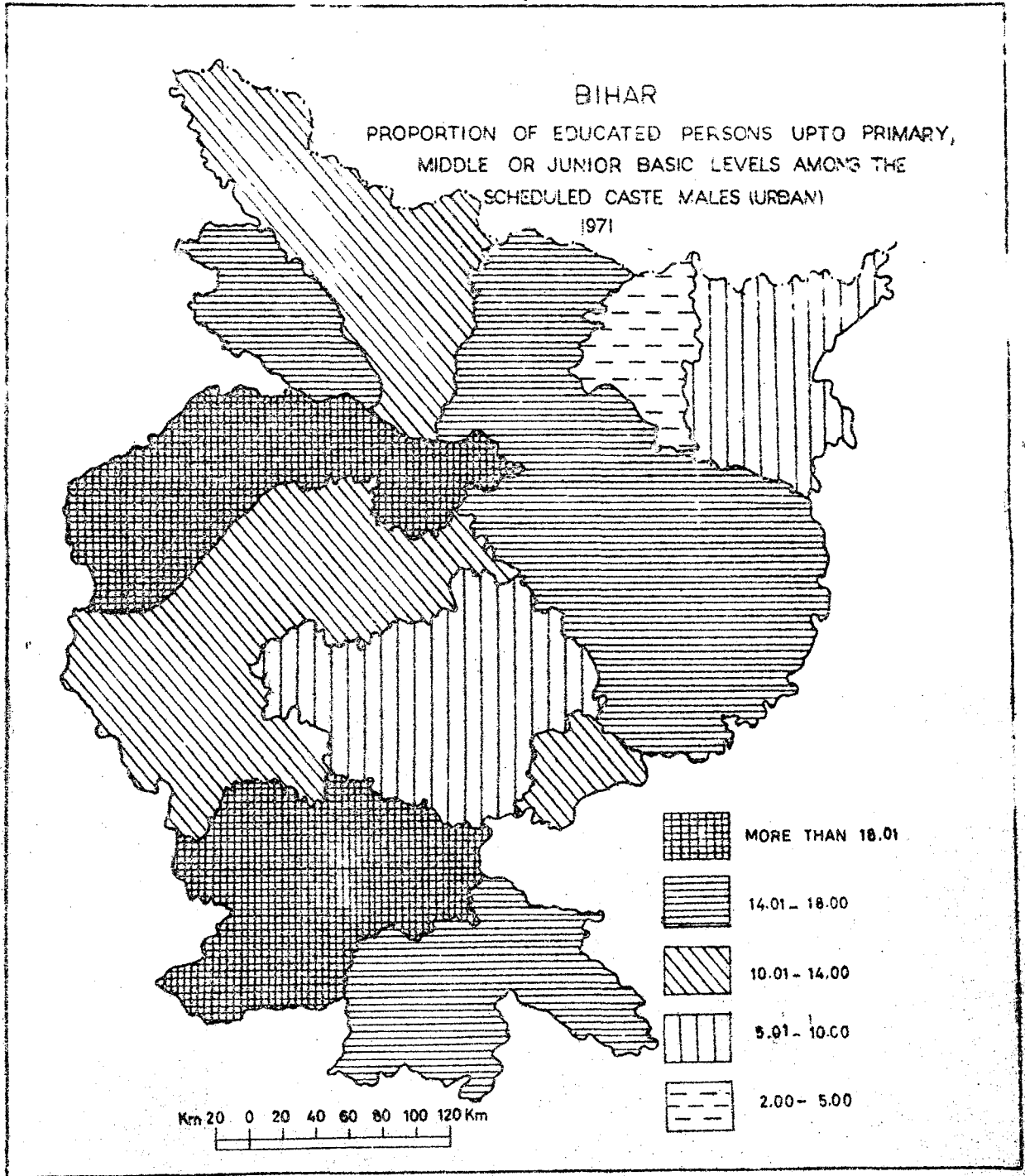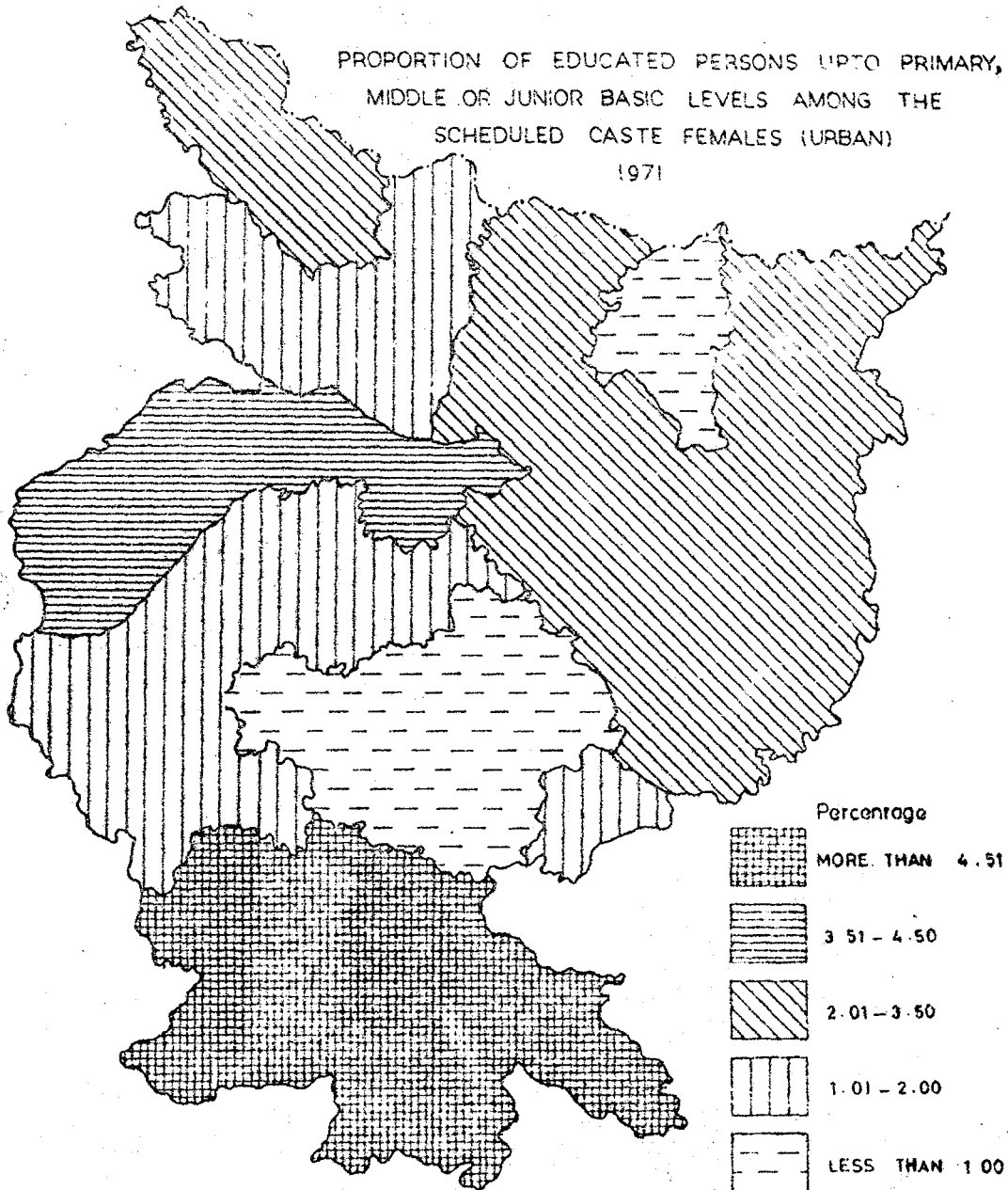
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120

high to moderate in Santal Parganas, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Patna, Darbhanga, Shahabad and Saran. They are moderately low in Palaman, Gaya, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad (4 per cent to 8 per cent). Ranchi has the highest proportion of this category.

Like other levels males have a higher proportion of those educated upto these levels than their female counterparts. The position of Singhbhum, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Patna is fairly high. The state of Primary and middle levels of education among Scheduled Caste males in urban areas does not appear to be as grow as Scheduled Caste females. The average attainment level for Scheduled Caste males in urban areas in 13.80 per cent whereas for females it is 2.50 per cent. In the case of Scheduled Caste females in urban areas, the regional pattern of education at primary and middle levels show striking difference from that of their male counterparts. However, the highest and lowest ranking districts continue to be Singhbhum and Saharsa respectively (Fig. IV.11 and IV.12).

Secondary and Undergraduate Levels

The regional pattern of secondary and undergraduate levels of education largely correspond with the patterns observed on Figure IV.14.

IV·14

PROPORTION OF [...] PERSON [...]TO
[...]MATIC AND [...]RGRADU[...] [...] AMONG THE
SC[...]ED[...] [...]

Percentage

MORE THAN 1.01

0.76 – 1.00

0.51 – 0.75

0.26 – 0.50

LESS THAN 0.25
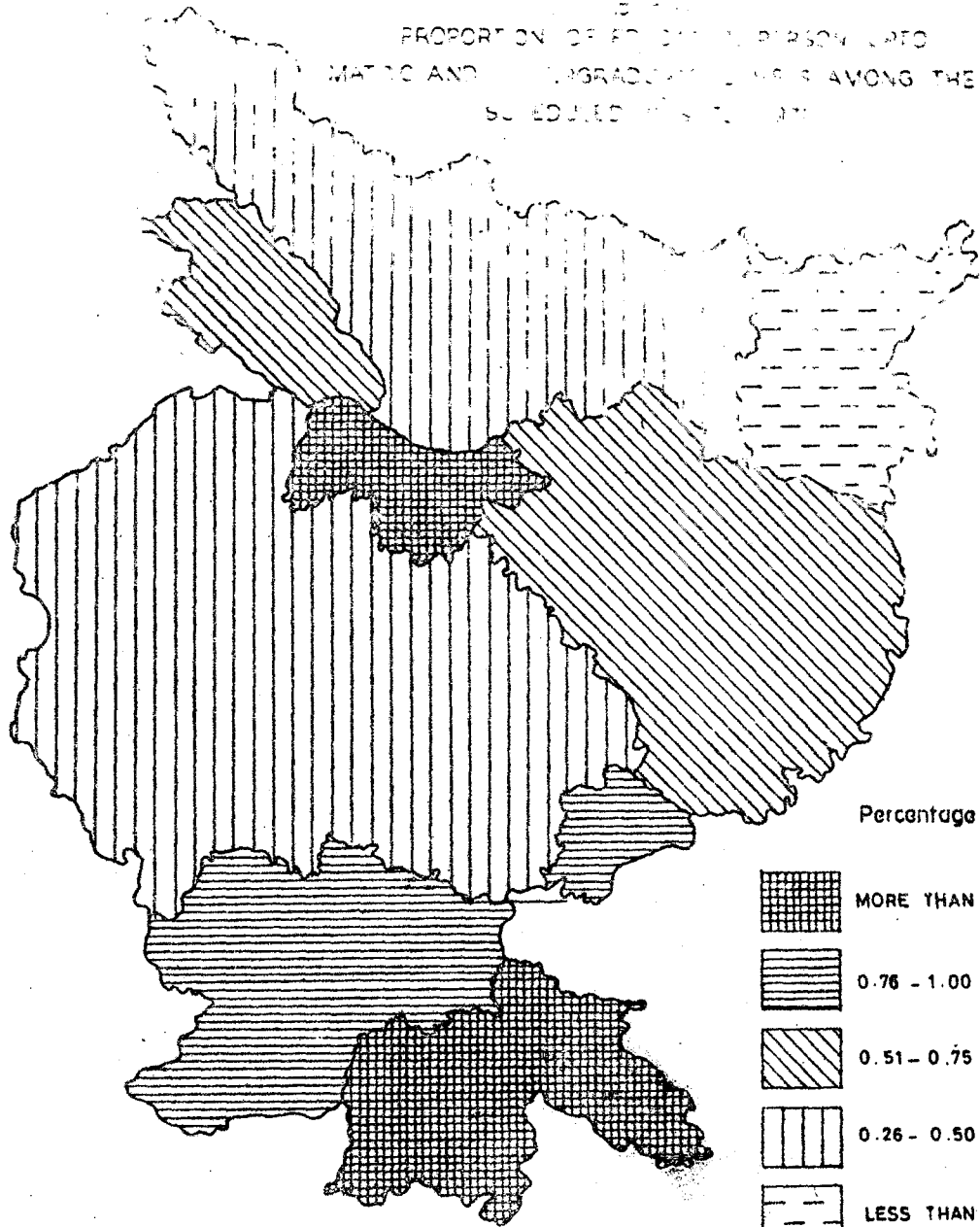
Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

IV·15

BIHAR
PROPORTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS UPTO
MATRIC AND UNDERGRADUATE LEVELS AMONG THE
SCHEDULED CASTES (URBAN)
1971

Percentage

MORE THAN 2.01

1.51 – 2.00

1.01 – 1.50

0.51 – 1.00

LESS THAN 0.50

Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

BIHAR
PROPORTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS UPTO
MATRIC AND UNDERGRADUATE LEVELS AMONG THE
SCHEDULED CASTE MALES
1971

Percentage

MORE THAN 2.00

1.51 — 2.00

1.01 — 1.50

0.81 — 1.00

0.40 — 0.80

Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

BIHAR
PROPORTION OF EDUCATED PERSONS UPTO
MATRIC AND UNDERGRADUATE LEVELS AMONG THE
SCHEDULED CASTE MALES
(URBAN) 197.

Percentage

MORE THAN 5.01

3.51 – 5.00

2.26 – 3.50

1.01 – 2.25

LESS THAN 1.00

Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km
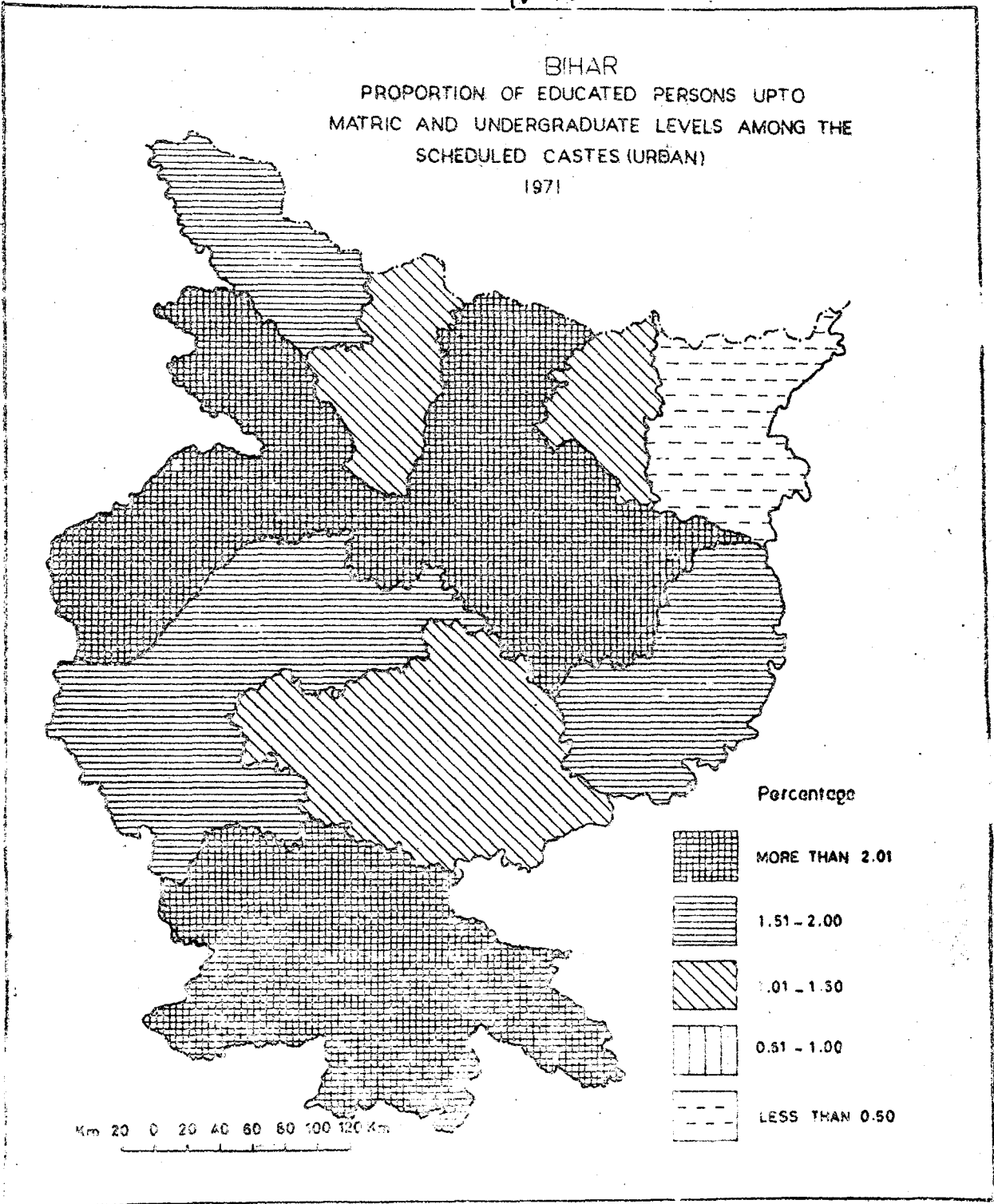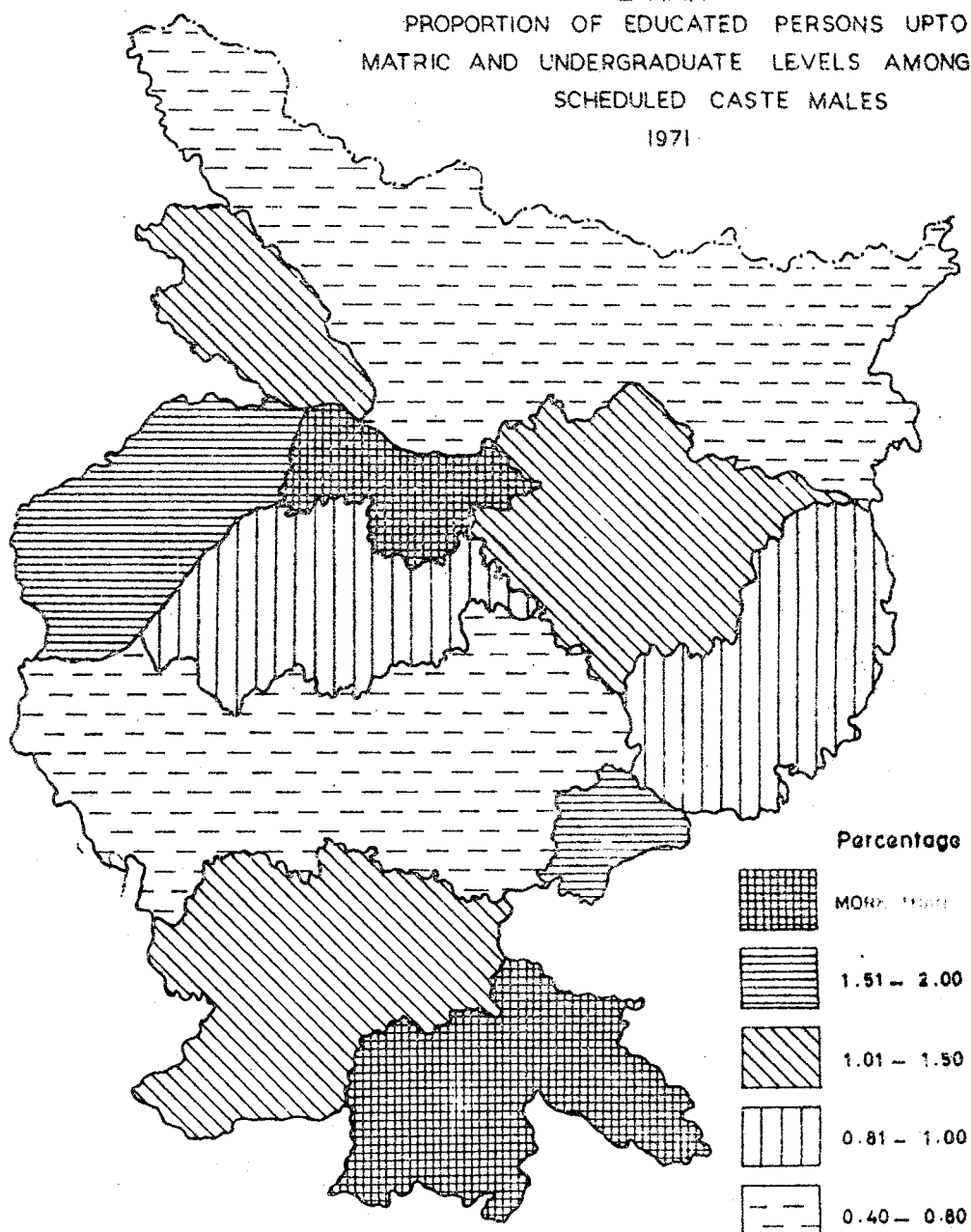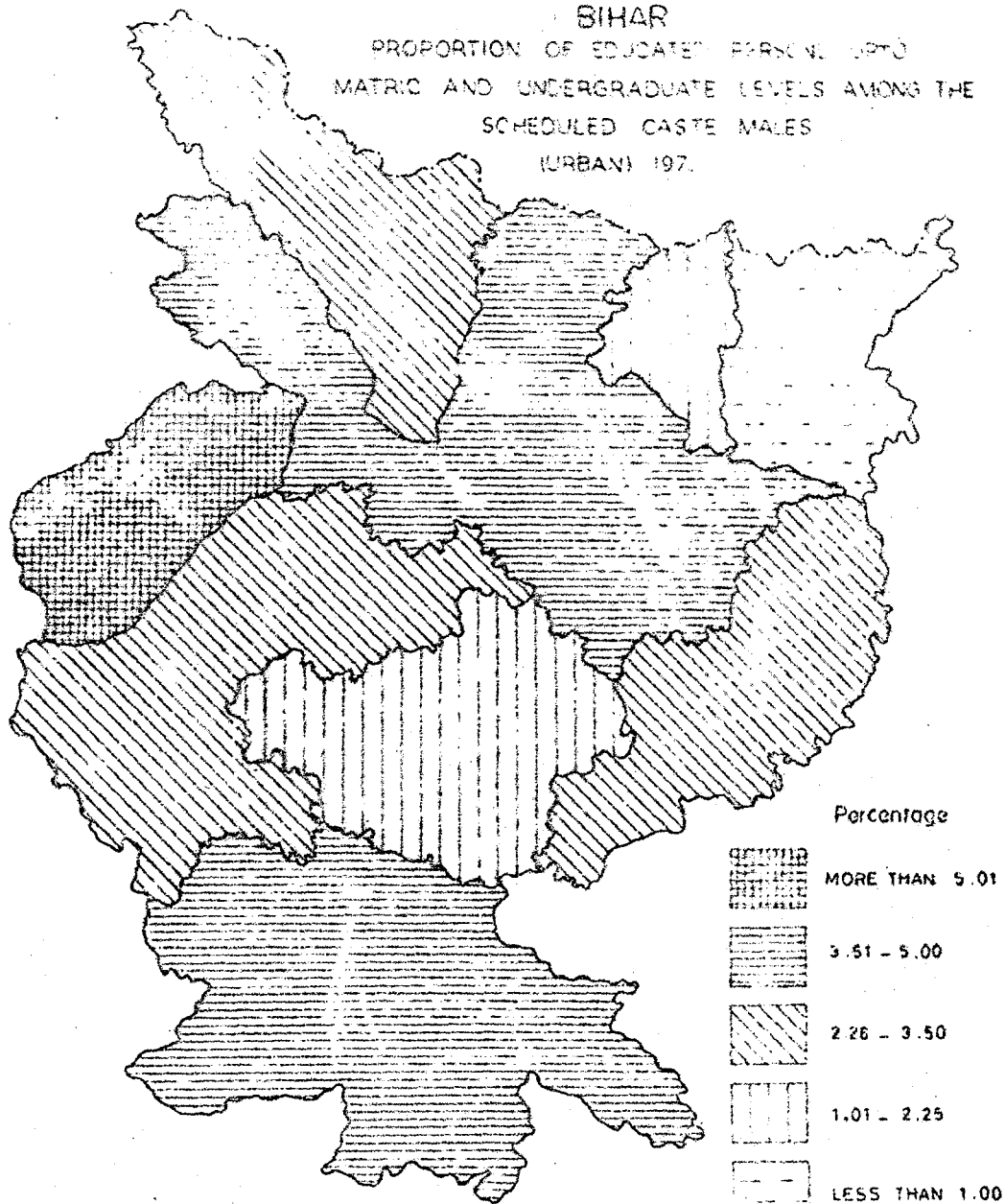
The attainment levels of Scheduled Caste males and females at the secondary and undergraduate levels show striking contrasts. The Scheduled Caste females have hardly any comparison with the males. No district has even 3% of its scheduled caste males population educated upto secondary and undergraduate levels. The regional pattern (Fig. IV.15) suggest a move=like pattern of high of high and low levels of educational attainment alternating as we move from north to south. But this mapped pattern has no correspondence with attainment levels of Scheduled Caste urban males. For the first time Shahabad has singular highest level of scheduled caste urban males having attained matric and undergraduate levels of education. This is followed by Sonam, Patna, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Singhbhum and Ranchi. Where the proportion is high. Moderate and low levels of attainment at the secondary and undergraduate levels is found in Gaya, Palaman and Hazaribagh.

Graduation and Higher Education

The state of college education among the Scheduled Castes is found to be very unsatisfactory as reflected in in terms of their very low number of graduates and post-

TABLE - IV.A

SCHEDULED CASTES PERSONS EDUCATED UPTO GRADUATION AND POST GRADUATE LEVELS, PER 10,000 POPULATION

Districts	Total	Urban	Rural
Bihar	5	24	3
Patna	11	40	7
Gaya	4	26	3
Shahabad	5	22	4
Saran	6	18	5
Champaran	1	5	2
Muzaffarpur	3	18	2
Darbhanga	4	35	3
Monghyr	4	21	3
Bhagalpur	6	23	4
Saharsa	3	19	2
Purnea	2	9	1
Santal Parganas	5	22	4
Palamau	3	15	2
Hazaribagh	2	11	1
Ranchi	14	71	7
Dhanbad	10	15	7
Singhbhum	17	23	12

Source: <u>Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes</u>

Bihar-Part V-A, Census of India, 1971.

graduates per 10,000 population[2]. The overall situation is that there are only 3 persons out of every 10,000, who attained college education upto graduation or post-graduation levels. The corresponding figure for urban areas is 24 against 3 for rural areas. Of those the Scheduled Caste males have uncomparably high numbers than their female counterparts. Among the districts Singhbhum has the highest proportion of population in this category. The rural - urban gap in this district is not as large as one might notice in other districts (Table IV.A). Number of Graduates and Post-graduates per 10,000 Scheduled Castes is generally low in Champaran, Purnea, Palaman and Hazaribagh. Singhbhum is followed by Ranchi, Patna and Dhanbad while Saran, Bhagalpur, Shahabad and Santal Parganas come next. Ranchi has the highest number of persons educated upto graduate and post-graduate levels among the Scheduled Castes.

Technical Education

There is a depressingly low number of technically

---

2. Because of very low number of graduates and post-graduates among the Scheduled Castes with respect to their very high population, proportions based on percentage share was not preferred as it worked out to be very low, where figures appeared after two, three of four zeros after the decimal. This did not give clear picture, hence number per 10,000 population was preferred for the analysis of this category.

TABLE - IV.B

NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES HAVING TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Districts	Total	Urban	Rural
Bihar	100	100	-
Patna	63	63	-
Gaya	8	8	-
Shahabad	-	-	-
Saran	-	-	-
Champaran	-	-	-
Muzaffarpur	1	1	-
Darbhanga	5	5	-
Monghyr	2	2	-
Bhagalpur	-	-	-
Saharsa	4	4	-
Purnea	2	2	-
Santal Parganas	-	-	-
Palamau	-	-	-
Hazaribagh	6	6	-
Ranchi	9	9	-
Dhanbad	-	-	-
Singhbhum	-	-	-

Source: Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Bihar-Part V-A, Census of India, 1971.

trained persons among the Scheduled Castes. This is despite job reservations and other opportunities available to these communities. There were only 100 such Scheduled Castes in the state of Bihar who had received technical education. Understandably they were all found in urban areas. One-half of them were living in Patna district done while as many as eight districts did not have even a single person (Table IV.B).

Conclusion

The educational levels of the Scheduled Castes at the aggregative levels is in general correspondence with the low level of education of the general population. Because of the rural base of the Scheduled Castes, rural patterns tend to successfully dominate the overall general patterns modifying the effects of higher levels of educational attainment in urban areas.

Areas where Scheduled Castes are largely concentrated have very low level of educational attainment, i.e. Palaman, Gaya, Shahabad, Saharsa, Purnea and Santal Parganas hinting at some correspondence between the two attributes.

There is striking contrast in the levels of educational attainment of the Scheduled Castes between north and south Bihar. The districts of Chotanagpur plateau

have higher levels as compared to the districts of Bihar plain which have generally low levels.

Saharsa, Purnea, Palaman and Gaya can be identified as problem areas in the sense that they lag behind other districts. The Scheduled Castes within these districts have lagged behind their non-scheduled counterparts significantly.

C H A P T E R - V

DISPARITIES IN THE LEVELS OF
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In the last Chapter an attempt was made to identify the spatial pattern of levels of educational attainment of the Scheduled Castes. We also noted that there were wide rural-urban, male-female and Scheduled Castes - non-scheduled population disparities at every level of education. In this Chapter our primary thrust would be to measure the magnitude of spatial disparities in levels of educational attainment. Attempts will also be made to identify causes which contribute to disparities.

Sopher's disparity index[1] was used in order to measure disparities between the following categories (a) Scheduled Castes males and females (b) Non-Scheduled population and Scheduled Castes, (c) Urban and Rural Scheduled Castes, by taking proportions of literate and educated persons to the total 'educationally effective population'[2]. Urban/rural and male/female differences for Scheduled Castes will present the picture of existing inequality within the group while

_____

1. See Methodology in Chapter I.

2. Educationally effective population is defined as total population excluding population in 0-4 age group.

measurement of inter-group inequality will be taken care
of by indices of non-scheduled - Scheduled Caste disparity.

This Chapter has three sections. The first section
is denoted to the identification of spatial patterns of dis-
parity between the non-scheduled and the Scheduled Caste
segments of population, followed by urban-rural disparities
and male-female disparities within the Scheduled Castes.
The patterns of inequality have been identified with the
help of five maps - all pertaining to literates and educated
population. Separate disparity index for each level of
education was not attempted mainly because their similarities
with the patterns projected by maps on literacy and educated
persons.

Some qualitative value judgement has been attached in
discussion on educational disparity. High disparity has been
considered as unhealthy. The normal order of symbolization
has therefore, been reversed on the map, on which the sequence
from light to dark represents a gradation from large disparity
to small[3]. One might argue that higher disparity can exist
where educational attainment levels of both comparable compo-
nents are higher than the rest and, therefore is a favourable
development. But, if one looks at it within a broader perspec-
tive of overall socio-economic implication i.e. access to

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3. D.E.Sopher, 'Sex Disparity in Indian Literacy', in Sopher
   (ed) An Exploration of India: Geographical Perspectives on
   Society and Culture, Cornell University Press, (New York,
   1980), pp.130-190.

and appropriation of socio-economic resources etc, one might
as well establish that those who are relatively well-off
enjoy better position and access to social resources than
the rest. As we know that education is an important means
of socio-economic change. Therefore, high magnitude of rela-
tive backwardness will further accentuate the deprivation
of deprived segments of population. This is especially true
of a stratified society based on caste. In India the malise
of ignorance has contributed emmensely to the exploitation
of low castes by the dominant and resourceful high-caste
and further accentuation of socio-economic disparities. But,
wider differences between two or more components with respect
to relations of production and property characterize 'contra-
dictions' which may provide conditions for 'conflict' between
the 'have's' and 'havenot's which will end the agony and
sufferings of the exploited mass and mark the history of civi-
lization with the creation of a just and equitable 'socio -
geographic' space.

DISPARITY BETWEEN NON-SCHEDULED POPULATION AND SCHEDULED
CASTES :

Index of disparity in overall literacy between the
non-scheduled and the Scheduled Caste components with respect
to overall literacy and education is 0.6581, which shows
marginal decline at the primary level (0.6545) and increase
at matric and intermediate (0.8050), and graduate and above
(1.1232) levels of education. However, some regional

V·1

BiHAR

LITERACY INEQUALITY BETWEEN
NON SCHEDULED POPULATION AND SCHEDULED
CASTES 1971

Disparity Index

MORE THAN 0 800

0 720   0 799

0 660   0 719

0 580   0 659

0 500   0 579

Km 20   0 20 40 60 80 100 120 K.m

V.2

BIHAR
LITERACY INEQUALITY BETWEEN
NON-SCHEDULED POPULATION AND SCHEDULED
CASTE MALES (URBAN)
1971

Disparity Index

MORE THAY 1.00

0.75 — 0.99

0.60 — 0.749

0.55 — 0.69

0.40 — 0.549

Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

contrasts in disparity pattern are worth mentioning. Compared to the maps of literacy and educational levels, the distribution of disparity index appear to form a subdued pattern, with weaker local contrasts (Map No. 5.1).

Districts with disparity value higher than the state value mostly fall in the gangetic plains (excluding Saran and Champaran), while the districts of Chotanagpur plateau have disparity indices less than the state average. The only exception is Palamau.

Comparing urban males of non-scheduled population with their scheduled caste counterparts we discover change in the regional pattern at the lower levels. Saharsa has the highest magnitude of disparity followed by Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Palamau, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad where it is moderate. At the primary level of education Champaran joins this category. This category forms curvilinear cluster at the matric and intermediate level of education consisting of Saharsa, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad. Shahabad, Monghyr, Saran and Singhbhum districts have the lowest disparity.

The inter-group disparity becomes further pronounced between non-scheduled and Scheduled Castes females in urban areas. Barring Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Singhbhum all other districts have a disparity index above 1.0. The earlier observed curvilinear

V.3

B'HAR
LITERACY INEQUALITY BETWEEN
NON SCHEDULED POPULATION AND SCHEDULED
CASTE FEMALES (URBAN)
1971

Disparity Index

	0.50 — 0.749
	0.75 — 0.999
	0.90 — 0.999
	1.00 — 1.299
	MORE THAN 1.30

Km 20 0   20 40 60 80 100 120 Km
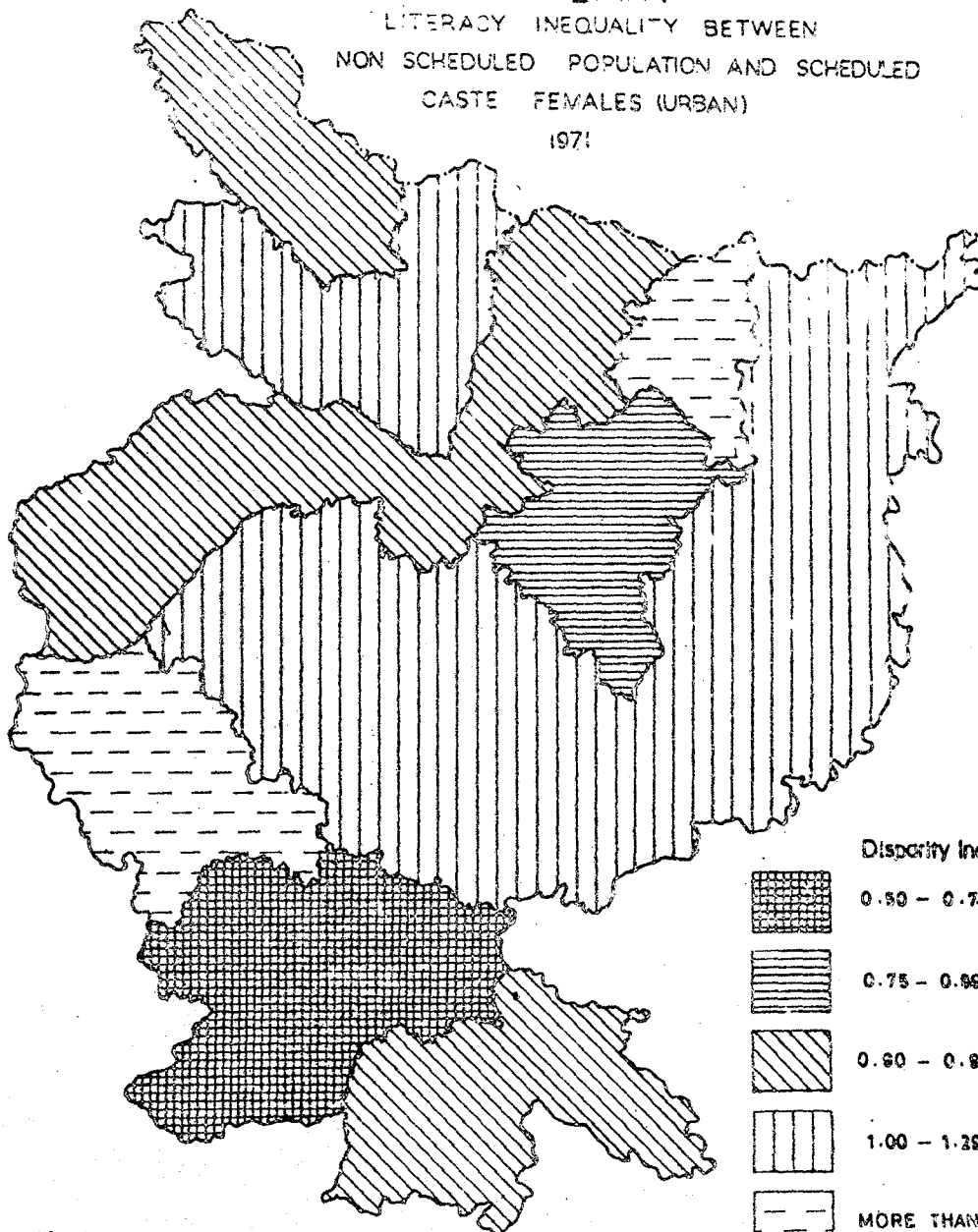
cluster widens which represent wider disparity districts. Ranchi faces the best followed by Saran (Map 5.3).

If one drops the urban patterns for a moment for generalization purpose one might resolve that the geographic patterns of disparity in education between the two components of population demonstrate in a telling fashion the useful- ness of the disparity measures, whereby disparity is higher in plains where high castes restricted the diffusion of modern education among all sections of population and main- tained their bias towards the traditional values and concepts.

DISPARITY BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL SCHEDULED CASTES :

The urban-rural disparity in the levels of educational attainment of Scheduled Castes is much less than expected. It was perceived that in urban areas where bondage of tradi- tional rural society is not so tight and rigid, where econo- mic opportunities are more and diverse, a situation of wider disparity could emerge. A cursory look at Fig. V.4 will indi- cate that there are 6 districts where urban-rural dispari- ties are above the state average (0.5079). They are Ranchi (0.6888), Darbhanga (0.6494), Monghyr (0.6642), Champaran (0.5366) and Santal Parganas (0.5192). Saharsa and Dhanbad with disparity indices below 0.29 represent two mutually district cases. The urban-rural similarity in these two districts are result of two distinctive processes. In the

V.34

BIHAR
LITERACY INEQUALITY BETWEEN URBAN
AND RURAL AREAS (SCHEDULED CASTES)
97

Disparity Index

LESS THAN 0.20

0.21 – 0.30

0.31 – 0.40

0.41 – 0.50

MORE THAN 0.51

Km 20 0 20 40 60   120 Km
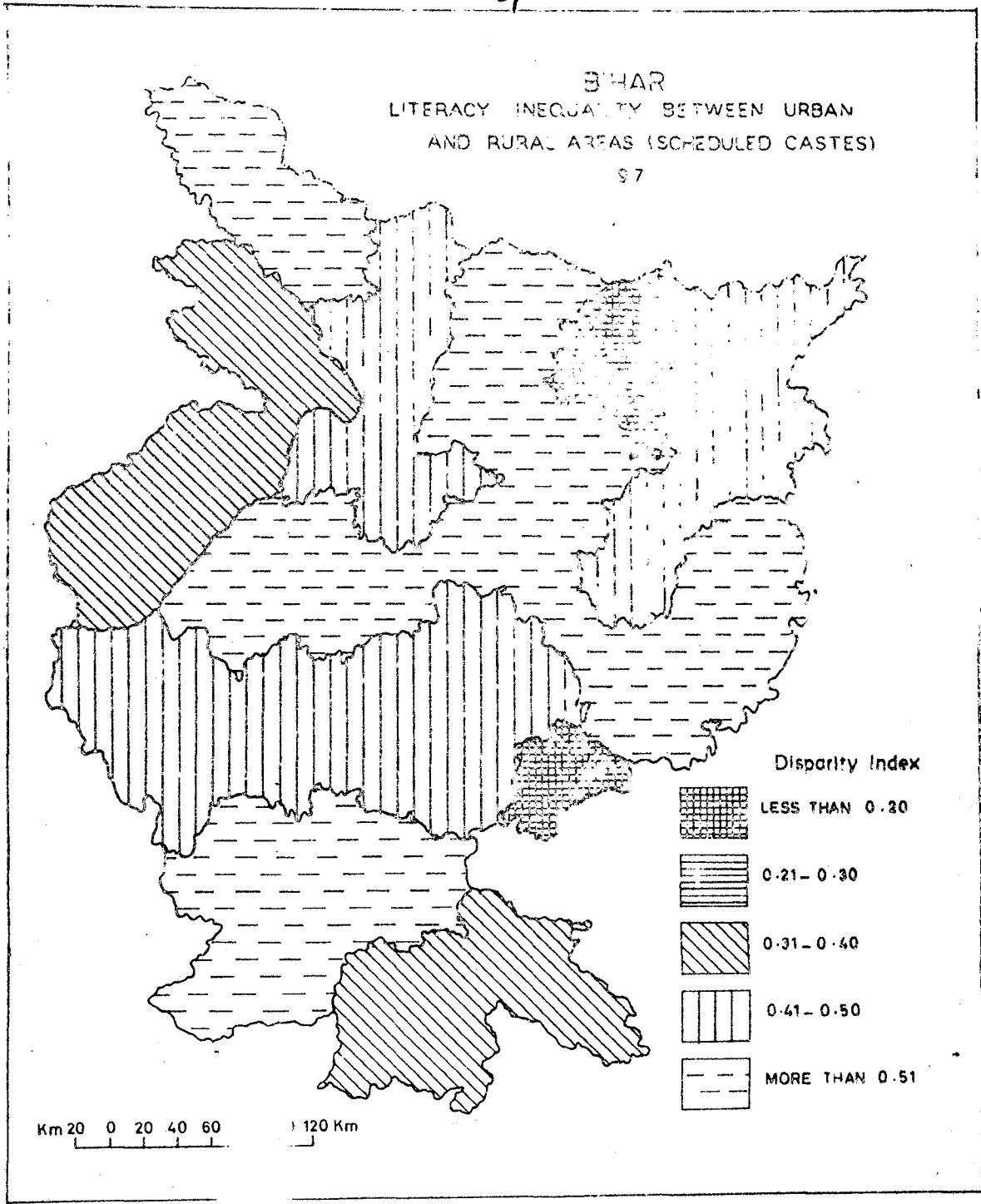
case of former urbanization has not improved the prospect
of educability of the Scheduled Castes while in the case
of latter urban areas have acted as growth foci from where
impulses of educational growth have been transmitted to
rural areas thereby minimizing the gap between the urban and
rural areas.

DISPARITY BETWEEN SCHEDULED CASTE MALES AND FEMALES:

High male-female disparity within Scheduled Castes
is not surprising especially in a society like ours where
there has been strong feelings against the education of
woman. As we can observe from (Fig. 5.5), the majority of the
districts have disparity values over 1.0 which is indicative
of the process of 'cumulative causation[4], where poor educa-
bility of females has been further accentuated. But in
southern districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum and Dhanbad Schedu-
led Caste females have made significant advances in comparison
to those other areas. Disparity index is the lowest in Ranchi.
Shahabad suffers from highest male/female disparity at all
levels of educational attainment. A cluster of three distri-
cts in the east has disparity indices less than the state
average. Another cluster is formed by above-average districts
Parna, consisting of Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Shahabad,
Monghyr, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Saharsa.

_____

4. Gunnar Myrdal, "Economic Theory and Underdeveloped Regions",
   Methuen (London, 1969).

V. 5

BIHAR
LITERACY INEQUALITY BETWEEN
SCHEDULED CASTE MALES AND FEMALES
1971

Disparity index

1.45 1.30

1.29 1.15

1.14 1.00

0.99 0.80

0.79 0.60
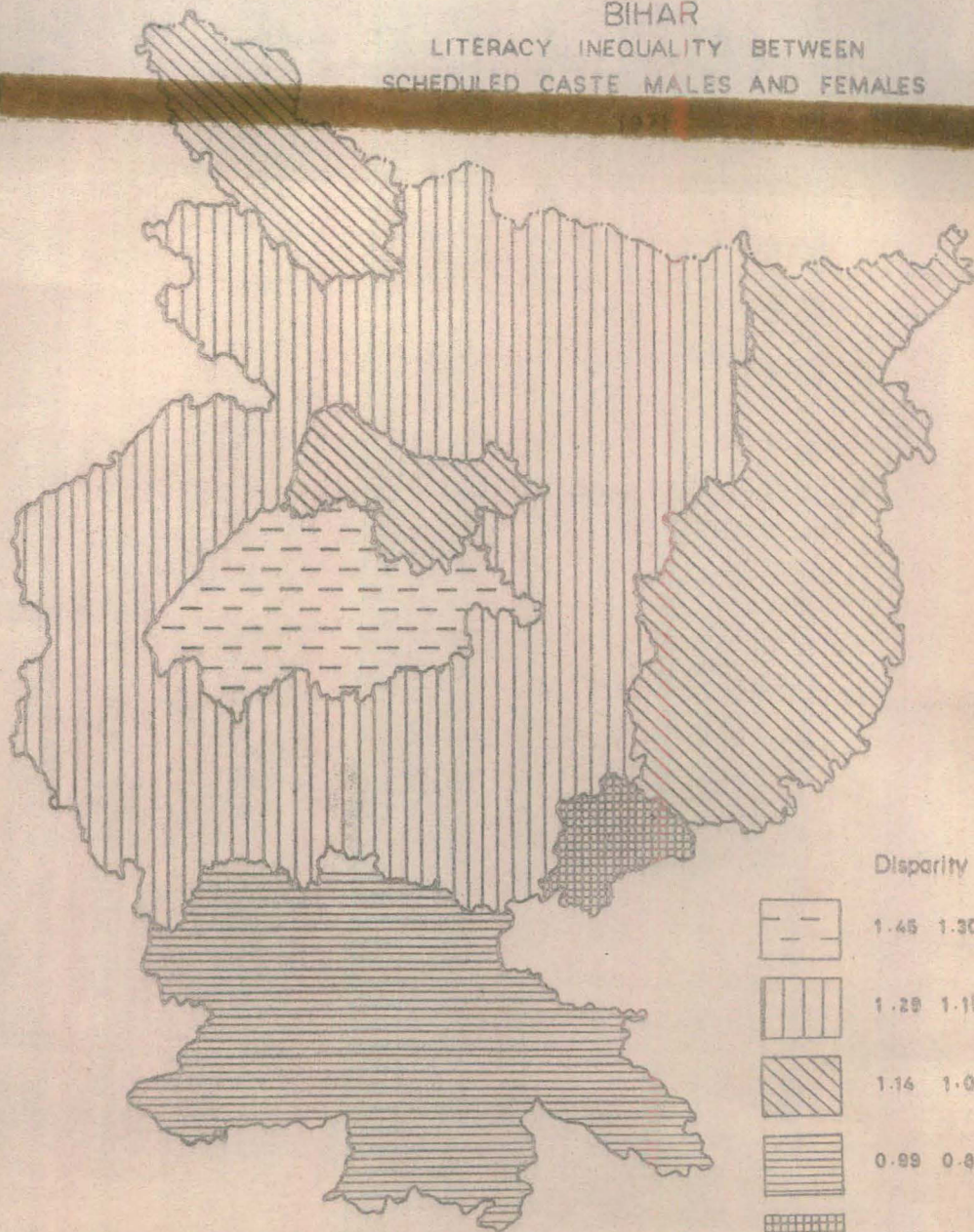
Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

V.6

A SYNOPTIC VIEW OF EDUCATIONAL DISPARITY BETWEEN URBAN/RURAL; MALE/FEMALE; NON SCHEDULED AND SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION
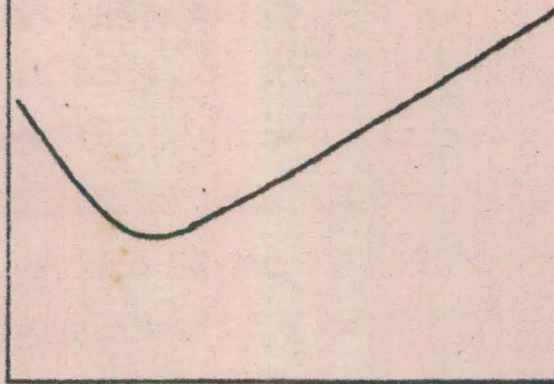
CONCLUSION :

If we plot disparity indices along the Y axis and levels of education along the X axis we get a declining trend at the primary level and a continuously rising trend as we move toward higher levels of education i.e. at primary level disparity between urban and rural, male and female and non scheduled and Scheduled Caste population is least as compared to higher levels of education whereby at the graduation level it is maximum (Fig. 5.6). This general pattern suggests relatively higher sustained enrolment upto the primary level and heavy incidence of drop-outs, wastage and stagnation at higher levels. It further suggests some diffusional process at work as to the adoption of formal education among the rural, female and deprived sections. Lack of consistency in educational attainment is suggestive of economic compulsions which forces the parents to withdraw wards from the schools as the opportunity cost of education is high[5]. High deop-out among females may be said to be due to the early marriage and preference to learn house-hold jobs than to get formally educated.

The low level of disparity between urban and rural areas is not a function of fast rural recovery in terms of progress of education whereby differences are reduced but has been caused by the failure of urban areas to enhance

5. Kusum, P.K., "Educational opportunities for Scheduled Castes, E.P.M., November 8, 1974.

A SYNOPTIC VIEW OF PERCEIVED RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATIONAL
DISPARITY
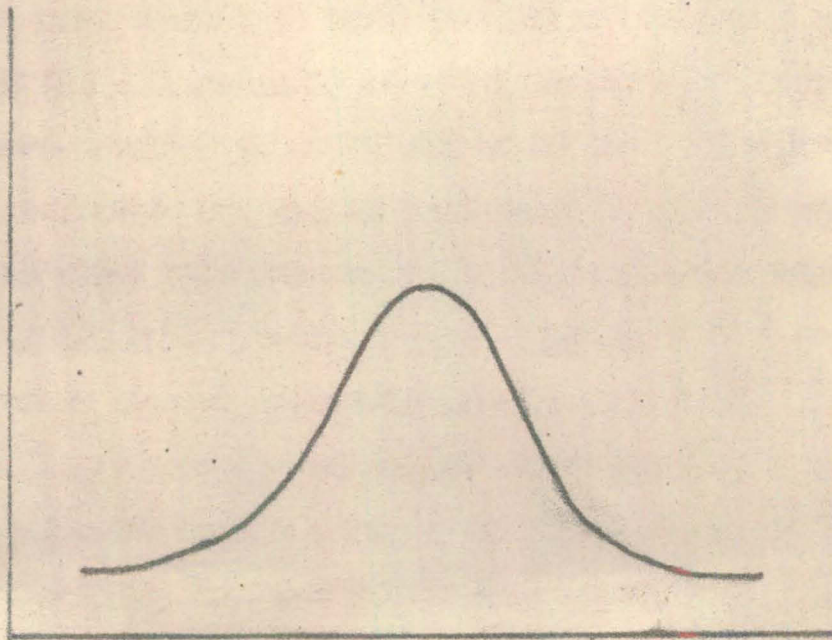
educability of Scheduled Castes despite greater social and occupational freedom and amenities available. The glaring example is Dhanbad where dispite a high level of industrialization and urbanization the gap between urban and rural areas has figured very low.

It can also be observed that disparity tends to minimize where level of educational attainment is low among the Scheduled Castes as well as non-scheduled population. Such theoretical relationship between the two variables flows from the general notion that in a backward pre-industrial society homogeneity is more than that in a transitional society where impulses of industrialization and urbanization are received at differential rates by various individuals and communities[6]. Therefore during the transitory phase disparity between regions and communities will tend to increase and then fall towards parity (Fig. 5.7). This is not to suggest that a pre-industrial feudal society is not unequal. In fact, in a feudal set-up resources are concentrated in a few hands as against a large section of deprived humanity. Although, quantitatively and qualitatively inequality is phenomenally greater between these two classes, however, the numerical strength of the poor become representative of the society as a whole. In my opinion if everything remained equal, then with the increasing interference

6. Rostow, W.W., The stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto, Cambridge University Press (Cambridge, 1960). Hrischmann (1958) also talkes about this process of development in his famous essay. The strategy of Economic development.

of developmental forces, relative disparity between regions and communities with respect to education attainment will be marked by higher magnitudes ultimately converging into the formation of equitable society.

But, social realities are more complex and difficult to comprehend than as expressed above. They may not follow the linear-causal function of this model, precisely because of the interference of unknown qualitative factors which modify and raise distinct patterns of development. Perhaps a better measure of disparity can bring out the real social meaning of this phenomenon.

C H A P T E R – VI

SPATIAL CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS OF EDUCATION

This Chapter should be considered as a continuation of Chapters IV and V, where we have identified the spatial pattern of literacy and levels of educational attainment, and disparities in education of Scheduled Castes in relation to the non-scheduled population. The central question investigated here is why literacy and levels of educational attainment vary as much as they do from district to district. Any geographical interpretation has to be based on correspondances between mapped patterns and perceived causal relationships. These correspondances can illuminate the social geography of India in an unusual way by expressing and analysing patterns of variation in a social phenomenon at the state level. Therefore, in search of viable explanations following hypotheses have been proposed which will be tested statistically in the light of observed patterns as obtainable from Chapters IV and V :

Hypothesis – 1

There is an inverse relationship between the concentration of population of a group/community and its possession of a particular property i.e. education.

Hypothesis - 2

Level of educational attainment is positively correlated with (a) urbanisation and (b) non-agricultural work force and negatively correlated with (c) dependency ratio, and (d) traditional occupation.

Hypothesis - 3

Literacy without formal education tends to diffuse from educated to uneducated persons through personal contacts and transference of ideas.

These hypotheses are statistically tested below:

TEST OF HYPOTHESES

It is perceived that where there is high concentration of Scheduled castes their level of educational attainment will be lower than in areas where their concentration is not high. The areas of low concentration are areas which are not historically inhabited by Scheduled Castes and are receiving migratory population on a varied scale. Because of better economic prospects and conditions available to the migrants their level of educational attainment also gets affected. The low concentration areas are also areas where feudal relations of production and caste system has never been as rigid as in the areas of high concentration. Therefore, migration of scheduled castes from their traditional areas to new areas provides them with less stigmation and greater economic and social opportunities coupled with better conditions for educability.

The mapped patterns show highest concentration of Scheduled Castes (Chapter III) in Palamau and Gaya followed by Saharsa, Shahabad and Patna. With only exception of Patna the other four districts have extremely low literacy rates and levels of educational attainment at various levels of education. On the other hand Singhbhum, Ranchi and Santal Parganas have low concentration of Scheduled Castes but have relatively high level of education and literacy. The statistical test proved the perceived theoretical relationship. A high correlation was found ($r = -.6001$) between the concentration pattern and patterns of educational attainment[1].

Two types of relationships can be typothesized between urbanization and levels of educational attainment especially with respect to the Scheduled Caste : (i) it may be said that majority of Scheduled Castes coming to urban areas are illiterates and therefore, affect the total volume of literacy and education; and (ii) secondly, because of better economic opportunities and infrastructural facilities, patterns of social interaction and necessities of jobs provide an impetus to Scheduled Castes people to cope-up with the urban style of life.

The association of traditional and agricultural occupation does not provide favourable conditions for an indivi-

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1. t=2.91, significant at 2 percent level of significance.

dual to attain some level of education. The nature of
traditional occupations being such that it requires no
formal education. The traditional occupation is inherited
by the son from his father which he learns more through
experience and observation rather than through formal trai-
ning. The continuation of traditional occupation among the
Scheduled Castes is accentuated by two factors (i) lack of
education and acquired skills and of equal opportunity in
occupations other than traditional; and (ii) the jajmani
system whereby long standing family relationship between
the 'kamin' and 'jajman' hinder literacy and education of
the former.

Part (a) of this hypothesis where positive correla-
tion between education and urbanization has been hypothesi-
zed is sufficiently substantiated by Table 'A'. We may
observe high correspondance between the two Singhbhum,
Dhahbad, Ranchi and Parna where urban components among the
Scheduled Castes is higher than the rest, have also high
levels of educational attainment. The opposite case at the
lower levels of educational attainment may be observed with
low levels of urbanization in Saharsa, Champaran and Pala-
man districts. This relationship is further supported
statistically (r=.9102).[2]

According to hypothesis 2(b) where employment in non-
agricultural activities is perceived to be positively

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2. t=8.509, significant at 1 per cent level of significant.

TABLE - A

CORRELATES OF EDUCATION

Districts	Percentage of S.C's as literates & educated	Percentage of S.C's as non-primary work-force	Percentage of urban scheduled castes	Percentage of S.C's to total population
Patna	12.30	12.80	11.65	16.54
Gaya	6.40	6.30	3.32	24.60
Shahabad	6.32	9.98	4.07	16.64
Saran	9.22	8.18	2.91	11.25
Champaran	4.95	5.13	2.35	14.17
Muzaffarpur	5.70	6.92	2.30	15.80
Darbhanga	5.53	7.27	2.93	14.85
Monghyr	7.26	9.44	6.90	15.47
Bhagalpur	7.54	10.50	7.67	10.84
Saharsa	4.18	3.76	2.60	16.68
Purnea	5.69	7.00	5.01	11.34
Santal Parganas	8.94	14.08	6.67	7.30
Palamau	5.84	5.27	2.40	25.44
Hazaribagh	7.33	22.17	7.67	12.07
Ranchi	13.23	23.67	9.38	4.83
Dhanbad	12.46	66.70	21.80	15.18
Singhbhum	20.35	46.93	33.70	3.43

	r=0.7460	r=0.9102	r=-0.6001
	t=4.339	t=8.509	t= 2.91
	Significant at 1% level	Significant at 1% level	Significant at 2% level

correlated and employment in traditional occupations nega-
tively correlated with education levels is supported by the
observed patterns. Chotanagpur plateau which has rich
mining and industrial base and has comparatively high propor-
tion of Scheduled Castes in non-agricultural activities is
also characterized by high level of education. While the
opposite is the case with districts of Bihar plain high
proportion of their work-force engaged in agricultural
activities. A slight deviation from this pattern is observed
in Dhanbad, Hazaribagh and Palamau which do not have a high
level of educational attainment despite high proportion
of non-agricultural work-force. In the north similar situa-
tion is observed in Saran which has high proportion of
Scheduled Castes in the agricultural work-force and yet has
moderate to high level of education. These two cases do not
question the validity of the perceived relationship but
rather suggest that other unaccounted factors other than
proportion of non-agricultural work-force also have some
impact on educability. The perceived causal relationship
(2b) was found highly and positively correlated (r=.7460)[3]

It is expected that there will be fewer literates
without formal education at lower levels of educational
density[4] and that the diffusion will accelerate once

3. t=4.339, Significant at 1 per cent level of significance.
4. Thomas, H., "Literacy without formal Education in Pakistan",
   Economic Development and Cultural Change, vol.22 (3),
   April 1974, p.493.

education has become more popular; at high levels of educational density a tapering off will be seen, since the class of literates without education will always remain a marginal one in the whole society[5]. This relationship hypothesizes educational density[6] variable and literacy without formal education as an dependent variable. This relationship may be viable one in the case of literacy among the Scheduled Castes.

It is generally felt that for the development of education some base of literates with or without formal education is necessary. But, the cognition of reality is perceived other way round. To me it seems that even if there is some amount of literates to provide base for the development of fromal education among the Scheduled Castes, they might not prefer sending their wards to schools or colleges because of the economic loss they might incur in withdrawing them from jobs. Thus, it is perceived that even a marginal presence of formally educated population within or outside the community will act as a calalyst for higher

5. Thomas, opt. cit. (By using logit functions he has proved that population may be expected to acquire literacy by personal efforts without attending school. Even at lower levels of educational density the numerical impact was found to be significant).

6. For definition see methodology in Chapter I.

TABLE - B

DETERMINANT OF EDUCATION

District	Percentage edicated persons among S.C (X)	Percentage literates of not yet edu. cated popula. tion (Y)
Patna	7.05	5.55
Gaya	3.24	3.25
Shahabad	3.32	5.37
Saran	4.42	4.86
Champaran	2.56	2.54
Muzaffarpur	2.71	3.10
Dhanbad	6.23	6.66
Darbhanga	2.75	2.86
Monghyer	3.83	3.56
Bhagalpur	4.72	3.30
Saharsa	1.90	2.31
Purnea	2.78	3.03
Santhal Parganes	4.24	4.92
Palamou	2.58	3.35
Hazaribagh	3.20	4.28
Ranchi	6.64	6.64
Singhbhum	9.95	11.54

$R^2 = 0.8418$

$t = 8.99$

Significant at 1% level.

literacy levels through individual efforts and motivation
and through informal education. This may also hold true
for female literacy.

In order to test this relationship a scattered dia-
gram was prepared and the relationship was found linear
in nature thus validating the hypothesis. Further, simple
regression analysis showed a very high dependence of lite-
racy without formal education on educational density
(r^2 = .8418).[7]

Besides, reasons explained above a brief reference
to social attributes is very essential to comprehend spa-
tial variation in educational attainment of Scheduled Castes
in its totality. Within the caste based social structure
of Bihar one may find regional variation not only with
respect to relations of production and patterns of social
interaction but also with respect to social composition.
L.P.Vidyarthi[8] observed marked differences between the
tribal dominated Chotanagpur plateau and various linguistic
and cultural zones i.e. Magahi, Bhojpuri and Maithili of
Bihar plains. Though there is a broad similarity between
the linguistic zones of the gangetic plains, significant
differences in social customs, relations, composition and
caste ramification was found between Chotanagpur region

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7. t = 8.99, Significant at 1 per cent level of significance.

8. L.P.Vidyarthi, Harijan Today, Classical Publishers
(New Delhi, 1977).

and the plains. The Scheduled Castes are numerous in Bihar plains where settled agriculture has been in practise from time immemorial. It has also been the domain of Brahminical superiority and rigid caste system, whole the tribal zone has been comparatively free from such stigma.

Though, we have attempted to explain variations in the educational attainment levels of Scheduled Castes with the help of several attributes and variables, through a simple analysis. But, reality is not as simple as we could formulate anove. Several other forces and their mutual interplay could hardly receive any mention and those lying outside the objective and scope of this research - are important in order to comprehend the complexities of educational problems, patterns and processess.

C H A P T E R - VII

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES
ANALYSIS OF 1961 - 71 CHANGE

More than thirty years of a policy of protective
positive discrimination and reservations have elapsed without
making any significant headway in the spread of education
among Scheduled Castes. This is evident from the fact that
the literacy rate rose from 7.25 per cent in 1961 to 7.64
per cent in 1971. On the other hand, non-scheduled popula-
tion registered a significant progress in literacy which
rose from 25.70 per cent to 27.40 per cent. At primary
level of education progress has been comparatively better
from 1.13 per cent to 3.30 per cent. This Chapter takes
stock of the overall progress in education of Scheduled
Castes at the regional level.

Evidently, the change during 1961-71 has been far
uniform. Besides, sex-wise and urban-rural differences in
growth can also be observed.

The overall progress in education among Scheduled
Castes quantified in terms of growth in 1971 over 1961, show
a discouraging picture. It may also be noted that disparity
in growth between non-scheduled and Scheduled Castes is not
large. This suggests the poor state of education in Bihar.

At the aggregative level for whole state growth of literates and educated. Scheduled Castes account for 29.22 per cent while it is 30.54 per cent for non-scheduled population. However, literacy among the Scheduled Castes in urban areas have faster (62.43 per cent) than their counterparts (48.46 per cent). This holds true for the Scheduled Castes males in rural areas. While there has been a decline in literacy for rural Scheduled Caste females their non-scheduled counterparts have shown overall growth rate of 49.23 per cent in literacy.

At the primary and subsequent higher levels of education the Scheduled Castes have progressed rapidly than the non-scheduled population except in the case of females. A cursory look at the figures (Appendix) would suggest very high growth rates for the Scheduled Castes, exceeding their counterparts, implying thereby increasing motivation towards adoption of formal education. But, this would be jumping to conclusions very fast. Statistically 1+1 will be a growth of 100 per cent while addition of 25 units to 50 units would be much lower (50 per cent). Therefore, very high rate of growth in education of the Scheduled Castes in no way suggest expected improvement in enrolment and attainment levels, rather is a result of low denominator. Nevertheless, it does reflect progress.

VII·1

BIHAR
GROWTH OF LITERATES & EDUCATED
PERSONS AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES
1961 - 71

Percentage Growth

MORE THAN 50.00

49.99 - 30.00

29.99 - 20.00

19.99 - 00.00

- 0.01 - -15.00

- 15.01 - -25.00

- 25.01 - -40.00

Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km
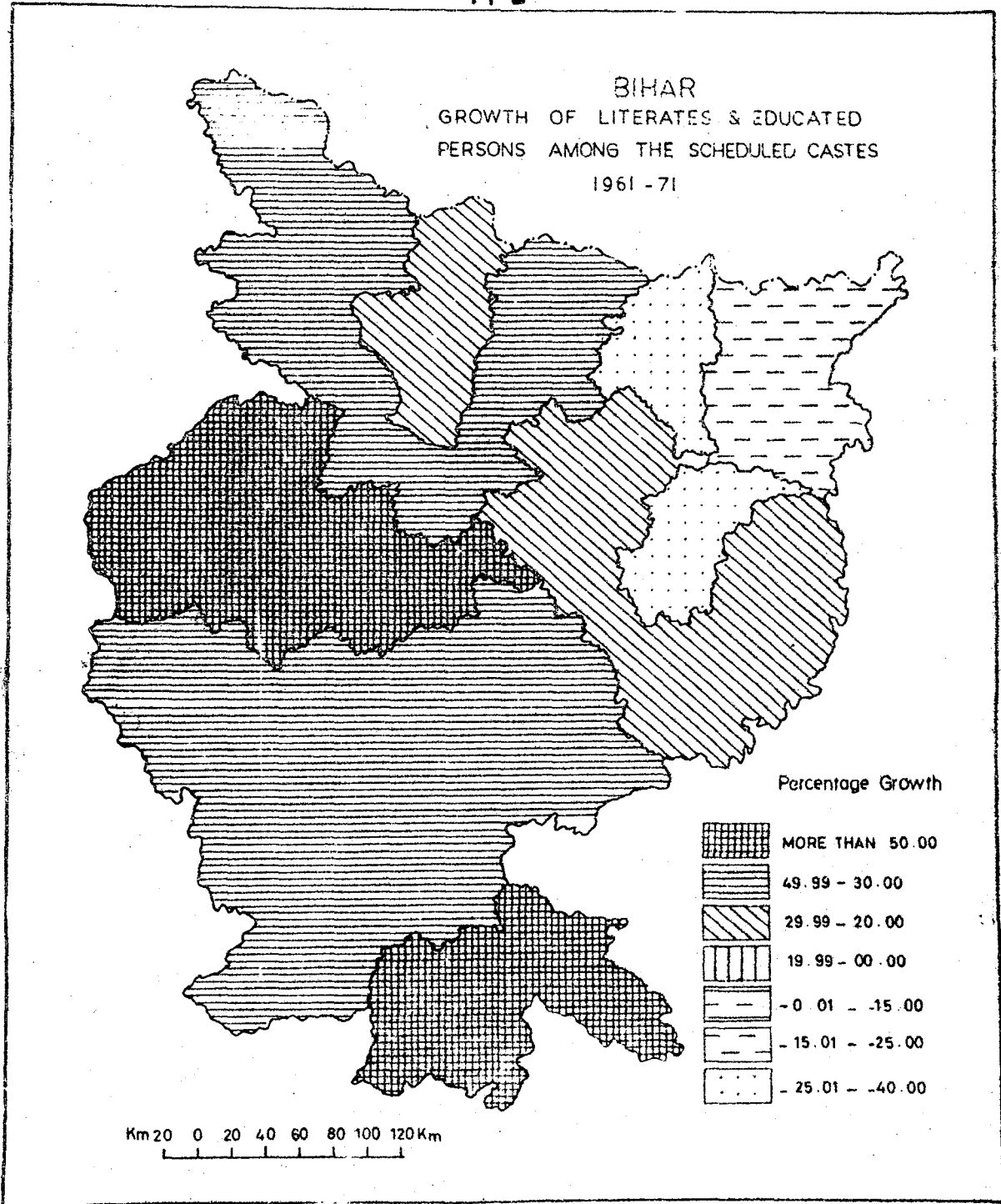
REGIONAL VARIATION IN GROWTH OF EDUCATION :

One observes striking regional variation (Fig.VII.1) in growth of literacy and educational levels among the Scheduled Castes. The highest rate of growth was observed in Shahabad and negative growth rate (-36.84 per cent) in Saharsa. All eastern districts show either negative growth or growth below the state average. Two clusters of moderate growth districts are identified separated by a pair of high growth districts. One cluster located north of the high growth districts consist of Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga and Patna and southern cluster consists of Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Dhanbad. Singhbhum district fall in the high growth category. Districts showing decline in the educated and literate Scheduled Castes are Saharsa, Bhagalpur and Purnea.

Dhanbad experienced highest growth of primary educa- tion followed by Gaya, Purnea and Hazaribagh (Fig.VII.2). Primary education among Scheduled Castes has shown moderate improvement in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Bhagalpur and Singhbhum districts. Low growth rate has been identified in Patna, Monghyr, Ranchi, Santal Parganas, Palamau Shahabad and Saran districts - most of these districts have higher level of educational attainment for Scheduled Castes.

Growth of secondary education is maximum in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Saharsa fallowed by Sahabad, Gaya, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad (Fig.VII.3) in the same order. Low growth rate

VII·2

BIHAR

GROWTH OF EDUCATED PERSONS UPTO
PRIMARY OR JUNIOR BASIC LEVELS AMONG SCHEDULED
CASTES   1961-71

Percentage Growth

MORE THAN   360.00

300.00 — 359.99

260.00 — 299.99

225.00 — 259.99

190.00 — 224.99

Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

VII·3

BIHAR
GROWTH OF EDUCATED PERSONS UPTO SECONDARY AND ABOVE LEVELS AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES
1961-71

Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

Percentage Growth

MORE THAN — 700.00

550.00 — 699.99

430.00 — 549.99

315.00 — 429.99

200.00 — 314.99

VII·4

BIHAR

GROWTH OF LITERATES AND EDUCATED
PERSONS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES (URBAN)
1961 - 71

PERCENTAGE GROWTH

	MORE THAN 120·00
	119·99 - 90·00
	89·99 - 60·00
	59·99 - 30·00
	29·99 - 0·00
	-00·01 - -15·00
	-14·99 - -30·00

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 km

is found in Champaran, Santal Parganas, Patna, Palamau, Ranchi, Saran, Bhagalpur and Singhbhum.

Regional patterns of progress in education of the Scheduled Castes enormously changes for urban areas where one finds sharp north-south contrasts (Fig.VII.4). Districts north of Palamau-Gaya-Hazaribagh-Dhanbad borders are characterized by low growth while high growth has been found in Southern districts. Nevertheless each region has one negative growth district each - Saharsa in north and Palamau in south.

A greater amount of homogeneity was observed from the growth map of education for Scheduled Castes males (Fig.VII.5). Highest growth has been observed in Singhbhum while lowest in Saharsa and Purnea. The contiguity of moderately grown districts was disturbed in the centre by the presence of high growth districts Gaya and Shahabad. Pregress of education for the Scheduled Caste females show very high regional variation ranging from negative growth in Saharsa and Bhagalpur to high positive growth in Shahabad and Ranchi. However, a continuous belt consisting of Saran, Patna, Palamau, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Dhanbad and Santal Pargana show high and moderate growth in educational attainment for the Scheduled Caste females.

Growth of population of literates and educated may be primarily contributed to (1) natural growth in terms of

VII·5

BIHAR

GROWTH OF LITERATES AND EDUCATED
PERSONS AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTE MALES
1961–71

Percentage Growth

MORE THAN 60.00

59.99 — 40.00

39.99 — 20.00

19.99 — 00.01

-0.01 — -20.00

Km20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km
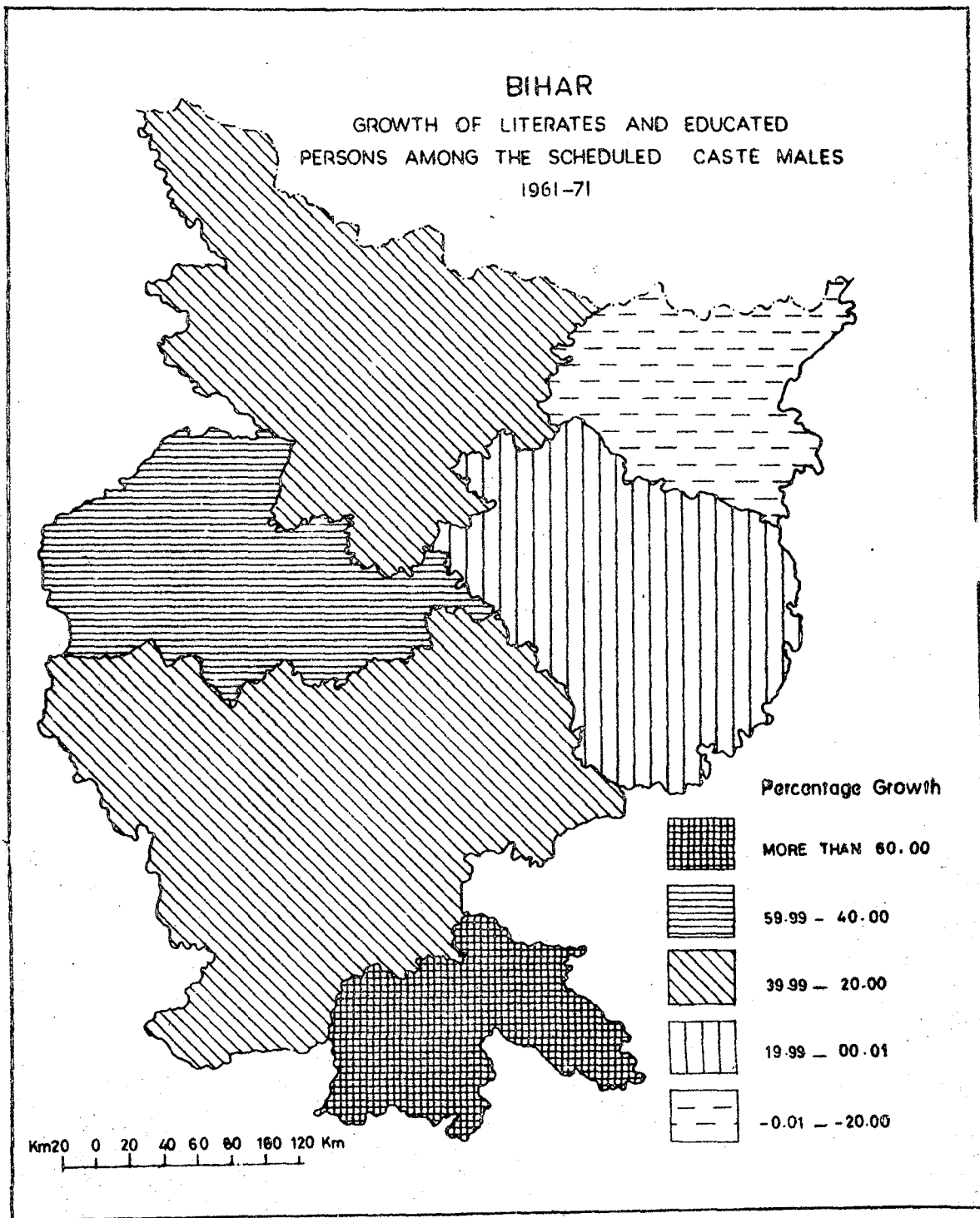
VII·7

BIHAR
GROWTH OF LITERATE AND EDUCATED
PERSONS AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALES
1961-71

Percentage Growth

160.00 — 130.00

129.99 — 90.00

89.99 — 45.00

44.99 — 20.00

19.99 — 00.00

— 00.01 — -19.99

— 20.00 — -59.99

— 60.00 — -90.00
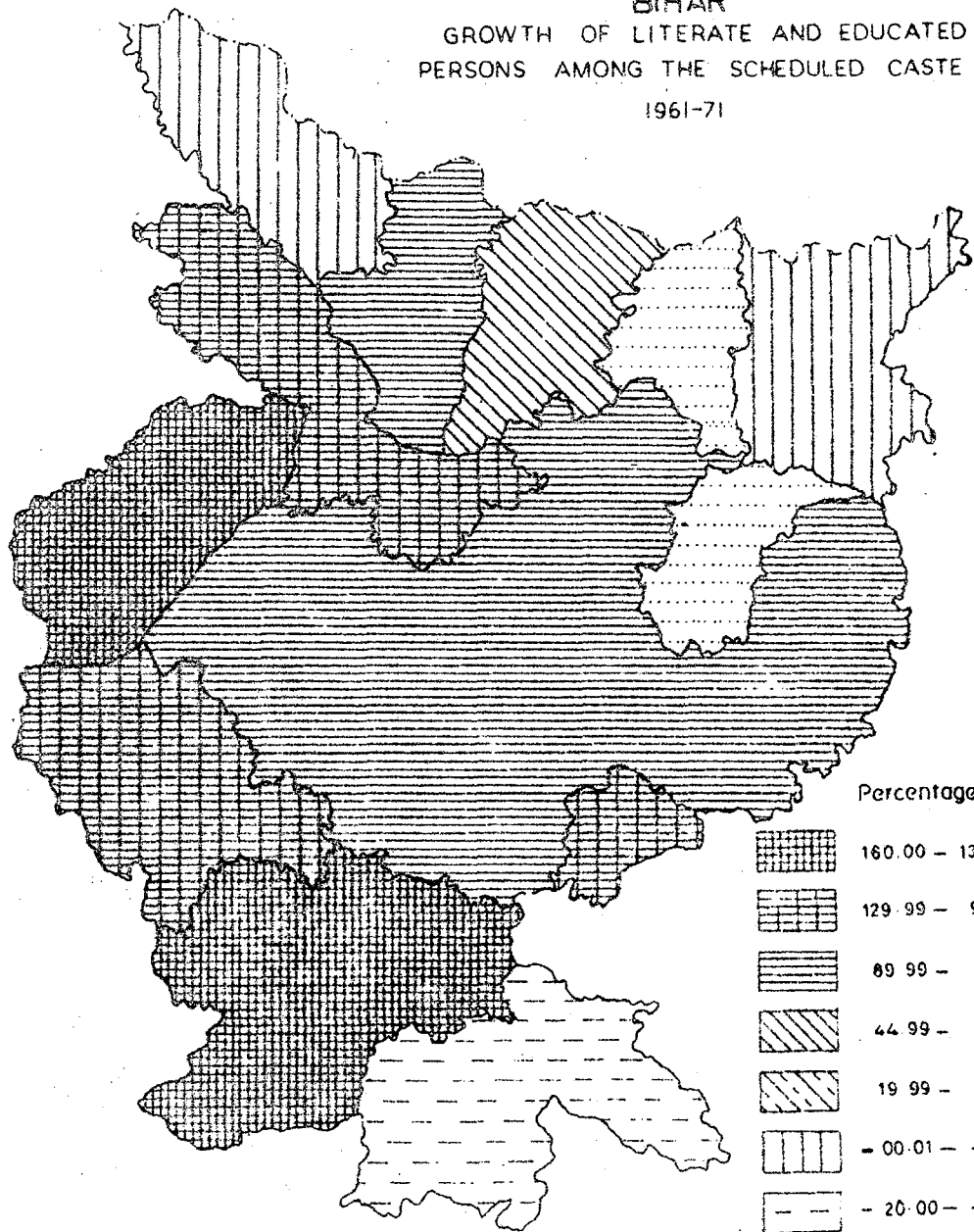
Km 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 Km

expansion and adoption of education by the local population and (ii) immigration and immigration of literate, educated or illiterated population. Some instances of low growth of education was found in areas already lower in the hierarchy of educational development against high growth in areas relatively well-off. This is suggestive of the fact that once education becomes popular sustained and self-accentuated growth is experienced. While vicious circle of illiteracy further detoriorates the situation in a circularrcausative manner.

C H A P T E R - VIII

A SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

The present study explored the patterns and proceᵈ sses of levels of educational attainment of the Scheduled Castes of Bihar at various levels education with respect to the non-Scheduled population. The socio-economic implications of such a lop-sided educational development has been underlined especially in the wake of government policies of "protective positive discrimination" in favour of the weaker sections of our society.

Evidently, the poor state of education and literacy among the Scheduled Castes is an outcome of the social and economic processes. On the basis of this study several questions have emerged as to the viability and role of education in the processes of socio-economic mobility and its effectiveness with regards to break of age-old bondage deprived communities have suffered from.

The educational levels of the Scheduled Castes at the aggregative levels is in general correspondence with the low level of education of the general population. Because of the rural base of the Scheduled Castes, rural patterns tend to successfully dominate the overall general patterns modifying the effects of higher levels of educational attainment in urban areas.

Areas where Scheduled Castes are largely concentra-
ted have very low levels of educational attainment, i.e.
Palamau, Gaya, Shahabad, Saharsa, Purnea and Santal Parganas
hinting at some correspondence between the two attributes.

There is striking contrast in the levels of educat-
ional attainment of Scheduled Castes between north and south
Bihar. The districts of Chotanagpur Plateau have higher
levels as compared to the districts of Bihar plain which
have generally low levels.

Saharsa, Purnea, Palaman and Gaya can be identified
as problem areas in the sense that they lag behind from
other districts. The Scheduled Castes within these dis-
tricts have lagged behind their non-scheduled counterparts
significantly.

A continuously rising trend was observed as one moves
toward higher levels of education i.e. at primary level
disparity between urban and rural, male and female and non-
scheduled and scheduled caste population is least as com-
pared to higher levels of education whereby at the graduat-
ion level, it is maximum. This general pattern suggests
relatively higher sustained enrolment upto the primary level
and heavy incidence of drop-outs, wastage and stagnation
at higher levels. It further suggests some diffusional
process at work as to the adoption of formal education
among the rural, female and deprived sections.

The low level of disparity between urban and rural
areas is not as function of fast rural recovery in terms
of progress of education whereby differences are reduced
but has been caused by the failure of urban areas to en-
hance educability of scheduled castes despite greater social
and occupational freedom and amenities available. The
glaring example is Dhanbad where despite a high level of
industrializa-tion and urbanization the gap between urban
and rural areas has figured very low.

It was observed that disparity tends to minimize
where level of educational attainment is low among the
scheduled castes as well as non-scheduled population.

The impact of urbanization and non-primary sector
work-force was found to be highly correlated with levels
of educational attainment. This implies that with the
higher level of urbanization of the Scheduled Castes and
their proportion of work force in non-primary sectors en-
hance their education development. On the other hand
areas with high concentration of Scheduled Caste population
lagged behind in terms of educational attainment.

So far the progress of education of scheduled castes
from 1961 to 1971 is concerned. North Bihar showed a
high rate of percentage change in comparison to South.
But this was mainly due to small denominator or low level
of education in 1961. No significant difference in the

growth rate of education between Scheduled Castes and non-scheduled population was observed, thus revealing the failure of various measures adopted to promote education such as mass education programme and adult education. This also sufficiently indicates the family planning and poor implementation on the part of planners and administrators.

At this point a critical examination of government policies and schemes as granted by the constitution, law and various projects becomes important. An inquiry into the worthiness of the policy of protective discrimination and reservations in jobs and educational institutions has shown a lot of reaction against it, both from the Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled population[1]. Scheduled Castes are unhappy over the way schemes and policies have been implemented and hold government responsible for creating a new class of elite within their community who are like big fishes eating away small fishes. On the other hand, the non-scheduled population is hurt by these policies because of the general lack of opportunities in education and jobs as quite as good proportions of total vacancies is reserved for scheduled population. They also complain about the deteriorating standard of education which they feel is because of lowering of standards to accommodate

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1. Suma Chitnis, "Education of the Scheduled Castes", Journal of Higher Education, Vol. 1(2) 1975, pp.167-178.

the scheduled communities. Both, have valid points and their interests are involved it it. But, it is beyond any doubt that reservation policy and facilities enjoined with promotory measures has only served a section of the scheduled population who were already well off and the benefit have not reached the needy people. This is not to suggest abolition of reservation policy or that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have in any way been able to secure jobs in proportion to their numbers in the general population, or the reservations are not necessary to ensure, That their interests would be protected. But the fact that despite such policy of reservation being in operation for last three decades, even of the reserved quota of jobs less than 50 per cent are actually filled [2] and benefit only a few privileged groups within the scheduled communities [3].

Apart from education, assets are a vital means of economic advancement which in terms affect education -- the most potent weapon of the poor for self-advancement. The Scheduled Castes are practically assetless and their relative share in rural assets show a decline [4]. The All-

2. L.C. Jain, "Emancipation of S.C.'s and Tribes : Some suggestions, E.P.W. Vol.XVI(9), February 28,1981, pp.325-332.

3. Suma Chitnis, "A long way to go..." Allied Publishers (Bombay 1980)

4. L.C. Jain, opt. cit. p. 327.

India debt Investment Survey 1971-72 reported that the marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and the artisans (precisely the principal occupation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constituted the lowest asset group. Besides, greater ordeals are in store for those Scheduled Castes who may survive the rigours of poverty and inequality. Untouchability persists in various forms and laws are ineffective. Anticipating these problems the the framers of the constitution had provided for the appointment of a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to make an annual report directly to the President. The latest 26th report (1978-79) shows that the situation has not improved one inch in the last ten years.

SOME TENTATIVE SUGGESTIONS

i. An Intensive Adult Education Programme should be started in selected districts where the Scheduled Castes are generally concentrated. Such a programme should have a target population and should achieve its objectives within a presented period.

ii. The drop-out rate among the Scheduled Caste students in high despite stipends. It is therefore necessary that atleast upto the matriculation level Scheduled Caste children households

should be given a stipend equivalent to the wage the child earns for the family.

iii. Effective drive against child labour should be launched and strict action be taken against those who violate the law and the state should take the responsibility of providing minimum education to every children.

iv. Land is the most relevant for the needs of the majority of the Scheduled Castes. As recommended by the Law Reforms Panel of the Government of India in 1979, and accepted by the government, Land Reforms Legislation should be forthwith placed in the Ninth Schedule. The Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe should have statutory powers to distribute surplus land by the state authorities.

v. It is evident from the Annual Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that despite persistent reminders many government departments do not furnish the requisite information on implementation of development programmes and other policies. Necessary steps should be taken to ensure that the necessary information is furnished in term.

vi. The bulk of the central assistance intended to be spent on centrally sponsored schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes should be made available by the Central Government to the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

vii. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of benefits and facilities reaching the target groups is that implementation agencies do not take any steps to publicise the schemes and facilities intended for the target groups in their respective areas. It is, therefore, necessary that the commission should itself ensure a minimum measure of publicity independent of the implementation agencies.

Lastly, it may be emphasised that any reform measures can produce results only when active involvement of the people is ensured. This is particularly true in the case of Scheduled Castes and other deprived sections of population. Anything that will enhance the capacity of these communities to fight their own battle against poverty, assault and discrimination, will depend on their perception and awareness of their rights. Education has to play a a critical role in developing this awareness.

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APPENDIX - A

ABSOLUTE GENERAL POPULATION IN DISTRICTS (1961)

1	2	Total General population			Total population in 0-4 age group			Total population excluding 0-4 age group		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	T	46455610	23301449	23154161	7158035	3550879	3607156	39297575	19750570	19547005
	U	3913920	2161157	1752763	547260	274956	272304	3366650	1886201	1480459
	R	42541690	21140292	21401398	6610775	3276929	3334852	35930915	17864369	18066543
Patna	T	2949746	1522687	1427059	438633	221508	217125	2511113	1301179	1209934
	U	593896	327625	206371	81759	41838	39921	512137	385687	226450
	R	2355850	1195162	1160688	356874	179670	177204	1998976	1015492	983484
Gaya	T	3647892	1814674	1833218	572913	284542	288371	3074979	1530132	1544847
	U	265098	142480	122618	38089	19217	18872	227009	123283	103746
	R	3382794	1672194	1710600	534824	265325	269499	2847970	1406869	1441101
Shaha-bad	T	3218017	1616732	1601285	483291	241952	241339	2734726	1374780	1359946
	U	231701	125538	106163	31955	16329	15626	199746	109209	90537
	R	2986316	1491194	1495122	451336	225623	225713	2534980	1265571	1269400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Saran	T	3584918	167779	1907139	545237	271267	273970	3039681	1406512	1633169
	U	149916	80122	69794	20068	10119	9951	129847	70004	59843
	R	3435002	1599657	1837345	525168	261149	264019	2909834	1336508	1573326
Champa-ran	T	3005211	1519803	1485408	447157	219847	227810	3553054	1300455	1258598
	U	145645	79586	66127	19331	9469	9912	126264	70049	56215
	R	2860566	1440285	1420261	427776	209878	217898	3432790	1230407	1202333
Muzaf-farpur	T	4218398	2011539	2106859	609081	303145	305936	3509317	1708394	1800923
	U	188825	106276	82549	24294	12203	12091	164531	94073	70458
	R	3329573	1905263	2024310	584787	290942	293845	3344786	161432	1730465
Darbh-anga	T	4413027	2142880	2270147	670287	333639	336648	3742740	1809241	1933502
	U	190555	102796	87759	26315	13291	13024	164240	89505	74735
	R	4222472	2040094	2182388	645972	320348	323624	3576500	1719736	1858764
Mongh-yr	T	3387082	1702709	1684373	519846	252109	257739	2867236	1440600	1426636
	U	375199	197117	178082	55588	28080	27508	319611	169037	150574
	R	3011883	1505592	1506291	464258	234029	230229	2547625	1271563	1276062
Bhagal-pur	T	1711136	877029	834107	260133	131217	128916	1451003	745812	705191
	U	186719	101919	84300	25847	12926	12921	160872	88993	71879
	R	1524417	775110	749307	234286	118291	115995	1290131	656819	633312
Sahar-sa	T	1723556	885990	837126	276836	137880	138956	1446730	148110	698170
	U	67437	37609	29818	10363	9242	5121	57064	32367	24697
	R	1655689	848381	807308	266473	132638	133835	1389216	715743	673473

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Purnea	T	3089128	1607275	1481852	539957	260335	275622	2853171	1345941	1206230
	U	185597	107347	77950	26246	12975	13271	159351	94672	64679
	R	2903531	1499628	1403902	509711	247360	262351	2393820	1252269	1141551
Santal Parganas	T	2675203	1351149	1324054	415713	205087	210626	2282400	1146062	1113428
	U	142952	78325	64627	20123	10065	10058	122929	68260	54569
	R	2532251	1272824	1259427	395590	195022	200568	2136361	1077802	1058850
Palamau	T	1187789	598600	589189	205392	101230	104162	982397	497370	485027
	U	56164	30687	25477	8298	4175	4123	47866	25512	21354
	R	1131625	567913	563712	197094	97055	100039	934531	470858	463673
Hazaribagh	T	2396411	1203603	1192808	390341	191214	199127	2006079	1012289	993783
	U	201184	110825	90359	29726	14783	15003	171398	96042	75356
	R	2195227	1092678	1102549	360555	176431	184124	1834672	916247	918425
Ranchi	T	2138555	1076251	1062314	332359	163003	169356	1806206	913246	892958
	U	202478	111447	91031	29106	14611	14495	173372	96833	76536
	R	1936087	964804	971283	303253	148392	154861	1632834	816412	816422
Dhanbad	T	1158610	646597	512093	155146	75571	79575	1003464	571025	432518
	U	289913	176070	113843	37001	18024	18977	252912	158046	94866
	R	868697	470527	398170	118145	57547	60598	750552	412980	337572
Singhbhum	T	2049911	1045801	1004110	299713	147833	151880	1750198	897969	852230
	U	440651	245256	195396	63040	31610	31430	377611	213646	163965
	R	1609260	800545	808715	236673	116223	120454	1372587	284322	688265

ABSOLUTE GENERAL POPULATION IN DISTRICTS (1971)

		Total General population 1971			Total Population in 0-4 age group			Population excluding 0-4 age group		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	T	56363369	28846944	27806425	8221997	4142735	4079238	48131372	24704179	23427193
	U	5633966	3117957	2516000	750320	382302	368018	4983646	2735655	2147991
	R	50719403	25728987	24990416	7471677	3760463	3711214	43247726	21968524	21279202
Patna	T	3556945	1865152	1690793	514616	262242	252374	2417629	1603910	1438419
	U	801793	440172	361621	106521	54610	51911	695272	385562	309710
	R	2755152	1425990	1329172	408095	207632	200463	2347057	1218348	1128709
Gaya	T	4457473	2260951	2196522	664780	333230	331550	3792693	1927721	1864972
	U	340005	181444	158561	46474	23673	22801	293531	157771	135760
	R	4117468	2079507	2037961	618306	309557	308749	3499162	1769950	1729212
Shaha-bad	T	3939034	2023108	1915926	596597	303870	292727	3342437	1719238	1623199
	U	323883	175509	148374	44435	22336	22099	279448	163173	126215
	R	3615151	1847599	1767552	552162	281534	270628	3062989	1566065	1496924
Saran	T	4279353	2086304	2192949	635850	322260	313590	3643493	1764044	1879359
	U	179632	97031	82501	22583	11815	10768	156949	85216	71733
	R	4099721	1989273	2110448	613267	310445	302822	3486454	1678828	1807626

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Champa-ran	T	3543103	1835122	1707981	514373	261699	252674	3023730	1573423	1455307
	U	184711	100753	83953	26270	13439	12831	15441	87319	771122
	R	3358392	1734364	1624028	488103	248260	239843	370205	1486194	1384185
Muzaf-farpur	T	4840631	2434111	2406570	678695	343726	334969	4161288	2090385	2071601
	U	253962	139461	114501	32892	17108	15784	221070	122353	98717
	R	4586719	2254650	2292069	645803	326118	319185	3940916	1968032	1972884
Darbh-anga	T	5233904	2639888	2594016	710440	262916	347524	4623464	2376072	2246492
	U	231996	126462	112534	28963	14606	11357	303033	111856	91177
	R	5007908	2513426	2488482	681477	248310	336167	4320431	2165116	2166315
Mongh-yr.	T	3892609	2612340	1880260	563670	227926	276748	3328933	1724421	1604512
	U	462065	247857	214208	64622	33239	31329	397437	214618	182819
	R	3430544	1764402	1666052	499048	254689	244359	2931496	1509803	1421693
Bhagal-pur	T	1091103	1098579	998424	311713	158230	152483	1773390	933449	846941
	U	221868	121842	100026	28269	14415	13654	193599	107427	86172
	R	1859235	970837	898389	283444	144915	138629	1585791	826022	759769
Saharsa	T	2350268	1224507	1125761	339950	171335	168615	2010318	1053172	957146
	U	106475	59036	47939	14396	7406	7490	92079	51630	40449
	R	2243793	1165471	1078322	325554	163929	161125	1918239	1001542	917137
Purnea	T	3941863	2055553	1886310	619772	301977	317735	3322091	1753576	1568515
	U	250044	141033	109011	33413	17068	16345	316631	123965	92666
	R	3691819	1914520	1777299	586359	284909	301450	3105460	1629611	1475840

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Santal Parganas	T	3126908	1627014	1559894	461228	333673	227658	2726680	1393341	1332339
	U	183577	100366	83211	27576	12365	12221	159001	88011	70990
	R	3003331	1526648	1476683	433652	221318	215334	2559679	1305330	1261349
Palamau	T	1504350	765857	738093	240826	119188	121638	1264124	647069	617055
	U	70557	38631	32247	11222	6004	5218	59266	32827	27029
	R	1433793	727347	705846	229604	113184	116820	1204858	616763	590026
Hazaribagh	T	3020214	1526193	1404021	462116	225492	236623	2552099	1300701	1357398
	U	388779	216081	172699	57040	28271	28769	331739	187800	143929
	R	2631435	1310112	1321323	405075	197221	207854	2228350	1112898	1113469
Ranchi	T	2611445	1323303	1288142	385480	192383	193076	2226985	1130920	1095068
	U	356927	196650	160277	49002	25754	24148	307035	170896	136921
	R	2254518	1126653	1127865	336557	166629	168928	1918961	960024	958937
Dhanbad	T	1466418	818461	647957	190378	94655	95723	1276139	723905	552234
	U	638029	380947	257082	77341	38616	38726	560787	342431	218356
	R	828329	437514	390875	113037	56039	56997	715352	381474	333878
Singhbhum	T	2437799	1254993	1182806	333229	167061	166168	2105570	1087928	1017638
	U	639764	354999	284765	83016	42609	39807	557748	312790	244958
	R	1798035	899994	898041	250213	124452	126361	1547822	775148	772680

APPENDIX - I B

ABSOLUTE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN DISTRICTS

(1961)

1	2	Total population of S.C's.			Total population in 0-4 age group			Population excluding 0-4 age group		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	T	6536877	3218935	3317942	1006165	495223	510942	5530712	2723712	2807000
	U	362221	190957	171264	51339	27028	24311	310882	163929	146953
	R	6174656	3027978	3146678	954826	468195	486631	5219830	2559783	2660047
Patna	T	474501	240335	234166	70148	35513	34635	404353	204822	199531
	U	55293	29681	25612	7686	4126	3560	47607	25555	22052
	R	419208	210654	208554	62462	31387	31075	356746	179267	177479
Gaya	T	895022	444377	450646	140221	69615	70606	754801	374762	380039
	U	29709	15178	14531	4367	2231	2136	25342	12947	12395
	R	865313	429199	435114	135854	67384	68470	729459	360729	367644
Shahabad	T	515047	254785	260262	77048	381001	38940	467999	216685	221322
	U	20958	11007	9951	2934	1541	1393	18024	9466	8558
	R	494089	243778	250311	74114	36567	37547	419975	207211	212764
Saran	T	370236	164377	205909	56175	24928	31247	314111	13949	174662
	U	10783	5734	5049	1531	814	717	9252	4920	4332
	R	359503	158643	200860	54644	24114	30530	304859	134529	170330

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Champa-ran	T	437713	317394	220319	65116	33332	32777	372597	195063	187542
	U	10283	5286	4997	1429	735	694	8854	4551	4303
	R	427430	212108	215322	63687	31604	32083	363743	190504	183239
Muzaf-farpur	T	613071	291528	321543	90543	43050	47493	522529	248478	274050
	U	19104	9637	9467	2636	1330	1306	16468	8307	8161
	R	593957	281891	312076	87907	41720	46187	506060	240171	265889
Darbh-anga	T	647361	308059	339302	98200	46734	51475	549152	261325	287827
	U	18998	9095	9903	2698	1292	1406	16300	7803	8497
	R	628360	198964	329399	95511	45442	50069	532852	253522	277330
Monghyr	T	535329	262532	272799	81535	39978	41557	453794	222254	231240
	U	36894	18857	18037	5275	2696	2579	31619	16161	15458
	R	498436	243675	254760	76260	37282	38978	422175	206393	215782
Bhagal-pur	T	199089	99510	99579	29957	15045	14912	168132	84466	83667
	U	15199	8011	7188	2156	1137	1021	13051	6874	1617
	R	182890	91499	91391	27799	13908	13891	155091	77591	17500
Saharsa	T	296130	148182	147948	47699	23817	23782	248531	241365	124166
	U	7799	3942	3769	1164	595	569	6547	3347	3200
	R	288419	144240	144179	46435	23222	23213	241984	121018	120966
Purnea	T	378030	191615	186415	65587	33239	32348	312443	158376	154067
	U	18949	10171	8778	3107	1668	1839	15842	8503	7339
	R	359089	181444	177637	62480	31571	30909	296601	149873	146458

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Santhal Parganas	T	202307	100852	101455	31222	15563	15659	171085	85289	85796
	U	13497	6944	6553	1957	1007	950	11540	8637	5603
	R	188810	93908	94902	29265	14556	14709	159545	79352	80193
Palaman	T	308051	153933	154118	53218	26691	26627	254833	127342	127491
	U	7425	3862	3563	1210	629	581	6215	3233	2982
	R	300626	150071	150555	52008	25962	26046	248618	124109	124509
Hazari-bagh	T	300647	146111	154536	43875	23794	25081	251772	122317	129455
	U	23065	12216	10849	3529	1869	1660	19536	10347	9189
	R	277582	133895	143687	45346	21925	23421	232236	111970	120266
Ranchi	T	97399	49284	48115	15005	7589	7416	82384	41695	40699
	U	9137	5001	4131	1325	726	599	7812	4280	3532
	R	88262	44278	43984	13680	6863	6817	74582	37415	37167
Dhanbad	T	204667	112365	92502	27018	14799	12219	177940	97566	80383
	U	44586	25720	18965	5541	3189	2352	39144	22531	16613
	R	160282	86645	73637	21477	11610	9867	138805	75035	63770
Singh-bhum	T	60925	31696	29229	8689	4521	4168	52236	27175	25061
	U	20531	10610	9921	2792	1443	1349	17739	9167	8572
	R	40394	21086	19308	5897	3078	2819	34497	18008	16389

APPENDIX - I F

ABSOLUTE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN DISTRICTS (1971)

1	2	Total population of S.C's.			Total population in 0-4 age group			Population excluding 0-4 age group		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	T	7950632	4014066	3936566	1165694	593181	572513	6794938	3430885	3364053
	U	514059	276453	237606	67784	36390	31394	446275	240063	206212
	R	7436573	3737613	3698960	1087920	546791	541119	6348653	3190822	3157841
Patna	T	588626	304133	284493	85925	44374	41251	502701	259759	243242
	U	79408	42566	36842	10561	5562	4999	68847	36904	31943
	R	509218	261567	247651	75364	38712	36652	493854	222855	210999
Gaya	T	1098830	551842	546997	164341	82521	81820	934498	469281	465177
	U	37293	19509	17994	5109	2685	2424	32184	16814	15270
	R	1061546	532243	529303	159232	79836	79396	902314	452407	449907
Shaha- bad	T	655798	334281	321517	99810	50867	48943	555988	283414	272574
	U	33011	17390	15631	4623	2381	2142	28488	14999	13489
	R	622787	315961	305886	95287	48486	46801	527500	268415	259085
Saran	T	481706	229447	252259	71926	34243	37683	409780	195204	214576
	U	13762	7249	6513	1734	913	821	12028	6336	5692
	R	467944	222198	264746	70192	33330	36862	697752	188868	208884

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Champa-ran	T	502081	254729	247352	72760	36914	35846	429321	217815	211506
	U	13686	7050	6636	1943	1001	942	11743	6049	5694
	R	488395	247679	240716	70817	35913	34904	417578	211766	205812
Muzaff-arpur	T	764723	377633	387090	106768	52712	50456	657955	324921	333034
	U	28301	14701	13600	3679	1911	1768	24622	12790	11832
	R	736422	362932	373490	103099	50801	52298	633323	312131	321202
Darbha-nga	T	77603	389882	387721	105481	52381	52600	672122	337001	335121
	U	24802	12970	11832	3100	1621	1479	21702	11349	10353
	R	752801	376912	375889	102381	51260	51121	650420	325652	324768
Monghyr	T	602250	303392	298858	78292	39441	38851	523958	263951	260007
	U	42939	22497	20442	5582	2925	2657	37357	19572	17785
	R	559311	280895	278416	72710	36516	36194	486601	244379	242222
Bhagal-pur	T	226674	115686	110988	33660	17170	16490	193014	98516	94498
	U	15464	8283	7181	1979	1060	919	13485	7223	6262
	R	211210	107403	103807	31681	16110	15571	179529	91293	88236
Saharsa	T	391980	202246	189734	56722	29266	27456	335258	172980	162278
	U	11514	5950	5564	1554	803	751	9960	5147	4813
	R	380466	196296	184170	55168	28463	26705	325298	167833	157465
Purnea	T	447183	229912	217271	70947	36458	34489	357236	193451	182782
	U	23162	12616	10546	3104	1691	1413	20058	10925	9133
	R	424021	217293	206725	67843	34767	33076	356175	182526	173649

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Santal Parganas	T	229035	116920	112115	33032	16860	16172	196003	100060	95943
	U	16180	8450	7730	2168	1132	1036	14012	7318	6694
	R	212855	108470	104385	30864	15728	15136	181991	92742	89249
Palamau	T	382684	193383	189301	61148	30899	30249	321536	162484	159052
	U	8222	4352	3870	1234	653	581	6988	3699	3289
	R	374462	189031	185431	59914	30246	299668	314548	158785	155763
Hazaribagh	T	364664	177638	187028	55581	27035	28486	309143	150601	158542
	U	38985	20448	18539	5892	2985	2707	33293	17461	15832
	R	325679	157190	168489	49829	34050	25779	275850	133140	142710
Ranchi	T	126240	63961	62279	18555	9403	9163	107674	54558	53116
	U	14783	7888	6895	2070	1104	966	12713	6784	5929
	R	111457	56073	55384	16485	8299	8197	94961	47774	47187
Dhanbad	T	222617	123897	98720	28961	16075	12886	193656	107822	85834
	U	82162	48418	33744	9859	5810	4049	72303	42608	29695
	R	140455	75479	64976	19102	10265	8834	121353	65214	56139
Singhbhum	T	84962	45089	39873	11834	6062	5772	73128	39027	34101
	U	30416	16038	14377	3893	2053	1840	26522	13985	12537
	R	57549	29051	28496	7941	4009	3932	49606	25042	24564

ABSOLUTE NON-SCHEDULED POPULATION IN DISTRICTS* (1961)

1	2	Total Non-Scheduled population 1961			Total Non-Scheduled population in age 0-4 age group (1961)			Total Non-Scheduled population excluding 0-4 age group (1961)		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	T	35713963	17994520	17719443	5504426	2734154	2770272	30209537	15260366	1494171
	U	3441754	1911856	1529898	480370	239671	240699	2961384	1672185	1289199
	R	32272209	16082664	16189545	5024066	2494483	2529573	27248153	13588181	13659972
Patna	T	2473734	1281480	1192254	368271	185971	182400	2105463	1095609	1009854
	U	537514	297200	240314	73922	37622	36300	463592	259578	204014
	R	1936220	984280	951940	294349	142449	146100	1641871	836031	805840
Gaya	T	2752877	1369996	1382281	432600	214880	217720	2319377	1155116	1164561
	U	235253	127229	108024	33702	16975	16727	201551	110254	91297
	R	2517624	1242767	1274257	398898	197906	200993	2118126	1044862	1073264
Shahabad	T	2680796	1350699	1330097	402929	202159	200762	2277875	1148540	1129335
	U	210361	114319	96042	28968	14759	14209	181393	99560	81833
	R	2470435	1236380	1234055	373953	187400	186553	2096482	1048980	1047502

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Saran	T	3214543	1513070	1701173	489043	246334	242715	2725494	1267036	1458458
	U	139103	74375	64728	18534	9302	9232	120669	65073	55496
	R	3075440	1438995	1636445	470515	237032	233483	2604925	1201963	1402962
Champa- ran	T	2565619	1300896	1264723	381614	186784	194830	2184005	1114112	1069893
	U	135238	74179	61059	17935	8729	9208	119303	65452	51851
	R	2430381	1226717	1203664	363679	178057	185622	2066702	1048660	1018042
Muzaff- arpur	T	3505298	1719979	1785309	518533	260091	258442	2986755	1459988	1526367
	U	169683	96608	73075	21653	10869	10784	148030	85739	62291
	R	3335606	1623372	1712234	496880	249223	247658	2838725	1374150	1464576
Darbh- anga	T	3765643	1834810	1930833	572076	286904	285172	3247115	1547906	1645668
	U	171545	93696	77849	23615	11998	11617	147930	81698	66232
	R	3594103	1741114	1852989	550431	274906	273555	3043872	1466209	1578083
Monghyr	T	2805141	1416809	1388332	431184	218559	212625	2373957	1198250	1175707
	U	337918	178080	159918	55268	25347	24911	287660	152653	135007
	R	2467223	1238809	1228414	390926	193212	187714	2086297	1045597	1040700
Bhagal- pur	T	1448573	744601	703972	230380	111172	109208	1228193	633429	594741
	U	171180	93610	77570	23641	11747	11894	147539	81863	65676
	R	1277393	650991	626402	19739	99425	97314	1080654	551566	529088
Saharsa	T	1419831	733899	685522	228014	113428	114586	1191317	620431	570936
	U	59691	33645	26046	9196	4644	4552	50495	29001	21494
	R	1359640	700214	659476	218818	108784	110034	1140872	591430	549442

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Purnea	T	2590385	1354930	1235455	449397	216545	232852	2140988	1136385	1002603
	U	163543	95877	67656	22630	11045	11585	140913	84832	56081
	R	2426842	1259053	1167689	426757	205500	221267	2000075	1053553	946522
Santal-Parganas	T	1449818	739109	710709	228971	110320	115651	1223847	628789	595058
	U	123758	68354	55404	17340	8619	8721	106418	59735	46683
	R	1326060	670755	655305	208631	101701	106930	1117429	569054	548375
Palamau	T	651107	330766	320341	112645	54947	57698	538462	275819	262643
	U	46341	25477	20864	6607	3326	3371	39644	22151	17493
	R	604766	305289	299477	106948	51621	54327	498818	253668	245150
Hazari-bagh	T	1825071	920097	904974	297404	145072	152332	1527667	775025	752642
	U	172063	95447	76616	25331	12430	12901	146732	83017	63715
	R	1653008	824650	828358	272073	132642	139431	1380935	692008	688927
Ranchi	T	723453	376299	347154	113646	54796	58750	609907	320503	288404
	U	149594	82864	66730	21438	10466	10972	128156	72398	55758
	R	573859	293435	280424	102108	44330	47778	471751	249105	232646
Dhanbad	T	825268	467342	356936	111015	51859	59156	714243	415483	298840
	U	236153	145365	90788	30335	14217	16118	205818	131148	74670
	R	589105	321977	267128	80680	37642	43038	508425	284335	224090
Singh-bhum	T	1019179	541028	478151	149806	74433	75373	869373	466595	402778
	U	382816	215611	167205	55175	27578	27597	327641	188033	140608
	R	636363	325417	310946	94631	46855	47776	541732	278562	263170

+ (Excludes scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population)

APPENDIX - I D

ABSOLUTE NON-SCHEDULED POPULATION IN DISTRICTS (1971)

1	2	Total Non-scheduled population (1971)			Total Non-scheduled population in 0-4 age group (1971)			Total Non-scheduled population excluding 0-4 age group (1971)		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	T	43469968	22370813	21099355	6363462	3209370	3161082	37106516	19160241	17938273
	U	4912833	2730162	2182673	654035	330455	323980	4257838	2399705	1858793
	R	38557135	19640451	19816684	5707517	2871315	2837222	32849618	16770135	16079482
Patna	T	2966043	1550754	1405289	428373	217693	210980	2537670	1343061	1194309
	U	721165	396802	320363	95798	48841	46957	624367	347961	477406
	R	2244878	1163952	1080926	332575	168852	163723	1912303	995100	917203
Gaya	T	3357006	1708190	1648906	500210	250572	249638	2856885	1457518	1399268
	U	302552	161739	140813	41343	20973	20370	261209	140766	120443
	R	3054544	1546451	1502093	458867	229599	229268	2595677	1316852	1278825
Shaha- bad	T	3244510	1668657	1575853	490895	249935	240960	2753615	1418722	1334693
	U	288792	156979	131808	39626	19797	19829	249166	137181	111979
	R	2955724	1511679	1444045	451269	230138	221131	2504455	1281541	1222914
Saran	T	3796114	1856160	1939954	563722	287919	275803	3232392	1568241	1664151
	U	165226	89489	75737	20781	10865	9916	144445	78624	65821
	R	3630888	1766671	1864217	542941	277054	265887	3087947	1489617	1598330

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Champa-ran	T	3018162	1568539	1449563	438298	224075	215223	2579664	1344524	1234340
	U	170830	93594	77236	24299	12422	11877	146531	81172	65259
	R	2836332	1475005	1372327	413999	210653	230346	2422333	1264352	1168931
Muzaff-arpur	T	4075192	2056106	2019086	571821	290963	280868	3503371	1736143	1738228
	U	225566	124719	100847	23201	15192	14009	196365	109527	86838
	R	3849626	1931387	1918239	542620	275771	266849	3307006	1655616	1651390
Darbha-nga	T	4455966	2249830	2206136	608914	310011	294903	3851052	1939819	1911233
	U	207133	113463	93670	25255	12931	4974	181278	100482	83796
	R	4278833	2136367	2112466	579059	297030	315029	3669774	1839337	1797437
Monghyr	T	3235443	1681307	1554136	478340	244890	233350	2757207	1436417	1320786
	U	418686	225081	193605	58984	30275	28709	359702	195806	164896
	R	2816457	1456226	1360531	419256	214615	204641	2397201	1241611	1155890
Bhagal-pur	T	7789373	938727	850646	266807	196329	130478	1522566	802398	728168
	U	205830	113144	92686	26217	13302	12915	179613	99842	79771
	R	1583543	825583	757960	240590	123027	117563	1342953	702556	648397
Sahar-sa	T	1949129	1017609	931530	281831	113899	140462	1667299	903710	791058
	U	94790	52990	42300	12819	5839	6729	81972	47151	35571
	R	1854339	964619	899720	268993	134730	133733	1585346	829859	755987
Purnea	T	3338867	1746421	1602446	524003	252901	271102	2814864	1493520	1321344
	U	222721	126318	96503	29751	15082	14669	192970	111136	81834
	R	3116146	1620406	1498943	494252	237819	256433	2621894	1382587	1239510

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Santal Parganas	T	1803592	93360	870232	260894	133224	127670	1542698	800136	742563
	U	161146	83455	72691	24570	20759	10811	136576	77696	61880
	R	1642446	84306	797541	236324	122465	116959	1406122	722440	690583
Palamau	T	834516	427621	405995	132146	65049	68117	702370	352472	338878
	U	59089	32741	26868	9501	5090	4411	49528	29651	22457
	R	775427	395306	380127	123365	59959	63706	651762	335341	316421
Hazaribagh	T	2333752	1187337	1140415	355974	173254	182720	1967778	1010083	957695
	U	329027	184810	144217	48316	23706	24610	230711	161104	119607
	R	1994725	998527	996198	307658	149548	158110	1687067	848979	838088
Ranchi	T	968507	505727	462780	142943	71734	71209	657955	324981	333034
	U	287053	152619	124424	38718	19590	19128	24622	12790	11832
	R	681454	353108	338356	104225	52144	22081	633323	312131	321202
Dhanbad	T	1088156	516419	572737	140600	67950	72656	672122	337001	335121
	U	537327	317951	209376	63957	30957	33001	21702	11349	10353
	R	550899	397468	363361	76653	36993	39655	650420	325652	324768
Singhbhum	T	1215620	652687	575633	179774	84581	95253	523968	263951	260007
	U	535987	299090	236007	68754	35155	33565	37357	19572	17785
	R	679633	652997	336636	111054	49366	61685	486601	244379	242222

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE AND EDUCATED PERSONS
AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND NON-SCHEDULED POPULATION[+] (1971)

Districts	Total Urban Rural	Scheduled castes			Non-Scheduled Population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	T	7.64	13.95	1.21	27.35	41.26	12.47
	U	19.10	30.02	6.38	56.00	67.34	41.28
	R	6.83	12.74	0.86	23.64	37.53	9.14
Patna	T	12.20	21.21	2.55	39.71	56.18	21.18
	U	24.62	37.80	9.41	59.18	70.66	44.63
	R	10.22	18.46	1.51	33.35	51.12	14.08
Gaya	T	6.40	12.14	0.60	31.82	48.61	13.93
	U	16.18	27.86	3.90	54.32	68.72	37.50
	R	6.05	11.60	0.50	29.34	46.46	11.71
Shahabad	T	6.32	20.72	1.80	32.72	50.17	53.32
	U	20.17	41.40	5.62	52.21	66.61	35.80
	R	11.00	20.34	1.60	30.78	48.52	12.20
Saran	T	9.22	17.86	1.36	25.80	43.81	8.81
	U	19.00	29.73	6.92	59.33	58.81	29.70
	R	8.93	17.46	1.20	22.30	37.65	7.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Champaran	T	4.95	9.06	0.73	18.60	32.57	7.73
	U	14.51	23.32	5.26	45.52	56.30	32.84
	R	4.70	8.66	0.63	16.97	26.68	6.31
Muzaffarpur	T	5.70	10.70	0.82	24.60	39.00	9.96
	U	13.63	22.41	4.15	52.50	64.45	37.41
	R	5.30	10.18	0.70	22.93	37.32	8.50
Darbhanga	T	5.53	10.44	0.60	21.67	33.34	9.83
	U	19.24	31.50	5.80	53.05	66.33	35.23
	R	5.07	9.71	0.42	20.17	31.53	8.81
Monghyr	T	7.26	13.13	0.91	27.09	40.24	12.80
	U	19.86	31.85	6.64	48.87	59.60	31.86
	R	6.30	11.63	0.91	24.13	37.21	10.07
Bhagalpur	T	7.54	13.52	1.31	28.16	40.00	15.02
	U	18.20	29.30	5.40	54.19	64.75	40.97
	R	6.74	12.27	1.02	24.68	36.44	11.80
Saharsa	T	4.18	7.70	0.45	20.91	31.77	7.80
	U	5.84	10.41	1.00	45.05	55.95	29.66
	R	4.12	7.60	0.44	19.67	31.54	6.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Purnea	T	5.69	10.21	0.83	20.21	31.45	9.02
	H	13.22	20.81	4.15	51.37	61.01	36.27
	R	5.23	9.60	0.66	18.70	29.08	7.09
Santal Parganas	T	8.94	16.07	1.51	26.80	39.06	12.60
	U	22.16	35.66	7.41	66.95	71.43	58.08
	R	7.93	14.52	1.07	22.90	33.60	8.48
Palamau	T	5.84	10.70	0.81	26.00	40.46	10.61
	U	15.22	25.43	3.74	61.00	73.76	43.83
	R	5.63	10.43	0.75	23.38	37.65	8.26
Hazaribagh	T	7.33	14.04	1.00	23.10	35.90	9.61
	U	16.03	26.14	4.90	52.91	63.76	38.30
	R	6.30	12.45	0.52	18.14	30.61	5.52
Ranchi	T	13.23	21.11	5.13	39.64	54.87	30.56
	U	35.45	43.20	26.60	65.55	78.51	55.43
	R	10.25	18.00	2.44	28.00	44.42	9.72
Dhanbad	T	12.46	20.60	2.30	41.83	57.17	23.70
	U	15.76	24.10	3.80	54.35	62.87	40.50
	R	10.50	18.30	1.47	29.85	45.55	10.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Singhbhum	T	20.36	32.07	6.93	—	45.41	58.65	29.84
	U	27.38	40.92	12.30		68.00	77.43	56.07
	R	15.35	26.85	3.35		27.18	42.25	10.53

+ Non-scheduled population excludes scheduled
caste and scheduled tribe population.

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND NON-SCHEDULED POPULATION EDUCATED UPTO PRIMARY, JUNIOR BASIC AND MIDDLE LEVEL (1971)

Districts	Total Urban Rural	Scheduled caste			Non-scheduled population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bihar	T	3.28	6.07	0.43	13.22	20.14	5.83
	U	8.62	13.78	2.61	24.62	28.55	19.52
	R	2.90	5.50	0.30	11.74	18.94	4.24
Patna	T	5.78	10.15	1.10	19.60	28.00	10.13
	U	11.65	18.20	4.09	24.58	28.00	20.30
	R	4.84	8.82	0.66	17.94	28.00	7.06
Gaya	T	2.74	5.24	0.21	17.17	27.32	6.60
	U	6.92	11.80	1.52	23.00	28.71	16.31
	R	2.60	5.00	0.20	16.60	27.17	5.70
Shahabad	T	3.82	9.41	0.64	16.40	25.57	6.67
	U	10.22	20.25	3.58	23.66	29.70	16.30
	R	4.83	9.03	0.50	15.70	25.13	5.80
Saran	T	4.05	7.62	0.33	11.40	19.60	3.62
	U	8.31	14.10	1.86	19.55	25.00	13.04
	R	3.67	7.40	0.30	11.30	20.00	3.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Champaran	T	2.31	4.00	0.23	9.00	13.91	3.65
	U	6.80	11.20	2.09	20.90	24.82	16.03
	R	2.00	3.80	0.20	8.27	13.12	2.96
Muzaffarpur	T	2.30	4.30	0.28	10.71	16.77	4.65
	U	6.26	10.30	1.91	22.37	25.54	18.36
	R	2.07	4.05	0.22	10.02	16.20	3.82
Darbhanga	T	2.30	4.35	0.22	10.27	16.41	4.04
	U	9.63	15.73	2.95	22.30	26.69	16.23
	R	2.05	3.95	0.14	9.68	15.84	3.54
Monghyr	T	3.12	5.68	0.53	13.23	19.41	6.51
	U	8.82	14.63	2.42	22.00	26.61	16.53
	R	2.70	5.00	0.40	11.92	18.28	5.08
Bhagalpur	T	3.97	7.15	0.65	13.61	19.09	7.50
	U	9.18	15.16	2.30	24.60	27.94	20.38
	R	3.58	6.52	0.53	12.14	17.83	5.90
Saharsa	T	1.64	3.05	0.18	10.60	15.87	4.21
	U	1.23	2.33	0.06	20.66	24.44	15.21
	R	1.65	3.07	0.15	10.08	15.96	3.70
Purnea	T	2.62	4.51	0.31	9.21	13.90	3.88
	U	6.10	9.34	2.23	24.50	27.92	19.84
	R	2.26	4.21	0.21	8.09	12.78	2.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Santal Parganas	T	3.70	6.75	0.50	14.18	22.18	2.21
	U	10.52	17.45	2.96	27.80	31.31	21.86
	R	3.15	5.91	0.30	12.85	21.20	4.05
Palamau	T	2.30	4.35	0.21	12.44	19.83	4.60
	U	7.82	13.24	1.73	27.84	31.93	22.17
	R	2.17	4.14	0.17	11.30	18.81	3.33
Hazaribagh	T	2.80	5.43	0.25	10.70	16.60	4.50
	U	5.17	9.06	0.90	24.44	28.61	18.82
	R	2.50	5.00	0.20	8.42	14.32	2.43
Ranchi	T	5.64	9.81	1.37	19.07	25.67	15.70
	U	13.15	19.73	5.63	27.40	30.60	26.00
	R	4.64	8.40	0.83	15.17	23.50	5.83
Dhanbad	T	5.23	8.75	0.81	18.90	13.41	10.70
	U	7.17	11.01	1.65	23.95	27.46	18.25
	R	4.07	7.27	0.37	14.07	22.11	4.70
Singhbhum	T	8.41	13.73	2.33	21.30	27.09	14.41
	U	11.55	17.86	4.52	30.20	32.61	26.77
	R	6.23	11.42	0.96	14.12	22.10	5.31

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND NON-SCHEDULED
POPULATION EDUCATED UPTO MATRIC AND UNDER-GRADUATE
LEVELS (1971)

Districts	Total Urban Rural	Scheduled castes			Non-Scheduled population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	T	0.54	1.03	0.03	3.35	5.86	0.06
	U	1.93	3.41	0.21	11.09	16.15	4.56
	R	0.45	0.88	0.02	2.34	4.49	0.21
Patna	T	1.13	2.15	0.03	5.92	9.75	1.62
	U	2.70	4.95	0.05	12.47	17.72	5.88
	R	0.88	1.70	0.03	3.78	6.95	0.33
Gaya	T	0.46	0.91	0.011	3.43	6.37	0.37
	U	1.88	3.47	0.110	9.50	15.26	2.73
	R	0.41	0.81	0.008	2.83	5.42	0.15
Shahabad	T	0.42	1.51	0.03	3.60	6.61	0.40
	U	2.64	5.86	0.15	8.76	13.90	2.48
	R	0.67	1.31	0.02	3.09	5.83	0.22
Saran	T	0.72	1.50	0.06	2.50	4.81	0.27
	U	2.03	3.76	0.12	8.36	12.83	3.01
	R	0.69	1.38	0.06	2.20	4.38	0.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
Champaran	T	0.31	0.60	0.01	2.00	3.60	0.24
	U	1.82	3.40	0.16	8.13	12.54	2.64
	R	0.27	0.52	0.007	3.28	6.20	0.11
Muzaffarpur	T	0.38	0.76	0.014	2.61	4.91	0.46
	U	1.46	2.62	0.20	11.63	17.17	4.65
	R	0.33	0.62	0.007	2.17	4.09	0.24
Darbhanga	T	0.41	0.80	0.02	0.80	1.24	0.35
	U	2.55	4.72	0.17	9.22	16.60	3.65
	R	0.34	0.67	0.014	0.30	0.40	0.20
Monghyr	T	0.67	1.33	0.031	3.61	6.09	0.71
	U	2.10	3.81	0.21	9.10	14.02	3.28
	R	0.56	1.10	0.02	2.68	4.85	0.35
Bhagalpur	T	0.70	1.32	0.04	3.77	6.57	0.65
	U	2.07	3.72	0.17	9.76	14.83	3.02
	R	0.58	1.13	0.03	2.97	5.40	0.31
Saharsa	T	0.28	0.53	0.014	2.12	3.73	0.21
	U	1.04	2.00	0.06	7.95	12.12	2.31
	R	0.26	0.48	0.02	1.82	3.02	0.11
Purnea	T	0.21	0.40	0.016	2.12	3.74	0.30
	U	0.11	0.13	0.10	9.64	14.16	3.51
	R	0.22	0.41	0.01	1.57	2.90	0.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Santal Parganas	T	0.51	1.00	0.03	3.22	4.86	1.45
	U	1.80	3.26	0.20	16.42	16.10	16.02
	R	0.41	0.80	0.02	1.95	2.66	0.13
Palamau	T	0.26	0.51	0.007	2.50	4.52	0.36
	U	1.67	3.13	0.03	11.80	17.80	4.14
	R	0.23	0.44	0.006	1.80	3.41	0.10
Hazaribagh	T	0.37	0.74	0.03	2.60	4.35	0.60
	U	1.01	1.80	0.17	9.40	13.54	3.80
	R	0.30	0.60	0.01	1.44	2.72	0.14
Ranchi	T	0.76	1.37	0.11	6.08	9.45	3.15
	U	2.01	4.56	0.78	13.65	19.60	7.47
	R	0.50	0.91	0.03	2.77	5.90	0.42
Dhanbad	T	0.89	1.55	0.04	7.37	43.37	2.60
	U	1.20	2.00	0.10	11.51	15.48	5.06
	R	0.70	1.28	0.01	3.41	5.80	0.63
Singhbhum	T	1.35	2.40	0.13	8.20	12.31	3.31
	U	2.45	4.33	0.38	15.25	21.27	7.40
	R	0.70	1.30	0.06	2.51	4.51	0.30

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND NON-SCHEDULED POPULATION EDUCATED UPTO GRADUATION & ABOVE LEVELS +

Districts	Total Urban Rural	Scheduled Castes			Non-Scheduled Popln.		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	T	0.05	0.10	0.001	0.66	1.15	0.13
	U	0.24	0.43	0.017	3.23	5.05	1.10
	R	0.03	0.06	0.0008	0.31	0.60	0.02
Patna	T	0.11	0.22	0.004	1.56	2.63	0.36
	U	0.40	0.70	0.025	4.73	7.31	1.50
	R	0.07	0.14	0.0009	0.53	1.00	0.02
Gaya	T	0.04	0.08	0.0008	0.53	0.97	0.06
	U	0.25	0.47	0.01	2.61	4.39	0.54
	R	0.03	0.06	0.0004	0.31	0.61	0.01
Shahabad	T	0.03	0.11	0.0007	0.56	1.04	0.06
	U	0.22	0.61	0.014	2.38	3.90	0.52
	R	0.05	0.10	—	0.36	0.73	0.02
Saran	T	0.06	0.12	0.003	0.37	0.73	0.03
	U	0.20	0.36	—	2.27	3.64	0.62
	R	0.06	0.11	0.004	0.30	0.60	0.01
Champaran	T	0.02	0.04	0.0009	0.36	0.66	0.03
	U	0.05	0.07	0.03	2.44	4.06	0.43
	R	0.02	0.04	—	0.23	0.45	0.01
Muzaffarpur	T	0.03	0.06	0.0009	0.52	1.00	0.07
	U	0.20	0.34	0.016	4.06	6.47	1.02
	R	0.02	0.04	0.0003	0.31	0.61	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Darbhanga	T	0.04	0.07	0.0005	0.53	1.02	0.04
	U	0.35	0.70	-	3.43	5.62	0.68
	R	0.03	0.05	0.0006	0.40	0.76	0.02
Monghyr	T	0.04	0.08	0.0004	0.54	1.02	0.03
	U	0.22	0.41	0.005	0.88	3.43	0.05
	R	0.03	0.06	-	0.34	0.64	0.03
Bhagalpur	T	0.06	0.11	0.006	0.66	1.14	0.11
	U	0.29	0.51	0.032	3.02	4.74	0.87
	R	0.04	0.08	0.005	0.33	0.62	0.02
Saharsa	T	0.02	0.04	0.0006	0.31	0.55	0.03
	U	0.20	0.37	-	2.37	3.81	0.42
	R	0.015	0.01	0.0007	0.20	0.38	0.008
Purnea	T	0.02	0.04	0.0016	0.31	0.43	0.03
	U	0.09	0.16	-	2.04	3.23	0.41
	R	0.015	0.03	0.0017	6.18	0.40	0.01
Santal Parganas	T	0.05	0.10	0.003	0.44	0.80	0.08
	U	0.23	0.41	0.03	2.84	4.40	0.75
	R	0.04	0.07	0.001	0.21	0.40	0.01
Palamau	T	0.02	0.04	-	0.46	0.81	0.07
	U	0.15	0.30	-	3.16	5.11	0.70
	R	0.015	0.03	-	0.25	0.46	0.03
Hazaribagh	T	0.02	0.05	0.003	0.56	0.86	0.23
	U	0.11	0.20	0.03	2.35	3.48	0.82
	R	0.01	0.03	-	0.25	0.36	0.15
Ranchi	T	0.14	0.28	0.007	2.36	3.91	1.16
	U	0.71	1.30	0.05	6.20	9.55	2.83
	R	0.07	0.13	0.002	0.65	1.13	0.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhanbad	T	0.10	0.18	0.006	1.60	2.70	0.74
	U	0.15	0.24	0.017	2.80	3.63	1.43
	R	0.07	0.14	-	0.42	0.64	0.16
Singhbhum	T	0.17	0.32	0.006	2.03	2.60	0.83
	U	0.23	0.42	0.01	3.91	5.44	1.91
	R	0.13	0.26	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.05

+ Includes technical and Non-technical degree holders.

RURAL-URBAN DISPARITY IN EDUCATION

(SCHEDULED CASTES)

(1971)

	Districts	Literates & Educated	Primary or junior Basic	Matric & under-Graduate	Graduate & above
1.	Bihar	0.5079	0.4394	0.6395	0.9040
2.	Patna	0.4577	0.4035	0.4049	0.7583
3.	Gaya	0.5506	0.4448	0.6678	0.9217
4.	Shahabad	0.3105	0.3508	0.5870	0.6441
5.	Saran	0.3787	0.3763	0.4745	0.4776
6.	Champaran	0.5366	0.5532	0.8365	0.3980
7.	Muzaffarpur	0.4502	0.4935	0.6507	0.9549
8.	Darbhanga	0.6494	0.7068	0.8848	1.0683
9.	Monghyr	0.5842	0.5493	0.5808	1.0422
10.	Bhagalpur	0.4936	0.4166	0.5595	0.8614
11.	Saharsa	0.1593	0.0909	0.6226	0.9784
12.	Purnea	0.4409	0.4486	0.1493	0.6532
13.	Santal Pargana	0.5192	0.5560	0.6485	0.7604
14.	Palamau	0.4784	0.5825	0.8673	0.8755
15.	Hazaribagh	0.4511	0.3276	0.5303	1.0418
16.	Ranchi	0.5888	0.4930	0.6108	3.0089
17.	Dhanbad	0.1924	0.2601	0.2362	0.3313
18.	Singhbhum	0.3280	0.2924	0.5536	0.2482

MALE - FEMALE
DISPARITY IN EDUCATION
SCHEDULED CASTES

(1971)

Districts	Literates & Educated	Primary or junior basic	Matric & under-Graduate	Graduate & above
Bihar	1.1217	1.0600	1.5526	2.0000
1. Patna	1.0123	1.0067	1.8646	1.7413
2. Gaya	1.3596	1.4196	1.9629	2.0003
3. Shahabad	1.1540	1.2076	1.7054	2.1967
4. Saran	1.1978	1.3964	1.4042	1.6025
5. Champaran	1.1318	1.2570	1.7807	1.6479
6. Muzaffarpur	1.1611	1.2041	1.8840	1.8241
7. Darbhanga	1.2853	1.3144	1.6054	2.2044
8. Monghyr	1.2163	1.0591	1.6524	2.3013
9. Bhagalpur	1.0816	1.0707	1.6241	1.8636
10. Saharsa	1.2332	1.3210	1.5803	1.8240
11. Purnea	1.1330	1.1441	1.3026	1.3011
12. Santal Pargana	1.0966	1.1585	1.5271	1.5233
13. Palamau	1.1665	1.3346	1.8646	-
14. Hazaribagh	1.2087	1.3600	1.3982	1.2820
15. Ranchi	0.6795	0.9139	1.1008	1.6032
16. Dhanbad	0.9906	1.0697	1.5948	1.4776
17. Singhbhum	0.8021	0.8246	1.1347	1.7283

DISPARITY IN EDUCATION
SCHEDULED CASTES(1971)

	Districts	Literates & Educated	Primary or junior basic	Matric & under-Graduate	Graduate & above
	Bihar	0.7989	0.7857	1.2246	1.3342
1.	Patna	0.7671	0.7174	2.0174	0.5231
2.	Gaya	0.9664	0.9379	1.6137	1.6741
3.	Shahabad	1.0688	0.8349	1.6165	1.7097
4.	Saran	0.7551	0.9375	1.2782	-
5.	Champaran	0.7361	0.7714	1.3416	0.3681
6.	Muzaffarpur	0.8241	0.7706	1.1279	1.2318
7.	Darbhanga	0.8732	0.7882	1.4837	-
8.	Monghyr	0.8178	0.8394	1.8746	1.9155
9.	Bhagalpur	0.8609	0.8802	1.3558	1.1911
10.	Saharsa	1.0608	1.5991	1.5313	-
11.	Purnea	0.7831	0.6542	0.1140	-
12.	Santal Parganas	0.8404	0.8407	1.2257	1.1373
13.	Palamau	0.9434	0.9379	2.0321	-
14.	Hazaribagh	0.8368	1.0402	1.0319	0.8246
15.	Ranchi	0.5481	0.6148	0.7837	1.6204
16.	Dhanbad	0.8960	0.8677	1.3093	1.0801
17.	Singhbhum	0.6935	0.6529	1.0742	1.6250

TOTAL POPULATION
NON-SCHEDULED/SCHEDULED CASTES
DISPARITY IN EDUCATION
(1971)

Districts	Literates & Educated	Primary or junior basic	Matric & under-Graduate	Graduate & above
Bihar	0.6581	0.6545	0.8050	1.1232
1. Patna	0.6757	0.6992	0.7408	1.1560
2. Gaya	0.8419	0.8667	0.8856	0.8232
3. Shahabad	0.8578	0.8299	0.9741	1.2733
4. Saran	0.5344	0.4840	0.6484	0.7813
5. Champaran	0.6422	0.6574	0.8170	1.2567
6. Muzaffarpur	0.7322	0.7071	0.8466	1.2410
7. Darbhanga	0.6744	0.6892	0.8920	1.1243
8. Monghyr	0.7073	0.6752	0.7318	1.1325
9. Bhagalpur	0.6818	0.6810	0.7448	1.037
10. Saharsa	0.7825	0.8519	0.8872	1.1915
11. Purnea	0.6222	0.5663	1.0125	1.1915
12. Santal Parganas	0.5716	0.6555	0.8209	0.9461
13. Palamau	0.7531	0.7806	0.9928	1.3636
14. Hazaribagh	0.5795	0.6190	0.8565	1.4495
15. Ranchi	0.6341	0.6957	0.9325	1.2365
16. Dhanbad	0.7034	0.6255	0.9425	1.2110
17. Singhbhum	0.5126	0.4694	0.8114	1.0852

NON-SCHEDULED/SCHEDULED CASTES
DISPARITY IN EDUCATION (URBAN MALES)
(1971)

	Districts	Litera-tes & Educated	Primary or Jr. Basic	Matric or Hr. Sec.	Above Matric below Hr. Sec.	Graduate & above
	Bihar	0.6818	0.3979	0.7318	1.029	1.0904
1.	Patna	0.5980	0.2425	0.6223	0.2288	1.8986
2.	Gaya	0.7680	0.4785	0.6983	0.7275	0.9878
3.	Shahabad	0.4314	0.2211	0.4092	0.8756	0.8986
4.	Saran	0.6282	0.3076	0.5770	0.3760	1.0316
5.	Champaran	0.6294	0.4178	0.6004	-	1.7811
6.	Muzaffarpur	0.7877	0.4752	0.8815	-	1.3069
7.	Darbhanga	0.6305	0.2894	0.5865	1.1149	0.9393
8.	Monghyr	0.4992	0.3254	0.6081	-	0.9384
9.	Bhagalpur	0.6466	0.3384	0.6503	-	0.9870
10.	Saharsa	1.0396	1.1316	0.8257	0.6025	1.0279
11.	Purnea	0.7748	0.5751	0.9102	1.1773	1.3186
12.	Santal Parganas	0.6549	0.3337	0.7499	-	1.0484
13.	Palamou	0.9160	0.4876	0.8232	-	1.2527
14.	Hazaribagh	0.6964	0.6046	0.9328	1.1773	1.2550
15.	Ranchi	0.6816	0.2537	0.6953	0.8673	0.9053
16.	Dhanbad	0.7269	0.4866	0.9375	-	1.1947
17.	Singhbhum	0.5365	0.3513	0.7893	-	1.1349

DISPARITY IN EDUCATION (URBAN FEMALE)

Districts	Literates & Educated	Primary or Jr. Basic	Matric or Hr. Sec.	Above Matric and under-Graduate.	Graduate & above
Bihar	1.0135	0.9566	1.3733	0.4772	1.7450
1. Patna	0.9058	0.7781	1.3587	0.0792	1.7054
2. Gaya	1.1698	1.1012	1.4394	0.9210	1.7347
3. Shahabad	0.9653	0.7197	1.2213	–	1.5720
4. Saran	0.7545	0.8982	1.2517	–	–
5. Champaran	0.9443	0.9514	1.2564	–	1.2488
6 Muzaffarpur	1.1400	1.0530	1.2546	–	1.7119
7. Darbhanga	0.9461	0.8044	1.3447	–	–
8. Monghyr	0.8179	0.9022	1.2058	–	1.0001
9. Bhagalpur	1.0843	1.0363	1.2864	0.4772	–
10. Saharsa	1.6206	2.4753	1.5398	0.0792	–
11. Purnea	1.1559	1.0354	1.6049	0.2218	1.6145
12. Santal Parganas	1.2390	0.9624	1.3006	–	–
13. Palamau	1.3028	1.2089	2.1503	–	–
14. Hazaribagh	1.0808	1.4070	1.4450	–	1.4401
15. Ranchi	0.5355	0.7700	1.0098	–	–
16. Dhanbad	1.2363	1.1240	1.7253	–	–
17. Singhbhum	0.9590	0.8871	1.3160	–	–

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF LITERATES AND EDUCATED PERSONS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES & NON-SCHEDULED POPULATION

1961 - 71

Districts	Total Urban Rural	Scheduled castes			Non-Scheduled Populn.		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bihar	T	29.22	32.60	- 0.18	30.54	26.07	49.23
	U	62.43	56.93	98.54	48.46	69.32	62.00
	R	24.22	29.06	-20.60	25.90	22.40	43.34
Patna	T	39.95	34.78	112.39	45.12	47.30	39.00
	U	54.90	45.22	113.72	36.01	32.94	43.93
	R	34.98	31.29	111.15	51.04	55.90	34.60
Gaya	T	55.82	55.03	74.07	62.00	64.11	54.67
	U	49.39	43.90	112.09	36.48	29.25	55.04
	R	55.46	56.09	65.87	67.82	71.42	54.56
Shahabad	T	61.97	57.07	159.34	36.90	30.94	63.40
	U	101.53	88.68	225.65	44.45	39.17	57.90
	R	58.96	54.68	146.54	35.55	29.89	64.93
Saran	T	40.86	36.58	125.27	20.26	17.41	35.88
	U	55.60	49.53	101.02	17.39	12.14	32.01
	R	39.46	35.96	110.43	20.63	17.41	36.50
Champaran	T	35.04	39.75	- 9.61	32.60	29.06	43.92
	U	49.69	43.66	86.23	107.80	127.20	76.23
	R	33.90	40.22	-19.61	25.07	21.78	42.70
Muzaffarpur	T	26.47	33.02	69.17	27.20	27.14	37.37
	U	41.86	34.35	110.72	26.70	20.16	40.30
	R	25.13	23.15	62.20	27.25	27.88	24.71
Darbhanga	T	35.13	35.29	33.35	17.94	11.18	44.60
	U	53.62	53.54	54.10	33.32	26.34	52.30
	R	34.20	34.58	25.94	16.43	9.63	43.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Monghyr	T	25.60	19.95	66.78	33.01	18.80	209.00
	U	48.52	42.09	95.20	25.90	20.70	43.11
	R	21.03	19.03	54.65	41.63	10.64	647.30
Bhagalpur	T	-27.54	13.27	-85.12	25.16	20.01	43.73
	U	15.16	10.26	69.43	13.68	2.82	43.73
	R	-32.61	13.86	-89.88	30.36	25.30	51.06
Saharsa	T	-36.84	-12.56	-89.46	59.60	50.21	125.20
	U	-29.54	-12.70	-78.30	72.35	56.50	120.56
	R	-37.13	-12.65	-89.79	56.21	49.43	126.16
Purnea	T	-17.66	-18.82	- 8.03	20.87	21.96	39.36
	U	19.34	18.68	23.45	41.73	32.40	67.42
	R	-21.14	-21.50	-15.18	22.23	20.36	31.50
Santal Parganas	T	21.90	19.23	62.05	31.73	23.01	62.41
	U	31.94	25.66	79.06	43.84	24.66	84.38
	R	19.94	18.06	54.44	26.96	22.67	51.17
Palamau	T	35.07	32.63	109.53	33.04	33.71	65.04
	U	- 8.04	-13.98	95.23	35.67	28.60	57.14
	R	40.11	36.84	111.15	49.52	34.60	69.66
Hazaribagh	T	35.73	33.73	73.28	42.55	35.64	39.30
	U	113.60	104.20	183.64	92.17	85.57	108.82
	R	21.71	22.18	19.33	26.68	22.66	55.76
Ranchi	T	42.44	34.84	152.58	46.12	37.65	74.86
	U	117.98	78.39	271.06	85.04	80.31	94.16
	R	29.34	24.47	82.69	20.94	16.18	47.08
Dhanbad	T	40.13	36.23	98.18	46.96	37.20	78.23
	U	142.08	412.06	412.13	112.48	108.37	133.66
	R	1.79	- 0.68	58.73	- 4.4	-6 .73	9.87
Singhbhum	T	52.96	176.46	-54.55	33.33	26.15	55.20
	U	60.39	72.43	27.35	54.34	49.78	64.87
	R	45.50	452.03	-79.38	4.62	0.74	26.17

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND NON-SCHEDULED PERSONS EDUCATED UPTO PRIMARY, JUNIOR BASIC AND MIDDLE LEVELS, 1961 - 71

Districts	Total Urban Rural	Scheduled Castes			Non-Scheduled Populn.		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	T	256.62	251.01	351.69	230.00	198.00	432.85
	U	267.70	266.53	354.77	207.60	174.83	298.55
	R	254.39	249.97	365.83	235.20	203.50	562.00
Patna	T	192.65	179.79	430.84	534.79	564.08	282.01
	U	212.63	190.35	415.35	161.80	134.35	223.16
	R	185.70	176.36	443.27	1655.20	6449.52	345.60
Gaya	T	358.99	355.39	470.23	345.43	398.54	804.50
	U	270.56	272.30	354.90	325.31	184.20	363.20
	R	363.34	364.53	517.74	370.00	317.54	1118.43
Shahabad	T	250.57	236.80	814.58	217.22	179.40	830.00
	U	360.19	295.76	2442.10	217.24	185.36	317.76
	R	375.02	231.95	365.84	217.22	178.54	762.46
Saran	T	211.64	262.92	653.64	214.03	184.30	571.23
	U	233.33	226.28	307.69	171.00	136.65	305.95
	R	190.45	182.98	629.76	227.60	198.31	653.88
Champaran	T	273.29	301.62	72.03	255.08	240.46	331.92
	U	431.75	469.75	561.11	319.06	306.43	106.07
	R	260.99	291.83	34.17	245.31	214.70	646.07
Muzaffarpur	T	281.33	271.67	621.85	226.15	194.83	467.90
	U	370.43	328.99	976.20	250.30	201.74	382.60
	R	273.12	266.58	442.46	223.31	191.96	494.40
Darbhanga	T	285.60	279.74	446.10	232.16	200.03	493.40
	U	255.01	238.90	391.93	168.93	127.70	278.21
	R	290.88	286.19	488.61	242.42	209.05	577.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Monghyr	T	194.66	130.88	333.61	213.27	177.07	430.66
	U	181.95	162.51	453.85	197.71	164.38	340.30
	R	197.79	189.75	363.55	216.66	182.83	496.50
Bhagalpur	T	255.16	250.05	339.57	197.16	168.13	420.90
	U	134.66	122.66	300.00	135.60	107.32	207.42
	R	235.69	291.78	353.40	219.81	173.04	639.70
Saharsa	T	264.28	284.88	67.13	294.24	243.76	798.62
	U	-31.28	- 4.76	-94.34	266.18	202.86	560.00
	R	303.97	314.28	162.22	297.47	253.44	856.33
Purnea	T	329.34	334.86	269.78	125.07	245.94	360.02
	U	264.58	239.20	482.86	220.21	183.04	327.50
	R	345.02	351.76	196.77	278.45	260.00	409.71
Santal Parganas	T	241.05	234.90	369.70	246.47	223.42	99 .42
	U	195.00	180.66	340.00	111.36	83.90	188.22
	R	255.29	250.70	394.44	300.17	267.73	684.28
Palamau	T	246.70	241.00	437.10	201.80	168.55	385.83
	U	124.18	113.97	280.00	134.02	95.72	258.45
	R	262.51	266.78	467.23	219.23	196.63	483.70
Hazaribagh	T	328.83	340.29	194.85	211.38	190.82	330.21
	U	340.61	388.27	185.71	224.45	198.13	296.07
	R	323.18	330.16	200.00	205.43	188.15	375.41
Ranchi	T	192.26	182.37	293.51	166.55	132.37	343.70
	U	188.95	179.54	234.00	144.77	120.60	191.85
	R	193.54	183.33	363.53	166.35	130.60	367.60
Dhanbad	T	431.03	418.69	683.15	278.94	261.93	392.08
	U	817.70	822.40	775.00	414.55	401.93	446.31
	R	268.35	361.18	627.27	162.53	148.98	274.20
Singhbhum	T	288.82	328.34	163.58	237.50	211.30	400.91
	U	259.74	327.01	112.36	265.01	817.76	379.60
	R	332.71	311.06	654.28	232.67	203.28	499.83

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND NON-SCHEDULED PERSONS EDUCATED UPTO MATRIC AND ABOVE + LEVEL

Districts	Total Urban Rural	Scheduled Castes			Non-Scheduled Populn.		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	T	423.43	437.22	112.14	164.52	166.30	302.80
	U	249.65	251.10	224.16	118.17	101.74	360.14
	R	520.40	554.41	63.76	211.00	204.46	509.82
Patna	T	375.28	366.03	1606.39	130.13	120.86	226.13
	U	217.71	202.90	688.88	100.40	86.70	201.50
	R	1021.95	541.20	1833.33	185.46	174.20	570.16
Gaya	T	587.16	585.70	728.57	182.56	177.36	326.00
	U	200.00	196.44	400.00	92.29	81.75	223.72
	R	781.60	780.00	1166.66	246.34	239.56	807.46
Shahabad	T	588.65	583.15	1320.00	181.48	175.17	368.51
	U 73800.00	/76800.0	2300.00	103.22	93.61	318.51
	R	471.04	468.12	860.00	220.88	213.45	934.28
Saran	T	236.91	416.60	-41.10	196.90	186.91	631.30
	U	133.39	136.36	250.00	86.02	69.34	297.67
	R	309.98	479.87	-43.60	237.12	226.61	2771.27
Champaran	T	397.56	489.50	-47.91	209.55	203.40	367.57
	U	389.88	422.80	120.00	122.16	108.03	306.65
	R	399.17	503.03	-67.44	257.56	253.01	492.94
Muzaffarpur	T	559.02	545.60	4100.00	181.05	170.23	409.82
	U	224.80	204.00	2600.00	91.40	76.23	249.11
	R	705.26	696.84	2600.00	240.87	228.50	980.40
Darbhanga	T	849.22	852.40	725.00	18.21	4.36	407.07
	U 6300.00	61200.00	1800.00	92.52	79.38	249.32
	R	652.95	273.65	500.00	-15.00	-27.04	765.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Monghyr	T	482.65	430.60	591.66	167.30	155.34	420.50
	U	205.73	193.96	254.54	112.53	98.75	271.94
	R	315.37	712.68	4300.00	210.94	197.58	952.54
Bhagalpur	T	264.98	262.62	366.66	148.62	140.40	301.35
	U	284.33	268.67	1300.00	72.28	60.29	202.57
	R	359.87	260.98	222.22	222.28	212.52	727.56
Saharsa	T	583.72	623.52	110.00	213.54	207.05	391.90
	U	3300.00	3000.00	900.00	113.44	98.57	406.77
	R	869.23	867.41	950.00	258.00	253.71	503.24
Purnea	T	450.51	434.02	255.55	210.52	204.66	327.27
	U	276.66	280.32	200.00	108.22	92.83	301.02
	R	566.93	518.46	283.33	308.41	306.07	409.80
Santal Parga-nas	T	1008.08	295.16	1033.33	176.60	143.07	923.22
	U	153.57	142.34	1400.00	158.21	71.92	1022.60
	R	408.12	403.16	850.00	194.80	213.38	429.03
Palamau	T	374.60	386.81	57.14	168.70	159.24	326.07
	U	113.33	118.96	-50.00	113.91	98.06	301.86
	R	496.12	512.09	100.00	208.86	205.15	408.86
Hazaribagh	T	665.22	713.01	200.00	270.51	140.78	363.01
	U	648.00	584.00		663.74	151.18	641.40
	R	672.97	780.20	-13.33	133.60	122.60	330.72
Ranchi	T	423.24	282.20	371.42	164.15	132.51	235.43
	U	243.84	234.45	345.45	143.76	126.70	233.45
	R	391.50	389.32	366.66	152.26	145.82	248.30
Dhanbad	T	601.45	606.41	437.50	166.51	123.46	368.61
	U	899.00	925.00	350.00	203.62	183.40	425.44
	R	441.04	436.99		64.96	53.25	175.54
Singhbhum	T	234.41	314.84	-22.61	157.74	142.60	252.87
	U	175.09	265.02	-35.89	133.80	114.80	250.01
	R	430.37	439.72	150.00	512.00	530.86	319.48

* Includes under-graduate, Graduate, Technical and
Post Graduate degree holder.