

LITERACY AMONG THE SCHEDULED TRIBES OF RAJASTHAN: SOME ASPECTS OF GROWTH AND EQUITY

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CERTIFICATE

I, Shailesh Kumar Tiwari, certify that the dissertation entitled "LITERACY AMONG THE SCHEDULED TRIBES OF RAJASTHAN: SOME ASPECTS OF GROWTH AND EQUITY" submitted by me for the degree of MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY is my bonafide work and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

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Dedicated To
My Parents

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Shalesh Kumar Tiwari

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CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of the problem

India at independence carried on her shoulders a colossal burden of the heritage of inequalities in all facets of social development, education being no exception. However a great deal of progress has been made in this field since independence. Efforts have been made in this field to induce the lagging sections of population to formal education on the special basis. However the problem of educability of scheduled tribes is a complex one. The nature of the problem is so different that it can not be compared even with the scheduled castes.

Literacy is universally recognized as a powerful instrument of social change. Infact it is the necessary first step towards the attainment of education and of higher goal in an individual's life. Census of India defines a person as a 'literate' who has the ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript and to write a simple letter with an understanding in any language.¹ It can be obtained at proper schools by trained teachers or even at home by family members i.e. both formally and

¹ Census of India 1961, Vol. I, India part 11-c(i), Social and Cultural Tables, office of the Registrar Genral of India, Delhi, p. 92.

non-formally. The various dimension of socio-cultural changes in a tribal society can be understand in the light of the literacy and education.

Tribals in India occupy lowest position in terms of the level of literacy. Despite a number of programmes and policies launched by the government for their educational upliftment, literacy rate among them has improved at a very unsatisfactory rate. In 1991 literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes was only 29.6 per cent as against 37.4 percent for the Scheduled Castes and 52.4 per cent for the general population for the same period. Female literacy among them shows a grim picture. India, a 'welfare state' has not performed well in this area and a lot has to be done.

There is a lot of variation in the literacy level among the Scheduled Tribes across the country. It is very high in North-Eastern States, on the other hand it is even less than 20 percent in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand. Rajasthan has one of the lowest literacy rate in India. According to 1991 census total tribal literacy in the state was 19.44 percent only as against 29.60 percent for the country as a whole. Situation of tribal female literacy is really pathetic. In 1991, it was only 4.42 percent as against 18 percent for the country.

Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan are located mainly in the Southern, Eastern and Central part of the state. In the districts of Banswara and Dungarpur, the proportion of tribal population to the total population of the district is more than 65 percent. In the districts located in northern

and western part of the state have very low proportion of tribal population. It is even below one percent in Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu and Nagaur other thing is that majority of the tribal population of the state is contributed by only two tribal group – Meenas and Bhils who account 93 percent of the tribal population of the state.

In comparison to other western states, proportion of tribal population is high in Rajasthan, but the literacy is very low. One special feature of the state is that male-female disparity in tribal literacy is highest in the country. Majority of the tribals in the state are well settled agricultural tribes, away from the classical paradigm of 'tribals', **Meena** tribes of Rajasthan are one of the most educationally advanced and agriculturally prosperous tribes in India.

Keeping all these variations and personal interest in mind, Rajasthan has been chosen as the area of study. In this study the pattern of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes of the state has been analysed in detail. An attempt has been made to look into the changing situation of literacy among the tribals as recorded by 1981 and 1991 census.

For better understanding of the pattern of literacy it is quite necessary to explain the disparities in literacy between the tribals and non-tribals, men and women and rural and urban areas. This concern has got prime focus in the study.

Lastly an attempt has been made to analyse the interrelationship between the tribal literacy and various socio-economic indicators of the study area. For this statistical tool of correlation has been used which has also been used to test certain hypotheses.

1.2 Objectives

The present study has set before itself the following objectives:

- (i) To analyse and interpret the spatial patterns of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan.
- (ii) To measure the changes in tribal literacy overtime.
- (iii) To analyse the disparity in literacy rates between the tribal and the non-tribal segments of population as well as disparity prevailing within the tribal population, such as male-female and rural-urban.
- (iv) To explain the relationship between tribal literacy and various socio economic variable to analyse cause-effect relationship between these two or testing the hypotheses. /

1.3 Data Base

In this research work data has been collected from the secondary sources published by the Government of India, for the year 1981 and 1991. Major data sources have been mentioned below:

- I. Census of India, 1981, Series 18, Rajasthan Part-II A, General Population Tables, Director of Census Operation, Rajasthan.

- II. Census of India, 1981, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part-II B, Primary Census Abstract, Director of Census Operation, Rajasthan.
- III. Census of India, 1981, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part-IV A, Social and Cultural Tables, Director of Census Operation, Rajasthan.
- IV. Census of India, 1981, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part-IX, Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes, Director of Census Operation, Rajasthan.
- V. Census of India, 1991, Series 21, Rajasthan, Part-II B, Primary Census Abstract, Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan.
- VI. Census of India, 1991, Series 21, Rajasthan, Part-II A, General Population Tables, Joint Director of Census Operation, Rajasthan.
- VII. Census of India, Series 21, Rajasthan, A Portrait of Population, Director of Census Operation, Rajasthan.
- VIII. Census of India, 1991, Series 21, Rajasthan, Part-IV A-C, Socio Cultural Tables, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan.

1.4 Hypothesis

The tribal communities are most deprived segment of population in India. There is no comparison between the tribals and non-tribals in terms of level of education, and other achievements. Similar to other segment of population their education level has been the result of various socio-economic and ecological factors. As literacy of any given society is the net result of a complex set of interrelated factors, analysis of relationship

between literacy and different aspects of socio-economic reality can give a good result other thing is that disparities between the tribals and non-tribals and within the tribals such as male-female and rural-urban, in terms of educational attainment would have some explanatory variables, which should be identified and analysed in a proper way.

Based on above facts and literature survey, some hypotheses have been made:

1. There is an inverse relationship between the tribal literacy rate and proportion of the tribal population to the total population.
2. The tribal – non tribal disparities in literacy levels in rural as well as urban areas have an inverse relationship with the proportion of the tribal population living in urban areas as well as the proportion of the tribal working population engaged in non primary activities.
3. Tribal literacy rate has a positive relationship with the percentage of urban population among the tribals.
4. There is a negative relationship between the tribal literacy rate and the percentage of tribal working population to the total tribal population.
5. The male-female disparities in literacy level within the tribals will have a negative relationship with the percentage of urban population among the tribals. ✓

1.5 Methodology

Since the main focus of this study is on the aspect of equity in the literacy among the tribes of Rajasthan, an attempt has been made to quantify it. According to Kundu and Rao equity can be examined only by posing the actual distribution of different socio-economic phenomenon against certain normative distribution.² The question of equity becomes sharp when comparison is made between only two groups of population. Here literacy, rate of 'X' group (tribals) has been compared with the literacy rate of non-x group (non tribal population).

David Sopher (1974) has however proposed an alternative index defines for the observations only.³ The index was originally stated as follows:

$$DS = \log (x_2/x_1) + \log (100 - x_1) / (100 - x_2)$$

where $x_2 > x_1$

But this does not satisfy the demands of the axiomatic frame developed for the evaluation of a disparity index. Kundu and Rao, therefore suggested a modification of the Sopher's index which satisfies all

² Amitabh Kundu and Jagan M. Rao (1986) "Equity in Educational Development" in M. Raja (ed), Educational Planning a long Term Perspective, NIEPA and Concerned Publishing Company, New Delhi, p. 435.

³ Sopher, E. David (1974) "A Measure of Disparity", *Professional Geographer*, Vol. 26, pp. 389-92.

the four axioms i.e. additive, monotonousness redistribution, repetitive transfer and multiplicative monotonousness. It is defined as

$$DS = \log (x_2 / x_1) + (200 - x_1) / (200 - x_2)$$

where $x_2 > x_1$

For the present study the modified version of Sopfers index has been used compare the disparity in literacy level between the tribals and non-tribals and within the tribals such as male-female and rural-urban.

To explain the relationship between tribal literacy and some selected indicators, the statistical tool of correlation has been used. The growth rate of tribal population has been worked out with the help of simple growth rate method.

1.6 Organisation of the Study

In the chapter I, introduction of the whole study has been given, where attempt has been made to present statement of the problem, hypothesis, methodology, data base etc. A review of past literature on the research topic has been presented in the Second chapter. The third chapter deals with the patterns of distribution and concentration of tribal population in the state. In the fourth chapter the spatial patterns of tribal literacy in the districts of Rajasthan has been analysed. In the fifth chapter the disparities in literacy level between the tribals and non-tribals and among the tribals such as male-female and rural-urban has been

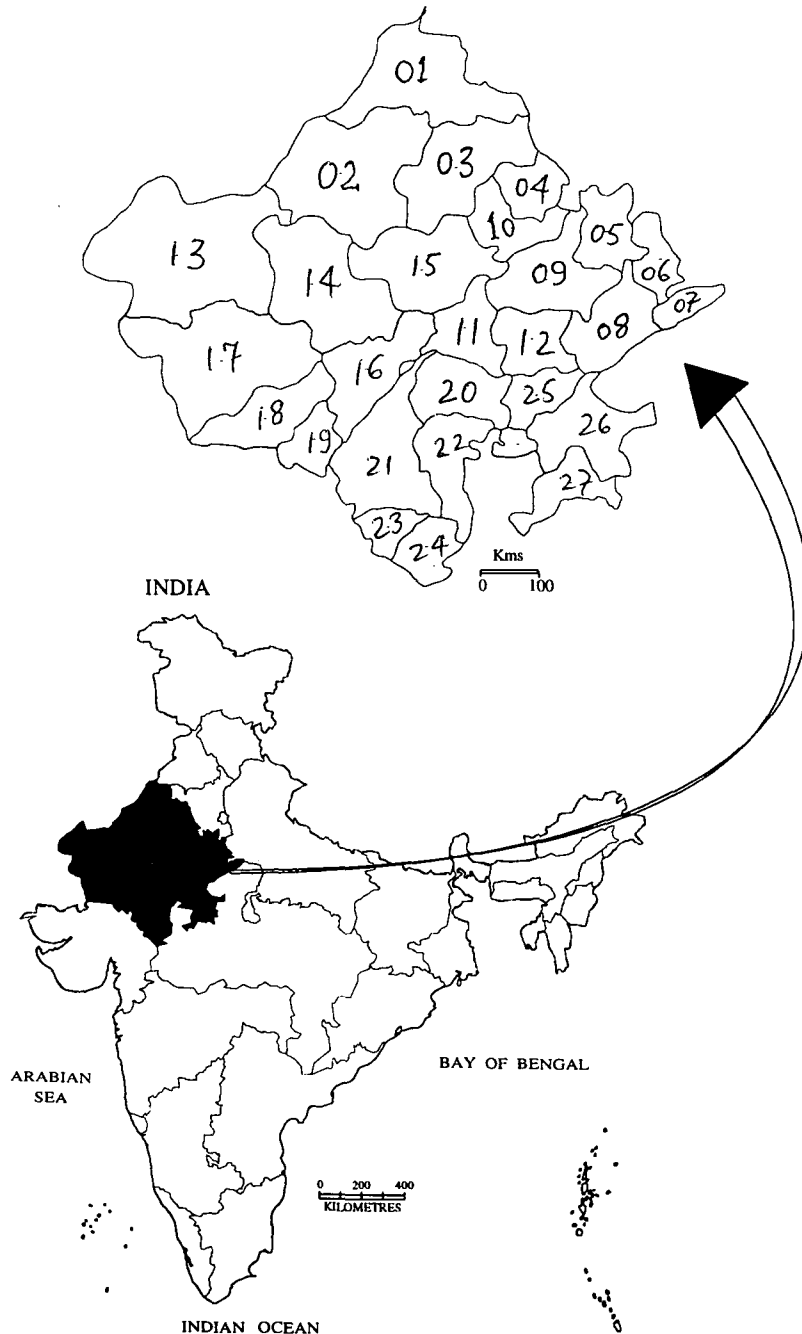
dealt. In the sixth chapter some correlates of tribal literacy has been worked out for the year 1981 and 1991. The last chapter consists of the conclusion of the study.

1.7 Study area

For my work I have selected the State of Rajasthan, which is situated in the north western part of India. Rajasthan an amalgam of the erstwhile states of Rajputana is the second largest state in terms of area and lies between 23°3' and 30°12' north latitudes and 69°30' and 78°12' east latitude. It is bounded by Pakistan in the west and north west, by the state of Punjab in the north and Haryana in the north-east by Uttar Pradesh in east; by Madhya Pradesh in the southeast and by the State of Gujarat in the southwest. The international border with Pakistan runs for about 1070 kilometers. As per the Surveyor General of India its area is 342, 239 sq. kms.

The state comprises of great variety of features, the most conspicuous of which is the Aravalli Range of hills. This is said to be one of the oldest mountain systems of the world, which divide the state more or less into two parts. This range forms the watershed of the rivers falling into the Gult of Cambay and the Rain of Kutch in the west and the Yamuna-Gangetic system in the east. In the west and north-west lie the desert and semi desert wastes. The area lying in the east of Aravalli is a vast plain covered by a thick mantle of alluvium.

RAJASTHAN LOCATION MAP



Map No. I.1

Rajasthan 1991

Location code	Name of the districts
01	Ganganagar
02	Bikaner
03	Churu
04	Jhunjhunu
05	Alwar
06	Bharatpur
07	Dhaulpur
08	Sawai Madhopur
09	Jaipur
10	Sikar
11	Ajmer
12	Tonk
13	Jaislmer
14	Jodhpur
15	Nagaur
16	Pali
17	Barmer
18	Jalore
19	Sirohi
20	Bhilwara
21	Udaipur
22	Chittaurgarh
23	Dungarpur
24	Banswara
25	Bundi
26	Kota
27	Jhalawar

According to the 1991 census, the state has registered a population of 44 million of which Scheduled Tribes constitute 12.44 percent of the total population. Jaipur is the most populous district in the state having a population of 47.23 lakhs constituting a little less than 11 percent of the total population of the state. Jaisalmer district retains its bottom place with the lowest population of 3.44 lac accounting for only 0.78 percent of the state's population. The Scheduled Castes occupy about 17 percent of state's population.

There is a lot of variation in the numerical strength of different tribes. The first ten major scheduled tribes represent 99.76 percent of the total Scheduled Tribe population. Some important scheduled tribes are – Meena, Bhils, Garasia, Saharia, Damer, Bhilmina, Dhanka, Naikda, Kothodi, Patelia etc. out of these Meena and Bhil alone contribute about 94 percent of the tribal population of the state. In Banswara and Dungarpur districts the percentage of tribal population to the total population of the district is more than 65 percent.

CHAPTER – II

AN OVERVIEW OF LITERATURE

II.1 Introduction

Defining the term 'tribe' has conceptual as well as empirical problem for the academician. This word has been used in international literature to describe all categories of people who have lived in utter neglect and isolation from the mainstream of culture. They are permanent minorities occupying the social marginalia. Tribals are characterized by geographical isolation, simple technology and conditions of living, the practice of animism, tribal language, physical features etc. The process of mainstreaming them was one of the imposing the socio-cultural norms of the so-called civilized people over these 'aborigines'.

In India tribals has been an administrative category. The British until March 3, 1937 categorised them as "backward classes". It was under the Government of India Act, 1935 that they were scheduled as 'tribes' a practice that was retained in the independent India.

The early ethnographers were not very clear about the distinction between caste and tribes in India. Risley and others have also equated tribes with castes.¹

¹ Virgining Xaxa: Tribes as Indigenous people of India, Economic and Political Weekly, Dec. 18, 1999, pp. 3589.

A large number of civil servants have left behind a rich mine of information related to the tribes and their culture. The various Gazetteers published during the British period contain very detailed and objective descriptions of the tribes of India. Unfortunately all these informations have not been systematically gathered together and the research studies are generally handicapped due to this academic default.

The second category of people who came in close contact with the tribals and studied them thoroughly were the missionaries who realised in the very early years of their efforts towards spread of Christianity that the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs who have long religious history are hard nuts to crack. The missionaries focused their attention on these tribal people and greatly succeeded in their efforts. They have left behind vivid descriptions of the tribals and their customs. These accounts have also not been coherently collected.

Initially academicians in India failed to realise the importance of research related to the education of the tribals. It was grossly neglected. Ms. K. Sujatha aptly commented, “prior to 1960 hardly any systematic research studies were conducted exclusively on education of the tribals”².

² K. Sujatha, Research on Tribal Education in DPEP, Calling Issue No. 15, Feb. 1996, p.35.

This neglected field got importance after independence when its importance for the upliftment of tribes was realised. There are a large number of studies on the issue of education and literacy of the tribes, attempted by social scientists, anthropologists, psychologists, etc. ✓

Classification of the studies in the field of tribal education is not an easy task because these studies overlap and cut across different categories. However the following broad categories seem to be appropriate:

1. Literacy and locational aspect of the tribes.
2. Literacy and the availabilities of educational infrastructure.
3. Socio-economic aspects of tribal literacy.
4. Demographic conditions and literacy.
5. Policy formulation, planning, management and administrative constraints.

Now various research studies broadly coming under above mentioned categories have been reviewed in detail.

II.2 Literacy and location aspects:

Generally tribals are situated in remote areas and there are a lot of differences in their mode of living and their cultural practices.³

³ A. Ahmad and Sheel C. Neena (1993), "Tribal Education: Planning Interventions in the context of Regional Disparities", in Regional Disparities in Development ed. Sheel C. Neena, South Asian Publishers Pvt. Ltd., NIEPA, New Delhi, p. 214.

The tribal communities living in villages side by side with caste Hindus share lot of differences with the tribals living in hilly and remote areas. The village communities are within the reach of educational facilities and are more exposed to the winds of development. These communities are bound to have higher literacy level.⁴ But one thing is quite clear that after independence, the rapid advancement in transport and communication has touched even isolated areas and communities in some extent.⁵

Regarding the opening of tribal areas, there are differences among researchers and academicians. There are studies which indicate that opening up of tribal territories has acted as disadvantage for them instead of infusing the tribal areas and people with development process the tribals have been made victims of ruthless exploitation and underdevelopment.⁶

On the other hand L.M. Srikant (1964)⁷, the first commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, highlighted the importance of the accessibility of educational facilities, both physical and social, for the achievement of higher educational development among these communities.

⁴ E.V. Rathnaiah (1977), *Structural constraints in Tribal Education*, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, p. 90.

⁵ D.N. Majumdar (1958), *Races and Culture of India*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, p. 378.

⁶ A. Ahmad and Sheel C. Nuna, *op.cit.* p.208.

⁷ L.M. Srikant.

Naik (1969) pointed out that the school located outside the village or at a great distance was an important factor in the lack of interest of the people in education.⁸ One other important thing is that it is not only the physical location that matters in educational attainment, but location in socio-economic hierarchy is equally important.⁹

Lastly, there are two aspects of location, regarding educational development of the tribals. On one hand there are some areas where tribals are predominant in numbers, such as north-eastern states of India. In these areas, tribals are controlling authority and direct beneficiaries from educational plans and policies. Their level of educational development is relatively high. On the other hand there are areas where relationship between tribals and non-tribals is hegemonistic and where administration has not been much sensitised to the tribal needs.¹⁰

While the deprivation of the scheduled castes and the tribes has not match, uneducability is not confined to these groups only. Infact there are meaningful regional expressions of social underdevelopment. In such characteristically backward regions the general population is hardly distinguished from the low castes or tribes in the colossal magnitude of untouchability.¹¹

⁸ Naik, T.B. (1969), *Impact of Education on the Bhils*, Research Programme Committee, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

⁹ Ibid, pp. 267.

¹⁰ A. Ahmad and Sheel. C. Nuna, *op. cit.*, p.208.

¹¹ Moon's, Raja; Ahmad Alaluddin; Neena, Sheel Chand; *Educational Development in India: Some aspects of equity*, New Delhi, NIEPA, 1985.

But the tribal society like any other society is not static. It has its own dynamisms, it has its own history. By for the large proportion of tribals would be “ready to change their tribals ways of life and go along with the national mainstream”, if only this could be done without sacrificing their tribal identity. They should be mobilized not just to preserve their cultural autonomy, but to redress their minority status as well. So that they can participate in their own development and liberation. In this tribal education will have a necessary and crucial role to play.¹²

II.3 Literacy among the tribals and availabilities of Educational Infrastructure

Literacy among the tribals or any group is a direct function of the availability of educational infrastructure. Realizing the importance of provision of infrastructural facilities, Dhebar Commission, recommended long back “That where 30 children of school going age are available in one locality, the school should not be located at a distance of more than one mile. In no case should a child be required to walk for more than two miles to go to school”. This committee has also recommended that each school should have hostel facilities.¹³

¹² Rudolf C. Heredik, *Tribal Education for Development: Need for a Liberative Pedagogy for Social Transformation*, Economic and Political Weekly, April 22, 1995, p.891.

¹³ V.N. Dhebar (1962), *Report of the Scheduled areas and Scheduled Caste Commission*, The Manager Publications, New Delhi. ✓

It has been observed that villages dominated by scheduled castes and tribes are at a disadvantageous position with regard to health care and educational facilities except Anganwadis. Quality of drinking water available in villages dominated by these communities are also very low.¹⁴

Panda (1983) mentions that the public community institutions are rare in tribal villages with poor communication facilities. Most of the teachers are non-tribal. Medical facilities for the tribal children are very poor and teacher's opinion revealed that the syllabus was not suitable to the daily usage of tribals. Lack of reading and writing material was a major hindrance.¹⁵

It has been unanimously accepted that in shaping students' carrier and his future achievement, a graded and guided involvement of both teachers and students in a social context is required.¹⁶

The role of teachers in the educational development of tribals has been studied by various scholars. Sujatha (1987) has mentioned that teachers do not bother about their enrolment, attendance and individualization of instruction. She emphasizes that unless the teachers motivate the parents, the education of children will fail.¹⁷

¹⁴ Chakraborty, Gurupada, *Quality of life of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in rural India*, Yojana, June 1999, p.38.

¹⁵ *Fourth Survey of Research in Education*, NCERT, pp. 1448.

¹⁶ Rudolf C. Heredin, *Tribal Education for Development: Need for a Liberative Pedagogy for Social Transformation*, EPW, April 22, 1995, p.891.

¹⁷ K. Sujatha (1987), *Education of the forgotten children of the forests: A case study of yenadi tribes*, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, p. 175.

One interesting point emerges from Joshi's study (1981) relating to problems faced by certain tribal groups in Trivendrum district of Kerala. He found apathy of the teachers towards tribal students and the teachers had a perception that the tribal students being irregular and lacking verbal fluency and lack of study facility at home due to poverty.¹⁸

Most of the teachers working in tribal areas are young and less experienced. In tribal schools, the teachers should be a tribal candidate.¹⁹ /

Majority of the schools in tribal areas are one teacher schools. The main consideration before the state governments for posting teachers in a school is perhaps the enrolment.²⁰

Von-Furer-Haimendarf (1985) says that among the teachers working in tribal schools those of non-tribal origin have higher educational qualification, than their tribal colleagues. Nevertheless, their efficiency as teacher is not necessarily higher than that of tribal teachers. Due to the shortage of efficient teachers as well as of the inadequate facilities in most schools, few tribal boys and girls pass the tenth standard and majority of these enrolled dropout long before.²¹ J

¹⁸ *Third Survey of Research in Education*, NCERT, 1978, p.144.

¹⁹ K. Sujatha (1992), *Teachers in Tribal Sub plan areas in Andhra Pradesh*, NIEPA, Vol. VI, No. 4, Oct., New Delhi, pp. 371-72.

²⁰ L.R.N.Srivastava (1967), *Some basic problems of Tribal Education*, Working Paper in Report of the National Seminar of Tribal Education in India, NCERT, New Delhi, pp. 81.

²¹ C. Von Furer-haimendorf (1985), *Tribes of India, The struggle for Survival*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, pp.131.

Bose (1970) has rightly suggested that all tribal schools should have tribal teachers and tribal texts as well as tribal language. Gradual introduction of regional language will give good effect.²²

For better educational attainment especially among the tribals, physiological growth and biological maturation is quite necessary. For this we need to emphasize on child's health, nutrition, growth rate, skills etc. Teachers should try to cater emotional needs of children.²³

There is a lack of schooling infrastructure especially schools and teachers in tribal areas. Now a new trend is emerging. There is a bifurcation of primary education in rural areas with private fee paying schools emerging as an alternative an expensive and not very effective one at that to the poorly funded and inadequately supervised government run schools, especially in north India.²⁴

II.4 Socio-economic aspects of literacy among the tribes:

Socio-economic status of a person has a lot to do with his or her educational development. There is a cause-effect relationship between these two. Formal education not only facilitates occupational and social mobility but makes planned and orderly transition possible.²⁵

²² A.B. Bose (1970), *Problems of Educational Development of Scheduled Tribals*, *Man in India*, Vol.50, No. 1, Jan.-March, p.26.

²³ Ranganathan, Namita (2000), *The Primary School Child : Development and Education*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2000, pp.226.

²⁴ *Public Report on Basic Education in India: The PROBE Team in association with the centre of Development Economics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi 1999.

²⁵ Chakraborty, N.G., "*Introduction of Tribal dialect in class I and its impact on enrolment: A case study of west district of Tripura*", Dissertation, DEPA, New Delhi, NIEPA, 1985.

Awasthi and Rao say that whereas due to education, there is a horizontal social and economic mobility on the one hand, there is a vertical economic mobility on the other.²⁶ /

Bhargava and Mittal in their sample study regarding educational facilities for the scheduled tribes in Rajasthan say that some of the reasons given by the community members for the dropout of children are poor financial position of the family, early marriage, children get employed, children have to do household jobs and repeated failure.²⁷ ,

Many social scientists and anthropologists believe that cultural contacts without proper education and preparation have been harmful to the tribals and created many adjustment problems.²⁸

Elwin committee reports a very interesting point – “Many tribal parents regarded the spread of education with apprehension, for they feel that their boys and girls.....when they have left the schools, they will leave their home”²⁹.

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So Basu (1960) rightly feels that the type of education given to the tribals should not encourage them being alienated from their native soil and environment but should rather help them in improving their social and community life. Tribal school settings should have the

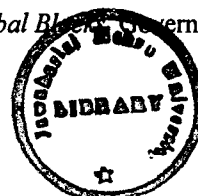
²⁶ Awasthi, B.P., Rao V. Rama, “A study of the interrelationship between education of the scheduled tribes and their socio-economic mobility”, NCERT, 1987.

²⁷ Bhargava, S.M.; Mittal, S.C.; “Sample Survey of educational facilities for Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Rajasthan”, New Delhi, NCERT.

²⁸ K. Sujatha, *op. cit.*, pp.1-2.

²⁹ V. Elwin (1960), *Committee on Special Multipurpose Tribal Block*, Government of India, pp. 86-87.

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quality of all tribal cultural realms and tribal habits another tribal character.³⁰ Chaudhary (1964) feels that due to the attachment towards their age-old tradition, manners, customs and cultural heritage, the tribals are not easily attracted to the benefits that they may acquire from modern education.³¹

Cultural practices of any community affects educational development of that community in large extent. Educational system for tribals should be adjusted according to their culture. Sujatha mentioned that school vacations should coincide with the harvest time, because it would help them in earning or in assisting their parents in the field. There is a tendency that parents generally like to keep their children at home to assist in harvesting.³²

Dhebar commission says that in order to maintain the attendance of the students in schools located in tribal areas, their school hours, vacation and holidays should fit in with agricultural and forest and social activities.³³

Say (1986) in her study about the “process of socialization and its impact on personality formation in a tribal village of Chhotanagpore”, mentioned that among Munda tribes, there was no question of much stress and storms, tension and conflict and problems of adjustment.

³⁰ M.N. Basu (1960), “*Anthropology in Tribal Education*”, Bulletin of the Cultural Research Institute, Calcutta, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 22-24.

³¹ Roychoudhary, B.K.; (1964), “*Factors retarding tribal education in West Bengal*”, Bulletin of Cultural Research Institute, Vol. 3, No. 2, p. 31.

³² K. Sujatha, *op. cit.*, pp. 149.

³³ D.N. Dhebar, *op.cit.*, pp.224.

Socialization process played an effective role in personality formation and cultural transmission and shaped their personality according to their social and cultural norms which led them towards proper adjustment in their society and culture. Most adolescents were submissive, sociable, enthusiastic, rigid, emotionally stable and had a low level of aspirations and emotions.³⁴

Hemlatha (1988) has analysed the integration of tribals in regional mainstream. She says that propensity to integrate themselves in the regional and national mainline varies among the tribal groups. In Rajasthan Meenas have incorporated themselves much in the mainline culture. Next to them are Bhils. The Damor and the Garasia lag behind much.³⁵

Desai and Pandor's study (1974) indicated that the scheduled tribe students "were more nationalistic as indicated by their choice of ideal persons than the scheduled castes' students who gave the first place to the leaders of their caste and community and the second place to the national leaders.³⁶ Other thing is that most of the students are first generation.

The benefit of present educational system has been mostly cornered by the tribal elites. The masses of tribals living in the interior

³⁴ Say A. "Process of socialization and its impact on personality formation in a tribal village of Chhotanagpore, Ranchi University, Ph.D. Arts, 1986.

³⁵ Telestra Hemlatha: "Tribal and Education: A quest for integration in Regional Mainstream". 1988, Udaipur, G.S. Teacher's College (NCERT Sponsored)

³⁶ M.M. Buch, Second Survey of Research in Education, NCERT, New Delhi, 1977-78, p.106.

parts of the region do not have any sustainable access to the educational benefits.³⁷

It has been found that it is difficult for a large number of tribals to arrange food to maintain the family for the whole year. Education may be a luxury to them which they can hardly afford.³⁸ Ambasht (1966) mentioned that economic reasons accounted for the reluctance of parents to send their wards to schools since they would otherwise be helping them in household works. The students who had studied upto matriculation had imbibed many of the urban characteristics. The primarily agricultural class was becoming service class. This has given big blow to the tribal culture.³⁹

Rajagoplan's Study (1974) relating to the educational progress and problems of scheduled tribe students in Karnataka stated that the economic condition of these students to be uncomfortable and domestic work to be a deterrent in their studies.⁴⁰

Education is an important social resource and a means of reducing in equality in the society. It helps the individual to raise his social status in various ways. Knowledge, skills, values and attitudes acquired through education helps one to lead a desired quality of life. For tribal education should be oriented towards their social needs and

³⁷ Telesra, Hemlata: Tribal Education, Udaipur, Himanshu Publication, 1989, p. 180.

³⁸ L.R.N. Srivastava (1967), Working paper in India, Report on the National Seminar on Tribal Education in India, New Delhi, p. 26.

³⁹ Ambasht, N.K., A critical study of Tribal Education with special reference to Ranchi District, Ranchi University, Ph.D. Anthropology, 1966.

⁴⁰ M.M. Bush, Second Survey of Research in Education, NCERT, New Delhi, 1977-78, pp. 131-32.

culture. Vocational, technical and professional education is necessary for their job placement and thus acquiring a higher social status. Educational planning regarding tribes should address their economic grievances and should in accordance with their cultural practices, otherwise their tribal identity will be endangered.

II.5 Demographic conditions and tribal literacy

Demographic structure of a family affects educational development of the members of that family. It has been observed by Naik that the joint families where the number of household members is more, are able to spare a child for school, as the job in the house left by him could be fulfilled by some other alternative arrangement of the household duties.⁴¹

Rathnaiah proves the hypothesis that enrolment of children in the schools is likely to be more from large tribal families.⁴² Mutatkar has given almost the same opinion, that bigger the size of the family higher has been the socio-economic status and high level of literacy in the family.⁴³

Regarding education of a girl child, tribals are of view that education of a girls is a wastage of time and money, because she has to take care of household works. Tribals do not want to invest in girls'

⁴¹ Naik, T.B., *op. cit.*, p.251.

⁴² Rathnaiah, E.V.; *op. cit.*, pp. 122-23.

⁴³ Mutatkar, R.K; (1979): Education in Tribal Setting, Tribal Research Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 2, Sept. 1979, Pune.

education because they feel that she has to leave parents' house after marriage.⁴⁴

In the case of Rajasthan, it has been noted that early marriage, greater involvement of girls in the economic activity of the household from an early age, absence of lady teachers etc. are the major problems girl students are facing.⁴⁵

A large number of the factors contribute in the discontinuance of education of a large number of girls. The inability of parents to pay for their fees and other expenses is an important factor.⁴⁶ Other thing is that girls are the first victim of the family after the death of mother of the family. Due to this a girl child has to take all incharge of house and also she has to look after younger children of the family. So her education may be discontinued.⁴⁷

II.6 Policy formulation, planning, management and administrative constraints and tribal literacy

Despite government's efforts literacy level among the tribals show a dismal picture. There may be fault in policy formation or in their implementation. Article 45 of our constitution directs the government that within ten years after the commencement of the constitution, all

⁴⁴ Kumar, R.M.: (1975): "The Status of women in Tribal Society with Special reference of the Tribals in Andhra Pradesh" *Tribes*, Vol. IX, No. 3, p.11.

⁴⁵ Bhargava, S.M.; Mittal, S.C.; "Sample Survey of Educational Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan", New Delhi, NCERT.

⁴⁶ Phadke, Sindhu (1967), "Special problems of the Education of Women", *The Sociology of Education in India* ed. M.S. Gore, I.P. Desai and Seema Chitnis, New Delhi, NCERT, p.184.

⁴⁷ *Ibid*, p.184.

children upto the age group of 14 should be given free and compulsory education. But this goal has not been realised yet. After more than fifty years of independence still more than fifty percent of the tribals are illiterate which is a big challenge and a matter of concern for any country. Based on data generated by NSSO on household expenditures on education, it has been found that students pay tuition fee, examination fee and other fees even in government primary schools. The financial and material incentives provided by the government are found to be available only to a small fraction of students.⁴⁸

Article 16 of the constitution gives a fundamental right to the citizens of India, about the equality of opportunities in matters of public employment. This right is the direct function of educational attainment of a community on the basis of their socio-economic backwardness, tribals were given reservation in public jobs. But still their representation in the government jobs is not sufficient.

Literacy among the tribes is handicapped by less number of schools and enrolment in Tribal areas, a far higher rate of drop-out and stagnation than the national average. Holding economic and cultural factors responsible for this state of affairs, Rao (1979), suggests a sensitive understanding of tribal aspirations and interests and attention to matters of language script and materials, advocating

⁴⁸ Jandhyala B.G. Tilak "How free is 'Free Primary Education in India'?" *Economic and Political Weekly*, Feb. 10, 1996, pp. 355.

adoption of local literary language in local script at primary level.⁴⁹ Even now there has been hardly any progress in the direction of teaching children through their mother language. The teachers themselves are from outside not knowing the mother tongue of the child, the books are written with alien environmental background and mostly are translations of other language books in the tribal languages.⁵⁰

National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 looked at education as a means of removal of disparity which can be achieved by equalization of educational opportunities to a large extent. The policy emphasizes a series of administrative measures in terms of incentives, scholarships, coaching, recruitment of local teachers, hostel facilities etc. But in this policy there is not any concrete measure to bridge the gap between the tribal and non-tribal in terms of educational attainment. NPE has also stressed that educational programmes for the scheduled tribe children should be so designed as to preserve their rich cultural identity.⁵¹

Although the government has recognised the need for primary education in the mother tongue for linguistic minorities today education still is being imparted primarily in the official languages. The denial of schooling in the mother tongue to children of tribal communities assumes significance in the context of their poor response to formal education. A growing body of research on language and

⁴⁹ Rao, G.S.; "Literacy for Tribals", *Indian Journal of Adult Education*, 40(4), 1979, pp.1-4.

⁵⁰ Ambasht, N.K; *Tribal Education: Scope and Constraints*, Yojana, January 26, 1994, p.61.

⁵¹ *Towards an Enlightened and Human Society, A Review: Report of the Committee for review of National Policy on Education, 1986*, New Delhi, pp.60-63.

education of ethnic minorities in western countries highlights the crucial role played by home language in early learning.⁵² Kundu (1986) has favoured a bilingual and bicultural education, compulsory education programmes, ethnic studies etc.⁵³

Kiran Devendra (1992) says that the best way to ensure effective implementation of the schemes is to involve the tribals at every stage, get their sanction/approval and then to get a feedback from them. For girls, education should be related to their needs.⁵⁴

Government adopted the tribal sub plan approach in 1974-75. The promotion of development activities to raise the standard of living of the tribals and protection of their socio-economic interest through legal and administrative support was the main aim of this approach.

In the year 1990-91 Central government sponsored the scheme of the establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal sub-plan areas. These schools have played a significant role in the educational development of the tribals.⁵⁵

There is no uniformity in the administrative set up in the states for the educational development of children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. There exists an overlapping in the formulation and

⁵² Nambissan, Geetha B. "language and Schooling of Tribal children: issues related to medium of instruction", *Economic and Political Weekly* 29(42), 1994, p.2747-2756.

⁵³ Kundu, M. "Tribal Education in India: An effective pedagogy", *Journal of Indian Education*, 12(4), 1986, pp. 43-48.

⁵⁴ Kiran Devendra: "Education of the Tribals", *Journal of Indian Education* 18(4), 1992, pp. 24-33.

⁵⁵ Annual Report, 1991-92, Ministry of Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, pp. 17-28.

implementation of almost all the programmes of incentive. Other thing is that there exists no system of separately quantifying the involvement targets of students belonging to the SCs and STs.⁵⁶ It is necessary to undertake evaluative studies for the various incentive programmes in operation in various states.

For preparing a comprehensive education plan, firstly it will be necessary that the physical targets are carefully worked out for each specific area. The next step in planning will be to match these targets with suitable institutional network. The physical and administrative planning has to be simultaneously accompanied by academic planning for the area.⁵⁷

Non formal education is more suited to genre and genius of the tribal societies but there is a particular need for the anthropologists and non-formal educationists to join hands together to overcome this mammoth problem.⁵⁸

II.7 Conclusion of the literature review

There are number of studies on the problems of literacy and education among the scheduled tribes done by social Scientists, anthropologists, educationists, psychologists etc. This area of research

⁵⁶ Bhandari, R.K.; Khurana, G.A.; "Study of Administrative set up in states for Educational programmes of scheduled castes and tribes", New Delhi; Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Planning, Monitoring and Statistics Division, 1978.

⁵⁷ Sharma, B.D., "Planning for Educational Development in Tribal areas", New Delhi, Ministry of Home Affairs, 1977 (Occasional Papers on Tribal Development-II), pp.38.

⁵⁸ Ambasht, N.K.; Tribal Education: Scope and Contraints, Yojana, January 26, 1994, p.61.

got importance after independence when its importance as a strong measure for the upliftment of the tribes was realised by the Government.

There is lot of diversity in these studies and majority of them have a segmentary approach. Some studies are related with the locational aspects of tribes, some with their socio-economic and cultural status some deal with government policy, parental interests, teachers etc. Due to this segmentary approach cause-effect relationships between various aspects of tribal life and their educational level is lacking. Other thing is that some important areas such as medium of instruction, function and structure of schools and infrastructure facilities have got little attention.

Other important drawback of researches on education among the tribes is that, researchers have considered tribal society as a homogeneous society. But there is a contrasting difference between the tribes living in forests and hilly areas and those living in villages especially in plain areas side by side with the caste Hindus. This difference is more pronounced in Rajasthan where there is no comparison between the Bhils who live in remote areas and still practice hunting and gathering and sedentary agriculture with the Meena tribes who are agricultural tribes and educationally more advanced.

Psychologists have tried to evaluate the cognitive and non cognitive abilities of the tribal children using psychological tests. One

evident major limitation of all these studies is a lack of anthropological orientation.

The sociological studies though good in themselves suffered from a lack of understanding of the tribal social ethos. The studies conducted by scholars belonging to the faculty of Education have great deal of traditional academic approach and fail to appreciate the tribal approach of education. They need to be reminded of Lawrence A. Cremin's statement: ".....family life does educate, religious life does educate and organized life does educate andeach is as intentional as the education of the school, however different in kind and quality". Equating education with schooling is the major blunder committed by several researchers.

In spite of the inherent limitations of various research studies relating to tribal education, it is gratifying to note that it is emerging as a major educational area of research and concern. Findings of these studies can be taken as guideline for future educational planning for the tribes.

CHAPTER – III

PATTERN OF DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION OF THE TRIBAL POPULATION

III.1 Introduction

According to 1991 census, Scheduled Tribes account for over 8 percent of the total population¹. Contemporary evidence regarding their spatial distribution suggests their near exclusive concentration in certain pockets of the country. At a very broad macro level, these areas are characterized by dry, hilly and forested tracts of “isolation”, ‘repulsion’ or “blind valleys”².

The concentration of tribal population in these areas, negative from the point of agriculture, was historically endangered by a process of displacement of the less advanced groups by the technologically superior social groups. The former, found these negative areas as refuge zone’s where people managed to survive in a perfect ecological equilibrium in small communities with simple life suited to their technological attainment ³.

What constitute their separate identity is their geographical location, dialectical and linguistic association, ethn racial characteristics and the cultural heritage, perpetuated and sustained by them through

¹ Census of India, 1991.

² B. Subba Rao (1958) “Personality of India” M.S.U. Barade and O.H.K. state & A.T. A Lear month (1967) “India and Pakistan”, Methuen & Co. London.

³ Ibid, p. 142.

time. The tendency to preserve their cultural heritage prevents them from interacting with the non – tribal population⁴.

The tribal population of the country is not homogeneous from an anthropological point of view and displays striking differences in economic, demographic, ethnographical background, cultural trait and level of social developments ⁵. There are tribal groups living in remote hilly areas. They are backward technologically as well as educationally and have a isolated and stagnant economy. On the other hand there are tribal groups living in plain areas, side by side with caste Hindus. These groups have undergone rapid change from the early stage of food gathering and subsistence farming to the modern production system based on advanced technology.

It one looks into the interaction between tribals and non-tribals, then it emerges that during the ancient period, with the advent of Aryans, the tribes it is believed left their original homeland and took shelter in inaccessible areas of forested and hilly tracts. Subsequently these two groups remained separated physically. But gradually over time a process of assimilation of tribes in some areas started with the cultural exchange taking place between the two groups. This process continued up to the introduction of the British Raj.

⁴ M. Raja, A. Ahmed, A. Jain and C.chanhar (1977) Tribal Population of India: Spootial Patterns of Clustering and Concentration, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Occasional Papers, J.N.U. New Delhi, P 12

⁵ J.J. Kattakayan (1983) Social Structure and Change Among the Tribal: A Study Among the Uralis of Idduki District in Kerala, D.C publication, New Delhi, P.7.

During the British Raj, with the development of roads, railways and with the introduction of zamindari system moneylenders and Christian Missionaries, the tribal people came in direct contact with non-tribals. Mining activities and new industries have been opened up in tribal areas which resulted in non-tribal penetration in those areas. On the other hand tribal people migrated as labourers to areas of plantation agriculture, road and railway construction sites and the mining centers.

After the independence, the process of non-tribal-tribal interaction increased more with new industries and urban development which affected the tribal areas. In some areas tribals are losing their cultural characteristics and acquiring so called modern culture. This is quite true for the tribals living in North-Eastern states of India. New economic activities are exploiting tribal areas ruthlessly. In some areas tribals have lost control over their natural resources.

In India tribal population spread from east to west from the Patkoi Range on the borders with Myanmar to the Aravali Range, along the Chhotanagpur and the Vindhya Mountains with two southward protrusions into the Orissa- Andhra and the Maharashtra territories ⁷.

The states and Union territories with rich alluvial plains favourable for agriculture such as Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar the proportion of the tribal population is negligible.

⁷ Chaube, S.K., The Scheduled Tribes and Christianity in India, Economic and Political Weekly, Feb 27, 1999.

A Second Category of States Consists of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamilnadu, the percentage of tribal population to the total population is quite insignificant.

The Central India states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Orissa, contain a high share of tribal population. Here percentage of tribal population ranges from 8 to 28 percent.

The states of the North-East and Lakshadeep present a different case while the absolute number of scheduled Tribes in these states is low, their share in the total population is very high. It is generally above 80 percent particularly in Mizoran, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Lakshdeep, Manipur and Tripura have a comparatively lower proportion.

The 1951 Census recorded a populations of about 19.3 Million persons as belonging to the category of Scheduled Tribes. They accounted for 5.36 percent of the country's total population. By 1991, the numerical strength of the scheduled Tribes rose to 67.75 million persons accounting for 8.08 percent of the total population of the country. This happened because of natural growth of population and also because additions were made to the list of Scheduled Tribes from time to time ⁸. The tribal communities include major groups like the Santhals, Bhils, Gonds and Meenas, each with a population of over 2.5 million as well as smaller groups consisting of few hundred people.

⁸ Ajajuddin Ahmad,; India: A General Geography, NCERT, New Delhi, p 118.

III.2 Spatial distribution of Tribal populations in Rajasthan.

Since the state of Rajasthan has been taken as the area of research, emphasis has been given on the distribution of Scheduled Tribes of the state. For this work districts have been taken as the unit of study.

To show the pattern of the distribution of the scheduled Tribes, two most appropriate statistical tools have been used:-

- 1) Percentage share of the tribal population in a district to the total population of the district.
- 2) Percentage share of the tribal population in a district to the aggregate tribal population of the state. i.e. Concentration Index (CI)

As on 1st March 1991, the state was divided into 27 districts and subdivided into two hundred thirteen tehsil for the purpose of administration. The number of districts in 1981 census was 26. A new district called Dhaulpur was carved out from Bharatpur District. True figures for 1981 has been adjusted for Bharatpur and Dhaulpur districts.

Let us look at the overall distribution of the tribes in the state. According to 1951 census, the scheduled tribes were found in four district only, namely Ajmer, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara. Subsequently with the promulgation of the presidential order in 1956. Some more tribes were included in the list resulting in the emergence of

TABLE NO. III.1

Rajasthan: Distribution and Growth of Tribal Population

Name	Proportion of tribal population to the total population		Decadal growth rate of tribals	Decadal growth rate of general population
	1981	1991	1981	1991
Rajasthan	12.21	12.44	30.88	28.44
Ganganagar	0.25	0.34	75.56	29.20
Bikaner	0.18	0.26	113.57	42.70
Churu	0.48	0.51	39.15	30.84
Jhunjhunu	1.90	1.93	32.29	30.61
Alwar	8.12	8.06	28.63	30.82
Bharatpur	2.35	2.31	25.55	27.14
Dhaulpur	4.47	4.59	31.01	28.10
Sawai Madhopur	22.67	22.59	27.39	27.83
Jaipur	11.12	11.26	39.84	37.44
Sikar	2.65	2.65	33.57	33.81
Ajmer	2.23	2.30	23.56	20.05
Tonk	11.80	11.89	25.38	24.42
Jaislmer	4.39	4.85	56.34	41.73
Jodhpur	2.40	2.82	51.71	29.12
Nagaur	0.18	0.22	60.72	31.69
Pali	5.47	5.40	15.17	16.63
Barmer	5.10	5.87	47.68	28.27
Jalore	8.01	8.43	33.12	26.52
Sirohi	23.11	23.39	22.16	20.66
Bhilwara	9.28	9.02	18.15	21.58
Udaipur	34.33	36.79	31.38	22.59
Chittaurgarh	18.16	20.28	34.44	20.42
Dungarpur	64.44	65.84	30.86	28.07
Banswara	72.63	73.47	31.85	30.04
Bundi	20.11	20.25	32.17	25.85
Kota	14.83	14.20	24.66	32.32
Jhalawar	11.67	11.89	24.26	21.91

Source- Census of India; 1991

the Scheduled Tribes in all the districts of the state. Because of this reason, there was a steep rise, in the percentage of Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan (620.95 percent). In 1991, census, Scheduled Tribes share in the total population of the state was 12.44 percent of the total population of Rajasthan, which is a relatively high percentage in comparison with many other states of India.

From the table III.1 it is evident that tribal population in Rajasthan shows the tendency of clustering and concentration. In two Southern most district of the state- Durgapur and Banswara, the proportion of tribal population of the total population of the district is more than 50 percent. It was 65.84 and 73.47 percent respectively according to the 1991 census. In these districts **Bhil** is the most important tribe followed by Meena. Both districts together accounted about 26 percent of the tribal population of Rajasthan.

The districts of Sawai Madhopur, Chittaurgarh, Sirohi, Udaipur and Bundi fall in 20-50 percent category. Their share in total tribal population of the state was 38.65 percent in 1991. In 1981 census, Chittaurganh was in 10-20 percent category. Meena is the most important tribes in these districts.

In the districts of Jaipur. Tonk, Kota and Jhalawar, the proportion of tribal population varies from 10 to 20 percent and these districts together accounted 19.17 percent of the total tribal population of the state.

TABLE NO. III.2
RAJASTHAN: PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION TO THE
TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION 1991

Categories	Number and Name of the district	Share in total tribal population of the state (in %)
Above 50	(2) Dungarpur, Banswara	26
20-50	(5) Sawai Madhopur, Siroli, Udaipur, Bundi, Chittaurgarh	38.65
10-20	(4) Jaipur, Tonk, Kota, Jhalawar	10.17
5-10	(5) Alwar, Pali, Barmer, Jalure, Bhilwara	10.76
1-5	(7) Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Alwar, Dhaulpur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur	4.75
Below 1	(4) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Nagaur	0.45
Max. 73.47 Banswara		Min. 0.22 Nagaur

Source- Census of India; 1991

In Alwar, Pali, Barmer, Jalore and Bhilwara the share of tribal population ranges from 5 to 10 percent and contribute 11.11 percent of the tribal population of the state.

In other district of the state it was below 5 percent. In the districts which are contiguous with Punjab and Haryana share of tribal population is very low. It was less than one percent Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu and Nagaur. These four district accounted only 0.45 tribal population of the state. These districts are comparatively agriculturally well developed. The lowest population proportion of schedule tribes is found in Nagaur, only 0.22 percent.

III.3 Pattern of Concentration

The distribution of tribal population in Rajasthan show a strong tendency of concentration. Here an attempt has been made to quantify the pattern of concentration of the tribes at the district level with the help of concentration index.

Concentration Index shows the share of the tribal population of the district to the total population of the state. It shows the regional contrasts in the spatial clustering of the tribal population.

The value of C.I has been calculated for each district of the state for the year 1981 and 1991. The total population of the state has been taken as hundred.

According to the 1991 census highest concentration of the tribals is found in Udaipur followed by Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur, They together, Constituted more than 63 percent of the tribal population of the state. Rest 37 percent of the tribal population of the state was percent in remaining 23 districts.

On the contrast Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu and Nagaur, together, accounted only 0.45 percent tribal population of the state, It was only 0.37 percent in 1981.

Lowest value of the index of concentration is found in Bikaner (0.05) followed by Nagaur (0.08). In the districts of Alwar, Bharatpur,

Table III.3

Rajasthan: Index of Concentration of the Scheduled Tribes

Districts	Value of Concentration Index		Difference 1981-91
	1981	1991	
Ganganagar	0.16	0.12	0.04
Bikaner	0.05	0.03	0.02
Churu	0.14	0.13	0.01
Jhunjhunu	0.55	0.54	0.01
Alwar	3.37	3.47	-0.1
Bharatpur	0.70	0.71	-0.01
Dhaulpur	0.62	0.63	-0.01
Sawai Madhopur	8.10	8.32	-0.22
Jaipur	9.71	9.08	0.63
Sikar	0.89	0.87	0.02
Ajmer	0.56	0.76	-0.2
Tonk	2.11	2.21	-0.1
Jaisalmer	0.30	0.25	0-05
Jodhpur	1.11	0.95	0.16
Nagaur	0.08	0.07	0.01
Pali	1.46	1.66	-0.2
Barmer	1.53	1.36	0.17
Jalore	1.75	1.72	0.03
Sirohi	2.80	2.99	0.19
Bhilwara	2.62	2.99	-0.28
Udaipur	19.41	19.34	0.07
Chittaurgarh	5.49	5.35	0.14
Durgapur	10.5	10.51	-0.01
Banswara	15.50	15.39	0.11
Bundi	2.84	2.82	0.02
Kota	5.26	5.52	-0.26
Jhalawar	2.07	2.18	-0.11

Source: Census of India; 1981 & 1991

Table III.4**Rajasthan: Index of concentration of scheduled tribes.**

	Name of the Districts	
Category	1981	1991
Above 15	Udaipur, Banswara	Udaipur, Banswara
10-15	Dungarpur	Dungarpur
5-10	Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Chittaurgarh, Kota	Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Kota Chittaurgarh
2-5	Alwar, Tonk, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar.	Alwar, Tonk, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar
5-2	Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Alwar, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Nagaur,
Below .5	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Nagaur.	

Source: Census of India, 1981& 1991.

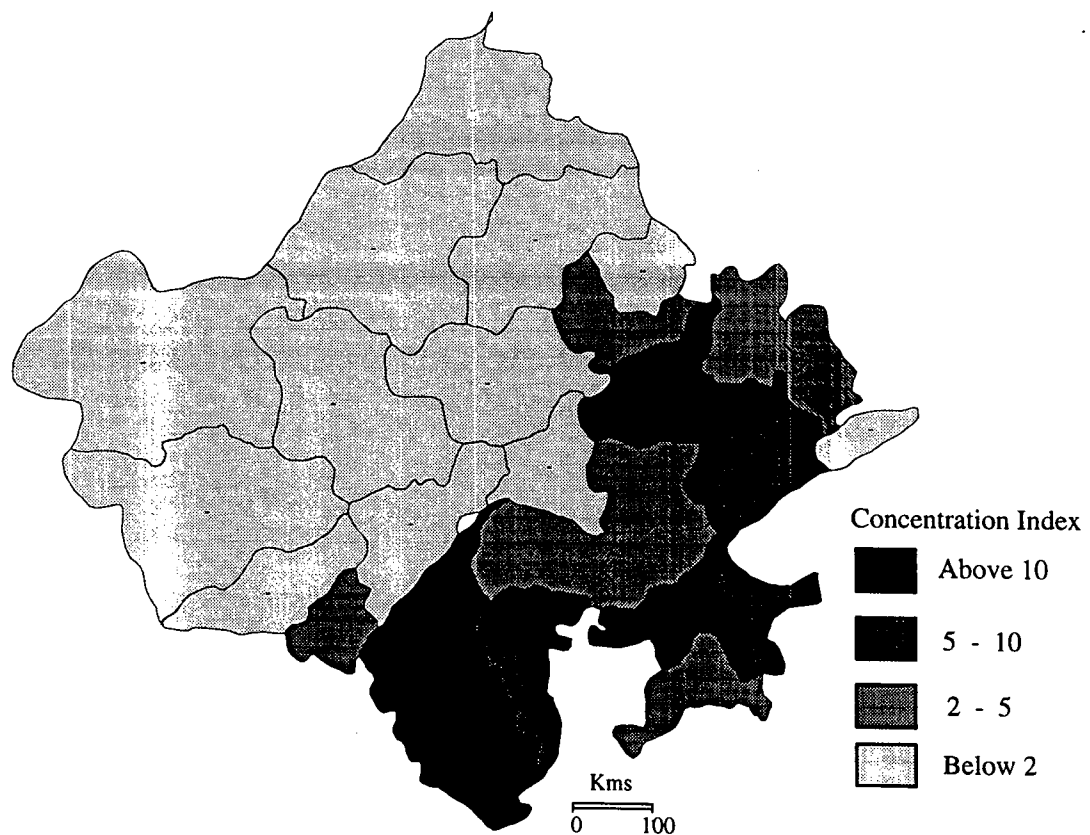
Dhaulpur, Kota and Jhalawar, there is negative change in concentration index between 1981 in d1991. Population growth rate of the tribal population below state average may be the cause behind it.

III.4 Population Growth rate among the Scheduled Tribes 1981-1991

It one looks at the figures on the growth rates of Scheduled Tribes In the state, it emerges that there has been an increase in the number of tribal population between the period 1981-1991.

During the decade of 1981-91, the Scheduled Tribe population of Rajasthan state has increased from 41.8 million in the year 1981 to

RAJASTHAN
VALUE OF CONCENTRATION INDEX
1991



Map No. III.1.

54.75 million in 1991. In terms of percentage, the increased is 30.88. In Bikaner district tribes have registered the highest growth rate of 113.57 percent where as the lowest growth rate only 15.17 percent has been recorded in Pali district.

In the district of Ganganagar Bikaner and Nagaur where the proportion of tribal population to the total population of the district is below one percent, tribal population growth rate was very high (above 60 percent). These are agriculturally well developed districts and provide good opportunities for employment in agricultural sector. Since these districts have very small tribal population base, a moderate in migration of tribals from other districts as agricultural labourers might have increased their population growth rate greatly.

In Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Tonk, Sirohi, Kota, Jhalawar, Pali and Banswara districts, tribal population growth is below states average tribal growth rate i.e. 30.88 other district have higher growth rate than state is average.

If one looks at the figures of the growth rates of the Scheduled Tribes in comparison to the Scheduled Castes, it emerges that Scheduled Tribes have attained a higher growth rate of 30.88 percent than that of Scheduled Castes at 30.30 percent. For general population of the state population growth rate was 28.44 percent.

In the district where general population growth rate is high, tribal population growth rate is also high. Bikaner has shown highest growth

rate for general as well as tribal population. In the same way Pali has shown lowest growth rate for both of them.

Table III.5

**Rajasthan: Growth of Scheduled Tribes population,
1981-1991**

Categories	Name of the Districts
Above 60	Gangaragar, Bikaner, Nagaur
50-60	Jaisalmer, Jodhpur
40-50	Barmer
30-40	Churu, Jhunjhunu, Dhaulpur, Jaipur, Sikar, Jalore, Udaipur, Chittuargarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi
20-30	Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur Ajmer, Tonk, Sirohi, Kota, Jhalawar.
Below 20	Pali, Bhilwara
Max. 113.57 Bikaner	Min. 15.17 Pali Rajasthan 30.88

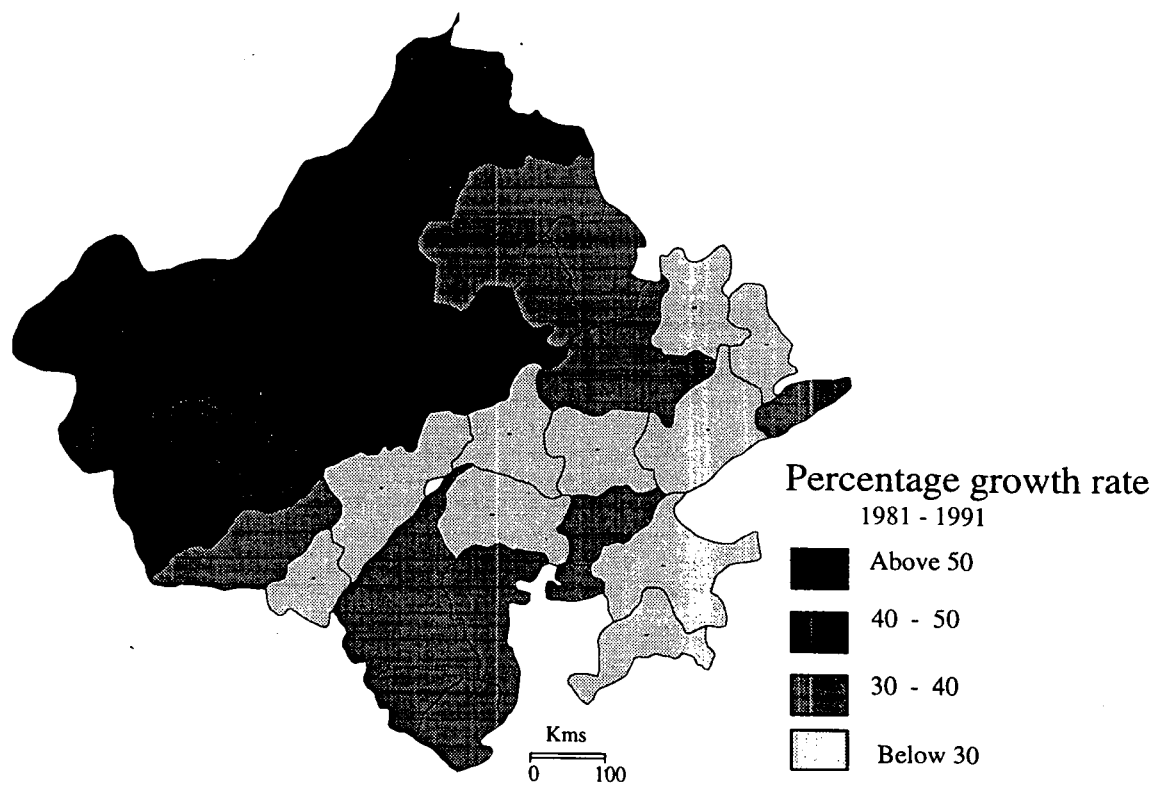
Source: Census of India, 1991.

III.5 Major Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan

There is a lot of variation in the numerical strength of different tribes. The first ten major scheduled tribes represent 99.76 percent of the total scheduled tribe population of the state. Table III.6 indicates the numerical strength of some important scheduled tribes of Rajasthan.

Among the ten major scheduled Tribes, **Meena** occupy the first rank with 51.41 percent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the state. They are widely spread in all over the state, but are mainly found in the districts of Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Alwar, Tonk, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh and Kota.

RAJASTHAN
GROWTH RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION
1981 - 1991



Map No. III. 2.

Table III.6

Rajasthan: Major Scheduled Tribes

Major Scheduled Tribes	% age share in total tribal population of the state
Meena	51.41
Bhil	42.37
Garasia	2.78
Saharia	1.09
Damer	0.83
Bhilmina	0.26
Dhanka	0.75
Naikda	0.19
Kathodi	0.05
Patelia	0.03

Source: Census of India, Socio-Cultural Table, 1991

The next important tribe in terms of number is **Bhil** constituting about 42.4 percent of the total tribal population of the state. They reside in the south and southwestern district of the state viz. Banswara, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Chittaurgarh, Jalore, Sirohi, Kota, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar, Tonk, Pali, Jodhpur and Barmer.

Remaining major communities are Garasia, Saharia, Damer, Bhilmira, Dhanka, Naikada, Kathodi and Patelia.

On striking feature merging is that the proportion of **Meena** tribe in the total tribal population of the state has increased between 1981

and 1991 census. They contributed 49.47 percent of the tribal population of Rajasthan in 1981 which increased to 51.41 percent in 1991. At the same time proportion of the other important tribe **Bhil** has decreased over time from 44.50 percent in 1981 to 42.37 percent in 1991.

In conclusion it can be said that a Tribal population in Rajasthan shows the tendency of clustering and concentration. In Southern districts of the state their proportion is comparatively higher. In the districts, which are contiguous with Punjab and Haryana, share of tribal population is very low. The Meena and the Bhil tribes together constitute more than ninety percent of the tribal population.

CHAPTER – IV

PATTERN OF LITERACY AMONG THE SCHEDULED TRIBES OF RAJASTHAN

IV.1 Introduction

Literacy is universally recognized as a powerful instrument of social change. Infact it is the necessary first step towards the attainment of education and of higher goals in an individual's life. The various dimensions of socio-cultural changes in a tribal society can be understood in the light of the levels of literacy and education. The census of India defines 'literacy' as ability of reading and writing with understanding¹ It therefore covers a range of persons from highly educated to those who may have rudimentary identification of the alphabet.

Since the main aim of this research work is to analyse the tribal non tribal disparity in terms of literary, it is useful to look into the pattern of literacy among the tribes and non tribes. In this chapter an attempt has been made to present the spatial pattern of tribal literacy in rural and urban areas. Simultaneously it has been compared with the literacy rate prevailing among the non-tribal segment of the state of Rajasthan. Since the data is available upto 1991 census analysis is based on two time periods 1981 and 1991. Separately, lastly growth of literacy over the time period has been dealt.

¹ Census of India, 1971, Series 1, Part-II A(i), General Population Tables, Delhi, 1975, p.20.

Table No. IV.1
RAJASTHAN: Some Aspects of Literacy Among the Tribe

Indicators	Mean		Highest		Lowest		C.V. (in %)	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Total Tribal Literacy	12.80	23.9	32.10 (Bharatpur)	44.79 (Bikaner)	2.21 (Jalore)	6.69 (Jalore)	57	46
Rural Tribal Literacy	11.19	21	30.2 (Bharatpur)	41.96 (Bharatpur)	1.88 (Jalore)	6.25 (Jalore)	63	46
Urban Tribal Literacy	29.56	45	55.8 (Dhaulpur)	72.29 (Dhaulpur)	7.75 (Jalore)	15.33 (Jalore)	42	33
Tribal Male Literacy	22.64	38	55.2 (Bharatpur)	68.05 (Bharatpur)	4.11 (Jalore)	12.07 (Jalore)	56	41
Tribal Female Literacy	2.07	6.78	7.50 (Bharatpur)	21.78 (Bikaner)	0.10 (Jalore)	0.55 (Jalore)	99.5	85
Tribal Male Literacy in Rural Areas	20.13	35.45	53.8 (Bharatpur)	66.87 (Bharatpur)	3.55 (Jalore)	11.37 (Jalore)	60	43
Tribal Female Literacy in Rural Areas	1.24	4.76	6.50 (Bharatpur)	13.8 (Jhunjhunun)	0.08 (Barmer)	0.42 (Jalore)	108	79
Tribal Male Literacy in Urban Areas	43.39	62.51	68.4 (Tonk)	87.85 (Dhaulpur)	13.71 (Jalore)	25.62 (Jalore)	34	27
Tribal Female Literacy in Urban Areas	9.88	21.93	27.30 (Bharatpur)	45.18 (Ajmer)	1.12 (Jalore)	2.87 (Jaisalmer)	69	51

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

IV.2 General Literacy Pattern in Rajasthan

As compared to majority of other states of India, literacy rate is low in Rajasthan. It was 30.11 percent in 1981 as against 36.2 percent for the country as a whole. In 1991, it went upto 38.55 percent much below 52.5 percent for the country. According to the provisional census figures of 2001 census literacy rate in Rajasthan has improved remarkably especially for females. Between the 1981 and 1991 census, the gap between the state's average and country's average has increased. It was only 6 points in 1981 which went upto 14 points in 1991. This clearly shows that other states are moving faster in literacy area compared to Rajasthan. In terms of total literacy it got 23rd position in India lowest after Bihar.

Male literacy in Rajasthan in 1991 census was 54.99 percent. For India as a whole it was 64.13 percent. In female literacy rate, Rajasthan has got the lowest position in India. It was only 20.44 percent in 1991, compared to 39.29 percent for the country. In 1981 female literacy rate was only 11.32 percent against 24.88 for the country, so in comparison to India it was less than half.

IV.3 Pattern of Tribal Literacy in Rajasthan: An Aggregate Profile

The tribal literacy rate in Rajasthan was only 10.27 percent in 1981, one of the lowest in the country. It increased upto 19.44 percent in 1991 as against 29.60 percent for the country. One important thing is that in

1991 the gap between Rajasthan's and India's tribal literacy was lower compared to general literacy rate. It was only 10 points for tribal literacy whereas for the general literacy it was 14 points.

There was a lot of variation in tribal literacy across the state. It was more than 40 percent in Bikaner, Jhunjhunu and Bharatpur in 1991 census. They were in above 25 percent category in 1981 census.

On the other extreme end tribal literacy was below 10 percent in Barmer, Jalore and Sirohi. It was lowest in Jalore which was only 6.69 percent. In these districts, literacy rate was below 5 percent in 1981, which showed the extreme levels of socio-economic backwardness among tribal communities in these district.

Literacy rate among the tribes varied between 30 to 40 in Ganganagar, Churu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar and Ajmer. In Jaipur comparatively high literacy rate was due to its urban character.

In Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara districts tribal literacy rate varied between 10 to 20 percent. These districts had high proportion of tribal population. In 1981, they were in 5 to 10 percent category.

In the remaining districts of the state i.e. Dhaulpur, Tonk, Nagaur, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar literacy rate varied between 20 to 30 percent.

Table No. IV.2
Rajasthan: Total Literacy among the Tribes

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 25	Bharatpur	Above 40	Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur
15-25	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Nagaur, Kota	30-40	Ganganagar, Churu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer
10 - 15	Ajmer, Tonk, Bundi, Jhalawar	20-30	Dhaulpur, Tonk, Nagaur, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar
5 - 10	Jodhpur, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara	10-20	Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara
Below 5	Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi	Below 10	Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi
Max	32.10 Bharatpur	Max.	44.79 Bikaner
Min.	2.21 Jalore	Min.	6.69 Jalore
Rajasthan	10.27	Rajasthan	19.44

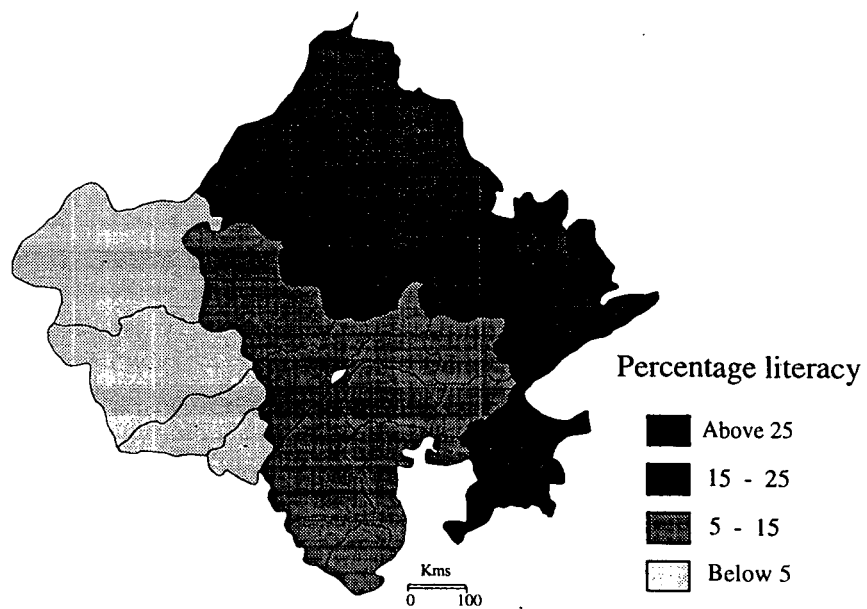
Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

Table No. IV.3
Rajasthan: Total Literacy among the Non-Tribes

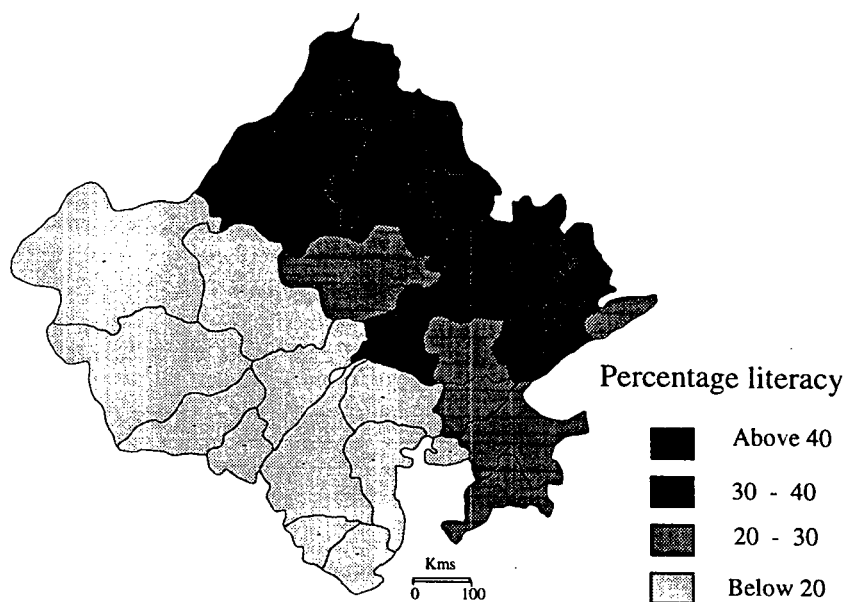
1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 30	Jaipur, Ajmer, Dungarpur, banswara, Kota	Above 50	Jaipur, Ajmer, Dungarpur, banswara, Kota
25-30	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh	40 - 50	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sikar, Jodhpur, Udaipur
20-25	Churu, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalore	30 - 40	Churu, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Bundi, Jhalawar
15-20	Jaisalmer, Nagaur	Below 30	Barmer, Jalore
Below 15	Jaisalmer, Nagaur		
Max.	37.77 Banswara	Max.	56.94 Banswara
Min.	12.79 Barmer	Min.	23.80 Barmer
Rajasthan	26.35	Rajasthan	41.22

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

RAJASTHAN
TOTAL LITERACY AMONG THE TRIBALS
1981



1991



Map No. IV.1

From this analysis it is evident that tribal literacy was comparatively high in the north and north-eastern districts and low in south and south western part of the state. Other thing is that there appears to be an inverse relationship between the proportion of tribal population in the districts and their literacy rate. In the districts where the level of urbanisation is comparatively high, literacy rate is also high.

Where one looks at the non-tribal literacy scenario, it emerges that in all the districts it was above 20 percent as against above 5 percent for the tribals. Non tribal literacy rate was above 50 percent in Jaipur, Ajmer, Dungarpur, Banswara and Kota. Highest non-tribal literacy rate was recorded in Banswara which was about 57 percent. Banswarahad one of the lowest tribal literacy rate in the state. From the data one thing emerged that in the districts, where proportion of tribal population, was comparatively higher non-tribal literacy was also high.

In conclusion one can say that literacy rate among the tribals in the state was relatively far lower than the non-tribals. It is well known that the triabls are economically backward and large number of them are leading a nearly primitive life. The nature of their activities does not require them becoming literate. Those among them who have been exposed to the influences from outside and have got themselves enrolled in schools tend to drop out very early and generally lapse into illiteracy.

IV.4 Tribal Male Literacy

There is a huge gap in literacy rate between tribal males and females in Rajasthan. It is well known that males tend to have greater advantage of education in relation to their female counterparts. In 1981 census, the tribal male literacy in the state was 18.85 percent whereas tribal female literacy was only 1.20 percent. In 1991, the tribal male literacy went upto 33.29 percent on the other hand tribal female literacy was only 4.42 percent. So between the year 1981 and 1991. There was find around two fold increase in male literacy and four times in female literacy. But the gap between them increased by two times. In 1991, tribal male literacy in the state was lower than the national average which was 40.65 percent.

Across the state there was a lot of variation in tribal male literacy. It was above 60 percent in Jhunjhunu and Bharatpur, whereas it was below 20 percent in Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi and Chittaurgarh. It was highest in Bharatpur (68.05 percent) and lowest in Jalore (12.07 percent). So there was around five times difference between the highest and the lowest. These two districts, occupied the same position in 1981 census. Tribal male literacy was comparatively lower in Southern and south-western districts of the state. It varied between 20 to 30 percent in Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Banswara which was below state average.

Table No. IV.4
Rajasthan: Total Tribal Male Literacy

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 50	Bharatpur	Above 60	Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur
40-50	Dhaulpur	50 - 60	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Alwar, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar
30 - 40	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar	40 - 50	Ajmer, Nagaur, Kota
20 - 30	Churu, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Nagaur, Jhalawar, Kota, Bundi	30 - 40	Tonk, Dungarpur, Bundi, Jhalawar
Below 20	Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Chittaurgarh	20 - 30	Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Banswara
		Below 20	Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh
Max.	55.2 Bharatpur	Max.	68.05 Bharatpur
Min.	4.11 Jalore	Min.	12.07 Jalore
Rajasthan	18.85	Rajasthan	33.29

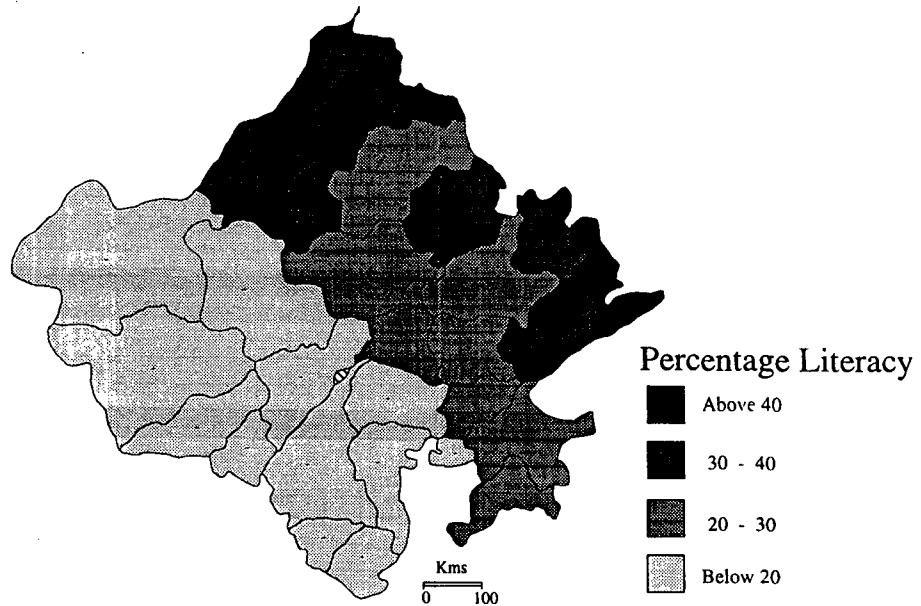
Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

Table No. IV.5
Rajasthan: Total Non-Tribal Male Literacy

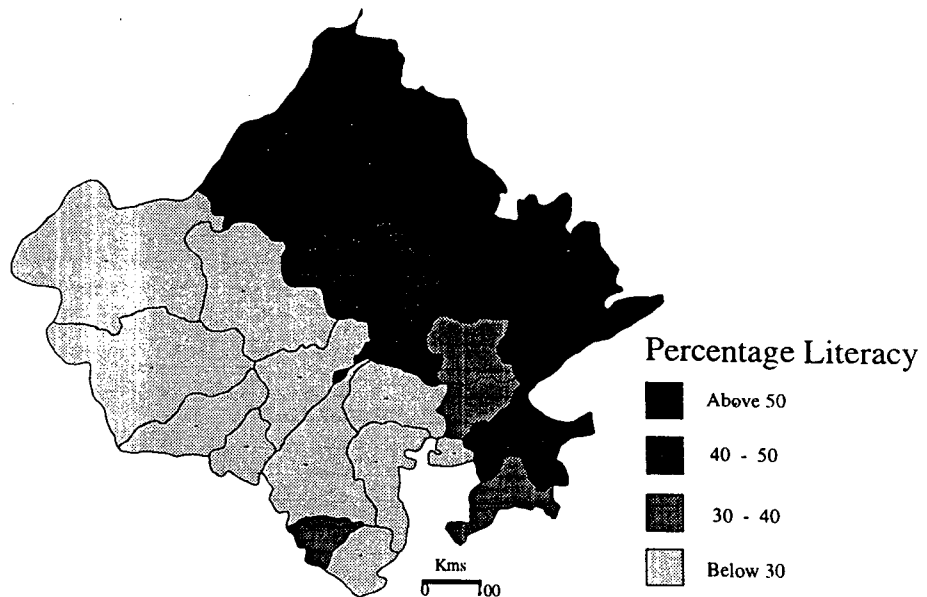
1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 45	Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kota	Above 65	Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Ajmer, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kota
35 - 45	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Alwar, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Jodhpur, Pali, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Jaisalmer	60 - 65	Alwar, Bharatpur, Sikar, Udaipur
25 - 35	Churu, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Bhilwara, Bundi	55 - 60	Ganganagar, Sawai Madhopur, Jodhpur, Pali, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh
Below 25	Barmer, Jalore	50 - 55	Bikaner, Churu, Dhaulpur, Tonk, Jhalwar
		Below 50	Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara, Bundi
Max.	52.71 Banswara	Max.	72.5 Banswara
Min.	20.82 Barmer	Min.	37.76 Barmer
Rajasthan	38.69	Rajasthan	58.00

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

RAJASTHAN
LITERACY AMONG THE TRIBAL MALES
1981



1991



Map No. IV. 2.

In northern and north eastern districts of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Alwar, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur and Sikar, tribal male literacy was relatively higher and it varied between 50 to 60 percent in 1991. Except Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur, the proportion of tribal population was lower in all these districts, other thing is that this area of Rajasthan is agriculturally and economically more developed.

All other districts of the state had their tribal male literacy rate between the two above mentioned extremes.

Non-tribal male literacy level was relatively higher, because they have experienced comparatively better socio-economic development. They have been in mainstream life for longer period. But at the maximum level there is not much difference between the tribals and non-tribals. Maximum tribal male literacy rate in the state was recorded in Bharatpur district, which was around 68 percent, for tribal males it was 72.5 percent recorded in Banswara. But at minimum level differences between tribal and non tribal males was around three times. For tribals lowest was recorded in Jalore (12 percent) and for non tribals in Barmer (37.76 percent). The Southern districts of Banswara and Dungarpur which were having predominantly tribal population in terms of number had lower tribal male literacy rate but they got highest rank in non-tribal male literacy rate.

IV.5 Tribal Female Literacy

Generally speaking females are disadvantageous section of society in terms of education and other socio-economic achievements. The overall tribal female literacy in Rajasthan is very low. It was only 1.20 percent in 1981 which went upto 4.42 percent in 1991. It was around 8 times lower than the tribal male literacy of the state. This shows the high level of educational backwardness among the females. Lowest female literacy in 1981 was recorded in Jalore which was 0.10 percent only. Jalore maintained its lowest position in 1991 (0.55 percent). In 1991 there was around 40 times difference between maximum and minimum tribal female literacy rate. Maximum percentage of tribal female literacy was recorded in Bikaner (21.70 percent). In Churu, Jhunjhunun, Bharatpur, Sikar and Ajmer it was above 10 percent. On the other hand Jaisalmer, Barmer and Chittaurgarh along with Jalore were in below 2 percent category. They were in below one percent category in 1981. In Alwar, Jaipur, Nagaur and Kota tribal female literacy rate varied between 6 to 10 percent. One interesting thing emerged from the data that tribal female literacy rate was lower in the districts who were dominated by **Bhil tribes** such as southern districts of the state. Tribal female literacy for India as a whole was 18.19 percent around four times higher than Rajasthan's average.

Table No. IV.6
Rajasthan: Total Tribal Female Literacy

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 4	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Ajmer	Above 18	Ganganagar, Bikaner
3 - 4	Churu	14 - 18	Churu, Jhunjhunu
2 - 3	Sikar, Kota	10 - 14	Bharatpur, Sikar, Ajmer
1 - 2	Alwar, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Nagaur, Jhalawar, Banswara, Dungarpur	6 - 10	Alwar, Jaipur, Nagaur, Kota
Below 1	Tonk, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Bundi	2 - 6	Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Jhalawar
Max.	7.50 Baratpur	Below 2	Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Chittaurgarh
Min.	0.10 Jalore		
Rajasthan	1.20		
		Max.	21.70 Bikaner
		Min.	0.55 Jalor
		Rajasthan	4.42

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

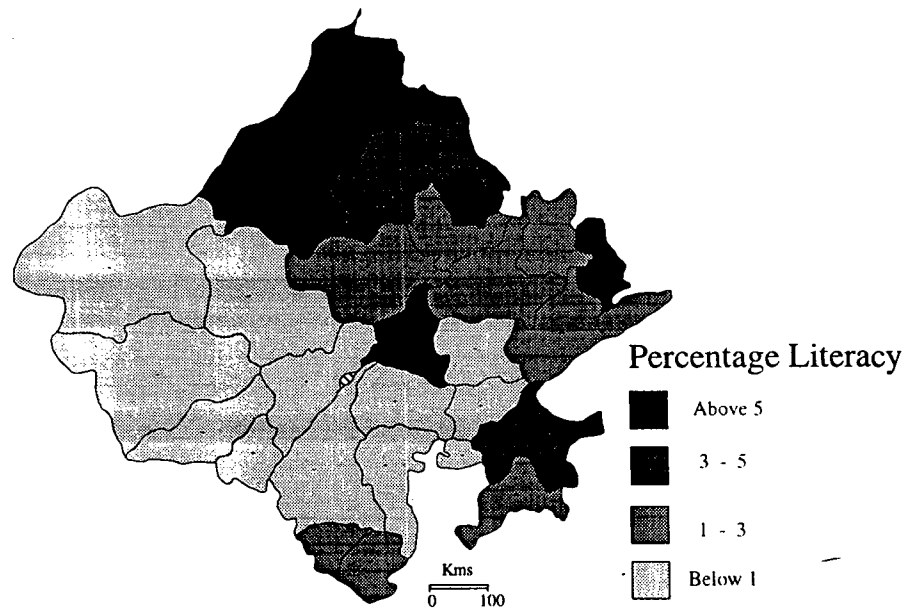
Table No. IV.7
Rajasthan: Total Non-Tribal Female Literacy

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 20	Ajmer, Banswara	Above 40	Banswara
15 - 20	Bikaner, Jaipur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Kota	30 - 40	Jaipur, Ajmer, Dungarpur, Kota
10 - 15	Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh, Bundi, Jhalawar	20 - 30	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sikar, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh.
5 - 10	Churu, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Pali, Bhilwara	10 - 20	Churu, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Pali, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar
Below 5	Barmer, Jalore	Below 10	Barmer, Jalor
Max.	24.96 Banswara	Max.	40.44 Banswara
Min.	3.90 Barmer	Min.	8.10 Barmer
Rajasthan	12.86	Rajasthan	27.70

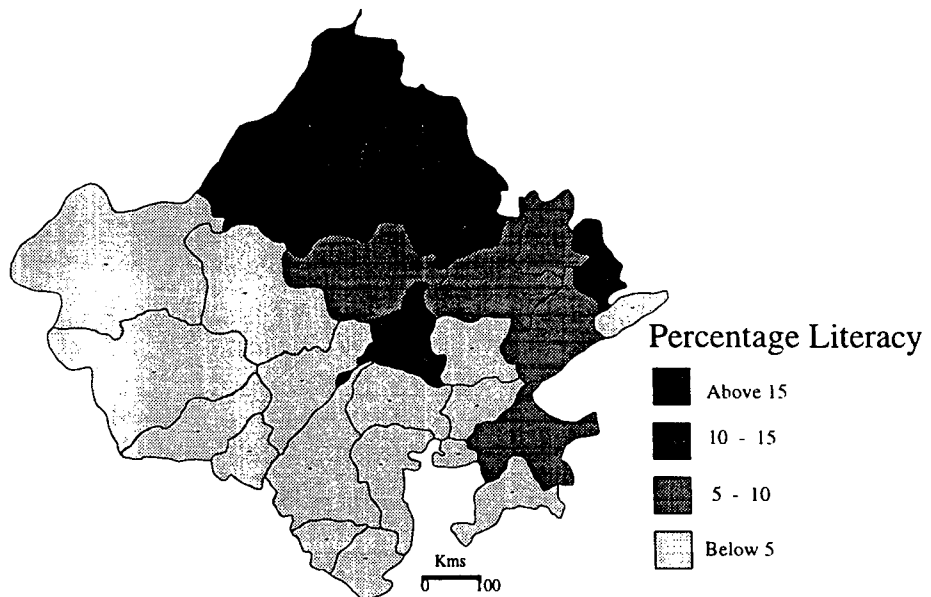
Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

RAJASTHAN
LITERACY AMONG THE TRIBAL FEMALES

1981



1991



Map No. IV. 3.

On the other hand non-tribal female literacy rate in 1991 was 22.70 percent for the state, around five times higher than the tribal females literacy rate. For non-tribal females Banswara got the highest position, with 40.44 percent literacy rate. It got the first position for non-tribal males too. Lowest position was held by Barmer (8.10 percent) followed by Jalore.

IV.6 Tribal Literacy in the Rural Areas

About more than 95 percent of the total tribal population of Rajasthan lives in rural areas where educational facilities are not adequately available. Due to this reason the response from the rural community regarding education tends to be poor. The rural tribal literacy for the state was only 18.25 percent in 1991 as against 27.38 percent India as a whole for the same period. For 1981 the rural tribal literacy was 9.61 percent for the state. In 10 years there was almost two times increase in rural tribal literacy rate which should be considered as a welcome trend.

There was a lot of variation in rural tribal literacy across the state. It was about 42 percent in Bharatpur district, highest in the state. On the other hand it was lowest in Jalore, only 6.25 percent. So there was around 7 times difference between the highest and the lowest. These districts occupied the same position in 1981. In the district of Ganganagar,

Table No. IV.8

Rajasthan: Total Tribal Literacy in the Rural Areas

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 20	Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur	Above 40	Bharatpur
15 – 20	Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Kota	30 – 40	Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar
5 – 10	Ajmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara	20 – 30	Bikaner, Churu, Dhaulpur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Nagaur, Bundi, Kota
Below 5	Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh	10 – 20	Jaisalmer, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Jhalawar
		Below 10	Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi
Max.	30.2 Bharatpur	Max.	41.96 Bharatpur
Min.	1.88 Jalore	Min.	6.25 Jalore
Rajasthan	9.61	Rajasthan	18.20

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

Table No. IV.9

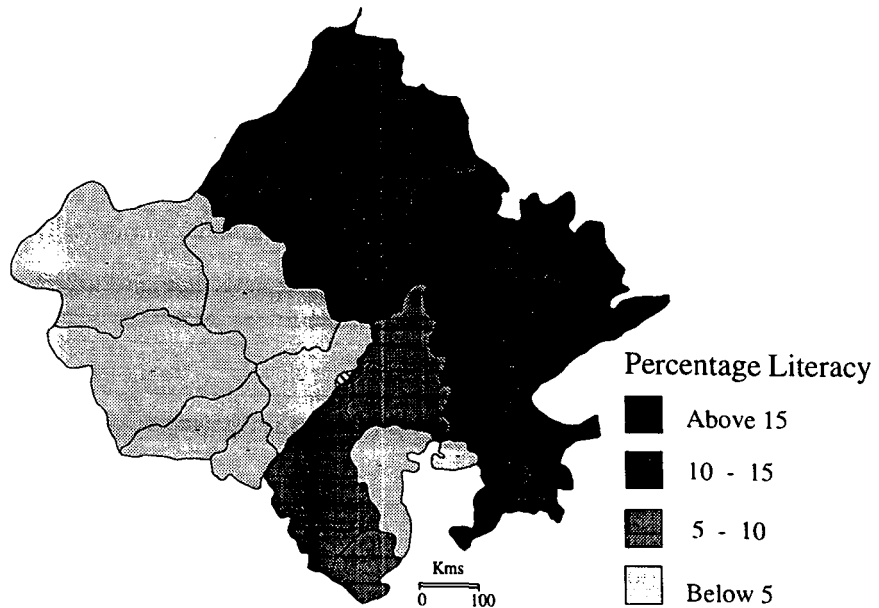
Rajasthan: Total Non-Tribal Literacy in the Rural Areas

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 30	Dhaulpur, Banswara	Above 40	Jhunjhunu, Dungarpur, Banswara
25-30	Bharatpur, Dungarpur	35 – 40	Ganganagar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota
20 – 25	Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Kota	30 – 35	Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Pali, Chittaurgarh
15 – 20	Ajmer, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar	25 – 30	Churu, Tonk, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar
Below 15	Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore	Below 25	Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore
Max.	33.26 Banswara	Max.	48.20 Banswara
Min.	9.71 Barmer	Min.	19.43 Barmer
Rajasthan	19.40	Rajasthan	32.56

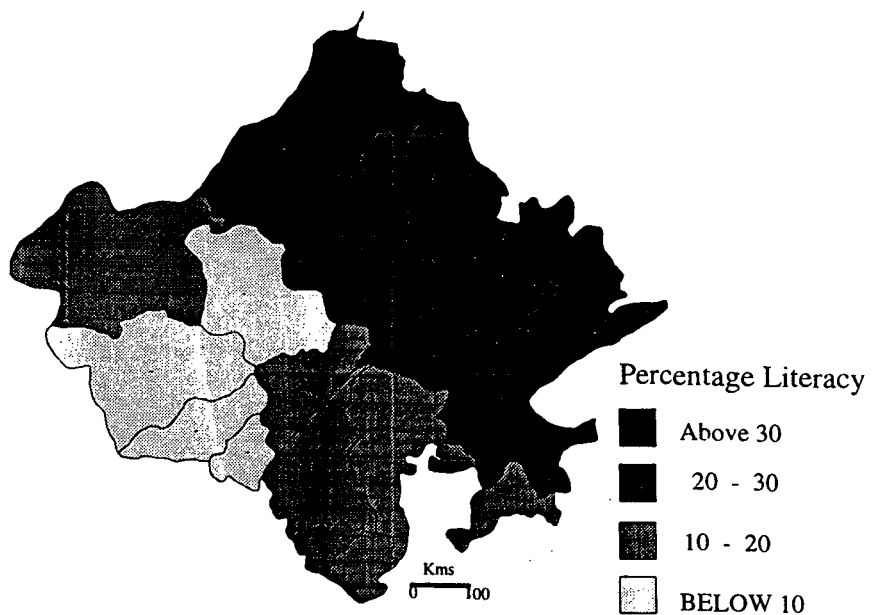
Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

RAJASTHAN
LITERACY AMONG THE TRIBALS IN RURAL AREAS

1981



1991



Map No. IV. 4.

Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur and Sikar rural tribal literacy varied between 30 to 40 percent, which was a better figure compared to various districts of India. These districts are agriculturally well developed and this was the main reason behind comparatively higher literacy rate in these districts because economic development is one of the biggest gearing force for educational development. In Bikaner, Churu, Dhaulpur, Ajmer, Tonk, Nagaur, Bundi and Kota percentage of rural tribal literacy varied between 20 to 30 percent.

In the south western districts of Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore and Sirohi it was below 10 percent. In remaining districts especially in southern districts rural tribal literacy rate varied between 10 to 20 percent.

On the other hand rural non-tribal literacy rate was 32.50 percent in 1991. Its highest value was recorded in Banswara (48.20 percent) and lowest in Barmer (19.43 percent). So the extent of variation between the highest and lowest rural literacy was lower for non-tribals compared to tribals. In the districts where tribal literacy was low non-tribal literacy was high.

IV.7 Tribal Male Literacy in the Rural Areas

Tribal male as the males of other communities have more advantages in education and other socio-economic attainments. Male-female disparity in literacy among the tribes is higher in rural areas

Table No. IV.10
Rajasthan: Tribal Male Literacy Rate in Rural Areas

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 40	Bharatpur	Above 60	Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur
30 - 40	Jhunjhunu, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar	50 - 60	Alwar, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar
20 - 30	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Alwar, Jaipur, Tonk, Nagaur, Kota, Jhalawar	40 - 50	Ganganagar, Churu, Jaipur, Nagaur, Kota
10 - 20	Ajmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi	30 - 40	Bikaner, Ajmer, Tonk, Dungarpur, Bundi, Jhalawar
Below 10	Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh	20 - 30	Jaisalmer, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Banswara
Max. 53.8 Bharatpur		Below 20	Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh
Min. 3.55 Jalore		Max. 66.87 Bharatpur	
Rajasthan 17.88		Min. 11.37 Jalore	
		Rajasthan 31.74	

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

Table No. IV.11
Rajasthan: Non-Tribal Male Literacy Rate in Rural Areas

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 45	Dungarpur, Banswara	Above 65	Jhunjhunu, Dungarpur, Banswara
35 - 45	Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Udaipur, Kota	55 - 65	Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota
25 - 35	Ganganagar, Churu, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Bundi, Jhalawar	45 - 55	Ganganagar, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh
Below 25	Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore	35 - 45	Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar
Max. 47.6 Banswara		Below 35	Barmer
Min. 16.86 Barmer		Max. 66.36 Dungarpur	
Rajasthan 31.69		Min. 32.86 Barmer	
		Rajasthan 50.98	

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

compared to urban areas. Rural tribal male literacy was 31.74 in the year 1991 as against 3.64 percent for the females. This means there was around 10 times difference between males and female. Tribal rural female literacy was only 0.93 percent in the year 1981 far less than 17.88 for the males. In the year 1991 highest and lowest rural tribal male literacy was recorded in Bharatpur (66.87 percent) and Jalore (11.37 percent) respectively. They occupied the same position in the year 1981. Jhunjhunu is the other district where it was above 60 percent. For tribal literacy Jhunjhunu had always got a high position.

The literacy rate among rural tribal males was between 50 to 60 percent in the districts of Alwar, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur and Sikar. On the other hand it was below 20 percent in Jodhpur, Jalore, Sirohi and Chittaurgarh. So it is evident that there was a lot of variation in rural tribal male literacy across the state.

Literacy rate varied between 20 to 30 percent in Jaisalmer, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Banswana and 30 to 40 percent in Bikaner, Ajmer, Tonk, Dungarpur, Bundi and Jhalwar. In the remaining districts it was between 40 to 50 percent.

For non-tribals, rural male literacy was 50.98 percent for the state in the year 1991. It was above 32 percent in all the district of the state as against 11.5 percent for the tribals. This means, there is about three times difference for lowest tribal and non tribal rural male literacy one striking

feature emerged that at highest level non-tribal rural male literacy was lower than tribals, 66.87 percent for rural tribal males and 66.36 percent for rural non-tribal males in Bharatpur and Dungarpur districts respectively.

IV.8 Tribal Female Literacy in the Rural Areas

Literacy among the rural tribal females was alarmingly low. It was only 3.64 percent in the state in 1991 as against 16 per cent for the whole country. Thus the difference between Rajasthan and the whole country in rural tribal female literacy was only 0.93 percent on the lowest in India.

Across the state there was lot of variation in the rural tribal female literacy. It was 13.81 percent in Jhunjhunu, highest in the state. Lowest value was recorded in Jalore, 0.42 percent only. In the year 1981, highest value was recorded in Bharatpur (6.50 percent) and lowest in Barmer (0.08 percent).

It was below one percent in Jodhpur, Jalore and Barmer in the year 1991 which is one of the lowest in India. In Dhaulpur, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Bundi and Jhalawar, it varied between 1 to 4 percent. After Bharatpur, Ganganagar was the only district where rural tribal female literacy was above 13 percent. Again in southern and south western districts of the state literacy rate was comparatively low.

Table No. IV.12

Rajasthan: Tribal Female Literacy in the Rural Areas

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 2	Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Kota	Above 13	Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu
1.5 - 2	Ganganagar, Churu, Dhaulpur	10 - 13	Bharatpur
1 - 1.5	Bikaner, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Nagaur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar	7 - 10	Churu, Sikar, Kota
0.5 - 1	Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Udaipur, Banswara, Bundi	4 - 7	Bikaner, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Nagaur, Dungarpur
Below 0.5	Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh	1 - 4	Dhaulpur, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Bundi, Jhalawar
Max. 6.50 Bharatpur		Below 1	Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore
Min. 0.08 Barmer		Max. 13.81 Jhunjhunu	
Rajasthan 0.93		Min. 0.42 Jalore	
		Rajasthan 3.64	

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

Table No. IV.13

Rajasthan: Non-Tribal female Literacy in the Rural Areas

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 12	Dungarpur, Banswara	Above 20	Jhunjhunu, Dungarpur, Banswara
8 - 12	Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Udaipur, Kota	15 - 20	Ganganagar, Alwar, Sikar, Udaipur, Kota
4 - 8	Bikaner, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai, Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Bundi, Jhalawar	10 - 15	Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Bundi, Jhalawar
Below 4	Churu, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore	5 - 10	Bikaner, Churu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Jalore
Max. 18.36 Banswara		Below 5	Jaisalmer, Barmer
Min. 1.87 Barmer		Max. 29.52 Banswara	
Rajasthan 6.26		Min. 4.43 Barmer	
		Rajasthan 13.03	

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

In conclusion one can say that the literacy level among rural tribal females is very low in Rajasthan which is the result of prejudices against female. Majority of the tribals consider female education as worthless and wastage of time and money. Social norms and superstitions also discourage them.

For rural non-tribal females, literacy rate was 13.03 percent in the year 1991. Maximum value of literacy among rural tribal males was higher than the maximum value for rural non tribal males. But for females maximum value for tribals was much lower than non-tribals. For rural tribal female maximum value in the state was 13.81 percent recorded in Jhunjhunun, but for non-tribal it was 29.52 percent in Banswara. Lowest value was recorded in Barmer (4.43 percent). In majority of the districts the rural non tribal female literacy was below 15 percent.

IV.9 Tribal Literacy in the Urban Areas

Generally literacy rate is higher in urban areas because educational infrastructure is better there. Other thing is that for getting employed in urban areas it is necessary to be educated.

Tribal urban literacy in Rajasthan in the year 1991 was 44.50 percent which was very high in comparison to 18.70 for the rural areas. For all India level it was 56 percent for the same year.

Table No. IV.14**Rajasthan: Total Tribal Literacy in the Urban Areas**

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 45	Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Tonk	Above 60	Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Ajmer, Tonk
35 – 45	Ganganagar, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Nagaur	50 – 60	Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Kota
25 – 35	Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Sikar, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar	40 – 50	Ganganagar, Churu, Nagaur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Jhalawar
15 – 25	Udaipur, Chittaurgarh	30 – 40	Sirohi, Chittaurgarh, Udaipur
Below 15	Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara	Below 30	Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara
Max.	55.8 Dhaulpur	Max.	72.29 Dhaulpur
Min.	7.75 Jalore	Min.	15.33 Jalore
Rajasthan	27.31	Rajasthan	44.50

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

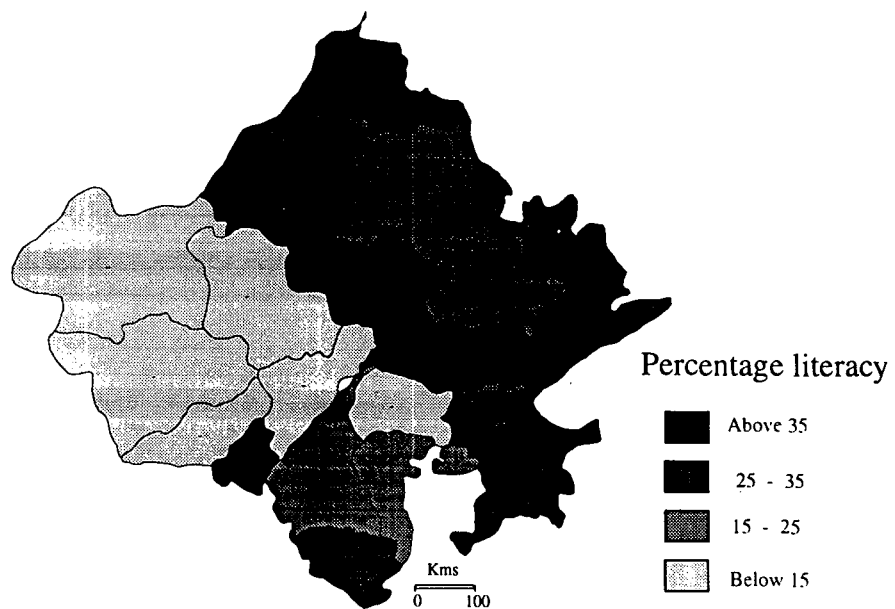
Table No. IV.15**Rajasthan: Total Non-Tribal Literacy in the Urban Areas**

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 55	Alwar, Dhaulpur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara	Above 75	Ajmer, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara
50 – 55	Bikaner, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh, Kota	70 – 75	Alwar, Chittaurgarh, Kota
45 – 50	Ganganagar, Bhilwara, Bundi	65 – 70	Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Jhalawar
40 – 45	Sawai Madhopur, Barmer, Jalore	60 – 65	Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bundi
Below 40	Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali	Below 60	Churu, Jhunjhunu, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali, Jalore
Max.		Max.	81.03 Banswara
Min.		Min.	51.06 Nagaur
Rajasthan		Rajasthan	65.85

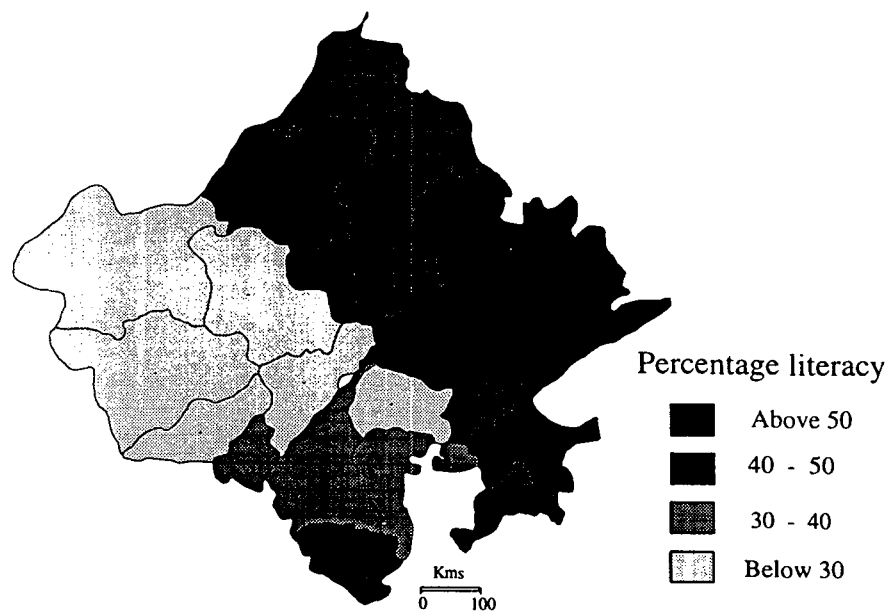
Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

RAJASTHAN
TOTAL URBAN TRIBAL LITERACY RATE

1981



1991



Map No. IV.5.

There was large variation in urban tribal literacy across the state. In the year 1991 it was above 60 percent in Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Ajmer and Tonk. Its highest value was recorded in Dhaulpur (72.29 percent) and lowest in Jalore (15.93 percent). Both of these districts got the same position in the year 1981. Between these two time periods maximum change had occurred in Bikaner from 25 percent in 1981 to 62.5 percent in 1991.

On the other hand it was below 30 percent in Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore and Bhilwara. These districts were in below 15 percent category in the year 1981. Basically tribals are new comers in urban areas and with the passage of time they are mixing with other urban people. So in future their literacy rate is going to increase at a faster rate. In Ganganagar, Churu, Sirohi, Nagaur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi and Jhalawar, urban tribal literacy was between 40 to 50 percent.

There was not much drastic difference between tribals and non tribals in literacy rate in urban areas. It was 44.50 percent for the tribals and 65.8 percent for the non-tribals, but in rural areas this difference was almost two times. In the year 1991 non tribal urban literacy was above 50 percent in all the districts, but for the tribals lowest value was 15.23 percent recorded in Jalore. This clearly shows that, at the lowest level differences between these two was more than three times. In the districts

where proportion of tribal population to the total population was higher, literacy rate among the non tribals was comparatively better.

IV.10 Tribal Male Literacy in the Urban areas

Urban tribal males were having literacy rate almost three times higher than the urban tribal females. In the year 1991 it was 62.19 percent as against 21.85 for the females. Urban tribal male literacy rate in Rajasthan was very close to the national average which was 66.56 percent. There was around 20 point increase in urban tribal male literacy between the year 1981 and 1991.

If one looks at the district wise pattern it was above 80 percent in Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer and Tonk.

On the other hand urban tribal male literacy was below 40 percent in Jodhpur, Barmer, and Jalore. Its maximum and minimum values were recorded in Dhaulpur (87.87 percent) and Jalore (25.62 percent) respectively. In the year 1981, Tonk had the maximum literacy. Jalore got the same position in 1981. Between these two time periods, Bikaner had improved its position drastically. In 1981 urban tribal male literacy was 41 percent which increased to 80.5 percent in 1991, almost two times increase.

Table No. IV.16

Rajasthan: Tribal Male Literacy in the Urban Areas

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 55	Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Tonk, Nagaur	Above 80	Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Tonk
45 – 55	Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Banswara, Jhalawar	70 – 80	Jaipur, Sikar
35 – 45	Bikaner, Churu, Sirohi, Bundi, Kota	60 – 70	Churu, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar
25 – 35	Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh	50 – 60	Ganganagar, Nagaur, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Banswara
Below 25	Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore	40 – 50	Jaisalmer, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh
		Below 40	Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore
Max.	68.4 Tonk	Max.	87.85 Dhaulpur
Min.	13.71 Jalore	Min.	25.62 Jalore
Rajasthan	41.93	Rajasthan	62.19

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

Table No. IV.17

Rajasthan: Non-Tribal Male Literacy in the Urban Areas

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 70	Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara	Above 90	Dungarpur, Banswara
65 – 70	Ajmer, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh, Kota	85 – 90	Ajmer, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh
60 – 65	Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jhalawar	80 – 85	Alwar, Jaisalmer, Kota, Jhalawar
55 – 60	Ganganagar, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara, Bundi	75 – 80	Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara, Bundi
Below 55	Churu, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali	Below 75	Ganganagar, Churu, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali
Max.	73.16 Dungarpur	Max.	90.87 Dungarpur
Min.	49.28 Nagaur	Min.	66.49 Dhaulpur
Rajasthan	60.99	Rajasthan	70.93

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

In Jaipur and Sikar it varied between 70 to 80 percent in the year 1991. It was between 45 to 55 percent in 1981. In Ganganagar, Dungarpur and Banswara, there is not any substantial change between these two time periods. It was between 45-55 percent in 1981 and in 1991 it varied between 50-60 percent. In the southern and south western districts of Jaisalmer, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chittaurgarh tribal urban male literacy varied between 40 to 50 percent.

Urban tribal male literacy was 78.9 percent for the year 1991 compared to 62.19 percent for the tribals. For Dungarpur and Banswara, it was above 90 percent. These two districts have highest share of tribal population in the state.

Dhaulpur showed different picture. It got the highest position in urban tribal male literacy, but for urban non-tribals it got the lowest ranking. Here urban tribal male literacy was higher than urban nontribal male literacy.

IV.11 Tribal Female Literacy in the Urban Areas

The urban tribal female literacy was much lower than the urban tribal male literacy. The difference was around three times. All India average (46.55 percent) for urban tribal female literacy was two times higher than the state's average (21.85 percent). But in urban tribal male literacy there is not much difference between these two averages.

Table No. IV.18

Rajasthan: Tribal Female Literacy in the Urban Areas

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 20	Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Ajmer	Above 35	Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Ajmer
15 - 20	Tonk, Banswara	25 - 35	Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Tonk, Kota
10 - 15	Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Jaipur, Sikar, Kota	15 - 25	Ganganagar, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Nagaur, Sirohi, Dungarpur, banswara, Bundi, Jhalawar
5 - 10	Bikaner, Churu, Sawai Madhopur, Nagaur, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar	5 - 15	Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh
Below 5	Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Bundi	Below 5	Jaisalmer, Jalore
Max.	27.30 Bharatpur	Max.	45.18 Ajmer
Min.	1.12 Jalore	Min.	2.87 Jaisalmer
Rajasthan	8.70	Rajasthan	21.85

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

Table No. IV.19

Rajasthan: Non-Tribal female Literacy in the Urban Areas

1981		1991	
Categories	Districts	Categories	Districts
Above 45	Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara	Above 55	Alwar, Ajmer, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara
35 - 45	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh, Kota, Jhalawar	50 - 55	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh, Jhalawar
25 - 35	Churu, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bundi	45 - 50	Bharatpur, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara, Bundi
Below 25	Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali, Jalore	40 - 45	Sawai Madhopur, Barmer
		Below 40	Churu, Jhunjhunu, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali, Jalore
Max.	52.04 Banswara	Max.	71.24 Banswara
Min.	21.06 Nagaur	Min.	34.42 Jalore
Rajasthan	34.98	Rajasthan	50.92

Source: Census of India, year 1981 & 1991.

It was above 35 percent in Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur and Ajmer. On the other hand it was below 5 percent in Jaisalmer and Jalore. Maximum and minimum values of urban tribal female literacy were recorded in Ajmer (45 percent) and Jaisalmer (2.87 percent) respectively. So there was around twenty times difference between the maximum and minimum value. In the year 1981 Bharatpur and Jalore had the maximum and minimum literacy respectively. Between the year 1981 and 1991 there was about three times increase in tribal urban female literacy rate, which was a favourable and encouraging trend.

Alwar and Jhunjhunu districts had improved their position significantly. In the year 1981 they were in 10 to 15 percent category and in 1991 they got the position in above 35 percent category. The districts dominated by the Bhil tribes in number had low tribal female literacy. The Bhils are educationally very backward and still live a primitive life. Districts dominated by the **Meena** tribes were having relatively higher tribal female literacy rate. In Bikaner change in tribal urban female literacy was quite high. It was only 8 percent in the year 1981 which increased upto 35 percent in 1991. So nearly four time increase in literacy was a significant achievement.

Among the non-tribals the lowest urban female literacy was found in Jalore (34.42 percent) which was around 15 times higher than the lowest value for tribals. For highest value the difference between these two was

only 1.5 times. For the state as a whole in the year 1991, non tribal urban female literacy was 50.92 percent, which was more than two times compared the tribals. In Jaisalmer the tribal urban female literacy was only below 5 percent compared to 45 percent for the urban nontribal females. The gap between these two is around nine times.

IV.12 Literacy Growth Rate

The Government of India has started several programmes and policies for the educational development of the Scheduled Tribes. This initiative has paid great dividend and there is a remarkable progress in tribal literacy. In Rajasthan, literacy rate among the tribals has increased almost two times in the decade 1981-1991. The growth of literacy among the tribals has been shown in the table. In the year 1981 literacy rate among the tribes was 10.3 percent only which went upto 19.5 percent in the year 1991. This 89 percent increase in tribal literacy, should be considered a positive change. There was lot of variation in tribal literacy growth rate across the state. The districts of Jaisalmer, Pali, Jalore and Barmer had recorded above 150 percent growth rate. Maximum growth rate was observed in Jaisalmer (286 percent). These districts were in the lowest literacy rate category in the year 1981 and were having a small base of literate persons. So even a moderate increase in the number of literate persons might have changed their literacy rate significantly. But still there literacy rate is comparatively lower.

Table No. IV.20

RAJASTHAN: Literacy Growth Rates among the Tribes 1981-1991

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban	Total Male	Total Female
Rajasthan	89.19	90.2	63	75.56	270
Ganganagar	58.8	144.4	17.8	44.8	176
Bikaner	103.6	46.5	145	70	261
Churu	105.9	119	83	83	280
Jhunjhunu	86.7	86	89	68.5	251
Alwar	85.2	85	51	70.4	382.6
Bharatpur	44.6	26	25	23.3	86
Dhaulpur	40.8	40.4	29.5	25.3	69.4
Sawai Madhopur	74	74	52	63.5	316
Jaipur	95	97.6	60	83	313
Sikar	76.3	76.3	62.2	61	276
Ajmer	115.8	166.3	52.1	96.6	225
Tonk	99	99.8	23.91	90	348
Jaisalmer	287	347	97	277	528
Jodhpur	140	210	84.2	122.7	317
Nagaur	76	88.1	7.1	62	301
Pali	160	167	109.4	146	446
Barmer	223	242	115.4	212	447
Jalore	203	232	97.8	193	454
Sirohi	130	181	48	118	266
Bhilwara	115	116	69	103.9	371
Udaipur	113	112	84	98	322
Chittaurgarh	104	126	34	93.5	262
Dungarpur	91	93	36	74	270
Banswara	65.3	69	30	57	202
Bundi	96	97	72	87.5	283
Kota	69	62	81.3	57	185
Jhalawar	66	65.3	46	57	182

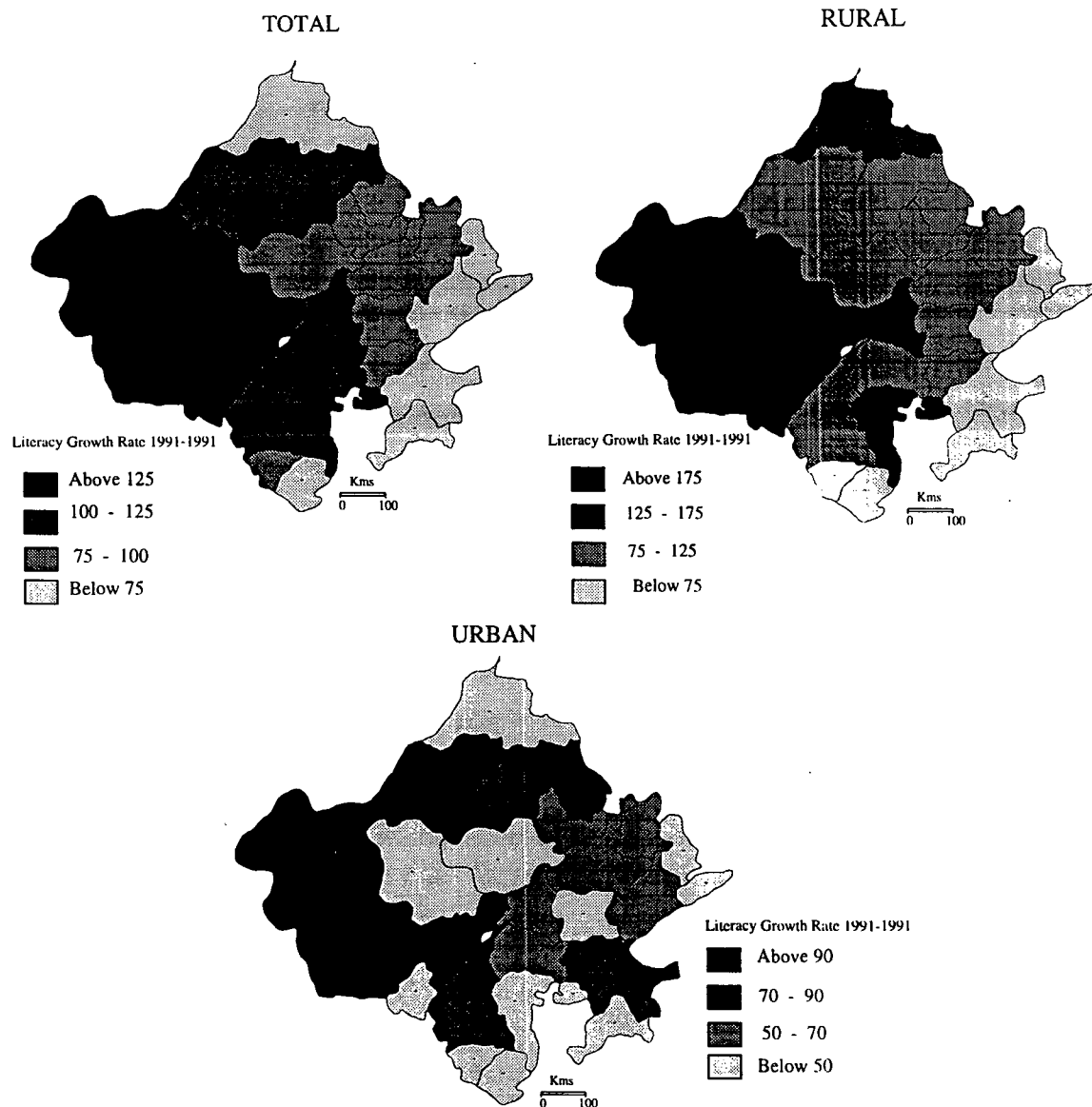
Source: Census of India, Social and Cultural Tables, 1981 and 1991.

Table No. IV.21
Literacy Growth Rate 1981 – 1991

Total	
Above 150	Jaisalmer, Pali, Barmer, Jalore
125 – 150	Jodhpur, Sirohi
100 – 125	Bikaner, Churu, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh
75 – 100	Jhunjhunu, Alwer, Jaipur, Sikar, Tonk, Nagaur, Dungarpur, Bundi
Below 75	Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Banswara, Kota
Max.	286 Jaisalmer
Min.	40.7 Dhaulpur
Rajasthan	89.19
Rural	
Above 150	Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi
125 – 150	Ganganagar, Chittaurgarh
100 – 125	Churu, Bhilwara, Udaipur
75 – 100	Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Jaipur, Sikar Tonk, Nagaur, Dungarpur, Bundi
Below 75	Bikaner, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Banswara, Kota, Jhalawar
Max.	347 Jaisalmer
Min.	26.3 Bharatpur
Rajasthan	40.2
Urban	
Above 90	Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Pali, Barmer, Jalore
70 – 90	Churu, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Udaipur, Bundi, Kota
50 – 70	Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Bhilwara
30 – 50	Sirohi, Dungarpur, Jhalwar
Below 30	Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Tonk, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara
Max.	144 Bikaner
Rajasthan	63

Source: Census of India, Social and Cultural Tables, 1981 and 1991.

RAJASTHAN
LITERACY GROWTH RATE AMONG THE TRIBALS
1981 - 1991



Map .No. IV. 6.

On the other hand literacy growth rate among the tribals was below 75 percent in Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Banswara, Kota and Jhalawar. Except Banswara and Jhalawar all these districts were having comparatively higher literacy rate, in the year 1981. and they had maintained their position in the year 1991 as well. So except one or two exceptions it can be said that the districts which had already relatively higher literacy rate in 1981 census have moved at a slower rate in the 1991 census.

Growth rate of literacy among the tribals varied between 75 to 100 percent in the districts of Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Jaipur, Sikar, Tonk, Nagaur, Dungarpur and Bundi. In rest of the district growth rate varied between 100 to 150 percent.

The overall pattern of literacy rate and its growth there in suggest that it has been in the rural areas that the tribal literacy has taken rapid strides. Compared to 63 percent growth in urban areas, rural areas recorded around 90 percent literacy growth rate. In Barmer, Jalore, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer, tribal literacy growth rate in the rural areas was more than 200 percent. In majority of the districts tribal literacy growth rate in urban areas was below 100 percent.

Compared to the males, females have registered very high growth rate. It was 75 percent for the males against 270 percent for the females. This is mainly because of low base of literate females. In western districts of the state, growth rate was even more than 400 percent.

Magnitude of inter-districts inequity in literacy level among the tribes has declined. Those in the rural areas have been far more rapid and significant. The coefficient of variation given in the table indicates that the inter-district inequity has declined very sharply among the rural female tribes.

CHAPTER -V
DISPARITIES IN THE LEVELS OF
LITERACY AMONG THE TRIBALS

V.1 Introduction

In this chapter an attempt has been made to find out the levels of disparity between the tribals and non-tribals in the state of Rajasthan, and also between the rural-urban and male-female components. These disparities have been worked out for 1981 as well as 1991 census years for all the districts of the state.

Education is an important social resource and a means of reducing inequalities in any society. It helps the individual to raise his or her socio-economic status. Knowledge, skills, values and attitudes acquired through education helps one to lead a desired quality of life. It is one of the most important agent of social change, particularly among the females and socially backward sections. But in the case of the tribal people education has yet to reach them. So the government has undertaken adequate measures to promote education among the tribal, and other backward sections of the country. The government had set up separate commissions to promote the tribal education in the country. It has taken a liberal approach for financing programmes and policies undertaken in this regard. Even in our constitution it has been clearly mentioned that as a Directive Principle of state policy every state in the Indian Union has been

assured of finance “to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken, for the purpose of promoting the welfare of tribal people in the state or raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas”.¹

Despite government’s efforts literacy among the tribals shows a dismal picture. There is a vast inequality between the tribals and non-tribals in all areas of socio-economic development. Not only that, inequalities within the tribals such as between males and females, and rural-urban is not less. According to a NIEPA occasional paper on “Tribal Literacy in India; The Regional Dimension, the authors observed that “the vast world of the tribes lie away from the caste society and much outside the place of ‘Hinduism’. They mentioned the gradual process of spill over of the peasant communities from the thickly settled plains brought them face to face the tribal communities.² It is therefore important to note that on the fringe of traditional Hinduism the tribes were exposed to social stratification and later to formal learning or education.

Compared to equality, equity is a modern concept. As a concept equity means ‘equality among the equals’. Broadly the disparity between

¹ Bardhan, A.B. (1976), The Tribal Problem of India, Communist Party Publication, New Delhi, p.8.

² M. Raja; A. Ahamad; S.C. Neena (1985), Tribal Literacy in India; The Regional Dimension, NIEPA, Occasional Paper, p. 49.

Table No. V.I
RAJASTHAN: Some Aspects of Disparity in Literacy level.

Indicators	Mean		Highest		Lowest		C.V. (in %)	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Tribal – non tribal disparity in literacy	0.41	0.31	0.85 (Jalore)	0.71 (Banswara)	0.01 (Bharatpur)	0.008 (Bharatpur)	65	74
Tribal – non tribal disparity in male literacy	0.34	0.25	0.83 (Jalore)	0.63 (Sirohi)	0.001 (Ganganagar)	0.04 (Dhaulpur)	79	88
Tribal – non tribal disparity in female literacy	.99	.67	1.69 (Jalore)	1.18 (Banswara)	0.33 (Ganganagar)	0.09 (Churu)	41	50
Tribal-non tribal disparity in Urban literacy	0.31	0.24	0.80 (Jalore)	0.67 (Jalore)	0.028 (Bharatpur)	0.02 (Sikar)	80	91
Tribal – non tribal disparity in Rural literacy	0.35	0.25	0.85 (Sirohi)	0.63 (Sirohi)	0.008 (Bikaner)	0.02 (Nagaur)	80	84
Tribal male – female disparity in Urban literacy	0.83	0.63	1.35 (Jaisalmer)	1.32 (Jaisalmer)	0.43 (Bharatpur)	0.38 (Ajmer)	25	28
Tribal male-female disparity in Rural literacy	1.39	1.05	1.95 (Jalore)	1.50 (Barmer)	1.04 (Bharatpur)	0.63 (Ganganagar)	14	20
Total rural-urban disparity in tribal literacy	0.52	0.41	1.03 (Sirohi)	0.78	0.20 (Bharatpur)	0.13 (Ganganagar)	36	31
Rural-urban disparity in tribal male literacy	0.46	0.35	1.00 (Sirohi)	0.73	0.06 (Bharatpur)	0.12	43	37
Rural – urban disparity in tribal female literacy	1.01	0.77	1.66 (Bhilwara)	1.14 (Dhaulpur)	0.52 (Jhunjhunu)	0.24 (Ganganagar)	29	31

Source: Census of India, year 1981, 1991

the tribal and non-tribal communities is a case of inequality, but the disparity within the tribal community such as rural-urban and male female shows the inequity within the tribes.

The rural literacy rates characteristically remain lower in comparison to the urban literacy rates. Similarly the female literacy rate has also been lower than that of male literacy. But the inequity within the tribal society has been introduced from the outside. Historically tribal societies have not nurtured inequity in the name of sex, age, status, social background or material well being. In spite of this we find quite high male female inequity among the tribes in contemporary India. The dimension of rural-urban or male-female inequality among the tribes cannot be explained as a product of certain discrimination from which women in caste society suffer, but it may be a product of emerging differentiation in the process of spread of the benefits of development.

V.2 Tribal-Non Tribal Disparity in Total Literacy

In comparison to many developed and developing countries, level of educational development in India is low and there is a big disparity among various communities regarding it. Nevertheless the disparity in literacy level in India in all categories seems to have declined appreciably. It however continues to be high enough. Various programmes and policies have been started by the government for the educational development of

TABLE NO. V.2**TRIBAL-NON TRIBAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL**

	Total		Rural		Urban	
Name	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Rajasthan	0.44	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.31	0.23
Ganganagar	0.04	0.05	0.20	0.05	0.16	0.25
Bikaner	0.12	0.03	0.008	0.08	0.36	0.04
Churu	0.11	0.01	0.04	0.038	0.20	0.05
Jhunjhunu	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.05
Alwar	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.16	0.09
Bharatpur	0.01	0.008	0.12	0.06	0.02	0.03
Dhaulpur	0.10	0.08	0.18	0.03	0.04	0.18
Sawai Madhopur	0.16	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.02
Jaipur	0.37	0.26	0.20	0.13	0.23	0.14
Sikar	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.02
Ajmer	0.44	0.29	0.40	0.24	0.16	0.10
Tonk	0.30	0.22	0.21	0.14	0.16	0.08
Jaislmer	0.65	0.35	0.58	0.27	0.64	0.49
Jodhpur	0.70	0.52	0.69	0.48	0.63	0.51
Nagaur	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.10	0.13
Pali	0.68	0.49	0.64	0.45	0.54	0.39
Barmer	0.66	0.45	0.58	0.36	0.71	0.54
Jalore	0.85	0.62	0.83	0.60	0.80	0.67
Sirohi	0.82	0.68	0.85	0.63	0.39	0.36
Bhilwara	0.58	0.46	0.50	0.36	0.57	0.51
Udaipur	0.76	0.64	0.63	0.52	0.61	0.48
Chittaurgarh	0.72	0.63	0.68	0.55	0.43	0.46
Dungarpur	0.61	0.54	0.55	0.48	0.38	0.39
Banswara	0.71	0.71	0.66	0.63	0.37	0.41
Bundi	0.32	0.24	0.19	0.12	0.27	0.18
Kota	0.38	0.33	0.22	0.19	0.36	0.21
Jhalawar	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.17	0.32	0.27

Source: Census of India, year 1981, 1991

downtrodden and backward castes. Urbanisation and metropolisation have played a distinct role in lowering the disparity between the communities, which is evident from the fact that the urban disparity is lower than that of the rural areas. This positive effect has been felt even among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes where disparity happens to be lower in the urban areas.

In Rajasthan, tribal-non tribal disparity in literacy continues to be moderately high. The value of disparity index was 0.44 in the year 1981 which declined to 0.38 in the year 1991. It has been seen that in the districts, where the proportion of scheduled tribes to the total population on the district was comparatively low, the disparity level for these districts was relatively lower. This could be the main reason for the comparatively lower tribal-non tribal disparity in literacy in northern and north-eastern districts of the state.

The disparity index for the districts of Bikaner, Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur and Nagaur was below 0.1 in the year 1991. Lowest disparity was recorded in Bharatpur district (below 0.1) for the year 1981 as well as 1991. These districts are comparatively economically developed and literacy level is relatively higher. Even in some districts tribal literacy rate was higher than the non-tribal literacy rate. Disparity index was negative in Bikaner (-0.039), Churu (-0.011) and

Table No. V.3
Rajasthan: Tribal-Non Tribal Disparity in Total Literacy 1981

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 0.80	(2) Jalore, Sirohi
0.60 – 0.80	(8) Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara
0.40 – 0.60	(2) Ajmer, Bhilwara
0.20 – 0.40	(6) Alwar, Jaipur, Tonk, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar
Below 0.20	(9) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Nagaur
Max. 0.85 Jalore Min. 0.01 Bharatpur Rajasthan 0.44	

Source: Census of India, year 1981

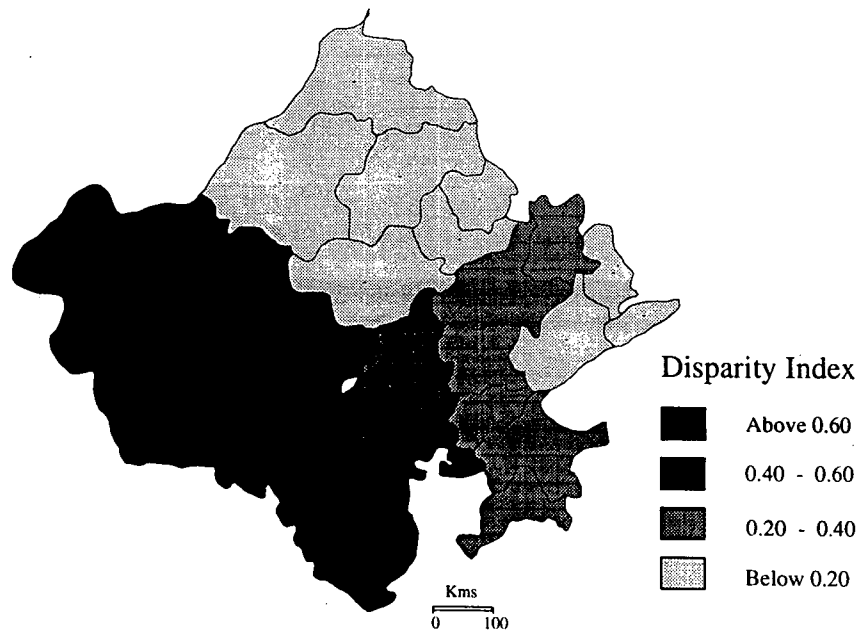
Table No. V.4
Rajasthan: Tribal-Non Tribal Disparity in Total Literacy 1991

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 0.5	(7) Jodhpur, Jalore, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara
0.4 – 0.5	(3) Pali, Barmer, Bilwara
0.3 – 0.4	(2) Jaisalmer, Kota
0.2 – 0.3	(5) Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Bundi, Jhalawar
0.1 – 0.2	(3) Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar
Below 0.1	(7) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Nagaur
Max. 0.71 Banswara Min. 0.008 Bharatpur Rajasthan 0.38	

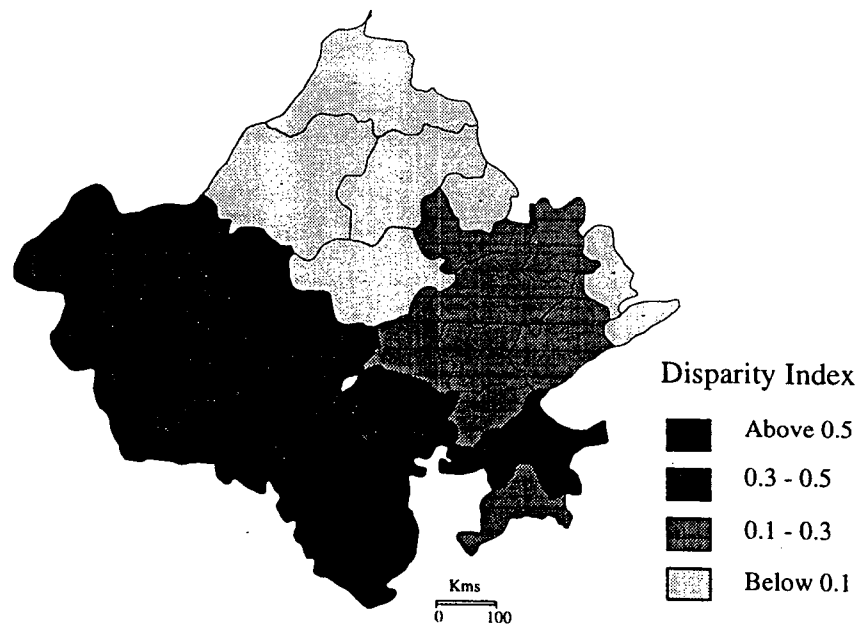
Source: Census of India, year 1991

RAJASTHAN TOTAL TRIBAL NON TRIBAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY

1981



1991



Map No. v.1 .

Table No. V.5
Rajasthan: Tribal non-tribal disparity in males literacy
1981

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 0.60	(8) Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Udaypur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara
0.45 – 0.60	(3) Jaisalmer, Bhilwara, Dungarpur
0.30 – 0.45	(1) Anker
0.15 – 0.30	(4) Jaipur, Tonk, Bundi, Kota
0.15 – 0.30	(4) Jaipur, Tonk, Bundi, Kota
Below 0.15	(12) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai, Madhopur, Sikar, Nagaur, Jhalawar
Max. 0.81 Jalore	Min. 0.001 Ganganagar Rajasthan 0.30

Source: Census of India, year 1981

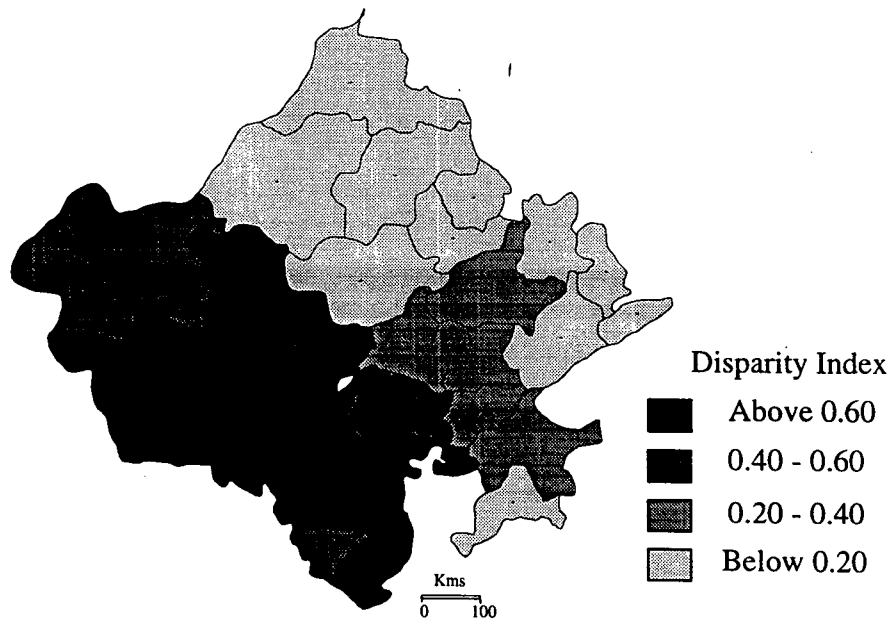
Table No. V.6
Rajasthan: Tribal non-tribal disparity in males literacy
1991

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 0.5	(5) Jalore, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara
0.4 – 0.5	(3) Jodhpur, Pali, Dungarpur
0.3 – 0.4	(2) Barmer, Bhilwara
0.2 – 0.3	(3) Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Kota
0.1 – 0.2	(4) Jaipur, Tonk, Bundi, Jhalawar
Below 0.1	(10) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Nagaur
Max. 0.63 Bhilwara	Min. 0.004 Dhaulpur Rajasthan 0.31

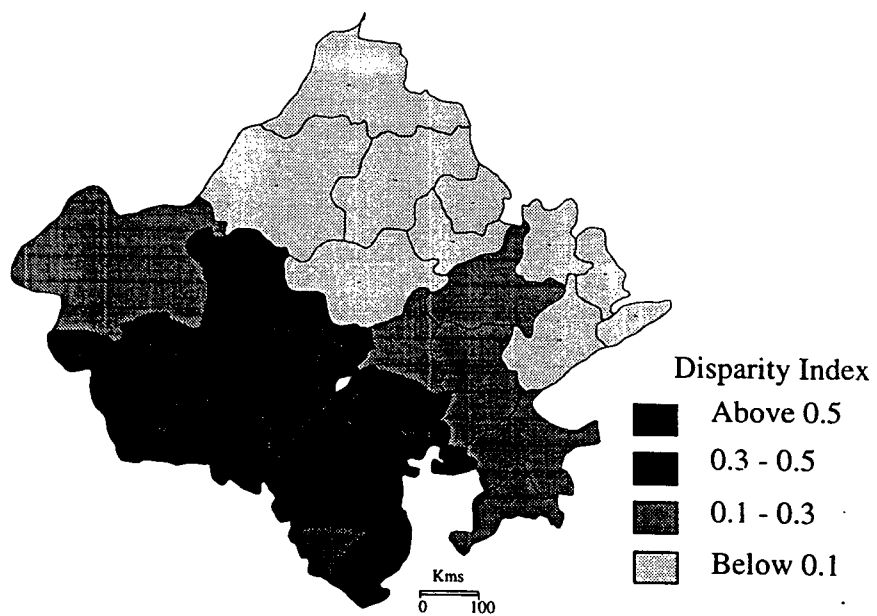
Source: Census of India, year 1991

RAJASTHAN
MALE TRIBAL-NON TRIBAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY

1981



1991



Map No. V.2

Table No. V.7
Rajasthan: Tribal non-tribal disparity in females literacy
1981

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 130	(9) Jaisalmer, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittargarh, Banswara
90 – 130	(6) Alwar, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Tonk, Dungarpur, Bundi
50 – 90	(7) Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Ajmer, Nagaur, Kota, Jhailawar
Below 50	(6) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Jalore
Max. 1.69 Jalore	Min. 0.33 Ganganagar Rajasthan 1.05

Source: Census of India, year 1981

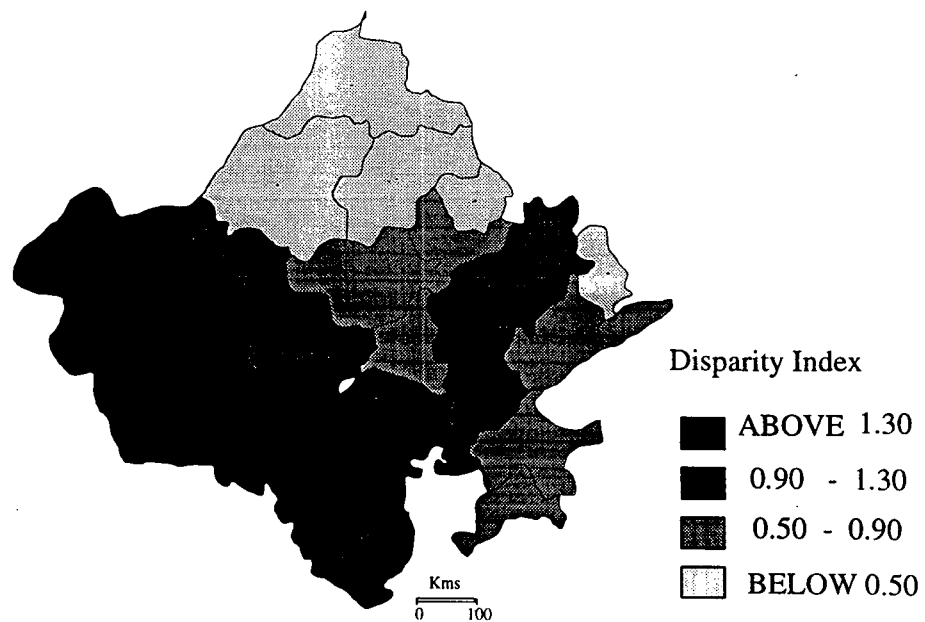
Table No. V.8
Rajasthan: Tribal non-tribal disparity in female literacy
1991

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 90	(9) Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara
60 – 90	(8) Dhaulpur, Jaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Pali, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar
30 – 60	(3) Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer
Below 30	(7) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Nagaur
Max. 1.18 Banswara	Min. 0.09 Churu Rajasthan 0.75

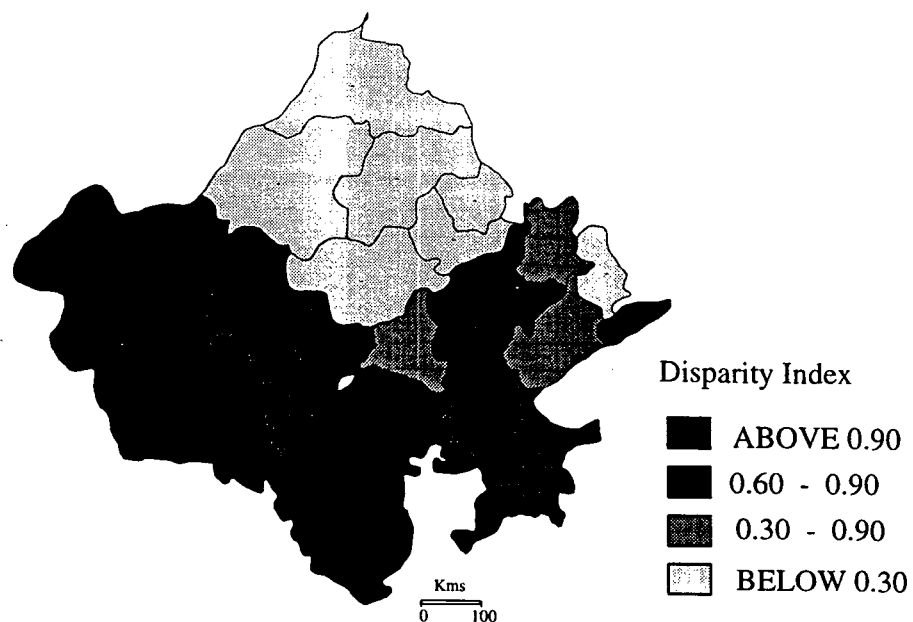
Source: Census of India, year 1991

RAJASTHAN
FEMALE TRIBAL NON TRIBAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY

1981



1991



Map No. v.3

Bharatpur (-0.008). In the year 1981 it was negative in Bharatpur district only. This shows that Bikaner and Churu districts had improved their literacy rate fastly in the year 1991.

In the Southern and South Western districts of the state, disparity was comparatively higher. It was more than 0.5 in Jodhpur, Jalore, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara in the year 1991. This high disparity was mainly due to the relatively lower literacy rate among the tribals. In these districts proportion of tribal population was and were higher, mainly dominated by **Bhil** tribes who are very backward economically and educationally, on the other hand these districts had one of the highest non-tribal literacy rate in the state. In the year 1991, Banswara got the highest position in non-tribal literacy.

Meenas are the most preponderant tribal groups of the state and are one of the most developed tribes of India both educationally and economically. So the districts such as Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar etc. where proportion of **Meenas** in total tribal population of the district was high, tribal non-tribal disparity was comparatively lower.

In almost all the districts, disparity index had declined between the year 1981 and 1991.

V.3 Tribal-Non Tribal Disparity in Literacy in the Rural Areas

It has been seen that tribal literacy rates are much below the non-tribal literacy rates. So disparities between tribals and non tribals in literacy levels tend to be high. But there is a lot of variation between the urban and rural areas. In the rural areas of Rajasthan tribal non tribal disparity in literacy level was higher than that of the urban areas. In the year 1991 it was 0.28 for the rural areas compared to 0.23 in the urban areas. But in the year 1981 it was 0.32 for rural areas and 0.31 for urban areas. So differences between rural and urban areas have increased, between these two time periods.

↗ Tribal-non tribal disparity in literacy in the rural areas was above 0.5 in Jalore, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh and Banswara comparatively higher disparities in these districts was not due to high non-tribal literacy but due to low literacy among the tribes. **Bhils** were the main tribal groups in these districts. These tribals are economically as well as educationally very backward and are mainly village dwellers. This might be the main reason behind the high disparities in these districts.

Value of disparity index for tribal-non tribal literacy in the rural areas was 0.1 in Ganganagar, Bikanar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar and Nagaur. These districts are inhabited by **Meena** tribes who are land holding tribes and well placed in

Table No. V.9**Rajasthan: Tribal-Non Tribal Disparity in Literacy Level in Rural Areas, 1981**

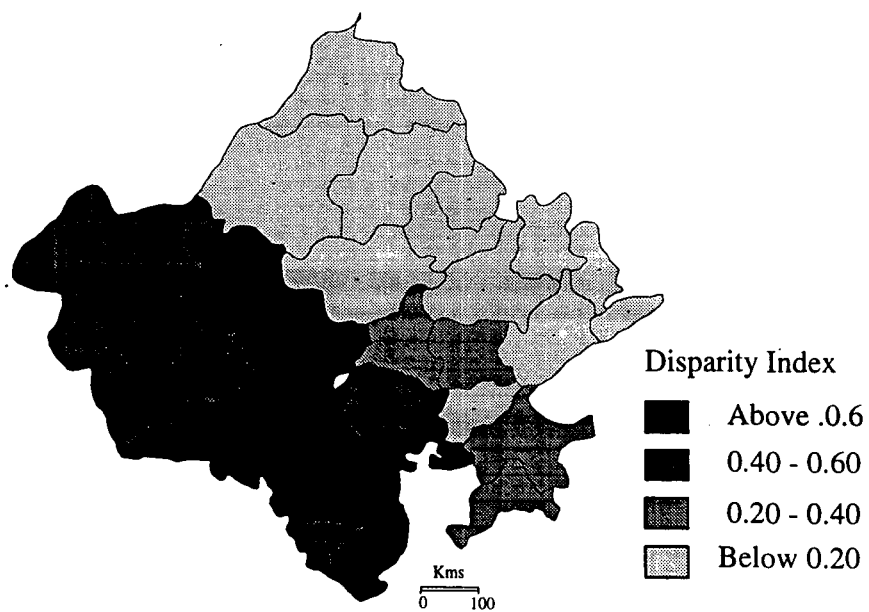
Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 0.80	(2) Jalore, Sirohi
0.6 – 0.80	(5) Jodhpur, Pali, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara
0.4 – 0.6	(4) Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bhilwara, Dungarpur
0.2 – 0.4	(4) Ajmer, Tonk, Kota, Jhalawar
Below 0.2	(12) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Nagaur, Bundi
Max. 0.85 Sirohi	Min. 0.008 Bikaner Rajasthan 0.32

*Source: Census of India, year 1981***Table No. V.10****Rajasthan: Tribal-Non Tribal Disparity in Literacy Level in Rural Areas 1991**

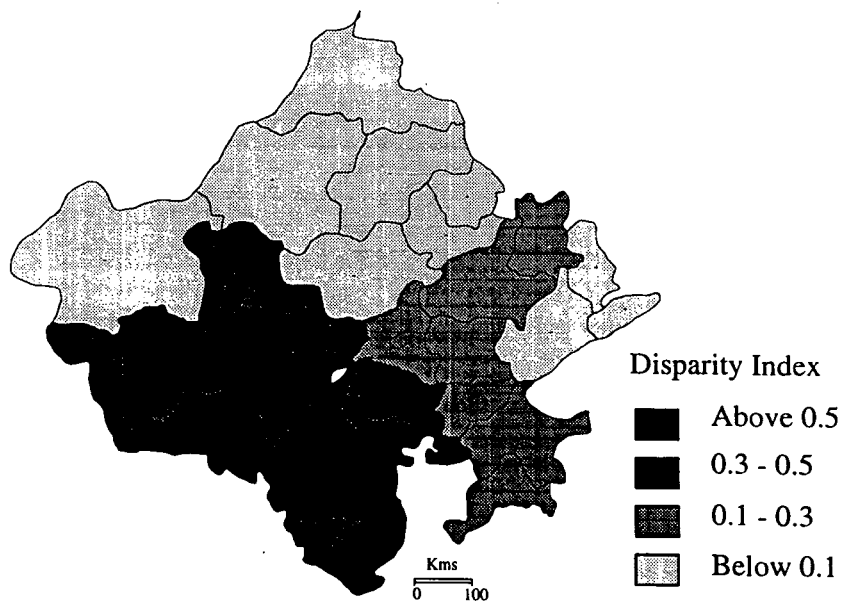
Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 0.5	(5) Jalore, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara
0.4 – 0.5	(3) Jodhpur, Pali, Dungarpur
0.30 – 0.40	(2) Barmer, Bhilwara
0.20 – 0.30	(2) Ajmer, jaisalmer
0.10 – 0.20	(6) Alwar, Jaipur, Tonk, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar
Below 0.1	(9) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Nagaur
Max. 0.63 Sirohi	Min. 0.02 Naguar Rajasthan 0.28

Source: Census of India, year 1991

RAJASTHAN
RURAL TRIBAL- NON-TRIBAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY
1981



1991



Map No. V. 4.

jobs. Other thing is that these districts have benefited from Indira Gandhi Canal and are agriculturally well developed. This economic development has also contributed in comparatively higher tribal literacy in the rural areas. Tribal non-tribal disparity was in Churu and Bharatpur in the year 1991 and in Bikaner and Bharatpur in 1981. This means tribal literacy was higher than non-tribal literacy in these districts.

In the year 1991 maximum disparity was recorded in Sirohi (0.63) and minimum in Nagaur (0.02). In the year 1981 maximum and minimum disparities were recorded in Sirohi (0.85) and Bikaner (0.008) respectively. Jalore and Sirohi districts have shown significant changes in disparity level between 1981 and 1991. It was around 20 points change which should be considered as a positive trend.

V.4 Tribal – Non Tribal Disparity in Literacy in the Urban Areas

Urbanization and industrialisation tend to be positively related to higher literacy levels. These are not sudden processes, they take place gradually and over a period of time. Their influence directly or indirectly reaches to all.

Compared to the rural areas tribal-non tribal disparity in literacy level is lower in urban areas. Tribals are basically inhabitants of rural and remote areas. Their presence in urban areas is due to migration which is a selective process and only those who have potential and qualities, migrate

Table No. V.11

Rajasthan: Tribal-Non Tribal Disparity in Literacy Level in Urban Areas 1981

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 0.60	(5) Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore, Udaipur
0.45 – 0.60	(2) Pali, Bhilwara
0.30 – 0.45	(7) Bikaner, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kota, Jhalawar
0.15 – 0.30	(7) Ganganagar, Churu, Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Bundi
Below 0.15	(6) Jhunjhununu, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Nagaur
Max. 0.80 Jalore	Min. 0.028 Bharatpur Rajasthan 0.31

Source: Census of India, year 1981

Table No. V. 12

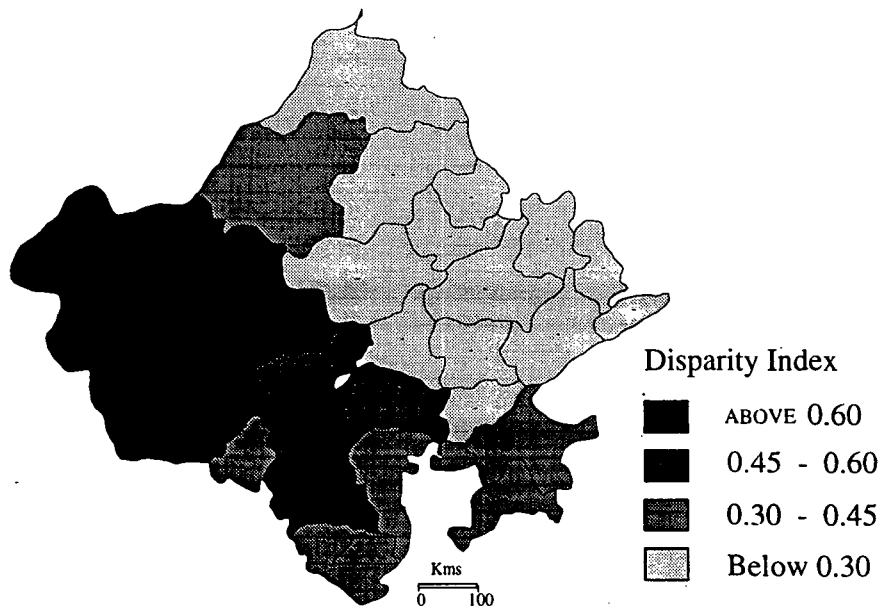
Rajasthan: Tribal-Non Tribal Disparity in Literacy Level in Urban Areas 1991

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 0.50	(4) Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara
0.4 – 0.5	(4) Jaisalmer, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara
0.3 – 0.4	(3) Pali, Sirohi, Dungarpur
0.2 – 0.3	(3) Ganganagar, Kota, Jhalawar
0.1 – 0.2	(4) Dhaulpur, Jaipur, Nagaur, Bundi
Below 0.1	Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhununu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk
Max. 0.67 Jalore	Min. 0.02 Sikar Rajasthan 0.23

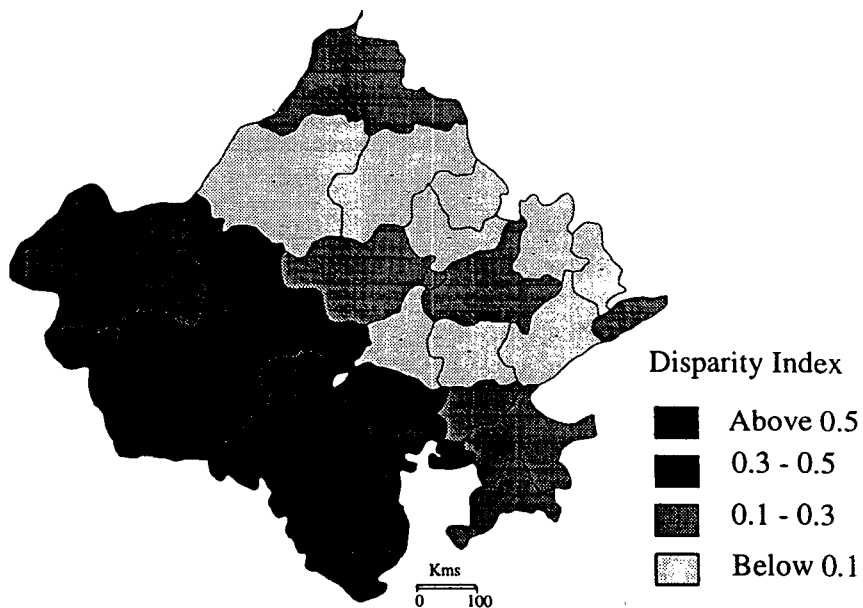
Source: Census of India, year 1991

RAJASTHAN URBAN TRIBAL- NONTRIBAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY

1981



1991



Map No. V. S.

to the urban areas. Other thing is that nature of the job in urban areas require people to be educated. Due to all these factors literacy rate among the tribes in the urban areas is comparatively higher than the rural areas and tribal non tribal disparity is lower in the urban areas.

In the year 1991, tribal and non-tribal disparity in literacy in the urban areas was 0.23 compared to 0.28 for the rural areas. For the year 1981 it was 0.31 and 0.32 respectively. So in the urban areas there is 8 points decrease in disparity in one decade compared to only 4 points in the rural areas for the same period. This shows that disparity in the rural areas continue to be higher and urban areas have made significant changes in disparity reduction.

In the year 1991, tribal-non tribal disparity in the urban areas was above 0.5 in Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore and Bhilwara. Highest disparity was recorded in Jalore (0.67). Jalore got the same position in the year 1981 (0.80).

Value of disparity index was below 0.1 in Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Ajmer and Tonk. In these district tribal literacy in the urban areas was comparatively higher. In Jhunjhunu and Tonk disparity was even negative i.e. tribal literacy was higher than the non tribal literacy.

For the districts of Dhaulpur, Jaipur, Nagaur and Bundi disparity index varied between 0.1 to 0.2. In Jaisalmer Udaipur, Chittaurgarh and Banswara it was between 0.4 to 0.5.

In all the districts disparity had declined between the year 1981 and 1991.

V.6 Male-Female Disparity in the Total Tribal Literacy

A differential rate of increase in literacy rate of males and females may lead to enlargement of disparity. In the year 1981, the value of disparity index for tribal male female in literacy for Rajasthan was 1.23 which came down to 0.94 in the year 1991. Still it is a very high figure and needs several corrective measures.

Among all broad communities of India, the scheduled tribes are educationally as well as economically most backward. Similar to other communities, female are more disadvantaged compared to males in the tribal community also. Many tribes consider education of girl child as worthless, because after all she has to take care of household works which they think do not need schooling, other thing is that after marriage she has to leave her parent's house, so tribals give less importance to female education. Due to these reasons discrimination against females multiply many fold and male-female disparities among the tribes is originated.

Table No. V.13**Rajasthan: Male-Female Disparity in Total Tribal Literacy 1981**

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 1.40	(6) Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara
1.20 – 1.40	(9) Alwar, Dhaulpur, Jaipur, Nagaur, Pali, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Bundi
1.00 – 1.20	(7) Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Kota, Jhalawar
0.80 – 1.00	(3) Bikaner, Churu, Bharatpur
Below 0.80	(2) Ganganagar, Ajmer
Max. 1.62 Jalore	Min. 0.78 Ajmer Rajasthan 1.23

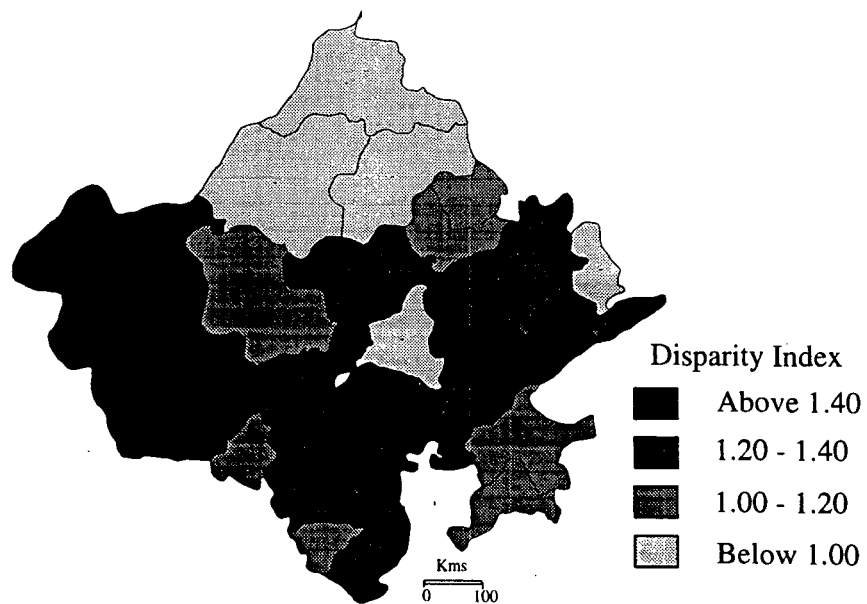
*Source: Census of India, year 1981***Table No. V.14****Rajasthan: Male-Female Disparity in Total Tribal Literacy 1991**

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 1.30	(3) Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore
1.10 – 1.30	(4) Dhaulpur, Tonk, Chittaurgarh, Bundi
.90 – 1.10	(9) Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Banswara, Jhalawar
0.70 – 0.90	(7) Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Dungarpur, Kota
Below 0.70	(4) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Ajmer
Max. 1.37 Barmer	Min. 0.54 Ganganagar Rajasthan 0.94

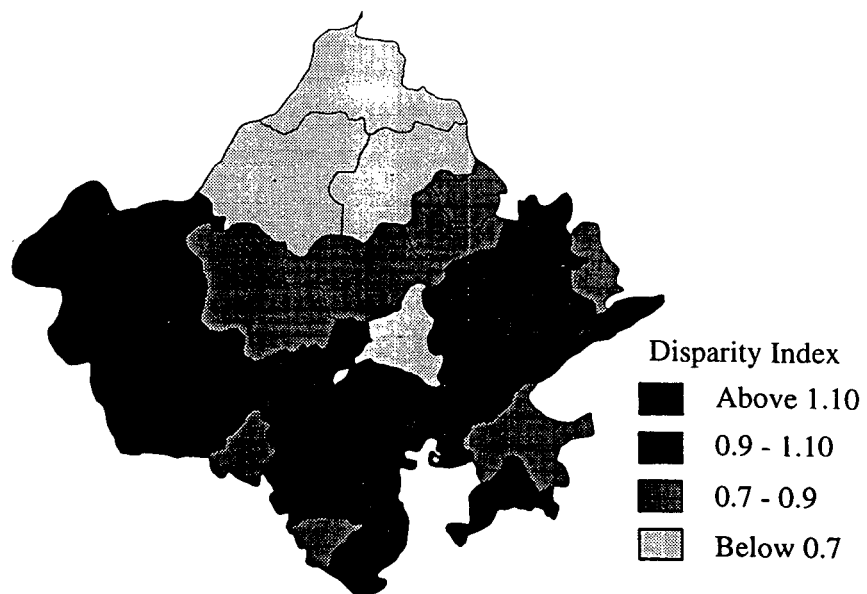
Source: Census of India, year 1991

RAJASTHAN
TRIBAL MALE -FEMALE DISPARITY IN LITERACY

1981



1991



Map No. V.6.

There are lots of variations across the state regarding male-female disparity in literacy. In the year 1991, it was above 1.30 in Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalore. Highest disparity was recorded in Barmer which was 1.37. These three districts along with Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Bhilwara were in above 1.50 category in the year 1981. Between this period Sawai Madhopur and Bhilwara have improved their position considerably. In the year 1981 they were in above 1.40 disparity category while in the year 1991, they got place in 0.90 to 1.10 category. This around 40 points decrease in disparity is a laudable trend.

On the other extreme end comparatively lower disparity was recorded in Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu and Ajmer which was below 0.70 in the year 1991. Ganganagar with 0.54 disparity index had the lowest disparity.

Tribal male-female disparity in literacy can be analysed properly, keeping two points in mind, one is the numerical dominance of particular tribe in that district and other is the level of economic development. The **Meena** tribes who mainly inhabit in the eastern and northern part of the state are comparatively more developed. They have been in the mainstream culture for a longer period. They are imbibing the new ideas very fastly. On the other hand **Bhil tribes** who are numerically dominant in Southern part of the state are still living a primitive subsistence life. Their females are engaged in household work and are largely out of from

the formal education. Due to this reason male-female disparity is higher in the southern districts of the state who are mainly inhabited by the Bhil tribes other thing is that northern districts of the state such as Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Bharatpur, Jhunjhunu etc. are economically specially agriculturally more developed, and it is a known fact that economic development leads to the reduction of interpersonal and intergender disparities. Due to this factor also male-female disparity is comparatively lower in these districts.

In the districts of Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Kota, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Dungarpur, Bikaner, Churu, Ajmer, Sirohi and Udaipur, disparity was below state's average i.e. below 0.94 and in all the rest of the districts it was above 0.94. In all the districts disparity had declined between the year 1981 and 1991. In the districts which had comparatively higher disparity in the year 1981, decline in the disparity was comparatively more prominent.

For non-tribals male-female disparity was far lower. It was only 0.50 in the year 1991 compared to 0.94 for the tribal male-females. This clearly shows that the literacy level among the non-tribal females was comparatively better.

V.7 Male-Female Disparity in Tribal Literacy in the Rural Areas

As compared to urban areas tribal male-female disparity in rural areas was about two times higher in the year 1991. It was 1.00 in the

rural areas compared to 0.56 in the urban areas. In the year 1981 the value of male-female disparity was 1.32 in the rural areas and 0.76 in the urban areas. So there was 32 point decline in rural areas compared to only 20 points in the urban areas. This was mainly due to the programmes and policies conducted by the government for educational development in the rural areas specially for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Other thing is that spread of education is reducing the gap between males and females particularly in the rural areas.

◁ In the year 1991 highest tribal male female disparity in rural areas was observed in Barmer (1.50) followed by Jalore (1.45). These districts along with Tonk were in above 1.60 category, with highest disparity in Jalore (1.95).

On the other hand in the year 1991, the value of disparity index was below 0.80 in Ganganagar and Jhunjhunu. The lowest disparity was found in Ganganagar (0.63) while in 1981 this position was held by Bharatpur (1.04).

Between the year 1981 and 1991 the decrease in maximum disparity among the districts was relatively higher (45 point decrease) than that of decrease in minimum disparity (37 point decrease). But there is very marginal decrease in the gap between the district having maximum and minimum disparity. For the year 1981 this gap was around 91 points and for 1991 it was 87 points.

Table No. V.15
Rajasthan: Male-Female Disparity in Tribal Literacy in the Rural Areas 1981

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 1.80	(1) Jalore
1.60 – 1.80	(2) Tonk, Barmer
1.40 – 1.60	(12) Bikaner, Alwar, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Bundi
1.20 – 1.40	(8) Churu, Sikar, Ajmer, Nagaur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Jhalawar
Below 1.20	(4) Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Kota
Max. 1.95 Jalore	Min. 1.04 Bharatpur Rajasthan 1.32

Source: Census of India, year 1981

Table No. V.16
Rajasthan: Male-Female Disparity in Tribal Literacy Level in the Rural Areas 1991

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 1.40	(2) Barmer, Jalore
1.20 – 1.40	(4) Dhaulpur, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur
1.00 – 1.40	(10) Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Bundi, Jhalawar
0.80 – 1.00	(9) Bikaner, Churu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Ajmer, Nagaur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kota
Below 0.80	Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu
Max. 1.50 Barmer	Min. 0.63 Ganganagar Rajasthan 1.00

Source: Census of India, year 1991

Broadly speaking in the districts of Bikaner, Churu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Ajmer, Nagaur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kota, Ganganagar and Jhunjhunu the value of disparity index for rural male-females was below state's average i.e. below 1.00. Among the rest districts it was above state's average.

Lastly it emerged that tribal male-female disparity has declined in all districts, but the decline is more acute in the districts which had higher disparity in the year 1981 such as Jalore where disparity has declined by 50 points. Districts situated by northern part of the state also registered higher decline such as by 50 points in Ganganagar, 45 in Alwar, 55 in Bikaner etc.

V.8 Male-Female Disparity in Tribal Literacy in the Urban Areas

The urban literacy level has been observed to be consistently higher than that of rural areas. A small number of tribals living in the urban areas also possess a higher literacy rate who may have become literate as a matter of their needs in urban situation. However females among the tribes have not been at par with males. Hence the urban male-female disparity tend to suffer from poor literacy levels among females. But as compared to the rural areas it is still low. In the year 1991 the value of disparity index for the urban areas was 0.56 compared to 1.00 for the rural areas. In the year 1981 it was 0.76 as against 1.32 for rural areas. So in one decade the gap between rural and urban areas had declined.

Table No. V.17
Rajasthan: Male-Female Disparity in Tribal Literacy in the Urban Areas 1981

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 1.10	(4) Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara
0.90 – 1.10	(5) Sawai Madhopur, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Bundi
0.70 – 0.90	(12) Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Jaipur, Sikar, Tonk, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar
0.50 – 0.70	(5) Ganganagar, Dhaulpur, Ajmer, Banswara, Kota
Below 0.50	Bharatpur
Max. 1.35 Jaisalmer	Min. 0.43 Bharatpur Rajasthan 0.76

Source: Census of India, year 1981

Table No. V.18
Rajasthan: Male-Female Disparity in Tribal Literacy in the Urban Areas 1991

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 1.00	(1) Jaisalmer
0.80 – 1.00	(3) Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara
0.60 – 0.80	(8) Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Bundi
0.40 – 0.60	(14) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Jaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kota, Jhalawar
Below 0.40	(1) Ajmer
Max. 1.32	Min. 0.38 Rajasthan 0.56

Source: Census of India, year 1991

Both in the year 1981 and 1991 Jaisalmer had the maximum disparity which was 1.35 and 1.32 respectively. So in maximum disparity there is a negligible change. In the year 1991 disparity index varied between 0.80 to 1.00 in Barmer, Jalore and Bhilwara. These districts were in above 1.10 category in 1981.

Minimum disparity was recoded in Bharatpur (0.43) in 1981 and in Ajmer (0.38) in 1991. So there was a little change in the extent of minimum disparity, only name of the district had changed.

Although the interdistrict pattern showed low significant changes over a decade almost in all districts disparity has gone down, only in the Bharatpur and Dhaulpur districts it has increased. In Nagaur and Jodhpur districts, the decline in male-female disparity among the urban tribes was more than 30 points, which could be considered as a good indication. Negligible change had occurred in Banswara and Jaisalmer (below 5 points) against 20 points for the state as a whole.

V.9 Rural-Urban Disparity in Tribal Literacy

Urbanization and industrilaisation tends to be positively related with literacy levels. The urban literacy among the tribes is invariably higher in relation to those living in the rural areas. A small number of tribes living in the urban areas have high literacy rate who may have migrated into the urban areas in search of jobs etc. or may have become

Table No. V.19

Rajasthan: Rural-Urban Disparity in Tribal Literacy 1981

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 0.90	(1) Sirohi
0.70 – 0.90	(4) Ajmer, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Chittaurgarh
0.50 – 0.70	(8) Dhaulpur, Jodhpur, nagaur, Barmer, Jalore, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara
0.30 – 0.50	(9) ganganagar, Churu, Alwar, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Bilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar
Below 0.30	(5) Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Kota
Max. 0.30	Min. 1.03 Sirohi Rajasthan 0.49

Source: Census of India, year 1981

Table No. V.20

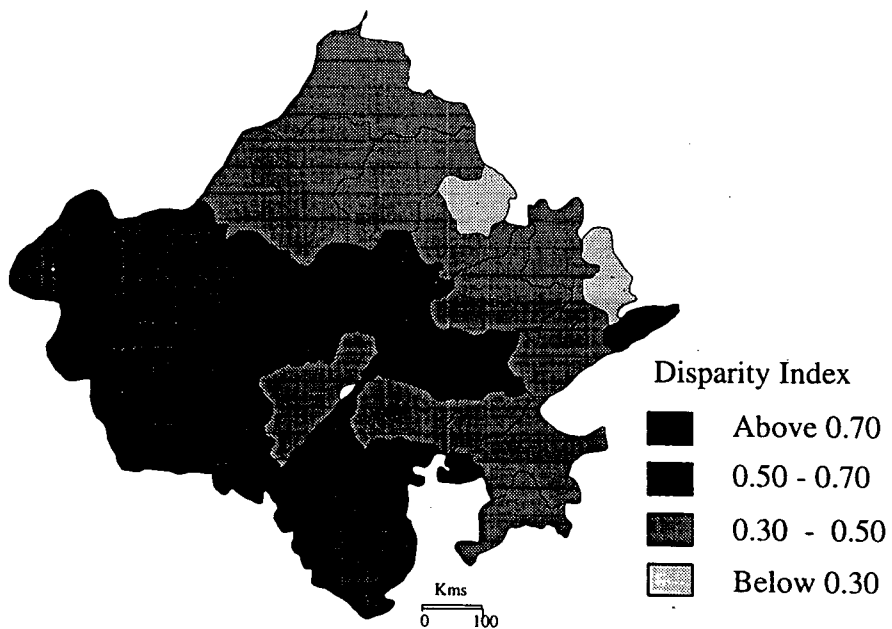
Rajasthan: Rural-Urban Disparity in Tribal Literacy 1991

Disparity Value	Number and name of the Districts
Above 0.60	(3) Bikaner, Ajmer, Sirohi
0.50 – 0.60	(4) Dhaulpur, Tonk, Chittaurgarh, Banswara
0.40 – 0.50	(8) Alwar, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bundi, Jhalwar
0.30 – 0.40	(6) Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Pali, Bhilwara, Kota
0.20 – 0.30	Churu, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Nagaur
Below 0.20	Ganganagar
Max. 0.78 Sirohi	Min. 0.13 Ganganagar Rajasthan 0.45

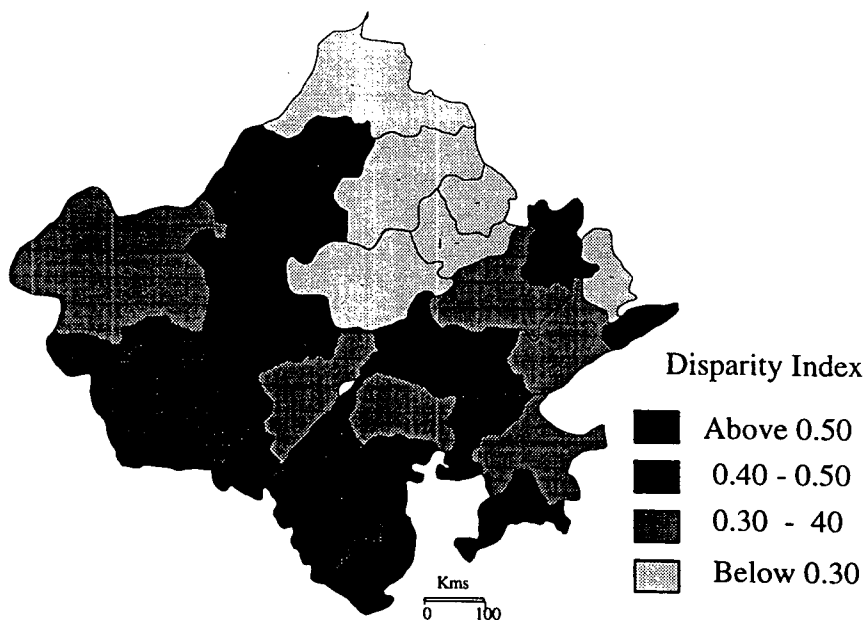
Source: Census of India, year 1991

RAJASTHAN
RURAL-URBAN DISPARITY IN LITERACY AMONG THE TRIBALS

1981



1991



Map No. V.7.

literate as a matter of need. Hence rural-urban disparities tend to originate. In the year 1981, the rural-urban disparity among the tribes was 0.49 which decreased to 0.45 in the year 1991. Thus there was a marginal decline in overall disparity. At the same time rural-urban disparity for non-tribals was 0.47 in 1981 and 0.40 in 1991. So there was not much difference between tribals and non-tribals in terms of rural urban disparity in literacy.

But there existed a big difference between tribal male rural-urban disparity and tribal female rural urban disparity which was 0.37 and 0.82 respectively in the year 1991. Thus there was around three times difference in male and female rural-urban disparity. This was mainly due to very low tribal female literacy in the rural areas which was the function of several factors such as poor educational infrastructure, lack of awakening superstitions and more biases against females in the rural areas.

The inter-district patterns had gone a major change. The average disparity had decreased marginally the differences between the maximum and minimum disparity had gone down significantly. This difference was about 80 points in 1981 which came down to 65 points in the year 1991. It is not mainly due to significant reduction in the minimum disparity (which decreased by 7 points only), but due to steep decline in maximum disparity (22 points).

In the year 1991 disparity index was above 0.60 in Bikaner, Ajmer and Sirohi much higher than 0.45 for the state as a whole. Maximum disparity was recorded in Sirohi (0.78). Sirohi got the same position in the year 1981 with 1.03 value of the disparity index. So there was 22 points decrease in the district in ten years, against only 4 points decrease for the state as a whole. In Bikaner disparity has increased considerably from 0.29 in the year 1981 to 0.61 in 1991. This almost two times increase in rural-urban disparity was due to the significant increase in urban literacy. Disparity had marginally increased in Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur and Kota. Except these districts there was decline in disparity in other districts. This decline was more significant in Jaisalmer, Ganganagar, Ajmer, Nagaur, Sirohi, Pali, Barmer and Jalore.

In the year 1991, the lowest rural-urban disparity in literacy level for persons, males as well as females was recorded in Ganganagar which was 0.13, 0.12 and 0.24 respectively. In the year 1981 Bharatpur district got the lowest position for all these i.e. persons, males and females.

From the data analysis one interesting thing emerges that in Ganganagar, Churu, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara, Bundi and Jhalawar, non-tribal rural-urban disparity was higher than tribal rural-urban disparity which is against a popular belief that non-tribal rural-urban disparity is comparatively lower.

Tribal rural urban disparity for males was comparatively much lower than that of females. In the year 1991, for the males it was 0.37 as against 0.82 for the females. This high female rural-urban disparity was mainly due to the very low female literacy in the rural areas. Across the state these were large differences in tribal female rural-urban disparity. It was as much as 1.14 in Dhaulpur and only 0.24 in Ganganagar. For male tribes highest and lowest rural-urban disparities were recorded in Sirohi (0.73) and Ganganagar (0.12) respectively.

V.10 Coefficient of Variation

In this section an attempt has been made to obtain the interdistrict variation of various indices discussed in the previous section. For this reason coefficient of variation has been calculated. The main objective here is to seek as to whether the changing nature of disparity between various segments of tribal population has brought about any change in relative position of the district, and also whether the disparities tend to widen or narrow down as a consequence of increase in the literacy level across the districts. Table presents the mean, maximum and minimum values about various indices of tribal literacy and their coefficient of variation.

In the case of total tribal – non tribal disparities in literacy level one could find that the average value for the state had decreased moderately. The highest and lowest values had also declined. For instance, the highest

disparity value in 1981 was recorded by Jalore (0.85) but in the case of 1991 it was Banswara who had the highest disparity (0.71). However, the coefficient of variation had increased. This showed that despite the decline in disparity overall for the state the interdistrict disparities in 1991 over 1981 had increased. In the case of tribal-non tribal disparity in literacy for males as well as females, there was a perceptible change in highest and lowest disparity values between the districts. But the change was more acute for female literacy. Here in the year 1981 highest disparity was recorded in Jalore (1.69) but in the year 1991, Banswara recorded the highest disparity (1.18). Lowest disparity came down from 0.33 in Ganganagar in 1981 to 0.09 in Churu in 1991. In this case coefficient of variation increased from 41 to 50 between 1981 to 1991.

In the case of rural-urban disparities in literacy one could find that the average value for the state had decreased moderately and at the same time the coefficient of variation had also decreased. Thus while the interdistrict variation in male-female disparity in literacy tends to increase, rural urban disparity tends to decline.

In the case of tribal male-female disparity in literacy for the urban as well as rural areas, the average value for the state had declined significantly, but the inter-district variation in disparities was showing an increasing trend.

Thus it can be said that the overall disparities in the state had declined, over the decade. But the inter district variation in the disparity levels was showing an increasing. Only the tribal rural-urban disparity among the tribals had shown a decline in coefficient of variation. Value of coefficient of variation has been given in Table No. V.1.

CHAPTER – VI

SOME CORRELATES OF TRIBAL LITERACY

VI.1 Introduction

In the earlier chapters, an attempt has been made to identify the spatial patterns of literacy level among the Scheduled Tribes and disparities therein. This analysis was purely explanatory in nature as no attempt was made to develop a cause – effect system. As it is well known that literacy level in any society is the net result of a complex set of interrelated factors, analysis of relationship between literacy rates and difference aspects of socio-economic reality can give a clear picture. Other thing is that disparities between the tribals and non-tribals and among the tribals such as male-female and rural-urban in terms of educational attainment should have some explanatory variables. In the light of above discussion an attempt has been made to explain the spatial variation of tribal literacy with the help of selected interrelated indicators.

The main aim of this chapter is to put an explanation of the patterns of inter-district variations in the levels of literacy and disparities the tribals and non-tribals between and among the tribal population of Rajasthan.

VI.2 Correlation Matrix

The extent of the association between literacy levels among the tribals and some selected indicators has been shown with the help of correlation matrix. The analysis is based on the hypotheses which have been made for the purpose of testing the nature of relationship of tribal literacy with various indicators. These indicators have been presented below:

X ₁	Percentage of total tribal literates TSTLIT
X ₂	Percentage of rural tribal literates RTLIT.
X ₃	Percentage of urban tribal literates UTLIT
X ₄	Percentage of tribal male literates TMLIT
X ₅	Percentage of tribal female literates TFLIT
X ₆	Total tribal non-tribal disparity in literacy level TTNTDS
X ₇	Rural tribal-non tribal disparity in literacy level RTNTDS
X ₈	Tribal male female disparity literacy level TMFDS
X ₉	Urban tribal-non tribal disparity in literacy level UTNTDS
X ₁₀	Rural tribal male-female disparity in literacy level RTMFDS.
X ₁₁	Urban tribal male-female disparity in literacy level UTMFDS
X ₁₂	Percentage of total tribal workers engaged in non-primary activities TTWNPA
X ₁₃	Percentage of urban tribes URBTRI
X ₁₄	Proportion of Schedule Tribe population STPOP
X ₁₅	Proportion of workers in tribal population PTWOR

Hypothesis

1. There is an inverse relationship between the tribal literacy rate and proportion of the tribal population to the total population.
2. The tribal – non tribal disparities in literacy levels in rural as well as urban areas have an inverse relationship with the proportion of the tribal population living in urban areas as well as the proportion of the tribal working population engaged in non primary activities.
3. Tribal literacy rate has a positive relationship with the percentage of urban population among the tribals.
4. There is a negative relationship between the tribal literacy rate and the percentage of tribal working population to the total tribal population.
5. The male-female disparities in literacy level within the tribals will have a negative relationship with the percentage of urban population among the tribals.

For testing these hypotheses, a correlation exercise has been done. The results of this exercise has been presented in the table VI.1.

Table VI.1
Correlation Matrix of Selected Variables 1991

	STPOP	TTWNPA	URBTRI	PTWOR
TSTLIT	- .39	.55	.48	-.69*
TTNTDS	.59*	-.51**	-.43	.69*
RTNTDS	.55	-.39	-.30	.62*
UTNTDS	.30	-.18	-.10	.45**
TMFDS	.08	-.62*	-.66*	.39

* 1% level of significance

** 5% level of significance

Source: Census of India, 1991

There is an inverse and significant relationship between the literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes and proportion of the tribal population in total population of the district. This is true mainly due to two reasons, firstly the districts situated in the northern and eastern part of the state have low share of tribal population. But due to comparatively well economic development and numerical dominance of Meena tribes who are educationally advanced compared to other tribal groups of the state, tribal literacy rate is higher in northern part of the state. Secondly, southern districts of the state where proportion of tribal population is high, literacy rate is low due to poor economic development and numerical dominance of the Bhil tribes who are still living a primitive and subsistence life style. So due to cumulative effect of these two reasons one finds an inverse

relationship between the share of tribal population in the districts and their literacy rate.

Percentage of tribal workers engaged in non primary activities has been taken as an important indicator because it has been found that once a person attains some level of literacy, he seeks employment in non primary sectors of economic activity. The reverse is also true as once a person is employed in the non-agricultural sector, he or she, by their nature of the work learn and acquire the ability to read and write. It is generally known that participation in non-primary economic activity tends to have a positive relationship with literacy and negative relationship with disparities of all kinds. One can examine this relationship in Rajasthan's scenario. The relationship here was positive and significant for the year 1981 as well as 1991. This confirms that higher participation in non primary activities may be responsible for the higher tribal literacy rates. On the other hand relationship was negative and significant between the percentage of tribal workers engaged in non primary activities and tribal-non tribal disparity as well as tribal male-female disparity. It confirmed the studies conducted by others that the higher participation in non primary activities would certainly effect tribal non-tribal disparity, in a favourable manner. For tribal male-female disparity this relationship was more stronger. So the hypothesis that tribal non-tribal as well as tribal male-female disparities will have a negative relationship with the

proportion of tribal workers engaged in non-primary activities should be accepted.

Since the majority of services that could be opted for and the base of industries are generally located in the urban areas, it is quite pertinent to look into the relationship between shares of tribal population living in the urban areas and the literacy rates among the tribals. For the tribal female literacy this relationship was significant even at 1 percent level of significance, on the other hand URBTRI had a negative relationship with all aspects of tribal-non tribal disparity. This relationship was true even for male-female disparity among the tribes. Actually in urban areas availability of educational facilities is comparatively better and nature of the jobs also encourage people to be literate.

This correlation matrix shows that male literacy and female literacy among tribes strongly correlate with each other in rural as well as urban areas. The positive relationship was significant at 1 percent level of significance. The message is clear that the increase in male literacy in rural or urban areas tends to have a positive impact, on female literacy.

From correlation analysis, it emerges that there is a negative and significant relationship between the literacy rate among the tribes and the proportion of total workers to the total tribal population of the district. It has been found in India that the districts which are economically less developed, proportion of total workers is comparatively higher. Due to

economic reasons more and more people are compelled to work. As economic condition of the people is not good, literacy rate is bound to be lower. There is a two way relationship. As there is lower literacy level, chances of employment in organized sector is less and hence wages are low. So to fulfill their needs more and more people are required to work. That is why the northern and north-eastern districts of Rajasthan, who are agriculturally well developed, literacy rate is comparatively higher and the proportion of total workers is lower.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSION

Since the various dimensions of socio-cultural changes in any society can be understood in the light of the levels of literacy and education in this study an attempt has been made to explain and analyse the spatial pattern of variation in the level of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan for the year 1981 as well as 1991.

For better understanding of the pattern of literacy it is quite necessary to explain disparities in literacy level between the tribals and non tribals also between the male female and rural-urban components. This concern has got prime focus in the study. As it is well known that literacy level in any society is the net result of a complex set of interrelated factors, such as rural-urban set up, population structure, occupational structure etc., an attempt has been made to analyse the interrelationship between the tribal literacy and various socio-economic indicators of the study areas. For this statistical tool of correlation matrix has been used.

In Rajasthan literacy level among the tribals was far lower than the non tribals. It is well known that the tribals are economically backward and large number of them are leading a nearly primitive life. The nature of their activities does not require them becoming literate. Those among them who have been exposed to the influences from outside and have

themselves enrolled in schools tend to drop out very early and generally lapse into illiteracy.

Across the state there was a lot of variation in literacy level among the tribes. In the northern and northeastern districts of the state, tribal literacy was comparatively higher. It was mainly the result of relatively better economic development in these districts, as economic development has been considered as one of the greatest force gearing towards educational attainment. In these districts Meena tribes constitute majority of the tribal population. They are a agriculturally well settled and educationally well developed. In some districts where **Meena** is the main tribal group, such as Bikaner, Churu, Bharatpur, tribal literacy rate was even higher than non tribal literacy on the other hand southern district area numerically dominated by Bhil tribes who are educationally backward and still follow a primitive and subsistence life. In the year 1981 as well as 1991 Jalore district recorded lowest tribal literacy rate in the state and the difference within the highest and lowest tribal literacy rate was around seven times which show the extent of disparity within the state. There appeared to be an inverse relationship between the proportion of tribal population in the districts and their tribal literacy rate. In the districts where proportion of tribal population was high, non tribal literacy rate was comparatively higher.

There was a huge gap in literacy level between the tribal males and female. In the year 1991 this gap was more than seven times wide. In the district of Jalore tribal literacy was only 0.55 in the year 1991 and there was around 40 times difference between the lowest and highest tribal female literacy within the state. Even in general female literacy, Rajasthan has got bottom position in India. Here social set up and superstitions are discourage women from getting educated. In the Southern districts where **Bhils** were the main tribal group, tribal female literacy was comparatively lower. Bhil tribes are economically backward and still are engaged in sedentary agriculture. They do not have resources for educating their children. Female are mainly engaged in household activities and assist their male counterparts in their fields other important thing is that educational set up, schooling timing, syllabus etc are in accordance with the genius of tribal culture and tribal needs.

Among the tribals itself the urban component facilitates for a higher literacy rate than the rural areas, for obvious reasons. In the year 1991, urban tribal literacy was more than 60 percent in Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Tonk and Dhaulpur, but in rural areas it was around 40 percent. In urban areas more and more people get educated due to their urban needs specially employment.

In the decade 1981-1991, literary rate among the tribes had increased almost two times. The districts of Jaisalmer, Pali, Jalore and

Barmer had recorded above 150 percent growth rate. These districts were having one of the lowest literacy rate in the state. As the base of literates persons was very small, even a moderate increase in the number of literate persons might have changed their literacy rate significantly. In northern and eastern districts of the state such as Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, literacy growth rate was comparatively lower. The overall pattern of literacy growth rate suggest that it has been in the rural areas that tribal literacy has made rapid strides. Compared to males, females have registered very high growth rate. Magnitude of interdistrict inequity in literacy level among the tribes has declined.

Tribal non-tribal disparity in literacy in the state has declined, but it continues to be high. In the northern district of the state this disparity was very low. In Bikaner, Churu, Bharatpur it was negative i.e. tribal literacy rate was higher than non tribal's. Disparity was higher in Jalore, Sirohi, Barmer etc. Value of disparity was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas, because urbanization and metropolisation have played a distinct role in lowering the disparity between the communities. Tribals are basically inhabitant of the rural and remote areas. Their presence in the urban areas is due to migration which is a selective process. The nature of jobs in urban areas require people to be educated. This is also one of the important reason for lower disparity in the urban areas. But

despite the decline in disparity, the interdistrict variation has increased. Within the tribes male-female disparity in literacy continue to be very high. This inequity within the tribal society has been introduced from the outside. Historically tribal societies have not nurtured inequity in the name of sex, age, status, social background or material well being. This male-female, rural-urban disparity may be a product of emerging differentiation in the process of spread of the benefits of development. Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Bhilwara districts have improved their male female disparity very significantly. It has declined at faster rate in the rural areas. Decline in male-female disparity is more acute in the districts which were having higher disparity in the year 1981, such as Jalore where disparity decline by more than 50 point. Inter district variations in rural urban disparity tend to decline.

In cutting out the facts and factors, things seem to be very clear. There appears to be an inverse relationship between the literacy level among the Scheduled Tribes and proportion of tribal population in the total population of the districts.

The tribal-non tribal disparities in literacy level in the rural as well as urban areas have an inverse relationship with the proportion of the tribal population living in urban areas and the proportion of the tribal working population engaged in non-primary activities. It has been found that once a person attains some level of literacy he seeks employment in

non-primary sector of economy. The reverse is also true as once a person is employed in non-primary sector, he or she by the nature of the work learn and acquire the ability to read and write. It also emerged that in the district where literacy was comparatively higher, work participation rate was lower.

To reduce the disparity level between the tribal and non tribal literacy, and the disparity within the tribes such as male-female and rural urban, both central and state government have started several programmes and policies. Creating of schooling infrastructure has got prime focus. Teachers are being recruited from the tribal community itself which has reduced the communication gap at the student-teacher level. Several new schools specially Ashram Schools have been started in the tribal sub plan areas. Non-formal education which suits to time and place of the tribal communities, has been started.

In the tribal areas appointment of tribal teachers in the primary level of schooling should be made compulsory. Efforts should be taken to retain the tribal dialect and their cultural and ethnic traits. For this essential modification in the structural programmes is very necessary. The institutional machinery should not impose a rigid formula whose by a free working situation would be hampered, thereby resulting in negative development. The best way to ensure effective implementation of the schemes is to involve tribals at every stage, get their sanction/approval

and then get a feedback from them. Non formal education is more suited to genre and genius of the tribal societies and it should be encouraged vocational education should be made compulsory, which would brighten their chances of getting jobs. Suggestions are always easier said than done but in the interest of the upliftment of socio-economic conditions of the tribal communities it can be always made a remarkable and successful ventures, if the resources and planning are properly channelised and implemented.

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APPENDIX I

LITERACY LEVEL AMONG THE TOTAL POPULATION

		1981			1991		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Rajasthan	T	24.38	36.30	11.42	38.55	54.99	20.44
	R	17.99	29.65	5.46	30.37	47.64	11.59
	U	48.35	60.55	34.45	65.33	78.50	50.24
Ganganar	T	26.03	36.41	14.16	41.82	55.29	26.39
	R	20.48	30.88	8.78	35.75	50.07	19.50
	U	47.40	56.94	35.78	64.18	74.17	52.36
Bikaner	T	28.20	37.66	17.57	41.73	54.63	27.03
	R	13.51	22.04	4.19	24.07	37.59	8.84
	U	50.70	61.27	38.55	67.01	78.70	53.47
Churu	T	21.86	33.34	9.81	34.78	51.30	17.32
	R	14.62	25.37	3.38	26.89	43.60	9.31
	U	39.37	52.58	25.44	53.89	69.83	36.88
Jhunjhunu	T	28.61	45.07	11.40	47.60	68.32	25.54
	R	25.76	42.49	8.50	44.65	66.23	22.04
	U	39.50	54.63	22.88	58.79	76.01	39.36
Alwar	T	26.53	40.05	11.38	43.09	60.98	22.54
	R	22.87	36.44	7.79	38.02	56.76	16.73
	U	55.93	68.05	41.40	72.73	84.86	57.89
Bharatpur	T	32.88	52.11	11.50	42.96	62.11	19.60
	R	29.20	46.33	7.30	37.84	58.43	12.48
	U	51.20	66.30	35.25	63.37	77.07	47.25
Dhaulpur	T	25.48	40.20	9.20	35.09	50.45	15.25
	R	22.20	37.20	4.50	31.01	47.13	9.89
	U	43.80	53.30	23.20	54.31	66.60	39.38
Sawai Madhopur	T	23.23	36.30	8.16	36.27	54.60	14.64
	R	20.00	32.85	5.18	32.01	50.79	9.78
	U	44.09	58.43	27.45	60.37	76.33	41.83
Jaipur	T	31.40	44.11	17.18	47.88	64.83	28.69
	R	20.04	33.47	5.28	34.49	54.80	11.80
	U	51.12	62.14	38.39	67.37	79.19	53.72
Sikar	T	25.43	41.16	9.08	42.49	64.13	19.88
	R	22.43	38.28	6.01	39.03	61.80	15.42
	U	37.23	52.44	21.25	55.40	72.70	36.82
Ajmer	T	35.30	47.65	21.92	52.34	68.75	34.50
	R	19.18	31.78	5.89	35.10	54.97	13.96
	U	56.86	68.20	44.09	76.49	87.56	64.07
Tonk	T	20.56	31.96	8.28	33.67	50.64	15.24
	R	16.51	27.48	4.76	28.29	45.68	9.48
	U	38.58	51.60	24.19	55.79	70.90	39.15
Jaisalmer	T	15.80	24.35	5.25	30.05	44.99	11.28
	R	10.55	17.93	1.57	23.10	37.92	4.71
	U	49.31	63.62	30.10	66.49	80.89	47.21
Jodhpur	T	26.64	37.71	14.47	40.69	56.74	22.58
	R	14.24	24.91	2.74	26.00	43.82	6.49
	U	49.91	61.06	37.17	66.33	78.44	51.93
Nagaur	T	19.38	31.13	7.11	31.80	49.35	13.29
	R	16.58	27.95	4.81	28.14	45.76	9.75

	U	35.78	49.29	21.00	51.05	67.64	32.54
Pali	T	21.87	34.21	8.82	35.96	54.42	16.97
	R	17.96	29.65	5.79	30.13	48.63	11.47
	U	39.17	53.66	22.83	56.91	74.27	37.68
Barmer	T	12.29	20.04	3.71	22.98	36.56	7.68
	R	9.33	16.22	1.77	18.79	31.83	4.20
	U	42.97	58.03	24.83	59.84	76.96	39.40
Jalor	T	13.70	22.43	4.43	23.76	38.97	7.75
	R	11.47	19.56	2.94	21.36	36.20	5.85
	U	39.08	53.97	22.13	53.86	72.32	32.79
Sirohi	T	20.07	29.84	9.92	31.94	46.24	16.99
	R	13.47	21.93	4.84	23.05	36.57	9.23
	U	50.36	64.29	34.54	67.33	82.78	49.72
Bhilwara	T	19.79	29.97	8.97	31.65	45.95	16.50
	R	15.54	25.06	5.49	24.31	38.36	9.61
	U	45.10	58.56	30.23	61.89	76.13	45.90
Udaipur	T	22.01	33.02	10.76	34.38	49.27	19.00
	R	15.79	26.31	5.21	25.81	41.09	10.33
	U	57.11	68.74	43.97	74.44	85.59	61.85
Chittaurgarh	T	21.94	33.91	9.35	34.28	50.55	17.15
	R	17.38	28.86	5.43	27.80	44.37	10.55
	U	51.99	66.02	36.22	68.88	82.28	53.81
Dungarpur	T	18.52	29.54	7.97	30.55	45.71	15.40
	R	15.88	26.65	5.68	27.01	42.26	11.92
	U	56.63	68.06	43.89	73.91	85.50	60.90
Banswara	T	16.85	26.05	7.50	26.00	38.16	13.42
	R	14.03	23.03	4.96	21.46	33.70	8.87
	U	59.29	69.02	48.20	77.45	87.09	66.85
Bundi	T	20.14	30.10	8.92	32.75	47.40	16.13
	R	15.01	24.21	4.62	26.02	40.65	9.39
	U	45.19	58.90	29.82	63.87	78.84	47.09
Kota	T	32.53	45.96	17.39	47.88	64.03	29.50
	R	22.80	36.73	7.41	34.93	53.35	14.19
	U	53.25	65.11	39.34	69.89	81.93	55.93
Jhalawar	T	22.11	34.01	9.27	32.94	48.22	16.18
	R	18.11	29.88	5.44	26.32	41.89	9.29
	U	52.47	64.88	38.70	67.70	81.19	52.67

APPENDIX II

LITERACY LEVEL AMONG THE TRIBAL POPULATION

		1981			1991		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Rajasthan	T	10.27	18.85	1.20	19.44	33.29	4.42
	R	9.61	17.88	0.93	18.20	31.74	3.64
	U	27.31	41.93	8.70	44.50	62.19	21.85
Ganganar	T	23.91	36.48	6.81	37.97	53.21	18.80
	R	13.29	22.40	1.72	32.50	46.93	13.34
	U	35.26	50.65	12.71	41.54	57.54	22.24
Bikaner	T	21.99	35.25	6.04	44.79	59.85	21.78
	R	13.76	23.28	1.02	20.15	30.55	5.12
	U	25.63	40.90	8.07	62.76	80.45	34.65
Churu	T	17.25	29.47	3.71	35.52	53.90	14.12
	R	13.18	23.97	1.53	28.99	47.14	8.65
	U	26.84	41.92	9.10	49.10	67.27	26.46
Jhunjhunu	T	21.61	37.85	4.44	40.36	63.76	15.60
	R	20.64	36.76	3.88	38.34	61.83	13.81
	U	33.70	49.85	12.30	63.66	84.64	38.12
Alwar	T	17.09	30.78	1.54	31.66	52.45	7.44
	R	16.35	29.76	1.19	30.25	50.98	6.26
	U	41.95	62.33	14.53	63.29	83.54	36.35
Bharatpur	T	30.10	55.20	7.50	43.54	68.05	13.96
	R	33.20	53.80	6.50	41.96	66.87	11.97
	U	48.50	59.90	27.30	60.58	80.71	35.72
Dhaulpur	T	21.20	40.50	2.10	29.85	50.75	3.56
	R	20.80	38.90	1.90	29.20	50.02	3.20
	U	55.80	63.40	25.20	72.29	87.85	37.01
Sawai Madhopur	T	17.72	31.89	1.35	30.83	52.15	5.63
	R	17.34	31.35	1.24	30.22	51.44	5.28
	U	38.11	57.63	8.77	57.91	80.39	23.83
Jaipur	T	15.64	28.05	1.67	30.62	51.31	6.90
	R	13.87	25.60	0.83	27.41	48.00	4.17
	U	33.46	51.23	10.77	53.43	73.41	27.76
Sikar	T	19.86	35.36	2.94	35.03	56.91	11.07
	R	18.92	34.11	2.37	33.35	54.99	9.92
	U	33.01	52.41	11.08	53.54	76.96	24.64
Ajmer	T	14.38	23.56	4.30	31.04	46.33	13.97
	R	8.15	15.18	0.66	21.71	36.07	6.11
	U	43.17	59.73	22.61	65.67	82.58	45.18
Tonk	T	11.35	20.98	0.67	22.58	39.89	3.00
	R	10.93	20.34	0.56	21.83	38.96	2.61
	U	51.52	68.41	15.91	63.84	83.16	30.79
Jaisalmer	T	3.84	6.96	0.22	14.85	26.24	1.40
	R	2.96	5.43	0.15	13.25	23.55	1.23
	U	14.23	23.41	1.17	28.05	47.29	2.87
Jodhpur	T	6.05	10.67	0.95	14.51	23.78	3.96

	R	3.10	5.77	0.21	9.62	17.47	0.93
	U	14.48	24.23	3.15	26.67	38.78	11.90
Nagaur	T	16.19	28.13	1.78	28.46	45.59	7.12
	R	14.25	25.33	1.40	26.81	44.00	5.90
	U	43.43	59.70	9.38	40.31	56.09	16.94
Pali	T	5.21	9.55	0.45	13.56	23.49	2.48
	R	4.56	8.45	0.31	12.18	21.52	1.80
	U	13.28	23.09	2.22	27.81	43.37	9.72
Barmer	T	2.94	5.48	0.14	9.50	17.10	0.79
	R	2.61	4.90	0.08	8.93	16.26	0.55
	U	10.28	17.55	1.51	22.15	34.62	6.26
Jalor	T	2.21	4.11	0.10	6.69	12.07	0.55
	R	1.88	3.55	0.04	6.25	11.37	0.42
	U	7.75	13.71	1.12	15.33	25.62	3.14
Sirohi	T	4.13	7.49	0.59	9.50	16.32	2.15
	R	2.64	5.02	0.16	7.43	13.32	1.12
	U	25.35	40.90	7.07	37.71	55.96	16.73
Bhilwara	T	5.98	11.07	0.46	12.87	22.58	2.17
	R	5.48	10.20	0.38	11.88	21.07	1.78
	U	14.77	26.24	1.91	25.01	40.65	6.98
Udaipur	T	5.98	11.21	0.69	12.73	22.21	2.90
	R	5.72	10.81	0.61	12.16	21.40	2.63
	U	18.38	29.15	4.90	33.78	48.92	14.09
Chittaurgarh	T	5.42	10.13	0.47	10.92	19.61	1.70
	R	4.61	9.59	0.34	10.42	18.92	1.44
	U	23.24	34.56	7.93	31.11	45.21	13.33
Dungarpur	T	9.66	18.35	1.32	18.43	31.94	4.87
	R	9.31	17.81	1.21	18.00	31.39	4.64
	U	30.90	45.31	9.74	41.96	58.51	19.85
Banswara	T	8.56	15.78	1.07	14.15	24.80	3.25
	R	8.22	15.46	0.96	13.87	24.42	3.07
	U	32.29	46.07	14.26	41.84	59.11	21.50
Bundi	T	11.25	20.37	0.91	22.07	38.19	3.50
	R	10.79	19.63	0.82	21.24	37.08	3.14
	U	27.50	44.10	4.67	47.29	67.47	16.18
Kota	T	16.25	28.16	3.00	27.54	44.19	8.54
	R	15.50	27.30	2.51	25.61	42.10	7.05
	U	27.61	40.04	11.01	50.14	66.94	27.76
Jhalawar	T	12.33	22.18	1.58	20.50	34.81	4.45
	R	11.61	21.13	1.28	19.20	33.27	3.51
	U	30.00	46.51	9.48	43.73	61.09	22.26

APPENDIX 3

DISTRICTS		LITERACY LEVEL AMONG THE NON-TRIBALS					
		1981			1991		
		PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE
Rajasthan	T	26.35	38.69	12.86	41.22	58.00	22.70
	R	19.46	31.69	6.26	32.56	50.48	13.03
	U	48.82	60.99	34.98	65.85	78.93	50.92
Ganganagar	T	26.03	36.41	14.17	41.84	55.30	26.42
	R	20.49	30.90	8.79	35.76	50.07	19.51
	U	47.47	56.98	35.90	64.40	74.34	52.65
Bikaner	T	28.21	37.67	17.59	41.72	54.61	27.04
	R	13.51	22.04	4.20	24.08	37.61	8.84
	U	50.78	61.33	38.64	67.03	78.70	53.53
Churu	T	21.88	33.36	9.84	34.78	51.28	17.34
	R	14.63	25.38	3.39	26.88	43.58	9.31
	U	39.43	52.63	25.52	53.92	69.84	36.94
Jhunjhunu	T	28.75	45.21	11.54	47.74	68.41	25.73
	R	25.88	42.62	8.60	44.80	66.33	22.22
	U	39.54	54.66	22.94	58.75	75.95	39.36
Alwar	T	27.36	40.88	12.24	44.10	61.75	23.87
	R	23.50	37.09	8.42	38.79	57.34	17.77
	U	56.23	68.18	41.94	72.96	84.89	58.39
Bharatpur	T	29.20	46.50	11.50	42.95	61.97	19.73
	R	26.20	43.30	7.35	37.73	58.20	12.50
	U	50.90	54.20	35.59	63.40	77.03	47.37
Dhaulpur	T	26.30	39.50	8.54	35.35	50.44	15.82
	R	30.30	33.25	5.39	31.12	46.97	10.29
	U	60.30	54.80	27.20	54.23	66.49	39.39
Sawai Madho	T	24.85	37.59	10.15	37.88	55.32	17.29
	R	20.92	33.37	6.54	32.65	50.56	11.38
	U	44.28	58.46	27.96	60.45	76.17	42.36
Jaipur	T	33.37	46.12	19.11	50.03	66.53	31.39
	R	21.21	34.97	6.12	35.88	56.14	13.29
	U	51.62	62.46	39.13	67.85	79.40	54.56
Sikar	T	25.58	41.32	9.24	42.69	64.33	20.11
	R	22.54	38.41	6.12	39.20	62.02	15.59
	U	37.27	52.44	21.34	55.41	72.65	36.93
Ajmer	T	35.78	48.20	22.32	52.83	69.27	34.97
	R	19.54	32.33	6.06	35.52	55.57	14.20
	U	56.99	68.29	44.28	76.61	87.62	64.28
Tonk	T	21.80	33.45	9.28	35.14	52.11	16.84
	R	17.45	28.69	5.45	29.38	46.83	10.61
	U	38.49	51.46	24.23	55.71	70.74	39.22
Jaisalmer	T	16.35	25.13	5.49	30.78	45.87	11.77
	R	10.92	18.52	1.64	23.61	38.63	4.90
	U	50.21	64.69	30.82	67.72	81.96	48.65
Jodhpur	T	27.15	38.38	14.80	41.41	57.65	23.09
	R	14.55	25.45	2.81	26.51	44.64	6.67

Nagaur	U	50.56	61.74	37.78	67.19	79.31	52.78
	T	19.38	31.13	7.12	31.81	49.36	13.30
	R	16.59	27.95	4.81	28.14	45.76	9.76
Pali	U	35.78	49.28	21.01	51.06	67.66	32.56
	T	22.83	35.66	9.30	37.23	56.24	17.75
	R	18.85	31.08	6.15	31.32	50.52	12.08
Barmer	U	39.75	54.35	23.29	57.56	74.97	38.28
	T	12.79	20.82	3.90	23.80	37.76	8.10
	R	9.71	16.86	1.87	19.43	32.86	4.43
Jalor	U	43.82	59.08	25.43	60.79	78.06	40.21
	T	14.70	24.05	4.80	25.29	41.49	8.37
	R	12.33	21.03	3.19	22.76	38.60	6.33
Sirohi	U	40.88	56.27	23.36	56.03	75.00	34.42
	T	24.86	36.63	12.69	38.60	55.31	21.31
	R	17.33	28.09	6.48	28.74	45.32	12.08
Bhilwara	U	52.66	66.48	37.03	69.84	85.06	52.50
	T	21.20	31.93	9.83	33.49	48.28	17.87
	R	16.69	26.79	6.06	25.72	40.39	10.47
Udaipur	U	46.19	59.73	31.25	63.20	77.41	47.27
	T	30.40	44.30	16.08	46.39	64.34	27.90
	R	22.39	36.48	8.23	35.76	55.66	15.85
Chittaurgar	U	58.97	70.74	45.74	76.74	87.81	64.34
	T	25.61	39.19	11.32	39.95	58.08	20.88
	R	20.67	33.85	6.74	32.87	51.88	13.18
Dungarpur	U	52.79	66.97	36.92	70.04	83.49	54.98
	T	34.56	49.94	19.95	52.71	70.99	34.54
	R	29.70	45.49	14.98	46.76	66.36	27.67
Banswara	U	61.61	73.16	49.38	79.70	90.87	67.54
	T	37.77	52.71	24.96	56.94	72.53	40.45
	R	33.21	47.60	18.36	48.20	66.06	29.52
Bundi	U	62.61	72.05	52.04	81.03	90.01	71.24
	T	22.38	32.56	10.93	35.43	49.74	19.26
	R	16.31	25.62	5.80	27.50	41.76	11.31
Kota	U	45.79	59.45	30.57	64.49	79.32	48.05
	T	35.36	49.04	19.91	51.15	67.22	32.86
	R	24.68	39.14	8.67	37.29	56.20	16.01
Jhalawar	U	54.02	65.90	40.13	70.49	82.42	56.71
	T	23.41	35.58	10.27	34.57	50.00	17.69
	R	19.05	31.16	6.05	27.39	43.19	10.15
	U	53.39	65.67	39.81	68.66	82.04	53.82

APPENDIX 4

DISTRICTS		TRIBAL-NON TRIBAL DISPARITY IN LITERACY LEVEL					
		1981			1991		
		PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE
Rajasthan	T	0.447	0.363	1.058	0.382	0.311	0.753
	R	0.329	0.283	0.839	0.288	0.253	0.575
	U	0.310	0.218	0.669	0.234	0.160	0.445
Ganganagar	T	0.042	-0.001	0.335	0.053	0.023	0.166
	R	0.205	0.161	0.723	0.050	0.037	0.179
	U	0.163	0.070	0.508	0.258	0.166	0.456
Bikaner	T	0.124	0.035	0.491	-0.039	-0.056	0.107
	R	-0.008	-0.027	0.621	0.087	0.109	0.246
	U	0.365	0.236	0.755	0.042	-0.016	0.242
Churu	T	0.114	0.064	0.437	-0.011	-0.029	0.097
	R	0.049	0.028	0.350	-0.038	-0.044	0.034
	U	0.200	0.129	0.487	0.055	0.025	0.172
Jhunjhunu	T	0.142	0.097	0.431	0.094	0.046	0.242
	R	0.111	0.080	0.356	0.085	0.045	0.227
	U	0.085	0.054	0.296	-0.050	-0.079	0.017
Alwar	T	0.230	0.150	0.924	0.177	0.099	0.545
	R	0.175	0.115	0.865	0.130	0.070	0.480
	U	0.168	0.058	0.530	0.094	0.012	0.269
Bharatpur	T	-0.015	-0.100	0.195	-0.008	-0.060	0.164
	R	-0.121	-0.124	0.055	-0.058	-0.088	0.020
	U	0.028	-0.061	0.137	0.029	-0.033	0.155
Dhaulpur	T	0.106	-0.014	0.624	0.088	-0.004	0.676
	R	0.187	-0.083	0.461	0.033	-0.036	0.524
	U	0.047	-0.090	0.038	-0.182	-0.197	0.033
Sawai Madho	T	0.164	0.086	0.895	0.108	0.035	0.514
	R	0.090	0.032	0.735	0.040	-0.010	0.347
	U	0.082	0.009	0.549	0.027	-0.038	0.298
Jaipur	T	0.373	0.264	1.098	0.266	0.160	0.717
	R	0.202	0.160	0.878	0.139	0.092	0.524
	U	0.239	0.120	0.631	0.149	0.055	0.367
Sikar	T	0.124	0.084	0.511	0.107	0.076	0.281
	R	0.085	0.063	0.421	0.086	0.074	0.209
	U	0.064	0.000	0.309	0.021	-0.040	0.207
Ajmer	T	0.449	0.376	0.757	0.291	0.245	0.450
	R	0.406	0.371	0.978	0.249	0.243	0.385
	U	0.161	0.085	0.349	0.104	0.045	0.210
Tonk	T	0.308	0.234	1.161	0.224	0.151	0.780
	R	0.218	0.170	0.997	0.148	0.102	0.627
	U	-0.163	-0.176	0.203	-0.084	-0.114	0.127
Jaisalmer	T	0.658	0.600	1.404	0.356	0.295	0.948

	R	0.584	0.563	1.036	0.276	0.254	0.608
	U	0.641	0.557	1.491	0.497	0.351	1.344
Jodhpur	T	0.702	0.624	1.224	0.523	0.477	0.811
	R	0.698	0.691	1.132	0.481	0.478	0.869
	U	0.637	0.510	1.164	0.517	0.437	0.753
Nagaur	T	0.086	0.052	0.615	0.057	0.045	0.285
	R	0.071	0.049	0.545	0.024	0.022	0.227
	U	-0.105	-0.114	0.378	0.133	0.118	0.322
Pali	T	0.683	0.636	1.331	0.498	0.468	0.890
	R	0.649	0.620	1.304	0.457	0.448	0.851
	U	0.543	0.456	1.070	0.398	0.336	0.666
Barmer	T	0.660	0.616	1.441	0.433	0.396	1.028
	R	0.587	0.564	1.348	0.362	0.347	0.914
	U	0.714	0.639	1.281	0.545	0.486	0.891
Jalor	T	0.852	0.814	1.696	0.622	0.610	1.201
	R	0.839	0.813	1.908	0.600	0.598	1.190
	U	0.805	0.726	1.372	0.671	0.611	1.115
Sirohi	T	0.828	0.761	1.362	0.681	0.634	1.041
	R	0.850	0.803	1.623	0.638	0.614	1.059
	U	0.391	0.287	0.792	0.363	0.280	0.591
Bhilwara	T	0.585	0.511	1.351	0.466	0.398	0.952
	R	0.509	0.459	1.217	0.369	0.332	0.788
	U	0.576	0.450	1.283	0.510	0.394	0.932
Udaipur	T	0.765	0.680	1.404	0.648	0.579	1.042
	R	0.631	0.592	1.146	0.527	0.507	0.810
	U	0.616	0.506	1.072	0.486	0.383	0.796
Chittaurgar	T	0.722	0.660	1.407	0.636	0.576	1.134
	R	0.689	0.607	1.311	0.554	0.525	0.990
	U	0.436	0.382	0.739	0.466	0.390	0.725
Dungarpur	T	0.614	0.518	1.223	0.547	0.462	0.922
	R	0.553	0.479	1.125	0.489	0.426	0.830
	U	0.387	0.294	0.807	0.397	0.304	0.665
Banswara	T	0.716	0.621	1.422	0.718	0.604	1.187
	R	0.667	0.572	1.319	0.630	0.550	1.046
	U	0.374	0.275	0.661	0.411	0.290	0.662
Bundi	T	0.325	0.234	1.100	0.239	0.147	0.777
	R	0.192	0.130	0.862	0.128	0.064	0.575
	U	0.270	0.175	0.877	0.187	0.111	0.555
Kota	T	0.385	0.297	0.861	0.333	0.252	0.644
	R	0.224	0.187	0.552	0.193	0.166	0.377
	U	0.364	0.293	0.634	0.211	0.144	0.390
Jhalawar	T	0.305	0.239	0.833	0.262	0.199	0.630
	R	0.233	0.194	0.684	0.174	0.140	0.477
	U	0.315	0.208	0.698	0.271	0.199	0.468

APPENDIX 5

DISTRICTS		MALE-FEMALE DISPARITY IN TRIBAL LITERACY			
		1981		1991	
		TRIBAL	NON-TRIBAL	TRIBAL	NON-TRIBAL
Rajasthan	T	1.238	0.543	0.946	0.504
	R	1.321	0.765	1.008	0.685
	U	0.766	0.316	0.566	0.281
Ganganagar	T	0.801	0.465	0.543	0.400
	R	1.162	0.599	0.632	0.490
	U	0.699	0.260	0.509	0.219
Bikaner	T	0.837	0.381	0.543	0.381
	R	1.410	0.762	0.837	0.700
	U	0.786	0.266	0.507	0.249
Churu	T	0.961	0.588	0.686	0.560
	R	1.248	0.926	0.834	0.756
	U	0.745	0.388	0.522	0.375
Jhunjhunu	T	1.012	0.679	0.743	0.547
	R	1.056	0.780	0.780	0.599
	U	0.705	0.463	0.494	0.398
Alwar	T	1.369	0.595	0.963	0.518
	R	1.465	0.714	1.025	0.615
	U	0.762	0.290	0.509	0.252
Bharatpur	T	0.991	0.696	0.837	0.613
	R	1.040	0.860	0.897	0.789
	U	0.432	0.235	0.493	0.305
Dhaulpur	T	1.379	0.742	1.273	0.594
	R	1.401	0.857	1.312	0.753
	U	0.508	0.380	0.538	0.308
Sawai Madho	T	1.445	0.636	1.085	0.606
	R	1.476	0.773	1.106	0.749
	U	0.946	0.405	0.696	0.360
Jaipur	T	1.287	0.453	0.985	0.428
	R	1.546	0.827	1.171	0.739
	U	0.782	0.271	0.556	0.244
Sikar	T	1.158	0.730	0.832	0.627
	R	1.235	0.877	0.861	0.726
	U	0.782	0.474	0.648	0.401
Ajmer	T	0.784	0.403	0.604	0.398
	R	1.397	0.790	0.844	0.702
	U	0.524	0.261	0.382	0.217
Tonk	T	1.542	0.616	1.213	0.584
	R	1.604	0.777	1.263	0.737
	U	0.779	0.400	0.592	0.351
Jaisalmer	T	1.510	0.707	1.331	0.677
	R	1.565	1.091	1.333	0.980
	U	1.353	0.419	1.328	0.334
Jodhpur	T	1.073	0.473	0.825	0.492
	R	1.451	1.009	1.312	0.921

Nagaur	U	0.936	0.283	0.580	0.263
	T	1.262	0.699	0.903	0.663
	R	1.314	0.819	0.967	0.762
Pali	U	0.937	0.445	0.624	0.420
	T	1.344	0.648	1.025	0.604
	R	1.447	0.764	1.124	0.721
Barmer	U	1.065	0.452	0.734	0.404
	T	1.592	0.767	1.373	0.742
	R	1.773	0.989	1.506	0.938
Jalor	U	1.101	0.459	0.811	0.405
	T	1.628	0.745	1.369	0.778
	R	1.956	0.860	1.456	0.864
Sirohi	U	1.117	0.471	0.964	0.460
	T	1.121	0.520	0.913	0.506
	R	1.509	0.688	1.104	0.659
Bhilwara	U	0.846	0.341	0.629	0.318
	T	1.406	0.565	1.065	0.511
	R	1.452	0.695	1.117	0.661
Udaipur	U	1.195	0.362	0.848	0.310
	T	1.236	0.513	0.929	0.466
	R	1.271	0.716	0.954	0.651
Chittaurgar	U	0.832	0.266	0.631	0.218
	T	1.356	0.609	1.104	0.545
	R	1.470	0.766	1.160	0.696
Dungarpur	U	0.704	0.347	0.612	0.276
	T	1.183	0.478	0.882	0.421
	R	1.207	0.561	0.894	0.490
Banswara	U	0.758	0.245	0.574	0.213
	T	1.201	0.400	0.933	0.351
	R	1.238	0.490	0.950	0.455
Bundi	U	0.591	0.204	0.542	0.170
	T	1.393	0.527	1.122	0.492
	R	1.423	0.692	1.154	0.643
Kota	U	1.073	0.370	0.762	0.318
	T	1.032	0.468	0.803	0.411
	R	1.094	0.730	0.863	0.652
Jhalawar	U	0.633	0.292	0.494	0.248
	T	1.195	0.602	0.967	0.536
	R	1.263	0.772	1.049	0.712
	U	0.784	0.294	0.546	0.276

APPENDIX 6

DISTRICTS	RURAL-URBAN DISPARITY IN TRIBAL LITERACY					
	1981			1991		
	PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE
Rajasthan	0.496	0.432	0.987	0.456	0.379	0.821
Ganganagar	0.478	0.429	0.892	0.131	0.120	0.243
Bikaner	0.299	0.290	0.914	0.611	0.572	0.902
Churu	0.342	0.289	0.792	0.283	0.216	0.528
Jhunjhunu	0.246	0.168	0.520	0.294	0.215	0.502
Alwar	0.474	0.413	1.116	0.415	0.322	0.838
Bharatpur	0.206	0.065	0.673	0.214	0.129	0.534
Dhaulpur	0.523	0.284	1.177	0.520	0.371	1.146
Sawai Madho	0.394	0.338	0.868	0.360	0.288	0.698
Jaipur	0.431	0.370	1.135	0.361	0.264	0.879
Sikar	0.277	0.237	0.690	0.262	0.217	0.430
Ajmer	0.811	0.715	1.588	0.604	0.505	0.967
Tonk	0.778	0.662	1.486	0.583	0.469	1.139
Jaisalmer	0.707	0.676	0.888	0.362	0.366	0.371
Jodhpur	0.695	0.666	1.181	0.484	0.400	1.132
Nagaur	0.558	0.467	0.844	0.212	0.140	0.483
Pali	0.484	0.471	0.853	0.396	0.361	0.751
Barmer	0.613	0.583	1.255	0.426	0.374	1.068
Jalor	0.627	0.609	1.448	0.410	0.387	0.879
Sirohi	1.035	1.000	1.662	0.780	0.736	1.211
Bhilwara	0.451	0.449	0.706	0.355	0.336	0.604
Udaipur	0.536	0.475	0.914	0.497	0.432	0.755
Chittaurgar	0.746	0.618	1.385	0.525	0.446	0.995
Dungarpur	0.573	0.477	0.926	0.429	0.347	0.667
Banswara	0.653	0.553	1.200	0.550	0.480	0.888
Bundi	0.447	0.415	0.766	0.416	0.350	0.742
Kota	0.280	0.200	0.661	0.358	0.276	0.645
Jhalawar	0.457	0.409	0.888	0.421	0.343	0.846

APPENDIX 7

DISTRICTS	RURAL-URBAN DISPARITY IN NON-TRIBAL LITERACY					
	1981			1991		
	PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE
Rajasthan	0.477	0.367	0.817	0.402	0.286	0.690
Ganganagar	0.435	0.339	0.678	0.339	0.248	0.519
Bikaner	0.672	0.553	1.048	0.566	0.447	0.898
Churu	0.493	0.391	0.928	0.376	0.285	0.666
Jhunjhunu	0.220	0.143	0.460	0.159	0.091	0.292
Alwar	0.468	0.356	0.781	0.378	0.264	0.626
Bharatpur	0.355	0.129	0.754	0.300	0.184	0.668
Dhaulpur	0.383	0.277	0.755	0.305	0.210	0.655
Sawai Madho	0.386	0.314	0.682	0.346	0.260	0.649
Jaipur	0.467	0.331	0.887	0.371	0.227	0.722
Sikar	0.256	0.175	0.578	0.196	0.104	0.428
Ajmer	0.566	0.430	0.959	0.459	0.307	0.792
Tonk	0.397	0.316	0.692	0.351	0.253	0.639
Jaisalmer	0.764	0.671	1.343	0.583	0.462	1.108
Jodhpur	0.635	0.486	1.213	0.520	0.359	1.017
Nagaur	0.382	0.304	0.678	0.321	0.236	0.579
Pali	0.377	0.307	0.619	0.338	0.249	0.566
Barmer	0.740	0.658	1.189	0.608	0.513	1.045
Jalor	0.592	0.523	0.912	0.482	0.399	0.804
Sirohi	0.576	0.484	0.832	0.505	0.402	0.743
Bhilwara	0.518	0.440	0.773	0.496	0.397	0.748
Udaipur	0.521	0.390	0.840	0.456	0.307	0.741
Chittaurgar	0.493	0.393	0.812	0.438	0.311	0.730
Dungarpur	0.407	0.292	0.607	0.337	0.225	0.502
Banswara	0.360	0.256	0.542	0.331	0.220	0.505
Bundi	0.524	0.459	0.781	0.475	0.396	0.722
Kota	0.420	0.305	0.743	0.376	0.254	0.658
Jhalawar	0.539	0.423	0.902	0.518	0.402	0.838

APPENDIX 8

DISTRICTS		TRIBAL LITERACY GROWTH RATE (1981-91)		
		PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE
Rajasthan	T	89.19	76.56	270.06
	R	89.28	77.54	289.79
	U	62.92	48.32	151.32
Ganganagar	T	58.83	45.88	176.17
	R	144.46	109.47	673.97
	U	17.83	13.60	74.94
Bikaner	T	103.65	69.79	260.75
	R	46.50	31.20	401.40
	U	144.91	96.70	329.13
Churu	T	105.99	82.89	280.28
	R	119.98	96.64	466.06
	U	82.94	60.45	190.73
Jhunjhunu	T	86.75	68.47	251.25
	R	85.78	68.17	255.58
	U	88.90	69.79	209.97
Alwar	T	85.26	70.40	382.65
	R	85.04	71.27	424.69
	U	50.86	34.04	150.23
Bharatpur	T	44.64	23.28	86.08
	R	26.38	24.29	84.13
	U	24.91	34.75	30.84
Dhaulpur	T	40.79	25.30	69.44
	R	40.38	28.58	68.22
	U	29.55	38.56	46.86
Sawai Madho	T	74.02	63.54	316.21
	R	74.29	64.06	327.11
	U	51.95	39.49	171.77
Jaipur	T	95.81	82.90	312.90
	R	97.61	87.54	401.32
	U	59.71	43.28	157.64
Sikar	T	76.32	60.94	276.18
	R	76.32	61.21	319.51
	U	62.21	46.83	122.35
Ajmer	T	115.86	96.65	225.09
	R	166.35	137.55	831.49
	U	52.12	38.24	99.86
Tonk	T	98.99	90.11	348.05
	R	99.81	91.52	363.87
	U	23.92	21.55	93.57
Jaisalmer	T	286.94	277.06	528.93
	R	347.04	333.48	709.83
	U	97.06	102.04	145.11
Jodhpur	T	140.01	122.77	317.12
	R	210.30	202.62	341.66

	U	84.19	60.04	278.29
Nagaur	T	75.83	62.10	301.17
	R	88.17	73.70	322.34
	U	-7.20	-6.05	80.69
Pali	T	160.29	145.80	446.70
	R	166.89	154.52	470.75
	U	109.43	87.87	337.62
Barmer	T	222.83	212.35	447.95
	R	241.97	231.67	550.37
	U	115.45	97.22	313.88
Jalor	T	203.00	193.35	454.02
	R	231.75	220.02	951.27
	U	97.88	86.95	181.29
Sirohi	T	130.01	118.08	266.60
	R	181.24	165.41	601.46
	U	48.73	36.80	136.70
Bhilwara	T	115.03	103.96	371.86
	R	116.56	106.70	371.71
	U	69.34	54.92	265.81
Udaipur	T	113.02	98.08	321.88
	R	112.49	98.06	330.99
	U	83.83	67.82	187.26
Chittaurgar	T	101.45	93.58	261.80
	R	125.97	97.42	321.88
	U	33.87	30.84	68.07
Dungarpur	T	90.68	74.10	270.16
	R	93.25	76.29	284.59
	U	35.78	29.13	103.85
Banswara	T	65.32	57.13	202.56
	R	68.79	57.98	218.38
	U	29.57	28.31	50.73
Bundi	T	96.13	87.47	283.18
	R	96.88	88.93	284.37
	U	71.95	53.00	246.21
Kota	T	69.42	56.93	185.03
	R	65.26	54.23	180.31
	U	81.65	67.19	152.09
Jhalawar	T	66.29	56.99	181.77
	R	65.31	57.46	173.50
	U	45.77	31.34	134.68