

Literacy Variation among SC, St and Non SC/St in India

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ABSTRACT

Although British conquest in India ruined Indian economy but it has some positive contribution for national building in India. The process of modernization and industrialization in India started by Britishers in the form of railway construction, modern education, science and technology, modern industry confronted Indian society of altogether new situation and thus need was felt to advance modern education among Indians. Such an education provided scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in India an opportunity to for significant social advance. The ideology of liberalism helped them to join the process of transition from oppression and caste ridden society to a more egalitarian society based on the concept of equality, justice and freedom. It also helped them to join modern occupation helping imperialist to survive. The government started the policy of reservation although politically motivated in favor of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Great social reformer and champion of the liberties of the Scheduled caste-BR Ambedkar has stressed on education of these classes.

KEY WORDS: Literacy, SC, S,T, Sopher's Index, Anova.

INTRODUCTON.

The term scheduled caste and scheduled tribes are used in legal sense. These are administrative categories of population identified for their socio-economic advancement. Apart from the administrative categories there are no scheduled tribe and caste as separate category but of numerous tribes and classes within each tribe each of which having its own culture, language and religion. These are scheduled by the government and can be treated as scheduled only while dealing with this aspect of relation with government. Although British conquest in India

ruined Indian economy but it also had some contribution in the educational advancement and modernisation of Indian society which has been plagued with casteist considerations. Whereas scheduled caste has been subjected to the exploitation and humiliation by upper caste in past, scheduled tribe has a different background. These tribes were altogether isolated from the society and most of these has been living in remote and inaccessible regions with minimal interaction with rest of the society. Thus social exclusion of these classes has kept them backward in almost every sphere of life.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

1. To find variation in the literacy among SC, ST and non SC/ST.
2. To find Gender disparity in literacy among SC, ST and non SC/ST.
3. To find Disparity in rural and urban literacy among SC, ST and non SC/ST.

RESEARCH ETHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCE:

The present study entitled literacy variation among SC, ST and non SC/ST in India is based on the **DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY Table.1.**

secondary source of data. The data has been collected from the ORGI, census 2011. Indian states which have SC, ST and non SC/ST population have been selected. The data has been analysed using simple percentage and to find disparity, the disparity index of Sopher's Index of Disparity has been used. ANOVA has been used to find variation among in literacy among SC, ST and non SC/ST.

NAME OF THE STATE	NON SC/ST	SC	ST
India	80.780	56.49	49.51
JAMMU & KASHMIR	58.33	60.55	40.29
HIMACHAL PRADESH	71.07	69.02	64.61
UTTARAKHAND	69.56	63.10	65.15
RAJASTHAN	59.89	49.83	43.08
UTTAR PRADESH	59.07	50.65	45.54
MANIPUR	69.67	66.25	62.99
ASSAM	60.91	66.75	61.83
JHARKHAND	60.94	45.66	47.43
ODISHA	72.32	59.87	43.91
CHHATTISGARH	65.80	59.81	50.03
MADHYA	51.91	55.90	41.20
MAHARASHTRA	74.93	69.94	56.02
ANDHRA PRADESH	62.27	55.32	42.78
KARNATAKA	69.87	56.85	53.86
KERALA	84.89	80.36	67.22
TAMIL NADU	73.88	65.18	47.26

The above table shows literacy among SC, ST and non SC/ST in India. Kerala has highest percentage of literacy among all the categories of the population. Lowest literacy is 51.91 % in M.P Non SC/S category. In the SC category lowest literacy is found in Jharkhand 45.66 %. In the ST category the lowest literacy percentage is found in Jammu and Kashmir 40.29%. Majority of the scheduled tribe who reside in the Jammu and Kashmir belong to the Gujjar tribes and Bakerwal tribes who have been hard hit by the armed conflict that engulfed the border state in 1989. Though the mobile schools have been opened

in 1970 to teach the children of these tribes but unfortunately due to this armed conflict many of the mobile schools were closed and only few are working that too in official records. Most of the population of these tribes live in the district of Poonch, Rajouri and Leh. There are only few mobile schools in the Rajouri district to impart the primary education to the nomadic children. The main reasons for low literacy among ST are frequent seasonal migration as children move with their parents to the points of the destination where these tribes spent time with cattle's during summers.

ANOVA ANALYSIS OF LITERACY VARIATION AMONG SC,ST AND NON SC/ST IN INDIA

Table.2

SUMMARY						
Group	Count	Sum	Average	Variance	Tabulated Value	
Non SC/ST	17	1146.09	67.41	74.87		
SC	17	1011.27	59.48	97.328		
ST	17	822.715	51.92	86.211		
ANOVA						
SOURCE OF VARIATION.						
	SS	DF	MS	F	P Value	Critical value
between Groups	2040.6	2	1020.2	11.84	6.5	3.19
WithinGroups	4134.6	48	86.13			
Total	6175.1	50				

The above table shows the Analysis of variance among SC, ST and non SC/ST. It enables us to find whether difference in literacy among these groups is

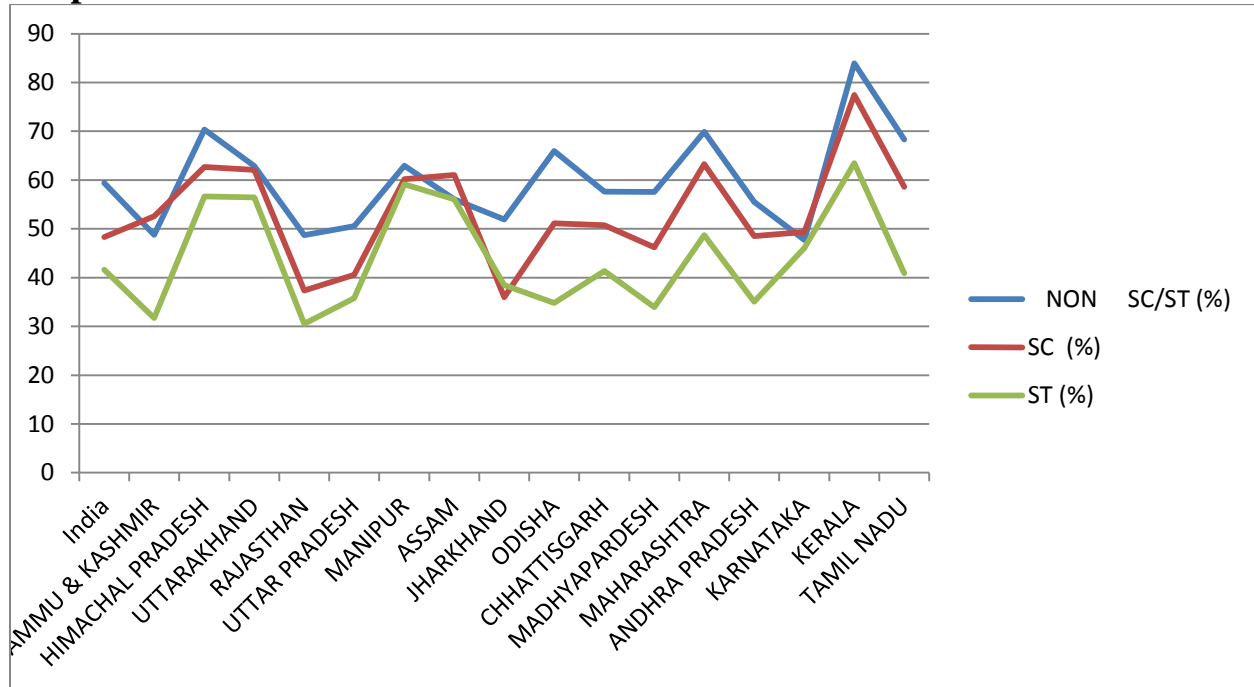
statistically significant. The table shows that calculated value is 11.84 which is greater than tabulated value of 3.19. Thus null hypothesis that there is

significant variation among SC, ST and non SC/ST is accepted at 5% level of significance and we thus conclude that

there are significant differences in literacy between these social groups.

LITERACY VARIATION AMONG SC,ST AND NON SC/ST IN FEMALE CATEGORY.

Graph.1.



ANOVA ANALYSIS OF VARIATION IN LITERACY OF FEMALE CATEGORY.

Table 3.

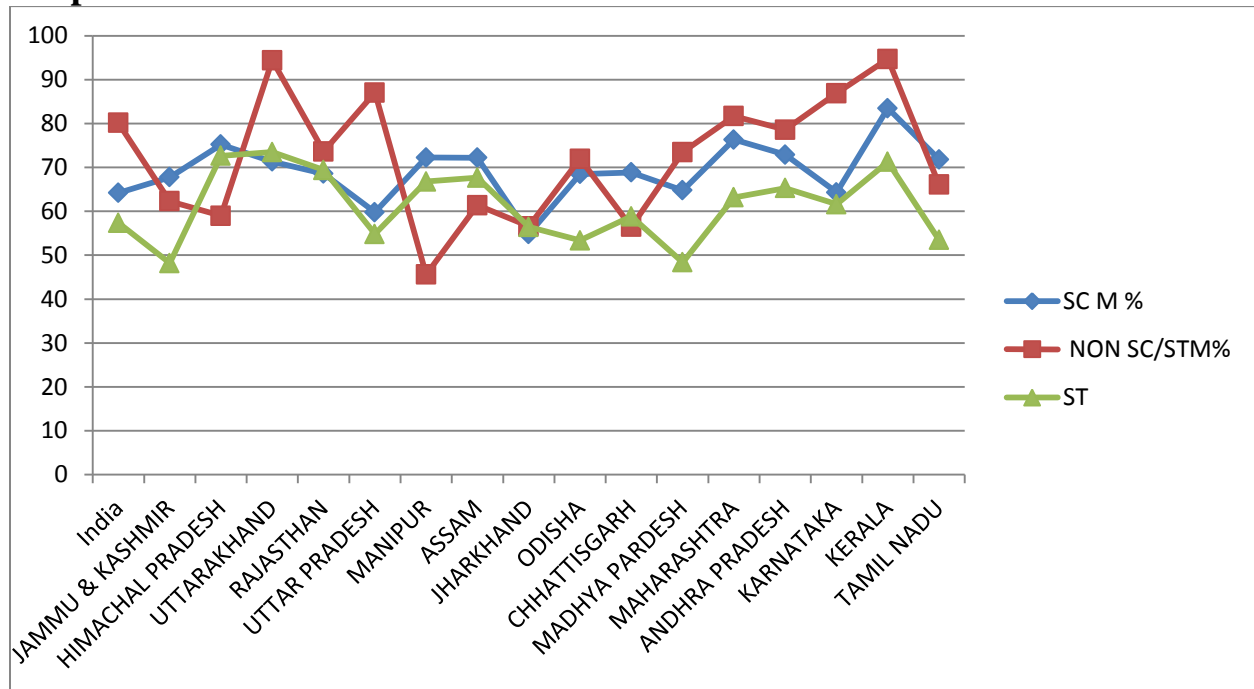
SUMMARY						
Group	Count	Sum	Average	Variance	Tabulated Value	
Non SC/ST	17	1081.1	59.89	93.97		
SC	17	906	53.29	113.87		
ST	17	750.67	44.15	113.24		
ANOVA						
Source of variation	SS	DF	MS	F	P Value	critical value
between Groups	2122.2	2	1061.1	9.913	0	3.19
WithinGroups	5137.5	48	107.03			
Total	7259.7	50				

The above table shows the Analysis of variance among SC, ST and non SC/ST. It enables us to find whether difference in literacy among these groups is statistically significant. The table shows that calculated value is 11.84 which is greater than

tabulated value of 3.19. Thus null hypothesis that there is significant variation among SC, ST and non SC/ST is accepted at 5% level of significance and we thus conclude that there are significant differences in literacy between these social groups.

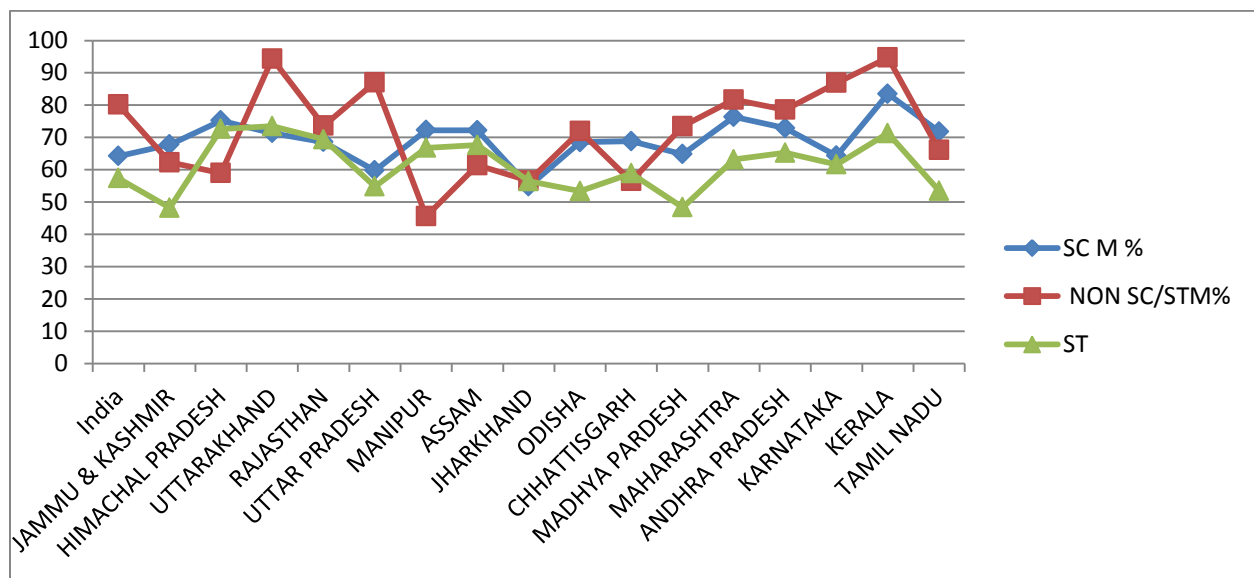
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF LITERACY PERCENTAGE OF SC, ST AND NON SC/ST IN MALE CATEGORY.

Graph2.



RURAL URBAN VARIATION IN LITERACY AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS.

Graph3.



**GENDER DISPARITY IN LITERACY AMONG SC, ST AND NON SC/ST.
Sopher's Index of Disparity.**

Table.4

	SC	NON SC/ST	ST
JAMMU KASHMIR	0.380959	0.375665962	0.419643527
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.361693	0.245051703	0.381732045
UTTARAKHAND	0.346626	0.447231811	0.386720664
RAJASTHAN	0.487913	0.432839061	0.553069214
UTTAR PRADESH	0.416525	0.483600847	0.42527887
MANIPUR	0.360734	0.207514173	0.339654001
ASSAM	0.356212	0.32925921	0.360817963
JHARKHAND	0.423757	0.326906981	0.413702702
ODISHA	0.393184	0.329778323	0.424640045
CHHATTISGARH	0.397141	0.294860585	0.40579569
MADHYA PARDESE	0.404618	0.38059979	0.401520263
MAHARASHTRA	0.363987	0.355804303	0.38079288
ANDHRA PRADESH	0.43057	0.415944642	0.489636358
KARNATAKA	0.382586	0.500646493	0.389084367
KERALA	0.328483	0.348554691	0.339400467
TAMIL NADU	0.367185	0.290046707	0.379047368

**CATEGORISATION OF STATES
AS LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH
DISPARITY.**

1. LOW DISPARITY (LESS THAN .15): In SC category Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Assam, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamilnadu has low gender disparity while in ST category Manipur, Assam, Kerala

are the states with low gender disparity. Under NON SC/ST category the gender disparity is low in India along with HP, Uttarakhand, UP, Manipur, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Kerala and Tamilnadu.

2. MEDIUM DISPARITY (0.15-0.30): in SC category the all India gender disparity falls within this

group along with states like Jammu and Kashmir, UP, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, mp, AP, Karnataka while under ST category, along with India, states such as J and K, HP, UP, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, MP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu fall in medium disparity. Under NON SC/ST, the states such as J and K, Rajasthan,

Assam, AP, Karnataka fall in this group.

3. **HIGH DISPARITY (0.30-ABOVE):** under SC category the only state fall within high gender disparity level is Rajasthan while states under high gender disparity among ST are Rajasthan and AP. There is absence of high gender disparity in non SC /ST category.

RURAL-URBAN DISPARITY AMONG SC, ST AND NON SC/ST. (SOPHER'S INDEX OF DISPARITY.)

Table 5.

NAME OF THE STATE	NON SC/ST	SC Index	S T
India	0.14	0.13	0.20
JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.13	0.11	0.26
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.10	0.08	0.15
UTTARAKHAND	0.07	0.07	0.14
RAJASTHAN	0.16	0.12	0.19
UTTAR PRADESH	0.10	0.09	0.15
MANIPUR	0.08	0.06	0.14
ASSAM	0.21	0.08	0.18
JHARKHAND	0.19	0.16	0.21
ODISHA	0.08	0.07	0.19
CHHATTISGARH	0.06	0.07	0.19
MADHYA	0.29	0.12	0.19
MAHARASHTRA	0.08	0.08	0.17
ANDHRA PRADESH	0.16	0.15	0.20
KARNATAKA	0.13	0.16	0.15
KERALA	0.01	0.03	0.14
TAMIL NADU	0.11	0.08	0.17

1. Kerala has no Rural urban disparity among non SC/ST population . In the SC category rural/urban disparity is highest in Jharkhand at 0.16 whereas Kerala is again placed at the bottom in the disparity index with value of 0.03.
2. The reasons for high rural/urban disparity in Jharkhand is moderate in all the three categories is continues operation of Naxal outfits and apathy of the government. Naxals has been destroying the developmental initiatives taken by the government (Kumari Tanuja&Aradhna Kumari 2011). Moreover, the functioning of school depends upon the conducive educational environment, motivation and dedication of the teachers and proper supervision and monitoring by both school inspectors and local people but the presences of Naxals have adversely affected such initiatives (kumar Rana and Samantak 2004). In Jharkhand the local land and economic relationships such as land alienation indebtness, improvise ment have played a major role in restricting the education particularly among the tribals and other poor communities. There is huge inequality in the distribution of income and wealth which has

resulted into inequalities based on the education (Meen M.S). At the all India level disparity among ST is high and demands immediate attention.

CATOGORISATION OF RURAL/URBAN DISPARITY

1. **LOW DISPARITY (LESS THAN- 0.15):** In non SC/ST category the states which fall in this category are J&K, H.P, U.K, U.P, Manipur , Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu. Overall India also falls in this category. in the SC category J&K,H.P, U.K, Rajasthan , U.P, Manipur , Assam, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, M.P, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamilnadu. In the ST category, U.K, Manipur, Kerala falls in low disparity range.
2. **MEDIUM DISPARITY (0.15 - 0.30):** in non SC/ST category Rajasthan, Assam, Jharkhand, M.P, A.P. in the sc category Jharkhand, A.P and Karnataka. In the ST category, J&K, H.P, Rajasthan, U.P, Assam, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, M.P, Maharashtra, A.P, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. Thus majority of the states belong to the moderate category.
3. **HIGH DISPARITY (0.30 - ABOVE):** There is no state with high rural urban disparity with index value of 0.30 and above.

FINDINGS

1. Kerala has highest literacy rate in all three categories. Since long the role of christen missionaries along with affirmative action's of the state has been considered responsible for such development in Kerala.
2. The lowest literacy in NON SC/ST category is that of Madhya Pradesh at 51.91% followed by Jammu and Kashmir (58.33%), UP (59.07%), Rajasthan (59.89%).
3. Jammu and Kashmir has lowest literacy rate in ST category at 40.92% followed by Madhya Pradesh (40.20%), Andhra Pradesh (42.78%) and so on. frequent seasonal migration is also reason for low literacy among ST population in Jammu and Kashmir.
4. Jharkhand possesses lowest literacy rate of 45.66% followed by Rajasthan at 49.83% and so on.
5. Kerala is the state with highest percent of SC male literacy rate of 83.48% and highest NON SC/ST literate
6. Kerala is the state with highest percent of SC male literacy rate of 83.48% and highest NON SC/ST literate male at 94.71% but in ST group its Uttarakhand which tops the list.
7. NON-SC/ST literacy in Manipur is lowest at 45.60% followed by Chhattisgarh at 56.47% and so on.
8. The lowest female literacy rate is that of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Rajasthan which are at 50.56%, 36%, and 30.51% in NON SC/ST, SC and ST category respectively.
9. Kerala has highest female literacy rate is in all three categories that is 83.97%, 77.41%, 63.43% in NON SC/ST, SC and ST respectively.
10. It is clear from the study of literacy rate among SC, ST and NON SC/ST in rural areas that Kerala once again tops the ranking with highest literacy rate in all three categories. The states which are placed lowest in rural literacy rate are J and K at 54.10% in NON SC/ST, Jharkhand at 42.64% in SC, Madhya Pradesh at 40.08% in ST. thus once again showing huge state to state variations.

Conclusion.

High rural urban disparity in literacy has diminished in India due to increased awareness of masses and affirmative action by the state. But low and medium disparity is still found among large majority of Indian states. In tribal states of Jharkhand there is still dismal condition of schooling as continues operation of Naxals has adversely affected development initiatives by the government. In Jharkhand the

local land and economic relationships such as land alienation indebtness, improvishment have played a major role in restricting the education particularly among the tribals and other poor communities. There is huge inequality in the distribution of income and wealth which has resulted into inequalities based on the education (Meen M.S). At the all India level disparity among ST is high and demands immediate attention.

Literacy condition people in Jand K is still poor especially among ST population in almost all districts. The mobile schools operate only on papers and no serious effort has been made to bring the children of these categories of population to schools. The Rehbar E- Taleem scheme has only increased enrolment on records without any improvement on ground. In many cases, teachers are incapable to teach even to the students of pre primary stage. The schools are being opened on the basis of political consideration to absorb of kin's of political leaders in nearby schools. Greater attention is required is tribal states and also in states of Manipur. The inequalities in the distribution of

wealth and income needs to be reduced so that economic disparity may not act as hindrance in the education of economically weak population.