

An Outlook of Educational Attainment and Literacy in Rural India: A Case Study

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Abstract

In rural India, the socio-economic conditions have largely constrained the process of education and the social inequalities of caste, class and gender have been identified as the major causes of educational deprivation among children in India. A large proportion of children from the economically poor and socially disadvantaged groups, especially girls, are either denied access or are failing to complete even five years of basic education. The goal of universal and compulsory education remains a challenge to achieve even after six decades of independence. The present paper has tried to highlight the various aspects of education and state of literacy in Ambedkarnagar District in North India. Study also examined the rate of literates and illiterates by population and sex in various Community Development Blocks in general and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes' population in particular. The distribution of villages by literacy rate range as well as according to the distance from the nearest statutory town and availability and non-availability of educational facility has also elaborated. This paper has been presented at the International Conference on Education Awareness for Social Sectors Issues in India, organized by Singhania University, India, in collaboration with Bedfordian

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Keywords: Education, Literacy, Rural, India

1. Introduction

Right to education is the primary right of every citizen of India, whether a child resides in a high profile society or in a far away not so developed secluded village. Schools in rural areas are promoted to raise the level of education and literacy in rural India. The main aim of running these types of schools in India is to increase the rates of literacy in rural areas. More than 40 percent of India's population is illiterate and cannot read or write. In addition, schools in rural areas are inadequate and often equivalent to being non-existent. Thus, government's initiative to set up schools in rural areas came into picture. The conditions of rural education in India, is improving steadily and the government is providing full support and with many initiatives. The fee structure in these schools is also very low so that every child can study and afford it.

Parental education has a strong positive influence on schooling outcomes and in particular for the girl child. The impact of mother's education is more pronounced for the girl child than for boys. Secondly, the economic well being of the household as measured by income or wealth indicators affects the likelihood of going to school. Poorer households are prone to income shocks and unable to insure themselves. Credit constraints prevent them from borrowing. They are less likely to send their children to school and more likely to pull the children out of school in the event of an adverse shock. Hence, there is also a link between the occupation of the household head and the likelihood of going to school. Thirdly, sibling rivalry too is important. Girls are likely to

be pulled out of school in order to help with household chores (Grootaert and Patrinos, 1999).

In the Indian context, analysing the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) data, Duraisamy (2002) concludes that parental education, family income, and availability of middle schools within the village have a significant positive effect on child school enrolment decisions in India. Dreze and Kingdon (2001) and Leclercq (2001a, 2001b) find similar results for north India. However, they stress school quality as the key determinant of enrolment and grade attainment. Chin (2002) addressing one aspect of Operation Blackboard in India (change from one-teacher to two teacher schools), finds that changes in school quality have a bigger impact on school completion and literacy among girls than boys. Kochar (2001) proxies for school quality by student teacher ratio and finds that this affects the probability of going to school.

Though there are very few schools in rural areas, children and their parents are showing interest and availing school facilities in these remote locations. Children have to walk miles to reach their school. Rural schools pay special attention to children in these locations so that each child gets an equal and important opportunity. They promote reading, writing and enhanced basic education. These schools also provide study material to every student apart from, meals during school hours, uniforms etc. They not only provide kits for hands-on-learning, but also notebooks, textbooks and pencils to poor children. Apart from that, they also give scholarships to deserving students regularly, who wish to study ahead. They create community awareness, about the need for education and world literacy. Many indirect benefits of a basic rural education include poverty reduction, disease control, enhanced employment opportunities and increasing rate of literacy. The curriculum includes English,

Mathematics, General Knowledge and Drawing. With the help of rural education, every family and child has access to basic primary education. Individual's special talents are recognized. The teaching methodology ensures that each and every student is exposed to educational experience in an active and dynamic learning environment, so that they can achieve excellence. The primary objective of rural schools is to ensure that every child in rural India receives quality education which prepares them to compete in the competitive global environment.

1.1 Understanding the Concept of Literacy and Education:

- ❖ **Literate:** A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates.
- ❖ **Literacy rate:** Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rate.
- ❖ **Educational level:** The highest level of education a person has completed.

1.2 Study Area

For the study, the district of Ambedkarnagar in the North Indian state of Uttar Pradesh has been selected as study area, taking into consideration its

economic backwardness, agricultural base as well as presence of large number of rural population. It forms a part of Ghagra basin and lies between 26° 09' N and 26° 40' N latitudes and between 82° 12' E and 83° 05' E longitudes. The study area occupies an area of 2 361 sq km and has a population of 2 026 876. About 91% population lives in villages whose main occupation is agricultural farming. Administratively, the district has 4 sub-divisions (tehsils) and 9 Community Development Blocks (CDB).

2. State of Literacy in the District

In the district, about 58.4 percent population is literate. The literacy is 72.5 percent in urban areas and 57.0 percent in rural areas. The male literacy is higher at 71.4 percent as against 45.3 percent female literacy, and therefore the gap in male/female literacy rate is 26.1 percentage points. In rural areas among 10 Community Development Blocks (CDB), the highest literacy is at 63.3 percent in Atrauli and lowest at 54.3 percent in Akbarpur. The literacy among males in rural areas is 70.5 percent in comparison to 43.4 percent among females. The lowest female literacy of 39.9 percent is in Bhiyaon block. The gap in male/female literacy rate is highest in Bhiyaon Block, which is 30.6 percent. In 42.4 percent of villages, covering 47.0 percent of rural population the literacy range is 51 to 60. Among urbanites in the district, as much as 79.4 percent males are literates as against 65.1 percent females. The highest urban literacy is in Jalalpur (81.1 %) and lowest in Ashrafpur Kichhauchha at 57.1 percent. The maximum males' literacy is also found in Jalalpur at 87.1 percent and lowest at 67.8 percent in Ashrafpur Kichhauchha. The highest female literacy is also in Jalalpur at 75.0 percent and lowest at 46.0 percent in Ashrafpur Kichhauchha. Still, the maximum gap in male-female literacy rate at 21.8 percentage points is found in Ashrafpur Kichhanchha. The literacy

among Scheduled Castes is 47.5 percent, in the countryside and 54.7 percent in towns. The percentage of literacy among Scheduled Tribes is 54.7 percent at district level. Only 6.8 percent females among Scheduled Tribes population are found literate in the district (District Census Handbook, 2001).

District and sub-division wise, literacy rates besides the number of literates and illiterates for total, rural and urban areas are given in table 1. The literacy rates are worked out by excluding population of 0-6 years. As per 2001 Census, the proportion of literates to total population excluding 0-6 years comes to 58.4 per cent in the district. This proportion in rural area is 57.0 percent against 72.5 percent in urban areas. In the district the literacy rates of male (71.4 %) is much higher than that of females (45.3 %). Among the sub-division, Tanda sub-division tops with 61.0 percent literates followed by Allapur sub-division (59.1 %). Akbarpur sub-division with 55.9 percent literates stands at the bottom in the district. Out of 4 sub-division, the literacy rates of Tanda, Allapur and Jalalpur sub-divisions are higher than that of district average. It is observed that in urban areas of district the literacy rates are higher than the rural areas. The gap between male and female literacy is very high which comes to 26.1 percent in the district, as a whole. The situation at sub-division level is not much different. However, this gap in urban literacy is low which comes to 14.3 points against the rural areas, where the gap between male and female literacy is 27.2 points.

The table 2 reveals number of literates, illiterates and the literacy rates in rural areas at Community Development Block level in the district. 57.0 percent of the total rural population excluding the age group of 0-6 years literates in the district. The corresponding proportion of male and female literates comes to 70.5 and 43.4 percent respectively, which shows very wide gap of 27.2 percent in male and female literacy. At block level, Atraulia block

has the highest rural literacy rate of 63.3 percent while 76.5 percent males and 49.6 percent females are literates in this block. The lowest literacy rate in rural areas is noted in Akbarpur block (54.3 %). There are wide variations in male and female literacy in all the blocks of the district. The maximum difference of 30.6 points is found in Bhiyaon block.

The distribution of villages by literacy rate ranges in the district is highlighted by table 3. There is no such type of villages in the district, which have all the literate or illiterate population. 710 villages accounting for 42.4 percent of the total villages are in the literacy range of 51-60 percent and 508 villages (30.3 %) fall in the literacy range of 61-70 percent. The lower literacy rate of 1 to 50 percent observed in 334 villages (19.9 %) of the district. The higher literacy ranges of 71 to 100 percent covers 123 villages (7.4 %). The range of 51-70 have the maximum number of 1 218 villages forming 72.7 percent of the total inhabited villages.

In rural areas of the district, proportion of literates is 47.5 percent in which 62.2 percent are males and 32.9 percent are females. Thus, the gap in male and female literacy rates is 29.3 percent. Among 10 blocks, Ramnagar block has the highest literacy rate and Bhati block has the lowest literacy rates. The gap in male/female literacy rates in Atraulia block is highest and this gap is lowest in Akbarpur block (Table 4).

Table 5 presents the distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Castes population at the 2001 Census. In majority of inhabited villages, which form about 77.9 percent of total rural Scheduled Castes population, the literacy range is 41 to 60 percentages. In the district, there are 1 533 inhabited villages with Scheduled Castes population with about 47.5 percent of literacy rate.

Table 6 brings out the number and percentage of Scheduled Tribes literates

and illiterates by sex in Community Development Blocks. The number of illiterates is more than literates in the district and Community Development Blocks, with exception to Atraulia Block. The literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes population at about 29.1 percent is less than the corresponding rates at about 47.5 percent in case of Scheduled Castes community. The gap in male and female literacy rates at about 37.1 percent is higher than what it is in case of the Scheduled Castes community (about 29.3%). The literacy rate is highest in Atraulia Block and lowest in Bhiti Block. The gap in male/female literacy rate in Atraulia Block is in favor of the females.

In the district, the Scheduled Tribes population is found in 11 villages out of which in 2 villages, the literacy range is 100 per cent. However, the maximum (31.5 %) of the Scheduled Tribes population is found in only 3 villages with literacy range from 11 to 20 percentages.

Table 8 depicts that, out of 1 675 inhabited villages in the district 1 047 villages (62.5 %) have been provided with the education facilities of one type or the other. Data also shows that the number and proportion of rural population served by different kind of amenities. Out of total rural population of 1845783 persons in the district, 1 513 522 (82.0 %) have educational facility of one or the other type. They have to go out of their village to avail these facilities. Such villages have been presented according to various distance ranges in table 9. 659 villages do not have primary school in their villages and out of these villages, children of 568 villages have to travel less than 5 km for schooling. Out of 1 675 inhabited villages as many as 1 417 are deprived of middle school and 1 658 of degree college. Of these, 972 avail the facility of middle school at a distance of less than 5 km, 419 at a distance 5-10 km and the remaining 26 at a distance of 10+ km. In respect of degree colleges, 406 avail this facility at a distance of less than 5 km, 592 between 5 to 10 km and

rest 660 villages at a distance of 10+ km.

The distribution of villages according to distance from the nearest statutory town and availability of different amenities within the village is showed by table 10. Out of total 1 675 inhabited villages in the district, there are 201 villages, which have nearest towns up to a distance of 5 km. Of these only 130 villages forming 64.7 percent of these total villages, are having the educational facilities of one type or the other. There are 966 inhabited villages in the district, which fall in the distance range of 5-15 km, of these 611 villages constituting 63.3 percent have been provided with the educational facilities. Whereas 366 villages fall in the distance range of 16-50 km of these, 64.2 percent villages have educational facility. Furthermore, there are only 8 villages in the district which are situated beyond 50 km from the nearest town and out of these 5 (62.5 %) enjoy the education facility in the village itself whereas there are 134 villages whose distance ranges from the nearest statutory town have not been given. Such villages have been grouped under the unspecified category. 66 (49.3 %) villages have the educational facility of one or other type (District Census Handbook, 2001).

2.1 Educational Centres of the District

The presence of large number of educational centres in any region is an important indicator of socio-economic development in that region. Good educational facilities in any region will boost the literacy rate, which will ultimately increase the quality and efficiency of man-power. Table-11 shows the distribution of different educational centres in different blocks of Ambedkarnagar district. There are 1 585 junior basic school in the district, which varies between 8.58 percent (Bhiti) and 15.46 percent (Akbarpur), followed by Tanda (13.31), Jalapur (12.68), Ramnagar (10.41) etc. The total

number of senior basic school in the district is 508, out of which 16.93 percent are occupied by Akbarpur whereas only 7.68 percent by Bhati block. The total number of higher secondary school in the district is 182 with great regional variations among different blocks of the district. Akbarpur block has highest number of degree colleges in the district, 2 each in Akbarpur and Tanda, and 1 in Jahangiranj block. There are only 2 industrial training centres in the whole district, which impart industrial and technical training to the needy students.

3. Problems in Present Scenario

The condition of rural education is still improving, the conditions of these rural schools is still very poor. Most of the schools do not have proper infrastructure. They do not get most of the facilities such as computer education, sports education and extra-curricular activities. There are very few schools in the rural areas, children have to travel far away distances to avail these facilities, and most schools in these locations do not provide drinking water. There are no proper transport facilities so children do not like to travel miles to come to school. The quality of education is also very poor. The teachers get very less income so, most of the time the teachers are either absent or there is a possibility that teachers give less attention to children. There is no excess to supplemental education. There are many initiatives taken by the government, but they are not implemented in the schools, so the present scenario remains the same.

4. Limitations of the Study

Due to the non-availability of recent data, the study has based on Census of

India, 2001 and District Statistical Magazine, 2009-10.

5. Conclusion

Despite encouraging leaps in literacy and current school attendance over the 1990s, the situation at the start of the twenty first century leaves much to be desired. It is clear that a lot remains to be done to achieve universal elementary education. The central government's new emphasis on elementary education under its Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan initiative the promise of continuation of the enabling conditions of the 1990s give grounds for optimism in the medium term. However, even if progress towards universal elementary education is rapidly achieved, education of a decent quality for all will remain a challenging goal. In particular, developments such as the increasing employment of para-teachers in small or marginal communities and the rapid growth of private education give rise to concerns about 'hierarchies of access', with those who are poorer and subject to discrimination being frequently left with the lower quality options in primary schooling. The achievement of better education for all will require still greater social action and public commitment than has been given to education so far.

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Table 1. Number and Percentage of Literates and Illiterates by Tahsils

S. no.	Name of Tahsil	Total/Rural/Urban	Number of literates and illiterates									Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of literates and illiterates						Persons	Males	Females	
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1.	Tanda	Total	251 957	115 864	100 093	261 099	110 990	150 109	61.0	71.8	49.7			22.2	
		Rural	184 680	113 064	71 616	210 825	88 504	122 321	58.4	70.2	46.1			24.2	
		Urban	67 277	38 800	28 477	50 274	22 486	27 788	69.8	77	61.9			15.1	
2.	Allapur	Total	178 888	109 964	68 924	199 342	77 784	121 558	59.1	73.9	44.8			29.1	
		Rural	178 888	109 964	68 924	199 342	77 784	121 558	59.1	73.9	44.8			29.1	
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0			0.0	
3.	Jalalpur	Total	217 812	134 074	83 738	242 433	97 373	145 060	58.7	72.2	45.1			27.1	
		Rural	197 694	123 091	74 603	232 915	93 230	139 685	57	71.1	43			28.1	
		Urban	20 118	10 983	9 135	9 518	4 143	5 375	81.2	87.1	75			12.1	
4.	Akbarpur	Total	305 880	191 150	114 730	369 465	151 754	217 711	55.9	69.1	42.5			26.6	
		Rural	284 821	179 152	105 669	356 618	146 057	210 561	54.9	68.4	41.2			27.3	
		Urban	21 059	11 998	9 061	12 847	5 697	7 150	74.5	81.1	67.2			14.0	
		Total	954 537	587 052	367 485	1 072 339	437 901	634 438	58.4	71.4	45.3			26.1	
		Rural	846 083	525 271	320 812	999 700	405 575	594 125	57	70.5	43.4			27.2	
		Urban	108 454	61 781	46 673	72 639	32 326	40 313	72.5	79.4	65.1			14.3	

Source: Based on Census of India (2001) & District Statistical Magazine (2009-10).

Table 2. Number and Percentage of Literates and Illiterates by Sex in C. D. Blocks

S. no.	Name of C.D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1.	Tanda	103 615	64 133	39 482	122 389	51 919	70 470	57.1	68.7	44.7	24.0
2.	Baskhari	81 065	48 931	32 134	88 436	36 585	51 851	60.1	72.3	47.8	24.5
3.	Ramnagar	85 748	52 782	32 966	98 596	38 878	59 718	58.3	72.8	44.2	28.6
4.	Jahangirnagar	76 992	47 237	29 755	85 300	32 731	52 569	59.3	74.7	44.6	30.1
5.	Jalalpur	121 035	74 689	46 346	135 140	54 989	80 151	58.5	71.6	45.1	26.4
6.	Bhiyaon	76 659	48 402	28 257	97 775	38 241	59 534	54.9	70.5	39.9	30.6
7.	Bhiti	67 552	42 845	24 707	82 129	33 016	49 113	55.7	70.2	40.9	29.3
8.	Katehri	80 346	50 508	29 838	99 363	40 061	59 302	55.4	69.5	41.2	28.3
9.	Akbarpur	136 923	85 799	51 124	175 126	72 980	102 146	54.3	66.9	41.2	25.7
10.	Atraulia	16 148	9 945	6 203	15 446	6 175	9 271	63.3	76.5	49.6	26.9
District (Rural) Total		846 083	525 271	320 812	999 700	405 575	594 125	63.3	76.5	49.6	27.2

Source: Based on Census of India (2001) & District Statistical Magazine (2009-10)

Table 3. Distribution of Villages by Literacy Rate Range

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population	
0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
1-10	3	0.2	726	0.0	
11-20	5	0.3	1 628	0.1	
21-30	14	0.8	5 714	0.3	
31-40	54	3.2	45 266	2.5	
41-50	258	15.4	312 354	16.9	
51-60	710	42.4	868 351	47.0	
61-70	508	30.3	540 342	29.3	
71-80	106	6.3	68 242	3.7	
81-90	16	1.0	3 054	0.2	
91-99	1	0.1	106	0.0	
100	0	0.0	0	0.0	
District Total:	1 675	100.0	1 845 783	100.0	
Literacy Rate of District:		58.4			

Source: Based on Census of India (2001) & District Statistical Magazine (2009-10).

Table 4. Number and Percentage of Scheduled Castes Literates and Illiterates by Sex in C.D. Blocks

S. no.	Name of C.D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1.	Tanda	25 350	16 651	8 699	41 859	17 598	24 261	47.8	61.4	33.5	28.0
2.	Baskhari	16 848	10 856	5 992	26 555	10 963	15 592	49.4	63.8	35.1	28.7
3.	Ramnagar	19 181	12 276	6 905	30 049	11 903	18 146	49.8	65.6	34.9	30.7
4.	Jahangirnagar	17 359	11 386	5 9732	28 453	10 968	17 485	48.5	65.9	32.2	33.7
5.	Jalalpur	27 875	18 106	9 769	45 973	19 097	26 876	47.7	61.7	33.6	28.1
6.	Bhiyaon	17 546	11 412	6 134	28 939	1 399	17 540	48.0	64.2	32.6	31.6
7.	Bhiti	11 507	7 813	3 694	22 897	9 687	13 210	42.0	56.5	27.2	29.3
8.	Katehri	15 627	10 279	5 348	27 414	11 356	16 058	45.5	60.0	31.0	28.9
9.	Akbarpur	25 898	16 706	9 192	43 071	18 037	25 034	47.2	60.5	33.7	26.8
10.	Atraulia	2 625	1 766	859	4 071	1 645	2 426	49.5	66.4	32.4	34.0
District (Rural) Total		179 816	117 251	62 565	299 281	122 653	176 628	47.5	62.2	32.9	29.3

Source: Based on Census of India (2001) & District Statistical Magazine (2009-10).

Table 5. Distribution of Villages by Literacy Rate Range for Scheduled Castes Population

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
0	10	0.7	95	0.0
1-10	2	0.1	139	0.0
11-20	17	1.1	2 195	0.5
21-30	68	4.4	11 959	2.5
31-40	250	16.3	73 558	15.4
41-50	575	37.5	217 379	45.4
51-60	484	31.5	155 493	32.5
61-70	107	7.0	17 543	3.7
71-80	15	1.0	677	0.1
81-90	3	0.2	51	0.0
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	2	0.1	8	0.0
District Total:	1 533	100.0	479 097	100.0
Literacy Rate of District:		47.5		

Source: Based on Census of India (2001) & District Statistical Magazine (2009-10).

Table 6. Number and Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Literates and Illiterates by Sex in C.**D. Blocks**

S. no.	Name of C.D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1.	Tanda	9	8	1	37	22	15	25.7	36.4	7.7	28.7
2.	Jalalpur	10	10	0	28	11	17	34.5	52.6	0.0	52.6
3.	Bhiti	6	5	1	31	13	18	23.1	38.5	7.7	30.8
4.	Katehri	1	1	0	2	1	1	33.3	50	0.0	50.0
5.	Akbarpur	5	5	0	13	6	7	31.3	50	0.0	50.0
6.	Atraulia	1	0	1	0	0	0	100	0	100.0	- 100.00
District (Rural) Total		32	29	3	111	53	58	29.1	43.9	6.8	37.1

Source: Based on Census of India (2001) & District Statistical Magazine (2009-10).

Table 7. Distribution of Villages by Literacy Rate Range for Scheduled Tribes Population

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
0	2	18.2	5	3.5
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	3	27.3	45	31.5
21-30	1	9.1	37	25.9
31-40	1	9.1	15	10.5
41-50	2	18.2	39	27.3
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	0	0.0	0	0.0
71-80	0	0.0	0	0.0
81-90	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	2	18.2	2	1.4
District Total:	11	100.0	143	100.0
Literacy Rate of District:		29.1		

Source: Based on Census of India (2001) & District Statistical Magazine (2009-10).

Table 8. Distribution of Villages and Population According to Availability of Educational Facility

S. no.	C. D. Block	No. of inhabited villages	No. of villages having educational facility	Total population of inhabited villages	Population availing educational facility
1.	Tanda	242 (100)	131 (54.1)	226 004 (100)	168 224 (74.4)
2.	Baskhari	121 (100)	90 (74.4)	169 501 (100)	153 018 (90.3)
3.	Ramnagar	174 (100)	105 (60.3)	184 344 (100)	147 786 (80.2)
4.	Jahangirganj	224 (100)	109 (48.7)	162 292 (100)	119 751 (73.8)
5.	Jalalpur	168 (100)	152 (90.5)	256 175 (100)	245 296 (95.8)
6.	Bhiyaon	140 (100)	94 (67.1)	174 434 (100)	146 267 (83.9)
7.	Bhiti	175 (100)	103 (58.9)	149 681 (100)	115 962 (77.5)
8.	Katehri	181 (100)	97 (53.6)	179 709 (100)	133 118 (74.1)
9.	Akbarpur	224 (100)	156 (69.6)	312 049 (100)	263 607 (84.5)
10.	Atraulia	26 (100)	10 (38.5)	31 594 (100)	20 493 (64.9)
District Total		1 675 (100)	1 047 (62.5)	1845 783 (100)	1 513 522 (82.0)

Source: Based on Census of India (2001) & District Statistical Magazine (2009-10).

Table 9. Distribution of Villages Not Having Certain Amenities, Arranged By Distance Ranges from the Places Where These Are Available

Village not having the educational facilities	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kms	5-10 kms	10+ kms	Total
Primary School	568	86	5	659
Middle School	972	419	26	1 417
Degree College	406	592	660	1 658

Source: Based on Census of India (2001) & District Statistical Magazine (2009-10).

Table 10. Distribution of Villages According to the Distance from the Nearest Statutory Town and Availability of Educational Facility

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kms)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Education
Less than 5	201 (100.0)	130 (64.7)
5-15	966 (100.0)	611 (63.3)
16-50	366 (100.0)	235 (64.2)
51+	8 (100.0)	5 (62.5)
Unspecified	134 (100.0)	66 (49.3)
District Total	1 675 (100.0)	1 047 (62.5)

Source: Based on Census of India (2001) & District Statistical Magazine (2009-10).

Table 11. Block wise Number of Recognized Educational Centres in Ambedkarnagar District

S. No.	Blocks	No. of Junior Basic School	No. of Senior Basic School	No. of Higher Sec. School	No. of Optical Educational Centre	No. of Degree Colleges	No. of Master Degree Colleges	No. of Industrial Training Centers
1.	Bhiti	136	38	19	2	2	-	-
2.	Katehri	163	56	20	2	2	-	-
3.	Akbarpur	245	86	26	9	9	2	1
4.	Tanda	211	58	27	4	4	2	1
5.	Baskhari	172	56	15	2	2	-	-
6.	Ramnagar	165	53	10	1	1	-	-
7.	Jahangiranj	149	42	11	1	1	1	-
8.	Jalalpur	201	70	30	5	5	-	-
9.	Bhiyaon	143	49	24	3	3	-	-
	Total	1 585	508	182	29	29	5	2

Source: District Statistical Magazine, Ambedkarnagar District (2009-10).