



LITERACY AND LEVELS OF EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY OF RAMPUR AND KOLAR VILLAGES IN SIRMAUR DISTRICT, HIMACHAL PRADESH

Jitender Kumar¹ and Poonam Kumar²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Geography,
Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ABSTRACT

Literacy and levels of education are indicators of levels of development achieved by a society and act as catalyst for social upliftment. This is considered to be the key variable affecting demographic indicators like fertility, mortality (especially infant mortality) rate and migration. It greatly contribute in improving quality of life, particularly with regard to life expectancy, infant mortality learning level and nutritional level of children. Higher level of literacy and educational development lead to greater awareness on the one hand and helps people in acquiring new skill on the other.

KEYWORDS : Literacy and Levels of Education, levels of development achieved, educational development lead.

INTRODUCTION

India's achievement in the field of education is mixed with success and failure. Some states have good literacy and levels of education but other states which are those not achieve good literacy and levels of education. There has been a marked improvement in the proportion of literate in the last decade. Literacy rate or literates in 2011 constitute 74 percent of the total population aged seven and above as compared to 65 percent in 2001. It represents that total number of illiterates decrease by 9 percent from 2001 to 2011 census. But on the down side, India is home of 22 percent of world population and 45 percent of illiterate live in India. There are wide spread interstate disparities in literacy rate and school education in our country. Himachal Pradesh rank in literacy is 11th in term of literacy with 82.80 percent. Female literacy in the state is about 76 percent and the



male literacy is 89.53 percent showing a gap of 13.60 percent. It may also be noted that the state too is marked with inter district variation. In this context the present study aims to attempt the following objectives:

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the level of literacy with respect to social and economic status.
2. To analyse the variations in the level of educational attainment (i.e. primary, middle, Metric, higher secondary and further higher education) in relation to social and economic

STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS.

Study Area

The present study relates to two villages in Sirmaur district of Himachal Pradesh. Sirmaur is the most south-

eastern district of Himachal Pradesh. It is largely mountainous and rural, with 90 percent of population living in villages. According to the census 2011, Sirmaur district has a population of 530,164 roughly equal to the nation of Cape Verde. This gives a ranking 542 in India (out of a total of 640). The district population density 188 persons per square km (2011) and literacy rate 78.80 percent (2011) which is less than the average literacy rate of state. The sample study of area is two village of Sirmaur district which names

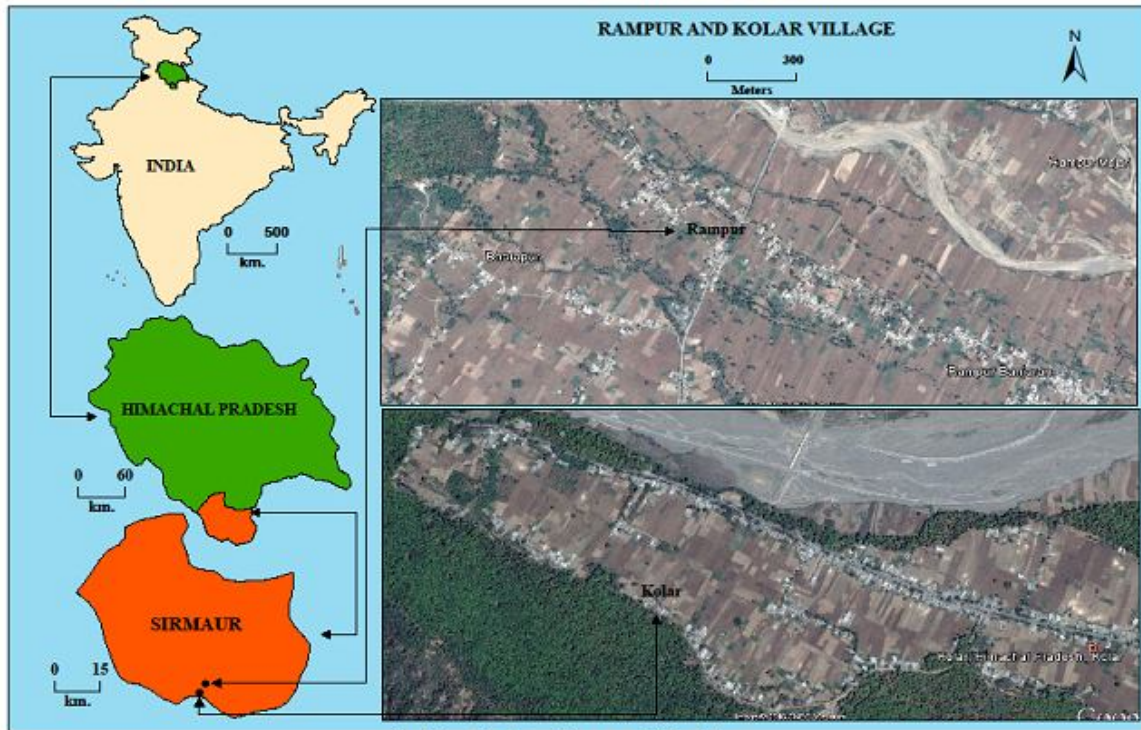


Fig. 1: Location Map of Rampur and Kolar Village

Kolar and Rampur. These villages are located at the southern boundary of district. The latitude and longitude of these villages are 31.110 N and 77.160E respectively. These villages are located about 15 km toward east from district headquarter Nahan. These villages are 23 km away from Paonta Sahib at Ambala-Dehradun-Haridwar road state highway 72 with an average elevation of about 1500 m from sea level. There is no railway station near to both villages is less than 10 km. However Ambala cant. Jn railway station is a major railway station 66 km near to both villages.

The average monthly rainfall of Sirmaur district is 36.5mm, where high rainfall in July to September month due to South-Eastern monsoon influence. But there is also influence of western distribution during December and January month. The average monthly temperature range from 20 C to 30 C, where during summer temperature of May and June reach up to 40 C. Total population of Kolar is 976 persons with 176 household and total population of Rampur is 1153 person with 213 household. People of Rampur and Kolar are engaged in agriculture activities but due to high altitude there irrigation facility provided by Government as well as private tube wells. Soil of Kolar village is fertility than Rampur's.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is primarily based on primary data. It is being generated through household level survey. It was conducted from 20 October to 25 October 2015 at Kolar and Rampur village. There

were 176 household in Kolar and 213 in Rampur. Information was collected through canvassing a structured questionnaire while included question on many aspects such as total members of the households, their age, education level, employment, occupational structure as well as their level of livings, assets and other parameters of development.

Literacy has been studied in term of effective literacy rate of total population as well as of male and female separately. It has been calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Total literate}}{\text{Total population} - (0 \text{ to } 6 \text{ population})} \times 100$$

Parity index is a socioeconomic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of male and female. In its simplest form, it is calculated quotient of the number of female by the number of male enrolled in a given stage of education (primary, secondary etc).

$$\text{Parity index} = \frac{\text{Number of Female}}{\text{Number of Male}}$$

Its value varies from 0 to 1, where the higher the value of the index, higher is the extent of gender parity and vice versa.

Disparity index was given by Sopher's in 1980 to measure the disparity in education of male and female. Disparity index in literacy is calculated by using formula:

$$\text{Disparity index} = \log(L_2/L_1) + \log(200-L_1/200-L_2)$$

Where $L_2 > L_1$

L_1 = Female literacy rate.

L_2 = Male literacy rate.

The objective of taking log is to reduce the levelling off effect (state with high level of attainment may show a lower level of disparity than state with low levels of attainments even though the gender gap is the same for both state).

The value of disparity index varies from 0 to 1, where higher the value of the index, higher is the extent of gender disparity and vice versa.

Level of education has been studied at primary, middle, high, senior secondary and high level of education. The percentage of population at all these level of education has been calculated by population at that level to the total literate population. In order to relate the social status of the household of both villages these have been classified into three social strata reflected by the caste hierarchy of the village these three groups are (1) upper and Dominant caste (2) artisan and intermediary caste (3) lower caste groups. The upper and dominate caste of both village included Brahmin, Banyan, Rajput, Lalhana, Thakur, Jats, Ansari, Malik, Choudhry, Bathi, Khatri. In artisan and intermediary caste of both villages included Lohar, Sonar, Teli, Kumhar, Nai, Darji, Saini, Ranger, Gwale, Ranagerage, Julia, Sinduriya, Churiyara, Khadwal, Dhasmana. In lower caste of both villages include Romdasiya, Kholi, Chamar, Dhanak, Banjary, Dushada, Ghatakshi. The economic status of the household has been studied in term of occupational status of the head of the household. Land ownership has been taken as an indicator of economic status. For this purpose, less than one acre of land owned households have been considered as marginal and small farmers. All the household of both village have been divide

into 5 occupational groups are (1) landless agriculture labours (2) cultivators (3) service (4) self-employed (5) others. There are further divide of cultivators which are shown in following table.

Table 1
Distribution of Household vis-a-vis Social Status in Rampur and Kolar Villages, 2015

Social Status of Households (Caste Groups)	Rampur		Kolar	
	Number of Households	BPL Households	Number of Households	BPL Households
Upper and Dominant caste	150(70.40)	15(50)	111(63.1)	13(52)
Artisan and Intermediary caste	52(24.40)	10(33.3)	6(3.4)	10(40)
Lower caste	11(5.20)	5(16.6)	59(33.5)	2(8)
Total	213	30	176	25

Note: Figure in parenthesis () are percentages from total households.

Table 2
Distribution of Households vis-a-vis Economic Status in Rampur and Kolar Villages

Main Economic Activity of the Head of the Household	Rampur	Kolar
	Number of Households	Number of Households
(1) Landless labours	8 (4.54)	31 (14.5)
(2) Cultivators		
(i) Small Farmers	30 (17.04)	16 (7.51)
(ii) Medium Farmers	12 (6.81)	20 (9.38)
(iii) Large Farmers	5 (2.84)	29 (13.60)
Total Cultivators	47(26.70)	65 (30.51)
(3) Service	67 (38.06)	78 (36.61)
(4) Self Employed	16 (9.09)	22 (10.32)
(5) Others	38 (21.5)	17 (7.98)
Total	176	213

Note: Figure in parenthesis () are percentage of total households.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

Level of Literacy

The all India average of literacy is 74 percent meaning that 74 percent population in India is literate. In case of Himachal Pradesh, it is still high i.e. about 83 per cent. However there are inter Districts variations with in Himachal Pradesh. In case of Sirmour District, the literates are little lower than the average of Himachal Pradesh. The Literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh and of Sirmour District presented in Table 1.

	Literacy Rate			Rural Literacy Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India	74.04	82.14	65.46	67.77	77.15	57.93
Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93	81.85	89.05	73.42
Sirmaur	78.80	85.61	71.31	77.31	84.64	69.33

Source: Census of India, 2011

Sirmaur is the most south eastern District of Himachal Pradesh, India. In comparison to Himachal Pradesh literacy is lower in Sirmaur District. Kolar village has higher literacy rate compared to Sirmaur District, in 2011 literacy rate of Kolar village was 85.81 per cent compared to 82.80 per cent in Himachal Pradesh .In Kolar male literacy stands at 94.44 per cent while female literacy rate was 76.50 per cent. Rampur village has lower literacy rate compared Himachal Pradesh. In 2011 literacy rate of Rampurvillage was 75.84 per cent compared to 82.80 per cent of Himachal Pradesh .In Rampur male literacy stands at 87.15 per cent while female literacy rate was 63.37 per cent.

Table 3
Levels of Literacy vis-a-vis Social Status in Rampur and Kolar Villages
(Percent Literate)

Social Status	Rampur					Kolar				
	Literacy Rate			PI	DS	Literacy Rate			PI	DS
Upper and Dominant caste	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female		
Upper and Dominant caste	81.82	93.42	71.84	0.76	0.19	85.79	93.75	77.01	0.82	0.14
Artisan and Intermediary caste	82.13	88.5	77.64	0.88	0.08	88.88	92.00	85.00	0.92	0.06
Lower caste	83.90	94.61	68.92	0.72	0.22	88.21	94.07	81.25	0.86	0.11
Total	82.99	91.64	72.51	0.79	0.17	86.43	93.16	78.73	0.85	0.13

PI= Parity Index. DS=Sopher's Disparity Index.

The present Table 3 discusses the level of literacy in the villages of Rampur and Kolar on the basis of their social groups. The total literacy rate is higher in the village of Kolar (86.43 per cent) than the literacy rate of Rampur village (82.99 per cent). According to caste groups there is no more difference in literacy rate. Female literacy rate is low in both villages as compare to male. The disparity in education is low in Artisan and Intermediary caste and the parity index is high in both villages in that castes. On the other hand, the disparity in education is high in upper dominant castes of Rampur village and in lower caste of Kolar village and parity index is low in both Rampur and Kolar Village.

All over the parity index is high in Kolar village and disparity index is high in Rampur village. So, we can say that the level of literacy is low in Rampur village as compare to Kolar village.

Level of Literacy vis-a-vis Caste Groups in Rampur Village

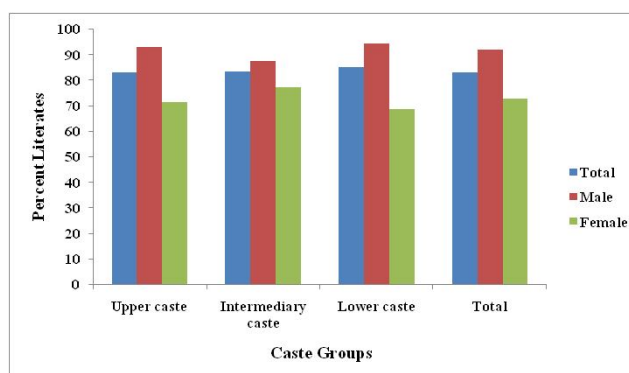


Fig. 2

Level of Literacy vis-a-vis Caste Groups in Kolar village

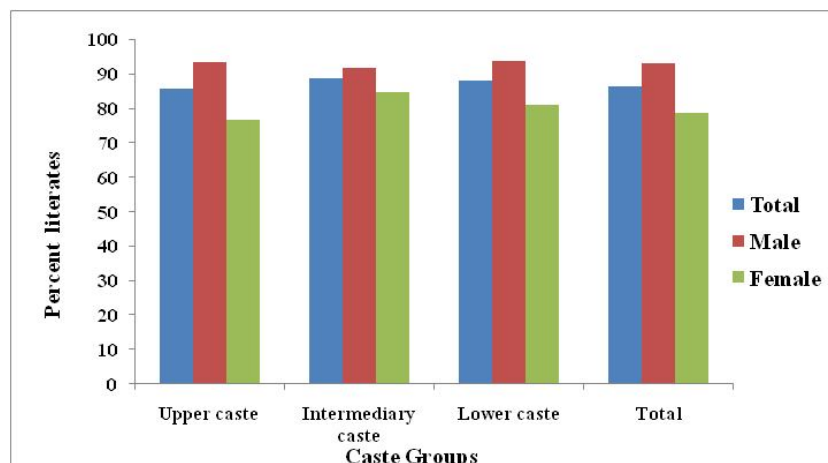


Fig.3

Table 4
Levels of Literacy vis-a-vis Economic Groups in Rampur and Kolar Villages
(Percent Literate)

Economic Status	Rampur					Kolar				
	Literacy Rate			PI	DS	Literacy Rate			PI	DS
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female		
Landless labours	75.95	81.01	65.78	0.83	0.12	77.14	90.00	60.00	0.66	0.55
Cultivators										
Small Farmer	90.47	93.18	87.50	0.93	0.04	87.82	90.36	84.93	0.93	0.04
Medium Farmer	85.45	89.86	77.10	0.85	0.1	76.31	78.94	73.68	0.93	0.03
Large Farmer	81.60	89.43	67.03	0.74	0.19	86.21	86.67	85.71	0.98	0.00
Total Cultivators	85.84	91.32	77.71	0.84	0.11	83.45	85.32	81.44	0.95	.02
Service	84.79	89.75	71.09	0.78	0.16	90.75	95.80	82.67	0.86	0.11
Self Employed	82.98	94.03	64.96	0.68	0.26	84.21	85.36	82.85	0.97	0.01
Others	78.95	83.02	65.14	0.78	0.16	85.43	92.99	74.33	0.79	0.15
Total	82.99	91.64	72.51	0.79	0.17	86.43	93.16	78.73	0.85	0.13

PI = Parity Index. DS = Sopher's Disparity Index.

Literacy rate in different economic group of two villages Rampur and Kolar has been presented in Table no 4. According to economic groups the total literacy rate in Rampur village is 82.99 per cent and in Kolar is 86.43 per cent. The literacy rate of male is higher than female. As shown, landless labours have lowest literacy rate in both villages Rampur 72.95 per cent and Kolar 77.14 per cent due to their poor economic condition and service families have high literacy rate in both village due to their good economic condition.

The disparity in education is high in landless labours (0.55) category of Kolar village where in Rampur village it is high in self-employment category (0.26). The disparity in education is low in self-employment category (0.01) of Kolar where in Rampur, it is low in small farmer land holding households

(0.04). The parity index is high in medium farmerland holding households (0.98) in Kolar village where in Rampur village it is high of small farmer land holding households (0.93) and parity index is low in landless labour of Kolar village where in Rampur village, it is low in self-employment category (0.68). We can say that in all over economic status the disparity in education is high in Rampur village as compare to Kolar village because the education facilities availability is more in Kolar village so the total literacy is also high in this village.

Table 5 (a)
Levels of Education among Population vis-a-vis Caste Groups in Rampur village

Social Status	Primary Up To 5	Middle 6 To 8	Metric 9 To 10	Secondary 11 to 12	Graduate And Above	Other Technical	Total Persons
Upper and Dominate caste	115 (68.86)	135 (73.77)	180 (69.18)	143 (74.86)	33 (67.34)	11 (77.33)	617 (71.00)
Artisan and Intermediary caste	42 (25.14)	36 (19.67)	67 (25.37)	44 (23.03)	14 (28.57)	4 (26.66)	207 (23.82)
Lower caste	10 (5.98)	12 (6.55)	17 (6.43)	4 (2.09)	2 (4.08)	–	45 (5.17)
Total	167 (19.21)	183 (21)	264 (30.37)	191 (21.97)	49 (5.63)	15 (1.72)	869

Table 5 (b)
Levels of Education among Population vis-a-vis Caste Groups in Kolar village

Social Status	Primary Up to 5	Middle 6 to 8	Metric 9 to 10	Secondary 11 to 12	Graduate and Above	Other Technical	Total Persons
Upper and Dominate caste	73 (15.4)	75 (15.9)	136 (28.8)	120 (25.4)	62 (13.1)	5 (1.06)	471 (62.21)
Artisan and Intermediary Caste	10 (15.0)	6 (15.0)	11 (27.5)	12 (30)	4 (2.5)	–	40 (5.28)
Lower caste	40 (16.2)	52 (21.1)	69 (28.0)	49 (19.9)	31 (12.6)	5 (2.1)	246 (32.4)
Total	123 (16.2)	133 (17.5)	216 (28.5)	181 (23.9)	94 (12.4)	10 (1.32)	757

Note: Figure in parenthesis () are percentage of total.

Table 6 (a)
Levels of Education Male & Female vis-a-vis Caste Groups in Rampur Village

Social Status	Primary Up to 5		Middle 6 to 8		Metric 9 to 10		Secondary 11 to 12		Graduate and Above		Other Technical		Total Persons	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Upper and Dominate caste	63	52	76	59	110	70	87	56	23	10	9	2	368	249
	(68.4)	(69.4)	(77.5)	(69.4)	(65.4)	(72.9)	(70.7)	(82.3)	(71.8)	(58.8)	(69.2)	(10.0)	(69.9)	(72.5)
Artisan and Intermediary caste	23	19	20	16	44	23	32	12	7	7	4	—	126	81
	(25.0)	(25.3)	(16.3)	(23.5)	(26.1)	(23.9)	(26.0)	(17.6)	(21.8)	(41.1)	(30.7)	—	(23.9)	(23.6)
Lower caste	6	4	6	6	14	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	32	13
	(6.52)	(5.33)	(6.1)	(7.05)	(8.33)	(3.12)	(3.25)	—	(6.25)	—	—	—	(6.08)	(3.73)
Total	92	75	98	85	168	96	123	68	32	17	13	2	526	343
	(17.4)	(21.8)	(18.6)	(24.7)	(31.9)	(27.9)	(23.3)	(19.8)	(6.0)	(4.95)	(2.47)	(0.58)	—	—

Table 6 (b)
Levels of Education among Male and Female population vis-a-vis Caste Groups in Kolar Village

Social Status	Primary up to 5		Middle 6 to 8		Metric 9 to 10		Secondary 11 to 12		Graduate and Above		Other Technical		Total Literates	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Upper and Dominate caste	41	33	36	39	83	53	66	54	41	21	4	1	270	201
	(15.1)	(16.4)	(13.3)	(19.4)	(30.7)	(26.3)	(24.4)	(26.8)	(15.1)	(10.4)	(0.49)	(1.06)	(63.2)	(60.9)
Artisan and Intermediary caste	6	4	3	3	6	5	8	4	—	1	—	—	23	17
	(26.0)	(23.5)	(13)	(17.6)	(26.0)	(29.4)	(34.7)	(23.5)	(5.8)	—	—	—	(5.4)	(5.2)
Lower caste	23	17	30	22	43	26	28	21	15	16	3	2	134	112
	(17.1)	(15.2)	(22.3)	(19.6)	(32.1)	(23.2)	(20.9)	(18.7)	(11.2)	(14.3)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(31.3)	(33.9)
Total	69	54	69	64	132	84	102	79	56	38	7	3	427	330
	(16.2)	(16.3)	(16.2)	(19.4)	(30.9)	(25.5)	(23.8)	(23.9)	(13.1)	(11.5)	(1.6)	(0.9)	—	—

Table 5 (a) and 5(b) shows level of education in the villages of Rampur and Kolar in relation to social Status. The given table highlights the level of Education in the villages of Rampur and Kolar on the bases of their social groups. The total literacy rate is higher in the village of Kolar 86.31 per cent than the literacy rate of Rampur village 82.9 per cent.

In Rampur village , out of total literate persons 71 per cent of them are from upper caste and male and female literacy is also higher i.e. about 70 per cent followed by Artisan or Intermediary Castes where the figures of total literacy, male literacy and female literacy is about 24 percent where's as in

the Kolarvillage,the corresponding figures among upper caste revolves around 62 per cent which opposite to Rampur village is followed by Lower caste where the total literacy and the male and female literacy rate is about 33 per cent.

In the village of Rampur, out of the total literates persons,about 30 per cent of them are metric passed which is followed by the persons who are secondary educated (22 per cent) and middle passed (21 per cent) similarly are the trends recorded in the village of Kolarwere also out of the total literate persons about 30 per cent among them are metric passed 23 per cent of them are secondary educated. Similarly, the highest ratio of male and females out of total male and female literates has been found in the metric passed and again followed by secondary educated.

When we analyses the tables on the basis of different education level among social groups , it reveals that , the ratio of upper castes has been found highest at all education level in male, female and total literacy and it sticks in the range of about 68 to 75 per cent. It is followed by artisan or Intermediary class (about 25 to 30 per cent) in Rampur village, where as in Kolar village the highestratio at all education has found similar as of Rampur village i.e. among upper castes but here they are followed by the lower castes instead of artisan and intermediary castes .In Kolar, the ratio at all education levels among lower castes ranges mostly between 30 to 40percent. In Kolar village,amongupper castes, the ratio of female literacy has been found higher than male literacy at almost all education levels except two categories i.e. graduate &above And other Technical, whereas among lower caste the trends has been found quit opposite to upper caste as here the ratio of male literacy is higher in all categories except two categories i.e. graduate and above and other Technical where female literacy is much higher than males.In Rampur village , upper castes, the ratio of females is higher at all education level except middle and graduate & above and the female literacy has been found 100 per cent at other Technical level , there has not been found a single women at other Technical among Intermediary and low.

Table 7(a)
Levels of Education among Population vis-a- vis Economic Status in Rampur

Economic Status	Primary up to 5	Middle 6 to 8	Metric 9 to 10	Secondary 11 to 12	Graduate and Above	Other Technical	Total Persons
Landless labours	35 (30.17)	34 (29.39)	32 (27.58)	10 (8.62)	4 (3.4)	1 (0.86)	116 (13.34)
Cultivators							
Small farmers	18 (23.68)	16 (21.05)	25 (32.89)	12 (15.78)	5 (6.57)	-	76 (8.74)
Medium farmers	16 (18.60)	15 (17.44)	22 (25.58)	22 (25.58)	9 (10.46)	2 (2.32)	86 (9.89)
Large farmers	26 (23.85)	26 (23.85)	32 (29.35)	20 (18.34)	4 (3.66)	1 (0.99)	109 (12.54)
Service	38 (12.75)	53 (17.74)	106 (35.57)	70 (23.49)	21 (7.27)	10 (3.36)	298 (34.29)
Self Employed	17 (17.89)	21 (22.10)	29 (30.52)	21 (22.10)	4 (4.21)	3 (3.15)	95 (10.92)
Others	14 (15.73)	19 (21.34)	29 (32.58)	21 (23.59)	3 (3.37)	3 (3.37)	89 (10.24)
Total	164 (18.87)	184 (21.17)	275 (31.64)	176 (20.25)	50 (5.75)	20 (2.30)	869

Note: Figure in parenthesis () are percentage from total

Table 7(b)
Levels of Education among Population vis-a-vis Economic Status in Kolar

Economic Status	Primary up to 5	Middle 6 to 8	Metric 9 to 10	Secondary 11 to 12	Graduate and Above	Other Technical	Total Persons
Landless labours	4 (3.10)	11 (8.52)	7 (3.16)	5 (2.80)	2 (2.22)	-	29 (3.83)
Cultivators							
Small Farmers	30 (23.25)	17 (13.17)	40 (18.09)	33 (18.54)	16 (17.77)	1 (10)	137 (18.09)
Medium Farmers	12 (9.30)	6 (4.65)	15 (6.78)	16 (8.99)	9 (10)	-	58 (7.66)
Large Farmers	4 (3.10)	10 (7.75)	7 (3.16)	3 (1.68)	-	1 (10)	25 (3.30)
Service	27 (20.93)	52 (40.31)	86 (38.91)	62 (34.81)	33 (36.67)	5 (50)	265 (35)
Self Employed	13 (10.07)	9 (6.97)	19 (8.59)	21 (11.80)	5 (5.55)	-	67 (8.85)
Others	39 (30.23)	24 (18.60)	47 (21.26)	38 (21.35)	25 (27.77)	3 (30)	176 (23.24)
Total	129 (17.15)	129 (17.15)	221 (23.38)	178 (23.67)	90 (11.96)	10 (1.32)	757

Table 8 (a)
Levels of Education Male and Female vis-a-vis Economic Status in Rampur Village

Economic Status	Primary up to 5		Middle 6 to 8		Metric 9 to 10		Secondary 11 to 12		Graduate and Above		Other Technical		Total Persons	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Landless labours	20 (30.3) (30)	15 (22.7) (38)	15 (22.7) (38)	11 (16.7) (31.8)	8 (12.1) (4.0)	11 (16.7) (31.8)	2 (3.1) (4.0)	1 (1.5) (6)	3 (4.5) (6)	1 (1.5) (6)	1 (1.5) (6)	1 (1.5) (6)	66 (12.5) (14.5)	50 (9.3) (14.5)
Cultivators														
Small Farmers	9 (21.9) (25.7)	9 (21.9) (25.7)	9 (21.9) (20.0)	7 (10.3) (31.7)	13 (17.1) (14.3)	12 (17.1) (14.3)	7 (10.3) (14.3)	5 (7.3) (5.7)	3 (4.5) (5.7)	2 (3.1) (5.7)	-	-	41 (7.7) (10.2)	35 (6.4) (10.2)
Medium Farmers	6 (13.0) (25.0)	10 (13.0) (25.0)	7 (15.2) (20.0)	8 (11.3) (34.7)	16 (21.3) (22.5)	6 (8.0) (15.0)	15 (21.3) (22.5)	13 (17.1) (22.5)	3 (4.5) (15.0)	6 (8.0) (15.0)	1 (1.5) (2.5)	1 (1.5) (2.5)	46 (8.7) (11.6)	40 (6.4) (11.6)
Large Farmers	14 (20.8) (28.5)	12 (16.0) (28.5)	13 (19.4) (30.9)	13 (18.7) (30.9)	23 (30.7) (21.4)	9 (12.3) (21.4)	21 (28.3) (21.4)	13 (17.1) (16.7)	3 (4.5) (2.4)	1 (1.5) (2.4)	1 (1.5) (2.4)	-	67 (12.7) (12.2)	42 (6.4) (12.2)
Service	22 (11.7) (14.4)	16 (11.7) (14.4)	28 (37.3) (22.5)	25 (33.8) (22.5)	75 (100.0) (40.1)	31 (41.3) (27.9)	106 (141.3) (27.9)	43 (57.3) (24.3)	13 (17.1) (7.2)	8 (10.7) (7.2)	6 (8.0) (3.2)	4 (5.3) (3.6)	187 (25.3) (32.3)	111 (14.8) (32.3)
Self Employed	10 (13.3) (21.2)	7 (9.3) (21.2)	13 (17.3) (24.2)	8 (10.7) (24.2)	17 (22.7) (36.4)	12 (16.0) (36.4)	29 (38.7) (36.4)	16 (21.3) (15.1)	3 (4.0) (3.0)	1 (1.3) (3.0)	3 (4.0) (3.0)	-	62 (8.3) (9.6)	33 (4.3) (9.6)
Others	10 (13.3) (12.5)	4 (5.3) (12.5)	10 (13.3) (28.1)	9 (11.9) (28.1)	19 (25.3) (31.3)	10 (13.3) (31.3)	29 (38.6) (31.3)	14 (18.7) (21.9)	2 (2.7) (3.1)	1 (1.3) (3.1)	2 (2.7) (3.1)	2 (2.7) (3.1)	57 (7.6) (9.3)	32 (4.2) (9.3)
Total	91 (121.3) (21.3)	73 (96.7) (21.3)	95 (126.7) (25.9)	89 (117.3) (25.9)	184 (241.3) (26.5)	91 (119.3) (26.5)	275 (360.7) (26.5)	114 (151.3) (18.1)	28 (37.3) (6.4)	22 (29.3) (6.4)	14 (18.7) (1.7)	6 (8.0) (1.7)	526 (701.3) (1.7)	343 (453.3) (1.7)

Table-8(b)
Levels of Education Male and Female vis-a-vis Economic Status in Kolar Village

Economic Status	Primary up to 5		Middle 6 to 8		Metric 9 to 10		Secondary 11 to 12		Graduate and Above		Other Technical		Total Persons	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Landless labours	3	1	5	5	5	1	3	2	2	0	-	-	18	9
	(4.10)	(1.78)	(7.69)	(7.81)	(3.84)	(1.09)	(3.03)	(2.53)	(3.77)	-	-	-	(4.21)	(2.73)
Cultivators														
Small Farmers	12	18	11	7	23	17	20	13	9	7	1	-	76	62
	(16.4)	(32.1)	(16.9)	(10.9)	(17.6)	(18.6)	(20.2)	(16.4)	(16.9)	(18.9)	-	-	(17.8)	(18.7)
Medium Farmers	6	6	3	3	10	5	8	8	3	6	-	-	30	28
	(8.21)	(10.7)	(4.61)	(4.68)	(7.69)	(5.49)	(8.02)	(10.2)	(5.66)	(16.2)	-	-	(7.02)	(8.48)
Large Farmers	2	2	5	5	4	4	1	2	-	-	1	-	13	13
	(2.73)	(3.57)	(7.69)	(7.81)	(3.07)	(4.39)	(1.01)	(2.53)	-	-	(14.2)	(10)	(3.04)	(3.94)
Service	18	9	27	25	52	34	40	22	20	13	3	2	160	105
	(24.65)	(16.0)	(41.5)	(39.0)	(40)	(37.3)	(40.4)	(27.8)	(37.7)	(35.1)	(42.8)	(66.6)	(37.4)	(31.8)
Self Employed	8	5	4	5	11	8	12	9	3	2	-	-	38	29
	(10.9)	(8.92)	(6.15)	(7.81)	(8.46)	(8.79)	(12.1)	(11.3)	(5.66)	(5.40)	-	-	(8.89)	(8.79)
Others	24	15	10	14	25	22	15	23	16	9	2	1	92	84
	(32.8)	(26.7)	(15.3)	(21.89)	(19.2)	(16.9)	(15.15)	(29.11)	(30.18)	(24.3)	(28.5)	(33.3)	(21.5)	(25.4)
Total	73	56	65	64	130	91	99	79	53	37	7	3	427	330
	(17.0)	(16.9)	(15.2)	(19.3)	(30.4)	(27.5)	(23.1)	(23.9)	(12.4)	(11.2)	(1.64)	(0.90)		

Note: Figure in parenthesis () are percentage from total.

The level of education in different economic groups of two village Rampur and Kolar has been presented in table no 7 and 8 .The study reveals that in the two surveyed village Rampur and Kolar the average literacy rate 73.90 and 77.06 per cent average literacy 75 per cent (table7,8) but the average literacy less than the state and district average which was 82.80 and 78.80 per cent. Female literacy is less than the male literacy rate in both surveyed household of two villages. It depicts the gender bias being prevalent in two surveyed villages. It can be infer from the table that gap in male & female literacy was not so high and also not increasing according to economic group of the two villages. It can be observed that in Rampur village the percent of literate shows a tendency to increasing along with the size of operational holdings. Highest literacy recorded (33.52 per cent) in service sector and lowest was recorded in those cultivators who have only 1acre land (8.90).But this trend of increasing literacy rate was reversed in case of Kolar village in which highest literacy was recorded in small cultivators. It shows that in the Kolar village landholding size is not the indicator which affecting the literacy in the village.

In Rampur village the distribution of 869 literates according to their level of education is given in the table. Among the male 80.54 per cent, literacy 33 per cent had studied up to metric and only 5.47 per cent has graduate & above. Level of Education in female is higher in Rampur village it is 6.35 per cent. In Kolar village out of total 77.04 per cent literacy, maximum 23.67 per cent have got the education up to secondary. 11.96 per cent have graduate & above education in village .The study clearly reveals that the levels of education & levels of literacy is higher in Kolar village in comparison to

Rampur village . It also reveals from the study that landholding size is not the indicators which affecting the literacy rate & level of education in Kolar village.

CONCLUSION

The literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh is about 83 percent and of sirmour 78 percent. In the sample study villages however, the literacy rate is higher i.e. 83 percent and 86 percent of Rampur and Kolar villages respectively. As far as male literacy is concerned, both the villages are better placed with 93 percent and 92 percent literacy respectively. In case of female literacy however, Kolar village is better placed with 78 percent, which is higher than state average. In case of Kolar village however, the female literacy is 72.5 percent, lower than the state average. As discussed, the literacy rate of the both the villages has been worked out vis-a-vis caste status which reveals little inter- caste variations in Kolar as well as Rampur village . It may however be noted in both the villages it is the upper and dominant caste which has marginally lower literacy rate as compared to lower caste . The parity index also shows lower male female disparity vis-a-vis caste group in case of Kolar villages. However in case of Rampur village the parity index value shows relatively more disparity among lower caste households and upper caste households. The literacy rate of both the villages has been worked out vis-a-vis economic status also which reveals more inter category variations in Kolar village as compared to Rampur. Here the landless labours have lowest literacy rate in both villages Rampur 75.95 percent and Kolar 77.14 percent in Rampur village there is high literacy rate of small farmers 90.47 which is followed service household 84.79 and self-employed 82.98. In Kolar village literacy is high in service households 90.75 which is followed by self-employed 84.21 . Finally according to economic status the male female disparity is high in Rampur village as compare to Kolar village. Level of education according to caste groups the upper caste has been found highest percent at all level of education in the both the villages. In Rampur and Kolar villages the total persons is found high upto metric level of education. According to economic status the level of education is also in up to metric. Level of education of Rampur village is satisfactory only about 6 per cent of total literate population has attained higher level of education and more than 70 per cent population is educated up to metric level of Rampur village, but in Kolar village only 12.4 per cent of total literate population has attained higher level of education which is more than Rampur village.

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