

Levels of Literacy and Female Work Participation in Rajasthan: A District Level Analysis

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Abstract: *The Present paper is an attempt to analyse Spatial patterns of Literacy and Female work Participation rate in Rajasthan. The entire study is based on secondary sources of data collected from the Census of Rajasthan. Female Literacy empowers, and is an emancipator. The potential for women's literacy to reshape the developing world remains an untapped developmental resources. The most likely explanation is that areas with higher women's labor force participation are also areas with higher girls labor force participation. The study of labour market participation is essential for implementing and formulating employment and human resource development policies. On the basis of secondary data, this paper is aims to analyze the growth of literacy rate and female work participation rate in Rajasthan. One of the most striking phenomena of recent times has been the extent to which women have increased their share of the Labour force; the increasing participation of women in paid work has been driving employment trends and the gender gaps in labour force participation rates have been striking. Therefore, there is a significant negative correlation between Female Literacy Rate and Female Work Participation Rate in Rajasthan due to mainly working in cultivation and Agricultural Labour work where literacy is not needed. Yet there is a positive correlation in urban areas of Rajasthan. Hence there should be strengthen off literacy best jobs for future in rural areas.*

Key words: *Female work participation rate, Female literacy, correlation, districts, rajasthan.*

I. Introduction

Literacy is an important indicator of socio-economic and cultural development. It is regarded as both a means and an end of development (Azim, 2005). Literacy is an essential means for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic process (Chandna and Sidhu, 1980). The Census of India 2011, defines literacy as ratio between literate population and total population excluding seven years children. In other words, a person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate. Female literacy is probably the most enabling tool and weapon in the arsenal of democracy. Literacy emboldens half the populace to successfully demand their rights and achieve gender parity. Literacy is a game-changer in the effort to advance women's standing in the third world. In *Women and Literacy*, Marcela Ballara (1992) defines literacy as "the apprenticeship for the knowledge needed to cope with everyday needs, including the individual's relationship with the surrounding world".

The importance of literacy need not be stressed-it is an end in itself. Moreover, literacy and schooling are important determinants of economic growth (Barron, 2001) and women's education may be specially important for future growth (Klasen, 2002; world Bank, 2001). Within societies, education levels are a principal determinant of adult outcomes: if women are disadvantaged in schooling, that disadvantage will ripple through the entire system of gender stratification (Hill & King, 1993). As a result, the Indian literacy rate grew with more than six fold from at the end of British rule in 1947 by 12 per cent to 74.04 per cent in 2011. Literacy rate has been increased from 8.50 per cent in 1951 to 67.06 per cent in 2011. The decadal change in literacy rates as total was 21.9 per cent where by residence, it was 25 per cent in rural areas & 10.9 per cent in urban areas, and by gender it was 20.7 per cent in among males & 23.4 per cent among females.

The economic analysis of female labor participation attracted considerable attention since the pioneering works of Mincer (1962) and Cain (1966). The female labor force participation rates increased considerably in the developed countries in recent years. The labor force participation rate plays a increasing trend toward women's participation in the labor market in both developed and developing countries has drawn both social and academic interest resulting in many insightful studies on gender aspects of labor market issues (Ackah, Charles, 2009). General models of gender inequalities (Chafetz, 1984) tend to emphasize the importance of women's economic roles in determining their position in other spheres, from household bargaining to representation in state governance. Empirical research has found that women's labor force participation is associated with less bias against girls in child mortality (Kishor, 1993; Rosenzweig & Schultz,

1982), better health for girls (Thomas, 1994), and with more say in some household decision making (Dharmalingam & Morgan,1996; Jejeebhoy & Sathar , 2001; Malhotra & Mather, 1997).

Female workers play very important role in agriculture based Indian economy. They participate in farm and non-farm activities besides domestic work. Now the attitude of the society has also changed and working women is not seen with suspicious eyes like earlier. Females constitute about 48.14% half of the total population in Rajasthan and play a very significant role in the state economy. According to the 2011 census estimates is 29.9 millions, out of which 18.3 millions are males and only 11.6 millions are females. It is more important to highlight that 10.6 millions female are working in rural areas while only 0.98 millions female are engaged as main and marginal workers in urban areas in Rajasthan. Around 77% of total workers and 18% of total urban female workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Objectives

- 1 To examine the growth in literacy rates of Rajasthan, by male-female as well as rural-urban.
- 2 To understand the level and nature of female labour activity at district level in Rajasthan.
- 3 To find out the relationship between female literacy and female work participation rate at district level.

II. Data And Methodology

The paper is mainly based on the secondary data, which gained from the various documents of the Census of India & Rajasthan – 2001 and 2011. For deeply discussion data also obtained from the Provisional Population Totals – Rajasthan and PCA- chapter-4i&4ii, Census of India,2011. Data received from various sources first and then combined it in different groups and tables according to the requirements of the study. The district-wise literacy rates and female work participation rate for total population, total workers rural- urban population are further segregated into several groups. This comparative study is mainly descriptive in nature.

III. Results And Discussion

If we compare the data, as showing in Table1, we find that Rajasthan is still more than 7% below than the nation's average level of Literacy. The picture clearly shows that Rajasthan literacy is still backward. Notwithstanding , literacy rate has been increased from 8.50 per cent in 1951 to 67.06 per cent in 2011. However, the highest growth in literacy rate of Rajasthan is recorded in the decade of 1991-2001 at every level likewise with total by residence as well as by gender also. The decadal change in literacy rates as total was 21.9 per cent where by residence it was 25 per cent in rural areas and 10.9 per cent in urban areas, and by gender it was 20.7 per cent in among males and 23.4 per cent among females.

In Table2, we find that the urban- rural gap of literacy rate has overall narrowed from 31.60 per cent in 1961 to 18.38 per cent in 2011.Through it was spread 35.58 per cent in 1981 but therefore slightly reduced upto 1991.While in urban areas, it has increased from 44.5 per cent in 1961 to 80.7 per cent in 2011.Whereas, rural-urban literacy gap is still exist.

Table 3, shows that literacy among females has 7 per cent in 1961 which grows upto 52.7 per cent in 2011. On the other hand males literacy increased 28.1 per cent in 1961 and has raised to 80.5 per cent in 2011.The result came in front of, is that the gap in literacy rates among males-females has overall widen over the period of time.

Table 4 shows, district-wise literacy of Rajasthan. Kota is the most literate district in the state with 73.52 per cent in 2001 and 77.48 per cent in 2011.Whereas Jaipur closely followed by 69.90 per cent in 2001 and 76.44 per cent in 2011.While Jhunjhunu slightly down 73.04 per cent in 2001 and 74.72 per cent in 2011.Jalor is in the bottam of Rajasthan with 55.58 per cent.Sirohi is just close to it with only 56.02 per cent.

Table 5, District- wise picture of literacy shows that rural areas of the state are far behind than the urban areas.Jhunjhunu district literates males as total as in rural areas while Udaipur has highest males literates in urban areas.Similarly, literate females found in Kota, where Udaipur again top in urban areas.Although, average level of literacy among females as rural as total as rural areas are very low.

FWPR of total, rural, and urban for 33 districts of Rajasthan for the period 2001-2011 it highlights wide gap among districts in female work participation rate and its components.Female workers as cultivation work has been reduced and on the other side the share as agricultural labourers in total female workers have been increased.

Table 1: Growth in Literacy rates in Rajasthan and in India from 1951 to 2011 (in per cent)

State	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Rajasthan	8.5	18.12	22.57	30.11	38.55	60.41	67.06
India	18.33	28.3	34.45	43.57	52.21	64.84	74.04

	Decadal change in Literacy rates from 1951-2011					
	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
Rajasthan	9.62	4.45	7.54	8.44	21.86	6.65
India	9.97	6.15	9.12	8.64	12.63	9.2

Sources: Census of India - Various documents.

Table 2: Literacy rates by residence and Urban - Rural gap in Rajasthan from 1961 to 2011

Literacy	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Rural	12.9	16.4	22.5	30.4	55.3	62.3
Urban	44.5	50.8	58	65.3	76.2	80.7
Urban-Rural Gap	31.6	34.38	35.58	34.95	20.86	18.38

	Decadal change in Literacy rates by Residence				
	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
Rural	3.5	6	7.9	25	7
Urban	6.3	7.2	7.3	10.9	4.5

Sources: Census of India and Provisional Population Totals - Rajasthan

Table 3: Literacy rates by Gender and Male-Female gap in Rajasthan from 1961 to 2011

Literacy	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Female	7	10.1	14.1	20.4	43.9	52.7
Male	28.1	33.9	44.8	55	75.7	80.5
Male-Female Gap	21.1	23.8	30.7	34.6	31.8	27.8

	Decadal change in Literacy rates by Residence				
	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
Female	3	3.9	6.4	23.4	8.8
Male	5.8	10.9	10.2	20.7	4.8

Sources: Census of India and Provisional Population Totals - Rajasthan

Table 4: District-wise Literacy rates and change in last decade in Rajasthan

Name of the District	2001	2011	Change%
Ganganagar	64.74	70.25	5.51
Hanumangarh	63.05	68.37	5.32
Bikaner	57.36	65.92	8.56
Churu	67.59	67.46	-0.13
Jhunjhunu	73.04	74.72	1.68

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Alwar	61.74	71.68	9.94
Bharatpur	63.58	71.16	7.58
Dholpur	60.13	70.14	10.01
Karauli	63.40	67.34	3.94
Sawai Madhopur	56.67	66.19	9.52
Dausa	61.81	69.17	7.36
Jaipur	69.90	76.44	6.54
Sikar	70.47	72.98	2.51
Nagaur	57.28	64.08	6.8
Jodhpur	56.67	67.09	10.42
Jaisalmer	50.97	58.04	7.07
Barmer	58.99	57.49	-1.5
Jalor	46.49	55.58	9.09
Sirohi	53.94	56.02	2.08
Pali	54.39	63.23	8.84
Ajmer	64.68	70.46	5.78
Tonk	51.97	62.46	10.49
Bundi	55.57	62.31	6.74
Bhilwara	50.71	62.71	12.0
Rajsamand	55.73	63.93	8.2
Dungarpur	48.57	60.78	12.21
Banswara	45.54	57.20	11.66
Chittaurgarh	53.99	62.51	8.52
Kota	73.52	77.48	3.96
Baran	59.50	67.38	7.88
Jhalawar	57.32	62.13	4.81
Udaipur	59.77	62.74	2.97
Pratapgarh	48.25	56.30	8.05
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Bikaner	57.36	65.92	8.56
Churu	67.59	67.46	-0.13
Jhunjhunu	73.04	74.72	1.68
Alwar	61.74	71.68	9.94
Bharatpur	63.58	71.16	7.58
Dholpur	60.13	70.14	10.01
Karauli	63.40	67.34	3.94
Sawai Madhopur	56.67	66.19	9.52
Dausa	61.81	69.17	7.36

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Jaipur	69.90	76.44	6.54
Sikar	70.47	72.98	2.51
Nagaur	57.28	64.08	6.8
Jodhpur	56.67	67.09	10.42
Jaisalmer	50.97	58.04	7.07
Barmer	58.99	57.49	-1.5
Jalor	46.49	55.58	9.09
Sirohi	53.94	56.02	2.08
Pali	54.39	63.23	8.84
Ajmer	64.68	70.46	5.78
Tonk	51.97	62.46	10.49
Bundi	55.57	62.31	6.74
Bhilwara	50.71	62.71	12.0
Rajsamand	55.73	63.93	8.2
Dungarpur	48.57	60.78	12.21
Banswara	45.54	57.20	11.66
Chittaurgarh	53.99	62.51	8.52
Kota	73.52	77.48	3.96
Baran	59.50	67.38	7.88
Jhalawar	57.32	62.13	4.81
Udaipur	59.77	62.74	2.97
Pratapgarh	48.25	56.30	8.05
Rajasthan	60.41	67.06	6.65

Table:5 District - wise Literacy rates by residence as well as by Gender in Rajasthan (2011)

Name of the District	Male			Female			Total	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total		
Ganganagar	66.76	79.43	76.7	86.19	79.33	55.65	71.78	60.07
Hanumangarh	65.79	78.78	77.02	86.06	78.82	53.48	70.76	56.91
Bikaner	58.95	78.65	71.72	86.39	76.90	44.81	70.12	53.77
Churu	64.98	73.63	78.06	84.66	79.95	51.13	62.00	54.25
Jhunjhunu	73.95	77.33	87.71	88.46	87.88	59.86	65.54	61.15
Alwar	68.83	84.25	83.46	92.16	85.08	52.69	75.22	56.78
Bharatpur	68.87	80.19	84.68	89.75	85.70	50.85	69.43	54.63
Dholpur	69.2	73.64	82.55	82.42	82.53	53.23	63.51	55.45
Karauli	66.15	73.93	82.50	85.60	82.96	47.05	60.79	49.18
Sawai Madhopur	62.68	79.96	80.62	91.06	82.72	42.65	67.80	47.80
Dausa	67.43	81.04	83.46	91.98	84.54	49.85	69.14	52.33
Jaipur	68.43	83.48	83.63	90.43	87.27	52.07	75.82	64.63
Sikar	71.83	76.64	86.44	87.38	86.66	56.75	65.26	58.76
Nagaur	62.16	72.11	77.78	83.56	78.90	45.92	60.03	48.63
Jodhpur	59.79	80.23	76.32	87.81	80.46	41.99	71.85	52.57
Jaisalmer	54.61	78.91	70.47	88.43	73.09	36.06	66.81	40.23

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Barmer	55.72	79.52	70.87	90.28	72.32	38.92	67.45	41.03
Jalor	54.05	71.97	70.52	85.54	71.83	37.03	57.32	38.73
Sirohi	49.77	79.24	65.86	89.91	71.09	37.02	67.41	40.12
Pali	59.21	76.78	75.02	88.30	78.16	43.74	64.55	48.35
Ajmer	60.22	85.05	78.05	92.17	83.93	41.87	77.48	56.42
Tonk	58.86	74.78	76.63	84.03	78.27	40.14	65.54	46.01
Bundi	58.13	78.67	73.47	88.51	76.52	41.56	68.16	47.00
Bhilwara	57.17	82.63	73.12	91.20	77.16	41.08	73.40	47.93
Rajsamand	60.23	82.71	76.98	92.01	79.52	43.77	72.95	48.44
Dungarpur	58.95	85.79	73.28	93.00	74.66	44.75	78.29	46.98
Banswara	54.78	86.58	68.98	92.68	70.80	40.47	80.28	43.47
Chittaurgarh	57.63	83.60	74.39	91.96	77.47	40.68	74.80	46.98
Kota	69.54	82.61	83.79	90.06	87.63	54.23	74.28	66.32
Baran	64.29	78.86	79.21	88.74	81.23	48.24	68.25	52.48
Jhalawar	58.24	81.82	73.73	90.23	76.47	42.01	72.84	47.02
Udaipur	55.85	88.45	70.84	94.45	75.91	40.46	82.02	49.10
Pratapgarh	53.50	85.46	67.50	93.10	70.13	39.05	77.61	42.40
Rajasthan	62.34	80.73	77.49	89.16	80.51	46.25	71.53	52.66
India	68.91	84.98	78.57	89.67	82.14	58.75	79.92	65.46

Sources: Census of India and Provisional Population Total - Rajasthan

Structure of Female work Participation in Rajasthan,2001-2011.

Year	2001			2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
%Share in Total Workers						
Cultivators	67.0	70.7	14.7	52.6	56.6	9.4
Agriculture Labourers	16.2	16.8	6.9	24.2	25.6	8.8
Household Industry Workers	2.8	2.1	13.6	2.5	1.9	8.8
Other Workers	14.0	10.4	64.8	20.7	15.8	73.0

Total Workers and Work Participation Rate by Residence: 2011 (MALES)

Name of the District	Total	Total Workers			Work Participation Rate					
		2011			2011			2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
Ganganagar	596,320	442,402	153,918	53.5	54.5	50.9	57.2	58.3	54.0	
Hanumangarh	512,802	416,081	96,721	51.7	52.5	48.5	55.1	55.7	52.5	
Bikaner	640,572	424,213	216,359	51.0	52.7	47.7	51.6	51.6	51.6	
Churu	541,404	396,102	145,302	49.0	50.8	44.7	51.5	52.5	49.0	
Jhunjhunu	541,392	425,348	116,044	46.5	48.1	40.7	49.4	50.5	45.8	
Alwar	994,171	816,267	177,904	53.0	53.8	48.8	51.3	51.4	50.9	
Bharatpur	647,198	524,633	122,565	47.1	47.7	44.3	47.7	48.0	52.3	
Dholpur	339,110	277,575	61,535	51.7	52.9	46.1	51.9	53.3	46.4	
Karauli	371,058	317,203	53,855	44.8	45.1	42.9	47.4	47.5	46.6	

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Sawai Madhopur	343,802	277,779	66,023	47.7	48.8	43.3	48.8	49.2	47.3
Dausa	398,151	349,583	48,568	45.8	46.1	43.7	46.4	46.5	45.9
Jaipur	1,714,947	787,451	927,496	47.4	46.1	48.7	49.4	47.9	50.8
Sikar	657,854	501,249	156,605	45.8	46.3	43.8	47.8	47.9	47.8
Nagaur	857,031	699,041	157,990	48.1	48.8	44.6	50.5	51.1	48.2
Jodhpur	965,103	621,142	343,961	48.4	48.6	48.1	50.2	49.3	51.8
Jaisalmer	182,565	155,519	27,046	51.7	52.0	50.3	50.5	49.8	54.9
Barmer	696,240	647,038	49,202	51.3	51.5	48.4	50.9	50.8	51.4
Jalor	494,906	455,851	39,055	54.1	54.8	46.9	52.8	53.2	49.4
Sirohi	272,196	215,345	56,851	50.1	50.3	49.4	51.0	50.8	51.7
Pali	523,077	400,286	122,791	48.5	48.5	48.6	51.0	50.8	51.6
Ajmer	686,149	406,505	279,644	49.8	51.2	47.7	51.8	51.5	52.3
Tonk	371,848	292,430	79,418	49.3	50.2	45.6	51.1	51.5	49.6
Bundi	314,806	255,318	59,488	53.8	55.4	46.7	54.5	55.3	51.5
Bhilwara	674,589	531,307	143,282	54.4	55.2	51.5	55.3	55.6	54.0
Rajsamand	319,534	269,456	50,078	51.4	51.7	49.8	55.0	55.3	53.1
Dungarpur	346,624	323,827	22,797	51.3	51.7	47.2	49.8	49.7	50.1
Banswara	482,236	448,510	33,726	50.3	50.6	46.9	53.1	53.2	51.9
Chittaurgarh	456,632	377,162	79,470	56.8	58.2	50.2	58.3	59.3	54.2
Kota	534,650	215,974	318,676	48.0	49.9	46.5	52.4	53.8	51.4
Baran	329,754	264,147	65,607	49.2	49.8	46.3	52.0	52.6	49.8
Jhalawar	402,825	342,286	60,539	53.9	55.0	47.7	55.6	56.4	51.0
Udaipur	835,839	666,719	169,120	51.5	51.8	50.3	53.3	53.3	53.6
Pratapgarh	251,691	231,720	19,971	55.4	55.8	51.1	57.5	57.8	54.6
Rajasthan	18,297,076	13,775,469	4,521,607	50.0	50.7	47.4	51.5	51.7	50.8

Name of the District	Total Workers			S work Participation Rate						0.41476	
	Total	2011		Total	2001			2011			0.56974
		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
Ganganagar	316,352	284,690	31,662	25.0	30.8	7.3	34.2	42.1	12.6	0.6526	
Hanumangarh	322,458	303,271	19,187	29.9	35.8	5.9	38.2	44.8	11.5		
Bikaner	345,636	307,842	37,794	30.3	41.8	7.3	30.8	41.5	9.9		
Churu	361,425	336,860	24,565	36.9	48.1	9.2	36.6	47.6	8.8		
Jhunjhunu	353,257	327,404	25,853	32.6	39.1	7.0	33.9	40.7	11.0		
Alwar	714,371	671,668	42,703	43.8	49.1	11.6	41.2	47.0	14.0		
Bharatpur	423,956	396,352	27,604	33.0	38.8	9.2	35.5	41.3	11.9		
Dholpur	184,102	171,775	12,327	34.0	38.6	13.2	33.3	39.2	10.7		
Karauli	257,668	243,174	14,494	34.2	38.2	10.7	38.2	42.5	14.1		
Sawai Madhopur	234,266	220,406	13,860	35.6	42.0	8.1	37.1	43.7	10.9		
Dausa	286,344	276,326	10,018	36.2	39.3	8.8	36.9	40.6	10.4		
Jaipur	749,946	559,208	190,738	22.3	34.3	9.7	23.7	37.0	11.6		
Sikar	348,650	324,051	24,599	31.5	37.8	6.7	26.8	32.5	8.0		

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Nagaur	568,851	539,189	29,662	32.9	38.0	8.1	35.3	41.4	9.6
Jodhpur	524,638	458,392	66,246	27.1	36.8	7.6	29.8	39.4	11.0
Jaisalmer	106,338	102,510	3,828	29.4	33.2	6.9	34.5	38.2	9.6
Barmer	506,242	500,326	5,916	41.8	44.5	6.7	41.0	43.6	6.9
Jalor	401,738	390,637	11,101	46.1	48.6	14.1	45.0	47.7	15.3
Sirohi	147,633	137,225	10,408	30.1	34.4	9.1	29.4	34.0	10.5
Pali	319,250	292,137	27,113	30.9	35.9	12.0	31.5	37.0	12.2
Ajmer	367,573	306,954	60,619	27.9	39.9	9.6	29.2	40.5	12.1
Tonk	277,313	250,611	26,702	38.3	44.3	15.5	40.0	46.8	16.9
Bundi	211,285	195,237	16,048	40.5	47.0	12.2	39.6	45.8	15.0
Bhilwara	473,576	435,159	38,417	38.7	44.9	13.6	39.9	46.3	15.5
Rajsamand	231,297	216,491	14,806	29.9	32.9	8.7	40.2	44.6	16.6
Dungarpur	294,891	287,925	6,966	44.7	46.8	15.9	42.6	44.4	16.1
Banswara	434,338	423,670	10,668	43.4	46.0	10.7	48.8	51.2	17.0
Chittaurgarh	346,123	323,074	23,049	44.7	51.3	13.0	45.5	51.9	16.6
Kota	214,161	141,346	72,815	19.4	31.0	9.2	23.0	37.9	13.1
Baran	222,829	203,927	18,902	35.6	40.1	13.5	37.8	43.7	15.4
Jhalawar	283,125	269,336	13,789	39.6	44.6	9.0	41.3	46.8	12.5
Udaipur	529,944	489,384	40,560	31.1	35.7	10.8	35.3	40.5	13.8
Pratapgarh	229,603	223,207	6,396	49.4	52.7	15.5	53.4	56.5	18.2
Rajasthan	11,589,179	10,609,764	979,415	33.5	40.6	9.5	35.1	42.7	12.0

Literates and Literacy Rate by Residence: 2011(MALES)

Name of the district	Literates			Literacy Rate					
	Total	2011		Total	2001			2011	
		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Ganganagar	710,908	496,935	213,973	75.5	72.2	84.8	78.5	75.9	85.3
Hanumangarh	624,281	490,362	133,919	75.2	73.3	82.3	77.4	75.9	83.3
Bikaner	782,399	471,918	310,481	70.6	62.8	84.6	75.9	70.6	85.7
Churu	696,729	486,256	210,473	80.3	78.5	84.3	78.8	76.9	83.4
Jhunjhunu	815,834	625,672	190,162	86.1	85.9	86.8	86.9	86.8	87.4
Alwar	1,359,829	1,083,730	276,099	78.1	75.7	90.6	83.7	82.1	91.0
Bharatpur	943,910	745,044	198,866	80.5	79.1	86.2	84.1	83.1	88.1
Dholpur	435,721	344,607	91,114	75.1	74.5	77.7	81.2	81.2	81.3
Karauli	531,904	449,812	82,092	79.5	79.0	82.7	81.4	80.9	84.1
Sawai Madhopur	486,184	378,253	107,931	75.7	73.1	86.5	81.5	79.4	89.8
Dausa	596,935	513,738	83,197	79.4	78.2	88.9	83.0	81.8	91.0
Jaipur	2,554,793	1,142,333	1,412,460	82.8	78.9	86.5	86.1	82.5	89.2
Sikar	995,275	754,783	240,492	84.3	84.1	85.2	85.1	84.9	85.8
Nagaur	1,102,750	875,237	227,513	74.1	72.5	81.7	77.2	76.0	81.9
Jodhpur	1,265,753	765,699	500,054	73.0	65.9	85.4	79.0	74.6	86.7
Jaisalmer	210,415	173,353	37,062	66.3	62.7	84.5	72.0	69.4	87.4
Barmer	783,461	710,875	72,586	72.8	71.3	88.9	70.9	69.4	88.6

Levels of Literacy and Female Work Participation in Rajasthan: A District Level Analysis

Jalor	543,923	487,407	56,516	64.7	63.1	82.4	70.7	69.4	84.2
Sirohi	309,900	224,113	85,787	69.9	65.2	89.4	70.0	64.6	89.3
Pali	667,381	488,897	178,484	72.2	68.6	84.5	76.8	73.6	87.1
Ajmer	926,268	501,770	424,498	79.4	71.9	89.5	82.4	76.5	90.8
Tonk	478,329	364,531	113,798	70.5	67.9	80.3	77.1	75.5	82.9
Bundi	371,705	283,572	88,133	71.7	68.5	85.0	75.4	72.3	87.7
Bhilwara	777,582	572,895	204,687	67.4	62.1	86.1	75.3	71.3	89.0
Rajsamand	383,334	308,438	74,896	74.1	71.4	90.3	78.4	75.9	91.1
Dungarpur	415,820	379,571	36,249	66.0	64.1	87.7	72.9	71.5	91.4
Banswara	513,854	462,325	51,529	61.5	58.7	91.5	69.5	67.7	91.0
Chittaurgarh	514,851	398,512	116,339	71.5	67.3	89.9	76.6	73.3	90.8
Kota	765,396	283,078	482,318	85.2	81.1	88.6	86.3	82.2	88.9
Baran	432,607	332,591	100,016	75.8	73.8	85.5	80.4	78.4	87.8
Jhalawar	466,815	375,242	91,573	73.3	70.5	89.5	75.8	73.0	89.5
Udaipur	973,444	712,379	261,065	74.7	69.7	92.7	74.7	69.6	93.4
Pratapgarh	250,122	220,661	29,461	64.3	61.3	91.9	69.5	67.3	92.2
RAJASTHAN	23,688,412	16,904,589	6,783,823	75.7	72.2	86.5	79.2	76.2	87.9

Literates and Literacy Rate by Residence: 2011 (FEMALES)

Name of the District	Literates			Literacy Rate					
	Total	2011		Total	2001			2011	
		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Ganganagar	482,435	3,244,378	157,998	52.4	47.2	67.8	59.7	55.3	71.3
Hanumangarh	409,855	312,297	97,558	49.6	46.3	62.6	55.8	53.1	66.8
Bikaner	496,402	267,286	229,116	42.4	30.3	64.8	53.2	44.3	69.5
Churu	452,540	305,243	147,297	54.4	52.4	59.1	54.0	51.1	61.3
Jhunjhunu	554,526	420,877	133,649	59.5	59.3	60.5	61.0	59.8	65.0
Alwar	822,647	624,268	198,379	43.3	38.6	70.4	56.3	52.2	74.7
Bharatpur	536,959	398,360	138,599	43.6	39.1	60.9	54.2	50.5	68.8
Dholpur	247,377	186,099	61,278	41.8	38.9	54.2	54.7	52.4	62.9
Karauli	273,945	221,611	52,334	44.4	42.8	53.8	48.6	46.5	60.0
Sawai Madhopur	255,564	181,379	74,185	35.2	29.5	58.4	47.5	42.4	67.2
Dausa	341,116	283,045	58,071	42.3	40.0	61.6	51.9	49.4	69.4
Jaipur	1,746,172	665,271	1,080,901	55.5	43.9	67.1	64.0	51.7	75.1
Sikar	656,842	486,052	170,790	56.1	55.3	59.3	58.2	56.4	64.3
Nagaur	655,874	500,184	155,690	39.7	36.8	53.4	47.8	45.2	58.8
Jodhpur	765,779	392,641	373,138	38.6	24.7	64.3	51.8	41.2	71.3
Jaisalmer	98,238	75,936	22,302	32.1	27.3	58.1	39.7	35.5	66.2
Barmer	404,861	355,790	49,071	43.4	42.0	60.2	40.6	38.6	66.6
Jalor	285,659	250,268	35,391	27.8	26.2	47.8	38.5	36.8	56.9
Sirohi	166,906	108,896	58,010	37.1	31.3	64.1	39.7	32.7	66.9
Pali	418,312	294,891	123,421	36.5	31.7	54.7	48.0	43.5	63.9
Ajmer	600,405	263,252	337,153	48.9	32.7	72.1	55.7	41.3	76.5
Tonk	271,330	182,171	89,159	32.2	25.7	56.0	45.4	39.7	64.8
Bundi	213,339	149,946	63,393	37.8	32.5	60.0	46.6	41.2	67.4

Bhilwara	478,544	324,042	154,502	33.4	26.2	62.0	47.2	40.6	71.8
Rajsamand	235,805	178,967	56,838	37.7	33.1	68.3	48.0	43.3	72.3
Dungarpur	265,771	236,280	29,491	31.8	28.9	67.8	46.2	44.0	77.1
Banswara	315,489	271,605	43,884	29.2	25.1	76.6	43.1	40.1	79.3
Chittaurgarh	306,974	216,467	90,507	36.0	28.9	68.9	46.5	40.2	74.3
Kota	532,949	173,302	359,647	60.4	49.8	69.4	65.9	54.0	73.7
Baran	260,700	188,832	71,868	41.6	37.7	60.3	52.0	47.8	67.5
Jhalawar	272,977	203,624	69,353	40.0	35.3	68.2	46.5	41.5	72.1
Udaipur	609,185	396,467	212,718	44.5	36.3	77.5	48.4	39.8	81.2
Pratapgarh	151,393	127,411	23,982	31.8	27.5	73.5	42.4	39.0	77.1
RAJASTHAN	14,586,870	9,567,197	5,019,673	43.9	37.3	64.7	52.1	45.8	70.7
Correlation			0.601221			0.865556	0.943772	0.949645	

IV. Conclusion

1 There is need to generate education based jobs like household industry and other workers in rural areas. State Government should prepare and implement policies for participation of rural women's in permanent salaried jobs.
 2 Urban- Rural gap in literacy has been narrowed overall while male-female literacy gap has widen over the period of time. Moverover, literacy gap, by residence as well as by gender, has still exists in allover state and district also. Rural areas by residence as well as females by gender are still vulnerable in front of literacy.

The state Rajasthan has performed very poor in front of literacy as well as in female work participation rate while literacy and female work participation rate gap in rural-urban as well as male-female is widely seen. So, government should take appropriate action to improve the condition especially the rural women's.

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