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Female Literate Life Expectancy by Education Level: A District Level Study for Assam and Some Selected states of India (2001)

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***Abstract**: The objectives of the present study is to measure and compare the social development of females of Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh at district level using an innovative indicator of social development called Literate Life Expectancy (LLE). LLE was first introduced by W.Lutz (1995) in International Institutes for Applied System Analysis (IIASA). It is largely a demographically based indicator, which combines life expectancy and literacy in one number. The LLE is more appropriate for direct inter-country comparisons than multidimensional information on human capital. Depending upon the availability of data, the indicator can be used to compare subgroups within one population. The present study depicts a gloomy picture regarding the differentials in development among the females living at different parts of India at micro level.*

I. Introduction:

Female education has a far reaching bearing on sustainable development at individual, family and social level. Because it helps in defeating social constraint like gender discrimination and empowers females in reducing regional disadvantages. Measuring acceleration of sustainable development and removing regional inequalities by using an objective indicator is increasing demand for both developed and developing countries. The Literate Life Expectancy (LLE) was first developed at International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA) by Wolfgang Lutz (1995). It combines the two major dimensions of survival and empowerment through literacy (Lutz and Goujon, 2004). The systematic approach of LLE combines two basic aspects of social development: the number of years a person lives and his/her level of education. The LLE indicator evaluates the age-specific mortality rates and the age-specific proportions literate. It is the aggregate average that a person lives in a literate state. The aim of this indicator is to look at a person's years of life but under literate state (W. Lutz, 1995, Medina, 1996). Living under literate conditions has many positive consequences for social, economic, environmental, and political elements of life (Lutz, 1995, Medina, 1996).

Age-specific literacy describes the cumulative transitions of a person from an illiterate state to a literate one. The LLE indicator is based purely on observable and measurable individual characteristics: literacy and mortality, and not on national accounts of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Both literacy and health are important nonmaterial aspects of human well-being. LLE indicator not only shows the current level of social development but it also portrays the nation's possibility for future development (Medina, 1996). LLE provides the literate state of a generation by age group and enables to foresee the levels of education and human potentiality of future generations with long-run prospective (W.Lutz and Goujon, 2004). Higher literate life expectancy shows not only development but also social improvements and quality of life in a very comprehensive and sensitive manner (Nair, 2000).

Literate Life Expectancy can be applied in comparing sub-groups within one population, that is, regions, men and women or Rural and urban residents. These are assumed to be more homogenous than the total. If the data are available, there is no limit to further break-downs (W.Lutz 1995). Specific inequality indicators, such as ratio of lowest and highest values of LLE among sub-populations, may be applied (W. Lutz, 2004).

Several works have been done in this field all over the globe. To measure the country's social development aspects, the LLE has been used by Medina in Mexico (1996), Huang and Nanjo in China (1998), Nair in India (2000), Khan and Asaduzzaman in Bangladesh (2007), Chattopadhyay in India (2010). But district level measurement of LLE by Education Level is very limited. Therefore an attempt has been made to measure LLE at district level for female of Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for different Education Level, namely, Primary (I-V), Middle (VI-VIII) and Matric/Secondary (IX-X). By conducting such study attempt can be made to identify the condition of females at literate state at grass-root level of India.

II. Objective:

The objective of the study is to estimate, compare and contrast the female Literate Life Expectancy (LLE) for districts of Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh at Primary, Middle and Metric/Secondary Level.

III. Data and Methodology:

The basic data required for this study are district level Female Life Table, age-specific and education level-specific female proportion of literate (PL_x). The data on district level Life Table for female were collected from the Life Tables constructed by Choudhury and Sarma (2010). The age specific and education level-specific female proportion literate for Primary, Middle and Metric/Secondary data were collected from 2001 Population Census Reports of Assam , West Bengal, Kerala, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. According to 2001 Census India had 593 districts. Out of these 182 districts are selected from the states for the study.

The formula of the Literate Life Expectancy indicator and notations in the model life table are as follow:

$$(L_x)\ (PL_x) = LL_x$$

L_x =Total number of person-years living in age group x

PL_x =Age-specific proportions literate by education level

LL_x =Literate person-years lived

Like in a regular life table, Literate Life Expectancy (Le^o_x) is drawn by dividing the cumulative literate person years (LT_x) by the (l_x) column i.e

$$Le_x^0 = \frac{LTx}{lx}$$

Where, $LT_x = \sum LL_x$

Le^0_x = Literate Life Expectancy

LT_x = Cumulative Literate Person- Years

l_x = Number of survivors at age x

Formula for calculating Age-Specific Proportion literate (PLx) is

$$PLx = \frac{\text{Age}-\text{Specific Literate Female Population by Education Level}}{\text{Age}-\text{Specific Total Female Population}} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

In formula (1) both literate and illiterate female population are considered.

IV. Results and Discussions:

By measuring LLE for females by education levels, namely, Primary (I-V), Middle (VI-VIII) and Matric/Secondary (IX-X) levels, an attempt has been made to estimate the relevant issues of social development for females in different districts of Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. With the education level analysis, however we are particularly interested in finding those social differentials which are overlooked at national, state or district level analysis. Such studies are assumed to be more homogeneous than the total.

In our analysis, Table: 1 to Table: 6 clearly depict the varied social development levels of females at district level within the states under study.

In Table: 7 to Table: 9 we attempt to rank the 182 districts under study with respect to female LLE at birth for the three levels of education to observe the LLE differentials among the states.

In our analysis, we observed that district level differentials of the social development of females, who completed different education levels within and between states are very meaningful, which clearly demonstrate the Lutz's idea. As according to Lutz LLE is based on clearly observable individual characteristics.

Table: 1 literate Life Expectancy at birth for Female by Education Level with Rank (Assam)

Sl. No.	District	Primary	Rank	Middle	Rank	Metric/Secondary	Rank
1	Cachar	7.20	1	5.15	8	4.03	10
2	Karimgang	7.15	2	4.39	2	3.18	14
3	Nagaon	6.41	3	4.75	10	3.76	11
4	Jorhat	6.40	4	6.03	2	7.33	1
5	Kamrup	6.25	5	5.41	4	6.31	3
6	Dibrugarh	6.17	6	5.35	6	6.04	4
7	Hailakandi	6.15	7	4.83	9	2.34	21

8	Golaghat	6.12	8	5.86	3	4.64	8
9	Sibsagar	6.11	9	7.06	1	7.09	2

Table: 1 cont.

10	N.C. Hills	5.94	10	4.38	12	4.44	9
11	Goalpara	5.82	11	3.98	17	2.37	20
12	Bangaigaon	5.69	12	4.26	14	3.00	16
13	Sonitpur	5.49	13	3.92	18	3.33	12
14	Marigaon	5.48	14	4.30	13	3.13	15
15	Nalbari	5.46	15	5.40	5	4.88	5
16	Karbi Anglang	4.94	16	5.28	7	2.42	19
17	Barpeta	4.67	17	4.30	13	3.24	13
18	Kokrajhar	4.65	18	4.75	10	2.60	18
19	Dhubri	4.48	19	5.40	5	1.73	23
20	Darrang	4.39	20	4.38	12	2.86	17
21	Dhemaji	4.37	21	4.15	20	4.73	7
22	Lakhimpur	3.77	22	5.28	7	4.84	6
23	Tinsukia	1.91	23	1.56	23	1.80	22
Average		5.44		4.92		3.92	
Stadard Deviation		1.18		1.12		1.61	

From the Table: 1 it is observed that, in Assam, females of Cachar district who completed Primary level Education, recorded 7.20 years as highest LLE at birth among all other 23 districts and the lowest LLE at birth 1.91 years is observed in females of Tinsukia District. This inconsistency accounts for nearly 5.29 years of LLE differentials. It indicates that, at this level, females of Cachar district had the possibility to live almost 5.29 years longer in a literate state than the females of Tinsukia district. Females of Cachar district who completed Primary level Education ranked first in years of LLE at birth because they had more easy access to health services and attend primary schools than Females of Tinsukia district did during their first years of lives (Medina 1996, Khan and Asaduzzaman, 2007). It is indicative of high inequalities of social development of females within Assam at primary level education. The average LLE at birth of female for the districts of Assam at primary level is found to be 5.44 years with standard deviation 1.18 years. Fifteen districts have LLE at birth for females above average while eight districts have below average.

For Middle level Education, highest LLE at birth 7.06 years was observed in females of Sibsagar district. Females of Tinsukia District had lowest level as 1.56 years with about 5.50 years of LLE differentials. Average LLE at birth at this level is found to be 4.92 years with standard deviation 1.12 years. Females of only nine districts have LLE at birth above average, while fourteen districts have below average.

. For Secondary level Education, females of Jorhat district achieved highest 7.33 years LLE at birth while females of Dhubri district had only 1.73 years as lowest followed by females of Tinsukia and Hailakandi districts. At this level the average performance in LLE at birth is 3.92 years with standard deviation 1.61 years. In secondary level also females of only nine districts have LLE at birth above average.

It is observed that, though females of Cachar district achieved highest LLE at birth at primary level, during the middle and secondary level education their ranks dropped to eight and tenth respectively. In middle level, females of Sibsagar district achieved highest from ninth rank in primary level and second at secondary level. Tinsukia district females observed to be occupied the same lowest rank at primary and middle level and rose to twenty second in secondary level. The rank of LLE at birth for females of Jorhat districts at primary and middle level were forth and second respectively. For Hailakandi district the corresponding ranks for primary, middle and secondary level were seventh, ninth and twenty first respectively. Higher LLE at birth disappears over time, mainly because females drop out of school at older ages, usually after primary education (Medina, 1996). It is indicative that females of Cachar, Tinsukia, Hailakandi etc. districts were less likely to continue in higher level education than Jorhat and Sibsagar district females. It is observed that in comparison to other districts, females of Jorhat districts were in better position.

Table: 2 Literate Life Expectancy at birth for female by Education Level (West Bengal)]

Sl. No.	District	Primary	Rank	Middle	Rank	Metric/Secondary	Rank
1	Haora	10.00	1	6.68	3	3.82	4
2	North 24 Parganas	9.61	2	11.49	1	4.57	2

3	Hugli	8.99	3	6.47	4	3.61	5
4	Kolkata	8.97	4	7.95	2	7.27	1
5	Nadia	8.63	5	5.46	5	2.42	7
6	Medinipur	8.17	6	5.00	8	2.06	9
Table: 2 cont.							
7	Barddhaman	7.68	7	5.34	6	3.35	6
8	South 24 Parganas	7.35	8	4.64	9	2.09	8
9	Darjiling	7.14	9	5.30	7	3.95	3
10	Koch Bihar	6.93	10	3.90	14	1.79	14
11	Birbhum	6.14	11	4.06	12	1.93	11
12	Bankura	6.07	12	4.41	10	1.88	12
13	Dakshin Dinajpur	5.92	13	4.12	11	1.81	13
14	Jalpaiguri	5.86	14	3.97	13	2.01	10
15	Murshidabad	5.80	15	3.15	16	1.47	16
16	Puruliya	4.26	16	3.21	15	1.49	15
17	Maldah	4.26	17	2.74	17	1.26	17
18	Uttar Dinajpur	3.42	18	2.60	18	1.22	18
Average		6.96		5.03		2.67	
Stadard Deviation		1.90		2.14		1.53	

For West Bengal, in Table: 2, at primary level, among females of eighteen districts, those of Haora districts achieved highest LLE at birth as 10.00 years and lowest 3.42 years was observed in the females of Uttar Dinajpur district with almost 6.58 years of LLE differentials. Average LLE at birth at this level observed to be 6.96 years with standard deviation 1.90 years. Females of nine districts had LLE at birth above average, while nine districts had below average. At middle level highest 11.49 years and lowest 2.60 years LLE at birth for female viewed in North 24 Parganas and Uttar Dinajpur districts respectively. This inconsistency noted as 8.89 years of LLE differentials. Average and standard deviation at this level found to be 5.03 years and 2,14 years respectively. Females of nine districts had LLE at birth above average and nine districts had below average. During secondary level, females of Kolkata district achieved 7.27 years as highest LLE at birth, while in Uttar Dinalpur district they had only 1.22 years as lowest with LLE differentials 6.05 years. Corresponding average and standard deviation was observed as 2.67 years and 1.53 years respectively. Females of eleven districts had LLE at birth below average and that of nine districts had above average.

It is noticed that, during middle level rank of Haora district dropped to third from first in primary level and to forth in secondary level. Rank of North 24 Parganas district rose to first in middle level from second in primary level and again dropped to second position in secondary level. Females of Kolkata district ranked forth and second in primary and middle level education respectively but first in secondary level education in terms of LLE at birth. Females of Uttar Dinajpur district remained in lowest position in the three levels of education. It seems that Uttar Dinajpur district do not modify their behavior with respect to future education attainment (Khan and Asaduzzaman, 2007).

Table: 3 Literate Life Expectancy at birth for Female by Education Level (Kerala)

Sl. No.	District	Primary	Rank	Middle	Rank	Metric/Secondary	Rank
1	Kannur	16.25	1	11.02	7	8.55	8
2	Kozhikode	14.88	2	11.91	4.5	7.60	10
3	Kottayam	14.11	3	11.91	4.5	11.94	2
4	Alappuzha	13.87	4	12.62	2	10.33	5
5	Pathanamthitta	13.65	5	13.77	1	12.68	1
6	Malappuram	13.23	6	10.37	9	4.83	14
7	Kollam	13.20	7	12.17	3	8.99	6
8	Kasaragod	12.99	8	7.57	14	5.58	13
9	Palakkad	12.86	9	10.84	8	6.50	11
10	Iduki	12.72	10	9.78	11	7.85	9
11	Thrissur	12.70	11	10.20	10	10.54	4
12	Ernakulam	12.04	12	9.66	12	10.66	3
13	Wayanad	11.87	13	8.58	13	5.60	12
14	Thiruvananthapuram	11.50	14	11.44	6	8.91	7
Average		13.28		10.85		8.61	
Standard Deviation		1.25		1.64		2.44	

For Kerala, in Table:3 it is observed that, among females of fourteen districts highest LLE at birth for Primary level 16.25 year was achieved by females of Kannur District while those of Thiruvananthapuram District had 11.50 years as lowest. The LLE differentials was found to be 4.75 years indicating that females of Kannur district who completed primary level education had the possibility of live almost 4.75 years longer than the females of Thiruvananthapuram District. Average LLE at birth at this level observed to be 13.28 years with standard deviation 1.25 years. Females of five districts out of fourteen had LLE at birth above average. For Middle level, females of Pathanamthitta District reached 13.77 years as highest LLE at birth and Kasaragod District had 7.57 years as lowest at birth. The LLE differential in these two districts was found to be 6.2 years with average and standard deviation 10.85 and 1.64 years respectively. Seven districts had LLE at birth above average. For Secondary level, highest LLE at birth 12.68 years was attained by females of Pathanamthitta district and those of Malapuram District had lowest 4.83 years with 7.85 years of LLE differential. Average and standard deviation in LLE at birth at this level recorded as 8.61 and 2.44 years respectively. Females of seven districts had LLE at birth above average.

It is observed that at middle and secondary levels, ranks of female LLE at birth of Kannur district dropped down to seventh and eighth position from first position at primary level. While that of Pathanamthitta district rose to first position in middle and secondary level from fifth position at primary level education.

Table: 4 Literate Life Expectancy at birth for Female by Education Level (Gujarat)

Sl. No.	District	Primary	Rank	Middle	Rank	Metric/Secondary	Rank
1	Bharuch	10.33	1	3.89	7	3.79	9
2	Ahmadabad	10.00	2	4.43	5	5.12	2
3	Surat	9.98	3	4.23	6	4.44	4
4	Navsari	9.86	4	5.41	1	5.96	1
5	Rajkot	9.70	5	4.59	2	4.97	3
6	Anand	9.67	6	3.31	13	4.08	7
7	Porbandar	9.52	7	4.57	3	3.28	13
8	Amreli	9.30	8	3.03	15	3.01	16
9	Mahesana	9.28	9	3.59	12	3.94	8
10	Bhavnagar	9.07	10	2.77	19	2.60	17
11	Jamnagar	8.68	11	3.62	11	3.13	15
12	Gandhinagar	8.61	12	3.80	9	3.49	11
13	Vadodara	8.58	13	3.66	10	4.30	6
14	Kheda	8.57	14	3.00	16	3.23	14
15	Kachchh	8.15	15	2.40	21	2.31	19
16	Junagadh	8.06	16	3.88	8	3.50	10
17	Valsad	7.78	17	4.53	4	4.32	5
18	Surendranagar	7.66	18	2.85	18	2.13	20
19	Sabar Kantha	6.88	19	3.07	14	3.31	12
20	Narmada	6.38	20	2.97	17	1.89	22
21	Patan	6.17	21	1.79	23	1.91	21
22	Panch Mahals	5.86	22	2.47	20	2.49	18
23	The Dangs	5.06	23	2.22	22	1.49	24
24	Banas Kantha	4.31	24	1.00	25	0.97	25
25	Dohad	2.95	25	1.57	24	1.62	23
Average		8.02		3.01		3.25	
Standard Deviation		1.94		1.05		1.24	

For Gujarat in Table: 4, among the females of 25 districts in Bharuch district they reached 10.33 years as highest LLE at birth at primary level and in Dohad district they had only 2.95 years as lowest with 7.38 years of LLE differentials. Average LLE at birth and standard deviation at this level found to be 8.02 and 1.94 years. Sixteen districts had LLE at birth above average. At middle level, highest LLE at birth was attained by females of Navsari district. At this level females of Banas Kantha district had only 1 year LLE at birth as lowest. The inconsistency accounts for nearly 4.41 years of LLE differentials. Average LLE at birth at this level noticed to be 3.01 years with standard deviation 1.05 years. Females of fifteen districts lied above average at this level.At secondary level, females of Navsari district reached 5.96 years as highest LLE at birth while in Banas Kantha district they had only 0.97 years as lowest. The LLE differentials found to be 4.99 years

with average and standard deviation 3.25 and 1.24 years respectively. In thirteen districts females had LLE at birth above average at this level.

It is also observed that, during middle and secondary level, ranks of female LLE at birth in Bharuch district dropped to seventh and ninth from first at primary level. Rank of female LLE at birth in Navsari district rose to first during middle and secondary level from forth at primary level. But in Banas Kantha district female LLE at birth dropped to twenty fifth at middle and secondary level from twenty forth at primary level. While, during middle and secondary level in Dohad district female LLE at birth rose to twenty forth and twenty third, from twenty fifth rank at primary level education.

Table: 5 Literate Life Expectancy at birth by for Female Education Level (Rajasthan)

Sl. No.	District	Primary	Rank	Middle	Rank	Metric/Secondary	Rank
1	Kota	7.01	1	4.17	1	3.18	1
2	Ganganagar	7.31	2	3.29	3	2.38	4
3	Sikar	6.73	3	2.74	8	1.40	11
4	Jhunjhunun	6.46	4	3.16	5	1.58	10
5	Hanumangarh	6.04	5	2.46	11	1.62	8
6	Jaipur	6.02	6	3.80	2	3.05	2
7	Ajmer	5.82	7	3.28	4	2.84	3
8	Bikaner	5.47	8	3.07	6	2.10	5
9	Alwar	5.45	9	2.95	7	1.62	9
10	Baran	4.95	10	2.10	13	1.14	16
11	Churu	4.85	11	1.81	19	0.96	25
12	Nagaur	4.63	12	1.68	28	0.85	27
13	Pali	4.61	13	1.74	24	1.03	23
14	Jodhpur	4.60	14	2.55	9	2.03	6
15	Bharatpur	4.57	15	2.47	10	1.13	18
16	Rajsamand	4.28	16	1.75	22	1.18	14
17	Karauli	4.10	17	1.68	27	0.68	30
18	Jhalawar	4.10	18	1.90	17	1.13	19
19	Dausa	4.07	19	2.09	14.5	1.03	22
20	Chittaurgarh	4.03	20	1.75	23	1.18	15
21	Dhaulpur	3.99	21	1.84	18	0.82	28
22	Sirohi	3.98	22	1.76	21	1.23	13
23	Bundi	3.96	23	2.11	12	1.14	17
24	Udaipur	3.92	24	2.08	16	1.65	7
25	Bhilwara	3.60	25	1.80	20	1.34	12
26	Sawai Madhopur	3.59	26	2.09	14.5	1.11	20
27	Dungarpur	3.27	27	1.70	26	0.95	26
28	Tonk	3.25	28	1.74	25	1.05	21
29	Jaisalmer	2.66	29	1.19	30	0.73	29
30	Banswara	2.63	30	1.54	29	0.99	24
31	Barmer	2.41	31	0.83	31	0.51	31
32	Jalor	2.34	32	0.75	32	0.38	32
Average		4.52		2.18		1.38	
Standard Deviation		1.32		0.79		0.69	

For Rajasthan, in Table:5, out of thirty two districts, females of Kota and Jalor districts ranked highest and lowest at all three levels of education. At primary level, LLE at birth for females of Kota district recorded as 7.01 years while in Jalor district it is found to be 2.34 years with 4.67 years of LLE differentials. Average and standard deviation at this level were observed as 4.52 and 1.32 years respectively. Females of fifteen districts had LLE at birth above average at this level,

For Middle level, female LLE at birth for Kota and Jalor Districts were 4.17 and 0.75 years respectively with 3.42 years of LLE differentials. Average LLE at birth for females at this level was 2.18 years with standard deviation 0.79 years. Eleven districts had LLE at birth above average.During secondary level, female LLE at birth was 3.18 years in Kota district while in Jalor district it was found to be only 0.38 years. The

LLE differentials found to be 2.8 years. Average LLE at birth was 1.38 years and Standard deviation 0.69 years. At this level also eleven districts had LLE at birth above average.

Table: 6 Literate Life Expectancy at birth for Female by Education Level (Uttar Pradesh)

Sl. No.	District	Primary	Rank	Middle	Rank	Metric/Secondary	Rank
1	Etawah	8.04	1	6.02	2	2.81	10
2	Auraiya	7.88	2	6.27	1	2.87	9
3	Mainpuri	7.04	3	5.24	5	2.29	21
4	Jalaun	6.92	4	4.51	9	2.38	17
5	Kanpur Nagar	6.79	5	5.71	3	4.70	1
6	Kanpur Dehat	6.68	6	5.41	4	2.57	12
7	Kannauj	6.39	7	4.90	6	2.24	23
8	Ghaziabad	6.34	8	4.75	7	3.85	4
9	Firozabad	6.34	9	4.34	10	2.42	15
10	Farrukhabad	6.23	10	4.13	14	2.22	25
11	Saharanpur	6.09	11	3.21	34	1.62	38
12	Mau	6.08	12	3.39	26	2.38	18
13	Ambedkar Nagar	6.04	13	3.31	30	1.64	37
14	Varanasi	6.02	14	4.03	16	3.07	6
15	Azamgarh	5.81	15	2.92	42	1.65	36
16	Meerut	5.79	16	4.16	13	3.12	5
17	Lucknow	5.72	17	4.62	8	4.09	3
18	Baghpat	5.64	18	4.33	11	2.93	8
19	Chandauli	5.62	19	3.91	18	2.34	19
20	Muzaffarnagar	5.59	20	3.40	25	2.11	29
21	Bijnor	5.58	21	3.24	33	1.70	34
22	Hamirpur	5.56	22	3.38	28	1.45	46
23	Faizabad	5.54	23	2.34	52	1.77	31
24	Ghazipur	5.52	24	3.71	20	2.25	22
25	Gautam Buddha Nagar	5.48	25	4.07	15	3.02	7
26	Ballia	5.45	26	3.94	17	2.70	11
27	Hathras	5.44	27	3.76	19	2.16	27
28	Sultanpur	5.44	28	3.13	36.5	1.34	48
29	Jaunpur	5.35	29	3.13	36.5	1.62	39
30	Pratapgarh	5.23	30	3.17	35	1.71	33
31	Fatehpur	5.19	31	3.31	31	1.60	41
32	Unnao	5.16	32	3.51	22.5	1.69	35
33	Gorakhpur	4.97	33	3.51	22.5	2.23	24
34	Mathura	4.97	34	3.33	29	2.14	28
35	Mahoba	4.97	35	2.76	43	1.20	52
36	Agra	4.94	36	3.65	21	4.22	2
37	Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi	4.89	37	2.59	45	1.26	50
38	Jhansi	4.87	38	4.18	12	2.57	13
39	Hardoi	4.87	39	2.47	46	1.17	53
40	Mirzapur	4.78	40	2.99	41	1.73	32
41	Etah	4.78	41	3.03	40	1.61	40
42	Sant Kabir Nagar	4.73	42	2.07	59	0.98	62
43	Banda	4.70	43	2.43	47	1.15	55
44	Deoria	4.69	44	3.43	24	2.30	20
45	Chitrakoot	4.66	45	2.30	54	1.04	57
46	Aligarh	4.61	46	3.39	27	2.18	26
47	Rae Bareli	4.61	47	3.08	38	1.57	43

48	Bulandshahr	4.56	48	3.26	32	1.90	30
49	Allahabad	4.52	49	3.06	39	2.42	16

Table:6 cont.

50	Basti	4.39	50	2.60	44	1.38	47
51	Kheri	4.29	51	2.16	58	1.00	60.5
52	Barabanki	4.22	52	2.43	48	1.16	54
53	Sitapur	4.10	53	2.29	55	1.03	58.5
54	Pilibhit	4.02	54	2.18	57	1.08	56
55	Sonbhadra	3.95	55	2.33	53	1.57	45
56	JyotibaPhule Na gar	3.94	56	2.59	49	1.31	49
57	Lalitpur	3.87	57	2.05	60	0.97	63
58	Bareilly	3.53	58	2.41	50	1.57	44
59	Gonda	3.48	59	1.77	62	1.00	60.5
60	Kushinagar	3.47	60	2.19	56	1.23	51
61	Siddharthnagar	3.43	61	1.29	67	0.69	66
62	Moradabad	3.34	62	2.38	51	1.58	42
63	Shahjahanpur	3.19	63	1.32	65	0.45	69
64	Kaushambi	3.19	64	1.90	61	1.03	58.5
65	Maharajganj	3.05	65	1.55	64	0.83	64
66	Bahraich	2.57	66	1.30	66	0.80	65
67	Rampur	2.55	67	1.64	63	2.55	14
68	Balrampur	2.49	68	1.05	68	0.63	67
69	Shrawasti	2.16	69	1.05	69	0.49	68
70	Budaun	1.45	70	0.87	70	0.44	70
Average		4.91		3.14		1.87	
Standard Deviation		1.30		1.19		0.90	

For Uttar Pradesh, in Table:6, at primary level, among females of 70 districts, in Etawah district they attained highest LLE at birth as 8.04 years while lowest 1.45 years was recorded in Budaun district with nearly 6.59 years of LLE differentials. Average and standard deviation at birth at this level were found to be 4.91 and 1.30 respectively. At middle level, highest 6.27 years and lowest 0.87 years LLE at birth observed in females of Auraiya and Budaun districts respectively with 5.40 years of LLE differentials. At secondary level, females of Kanpur Nagar district achieved 4.70 years as highest LLE at birth, while in Budaun district they had only 0.44 years as lowest with nearly 4.26 years of LLE differentials. Average and standard deviation for middle and secondary level were 3.14 and 1.19 years and 1.87 and 0.90 years respectively.

It is observed that at all three levels of education females of Budaun district remained in the lowest position. In Etawah district female LLE at birth dropped to second position at middle level and to tenth at secondary level from first at primary level. In Auraiya district female LLE at birth rose to first position at middle level and dropped to ninth at secondary level from second in primary level. Similarly, in Kanpur Nagar female LLE at birth rose to third position at middle level and first at secondary level from fifth position at primary level education.

From the present discussion, a gloomy picture regarding the social differences consisting among the females of districts within the states under study is emerged.

Table: 7 Rank Wise LLE at Birth for Females at Primary Level for Districts of Assam and the Selected States

Districts	LLE	Rank	States	Districts	LLE	Rank	States
Kannur	16.25	1	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	11.5	14	Kerala
Kozhikode	14.88	2	Kerala	Bharuch	10.33	15	Gujarat
Kottayam	14.11	3	Kerala	Haora	10.00	16	WB
Alappuzha	13.87	4	Kerala	Ahmadabad	10	17	Gujarat
Pathanamthitta	13.65	5	Kerala	Surat	9.98	18	Gujarat
Malappuram	13.23	6	Kerala	Navsari	9.86	19	Gujarat
Kollam	13.2	7	Kerala	Rajkot	9.7	20	Gujarat
Kasaragod	12.99	8	Kerala	Anand	9.67	21	Gujarat
Palakkad	12.86	9	Kerala	North 24 Parganas	9.61	22	WB
Iduki	12.72	10	Kerala	Porbandar	9.52	23	Gujarat

Thrissur	12.7	11	Kerala	Amreli	9.3	24	Gujarat
Ernakulam	12.04	12	Kerala	Mahesana	9.28	25	Gujarat
Wayanad	11.87	13	Kerala	Bhavnagar	9.07	26	Gujarat

Table:7 Cont.

Hugli	8.99	27	WB	Saharanpur	6.09	70	UP
Kolkata	8.97	28	WB	Mau	6.08	71	UP
Jamnagar	8.68	29	Gujarat	Bankura	6.07	72	WB
Nadia	8.63	30	WB	Hanumangarh	6.04	73	Rajasthan
Gandhinagar	8.61	31	Gujarat	Ambedkar Nagar	6.04	74	UP
Vadodara	8.58	32	Gujarat	Jaipur	6.02	75	Rajasthan
Kheda	8.57	33	Gujarat	Varanasi	6.02	76	UP
Medinipur	8.17	34	WB	N.C. Hills	5.94	77	Assam
Kachchh	8.15	35	Gujarat	Dakshin Dinajpur	5.92	78	WB
Junagadh	8.06	36	Gujarat	Jalpaiguri	5.86	79	WB
Etawah	8.04	37	UP	Panch Mahals	5.86	80	Gujarat
Auraiya	7.88	38	UP	Goalpara	5.82	81	Assam
Valsad	7.78	39	Gujarat	Ajmer	5.82	82	Rajasthan
Barddhaman	7.68	40	WB	Azamgarh	5.81	83	UP
Surendranagar	7.66	41	Gujarat	Murshidabad	5.80	84	WB
South 24 Parganas	7.35	42	WB	Meerut	5.79	85	UP
Ganganagar	7.31	43	Rajasthan	Lucknow	5.72	86	UP
Cachar	7.20	44	Assam	Bangaigaon	5.69	87	Assam
Karimgang	7.15	45	Assam	Baghpat	5.64	88	UP
Darjiling	7.14	46	WB	Chandauli	5.62	89	UP
Mainpuri	7.04	47	UP	Muzaffarnagar	5.59	90	UP
Kachchh	8.15	35	Gujarat	Bijnor	5.58	91	UP
Junagadh	8.06	36	Gujarat	Hamirpur	5.56	92	UP
Etawah	8.04	37	UP	Faizabad	5.54	93	UP
Auraiya	7.88	38	UP	Ghazipur	5.52	94	UP
Valsad	7.78	39	Gujarat	Sonitpur	5.49	95	Assam
Barddhaman	7.68	40	WB	Marigaon	5.48	96	Assam
Surendranagar	7.66	41	Gujarat	Gautam Buddha Nagar	5.48	97	UP
South 24 Parganas	7.35	42	WB	Bikaner	5.47	98	Rajasthan
Ganganagar	7.31	43	Rajasthan	Nalbari	5.46	99	Assam
Cachar	7.20	44	Assam	Alwar	5.45	100	Rajasthan
Karimgang	7.15	45	Assam	Ballia	5.45	101	UP
Darjiling	7.14	46	WB	Hathras	5.44	102	UP
Mainpuri	7.04	47	UP	Maldah	4.26	143	WB
Kota	7.01	48	Rajasthan	Barabanki	4.22	144	UP
Koch Bihar	6.93	49	WB	Karauli	4.10	145	Rajasthan
Jalaun	6.92	50	UP	Jhalawar	4.10	146	Rajasthan
Sabar Kantha	6.88	51	Gujarat	Sitapur	4.1	147	UP
Kanpur Nagar	6.79	52	UP	Dausa	4.07	148	Rajasthan
Sikar	6.73	53	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	4.03	149	Rajasthan
Kanpur Dehat	6.68	54	UP	Pilibhit	4.02	150	UP
Jhunjhunun	6.46	55	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	3.99	151	Rajasthan
Nagaon	6.41	56	Assam	Sirohi	3.98	152	Rajasth

							an
Jorhat	6.40	57	Assam	Bundi	3.96	153	Rajasthan
Kannauj	6.39	58	UP	Sonbhadra	3.95	154	UP
Narmada	6.38	59	Gujarat	JyotibaPhule Na gar	3.94	155	UP
Ghaziabad	6.34	60	UP	Udaipur	3.92	156	Rajasthan
Firozabad	6.34	61	UP	Lalitpur	3.87	157	UP
Kamrup	6.25	62	Assam	Lakhimpur	3.77	158	Assam
Farrukhabad	6.23	63	UP	Bhilwara	3.60	159	Rajasthan
Dibrugarh	6.17	64	Assam	Sawai Madhopur	3.59	160	Rajasthan
Patan	6.17	65	Gujarat	Bareilly	3.53	161	UP
Hailakandi	6.15	66	Assam	Gonda	3.48	162	UP
Birbhum	6.14	67	WB	Kushinagar	3.47	163	UP
Golaghat	6.12	68	Assam	Siddharthnagar	3.43	164	UP
Sibsagar	6.11	69	Assam	Uttar Dinajpur	3.42	165	WB

Table:7 Cont.

Moradabad	3.34	166	UP	Bahraich	2.57	175	UP
Dungarpur	3.27	167	Rajasthan	Rampur	2.55	176	UP
Tonk	3.25	168	Rajasthan	Balrampur	2.49	177	UP
Shahjahanpur	3.19	169	UP	Barmer	2.41	178	Rajasthan
Kaushambi	3.19	170	UP	Jalor	2.34	179	Rajasthan
Maharajganj	3.05	171	UP	Shrawasti	2.16	180	UP
Dohad	2.95	172	Gujarat	Tinsukia	1.91	181	Assam
Jaisalmer	2.66	173	Rajasthan	Budaun	1.45	182	UP
Banswara	2.63	174	Rajasthan				

In Table: 7, we observed that in primary level, females of all fourteen districts of Kerala have occupied the first fourteen positions. While first positioned Bharuch district of Gujarat occupied fifteenth, Haora district of West Bengal occupied sixteenth and Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh occupied thirty seventh positions. Similarly, first positioned Ganbhinagar district of Rajasthan is in forty third and Cachar district of Assam is in forty fourth positions. It is also observed that all first positioned districts of Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are below the last positioned Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala. LLE at birth differential between first positioned Kannur district of Kerala and last positioned Budaun district of Uttar Pradesh is found to be 14 .80 years which is a huge gap. These reflect enormous social differences among the females living in different corners of India.

Table:8 Rank Wise LLE at Birth for Females at Middle Level For Districts of Assam and The Selected States

Districts	LLE	Rank	States	Districts	LLE	Rank	States
Pathanamthitta	13.77	1	Kerala	Lakhimpur	5.28	35	Assam
Alappuzha	12.62	2	Kerala	Mainpuri	5.24	36	UP
Kollam	12.17	3	Kerala	Cachar	5.15	37	Assam
Kozhikode	11.91	4	Kerala	Medinipur	5.00	38	WB
Kottayam	11.91	5	Kerala	Kannauj *	4.90	39	UP
North 24 Parganas	11.49	6	WB	Hailakandi	4.83	40	Assam
Thiruvananthapuram	11.44	7	Kerala	Nagaon	4.75	41	Assam
Kannur	11.02	8	Kerala	Kokrajhar	4.75	42	Assam
Palakkad	10.84	9	Kerala	Ghaziabad	4.75	43	UP
Malappuram	10.37	10	Kerala	South 24 Parganas	4.64	44	WB
Thrissur	10.20	11	Kerala	Lucknow	4.62	45	UP
Iduki	9.78	12	Kerala	Rajkot	4.59	46	Gujarat

Ernakulam	9.66	13	Kerala	Porbandar	4.57	47	Gujarat
Wayanad	8.58	14	Kerala	Valsad	4.53	48	Gujarat
Kolkata	7.95	15	WB	Jalaun	4.51	49	UP
Kasaragod	7.57	16	Kerala	Ahmadabad	4.43	50	Gujarat
Sibsagar	7.06	17	Assam	Bankura	4.41	51	WB
zHaora	6.68	18	WB	Karimgang	4.39	52	Assam
Hugli	6.47	19	WB	N.C. Hills	4.38	53	Assam
Auraiya	6.27	20	UP	Darrang	4.38	54	Assam
Jorhat	6.03	21	Assam	Firozabad	4.34	55	UP
Etawah	6.02	22	UP	Baghpat	4.33	56	UP
Golaghat	5.86	23	Assam	Marigaon	4.30	57	Assam
Kanpur Nagar	5.71	24	UP	Barpeta	4.30	58	Assam
Nadia	5.46	25	WB	Bangaigaon	4.26	59	Assam
Kamrup	5.41	26	Assam	Surat	4.23	60	Gujarat
Navsari	5.41	27	Gujarat	Jhansi	4.18	61	UP
Kanpur Dehat	5.41	28	UP	Kota	4.17	62	Rajasthan
Nalbari	5.40	29	Assam	Meerut	4.16	63	UP
Dhubri	5.40	30	Assam	Dhemaji	4.15	64	Assam
Dibrugarh	5.35	31	Assam	Farrukhabad	4.13	65	UP
Barddhaman	5.34	32	WB	Dakshin Dinajpur	4.12	66	WB
Darjiling	5.30	33	WB		4.07	67	UP
Karbi Anglang	5.28	34	Assam	Gautam Buddha Nagar			

Table:8 Cont.

Birbhum	4.06	68	WB	Sikar	2.74	123	Rajasthan
Varanasi	4.03	69	UP	Uttar Dinajpur	2.60	124	WB
Goalpara	3.98	70	Assam	Basti	2.60	125	UP
Jalpaiguri	3.97	71	WB	Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi	2.59	126	UP
Ballia	3.94	72	UP	JyotibaPhule Na gar	2.59	127	UP
Sonitpur	3.92	73	Assam	Jodhpur	2.55	128	Rajasthan
Chandauli	3.91	74	UP	Panch Mahals	2.47	129	Gujarat
Koch Bihar	3.90	75	WB	Bharatpur	2.47	130	Rajasthan
Bharuch	3.89	76	Gujarat	Hardoi	2.47	131	UP
Junagadh	3.88	77	Gujarat	Hanumangarh	2.46	132	Rajasthan
Gandhinagar	3.80	78	Gujarat	Banda	2.43	133	UP
Jaipur	3.80	79	Rajasthan	Barabanki	2.43	134	UP
Hathras	3.76	80	UP	Bareilly	2.41	135	UP
Ghazipur	3.71	81	UP	Kachchh	2.40	136	Gujarat
Vadodara	3.66	82	Gujarat	Moradabad	2.38	137	UP
Agra	3.65	83	UP	Faizabad	2.34	138	UP
Jamnagar	3.62	84	Gujarat	Sonbhadra	2.33	139	UP
Mahesana	3.59	85	Gujarat	Chitrakoot	2.30	140	UP
Unnao	3.51	86	UP	Sitapur	2.29	141	UP
Gorakhpur	3.51	87	UP	The Dangs	2.22	142	Gujarat
Deoria	3.43	88	UP	Kushinagar	2.19	143	UP
Muzaffarnagar	3.40	89	UP	Pilibhit	2.18	144	UP
Mau	3.39	90	UP	Kheri	2.16	145	UP
Aligarh	3.39	91	UP	Bundi	2.11	146	Rajasthan
Hamirpur	3.38	92	UP	Baran	2.10	147	Rajasthan
Mathura	3.33	93	UP	Dausa	2.09	148	Rajasthan
Anand	3.31	94	Gujarat	Sawai Madhopur	2.09	149	Rajasthan
Ambedkar Nagar	3.31	95	UP	Udaipur	2.08	150	Rajasthan
Fatehpur	3.31	96	UP	Sant Kabir Nagar	2.07	151	UP

Ganganagar	3.29	97	Rajasthan	Lalitpur	2.05	152	UP
Ajmer	3.28	98	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	1.90	153	Rajasthan
Bulandshahr	3.26	99	UP	Kaushambi	1.90	154	UP
Bijnor	3.24	100	UP	Dhaulpur	1.84	155	Rajasthan
Puruliya	3.21	101	WB	Churu	1.81	156	Rajasthan
Saharanpur	3.21	102	UP	Bhilwara	1.80	157	Rajasthan
Pratapgarh	3.17	103	UP	Patan	1.79	158	Gujarat
Jhunjhunun	3.16	104	Rajasthan	Gonda	1.77	159	UP
Murshidabad	3.15	105	WB	Sirohi	1.76	160	Rajasthan
Sultanpur	3.13	106	UP	Rajsamand	1.75	161	Rajasthan
Jaunpur	3.13	107	UP	Chittaurgarh	1.75	162	Rajasthan
Rae Bareli	3.08	108	UP	Pali	1.74	163	Rajasthan
Sabar Kantha	3.07	109	Gujarat	Tonk	1.74	164	Rajasthan
Bikaner	3.07	110	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	1.70	165	Rajasthan
Allahabad	3.06	111	UP	Nagaur	1.68	166	Rajasthan
Amreli	3.03	112	Gujarat	Karauli	1.68	167	Rajasthan
Etah	3.03	113	UP	Rampur	1.64	168	UP
Kheda	3.00	114	Gujarat	Dohad	1.57	169	Gujarat
Mirzapur	2.99	115	UP	Tinsukia	1.56	170	Assam
Narmada	2.97	116	Gujarat	Maharajganj	1.55	171	UP
Alwar	2.95	117	Rajasthan	Banswara	1.54	172	Rajasthan
Azamgarh	2.92	118	UP	Shahjahanpur	1.32	173	UP
Surendranagar	2.85	119	Gujarat	Bahraich	1.30	174	UP
Bhavnagar	2.77	120	Gujarat	Siddharthnagar	1.29	175	UP
Mahoba	2.76	121	UP	Jaisalmer	1.19	176	Rajasthan
Maldah	2.74	122	WB	Balrampur	1.05	177	UP

Table:8 Cont.

Shrawasti	1.05	178	UP	Barmer	0.83	181	Rajasthan
Banas Kantha	1.00	179	Gujarat	Jalor	0.75	182	Rajasthan
Budaun	0.87	180	UP				

In Table: 8 it is seen that in middle level females of five districts of Kerala occupied first five positions in LLE at birth performances. First positioned North 24 Parganas district of West Bengal occupied sixth position. While seventh to fourteenth positions were possessed by the females of eight districts of Kerala. First positioned Sibsagar district of Assam, Auraiya district of Uttar Pradesh, Navsari district of Gujarat, Kota district of Rajasthan lagged behind last positioned Kasaragod district of Kerala. The LLE differentials between first positioned Pathanamthitta district (Kerala) and last positioned Jalor district (Rajasthan) was found to be 13.02 years.

Table: 9 Rank Wise LLE at Birth for Females at Secondary Level For Districts of Assam and The Selected States

Districts	LLE	Rank	States	Districts	LLE	Rank	States
Pathanamthitta	13.40	1	Kerala	Haora	3.82	39	WB
Ernakulam	11.70	2	Kerala	Bharuch	3.79	40	Gujarat
Thrissur	11.66	3	Kerala	Nagaon	3.76	41	Assam
Thiruvananthapuram	10.42	4	Kerala	Hugli	3.61	42	WB
Kottayam	9.97	5	Kerala	Junagadh	3.50	43	Gujarat

Kollam	9.97	6	Kerala	Gandhinagar	3.49	44	Gujarat
Kannur	9.33	7	Kerala	Barddhaman	3.35	45	WB
Iduki	9.08	8	Kerala	Sonitpur	3.33	46	Assam
Palakkad	8.56	9	Kerala	Sabar Kantha	3.31	47	Gujarat
Kozhikode	8.43	10	Kerala	Porbandar	3.28	48	Gujarat
Jorhat	7.33	11	Assam	Barpeta	3.24	49	Assam
Kolkata	7.27	12	WB	Kheda	3.23	50	Gujarat
Sibsagar	7.09	13	Assam	Karimgang	3.18	51	Assam
Kasaragod	7.04	14	Kerala	Kota	3.18	52	Rajasthan
Wayanad	6.87	15	Kerala	Marigaon	3.13	53	Assam
Kamrup	6.31	16	Assam	Jamnagar	3.13	54	Gujarat
Dibrugarh	6.04	17	Assam	Meerut	3.12	55	UP
Navsari	5.96	18	Gujarat	Varanasi	3.07	56	UP
Malappuram	5.50	19	Kerala	Jaipur	3.05	57	Rajasthan
Ahmadabad	5.12	20	Gujarat	Gautam Buddha Nagar	3.02	58	UP
Rajkot	4.97	21	Gujarat	Amreli	3.01	59	Gujarat
Nalbari	4.88	22	Assam	Bangaigaon	3.00	60	Assam
Lakhimpur	4.84	23	Assam	Baghpat	2.93	61	UP
Dhemaji	4.73	24	Assam	Auraiya	2.87	62	UP
Kanpur Nagar	4.70	25	UP	Darrang	2.86	63	Assam
Golaghat	4.64	26	Assam	Ajmer	2.84	64	Rajasthan
North 24 Parganas	4.57	27	WB	Etawah	2.81	65	UP
N.C. Hills	4.44	28	Assam	Ballia	2.70	66	UP
Surat	4.44	29	Gujarat	Kokrajhar	2.60	67	Assam
Valsad	4.32	30	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	2.60	68	Gujarat
Vadodara	4.30	31	Gujarat	Kanpur Dehat	2.57	69	UP
Agra	4.22	32	UP	Jhansi	2.57	70	UP
Lucknow	4.09	33	UP	Rampur	2.55	71	UP
Anand	4.08	34	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	2.49	72	Gujarat
Cachar	4.03	35	Assam	Karbi Anglang	2.42	73	Assam
Darjiling	3.95	36	WB	Nadia	2.42	74	WB
Mahesana	3.94	37	Gujarat	Firozabad	2.42	75	UP
Ghaziabad	3.85	38	UP	Allahabad	2.42	76	UP

Table:9 Cont.

Ganganagar	2.38	77	Rajasthan	The Dangs	1.49	130	Gujarat
Jalaun	2.38	78	UP	Murshidabad	1.47	131	WB
Mau	2.38	79	UP	Hamirpur	1.45	132	UP
Goalpara	2.37	80	Assam	Sikar	1.40	133	Rajasthan
Hailakandi	2.34	81	Assam	Basti	1.38	134	UP
Chandauli	2.34	82	UP	Bhilwara	1.34	135	Rajasthan
Kachchh	2.31	83	Gujarat	Sultanpur	1.34	136	UP
Deoria	2.30	84	UP	JyotibaPhule Nagar	1.31	137	UP
Mainpuri	2.29	85	UP	Maldah	1.26	138	WB
Ghazipur	2.25	86	UP	Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi	1.26	139	UP
Kannauj	2.24	87	UP	Sirohi	1.23	140	Rajasthan
Gorakhpur	2.23	88	UP	Kushinagar	1.23	141	UP
Farrukhabad	2.22	89	UP	Uttar Dinajpur	1.22	142	WB
Aligarh	2.18	90	UP	Mahoba	1.20	143	UP
Hathras	2.16	91	UP	Rajsamand	1.18	144	Rajasthan
Mathura	2.14	92	UP	Chittaurgarh	1.18	145	Rajasthan
Surendranagar	2.13	93	Gujarat	Hardoi	1.17	146	UP
Muzaffarnagar	2.11	94	UP	Barabanki	1.16	147	UP
Bikaner	2.10	95	Rajasthan	Banda	1.15	148	UP
South 24 Parganas	2.09	96	WB	Baran	1.14	149	Rajasthan
Medinipur	2.06	97	WB	Bundi	1.14	150	Rajasthan
Jodhpur	2.03	98	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	1.13	151	Rajasthan
Jalpaiguri	2.01	99	WB	Jhalawar	1.13	152	Rajasthan
Birbhum	1.93	100	WB	Alappuzha	1.12	153	Kerala
Patan	1.91	101	Gujarat	Sawai Madhopur	1.11	154	Rajasthan
Bulandshahr !	1.90	102	UP	Pilibhit	1.08	155	UP
Narmada	1.89	103	Gujarat	Tonk	1.05	156	Rajasthan
Bankura	1.88	104	WB	Bhilwara	1.80	157	Rajasthan
Dakshin Dinajpur	1.81	105	WB	Patan	1.79	158	Gujarat
Tinsukia	1.80	106	Assam	Gonda	1.77	159	UP
Koch Bihar	1.79	107	WB	Sirohi	1.76	160	Rajasthan
Faizabad	1.77	108	UP	Rajsamand	1.75	161	Rajasthan
Dhubri	1.73	109	Assam	Chittaurgarh	1.75	162	Rajasthan
Mirzapur	1.73	110	UP	Pali	1.74	163	Rajasthan
Pratapgarh	1.71	111	UP	Tonk	1.74	164	Rajasthan
Bijnor	1.70	112	UP	Dungarpur	1.70	165	Rajasthan
Unnao	1.69	113	UP	Nagaur	1.68	166	Rajasthan
Udaipur	1.65	114	Rajasthan	Karauli	1.68	167	Rajasthan
Azamgarh	1.65	115	UP	Rampur	1.64	168	UP
Ambedkar Nagar	1.64	116	UP	Dohad	1.57	169	Gujarat
Dohad	1.62	117	Gujarat	Tinsukia	1.56	170	Assam
Hanumangarh	1.62	118	Rajasthan	Maharajganj	1.55	171	UP
Alwar	1.62	119	Rajasthan	Banswara	1.54	172	Rajasthan
Saharanpur	1.62	120	UP	Shahjahanpur	1.32	173	UP
Jaunpur	1.62	121	UP	Bahraich	1.30	174	UP
Etah	1.61	122	UP	Siddharthnagar	1.29	175	UP
Fatehpur	1.60	123	UP	Jaisalmer	1.19	176	Rajasthan
Jhunjhunun	1.58	124	Rajasthan	Balrampur	1.05	177	UP
Moradabad	1.58	125	UP	Shrawasti	1.05	178	UP
Rae Bareli	1.57	126	UP	Banas Kantha	1.00	179	Gujarat
Sonbhadra	1.57	127	UP	Budaun	0.87	180	UP
Bareilly	1.57	128	UP	Barmer	0.83	181	Rajasthan
Puruliya	1.49	129	WB	Jalor	0.75	182	Rajasthan

In Table: 9 it is observed in secondary level females of ten districts of Kerala held first ten positions in LLE at birth achievement. However Jorhat district of Assam possessed eleventh position. While Kolkata district of West Bengal, Navsari district of Gujarat, Kanpur Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh and Kota district of Rajasthan occupied twelfth, eighteenth, twenty-fifth and fifty-second positions respectively. The LLE differentials between first positioned Pathanamthitta and jalor districts were found to be 13.02 years. It is important to notice that Alaphuza district of Kerala ranked one hundred fifty third in LLE at birth at this level.

V. Conclusions:

For measuring social development Literate Life Expectancy proved to be an innovative tool. It underlines the importance of education and health policy in determining social development. By using this approach for females living in selected districts of India at Primary, Middle and Secondary Level Education many significant inequalities in social development are come into observation. In our study, it is observed that, at primary level, LLE at birth of females in all fourteen districts of Kerala occupied the first fourteen positions. LLE at birth of all first positioned districts of Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are below the last positioned Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala. In middle level females of five districts of Kerala occupied first five positions in LLE at birth performances. In secondary level females of ten districts of Kerala occupied first ten positions. During all three levels of education significant gaps were noticed in female LLE at birth for first and last positioned districts. It reveals and pinpoints the significant inequalities of social development and quality of life among the females living in different corners of India. Levels of completion of formal school education help at individual level to improve the capacity of enjoying life, culture and income. The district scenario comprehensively reflects differentials in social development among females in India and it calls for implementing development measures more seriously among the females at micro level. It should lead to the empowerment of the unfortunate lives of females who have been passed over by the new trend of development of 21st century

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