Conclusion
In the present study, analyses of the selected indicators and village survey reveal that much regional variation occur in the level of education throughout the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. All the indicators of education shows regional disparities at district level which compounded into overall disparity in education in the study area. The districts of high level of education are less in number. The districts like Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, etc., which were the seat of rulers and religious centres in the past, recorded high level of education. Similarly, the districts of industrial establishments and high level of urbanization also have high education level. Strong economic condition is the major cause of educational development. Industrialization and urbanization attracts the investors as well as the job seekers. In these areas, well-developed educational infrastructure of all levels also attracts students from the farthest rural areas. People of the urban areas can afford even costly modern technical and professional education. Thus, the regions of high education level have their close association with the overall development of all spheres of life as they are jointly responsible for the high level of education.

More than two-thirds areas of Uttar Pradesh have low and medium level of education. These regions are dominated by the rural settlement where most of the population is engaged in agriculture. Poor economic condition and lack of awareness are the major causes of low level of education. Dropout rate is also high in these areas. Lack of infrastructural facilities is another important cause of educational backwardness in most part of the study area. It can be concluded that Uttar Pradesh is an educationally unsound state with much regional disparities in levels of education.