



Major Difference in Literacy among Male and Female in Haryana [India]

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ABSTRACT: Literacy rate is one of the important study the progress of a society. Present paper presents a indigenous perspective on pattern of literacy in Haryana with special focus on the gap among gender in literacy in the state. The study uses the secondary data available with the tale of India. The study reveals that there's a wide gap among gender in terms of literacy in the state. Maturity of the sections recorded advanced gap in knowledge among gender were distributed substantially in southern part of the state. The government of Haryana is trying to decrease this big gap in literacy by launching different schemes like- **BETI BACHAO BETI PADHO, APKI BETI HMARI BETI, LADLI YOJANA. BETI BACHAO BETI PDHAO YOJNA** is an important yojna in Haryana. It was launching by PM NARENDER MODI FROM PANIPAT district of Haryana. After launching this yojna, there are seeing good result in literacy rate and sex ratio in Haryana.

KEY WORDS: literacy rate, women literacy rate, man literacy rate

I. INTRODUCTION

Literacy is an important index of social, profitable and artistic advancement of an area. It plays on an active part in socio- profitable metamorphoses of the society. A lesser degree of its prolixity in recent times has been helpful in raising the standard of living and the social status of the poor millions. Though knowledge and education by themselves do not induce socio-profitable advancement, but back of these can clearly be a hedge in development process. Knowledge can impact other attributes in the society similar as fertility, mortality, occupation, migration etc. which are important factors of demographic transition. Change in literacy rate in reflective of the processes of social advancement and profitable metamorphosis in the area. Knowledge transition can give the needed impacts of these processes of social profitable in developing society. According to the census of India 2011, a person aged seven and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language

has been taken as literate. It isn't necessary for a person to have any formal education or passes any minimal educational standard for being treated as literate. Along with overall knowledge in any society literacy rate of womanish population has great counteraccusations in any society. It's said that if you educate a man you educate an individual, but if you educate a women you educate a family, this adage itself highlights the significance of womanish knowledge. Current data on literacy reflects that there's still a remarkable gap in literacy among gender in India as well the state of Haryana. Among sections in the state gender gap ranged remarkably. In the background of this, the present study has made an attempt to dissect the indigenous pattern of gender gap in literacy in Haryana.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sperling (2005):-

The gender gap in literacy has also been discussed by Sperling, who claims that parents who decide whether the girls should go to school or not, do not understand the scope of the benefits of schooling for both the girls themselves and their country.

Bose (2012):-

He states that parents often do not educate their children unless it provides some financial return in future. She demonstrates in her article that preference for sons over daughters leads to deep-rooted consequences. The article analyses why the crucial progress towards better education does not include daughters of the households.

Kelly and Bhabha (2014):-

The educational improvements have mostly been at primary level and when girls make the transition to secondary school, the numbers drop. This can be explained by girl's domestic burden doing households chores and taking care of younger siblings, and also early marriages as a result of social norms and parents deciding about their life. This often does not allow girls to complete education higher than primary or allowing them to think about making a career.



Anne M. Hill and Elizabeth King (1995):-

They have provided research in the area regarding women's education and have established that higher educated mothers are more likely to have healthy children and protect them from unhealthy environments. This is often due to more knowledge about personal hygiene, a healthy diet and better information about health services. They also bring up research from Brazil that has proven that mothers earning have a greater impact on both sons and daughter health than the fathers.

Dreze and Murthi (2001):-

Their article based on data from India that literacy is highly significant and that it decreases the number of birth per women.

Azim Premji Foundation, (2004):-

Son have a superior position become they are seen as more valuable economic assets while the daughters time have a higher opportunity cost since they work more at home. Another crucial factor contributing to the low education of girls is early marriages that often take place in India. Prior to marriage, the family wants to protect the girl's purity and often impose restrictions on her movements. When she is married, the possible returns of her education would go into the husband's family and therefore mean no financial contribution to her family.

III. Objectives

The objectives of the thesis is to investigate the educational gender gap and the differences among boys and girls educational attachment in Haryana.

- To analyze the major reason of gender gap in literacy rate in all districts of Haryana.

- To examine the literacy rate in Haryana.

IV. Methodology and Data sources

This paper tries to find out the regional pattern of gap in literacy among male and female at district level. It also attempts to understand the factors that effects gender gap in literacy. The study is based on the secondary data from the census of India, 2011. To analyses the spatial pattern, districts has been selected as a unit of study. District level data is obtained from districts census handbook of the respective districts. The present study includes four indicators namely (a) female literacy (b) male literacy (c) gender gap in literacy (d) total literacy rate in Haryana's districts.

Study area

Haryana which is chosen as study are allies between 27 °39' to 30 °55' N latitudes and 74 °28' to 77 ° 36' E longitude and located in the northern part of India bounded by Uttar Pradesh in the east, Punjab in the west, Himachal Pradesh in the north, and Rajasthan in the south. The National capital region of Delhi just it in east. According to census 2011, total population of the state was recorded 23353081, out of which, there were 877 female after per 1000 male. Overall literacy rate of the state in 2011 was 75.55 % while male and female literacy rate were 82.65 % and 65.04% respectively. Haryana is also known as Greenland of India. There are 21 districts, 6841 villages in Haryana. It is stretches for about 44212 square kilometers with 1.37 percent of total geographical area and less than 2 percent of India's total population.it is with an altitude between 700 to 3600 feet above sea level. It was carved out of the Indian state of Punjab on 1st Nov. 1966.



Haryana map

V. Literacy rate in Haryana

Literacy is essential for social construction, improvement in quality of life and preparation of manpower for development. It influences the other attributes of population such as fertility, mortality. In the latest census (2011), Haryana ranks 15th position in India with 76.64 % literacy rate. As compared to economic status the low level of literacy is associated with prejudices against females less educational facilities, poverty, and low status of women. The attitude of people towards education is governed by the value of system of society. A large proportion of population is engaged in agriculture activities for which education is not necessary. Literacy rate in Haryana varies from 84.44% in Gurugram to 56.14% in Mewat. Highest literacy rate in Haryana is found in Gurugram followed by Panchkula (83.44%), Faridabad (83.04%), Ambala (82.89%), with highest

degree of urbanization, high status of women, better economic condition and developed means of transportation and industrial development. Mewat display lowest literacy rate. The reason of low literacy rate in this districts because of backward economic condition and less socio- economic development etc.

Gender difference in literacy rate in Haryana:-

At district level, gender difference in literacy varied from a minimum Ambala (6.87%) to maximum of Mewat (22.38%) in table-1 which is taken from the census of Haryana (2011). To understand the spatial pattern of gender gap in literacy in the state, districts of Haryana have been classified into three categories:

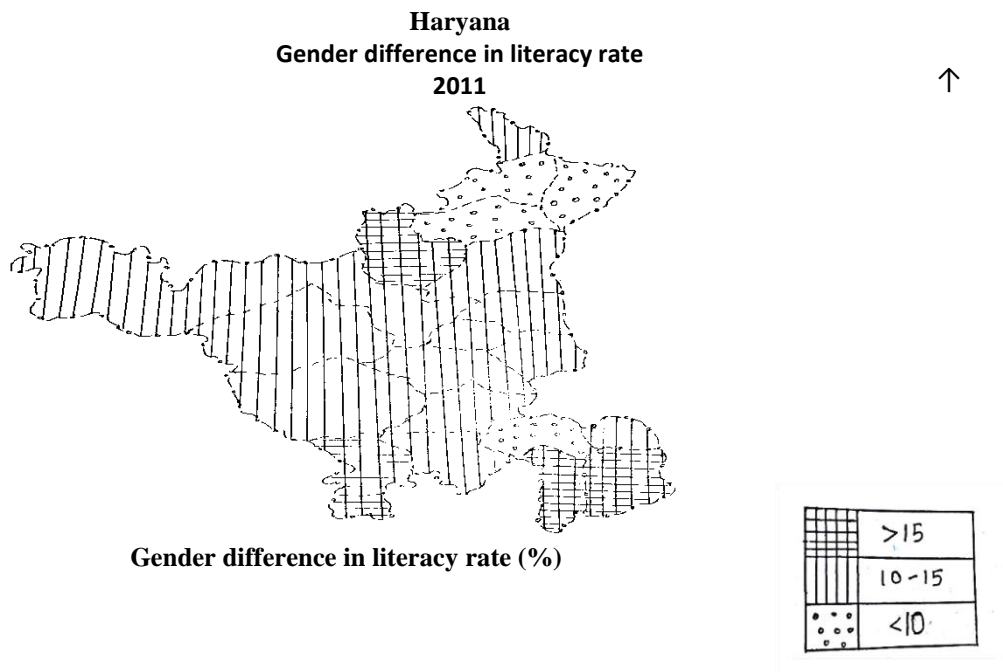
1. Low gender difference districts
2. Moderate gender difference districts
3. High gender difference districts

Table: Gender difference in literacy rate in district wise in Haryana (2011)

SR. NO.	DISTRICTS	MALE LITERACY RATE (%)	FEMALE LITERACY RATE (%)	GENDER DIFFERENCE IN LITERACY RATE IN (%)	TOTAL LITERACY RATE (%)
1	Panchkula	87.04	75.99	11.05	86.72
2	Ambala	90.63	83.76	6.87	87.35
3	Yammunanagar	88.47	79.86	8.61	84.45



4	Gurugram	90.73	82.06	8.67	86.76
5	Kurukshetra	88.13	79.26	8.87	84.01
6	Faridabad	89.55	77.32	14.77	83.83
7	Karnal	87.1	77.07	10.03	82.35
8	Panipat	85.89	73.07	12.82	82.84
9	Rohtak	89.95	79.2	10.75	84.87
10	Sirsa	86.22	76.01	10.21	81.36
11	Fathehabad	83.03	72.39	10.64	77.97
12	Sonipat	89.86	77.13	12.73	85.48
13	kaithal	86.06	71.63	14.43	70.6
14	Jhajjar	90.41	77.41	13	84.34
15	Hisar	88.09	74.3	13.79	81.71
16	Jind	89.57	74.49	15.08	82.5
17	Rewari	91.54	77.03	14.51	86.54
18	Bhiwani	89.4	76.05	13.35	83.09
19	Mahendergarh	90.65	73.94	16.71	82.71
20	Palwal	86.16	68.45	17.71	81.58
21	Mewat	80.09	57.71	22.38	69.42



Low gender difference districts:-

This map show that four districts namely: **Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra and Gurugram** recorded the gender difference in literacy in below 15%. These districts are distributed mainly national capital, state capital and Northern part of Haryana. These areas of developed by urbanization and better economic condition. For that there is low gender difference in literacy rate.



Moderate gender difference districts:-

Out of total there were 13 districts like: **Panchkula, kaithal, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Rohtak, Rewari, Bhiwani, Hisar, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Faridabad, Jhajjar etc.** districts recorded gender difference in literacy between 10-15% point. These districts were disseminating mainly in the central and western part of the state.

High gender difference districts:-

There were 3 districts namely: **Manhendergarh, Mewat, and Palwal** etc. these districts recorded a difference among gender in literacy more than 15% point. These districts were located in south and south-east of Haryana.

Major reason of gender difference in literacy rate in Haryana

- Burden of domestic work on girls
- Financial problems in their parents
- Unavailability of separate school facility in their area
- Given more importance of boy's education than girls by their parents
- Unavailability of transport for going urban areas to gaining higher education
- Burden of labour work on girls
- Marry girls at a young age

VI. Results and findings

Data reveals that as per census 2011, Haryana recorded 75.5 % literacy population against 70.04 % of national average data reveals that 84.16 % of total male population of state was literacy while on the other hand, only 65.46 % of total female population was literate. It was observed that there was a gap of 18.12% point between male and female literacy in the state, while India as whole recorded the gap of 16.68 % point. Many districts in Haryana which have very low literacy rate, in these districts peoples are not aware for the girl's education and girls are also not aware for their rights. The number of girl's schools and colleges are minimum so that parents are not allow to the girls for go to the other village and city for education. Other reason for low literacy rate in the southern part of Haryana is marriage, the parents of the girls, they marry their daughters at a young age.

VII. Conclusion

The study found that the state has recorded gender gap in literacy higher than the national average. At districts level a wide gap in literacy among gender was recorded in the state. Majority of the districts located in southern part of the state

recorded comparatively higher gap in literacy among gender .to conclude it can be said that the urbanization and religious community played on important role in gender gap in literacy in the state. The article presents empirical analysis of gender gap in literacy in Haryana. It observe that it is facing problem of gender gap in literacy. The results of this study highlights that, in Haryana, the district Mahendergarh is on the bottom, followed by Rewari, Mewat, Palwal, Jhajjar and Bhiwani respectively. On the basis of the above results, an interpretation may be taken that, despite number of education policies, plans, schemes and law made at national and international level, the gender gap in literacy still in India's state like in Haryana. The state of government Haryana has started number of schemes to uplift the literacy level, but still some districts among this state can be seen with higher gender gap in literacy. The government of India and the state government should focus on these above mentioned districts to eliminate gap in literacy. The government should also take some proactive actions to raise the level of literacy at all level welfare of society may be achieved.

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