

Literacy Differentials among Rural-Urban population in Haryana, India: A District Wise Study

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Abstract

This study examines the urban rural literacy differentials on comparative mode among 21 districts of Haryana. This study analyzed spatial pattern as well as disparity in literacy rate of urban-rural areas. The study reveals that the highest value of Urban-Rural literacy Differential Index is found in Mewat district i.e 0.32 percent followed by Sirsa 0.2 percent and Fatehabad 0.18 percent and lowest value of Differential Index of Urban-Rural literacy is found in the district of Rewari 0.06 percent followed by the Gurgaon 0.06 percent and Rohtak 0.07 percent. It is found that the southern districts comprising of Rewari, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon, Faridabad except Mewat, Palwal has low Differential Index. The middle-eastern part of the Haryana State comprising Hisar, Jind, Kaithal, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra has moderate level of Differential Index. On the western part of state comprising Sirsa and Fatehabad district has moderate to high Differential Index. The level of female literacy depends on a number of socio-economic parameters such as basic nature of local economy, process of urbanization, living standard of people, social status of female population, schooling opportunities and technological advancement are collectively responsible for the value of literacy Differential Index.

Keywords: Urban Literacy, Rural Literacy, Differential Index, literacy Rate

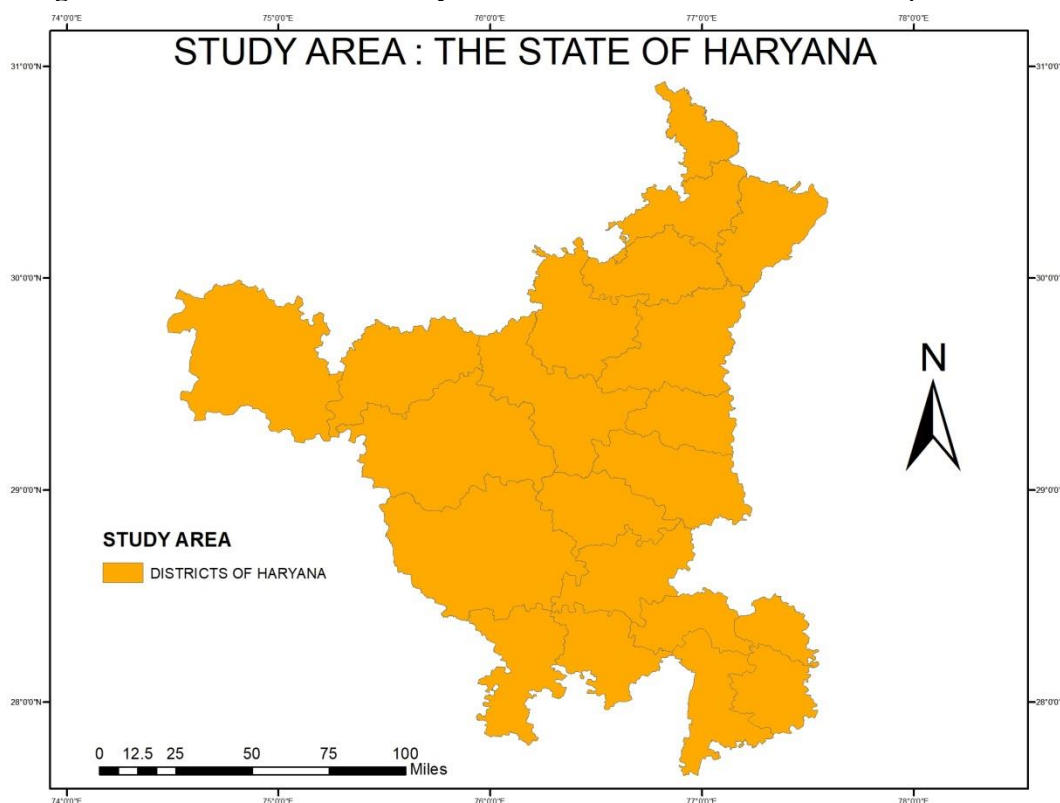
Introduction

Literacy and education are important factors to determine human development and also influence socio-economic growth. Modernization, communication, and commerce as traits of civilization depend upon diffusion of education. A society with a higher level of literacy enjoys better health facilities, economic development, women empowerment, and better population policy. Literacy helps society to planned growth. Education brings social order based on equality and social justice in society. "Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the play of demographic process" (Chandna, 1980 & Krishan, 1978). "Literacy is an instrument to empower women against inequality and injustice in society" (Patel & Dighe, 1997). Literacy helps society to planned growth. Education brings social order based on equality and social justice in society. Education is a basic parameter of measuring the development of women within the society. (Ramotra, 2003). "It is an important measure of the social-economic and cultural development" (Azim, 2005) and "It also indicates women's status and autonomy in society" (Frey & Field, 2000; Magadi et al., 2007). "Literacy also affects the welfare of other members like male, female, etc of the society because of the optimistic externalities that it generates" (Tilak, 2008). "Literacy is a tool of personal empowerment and helps in social and human development" (Shakir, 2012). "Literacy is an important component of human development". (Khan, 2004; Jhariya, 2014), "It helps to reflect the process of modernization" (Sule & Barakade, 2012). In a developing country like India, there is a high level of literacy inequality not even between male –female population but also in rural-urban areas. After independence, there has been considerable change in literacy rate but rural areas are still lacking behind in educational achievement. Some of the reasons working behind these differences in the literacy of Urban-Rural areas are historical

background, socio-economic structure, level of urbanization and agricultural and industrial advancement. The study relating Urban-Rural literacy differentials gives insight into the occupational structure, level of economic growth, technological advancement, urbanization stage, modernization process and schemes and policies of the government. This topic makes many scholars to work on it and give their insight in to it. These scholars provide a very rich literature base on this topic with depth in study of the topic and reveals various aspects related to it. Some of the highlighted scholars are Zachariah (1962), Krishna and Chandna (1974), Gurumurthy (1976), Siddique (1977), G.S Gosal(1979), Mishra (1980), Mamoria (1981), Usha Rao (1981), Ram (1981), Mathur (1982), D, Souza (1982), Nain (1988), Ahmad and Nuna (1986), Sagar (1990), Krishna (1991), Premi (1991), Jolly (1991), Ali (1995), Siddiqui and Naseer (2004), and others. Keeping in view above observations, the present paper examines “Literacy Differentials among Urban-Rural Population in Haryana”.

Study Area

Haryana came into existence in 1966 after separation from Punjab (India).The States of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab situated on the north-west side and Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh shares the boundary on the eastern part of the Haryana state. The coordinates of Haryana is 27°37'N to 30°53'N and 74°28'E to 77°36'E longitude. The total districts in Haryana are 22 and the total area is 44212sq.km.



Objectives

1. To discuss the literacy achievement of the Urban-Rural population in the 2011 Census of Haryana.
2. To analyze the regional literacy differential index of Rural-urban areas in Haryana.

- To describe the regional pattern of literacy differential between Urban-Rural population in the Haryana.

Methodology

The present study primarily based on secondary sources of data. Secondary data were obtained from the Census 2011. Collected data were processed and presented in the forms of tabular and graphical techniques using Excel software. The following formula was used to calculate differential index.

$$DI = \frac{U-R}{T}$$

Where;DI = index of Urban-Rural literacy differences; U = Percentage of Literates in Urban Population; R = Percentage of Literates in Rural Population; T = Percentage of Literate in total Population

The spatial distribution was presented with the help of maps. Arc G.I.S 10.1 software was used. Topographical sheets were scanned and then georeferenced with the help of this software. These georeferenced toposheets digitized for making base maps of the Fatehabad District and its blocks. Choropleth maps are used to depict the regional pattern of male-female literacy differences. In this paper mainly three types of analysis are done; firstly discuss the literacy achievement of the Urban-Rural population in the 2011 Census of Haryana and secondly to analyze the regional literacy differential index of Rural-urban areas in Haryana and thirdly to describe regional pattern of rural male-female literacy differences for the year 2011 and the representation of these differences with the help of map for the year of 2011.

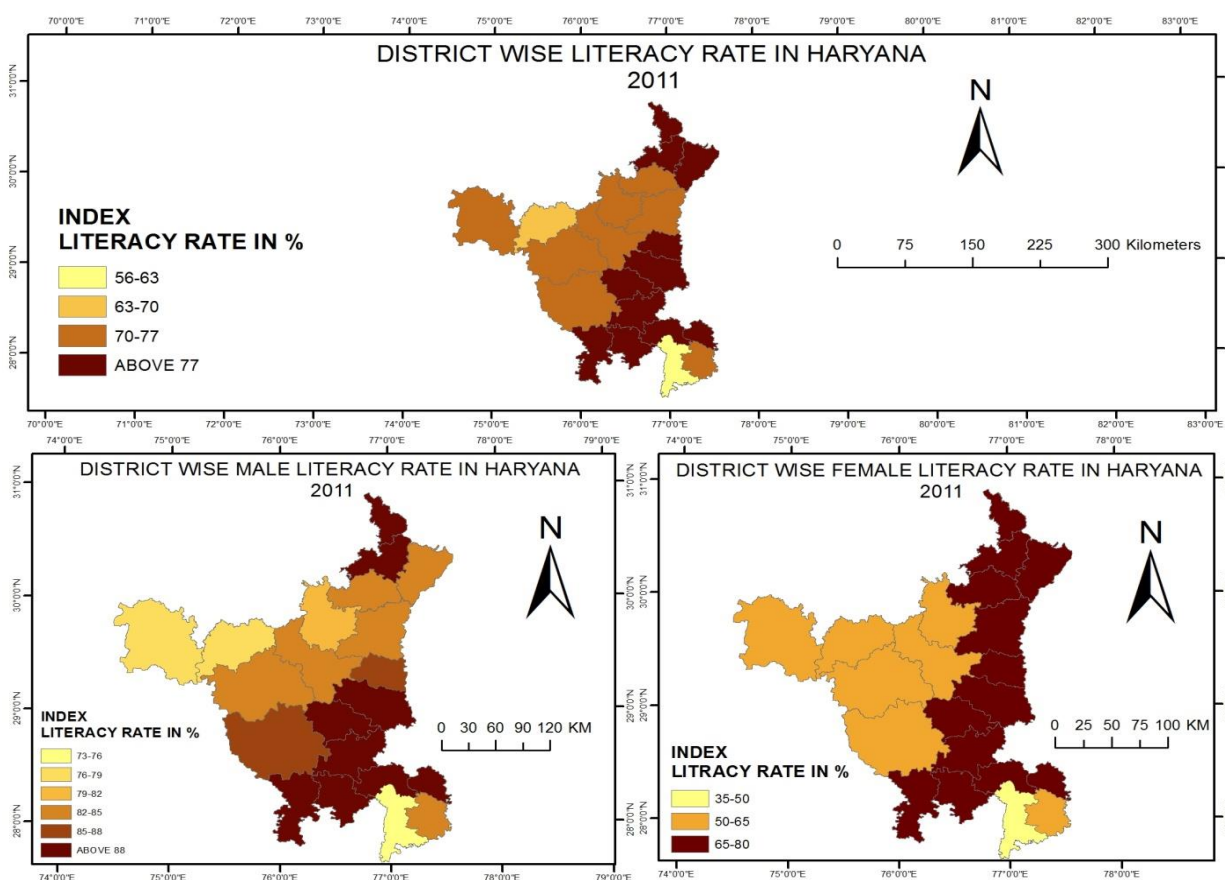
LITERACY DIFFERENCES OF TOTAL POPULATION

The literacy rate of Haryana in 2011 was 76.6%. The male literacy rate was 85.4% and female literacy was 66.8%. Haryana ranks at 16th place in 2001 and 22th 2011 in respect of overall literacy.

District wise Male-Female literacy distribution in Haryana, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Panchkula	83.4	88.6	77.5	77.45	84.59	69.10	88.25	91.96	84.06
2	Ambala	82.9	88.5	76.6	78.64	86.01	70.48	88.15	91.47	84.35
3	Yamunanagar	78.9	85.1	72.0	74.96	82.39	66.60	85.04	89.14	80.37
4	Kurukshetra	76.7	83.5	69.2	73.30	80.99	64.86	84.87	89.27	79.82
5	Kaithal	70.6	79.3	60.7	68.29	77.60	57.80	78.52	85.46	70.77
6	Karnal	76.4	83.7	68.3	73.10	81.50	63.70	83.94	88.75	78.59
7	Panipat	77.5	85.4	68.2	74.09	83.69	62.97	81.37	87.48	74.31
8	Sonipat	80.8	89.4	70.9	78.53	88.07	66.35	86.02	92.43	78.73
9	Jind	72.7	82.5	61.6	70.16	80.63	58.15	81.37	88.77	73.01
10	Fatehabad	69.1	78.1	59.3	66.73	76.47	56.03	79.22	84.95	72.95
11	Sirsa	70.4	78.6	61.2	66.90	75.98	56.81	80.77	86.66	74.25
12	Hisar	73.2	82.8	62.3	70.02	81.13	57.40	80.08	86.28	72.87

13	Bhiwani	76.7	87.4	64.8	75.20	86.79	62.21	82.91	89.76	75.20
14	Rohtak	80.4	88.4	71.2	78.03	88.13	66.32	83.56	88.83	77.68
15	Jhajjar	80.8	89.4	71.0	78.92	88.25	68.22	86.42	92.94	78.98
16	Mahendragarh	78.9	91.3	65.3	78.04	91.15	63.66	83.80	92.05	74.69
17	Rewari	82.2	92.9	70.5	80.87	92.88	67.91	86.13	93.02	78.31
18	Gurgaon	84.4	90.3	77.6	81.10	91.31	69.63	85.94	89.82	81.33
19	Mewat	56.1	73.0	37.6	54.01	71.61	34.63	71.78	83.03	59.34
20	Faridabad	83.0	89.9	75.2	75.72	87.76	61.97	84.87	90.48	78.46
21	Palwal	70.3	82.6	56.4	67.87	81.37	52.53	78.30	86.63	68.96



District Wise Total Persons, Male and Female Literacy of Haryana 2011

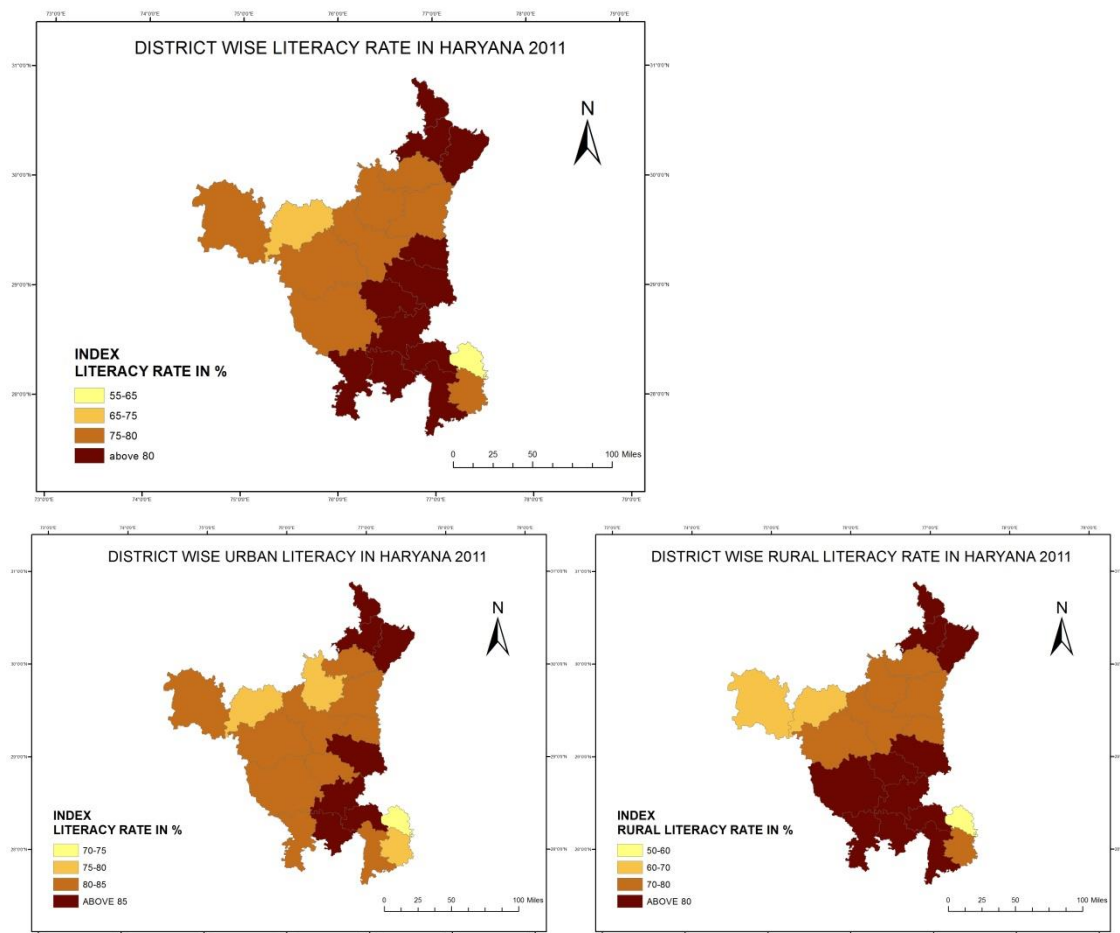
The data from the 2011 census reveals that the highest level of literate population is found in Gurgaon district 84.4 percent followed by Panchkula 83.4 percent and Faridabad 83 percent and lowest literacy rate is found in the district of Mewat 56.1 percent followed by the Fatehabad 69.1 percent and Palwal 70.3 percent. The highest literacy rate of the total male population is found in Rewari district 92.9 percent followed by Mahendragarh 91.3 percent and Gurgaon 90.3 percent and lowest literacy rate is found in the district of Mewat 73.0 percent followed by the Fatehabad 78.1 percent and Sirsa 78.6 percent. The highest literacy rate of the total female population is found in Gurgaon district 77.6 percent followed by

Panchkula 88.6percent and Ambala 76.6 percent and lowest literacy rate is found in the district of Mewat 37.6 percent followed by the Palwal 56.4 percent and Fatehabad 59.3 percent.

District Wise Urban and Rural Literacy of Haryana (2011)

The data from the 2011 census reveals that the highest level of Urban literacy rate of the total population is found in Panchkula district 88.25 percent followed by Ambala 88.15 percent and Jhajjar 86.42 percent and lowest value of literate population in Urban area is found in the district of Mewat 71.78 percent followed by the Palwal 78.30 percent and Kaithal 78.52 percent. The highest level of literacy of the Rural population is found in Gurgaon district 81.10 percent followed by Rewari 80.87 percent and Jhajjar 78.92 percent and the low level of Rural literate population is found in the district of Mewat 54.01 percent followed by the Fatehabad 66.73 percent and Sirsa 66.90 percent.

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Urban total literacy	Rural total literacy
1	Panchkula	88.25	77.45
2	Ambala	88.15	78.64
3	Yamunanagar	85.04	74.96
4	Kurukshetra	84.87	73.30
5	Kaithal	78.52	68.29
6	Karnal	83.94	73.10
7	Panipat	81.37	74.09
8	Sonipat	86.02	78.53
9	Jind	81.37	70.16
10	Fatehabad	79.22	66.73
11	Sirsa	80.77	66.90
12	Hisar	80.08	70.02
13	Bhiwani	82.91	75.20
14	Rohtak	83.56	78.03
15	Jhajjar	86.42	78.92
16	Mahendragarh	83.80	78.04
17	Rewari	86.13	80.87
18	Gurgaon	85.94	81.10
19	Mewat	71.78	54.01
20	Faridabad	84.87	75.72
21	Palwal	78.30	67.87

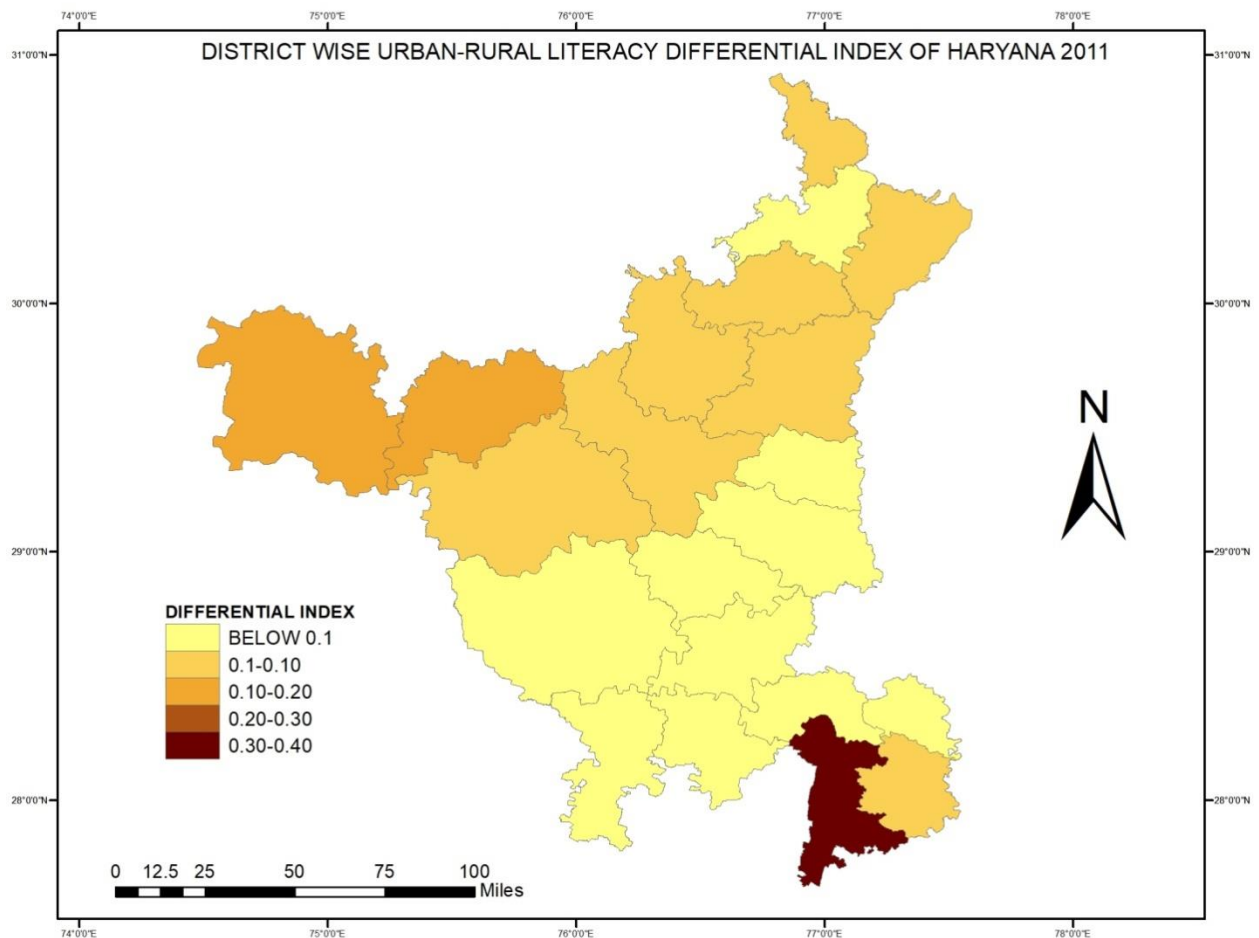


District Wise Urban and Rural Literacy Differences of Haryana (2011)

According to 2011 census the highest value of Differential Index in term of Urban-Rural literacy rates is found in Mewat district 0.32 percent followed by Sirsa 0.2percent and Fatehabad 0.18percent and lowest value of Differential Index of Urban-Ruralliteracyis found in the district of Rewari0.06percent followed by the Gurgaon0.06percent and Rohtak0.07percent.

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Total literacy	Urban total literacy	Rural total literacy	Differential Index
17	Rewari	82.2	86.13	80.87	0.06
18	Gurgaon	84.4	85.94	81.10	0.06
14	Rohtak	80.4	83.56	78.03	0.07
16	Mahendragarh	78.9	83.80	78.04	0.07
7	Panipat	77.5	81.37	74.09	0.09
8	Sonipat	80.8	86.02	78.53	0.09

15	Jhajjar	80.8	86.42	78.92	0.09
13	Bhiwani	76.7	82.91	75.20	0.1
2	Ambala	82.9	88.15	78.64	0.11
20	Faridabad	83.0	84.87	75.72	0.11
1	Panchkula	83.4	88.25	77.45	0.13
3	Yamunanagar	78.9	85.04	74.96	0.13
5	Kaithal	70.6	78.52	68.29	0.14
6	Karnal	76.4	83.94	73.10	0.14
12	Hisar	73.2	80.08	70.02	0.14
4	Kurukshetra	76.7	84.87	73.30	0.15
9	Jind	72.7	81.37	70.16	0.15
21	Palwal	70.3	78.30	67.87	0.15
10	Fatehabad	69.1	79.22	66.73	0.18
11	Sirsa	70.4	80.77	66.90	0.2
19	Mewat	56.1	71.78	54.01	0.32



Conclusion

In 2011 the literacy rate of total population in Haryana was 76.6%, in term of male population literacy rate, the percentage was 85.4% and the female literacy rate was 66.8%. Haryana ranks at 16th place in 2001 and 22th 2011 in respect of overall literacy. The national level literacy rate was 74.04 percent and it was 2.56% more in Haryana than that of national literacy percentage. The difference was very narrow and with ongoing efforts and policies of the government, the differentials among Male-Female and Rural-Urban population going to narrow down. The highest level of Urban literacy rate of the total population is found in Panchkula district 88.25 percent followed by Ambala 88.15 percent and Jhajjar 86.42 percent and lowest level of Urban literacy rate is found in the district of Mewat 71.78 percent followed by the Palwal 78.30 percent and Kaithal 78.52 percent. The highest level of literacy of the Rural population is found in Gurgaon district 81.10 percent followed by Rewari 80.87 percent and Jhajjar 78.92 percent and lowest Rural literacy rate is found in the district of Mewat 54.01 percent followed by the Fatehabad 66.73 percent and Sirsa 66.90 percent. According to 2011 census the highest value of Differential Index of Urban-Rural literacy is found in Mewat district 0.32 percent followed by Sirsa 0.2 percent and Fatehabad 0.18 percent and lowest value of Differential Index of Urban-Rural literacy is found in the district of Rewari 0.06 percent followed by the Gurgaon 0.06 percent and Rohtak 0.07 percent. From the above discussion, it is found that the southern districts comprising of Rewari, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon, Faridabad except Mewat, Palwal has low Differential Index. The level of female literacy depends on a number of socio-economic parameters such as basic nature of local economy, process of urbanization, living standard of people, social status of female population, schooling opportunities and technological advancement are collectively responsible for the value of literacy Differential Index. But Mewat district is the most backward district of Haryana. It is the only Muslim populated district of Haryana. Many socio-economic conditions, low level of urbanization, gender biasness, less educational facilities responsible for high Differential Index. The middle-eastern part of the Haryana State comprising Hisar, Jind, Kaithal Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra has moderate level of Differential Index. On the western part of state comprising Sirsa and Fatehabad district has moderate to high Differential Index. The reasons for that is highly agricultural dependent economy, large size of agricultural holdings, low social advancement, traditional orientation and conventional thinking. The proper concern to lessen this disparity is needed. The government should formulate effective policies in the planning process. The female literacy needs to be increased so that the overall development of society attained.

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