



An analysis of literacy rates in Haryana with special reference to Jind District (1971-2011)

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Abstract

Based on state and district census data, The Present study attempts to explain changing pattern of literacy rate of Haryana with special reference to Jind district. The male female differential in literacy in Haryana and Jind district are largely due to social structure and male dominated society. It mainly addresses the following aspects; Change in the pattern of male – female literacy 1971-2011; Pattern of literacy and decadal change in literacy rate 1971-2011. Literacy is one of the qualitative indicators of the social-economic development. The literacy which is a yard sticks of development; has been playing a very significant role in socio-economic change in different starts of society. The present study throws an adequate light on the growth of literacy rate in Haryana in general and particularly in district Jind during different successive periods. The study is aimed at established a cause-effect relationship between literacy in relation to planned change taken place during different successive period.

Keywords: literacy rates, qualitative indicator, cause-effects relationship, social-economic variables, changing scenario

Introduction

Literacy is an effective instrument for social-economic development and national integration. Literacy is one of the important indicators of status of society in an area. (Davis, 1995) observed that if the rate of literacy transition was low the economic development slowed down. While the economic development was rapid if the literacy transition was fast. The literacy rates in any area were determined largely by a variety of historical, social and economic factors. The male female differentials in the literacy rates of Indian population spring from the difference in the type of economy Social life and migratory pattern. The unusually large disparity in literacy among men and woman was the results of long continued prejudice against their employment outside the home (Kingsley, Davis, 1951). However these prejudices have been disappearing rather rapidly in recent years. Though much remains to desire. (Gosal, 1964). According to census of India the person (7+) who can read, write and understand in any language is called literate. The literacy differences also reflect effectively the economic condition of both Sexes. In order to promote the literacy in the country, various positive steps have been taken by the government from time to time but all these programs have not shown the uniform results of increasing the literacy rates throughout the country. The National programs like 'Mid-day meal' program was started mainly to mitigate the dropout rate among the children belonged to rural area of India. As a result the programs have been successful to considerable extents; particularly in rural area (Sexena and Mittal, 2004). In order to increase the level of literacy in India, since early 60s, the education was made compulsory. As a result the literacy rates among the children of all the state have shown a steady progress (Ojha 1966). Female Literacy rate and sex ratio are two important factors of population Study. Generally we say that literacy plays an

important role in improving of sex ratio. (Kumar, S. 2019) In Haryana since its formation the literacy rate of male and Female has showing a progressive trends in rural and urban area. But there has been a considerable regional disparity, as shown by the level of literacy in various census operations conducted in different successive period. In case of district Jind due to development various schools, colleges, professional colleges and universities; the literacy have been shown a steady progress during different successive periods. In this context, the supporting education policies formulated from time to time has given rise to make a steady growth in literacy rates among male and female in rural and urban areas of the district.

Study Area

Jind district is one of the significant districts of Haryana. Jind district fall in the center part of the Haryana state and the district lies between 29°03'00" to 29°51'00" North latitude and 75°53'00" to 76°45'30" East longitude falling in the survey of India Toposheet No-53C and 440 it is bounded by Patiala in the north and Sangrur district of Punjab in Northeast. It is surrounded by district Kaithal and Karnal of Haryana in east and west respectively. In Southeast it has a common boundary with district Hissar, whereas in South and Southeast it shares its boundary with Rohtak and Sonipat respectively. Jind district encompasses a geographical area of 2736 sq. km. for the administrative convenience, the Jind district a segment of the hissar division has been divided into four tehsils, i.e. Narwana, Jind, Safidon, Julana. These tehsils have been further subdivided into seven blocks namely Narwana, Uchana, Alewa, Jind, Julana, Pilukhera and Safido. Tehsils and blocks cover 307 villages in 2011. Jind district had population of 1334152 of which male and female were 713006 and 621146 respectively.

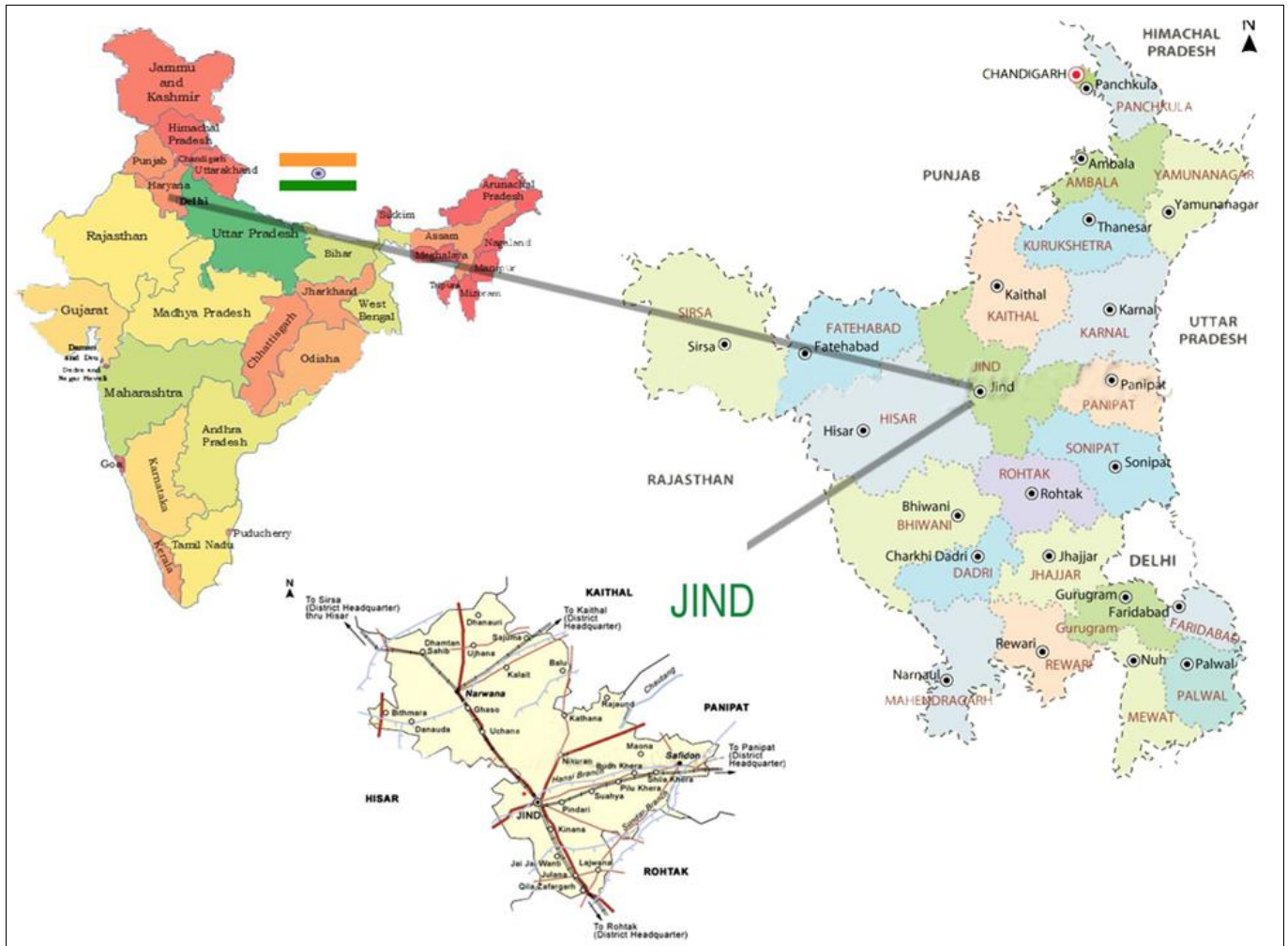


Fig 1

Objectives of the Study

- To assess the period growth of the literacy rate of Haryana with special reference to district jind.
- The main objective of study is making a detailed analysis to male-female differential in literacy in district Jind.
- To examine the spatial pattern of literacy rate in Jind reference to Haryana.

Methodology

In order to analysis the trends of literacy in Haryana, special reference of the district Jind various sources of information have been reviewed. The secondary sources of data have

been taken from census of Haryana 1971-2011 and statistical abstract of Haryana and the reports published by different department of Haryana. In order to correlate the literacy rate with the factors affecting the literacy various literacy programs have been like “Adult education”, Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan and National literacy Mission and Prodh Shiksha Abhiyan.

Results and Discussions

On the basis of following table which has been tabulated in according with the data on literacy from the different censuses (1971-2011) to draw the inferences for the growth of literacy, as follow:

Table: 1 Census Wise Distribution of Literacy Rates of Haryana (1971-2011)

Sr. no	Census	Total Population	Male	Female	Literacy rates of Haryana			% age Growth rate of literary rate +/- Difference between Male & Female literacy rates			
					Total	M	F				
1	1971	10,036,431	5,377,044	4,659,387	25.71	29.20	9.20	--	--	--	-20
2	1981	12,922,119	6,909,679	60,124,40	43.85	58.51	26.93	+18.17	+29.31	+17.73	-51.58
3	1991	16,463,648	8,827,474	7,636,174	55.85	69.10	40.47	+11.92	+10.50	+13.59	-28.63
4	2001	21,144,564	11,363,953	9,780,611	67.91	78.49	55.73	+12.06	+09.39	+15.26	-22.76
5	2011	25,351,462	13,494,734	11,856,728	75.60	83.93	65.69	+7.69	+05.44	+09.96	-18.24

Source: Census of Haryana (1971-2011)

Table 2: Census Wise Distribution of Literacy Rates of District Jind of Haryana (1971-2011)

Sr. no	Census	Total Population	Male	Female	Literacy rates of Haryana			% age Growth rate of literary rates +/- Difference between Male & Female literacy rates			
					Total	Male /	Female				
1.	1971	6,364,28	3,422,35	2,941,93	18.51	15.02	3.49	-	-	-	-11.53
2.	1981	7,969,02	4,292,47	3,676,55	26.18	36.08	12.24	+7.67	+21.06	+8.75	-25.84

3.	1991	9,804,34	5,334,21	4,470,13	47.00	61.10	30.10	+20.82	+23.02	+17.86	31.0
4.	2001	1,1898,27	6,422,82	5,475,45	62.12	74.67	48.76	+15.12	+13.59	+18.86	-25.73
5.	2011	1,334,152	7,130,06	6,211,46	71.44	80.8	60.76	+9.32	+6.11	+11.8	-20.04

Source: Censuses of Jind (1971-2011)

Keeping in view the table (Table-1) & (Table-2) of Haryana and district Jind which shows the total population numbers since census 1971 to 2011, including number of male and female population in Haryana. These population numbers also reveal the percentage of literacy rates growth which has taken place during different successive periods. On the basis of tabulated figures, the inferences have been drawn as follows:

- In Haryana, it is quite obvious from the tabulated figures which indicate that there is steady growth in literacy during the census periods of 1971 to 2011. In this context, we observe that there has been growth of +18.17 percent, but there is considerable difference of -31.58 per cent has been noticed in the male and female literacy during this decade. In case of Jind, the corresponding figures of literacy rates indicate that there were 25.71 per cent was literacy rate, but the difference between the male and female literacy rate has been -20 per cent.
- In case of 1981-1991 census, it is obvious from the tabulated figures of Haryana and Jind district indicate that the literacy rate has shown a growth of +11.92 percent, but the difference between the male and female literacy rates still exists as it shows the difference of 31.58 percent. No doubt there is a considerable growth in numbers in the literate female in Haryana. On the other hand, the corresponding figures of literacy rates in the Jind district also indicate a considerable growth in literacy level in district, as depict the figure of growth +20.82 percent, which far better than that of state growth rate figure, but again there is a difference of male-female literacy rate which shown a difference of 31 percent in the Jind district too. No doubt, due to initiation of Adult Education in the state, a considerable growth has been experienced; particularly in rural areas which ultimately, given rise to absolute growth in numerical strength in literacy rates, but relative position of women’s literacy is not far better than the last censuses.
- In case of 1991-2001 census period which indicates better picture for rising the literacy scenario in Haryana. In this context, it is obvious from the tabulated figures of literacy rates which indicate a growth of overall literacy rate as +12.06 per cent; indicate a slight better position than that of last census. On the other hand , there is considerable growth which has been experience in the literacy rate of male as well as female, but the difference between both the sexes literacy rates is much wider; as it indicate -22.76 per cent in Haryana. In case of corresponding figures of Jind which indicate more or less same picture. no doubt, there is a considerable growth in absolute figure of literacy figures, as indicated considerable growth in total literacy +15.12 percent which coincides with the last census figure of Jind, but again the statistical figures shows at wide gap between the male-female literacy rates in Jind district too. This changing scenario of literacy rates of Jind is more or less coincides with the state growth in literacy rates during this decade. No doubt , there is

considerable growth in number of literate population, but a wide inter-censual variability in sexes still exist in Haryana as well as district Jind ; which has been justified by reviewing the literacy figures of Haryana and district Jind.

- In case of 2001-2011 census periods which indicate a relative better picture of Haryana state rather than district Jind for narrowing the gap between male-female literacy rates during the census period 2001 to 2011. In this context as we observe from the tabulated figures which indicate that there is considerable growth in literacy figures both the sexes in Haryana and district Jind, and the gap between male and female literacy figures has been reduced to a considerable extent in Haryana; as well in Jind too.

Hence, it is obvious from the study on changing scenario of literacy rates in Haryana and particularly in district Jind indicates a more or less same picture as we observe from the tabulated data of various censuses, taken for the study. The temporal dimensions of various censuses shows that there is considerable growth which has been experienced in both in Haryana, particularly in Jind , but the variability in literacy rates for both the sexes still exist in the literacy rates. It is therefore it require some of strategies to overcome this problem in the changing literacy scenario in Haryana as well as in the district Jind. These strategies may be summed up as follows:

- The government should aware the people in an effective way, particularly in the rural areas which shows a considerable gap in literacy in Haryana and as well as Jind. In this context, a motivational factor is very essential to narrowing the gap between rural-urban literacy variability.
- In order to narrowing the gap in literacy rate of male – female the slogan like ‘BETI BACHAO - BETI PADHAO’ should be implemented in an effective way in throughout Haryana.
- The government should be aware the people, belong to scheduled castes and other backward classes about the education of the girls; particularly in the rural areas of the state with the help of different NGOs which are working for development of depressed sections of society.
- In this context, the corporate sector can play a very significant role by undertaken the illiteracy problem; particularly in rural areas in their CSR, Corporate Social Responsibility in their respective corporate houses.
- The government should cultivate a favorable environment in rural and urban areas particularly about the law and order situation, so that the safety of the girl’s students may be ensured in an effective ways in Haryana.
- The government should pay more attention towards the low male-female literacy areas, so that a uniform literacy development takes place in Haryana and particularly in the district Jind. Only then the real objective of literacy mission will be made out by the

people of Haryana as well people of district Jind. And it will ensure to lead to hold good the principle of 'Growth with Justices' for the literacy development programs in Haryana.

Conclusions

On the basis of study we have concluded that the literacy rates have been increased many folds in Haryana, particularly in district Jind. In this context, it is obvious from the tabulated figure of literacy rates which have been shown a steady growth during last 50 years of Haryana formation since Nov. 1966. It has been observed from the multi-faceted studies on literacy which indicate a considerable regional disparity in the rural and urban areas of Haryana; particularly in Jind district. The literacy rates differentials in NON SC and SC population of Haryana, particularly in district Jind indicate a gender disparity; as indicated by the different censuses operated during different successive periods. The main cause behind low literacy among the scheduled castes and other backward classes is their socio-economic backwardness. In the earlier period of Haryana formation; it has been observed that there has been a strong prejudice against the girl's education, but it was gradually reduced with the passage of time. Despite government efforts toward rising the literacy rates through its development programs, there is still a wide gap between the literacy rates in the men and women; rural and urban areas; non-scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste as well as the belong to other backward castes in Haryana and particularly in district Jind. Keeping in view the inter-caste and intra-regional disparity on gender basis; it becomes imperative to take some of positive measures so that this variability may be overcome in the coming years of Haryana. It requires a consistent effort by the government, NGOs and the people from the rural and urban areas who can play a role to reduce the gender inequality in literacy from rural and urban areas of Haryana and particularly from the district Jind. Only then the principle of 'Growth with Justice' will be held good upon the changing literacy scenario not only in Haryana or Jind but in the whole country too.

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