

The Scenario of Female Literacy & Sex Ratio in Haryana

Kuldeep Hooda

PGT – Geography

Ozone International School – Chiri

District – Rohtak (Haryana)

Abstract: *The fact is that education is the most crucial factor regarding the human development and to explore human abilities, which contribute in the process of economic development of a region. Actually, education makes a person civilized and well-cultured. That is why; most of the developed countries have always given due importance to education to solve the various problems of the country. However, literacy is the basic indicator the level of the development achieved by a human society. It is generally associated with the process of modernization, industrialization and urbanization. The highest level of literacy rate indicates the level of awareness among the various segments of the society and it also performs as a social upliftment to enhance the human development efforts such as: health, hygiene and population control including the sex ratio. Keeping the fact in view the researcher has highlighted an analytical review of the female literacy rate in Haryana.*

Keywords: Female Literacy, Sex Ratio, Human Development, Modernization.

Introduction: Literacy is a tool of women empowerment and human development in a country. That is why; most of the studies have revealed the fact that trends of female literacy in Haryana indicates the level of sex-ratio in different aspects in different years. According to the census of 2011, literacy rate in Haryana have increased to 76.6 percent with the highest literacy rate in the district of Gurgaon 84.4 percent and with the lowest in the district of Mewat 56.1 percent. However, sex ratio improved in all the districts of Haryana in

the recent years but it was the lowest in the district Gurgaon.

Research Objectives: The present research paper is a modest attempt to highlight the female literacy rate in State of Haryana. The objectives of the study are as under:-

- To analyze the female literacy rate in Haryana.
- To examine the sex ratio in Haryana.

Research Methodology: The present research paper is based on the primary and secondary sources of data collection. To collect the data regarding the female literacy rate in Haryana, the data has been taken from the census of 2001 and 2011. To pace the study and overall data from the 21 district of the state of Haryana has been taken including the statistical abstract of Haryana. For the collection of secondary data, the researcher has used the various reference books, journals and magazines with some articles.

A Review of Literature: However, there is a plethora of literature on the male-

female literacy rate in Haryana and other states of India. But the researcher has reviewed a few of books and journals to pace the study and to get some important information regarding the literacy rate.

- Deepak Talwar and Meenu (2014) in their article “An Analysis of Literacy Rate In Haryana” have pointed out the facts regarding the male-female literacy rate district wise, population wise and impact of education policy on literacy rate in the state of Haryana. This article concludes that overall population of Haryana has been increased when compared to 2001 census. Likewise overall sex ratio of the state has also been increased during the year 2011. The highest overall literacy rate remained 76.6 percent during the year 2011. This article reveals the fact about the sex-ratio of Haryana according to the census of 2011.
- K.S. Som & R.P. Mishra (2014) in their article “Literacy and Their Differential in West Bengal” have

pointed out that the Education of Women as a strategic investment in Human Resources has a tremendous impact on their own development as well as their families and communities. According to the census of India, a person who can read and write with understanding in any language aged above 6 years considered as literate person. The study also examined the various aspects of female literacy in the state.

- Ira Das (2013) in her study “Status of Women: North Eastern Region of India Versus India” has pointed out that the status of women can be judged by some indicators in which literacy is an important factor. This paper indicates the female literacy and gender gap, literacy rate in the different states of India including the state wise dropout rate at the school level and child sex ratio among the various state of India. This article reveals the facts about infant mortality rate among females and

women participation in decision making process in the country.

- B.M. Sule and Brakade (2012) in their article “Literacy in Maharashtra” have pointed out that literacy is a tool of social & human development and it is also an indicator of social economic development which is a good measure of human process towards modernization. Moreover, it is a basic parameter for analyzing the female progression in the country. Therefore, literacy rate of a region indicates the women status of decision making in a society.
- Preet Rustogi (2004) in her article, “Significance of Gender Related Development Indicators: An Analysis of Indian States” has revealed the fact that if we try to measure women’s status with the help of diverse set of indicators, it is possible only by measuring the literacy rate of a particular region. The study has selected some broad indicators across Indian states

namely education, health, survival, women participation in decision making in the society.

literacy in Haryana, the researcher has used the data regarding the district wise population and sex ratio in Haryana according to the census of 2001 & 2011.

District Wise Population & Sex Ratio:

To get the information related to female

Districts	Population			Sex Ratio	Population			Sex Ratio
	2001		2011		2011		2011	
Total	Male	Female		2001	Total	Male		Female
Ambala	1014411	542977	471434	868	1136784	604044	532740	882
Yamunanagar	1041630	559444	482186	862	1214162	646801	567361	877
Kurukshetra	825454	442328	383126	866	964231	510370	453861	889
Kaithal	946131	510513	435618	853	1072861	570595	502266	880
Karnal	1274183	683368	590815	865	1506323	798840	707483	886
Panipat	967449	528860	438589	829	1202811	646324	556487	861
Sonapat	1279175	695723	583452	839	1480080	798948	681132	853
Jind	1189827	642282	547545	852	1332042	712254	619788	870
Fatehabad	806158	427862	378296	884	941522	494834	446688	903
Sirsa	1116649	593245	523404	882	1295114	683242	611872	896
Hisar	1537117	830520	706597	851	1742815	931535	811280	871
Bhiwani	1425022	758253	666769	879	1629109	864616	764493	884
Rohtak	940128	509038	431090	847	1058683	566708	491975	868
Jhajjar	880072	476475	403597	847	956907	514303	442604	861
Mahendragarh	812521	423578	388943	918	921680	486553	435127	894
Rewari	765351	403034	362317	879	896129	472254	423875	898
Gurgaon	870539	470504	400035	850	1514085	817274	696811	853
Mewat	993637	524872	468765	893	1089406	571480	517926	906
Faridabad	1990719	1084138	906581	836	1798954	961532	837422	871
Parwal	-	-	-	-	1040493	553704	486789	879
Panchkula	468411	256939	211472	823	558890	298919	259971	870
Haryana	21144564	11363953	9780611	861	25353081	13505130	11847951	877

(Source: Census of 2001 & 2011)

The analysis of the above data indicates that according to the census of 2001 total population of Haryana were 21144564, in which total females were 9780611 and the sex ratio of the state was 861. Now according to the Census of 2011 total population of Haryana is 25353081 in which females are 11847951 and sex ratio is 877. Moreover, according to the Census of 2011, out of 21 districts of the state, the highest population of females is in Faridabad district and the lowest population is in the district of

Panchkula. Likewise the highest sex ratio is in the district Mewat with 906 females whereas the lowest sex ratio is the Sonapat district with 853 females. If we compare the present population scenario, it can be concluded that the sex ratio in the state has increased in 2011.

Female Literacy Rate in Haryana: To know the fact about female literacy rate of Haryana according to the census of 2001 & 2011, the researcher has used the table work as under:

TABLE-2 FEMALE LITERACY RATE

Districts	Literacy Rate 2001			Literacy Rate 2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ambala	76.2	83.0	68.5	82.9	88.5	76.6
Yamunanagar	72.2	79.3	64.1	78.9	85.1	72.0
Kurukshetra	70.0	78.2	60.8	76.7	83.5	69.2
Kaithal	59.5	69.9	47.6	70.6	79.3	60.7
Karnal	68.2	76.7	58.4	76.4	83.7	68.3
Panipat	69.8	79.2	58.5	77.5	85.4	68.2
Sonapat	73.7	84.0	61.6	80.8	89.4	70.9
Jind	62.8	74.7	49.0	72.7	82.5	61.6
Fatehabad	58.2	68.7	46.4	69.1	78.1	59.3
Sirsa	61.2	70.9	50.3	70.4	78.6	61.2
Hisar	65.9	77.6	52.1	73.2	82.8	62.3
Bhiwani	68.2	81.2	53.5	76.7	87.4	64.8
Rohtak	74.6	84.3	63.2	80.4	88.4	71.2
Jhajjar	72.5	83.3	59.9	80.8	89.4	71.0

Mahendragarh	70.4	85.3	54.6	78.9	91.3	65.3
Rewari	75.8	89.1	61.3	82.2	92.9	70.5
Gurgaon	63.6	77.1	48.3	84.4	90.3	77.6
Mewat	-----	-----	-----	56.1	73.0	37.6
Faridabad	70.8	82.5	56.8	83.0	89.9	75.2
Parwal	-----	-----	-----	70.3	82.6	56.4
Panchkula	76.54	82.74	68.98	83.4	88.6	77.5
Haryana	67.9	78.5	55.7	76.6	85.4	66.8

(Source: Census of 2001 & 2011)

The above data indicates that overall literacy rate in 2001 in Haryana was 67.91 percent out of which female literacy rate was 55.7 percent. The highest literacy rate was recorded in the district of Panchkula with 76.54 percent and the lowest literacy rate was in the district of Fatehabad with 58.2 percent. According to the Census the highest female literacy was in the district of Panchkula comprising 68.9 percent whereas the female literacy was recorded in Fatehabad district comprising 46.4 percent. But according to the census of 2011 overall literacy rate is 76.6 percent out of which female literacy rate is recorded 66.8 percent. The highest female literacy rate is 77.6 percent in the district Gurgaon whereas the lowest female

literacy is in Palwal district comprising 56.4 percent.

Conclusion: To conclude, we can trace out that the comparative study of 2001& 2011 shows that there is an improvement in the literacy rate in Haryana. However, the highest overall literacy rate has shifted from the district of Panchkula to the district of Gurgaon in 2011. Moreover, female literacy rate in 2011 is in the district Gurgaon comprising the lowest literacy rate in Palwal district. Regarding the lowest sex ratio the district Sonapat has been identified. Therefore, we need to start some initiative programs and policy to enhance the level of female education in the state of Haryana. However, our Prime Minister

Sh. Narendera Modi started “Beti Bachao –Beti Padhao” abhiyan on 19 January 2015 from the district Panipat of Haryana State. Moreover, Haryana is the forwarding state that has made the provision of free education for all girls studying at graduate level. Likewise, some of the other programs may be initiated. Therefore, we have an urgent need to review the gender gap in the state and implement an effective education policy in the state.

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