

An analysis of trends in literacy, differential literacy and spatial pattern of literacy rate in Haryana state, India

Sharmila

Post Graduate Teacher, Department of Economics, G.S.S.S. Pili Mandori, Fatehabad, Haryana, India

Abstract

Literacy is the most important determinant for the progress of any country. Our country cannot progress if the majority of the people are ignored and uneducated. Literacy is the very foundation for the development of the people and universalization of literacy must receive the higher priority. It develops the personality and rationality of individuals, qualifies them to fulfil certain economic, political and cultural functions and therefore play an active part in the socio-economic transformations of a society. The present paper is an attempt to study trends in literacy rate, pattern and differential (Male-female and urban- rural) of literacy in Haryana the trends in literacy are indicative of the pace at which the life and economy of a particular society is being transformed. The literacy rate of Haryana 76.64percent according to census 2011. Moreover, there are remarkable gaps between male and female and between rural and urban literacy rates in the state.

Keywords: literacy, spatial pattern, inequalities, Haryana

1. Introduction

Literacy is an important indicator of socio, economic and cultural advancement of an area. Develops the personality and rationality of individuals, qualifies them to fulfil certain economic, political and cultural functions and therefore play an active part in the socio-economic transformations of a society. (Chand 2015) ^[3]. It is an important demographic element and it is a good measure of human progress. It is essential for social reconstruction, improvement in quality of life and preparation of manpower for rapid development (Jhariya *et al.* 2014) ^[6]. Literacy is related to all type of development which prepares the individual for full participation in a rapidly changing social and economic order. It is also one of the main components of Human Development Index (HDI) with life expectancy and per capita income. Better literate person is more likely to secure qualitative employment, more earnings, long and healthy life, cleaner and sustainable environment. An overall progress in literacy is necessary in a country, equally important is its distributional spread in all its areas – towns and villages, social classes and the two sexes. The status of literacy is varied significantly across different regions and different communities depending on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics as well as on the magnitude and direction of modernization, urbanization and industrialization. (Singh 2015) ^[15, 16]. Literacy involves a continuum of learning in inability individual to achieve their goal, to developed their knowledge and potential and to participate fully in their community and wider society”. In international usages, literacy is defined as the ability to read, write and least a simple message in any language (Jhariya 2014) ^[6]. Census of India defined literacy as “a person age above six year who can both read and write with understanding in any language is called literate”. Children up to six year age are treated as illiterate in the country (Kumar 2012) ^[9].

Although there is significant improvement in literacy since

independence in India, but there are regional disparity in the level of literacy. Literacy in India differs from 93.9 percent in Kerala to 63.8 percent in Bihar. There is regional disparity in the district level also. In Haryana literacy differ from 84.4 percent in Gurgaon to 56.1 percent in neighboring district Mewat. This shows that there is not only difference in level of literacy in state level but it also differs within state. There is also differential in literacy in various groups like, male-female, rural-urban. Therefore, the study of trends, literacy pattern and disparities in literacy is of immense significance.

2. Methodology

The present study is mainly based on secondary data, which is collected from District census Handbook, Census of Haryana and India and statistical abstract of Haryana. Data obtained from different sources is tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by applying suitable techniques. Urban-rural differential in literacy rate and male – female differential in literacy rate calculated by using the following formula:

Differential Index:

$$1. \text{ MFDI} = (\text{MLR} - \text{FLR}) / \text{TLR}$$

Where

MFDI=Male-female differential index.

MLR= Male literacy rate.

FLR= Female literacy rate.

TLR= Total literacy rate.

$$2. \text{ URDI} = (\text{ULR} - \text{RLR}) / \text{TLR}$$

Where

URDI=Urban-rural differential index.

ULR= Urban literacy rate.

RLR= Rural literacy rate.

TLR= Total literacy rate.

Study Area

The present study is related to Haryana state, which is a north Indian state surrounding New Delhi on three sides. It is located between 27°39'N to 30°55'N latitudes and 74°28'E to 77°36'E longitudes Haryana is the 16th largest state of India and is stretched over an area of 44,212 sq. km. According to recent census the total population of the state was 2, 11, 44564 among them male population is 1, 13, 63953 and female population is 9,7,80611 with a population density of 573.4 per sq. km. Sex ratio of the state is 879 females per 1000 males and literacy rate is 76.6%.

3. Objective

- To analysis the trends of literacy in haryana
- To examine the level of literacy rate, differentials in literacy level in Haryana state at state Level.
- To analyse the spatial patterns of literacy rate in Haryana at district level.

4. Trends in Literacy of Haryana and India

Census is the main sources of literacy data in India. In spite of progress of literacy during the latest decades the state of Haryana presents a dismal picture with literacy rate of 76.64% as per census 2011 and rank 22st position at all India ranking of literacy in the present census. The male literacy is 85.38% whereas that of females' is 66.77% in 2011. The urban and rural literacy is recorded as 83.83 and

72.74 respectively. (2011). The economy of Haryana is growing economy. It enjoys the credit of ushering the green revolution in the country in 1965-66, that leads to further growth in all the sectors and awareness among the people. The literacy, in the state of Haryana was 25.71% in 1971 and since 1971 there is an increase in the literacy rates. The literacy was increased by 11.42% during 1971 to 1981 and 18.72% during 1981 to 1991 and 12.06% during 1991 to 2001 and 8.73% by 2011. The data showing in the table 1 depicts that the rate of increase is decreasing in the present decades but there is a gradual increasing trend in the total literacy rate in Haryana. Table 1 and figure 1 show that the literacy rate in Haryana has seen an upward trend. The literacy rate during 1971-2011 is increased to 50.93% in Haryana as compare to 39.59% in India. So the rate of increase in literacy rate of Haryana is more than the literacy rate in India in the post green revolution era except in the recent census year of 2011.

Table 1: Trends in literacy in Haryana and India 2011

Time period	Literacy in Haryana	Literacy in India
1971	25.71	34.45
1981	37.13	43.57
1991	55.85	52.21
2001	67.91	64.84
2011	76.64	74.04

Source: Census of India 1971-2011.

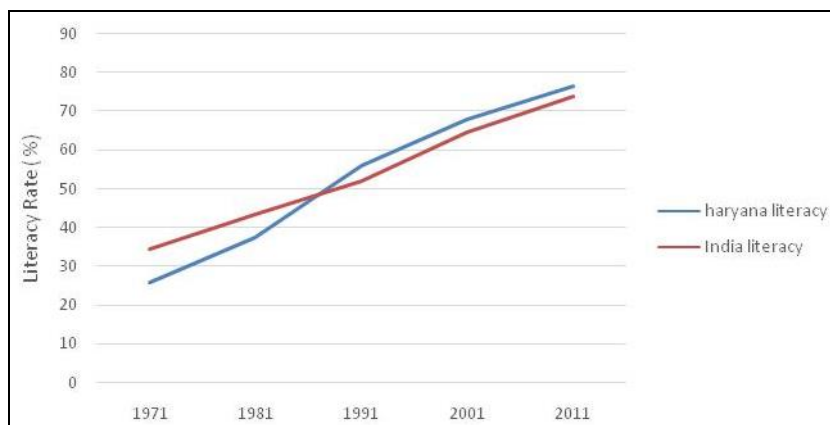


Fig 1: Trends in literacy rate in haryana and India

5. Literacy Differentials

This paper has been discussed the literacy differential of

Haryana. It varies from one district to another of male – female and urban –rural differential.

Table 2: District wise literacy rate and differential in Haryana (2011)

Sr. No	Name of districts	Total literacy rate	Female literacy rate	Male literacy rate	Male female differential	Rural literacy rate	Urban literacy rate	Urban rural differential
	Haryana	76.64	66.77	85.38	0.24	72.74	83.83	0.14
1.	Panchkula	83.44	77.48	88.65	0.13	77.45	88.25	0.13
2.	Ambala	82.89	76.64	88.47	0.14	78.64	88.15	0.11
3.	Yamunanagar	78.93	71.99	85.06	0.17	74.96	85.04	0.13
4.	Kurukshetra	76.70	69.18	83.46	0.19	73.30	84.87	0.15
5.	Kaithal	70.56	60.69	79.33	0.26	68.29	78.52	0.14
6.	Karnal	76.44	68.29	83.73	0.20	73.10	83.94	0.14
7.	Panipat	77.46	68.23	85.45	0.22	74.09	81.37	0.09
8.	Sonipat	80.83	70.88	89.40	0.23	78.53	86.02	0.09
9.	Jind	72.73	61.58	82.49	0.29	70.16	81.37	0.15
10.	Fatehabad	69.13	59.29	78.10	0.27	66.73	79.22	0.18
11.	Sirsa	70.35	61.16	78.64	0.25	66.90	80.77	0.14
12.	Hisar	73.24	62.31	82.79	0.28	70.02	80.08	0.14
13.	Bhiwani	76.74	64.80	87.39	0.29	75.20	82.91	0.10

14.	Rohtak	80.37	71.19	88.42	0.21	78.03	83.56	0.07
15.	Jhajjar	80.83	70.96	89.44	0.23	78.92	86.42	0.09
16.	Mahendragarh	78.87	65.25	91.28	0.33	78.04	83.80	0.07
17.	Rewari	82.23	70.54	92.92	0.27	80.87	86.13	0.06
18.	Gurgaon	84.44	77.64	90.27	0.15	81.10	85.94	0.05
19.	Mewat	56.14	37.58	72.98	0.63	54.01	71.78	0.32
20.	Faridabad	83.04	75.17	89.94	0.18	75.72	84.87	0.11
21.	Palwal	70.32	56.40	82.60	0.37	67.87	78.30	0.15

Sources: Census of India and Haryana 2011, Computed by the Author

5.1 Male- Female Literacy Differential

Table 2. Shows that at the state level, male-female differential is 0.24. There are large regional variations in terms of male-female differential in literacy rate. This differential is highly enunciated in Mewat (0.63) district followed by Palwal (0.37), Mahendergarh (0.33) and Bhiwani (0.29) district also displayed a very high male-female differential in the literacy rate. High male- female differential in literacy in these areas may be attributed to very low female literacy owing to prejudice against female education, economic backwardness and low status of woman. On the other hand male-female differential in literacy are recorded to be the lowest in Panchkula (0.13). It is low also in Ambala (0.14), Gurgaon (0.15) and Yamunager (0.17) district due to high level of female literacy, highly developed infrastructural facilities, easy accessibility and availability of educational institutions.

5.2 Rural-Urban Differential

The table 2. Reveals that the average rural-urban differential index in the state is 0.14 point General male-female literacy differential index varies in Haryana from one district to other. The value differential index varies from 0.05 in

Gurgaon to 0.32 in Mewat. The value of differential index of five districts is more than state average while rests are below and equal to the state average.

5.3 Spatial Pattern of Literacy Rate

This paper has been discussed the spatial pattern of literacy of Haryana For showing the spatial pattern of literacy of Haryana, literacy is divided into four categorizes pattern viz. general literacy, rural literacy urban literacy, male literacy, and female literacy. After this each categorizes divided into four parts which are (I) Very high (ii) high (iii) moderate (IV) low.

5.4 Spatial Pattern of General Literacy Rate

Haryana state has 76.64% literacy rate which ranks 22th in India. The district wise distribution of literacy rate in Haryana is not uniform. It varies from 84.44% in Gurgaon to 56.14% in Mewat. 13 districts have high literacy in compare to state average while 8 districts are below state average in Haryana. General literacy rate are divided into four category i.e. very high (above 83.1%), high (76.4- 83.1%), moderate (69.7- 76.4%) and and low (below 69.7%).

Table 3: Variations in general literacy rate in Haryana, 2011

Categories of literacy rate	Number of districts	Name of including districts
Very high (> 83.1%)	2	Panchkula, Gurugram
High (76.4% - 83.1%)	12	Ambala, Yamunanager, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Mahendergarh, Rewari, Faridabad
Moderate (69.7% - 76.4%)	5	Kaithal, Jind, Sirsa, Hisar, Palwal
Low (< 69.7%)	2	Fatehabad, Mewat

It can be observed from the table 3 that about 9.5 percent of the districts namely Fatehabad and Mewat have emerged as a region of considerably low literacy rate up to 69.7%. 4 per cent of the districts fall under the moderate literacy rate (69.7- 76.4%), 12 districts under the category of high

literacy rate (76.4- 83.1%). The last category of very high literacy rate (more than 83.1%) consists of only two districts Rewari (82.23%) and Gurugram (84.44%). The reason for this high literacy rate may be availability of better educational facilities in the town and cities.

5.5 Spatial Pattern of Urban Literacy Rate

Table 4: Variations urban literacy rate in Haryana, 2011

Categories of literacy rate	Number of districts	Name of including districts
Very high (> 86.8%)	2	Panchkula, Ambala
High (82.9% - 86.8%)	11	Yamunanager, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonipat, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Mahendergarh, Rewari, Gurugram, Faridabad
Moderate (78.9% - 82.9%)	5	Panipat, Jind, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Hisar
Low (< 78.9%)	3	Kaithal, Mewat, Palwal

Haryana state has 83.83 percent urban literacy which varies from the highest in Panchkula (88.25) to the lowest in Mewat (71.78). Ten districts of state have more urban literacy than the state average while eleven have low urban literacy than the state average. Table 4. Show that only 2

districts are very high urban literacy and eleven districts have included of high urban literacy rate in the state while five districts have included in moderate urban literacy and 3 districts have included in low urban literacy rate.

5.6 Spatial Pattern of Rural Literacy Rate

Table 5: Variations in rural literacy rate in Haryana, 2011

Categories of literacy rate	Number of districts	Name of including districts
Very high (> 79.7%)	2	Rewari, Gurugram
High (73.4% - 79.7%)	10	Panchkula, Ambala, Yamunanager, Panipat, Sonipat, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Mahendergarh, Faridabad
Moderate (67.05% - 73.4%)	6	Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Karnal, Jind, Hisar
Low (< 67.05%)	3	Fatehabad, Sirsa, Mewat

The total rural literacy rate in Haryana is 72.74%. There are seven districts in Haryana which are having low rural literacy than the average rural literacy rate of the state while 14 district of the state have more rural literacy than the state average. District wise spatial pattern of rural literacy varies

from highest in Gurgaon (81.10%) to the lowest in Mewat (54.01%) district. It can be observed from the table 5. About 11 percent district under the low rural literacy, 28 percent district are moderate rural literacy rate and 9.5 percent district under very high rural literacy rate in the state.

5.7 Spatial Pattern of Male Literacy Rate

Table 6: Variations in male literacy rate in Haryana, 2011

Categories of literacy rate	Number of districts	Name of including districts
Very high (> 90.3%)	2	Mahendergarh, Rewari
High (85.2% - 90.3%)	9	Panchkula, Ambala, Panipat, Sonipat, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Gurugram, Faridabad
Moderate (80.1% - 85.2%)	6	Yamunanager, Kurukshetra, Jind, Hisar, Palwal
Low (< 80.1%)	4	Kaithal, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Mewat

Haryana has 85.38 percent male literacy compare to 82.14 percent Indian male literacy rate. The district wise spatial pattern of male literacy rate in Haryana varies from 92.92 percent in Rewari district to 72.98 percent in Mewat district.

The table 6. Reveals that four districts of the state lie under the low level of male literacy rate and only two districts lie under very high level of male literacy rate.

5.8 Spatial Pattern of Female Literacy Rate

Table 7: Variations in female literacy rate in Haryana, 2011

Categories of literacy rate	Number of districts	Name of including districts
Very high (> 75.5%)	3	Panchkula, Ambala, Gurugram
High (66.5% - 75.5%)	9	Yamunanager, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Rewari, Faridabad
Moderate (57.4% - 66.5%)	7	Kaithal, Jind, Fatehabad Sirsa, Hisar, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh
Low (< 57.4%)	2	Mewat, Palwal

Haryana has 66.67 percent female literacy rate and it varies from highest in Gurgaon (77.64%) to the lowest in Mewat (37.58) district. The table 7. Depicts that the spatial patterns of very high female literacy rate in three districts as: Panchkula (77.48), Ambala (76.64) and Gurgaon (77.64%) district in the state. High and moderate female literacy rate in nine and seven districts of the state and low female literacy rate In two districts as Mewat (37.58%) and Palwal (56.49%) district in the state

compared to females in both rural and urban area in every district. The main reasons for that in some of the rural areas, parents discriminate the boys to give education. Poverty also compels the parents discriminate the girls preferring the boys to give education. Poverty also compels the parents to involve their children to sundry Works, rather than sending them to schools In spite of all the free educational facilities, they prefer to work. Another reason is that the parents themselves are illiterate and they do not understand the importance of education in the long run. Therefore in order to achieve the universalization of education, more stress should be given to improvement in literacy in urban as well rural areas. Extra financial assistance should be given to the weaker sections of the society and backward areas. The state should be given more and special attention to those areas there are very low literacy rate.

6. Conclusion and Suggestions

Paper reveals that there is significant increase in literacy rates in Haryana, which has increased from 25.71% to 76.64% between the years 1971 to 2011. The district wise distribution of literacy rate in Haryana is not uniform. It varies from 84.44% in Gurgaon to 56.14% in Mewat. The district wise literacy rate shows sharp spatial variations. There are large regional variations in terms of male-female and rural-urban differential in literacy rate. Rural-urban literacy difference is high in Sirsa, Fatehabad and Mewat districts while it is very low in Gurgaon and Rewari districts. Male literacy rates are substantially higher as

7. References

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