

## **DIFFERENTIALS IN LITERACY RATE IN RURAL HARYANA: A TEHSIL WISE ANALYSIS**

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### **Abstract**

In the present research work an attempt has been made to analyze the differentials in literacy rate in rural Haryana. The tehsil wise census data of 2011 has been used. Initially, literacy rate of total, female and male in rural Haryana has been calculated in percentage. Further to identify the differentials between female and male literacy rate. Total rural literacy rate is recorded 71.42 per cent while female literacy rate is 60.02 per cent and male literacy rate is 81.55 per cent. Highest total literacy rate is found in Kalka tehsil that is 82.41 per cent followed by Panchkula (81.90), Naraingarh (81.41), Ambala (80.86), Barara (80.38), Jagadhri (80.24) and Bilaspur (80.22) tehsils. While the total lowest literacy rate is observed in Hodal (46.84) tehsils followed by, Hathin (49.51). The highest male literacy rate is found in Kosli that is 91.99 per cent preceded by Rewari (91.79), Manesar (91.53), Pataudi (90.74), Gurgaon (90.54), Farrukhnagar (90.16) tehsils while lowest is observed in Karnal (79.41), Fatehpur Pundri (79.19), Bilaspur (79.07), Narnaund (78.95), and Hisar (78.71). Female literacy rate is lower than male literacy rate. The highest female literacy rate is observed in Gurgaon (73.17) followed by Bahadurgarh (71.51), Farrukhnagar (70.78), Barara (70.64), Manesar (70.21). Lowest female literacy rate is observed in Kaithal (54.67), Narwana (53.19), Ratia (53.16), Hodal (50.63), Hathin (39.21), Nuh (36.42), Punahana (27.92) tehsils. Highest differentials in literacy rate is recorded in Punahana tehsil i.e. 36.10 per cent preceded by Ferozepur Jhirka (35.39), Hathin (35.28), Nuh (34.32), Taoru (32.34). The lowest differentials in literacy rate is recorded in Kalka tehsil i.e. 13.98 per cent preceded by Jagadhri (14.41), Barara (14.67), Ambala (14.82), Naraingarh (14.94).

**Introduction:**

Literacy is not only an important indicator of quality of population but also a crucial factor in demographic and socio- economic transformation. Chandna (2001) described that, “Literacy plays an important role in the socio-cultural and economic development of a country. Illiteracy, on the other hand, takes away from man his dignity, perpetuates ignorance, poverty and mental isolation, deters peaceful and friendly international relations and free democratic processes and hampers social advancement, economic growth and political maturity. So a minimum level of literacy is essential for a person to get out of ignorance and backwardness. The concept of literacy varies from country to country. The Population Commission of United Nations considers the ability to both read and write a simple message with understanding in any language a sufficient basis for classifying a person as literate.”

The census of India has been using the UN definition. 1971 census of India highlights that, “A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been considered as literate while children 0-5 years considered as illiterate. A person, who can neither read nor write or can only read but can’t write in any language, is treated as illiterate”. As per census 2011, “A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed to have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard for being treated people who were blind and could read in Braille and treated to be literates.”

***Source of Data and Research Methodology:***

The census data of 2011 has been used for the present research work. The data in respect literacy rate in rural Haryana at tehsil level. The literacy rate of total, male and female in rural Haryana has been calculated. Further to identify the differentials between male and female literacy rate. Finally, the maps have been prepared with the help of choropleth method by using the Arc GIS 10.1 (Arc MAP Version 10.1).

**Study Area:**

Haryana is a wealthy state of India. After the reorganization of the Punjab on linguistic basis as well as cultural, Haryana came into being on 1st November 1966. Haryana is a landlocked state of northern India. Haryana lies between 27°39' N to 30°35' N latitude and 74°28' E to 77°36' E longitude. As per census 2011 Haryana has 4 administrative divisions, 21 districts and 74 tehsils. Haryana geographical boundaries have in northern side with Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, eastern side is with Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and Rajasthan is with the south western boundaries of Haryana. Haryana is a small state and has an area of just 44212 sq. km that 1.4 per cent of the India. Haryana state has total population of 25351462 persons in 2011, out of which 13494734 (53.23%) are male and 11856728 (46.77%) female. Haryana has 16509359 rural population, out of which 8774006 (53.15%) are male and 7735353 (46.85%) female. Out of the total population in the state 65.12 % population lived in 62.66 % households in rural areas and 34.88 per cent in 37.34 % households in urban areas. The average literacy rate is found 71.42 per cent in rural Haryana. The average work participation rate is recorded 36.36 per cent in the study area. The household size is recorded 5.4 persons/ household while sex ratio is 882 females/1000 males in rural Haryana as per census 2011.

**Tehsil Level Pattern of Literacy Rate in Rural Haryana:**

As per 2011 census, *total* rural literacy rate is 71.42 per cent in which female literacy is 60.02 per cent and male literacy is 81.55 per cent. Very high literacy rate that is more than 80 per cent is found in seven tehsils (9.46 %) of the total tehsils of rural Haryana (Table-1 and Fig-1). Highest literacy rate is recorded in Kalka (82.41) followed by Panchkula (81.90), Naraingarh (81.41), Ambala (80.86), Barara (80.38), Jagadhri (80.24), Bilaspur (80.22) tehsils. These tehsils are confined in northern region of Haryana. Range of high literacy rate (75.01-80.00 per cent) is occupied by 20 tehsils (27.03%). The high literacy rate is found in Chhachhrauli (79.85), Shahbad (79.36), Pehowa (78.80), Thanesar (78.72), Guhla (78.33), Kaithal (78.30) tehsils etc. Most of the tehsils are situated to north eastern region in Haryana. The range of moderate literacy rate (70.01-75.00 per cent) is recorded in 21 tehsils (28.38 %) namely Jind (74.83), Julana (74.41), Safidon (74.32), Ratia (74.30), Tohana (74.24), Fatehabad (74.15) etc. Most of these tehsils are mainly confined to western regions of the study area. On the other hand, low literacy rate (65.01-70.00 per cent) is observed in 17 tehsils (22.97 %). The tehsils of this category are

mainly confined to southern parts of Haryana. This category includes the tehsils of Maham (69.96), Rohtak (69.67), Sampla (69.57), Beri (69.45), Bahadurgarh (69.21) etc. The very low literacy rate that is less than 65.01 per cent is recorded in nine tehsils that is 12.16 per cent of Haryana. Very low literacy rate is recorded in Taoru (64.90), Nuh (64.27), Ferozpur Jhirka (63.82), Hathin (49.51), Hodal (46.84) tehsils etc. These tehsils are confined in the extremely southern part of the study area.

**Table No.1: Literacy Rate in Rural Haryana, 2011.**

Sr. No.	Category (%)	No. of Tehsils	In Per Cent	T. Rural Pop.	Pop > 06 Years	Literate Pop.	Remarks
1.	> 80.00	7	9.46	1140214	993932	803160	Very High
2.	75.01-80.00	20	27.03	4586291	4003517	3085298	High
3.	70.01-75.00	21	28.38	4381095	3779129	2748442	Moderate
4.	65.01-70.00	17	22.97	4225033	3669145	2484992	Low
5.	< 65.01	9	12.16	2176726	1778524	1036550	Very Low
6.	<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16509359</b>	<b>14224247</b>	<b>10158442</b>	<b>Av. 71.42</b>

Source: Compiled by Author.

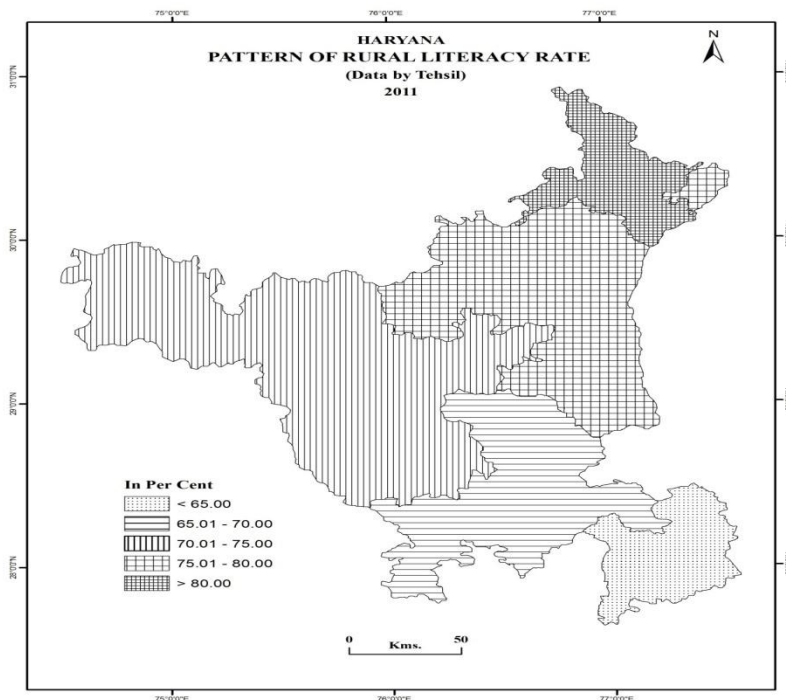


Fig-1

**Tehsil Level Pattern of Male Literacy Rate in Rural Haryana:**

According to 2011 census, the male literacy is 81.55 per cent in rural Haryana (Table-2 and Fig-2). Range of very high literacy rate i.e. more than 90 per cent of rural population is recorded in six tehsils (8.11 %) of the study area. The highest literacy rate is observed in Kosli (91.99), followed by Rewari (91.79), Manesar (91.53), Pataudi (90.74), Gurgaon (90.54), Farrukhnagar (90.16) tehsils etc. All tehsils in this category are confined to southern region of the study area. While the range of high literacy rate (85.01-90.00 per cent) is observed in 18 tehsils (24.32 %) of the total tehsils of the study area. The high literacy rate is found in Bahadurgarh (89.84) followed by Mahendragarh (89.65), Narnaul (89.49), Bawal (89.34), Jhajjar (89.32) tehsils etc. These are situated in southern region and northern part of the study area. The moderate literacy rate (80.01-85.00 per cent) is observed in 26 tehsils (35.14 %) namely Gohana (84.73), Shahbad (84.55), Bhiwani (84.20), Naraingarh (83.98), Maham (83.47), Panchkula (83.38) etc. The tehsils of this category are mainly situated in northern, central and south eastern part of the study area. On the other hand, the low literacy rate (75.01-85.00 per cent) is recorded in only 14 tehsils (18.92 %) of the study area. This category is occupied by the tehsil of Karnal (79.41), Fatehpur Pundri (79.19), Bilaspur (79.07), Narnaund (78.95), Hisar (78.71) etc. Most of these tehsils are situated in the northern part of Haryana. The range of very low literacy rate (Less than 75.01 per cent) is occupied by 10 tehsils (13.51 %) of the study area. Most of these tehsils are mainly confined to western and southern parts of study area. The very low literacy rate is recorded in Hathin (74.49), Sirsa (74.21), Ellenabad (73.55), Guhla (72.77), Tohana (72.61), Ferozepur Jhirka (66.38), Punahana (64.02) tehsils etc.

**Table No.2: Male Literacy Rate in Rural Haryana, 2011.**

Sr. No.	Category (%)	No. of Tehsils	In Per Cent	T. Rural Pop.	Pop > 06 Years	Literate Pop.	Remarks
1.	> 90.00	6	8.11	481891	993932	379875	Very High
2.	85.01-90.00	18	24.32	2156564	4003517	1634637	High
3.	80.01-85.00	26	35.14	2837680	3779129	2022717	Moderate
4.	75.01-80.00	14	18.92	2037567	3669145	1362829	Low
5.	< 75.01	10	13.51	1260304	1778524	740041	Very Low
6.	<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8774006</b>	<b>14224247</b>	<b>6140099</b>	<b>Av. 81.55</b>

Source: Compiled by Author.

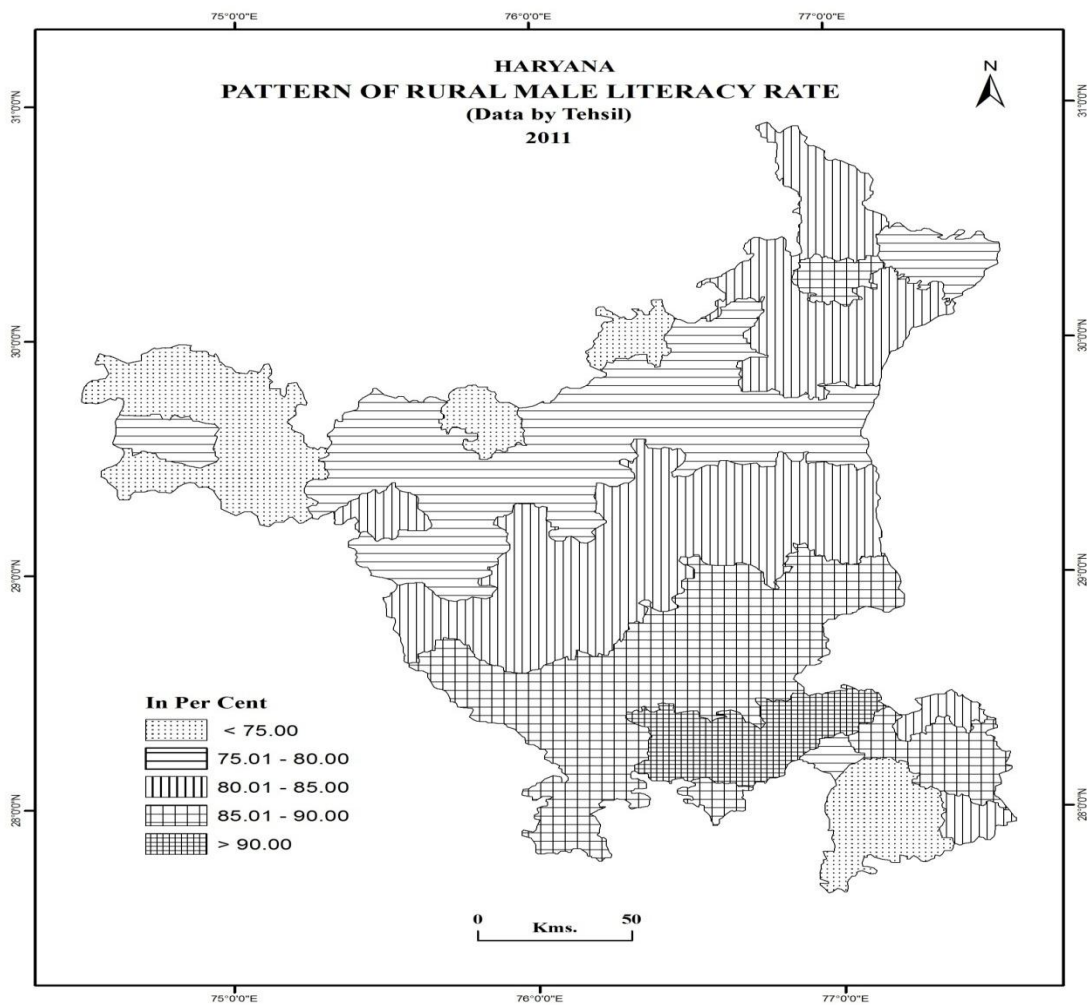


Fig-2

**Table No.3: Tehsil Wise Literacy Rate in Rural Haryana, 2011.**

Name of the Tehsil	Total Literacy Rate	Male Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate	Name of the Tehsil	Total Literacy Rate	Male Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate
Kalka	82.41	81.44	67.46	Adampur	72.93	81.12	55.86
Panchkula	81.9	83.38	67.52	Hisar	72.51	78.71	56.4
Naraingarh	81.41	83.98	69.03	Narnaund	72.36	78.95	55.43
Ambala	80.86	83.21	68.39	Hansi	72.28	80.38	57.98
Barara	80.38	85.31	70.64	Bawani Khera	71.8	83.33	60.44
Jagadhri	80.24	83.15	68.74	Bhiwani	71.64	84.2	62.36
Bilaspur	80.22	79.07	63.74	Tosham	71.5	82.73	58.01
Chhachhrauli	79.85	76.31	60.83	Siwani	71.07	80.3	55.77
Shahbad	79.36	84.55	67.33	Loharu	71.04	85.37	59.32
Pehowa	78.8	76.95	61.29	Dadri	70.79	88.11	63.49
Thanesar	78.72	82	65.71	Badhra	70.74	86.27	60.57
Guhla	78.33	72.77	56.86	Maham	69.96	83.47	63.57
Kaithal	78.3	75.71	54.67	Rohtak	69.67	86.45	66.55
Fatehpur Pundri	77.78	79.19	58.98	Sampla	69.57	89.07	69.02
Nilokheri	77.25	81.36	64.12	Beri	69.45	88.74	67.36
Indri	76.97	82.03	65.8	Bahadurgarh	69.21	89.84	71.51
Karnal	76.87	79.41	62.59	Jhajjar	68.94	89.32	68.24
Assandh	76.83	77.73	60.42	Matenhail	68.72	87.11	64.99
Gharaunda	76.41	77.66	58.49	Mahendragarh	68.62	89.65	64.86
Panipat	76.41	82.97	63.63	Narnaul	68.23	89.49	61.42
Israna	76.38	82.29	61.07	Kosli	68.05	91.99	67.88
Samalkha	76.17	80.45	60.02	Rewari	67.74	91.79	67.75
Gohana	76.14	84.73	64.67	Bawal	67.59	89.34	63.31
Ganaur	76.12	83.35	63.73	Pataudi	67.19	90.74	69.25

Sonipat	75.99	87.59	68.52	Gurgaon	65.89	90.54	73.17
Kharkhoda	75.38	87.48	67.58	Farrukhnagar	65.62	90.16	70.78
Narwana	75.01	75.2	53.19	Manesar	65.18	91.53	70.21
Jind	74.83	81.03	58.98	Sohna	65.15	86.99	63.72
Julana	74.41	83.09	61.39	Taoru	64.9	77.37	45.04
Safidon	74.32	80.83	61.07	Nuh	64.27	70.74	36.42
Ratia	74.3	68.24	53.16	Ferozpur Jhirka	63.82	66.38	30.98
Tohana	74.24	72.61	55.08	Punahana	61.96	64.02	27.92
Fatehabad	74.15	77.4	56.74	Faridabad	60.98	82.09	57.6
Dabwali	74.01	71.73	55.1	Ballabgarh	57.85	86.62	61.99
Sirsa	73.96	74.21	56.05	Palwal	54.5	85.82	56.83
Rania	73.17	75.66	57.84	Hathin	49.51	74.49	39.21
Ellenabad	73.03	73.55	55.94	Hodal	46.84	82.69	50.63
<b>Rural Haryana</b>	<b>71.42</b>	<b>81.55</b>	<b>60.02</b>				
Source: Compiled by Author.							

### **Tehsil Level Pattern of Female Literacy Rate in Rural Haryana:**

About 60 per cent female are literate in rural Haryana (Fig-3 and Table-4). The whole range of female literacy rate is divided in the five categories. The range of very high literacy rate (More than 70 per cent) is recorded in five tehsils (6.76 %) of the study area. Highest literacy rate is observed in Gurgaon (73.17) followed by Bahadurgarh (71.51), Farrukhnagar (70.78), Barara (70.64), Manesar (70.21) tehsils. These are mainly confined to northern and southern part of the study area. The range of high literacy rate (65.01-70.00 per cent) of rural population is observed in 17 tehsils (22.97 %) of total tehsils of the study area. The high literacy rate is found in Pataudi (69.25) proceeded by Naraingarh (69.03), Sampla (69.02), Jagadhri (68.74), Sonipat (68.52), Rohtak (66.55) tehsils etc. Most of the tehsils lies in this category are mainly situated in north eastern and south eastern regions of rural Haryana. While the moderate literacy rate (60.01-65.00 per cent) is occupied by 24 tehsils (32.43 %). The moderate literacy rate is recorded in the tehsil namely Matenhail (64.99), Mahendragarh (64.86), Gohana (64.67), Nilokheri (64.12), Bilaspur (63.74), Panipat (63.63) etc. The tehsils of this category are mainly confined to eastern, southern



and northern part of rural Haryana. Low literacy rate(55.01-60.00 per cent) is found in 19 tehsils (25.68 %) of total tehsils of the study area. The low literacy rate is recorded in Loharu (59.32), Jind (58.98), Tosham (58.01), Hansi (57.98), Palwal (56.83), Sirsa (56.05) tehsils etc. These tehsils are mainly situated in western, northern and eastern regions of study area. While, very low literacy rate(Less than 55.01 per cent) is recorded in nine tehsils (12.16 %) of rural Haryana. Very low literacy rate is found in Kaithal (54.67), Narwana (53.19), Ratia (53.16), Hodal (50.63), Hathin (39.21), Nuh (36.42), Punaahana (27.92) tehsils etc. Most of these tehsils are mainly confined to southern and north western part of Haryana.

Sr. No.	Category (%)	No. of Tehsils	In Per Cent	T. Rural Pop.	Pop > 06 Years	Literate Pop.	Remarks
1.	>70.00	5	6.76	335226	294719	209584	Very High
2.	65.01-70.00	17	22.97	1701648	1497855	1013989	High
3.	60.01-65.00	24	32.43	2422570	2111057	1321114	Moderate
4.	55.01-60.00	19	25.68	2120459	1845460	1051345	Low
5.	< 55.01	9	12.16	1155450	946240	422311	Very Low
6.	<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7735353</b>	<b>6695331</b>	<b>4018343</b>	<b>Av. 60.02</b>

Source: Compiled by Author.

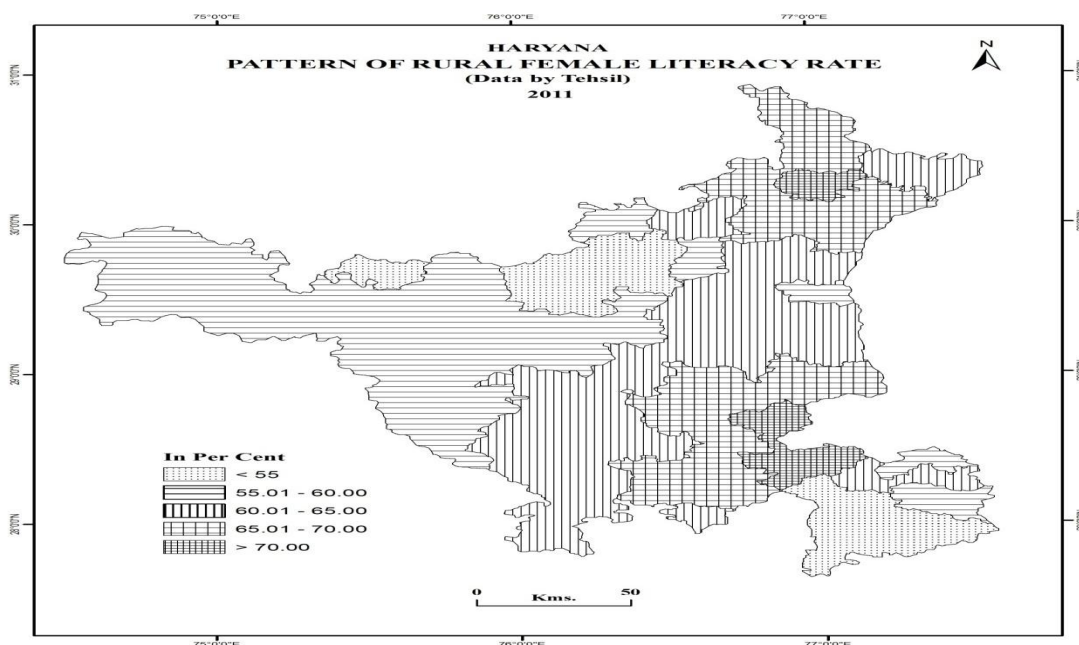


Fig-3

### **Tehsil Level Pattern of Differentials between Male and Female Literacy Rate:**

The pattern of differentials between female and male literacy rate is represented in Table-5 and Fig-4. Female literacy rate is lower than male literacy rate in rural Haryana. According to census of India 2011, differentials between male and female literacy rate is 21.54 per cent in rural Haryana. The range of differentials varies from 13.98 per cent to 36.10 per cent. Range of very high differential in literacy rate that is more than 30 per cent of rural population is recorded in six tehsils (8.11 %) of the study area. The highest differential is observed in the tehsil of Panchanath that is 36.10 per cent followed by Ferozepur Jhirka (35.39), Hathin (35.28), Nuh (34.32), Barara (32.34) and Hodal (32.06). All tehsils in this category are confined to extremely southern region of the study area. Very high differential between male and female literacy rate in these tehsils is due to lack of infrastructural facilities like transport, communication and educational facilities etc and these are dominated by Muslim population.

While the high differentials in literacy rate (25.01-30.00 per cent) is found in six tehsils that is 8.11 per cent of the total tehsils of rural Haryana. The high differential is found in Palwal (28.99), Narnaul (28.07), Loharu (26.05), Bawal (26.03), Badhra (25.70) and Adampur (25.27) tehsil. These are situated in southern part of Haryana. On the other hand, the moderate differential in male and female literacy rate (20.01-25.00 per cent) is recorded in 29 tehsils (39.19 %) namely Mahendragarh (24.79), Tosham (24.72), Ballabgarh (24.64), Dadri (24.61), Siwani (24.52), Faridabad (24.48), Kosli (24.11), Rewari (24.04), Narnaund (23.51) etc. These tehsils are mainly confined to central, southern and eastern region of the study area.

Low Differential (15.01-20.00 per cent) is observed in 28 tehsils (37.84 %) of rural Haryana. This category is occupied by the tehsil of Rohtak (19.90), Maham (19.90), Kharkhoda (19.89), Safidon (19.76), Ganaur (19.62), Farrukhnagar (19.37), Panipat (19.35), Gharaunda (19.17) etc. Most of these tehsils are situated in the northern, eastern and western region of Haryana. Very low differential in literacy rate (Less than 15.01 per cent) is occupied by only five tehsils (6.76 %) of the study area. The main causes of very low differential in literacy rate in these tehsils are availability of infrastructural facilities like transport, communication and educational facilities etc. These tehsils are confined to northern parts of study area. The lowest differential between male and female literacy rate is recorded in the tehsil of Kalka that is 13.98 per cent followed by Jagadhri (14.41), Barara (14.67), Ambala (14.82) and Naraingarh (14.94).

**Table No.5: Differentials Between Male and Female Literacy Rate in Rural Haryana, 2011.**

Sr. No.	Category (%)	No. of Tehsils	In Per Cent	Remarks
1	>30.00	6	8.11	Very High
2	25.01-30.00	6	8.11	High
3	20.01-25.00	29	39.19	Moderate
4	15.01-20.00	28	37.84	Low
5	< 15.01	5	6.76	Very Low
6	<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Compiled by Author.

**Table No.6: Tehsil Wise Differentials in Literacy Rate in Rural Haryana, 2011.**

Name of the Tehsil	Differential in Literacy Rate	Name of the Tehsil	Differential in Literacy Rate	Name of the Tehsil	Differential in Literacy Rate
Kalka	13.98	Kharkhoda	19.89	Sampla	20.05
Panchkula	15.86	Narwana	22.01	Beri	21.38
Naraingarh	14.94	Jind	22.05	Bahadurgarh	18.32
Ambala	14.82	Julana	21.70	Jhajjar	21.07
Barara	14.67	Safidon	19.76	Matenhail	22.12
Jagadhri	14.41	Ratia	15.07	Mahendragarh	24.79
Bilaspur	15.33	Tohana	17.53	Narnaul	28.07
Chhachhrauli	15.48	Fatehabad	20.66	Kosli	24.11
Shahbad	17.23	Dabwali	16.64	Rewari	24.04
Pehowa	15.65	Sirsa	18.16	Bawal	26.03
Thanesar	16.29	Rania	17.82	Pataudi	21.49
Guhla	15.90	Ellenabad	17.61	Gurgaon	17.37
Kaithal	21.04	Adampur	25.27	Farrukhnagar	19.37
Fatehpur Pundri	20.21	Hisar	22.31	Manesar	21.32
Nilokheri	17.25	Narnaund	23.51	Sohna	23.27

Indri	16.23	Hansi	22.40	Taoru	32.34
Karnal	16.82	Bawani Khera	22.90	Nuh	34.32
Assandh	17.32	Bhiwani	21.84	Ferozepur Jhirka	35.39
Gharaunda	19.17	Tosham	24.72	Punahana	36.10
Panipat	19.35	Siwani	24.52	Faridabad	24.48
Israna	21.22	Loharu	26.05	Ballabgarh	24.64
Samalkha	20.42	Dadri	24.61	Palwal	28.99
Gohana	20.05	Badhra	25.70	Hathin	35.28
Ganaur	19.62	Maham	19.90	Hodal	32.06
Sonipat	19.07	Rohtak	19.90	<b>Rural Haryana</b>	<b>21.54</b>

Source: Compiled by Author.

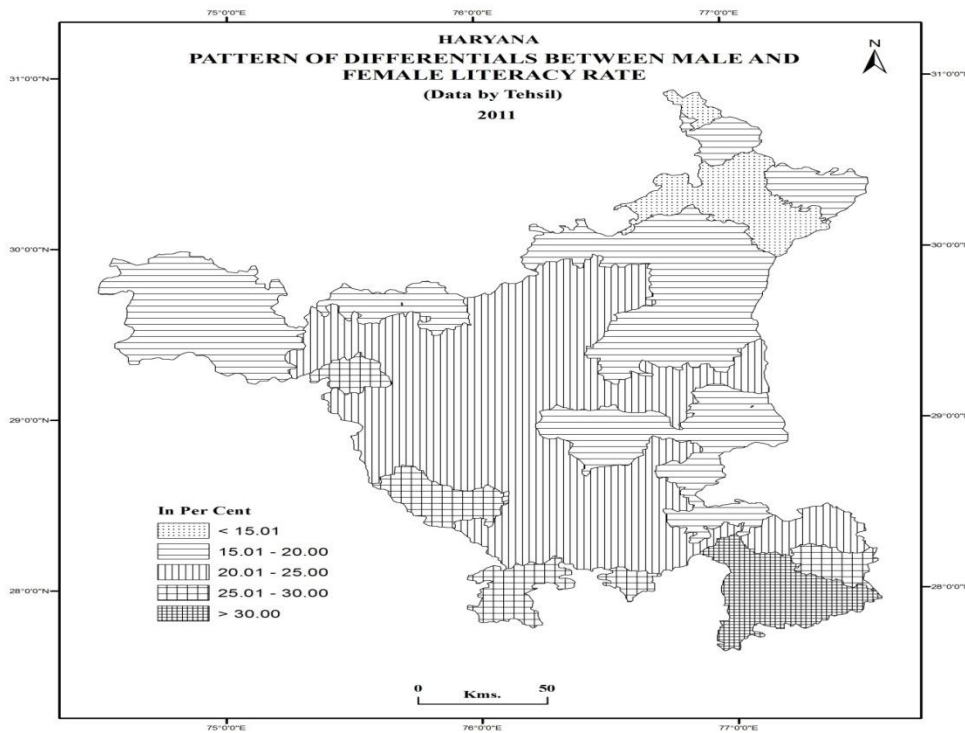


Fig-4

**Conclusion:**

It is concluded that the total rural literacy rate is about 71 per cent in rural Haryana in 2011. Range of total literacy rate in rural Haryana varies from 46.84 per cent to 82.41 per cent. Highest literacy rate is recorded in Kalka that is 82.41 per cent and lowest is observed in the tehsil of Hodal (46.84 %). Low literacy rate is observed in extremely southern Haryana. On the other hand, the male literacy is 81.55 per cent in rural Haryana. Range of male literacy rate varies from 64.02 to 91.99 per cent. Highest literacy rate is observed in the tehsil of Kosli (91.99 %) while the lowest literacy rate in Punahana that is 64.02 per cent. As per 2011 census, the female literacy rate is 60.02 per cent in rural Haryana. Female literacy rate in rural Haryana varies from 27.92 to 73.14 per cent. The highest literacy rate is recorded in Gurgaon (73.17 %) and lowest in Punahana (27.92 %) tehsil. Further, it is observed that male literacy rate is higher than female literacy rate in rural Haryana. According to census of India 2011, the differentials between male and female literacy rate is recorded 21.54 per cent in rural Haryana. The range of differentials between female and male literacy rate is varies from 13.98 per cent to 36.10 per cent. Highest differential is found in the tehsil of Punahana that is 36.10 per cent followed by Ferozpur Jhirka (35.39), Hathin (35.28), Nuh (34.32), Barara (32.34) and Hodal (32.06). These are confined to extremely southern region of the study area. Lowest differential between female and male literacy rate is recorded in the tehsil of Kalka that is 13.98 per cent followed by Jagadhri (14.41), Barara (14.67), Ambala (14.82) and Naraingarh (14.94). The lowest differential is mainly concentrated in the northern parts of Haryana.

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