

**TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF LITERACY IN**  
**FARIDABAD URBAN**  
**(FARIDABAD DISTRICT, HARYANA)**

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**Abstract** - Literacy is one of the significant indicators for overall development of Human being. This present paper aimed to study and analyze the spatio-temporal pattern of literacy in Faridabad urban and also examined the male-female and gender gap in literacy. On a whole, there was an imperative increase in literacy rates of Faridabad urban and it had increased from 67.67 percent to 72.72 percent during 2001-2011. Disparities was also found between males and females literacy and literacy rate of males was higher as compared to females of Faridabad urban. As a result, female was far lagging behind male literacy.

**Keywords: Literacy pattern, Decadal differences in literacy and Gender gap**

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## **Introduction**

The Human Resource Development Ministry had attempted to attain 'Education for All- Sarva Shikha Abhiyan (SSA)' with an inclusive approach. The foundation of the education pyramid is based on elementary education which includes both primary as well as upper-primary. Therefore, in order to reinforce and accomplish the target of universal education for all, the Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act (2009), started on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2010 (Annual report 2013-14, Department of education and Literacy Department of Higher education).

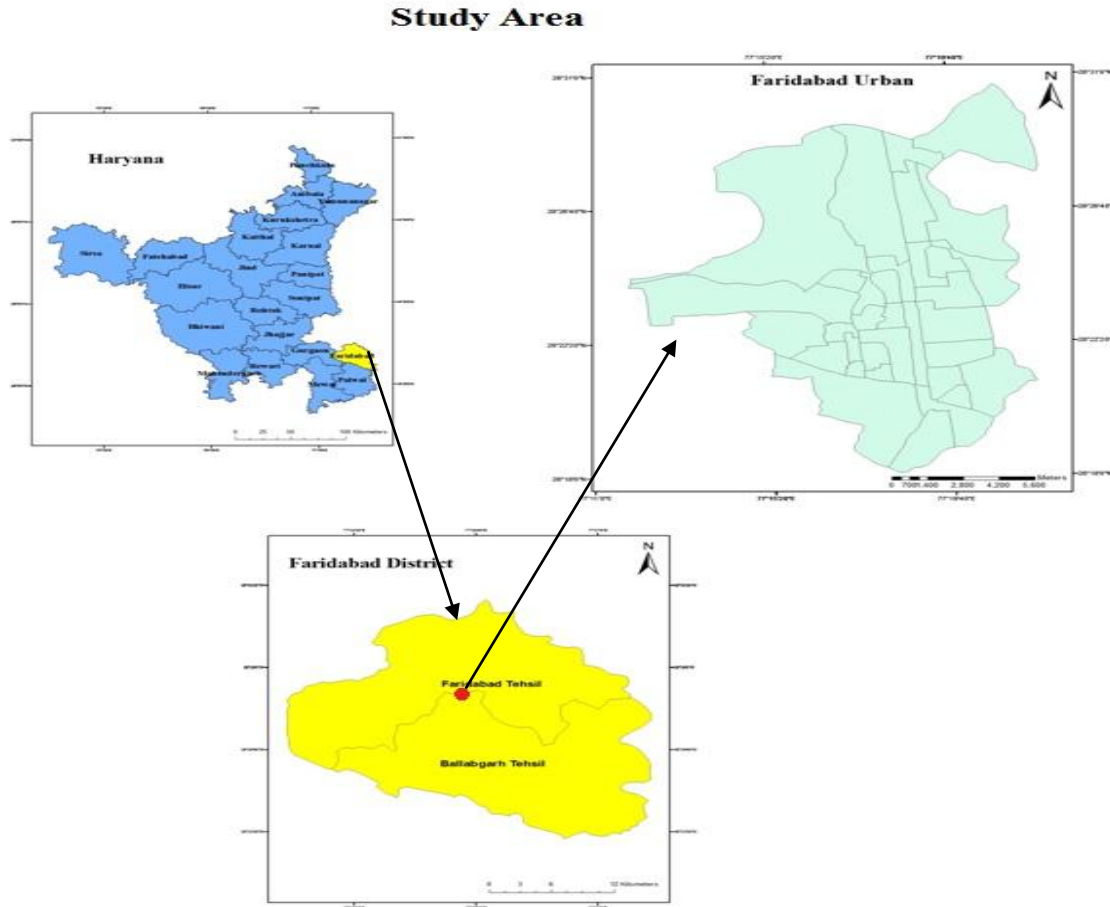
There were many reasons behind the school drop-outs in India. In general, they could be classified into two broad groups such as school- centric and parent-centric. Poverty was the major determinant of school drop-out. Family economic condition was significant too, as it plays an important role to cope up with the costs of schooling, failure of which leads to many temporary and permanent drop-outs (Basumatary, 2012).

Education is an instrument which assists the people in the enhancement of skills and knowledge and it also makes them competent to earn their livelihood. With the help of education human resource can be developed. It leads to optimistic change in the attitude of the people, amplifies awareness and brings a sense of responsibility. It also builds them up to face oppression and inequality (Dhillon and Singh, 2012)

## **Study area**

Faridabad district has been chosen for study. It is located between 28°10'50" and 28°29'14" north latitudes and 77° 06'49" and 77° 33' 23" east longitudes and it is placed in the south-eastern part of Haryana.

Faridabad urban is situated between 28.40'89" north latitude and 77.31'78" east longitude. According to census, it had a population of 1414050, out of which 7545442 was male and 659508 female in 2011. It had 25 wards in 2001 and it increased up to 35 wards in 2011.



**Fig. 1**

### Objectives-

- To find out the trends of literacy rate in the Faridabad during 2001 to 2011.
- To analysis the male-female literacy and gender gap in the study area.

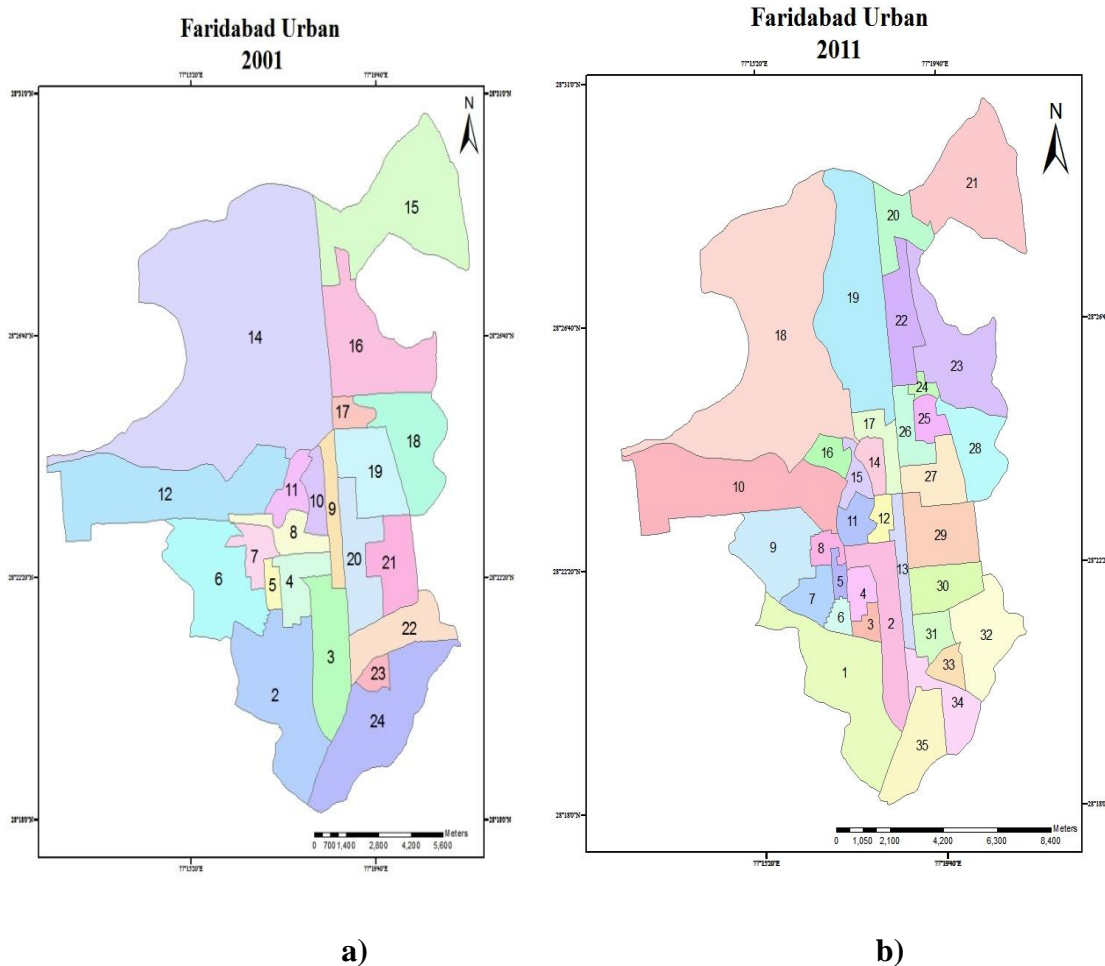
### Data Base

Secondary data is used for this study and it was collected from District Census handbook (DCH) for the period of 2001 and 2011. AICGIS tool used for making maps.

### Methodology

The study was related to the period 2001 and 2011 and 2001 was chosen as the base year and map of 2001 had adjusted according to that. In 2001 the map showed 22 wards, but the data was that of 25 and the data of three wards (1, 13 and 25) missing from the map was merged with other

wards by superimposition and they thus became 22. In 2011, 35 wards had to be adjusted according to the base year, 2001 and thus converted into 22 wards(Fig. 2).



**Fig.2**

### Review of literature

**Kumar (2013)** attempted a correlation between female literacy and child sex ratio in Haryana in 2011 and found a wide disparity in sex ratio across districts with highest in Mewat followed by Palwal and Sirsa and lowest in Jhajjar followed by Rewari and Mahendergarh. Low sex ratio was due to patriarchal system favouring male child and the fast growth of pre-natal diagnostic test centres.

**According to Tilak (2003)**, Asia comprises of five geographic regions (West Asia, Central Asia, South Asia, East Asia and Oceania) with wide contrasts wherein one can see wide regional

disparities between countries, within countries and sub-regions. Although higher education is very much prevalent common in some of the East Asian countries, Australia and New Zealand, but is lagging far behind in some countries of South Asia, Indo-china and West Asia.

**Singh and Kour** (2013), found that there exist a negative correlation between literacy and sex ratio and found high sex ratio and low literacy in the districts of Shupiyan, Kulgam, Anantnag, Doda, Kishtwar, Pulwama and Bandipora.

### **Trends of Literacy rate in Faridabad Urban**

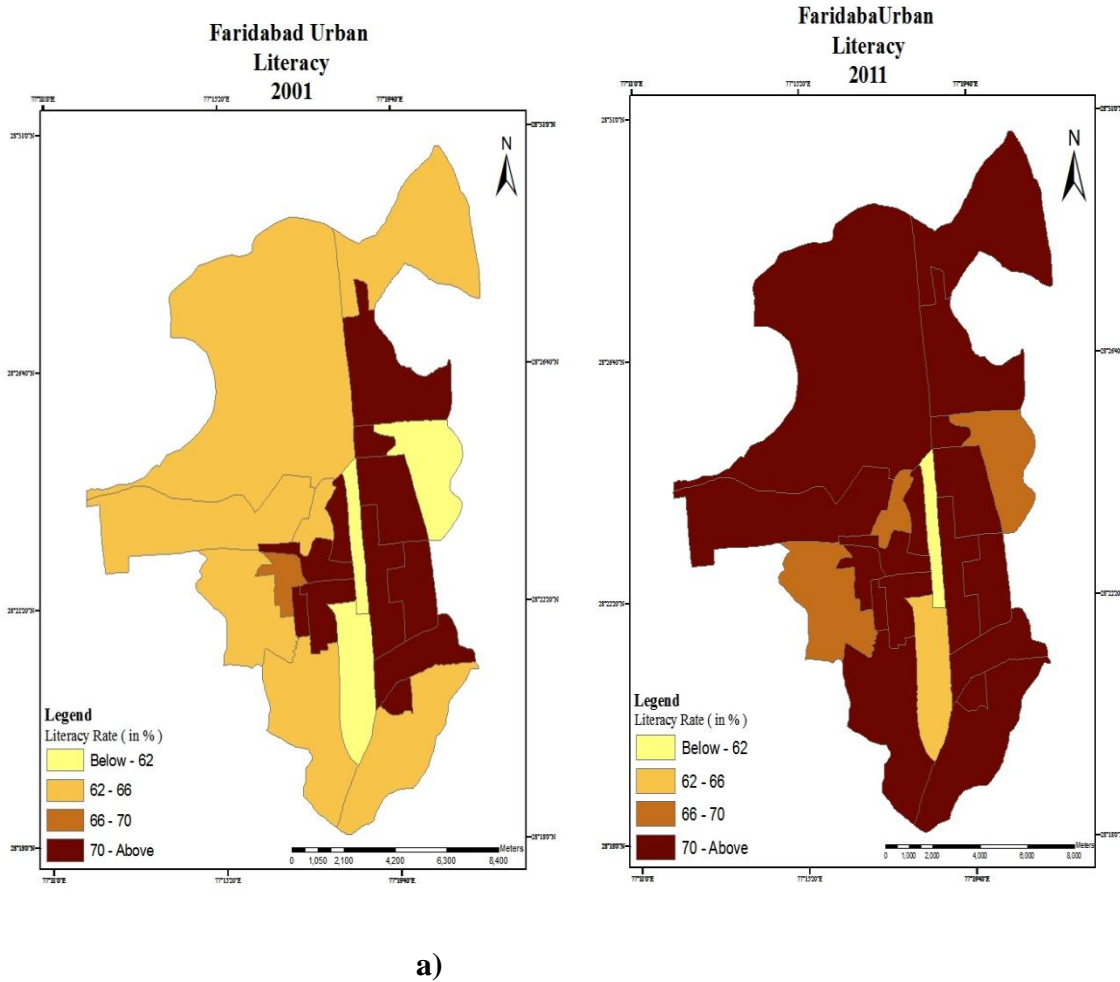
In 2001, there were eleven wards in the category of high literacy rate. The highest literacy rate of 80.69 percent was recorded in ward 19. This ward was found along the national highway no.2. Ward 9 had registered lowest literacy rate in census years, 2001 and 2011. This ward had literacy rate of 49.18 and 61.70 percent in 2001 and 2011 respectively. There were seventeen wards with more than 70 percent high literacy in 2011. The highest literacy rate was found in ward 21 (table 1 and fig.3).

**Table-1 Literacy pattern and Decadal differences in literacy**

<b>Wards</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Decadal differences in literacy 2001-11</b>
1	.....	.....	.....
2	64.90	71.85	6.95
3	50.42	64.48	14.06
4	70.41	72.25	1.84
5	74.33	78.56	4.23
6	62.91	69.46	6.55
7	69.40	73.14	3.74
8	78.40	78.39	0.01
9	49.18	61.70	12.52
10	75.54	79.62	4.08

11	65.78	69.53	3.75
12	64.46	71.09	6.63
13	.....	.....	.....
14	63.64	70.17	6.53
15	64.93	72.37	7.44
16	71.56	73.73	2.17
17	72.43	80.05	7.62
18	61.31	69.28	7.97
19	80.69	81.25	0.56
20	72.29	81.69	9.4
21	77.01	82.22	5.21
22	75.09	74.13	0.96
23	73.67	76.72	3.05
24	62.78	71.86	9.08
25	.....	.....	.....
Total	67.67	72.72	5.05

**Source:** District Census Handbook 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011

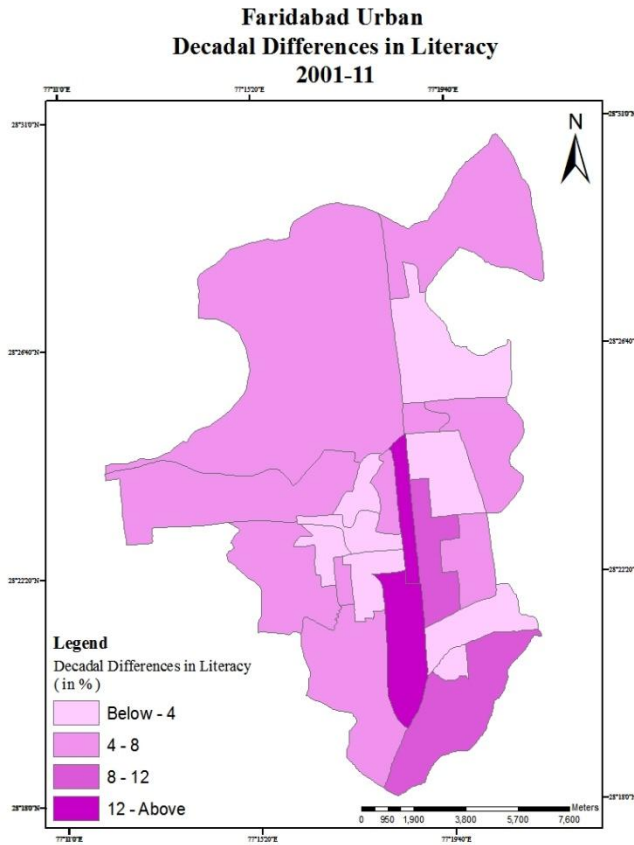


b)

Fig. 3

### Decadal differences in literacy in Faridabad urban

The lowest decadal difference in literacy of 2.67 percent was found in ward 24. Only wards 3 and 9 had high decadal differences in 2001-11. Both of these wards were close to each other too. The lowest negative decadal differences of -0.96 percent was found in ward 22 (table1 and fig. 4).

**Fig.4****Male-Female literacy rate**

In 2001, highest literacy rate of 82.85 percent was in ward 19 and it was lie in eastern part of urban area. Ward 9 had the lowest male literacy rate of 59.06 percent. In 2011, eighteen wards had high male literacy rate. Highest male literacy rate of 91.07 percent was in ward 21 and lowest literacy rate of 63.8 percent was in ward 4. Ward 4 was the only ward which had less than 65 percent of male literacy rate and lie in the central part of urban area (table 2).

In 2001, ten wards were in the range of high female literacy rate. Highest female literacy rate of 78.3 percent was in ward 19. Nine wards were in the range of less than 58 percent of female literacy rate. Lowest female literacy rate was in ward 3 with 33.82 percent. In 2011, seventeen wards had fallen in the range of more than 64 percent (table 2) . Expect wards 3,4,6, 9 and 18, high female literacy rate lie in north, south, east, western part of urban area. Highest female literacy rate of 80.26 percent was in ward 21 and two wards were in the range of less than 58



percent and lie in the central and along the national highway no.2. The lowest female literacy rate of 54.64 percent was in ward 4 and lie in the central part of urban area.

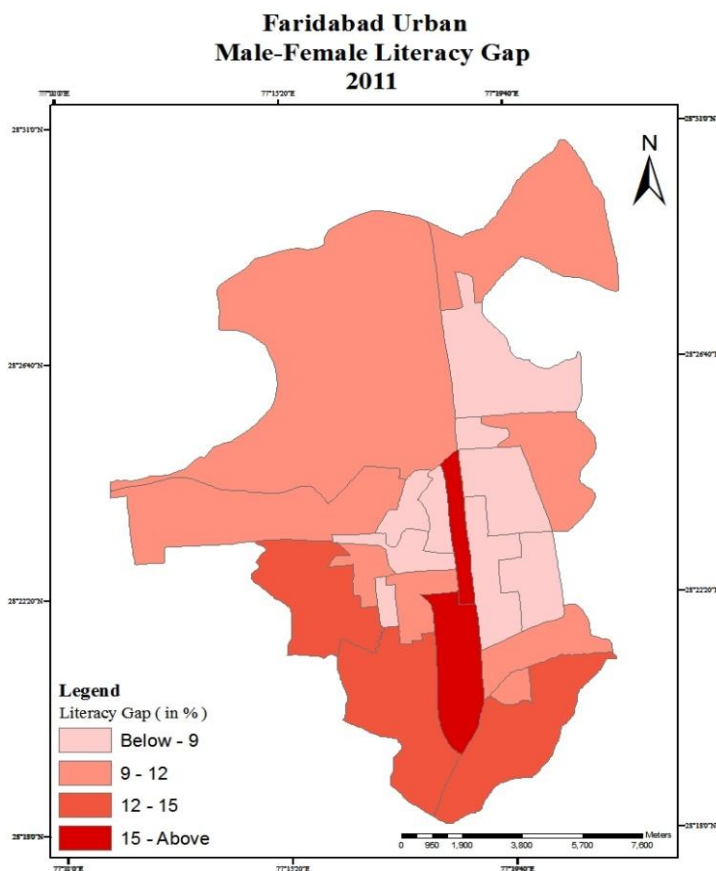
**Table-2 Male-Female literacy rate and gender Gap in Faridabad Urban**

Wards	2001			2011		
	M	F	Gap in Literacy	M	F	Gap in Literacy
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	73.68	54.04	19.64	77.98	64.72	13.26
3	61.41	33.82	27.59	75.74	59.08	16.66
4	76.39	62.89	13.50	63.81	54.64	9.17
5	80.05	67.64	12.41	82.35	74.34	8.01
6	71.85	52.22	19.63	76.33	61.47	14.86
7	77.15	59.92	17.23	78.43	67.01	11.42
8	81.54	74.87	6.67	80.64	75.88	4.76
9	59.06	36.30	22.76	68.62	53.53	15.09
10	78.57	72.22	6.35	81.71	77.33	4.38
11	71.15	59.47	11.68	73.10	65.51	7.59
12	70.49	57.13	13.36	76.21	65.27	10.94
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	71.60	53.43	18.17	75.27	64.30	10.97
15	73.14	54.34	18.80	77.92	65.94	11.98
16	76.89	64.44	12.45	77.50	69.36	8.14
17	76.59	67.63	8.96	82.26	77.67	4.59
18	68.63	52.33	16.30	74.09	63.79	10.30
19	82.85	78.31	4.54	83.30	79.06	4.24
20	76.39	67.17	9.22	83.64	79.56	4.08
21	79.83	73.79	6.04	84.02	80.26	3.76
22	79.45	69.85	9.60	78.40	69.26	9.14
23	78.70	67.94	10.76	80.96	71.95	9.01
24	71.86	51.75	20.11	91.07	76.55	14.52
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	74.04	59.87	14.17	78.15	67.79	10.36

**Source:** District Census Handbook 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011

## Gender gap in literacy

In 2001, there was a decrease in the number of wards (9) in the range of more than 15 percent of literacy gap. The highest gap of 27.59 percent was in ward 3 and it was along the national highway no.2. Lowest literacy gap of 4.54 percent was in ward 19. In 2011, two wards in the range of more than 15 percent of literacy gap i.e. ward 3 and 9 (table 2 and fig. 5). Nine wards had low literacy gap of less than 9 percent. These wards lie in one in north-east, four in east and three in central part of urban area. Lowest literacy gap of 3.76 percent was in ward 21 and it was lie in eastern part of urban area.



**Fig.5**

## Conclusion

This present study revealed that overall Faridabad urban literacy was improved. It was increased from 67.67 percent to 72.72 percent during 2001-2011 and decadal difference was 5.05 percent.

It is true that gender gap was reducing in the study area, but there was a disparity between males and females literacy. Male literacy was higher than female in each ward of Faridabad. Therefore, female literacy was far lagging behind male. Disparity among male and female was the matter of concern and for the overall development and growth of Faridabad urban, it is important to increase female literacy too.

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