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RESEARCH ARTICLE

SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS (2001-2011) OF LITERACY IN BALLABGARH(FARIDABAD DISTRICT, HARYANA).

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Abstract

Literacy rate was one of the significant indicators of socio-economic development of people the present paper aimed to study and analyze the spatio-temporal pattern of literacy in Ballabgarh Tehsil. It also studied the male-female and gender gap in literacy. The study shown that overall there was a vital increase in literacy rates in the tehsil, which had increased from 53.10 percent to 63.16 percent during 2001-2011. There was a major disparities among males and females literacy rates. Male literacy rates were higher as compared to females in every village of Ballabgarh. So, female was far lagging behind the males literacy rates.

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Introduction:-

Education is one of the significant indicators of human development. It is assist to enlarge the viewpoint of a person in any society. Consequently, it is necessary for the satisfying growth of both men and women. It has a strong relationship between human aspects of social, cultural, economic and political profile. Literacy is different from education but it is considered main cause for the overall progress of human being (Mayer and Sabar, 2010).

It had been a great progress recorded in enrolment of students at elementary level with nearly universal enrolment but it fallen fastly at higher levels. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at elementary, secondary and higher level was 119 percent, 63 percent and 36 percent respectively (Madhavan and Sanyal, Infrastructure Report 2012).

Government of India is doing lots off efforts in this field so that the objectives of inclusive growth can be achieved very soon by it. The great achievement of the Indian government is a big jump in the literacy rate from 18.3 percent in 1950-51 to 74.04 percent in 2010-11 , such an efforts by the Indian government in education sector (Gakhar , Kour , 2012)

Study Area:-

The district of Faridabad has been selected for study. It is lies between 28° 10'50" and 28°29'14" North latitudes and 77° 06'49" and 77° 33' 23" East longitudes. It is situated in the south-eastern part of Haryana. It shares its boundaries with the Union Territory of Delhi to its north, Gurgaon district to the west, Uttar Pradesh to the east and Palwal district to the south. It has an elevation of 198 meters.

Ballabgarh is a one of the tehsil of Faridabad district and it has an area of 370.85 sq km. It is a rural area and it is a part of National capital Region. It has an elevation of 197 meters. According to 2011 census, it has 84 villages and

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piala as a census town. Chhiansa is a largest village in terms of population and area-wise. According to 2011 census, Ballabgarh has 131, 99 and 61 primary, middle and high schools respectively.

Study Area:-

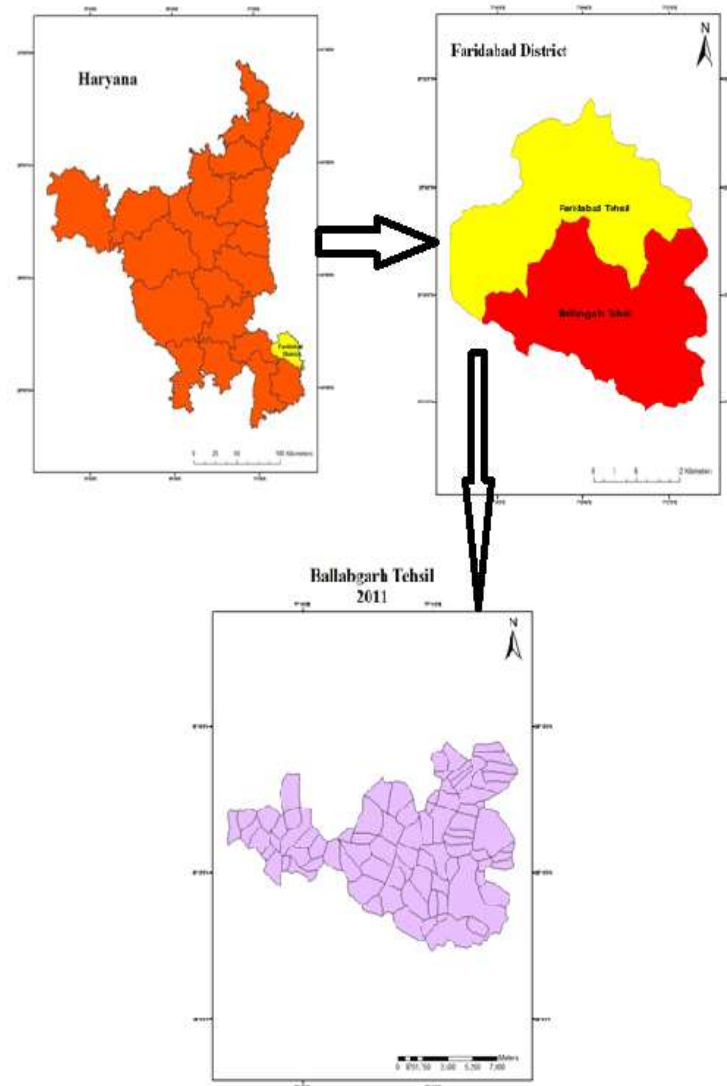


Fig. :-1

Objectives:-

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

Data Base:-

The study is totally based on secondary data, which had collected from District Census Handbook, Census of Haryana and Statistical Abstract of Haryana. For this study, 2001 and 2011 period had selected. An attempt had been made to tabulate method, analyze and interpret the data by applying appropriate statistical techniques. ARCGIS had been used for map work. In mapping, choropleth method had been used.

Methodology:-

In this study area of analysis, researcher had done some adjustments for computation quantitative data. In analysis of Ballabgarh tehsil researcher had been observed variation in Tehsil and town since 2001 and 2011. Because of which researcher had eventually chosen 2011 as area of study for further analysis. In which Ballabgarh had been 84

villages with Pila census town. 2011 chosen as a base map, in which 84 villages had been taken, but one census town (Pila) had not been taken because it has been considered as a village in 2001. Eventually, Pila was excluded from the study. In 2001, there had been 82 villages in Ballabgarh Tehsil including Pila. To make uniformity, four villages namely, Bainsraoli, Sarurpur, Mandhawali and Landola had been taken from Faridabad tehsils and added to Ballabgarh and two villages i.e. Pila and Mortzapur were excluded. Thus 84 villages were selected.

Review of literature:-

Ashok Kumar (1990) and Neeta Tapan, (2000) had studied the educational condition of the women in India. There was a large inter variation in terms of female education and literacy. The level of education and the literacy rate of females was higher in the urban areas than the rural areas. Drop out rates among the girls had been recorded more than the boys in all the classes. The latter found that the condition of women's education had been improved but it still needed more attention to reach the desired level and had also seen disparities in male female literacy rate.

A study by S. Rajoo Kirshnan., (2002) and Binu Sangwan, Anju Bala, (2008) explained the literacy rate in India. They had found that literacy rate among the male female had been increased positively but there was still a wide gap between them. It was observed that the western zone had recorded the highest literacy rate and followed by the south zone while the northern eastern zones occupied a better position than east and central zones. There was a need to improve the literacy rate of women in these zones. The latter given the reasons for the low level of literacy rate in east and central zones are due to subsistence economy, poverty, child marriage, high fertility rate, concentration of Muslim, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes population.

Nandita Kumar, (2007) had discussed the spatial and temporal variations in the Gender Related Education Development Index of Bihar. The GEDI value was 0.314 in 1991 and 0.436 in 2001. It clearly designated that there was a wide gap between male and female literacy rate. Spatially speaking, the northern, northern eastern and southern eastern districts of Bihar had experienced lower GEDI while western, south western and central districts had experienced a higher value of GEDI due to better educational facilities and urbanization.

Mahu Dutta, (2012) studied that according to 2001 census, the literacy rate in Purba Medinipur district was much higher than the literacy rate of the state. It was also shown that the female literacy rate was still lower in the rural compared to the urban areas of the district.

Trends of Literacy rate in Ballabgarh Tehsil.

Table1:- Literacy pattern and Decadal differences in literacy.

VILLAGES	Literacy rate		Decadal Difference in Literacy 2001-2011
	2001	2011	
Sarurpur	60.67	67.51	6.84
Samaipur	59.24	64.82	5.58
Karnera	56.29	69.72	13.43
FirozpurKalan	57.19	67.64	10.45
Zakopur	30.16	46.05	15.89
Bijopur	23.35	36.66	13.31
Auli	UNH	UNH	UNH
Ladhiapur	24.93	46.43	21.5
Sikrona	56.63	65.39	8.76
KabulpurBangar	58.06	63.96	5.9
Mahola	53.84	63.01	9.17
Harphola	58.23	68.35	9.51
Bhanakpur	54.56	63.24	8.68
Kadhaoli	31.13	52.09	20.96
NaglaJogian	54.84	62.37	7.53
KailGoan	42.85	55.39	12.54
SahapurKhurd	59.89	64.43	4.54
Sikri	56.03	65.43	9.4
Jajru	59.77	69.70	9.93

Sagarpur	56.07	67.92	11.85
Sunper	58.49	67.36	8.87
Malerna	59.98	69.43	9.45
Sahupura	61.03	65.83	4.8
Chandaoli	58.88	58.71	0.17
Machhgar	59.47	67.75	8.28
Mujeri	53.78	69.07	15.29
NawadaTigaon	57.13	67.95	10.82
Bukharpur	55.12	69.54	14.42
Dayalpur	60.73	68.92	8.19
Junehera	64.14	71.30	7.16
Kurali	63.38	66.03	2.65
PahladpurMajraBadrola	62.18	76.83	14.65
Badraula	55.58	69.36	13.78
Bahadurpur	60.96	67.07	6.11
Mandhawali	64.76	69.48	4.72
Landola	53.04	68.49	15.45
Bhainsraoli	65.00	68.61	3.61
Alipur	60.72	67.73	7.01
Raipur Kalan	52.64	60.44	7.8
JafarMajraGharora	UNH	45.16
Gharora	65.46	72.48	7.02
Akbarpur	10.23	14.04	3.81
Mazza Mabad Majra Sekhpur	61.36	64.70	3.34
Manjhaoli	48.32	65.85	17.53
Sekhpur	51.35	62.60	11.25
GarhiBagampur	UNH	UNH
Ghorasan	65.82	66.53	0.71
Dalelgarh	53.76	55.09	1.33
NagalaMajraChandpur	26.31	22.64	3.67
Chandpur	45.01	58.67	13.66
Imamuddinpur	25.00	54.75	29.75
Shahjhanpur	44.74	59.79	15.05
FaizupurKhadar	55.02	55.94	0.92
Aruwah	49.02	60.88	11.86
Mothuka	44.65	58.84	14.19
Sahupura	50.49	61.19	10.7
Latifpur	6.75	11.94	5.19
Dulahpur Alias Parasrampur	16.78	23.31	6.53
Makanpur	17.74	35.61	17.87
Bhikuka	38.46	27.53	10.93
JafarpurMajraChhainsa	53.70	58.95	5.25
Walipur	UNH	62.50
Mohiapur	UNH	72.09
Chhainsa	44.43	57.26	12.83
Maojpur	50.06	66.42	16.36
Atali	57.08	63.67	6.59
Garhkhera	53.45	63.35	9.9
Phophunda	33.27	55.49	22.22
Bahbalpur	54.93	65.27	10.34
Sotai	51.45	62.54	11.09
ShahpurKalan	54.80	68.24	13.44
Digh	55.92	61.75	5.83

PahladpurMajraDigh	54.66	63.91	9.25
FatehpurBiloch	56.94	65.86	8.92
Ladhauli	45.88	67.50	21.62
PanehraKalan	56.10	66.38	10.28
PanehraKhurd	61.69	65.72	4.03
Narhaoli	48.44	55.48	7.04
Naryala	48.65	67.11	18.46
Ahmadpur	47.68	62.01	14.33
Hirapur	58.10	68.90	10.8
Aterna	35.23	41.82	6.59
Jawan	49.61	64.64	15.03
Mohna	49.81	63.10	13.29
Total	53.10	63.16	10.06

Source: District Census Handbook 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 & data adjusted by the Researcher

Note:0-6 age group is excluded (2001and 2011)

In 2001 and 2011, literacy rate of Ballabgarh further improved and number of villages under high category too increased. Out of eighty four villages, highest literacy rate was found in sixty three villages and seventy five villages in 2001 and 2011 respectively. The highest literacy rate of 65.82 percent was found in Ghorasan in 2001. More than 90% of villages were found under high category in 2011. Pahladpur Majra Badrola had recorded the highest literacy rate of 76.83 percent in 2011.

Only six villages had less than 25 percent of literacy rate in 2011 whereas there were twelve villages in 2001. Latifpur had recorded the lowest literacy rate of 6.75 percent in 2001 and in 2011 the lowest literacy rate was found in Akbarpur with 14.04 percent.

There has been a tremendous improvement in literacy rate from 2001 to 2011 because of improvement in educational facilities, increase in the numbers of educational institutions, awareness among people and various government policies.

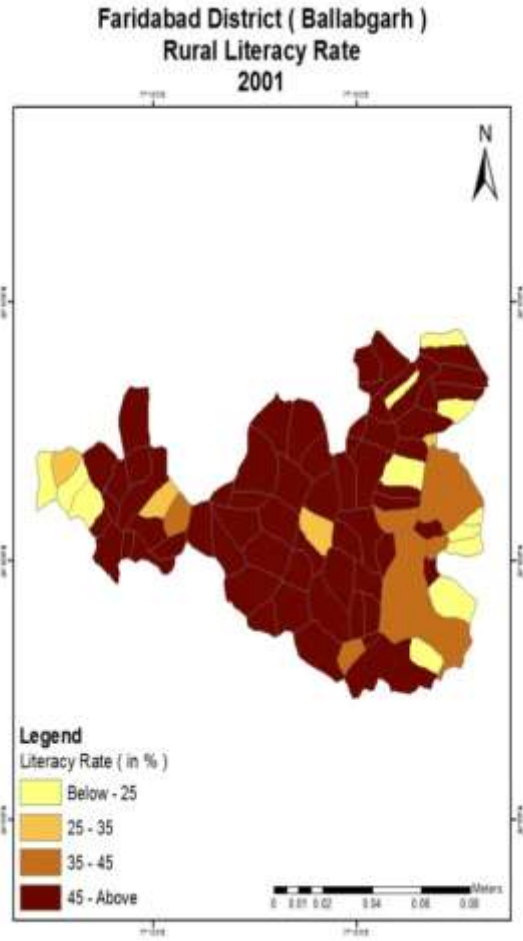


Fig. 2:-

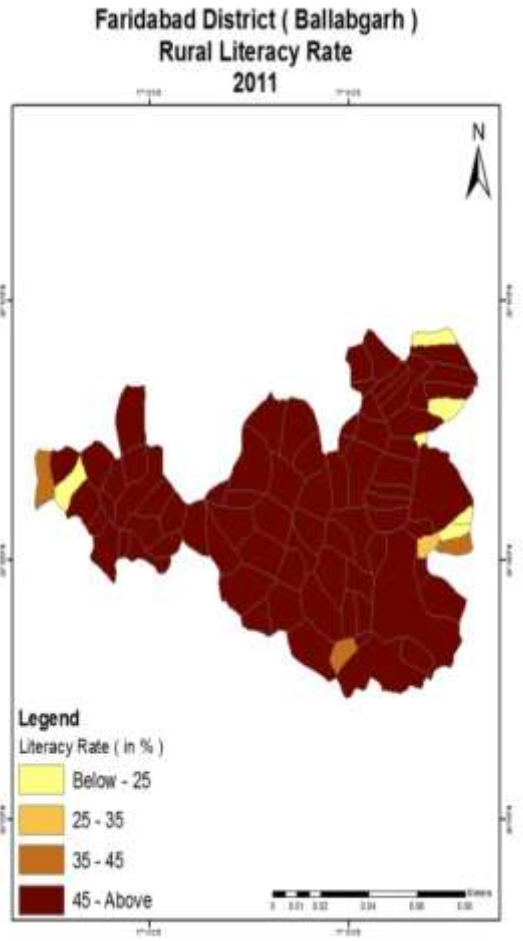


Fig. 3:-

Decadal differences in literacy in Ballabgarh Tehsil:-

Only Immamuddinpur village had recorded the highest decadal differences of 29.75 percent in 2001-11. It is in eastern part of the tehsil and seventy villages had low decadal differences. These villages had fallen in the range of less than 15 percent. The lowest negative decadal differences of -10.93 percent was registered in Bhikuka village.

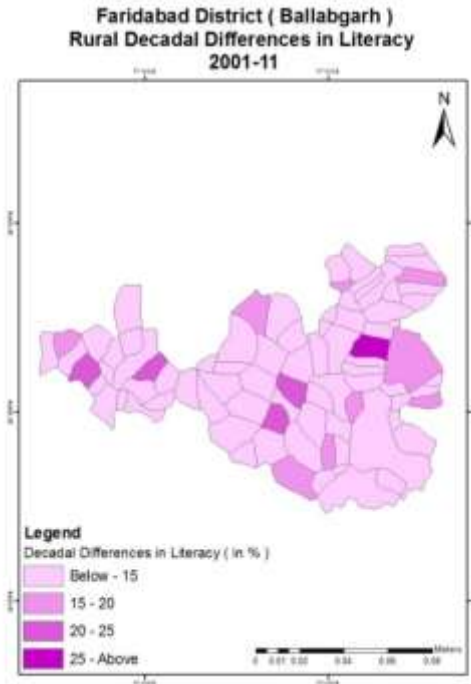


Fig4:-

Table2:-Male-Female literacy rate and gender Gap in Ballabgarh Tehsil.

Villages	2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Gender Gap	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Sarurpur	71.24	48.21	23.03	75.51	58.32	17.19
Samaipur	70.08	46.94	23.14	72.42	55.95	16.47
Karnera	65.87	45.46	20.41	76.84	61.67	15.17
FirozpurKalan	69.83	42.52	27.31	75.67	58.20	17.47
Zakopur	46.27	7.31	38.96	61.19	29.00	32.19
Bijopur	36.83	8.09	28.74	52.16	21.24	30.92
Auli	Unh	Unh	Unh	Unh	Unh	Unh
Ladhiapur	39.36	9.12	30.24	56.06	36.62	19.44
Sikrona	68.06	43.79	24.27	74.19	55.14	19.05
KabulpurBangar	72.33	42.17	30.16	70.48	56.04	14.44
Mahola	64.30	37.52	26.78	75.00	49.13	25.87
Harpbola	70.66	43.37	27.29	76.83	58.63	18.20
Bhanakpur	67.16	39.61	27.55	75.46	48.90	26.56
Kadhaoli	44.76	16.52	28.24	65.64	37.81	27.83
NaglaJogian	68.71	38.08	30.63	73.11	49.94	23.17
KailGoan	57.59	24.89	32.7	34.19	45.81	-11.62
SahapurKhurd	73.96	42.20	31.76	77.65	48.96	28.69
Sikri	63.45	46.70	16.75	74.18	55.59	18.59
Jajru	71.03	46.09	24.94	78.51	59.69	18.82
Sagarpur	68.32	41.85	26.47	78.63	55.71	22.92
Sunper	74.13	40.68	33.45	78.04	55.76	22.28
Malerna	70.58	47.16	23.42	77.97	59.68	18.29
Sahupura	71.67	49.27	22.51	73.76	56.61	17.15
Chandaoli	70.19	46.13	24.06	67.33	49.04	18.29
Machhgar	71.39	45.87	25.52	77.08	56.92	20.16

Mujeri	62.95	43.25	19.70	75.66	61.30	14.36
NawadaTigaon	68.66	44.02	24.64	78.01	56.05	21.96
Bukharpur	65.84	41.89	23.95	77.98	60.60	17.38
Dayalpur	71.17	48.46	22.71	76.83	59.96	16.87
Junehera	77.30	48.95	28.35	77.72	64.27	13.45
Kurali	76.18	49.05	27.13	76.52	54.27	22.25
PahladpurMajraBadrola	71.83	51.45	20.38	82.79	70.03	12.76
Badraula	66.89	42.61	24.28	76.78	61.24	15.54
Bahadurpur	70.14	50.05	20.09	75.70	57.14	18.56
Mandhawali	75.82	51.34	24.48	77.79	60.25	17.54
Landola	65.16	37.29	27.87	82.03	62.11	19.92
Bhainsraoli	78.18	50.21	27.97	75.95	60.35	15.60
Alipur	72.04	48.35	23.69	76.55	58.37	18.18
Raipur Kalan	64.31	39.38	24.93	71.73	48.50	23.23
JafarMajraGharora	Unh	Unh	Unh	65.00	9.09	55.91
Gharora	75.00	55.47	19.53	77.99	66.24	11.75
Akbarpur	16.41	3.38	13.03	16.52	11.40	5.12
Mazza Mabad Majra Sekhpur	69.86	50.84	19.02	72.41	54.54	17.87
Manjhaoli	60.13	33.49	26.64	74.31	55.31	19.00
Sekhpur	66.37	35.77	30.60	68.75	55.93	12.82
GarhiBagampur	Unh	Unh	Unh	Unh	Unh	Unh
Ghorasan	75.89	52.87	23.02	76.80	54.92	21.88
Dalelgarh	67.92	36.60	31.32	61.42	47.39	14.03
NagalaMajraChandpur	50.00	5.00	45.00	29.16	17.24	11.92
Chandpur	57.01	32.17	24.84	69.97	46.01	23.96
Imamuddinpur	31.22	17.69	13.53	64.35	43.48	20.87
Shahjhanpur	58.60	28.80	29.80	67.87	51.08	16.79
FaizupurKhadar	64.46	44.18	20.28	64.59	47.32	17.27
Aruwah	61.04	34.10	26.94	69.37	51.22	18.15
Mothuka	54.96	32.62	22.34	69.60	46.88	22.72
Sahupura	62.95	35.90	27.05	75.43	45.11	30.32
Latifpur	11.49	0.00	11.49	21.33	0.00	21.33
Dulahpur Alias Parasrampur	26.99	4.32	22.67	31.97	12.57	19.40
Makanpur	21.87	13.33	8.54	37.14	34.21	2.93
Bhikuka	55.55	0.00	55.55	39.47	12.90	26.57
Jafarpur Majra Chhainsa	63.63	38.09	25.54	61.64	55.73	5.91
Walipur	Unh	Unh	Unh	77.77	42.85	34.92
Mohiapur	Unh	Unh	Unh	86.95	55.00	31.95
Chhainsa	58.14	28.81	29.33	66.70	46.74	19.96
Maojpur	63.64	33.73	29.91	76.68	54.01	22.67
Atali	70.01	41.87	28.14	74.88	50.41	24.47
Garhkhera	64.10	40.33	23.77	73.21	51.55	21.66
Phophunda	42.34	17.60	24.74	65.14	44.66	20.48
Bahbalpur	68.10	39.96	28.14	74.26	55.03	19.23
Sotai	62.44	38.58	23.86	72.26	51.23	21.03
ShahpurKalan	65.57	40.82	24.75	75.75	59.05	16.70
Digh	66.90	43.20	23.20	70.04	52.02	18.02
PahladpurMajraDigh	67.73	39.74	27.99	74.36	51.96	22.40
FatehpurBiloch	66.77	45.70	21.07	73.22	57.34	21.88
Ladhauli	62.31	25.66	36.65	76.81	56.62	20.19
PanehraKalan	68.53	41.72	26.81	77.28	54.35	22.93
PanehraKhurd	72.89	48.19	24.70	74.65	55.48	19.17
Narhaoli	63.00	30.92	32.08	64.07	45.45	18.62

Naryala	59.88	35.42	24.46	75.08	58.27	16.81
Ahmadpur	60.77	31.66	29.11	71.12	50.12	21.00
Hirapur	71.13	42.73	28.40	78.12	58.35	19.77
Aterna	53.78	15.98	37.80	55.34	27.01	28.33
Jawan	63.79	33.86	29.93	75.65	52.62	23.03
Mohna	61.79	29.47	32.32	73.45	51.34	22.11
Total	65.01	39.17	25.84	72.31	52.47	19.84

Source: District Census Handbook 1981, 1991,2001 and 2011 & data adjusted by the Researcher
 Note:0-6 age group is excluded (2001and 2011)

Male-Female literacy rate:-

In 2001, Bhainsraoli village recorded the highest male literacy rate of 78.1 percent. Thirty eight villages from north, north-east, central, west and southern part of Ballabgarh had a literacy rate of more than 65 percent. Eight villages had low male literacy of less than 25 percent and the lowest male literacy rate of 11.4 percent was in Latifpur village. High female literacy level was fifty three villages in 2001.The highest and lowest female literacy rate was registered in Gharora (55.4 percent) and Akbarpur (3.3 percent) respectively.Sixty seven villages had a male literacy rate of more than 65 percent in 2011. The highest male literacy rate of 86.9 percent was registered in village Mohiapur and the lowest rate of 21.3 percent was recorded in Latifpur village. There were only four villages which had less than 25 percent of male literacy rate. Seventy two villages were registered in 2011 under high female level.

Pahladpur Majra Badrola village had recorded the highest female literacy rate of 70.0 percent in 2011 and the lowest was in Jafar Majra Gharora with 9.09 percent.It was because of improvement in educational facilities, increase in the number of educational institutes both private as well as government, increasing awareness regarding the importance of female education and government policies and plans. But female literacy rate is still far behind male literacy. There is need to increase female literacy rate further.

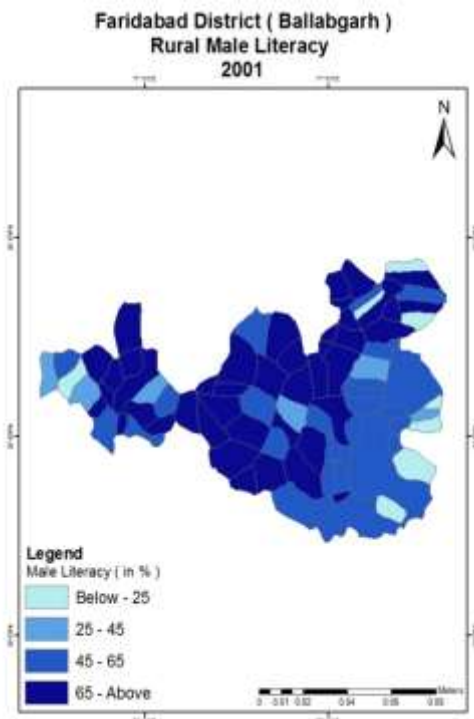


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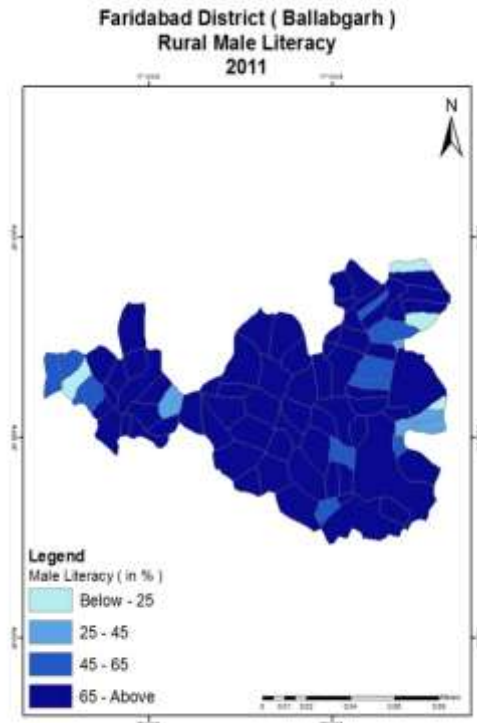


Fig.5:-

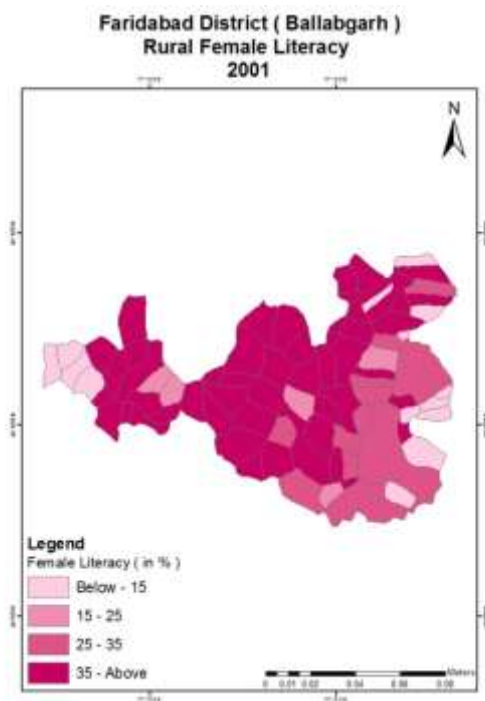


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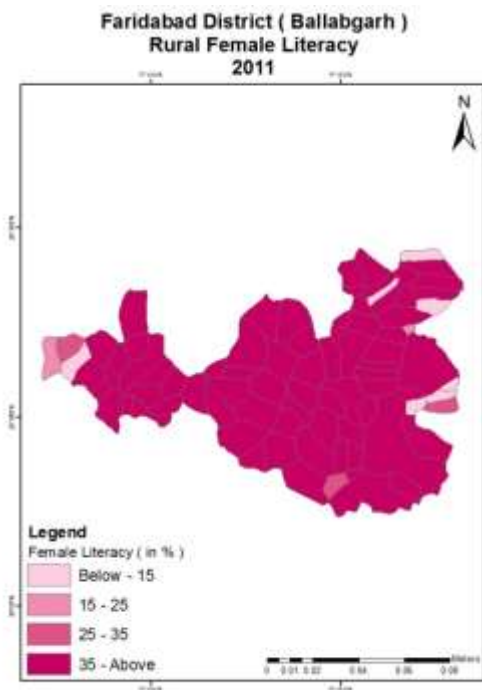


Fig.7:-

Gender gap in literacy:-

In 2001, two villages had found under high literacy gap category and highest gap of 55.5 percent in Bhikuka and lowest gap of 8.9 percent registered in Makanpur. Both of them lie in eastern part of Ballabgarh and thirteen villages in the range of less than 20 percent of literacy gap. In 2011, the highest literacy rate of 55.9 percent in Jafar Majra Gharora. This was the only village which fallen in the range of more than 40 percent. Forty eighty villages were recorded in the range of less than 20 percent. The lowest and negative gender gap was registered in Makanpur (2.93 percent) and Kail Gaon (-11.63 percent).

Conclusion:-

The study illustrate that overall literacy rate in Ballabgarh was increasing. It had increased from 53.10 percent to 63.16 percent and decadal differences was 10.06 percent during 2001-2011.No, doubt, gender gap was narrowing down in the Ballabgarh, but there was a major disparity in literacy rates between males and females. Male literacy rates were higher as compared to females in every village of Ballabgarh. So, female was far lagging behind the males literacy rates. This disparity between male and female literacy was a matter of apprehension and appropriate steps should be taken by the planners to remove this problem in this area. Female literacy needed to be increased for the development and growth of the Ballabgarh.

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