

Gender Inequality in Literacy: An Overview of Jammu Division

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Abstract

Literacy literally means any person who can read, write and understand of any language in the present era, that person should be called as literate. Literacy is critically helping us to make a sense of world. Therefore, this is the key tool in socio-economic development in India. Nowadays, this tool becomes the utmost important throughout the world. In fact there are some disparities among the men and women, so that disparity creates gap between the men and women. The present study shows the Gender gap through the census of India (2001-2011) Jammu Division, Jammu and Kashmir State. Difference of men and women at school level regularly with respect to more creature of Gender gap. Study conducted through secondary source data at district level of Jammu Division, state of Jammu and Kashmir that makes to attempt change of Literacy pattern and Gender gap. There is 71.98% literacy rate of Jammu Division in which female literacy rate is 61.72% which is against to male literacy rate is 81.11%. To find out the District-wise pattern of literacy, the decadal growth rate of literacy has been calculated and ranking of each District has been done to identify their position. The gender gap has been calculated by drawing a comparison between 2001 and 2011 census. Statistical techniques that have been used in the analysis are location quotient technique is used for the analysis of the concentration of female literacy. ArcGIS 10.2 software is used for preparing maps. Therefore, wide range of disparity found in Jammu Division, Ramban district shows the highest disparity at 30.78% and the other side of lowest disparity shows the Jammu district at 11.95% respectively.

Keywords: Literacy, Education, Gender, Growth, Disparity, Equality and Jammu Division.

Introduction

Literacy is the hub of all educational record that accomplishes to show the ability, understanding of the people. In fact literacy is the individual esteem, empowerment that raise a child or a team to build dream with high level of ability and to understand the things easily. Therefore, backbone of the major development that handles to whole leveling of capacity measure by the literacy. The 2011 census indicated a 2001–2011 decadal literacy growth of 9.2%, which is slower than the growth seen during the previous decade. An old 1990 study estimated that it would take until 2060 for India to achieve universal literacy at then-current rate of progress.

There is a wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in India: effective literacy rates (age 7 and above) in 2011 were 80.9% for men and 64.60% for women. The low female literacy rate has had a dramatically negative impact on family planning and population stabilization efforts in India. Studies have indicated that female literacy is a strong predictor of the use of contraception among married Indian couples, even when women do not otherwise have economic independence. The census provided a positive indication that growth in female literacy rates (11.8%) was substantially faster than in male literacy rates (6.9%) in the 2001–2011 decadal period, which means the gender gap appears to be narrowing. According to the National Family and Health Survey (NFHS-4) conducted in 2015-16, Jains form the wealthiest community in India. Jains have the highest literacy rate (87%) in India, in the 7-years to oldest age group, according to its 2011 census. The Jain community also has the highest number of college graduates. In the same content Literacy rate of Jammu Division 71.98%, whereas the gender gap between male and female that would be 19.39%. This paper mainly aims to find out the interchanging patterns of literacy and gender gap in literacy among different Districts of Jammu division by comparing data of 2001 and 2011 census.

Objectives

1. To identify interchange pattern of literacy
2. To find out the level of gender gap in total literacy rate.
3. To find out the District wise variation in the total literacy rate.
4. To find out the concentration of literacy.

Database and methodology

This study is on quantitative in nature that is based on secondary source data to derive from the 2001 and 2011 census of India. Literacy rate is calculated on the basis how many literate people among the total population of the Division. Within the age group of 7 years or above capable of reading, writing and speaking in a particular language considered as literate person. For the present study, the following formula has been used to calculate literacy i.e. total percent of the population of a particular area, an area time aged seven years or above who can read and write with understanding. Such an analysis of this paper concentration of female literacy, location quotient technique is used. Arc-GIS 10.2 software is used for preparing maps.

Table 1: Ranking of Percent Increase of Literacy Rate (total) Among Districts of Jammu Division during 2001- 2011

District	2001(Total)	2011(Total)	PI	Rank
Doda	47.9	64.68	16.78	1
Poonch	51.2	66.74	15.54	2
Udhampur	55.2	68.49	13.29	3

Kishtwar	43.3	56.19	12.89	4
Ramban	43.4	54.27	10.87	5
Rajouri	58.0	68.17	10.17	6
Samba	73.0	81.41	8.41	7
Kathua	65.6	73.09	7.49	8
Jammu	77.0	83.45	6.45	9
Reasi	59.5	58.51	-0.99	10

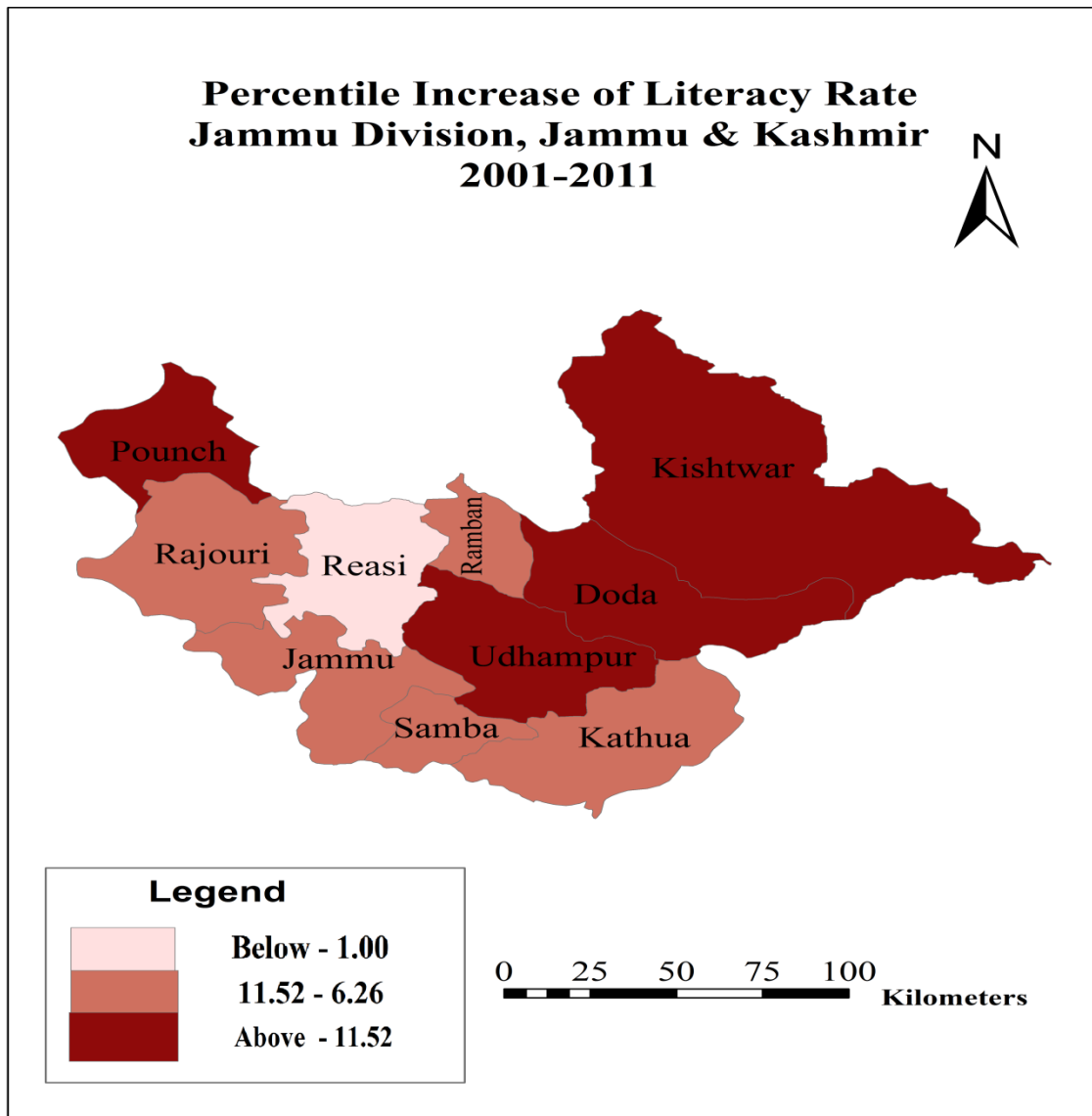
Data Source – Census of India, 2001 and 2011, Division Jammu, Part A & B

Discussion:

This table shows the ranking of percentage increase (PI) of literacy among the total literacy rate of the Jammu Division, Doda, Pooch, Kishtwar and Udhampur shows the high concentration of literacy rate from 2001- 2011 census. Whereas, Ramban, Rajouri, samba, Kathua and Jammu has medium concentration of literacy. Only the one district of Jammu division has shown in negative literacy rate that comes in low category among all districts of Jammu Division.

Percentage increase of Literacy Rate (Total) among District Level of Jammu Division during 2001-2011

Fig.I



Sources: Census of India, 2001-2011

Table 2: Ranking of Percent Increase of Literacy Rate (male) Among Districts of Jammu Division during 2001-2011

District	2001(male)	2011(male)	PI	Rank
Doda	64.0	78.41	14.41	1
Poonch	65.0	78.84	13.84	2
Kishtwar	57.2	68.92	11.72	3

Udhampur	67.1	78.36	11.26	4
Ramban	59.1	68.82	9.72	5
Rajouri	69.8	78.13	8.33	6
Samba	81.7	88.41	6.71	7
Kathua	75.7	81.53	5.83	8
Jammu	84.4	89.08	4.68	9
Reasi	69.6	68.38	-1.22	10

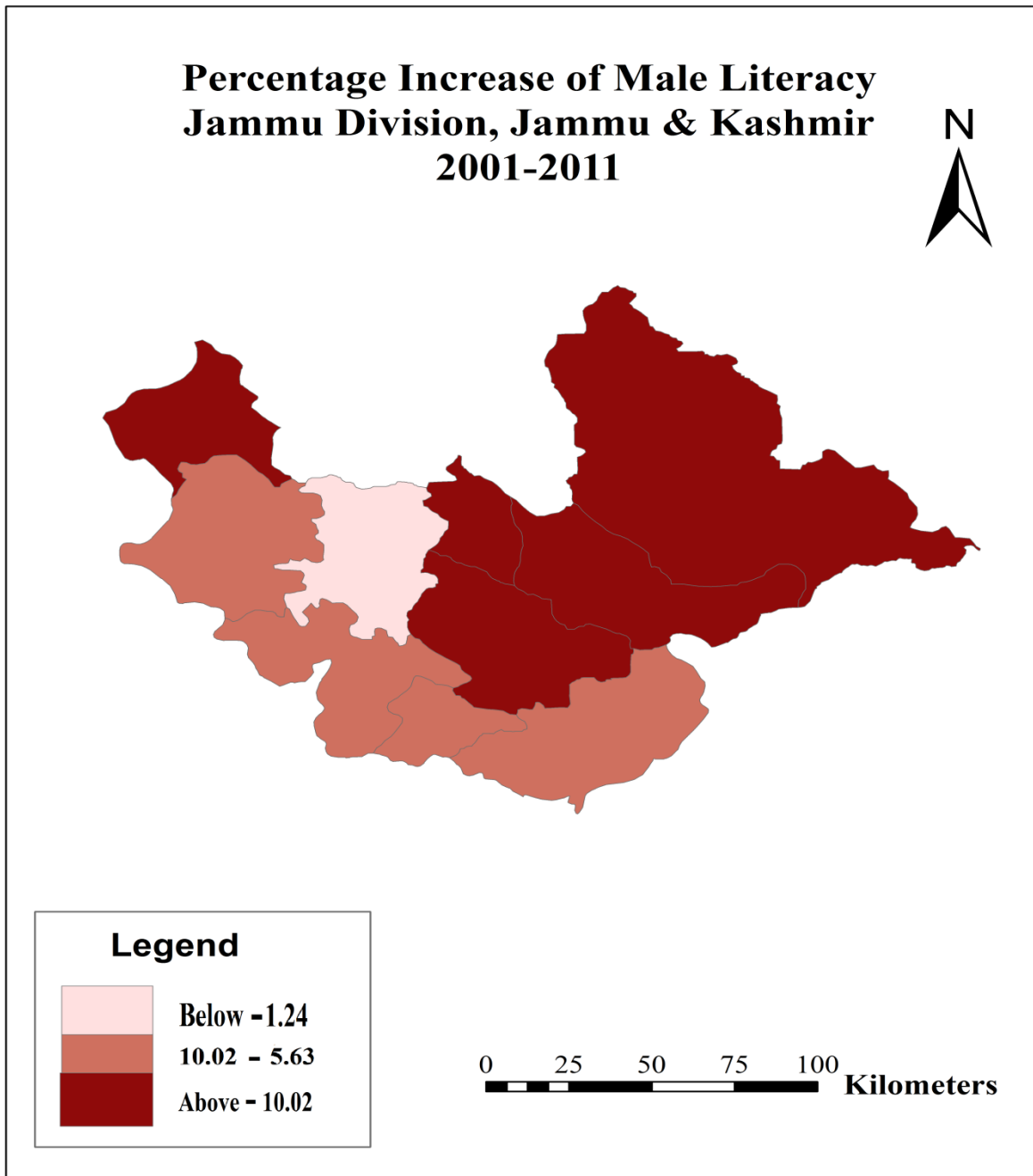
Data Source – Census of India, 2001 and 2011, Division Jammu, Part A & B.

Discussion:

This table shows the (PI) percentage increase among male literacy rate from 2001-2011 census. Again four districts have high concentration of male literacy rate that follows to rest five districts and comes in medium concentration of male literacy rate. District Reasi have again comes in low male literacy rate.

Percent increase of Literacy Rate (Male) among District Level of Jammu Division during 2001-2011

Fig.II



Sources: Census of India, 2001-2011

Table 3: Ranking of Percent Increase of Literacy Rate (female) among Districts of Jammu Division 2001 – 2011

District	2001 (female)	2011 (Female)	PI	Rank
Doda	29.9	49.69	19.79	1

Poonch	36.0	53.19	17.19	2
Udhampur	41.2	57.10	16.1	3
Kishtwar	27.7	42.36	14.66	4
Ramban	24.9	38.04	13.14	5
Rajouri	44.5	56.57	12.07	6
Samba	63.4	73.64	10.24	7
Kathua	54.4	63.72	9.32	8
Jammu	68.5	77.13	8.63	9
Reasi	47.8	46.59	-1.21	10

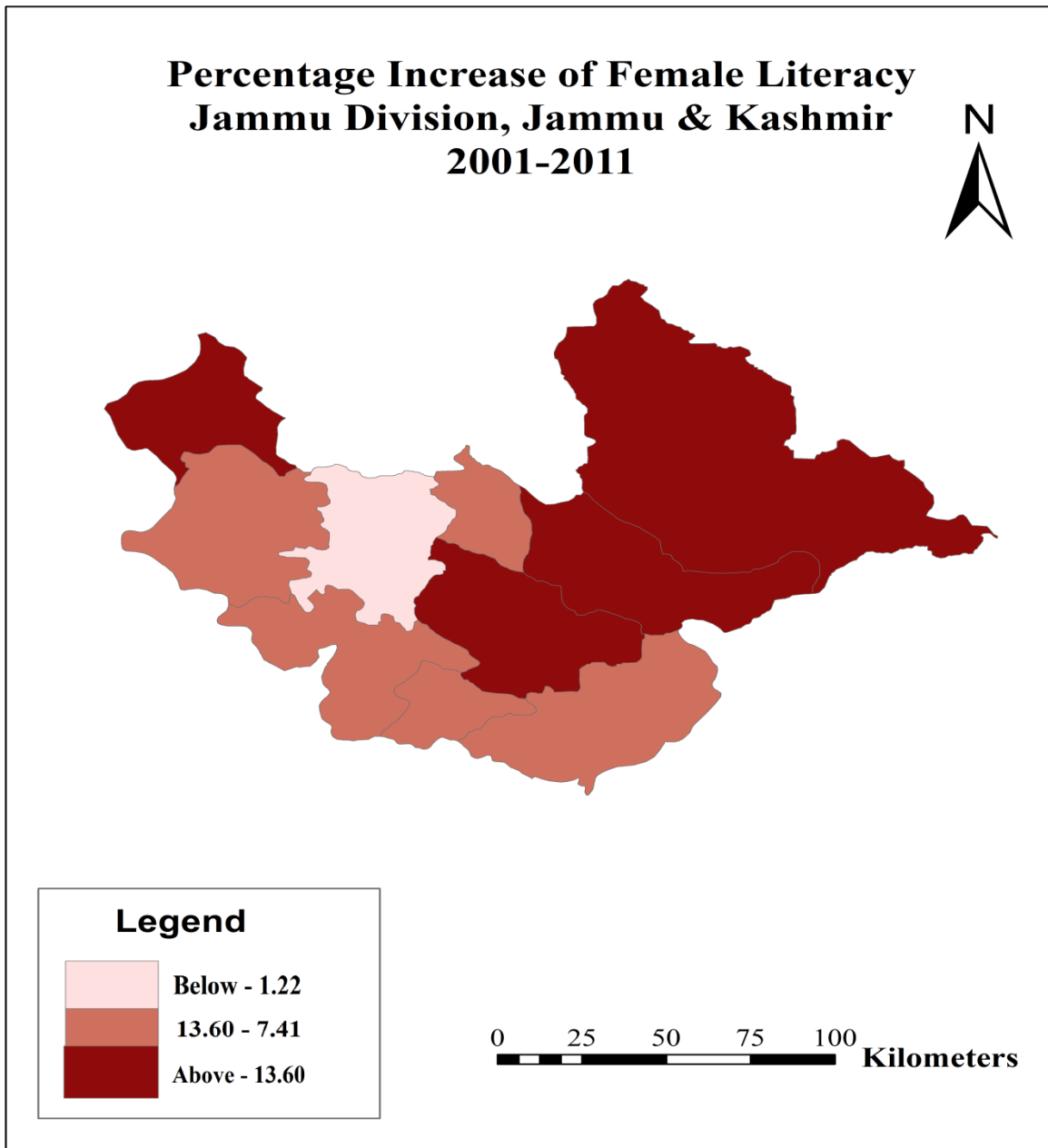
Data Source – Census of India, 2001 and 2011, Division Jammu, Part A & B.

Discussion:

This is the third table that shows the female literacy increase during 2001-2011 census. In this table Doda consistently showing the IST position in female literacy rate that is 19.79 percent increase. Whereas, Poonch, Udhampur, and Kishtwar shows again high concentration of female literacy rate. Rest other five districts has shown in medium concentration of female literacy rate. Therefore, again Reasi is the only district consistently goes in negative literacy rate.

Percent increase of Literacy Rate (Female) among District Level of Jammu Division during 2001-2011

Fig.III



Sources: Census of India, 2001-2011

Table 4: Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among Districts of Jammu Division during 2001 and 2011.

District	Male (2001)	Female (2001)	Gender Gap	Male (2011)	Female (2011)	Gender Gap
Ramban	59.1	24.9	34.2	68.82	38.04	30.78
Doda	64.0	29.9	34.1	78.41	49.69	28.72
Kishtwar	57.2	27.7	29.5	68.92	42.36	26.56
Poonch	65.0	36.0	29	78.84	53.19	25.65
Udhampur	67.1	41.2	25.9	78.36	57.10	21.26
Rajouri	69.8	44.5	25.3	78.13	56.57	21.56
Reasi	69.6	47.8	21.8	68.38	46.59	21.79
Kathua	75.7	54.4	21.3	81.53	63.72	17.81
Samba	81.7	63.4	18.3	88.41	73.64	14.77
Jammu	84.4	68.5	15.9	89.08	77.13	11.95

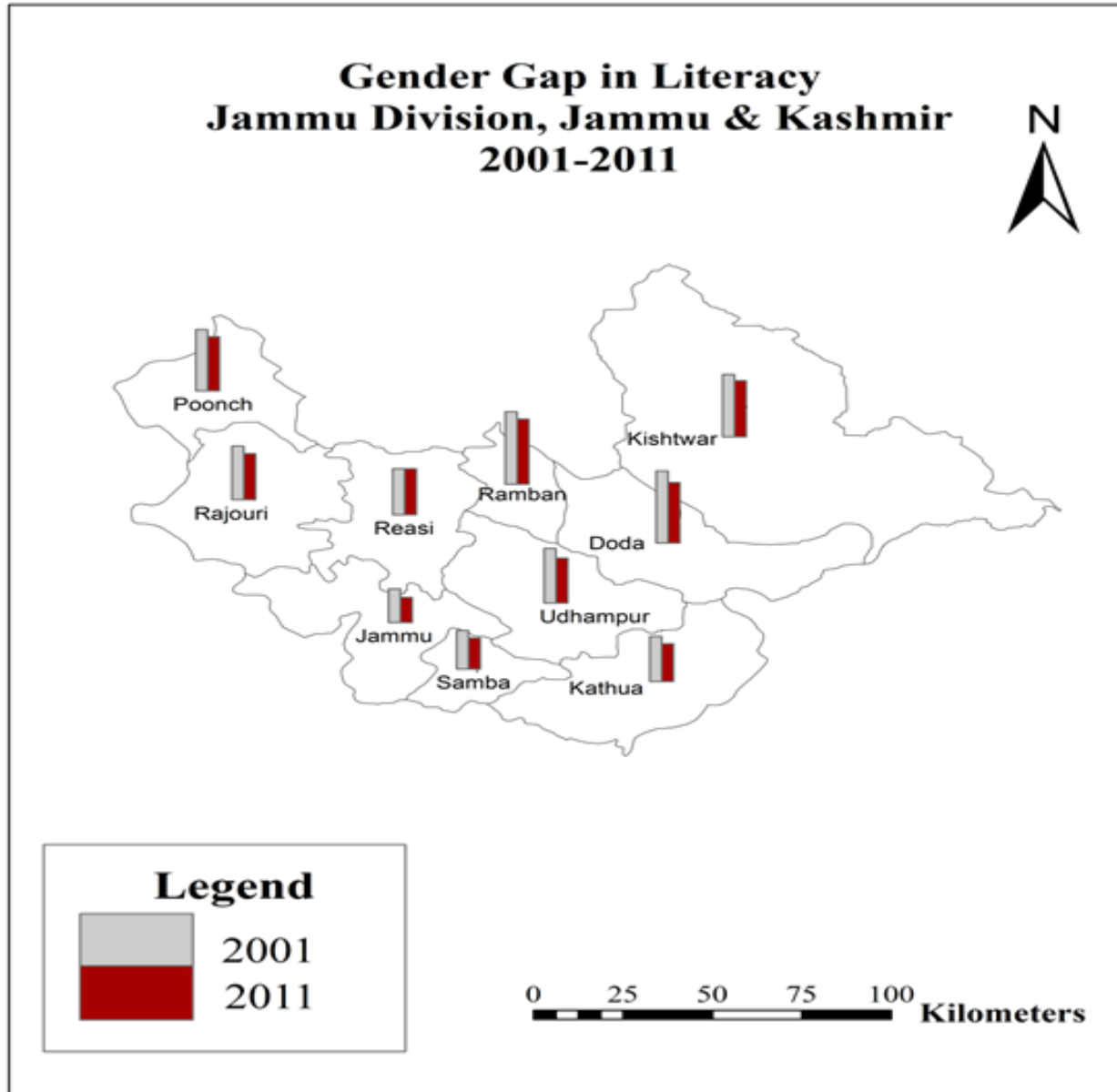
Data Source – Census of India, 2001 and 2011, Division Jammu, Part A & B.

Discussion:

This table indicates Gender gap of literacy among male and female during 2001-2011 census. Level of Gender gap declined among all districts of Jammu Division, Jammu and Kashmir State. Therefore, comparison between male and female with the census (2001- 2011) shows the consistently decreasing that would create a big margin Gender gap. Reasi is the only one district to shows constant gap from 2001 census to 2011 census.

Gender Gap in Literacy rate among States of India during 2001-2011

Fig.IV



Sources: Census of India, 2001-2011

Table 5: Ranking of Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among Districts of Jammu**Division during 2001 – 2011.**

District	2001	Rank	District	2011	Rank
Ramban	34.2	1	Ramban	30.78	1
Doda	34.1	2	Doda	28.72	2
Kishtwar	29.5	3	Kishtwar	26.56	3
Poonch	29	4	Poonch	25.65	4
Udhampur	25.9	5	Udhampur	21.26	5
Rajouri	25.3	6	Rajouri	21.56	6
Reasi	21.8	7	Reasi	21.79	7
Kathua	21.3	8	Kathua	17.81	8
Samba	18.3	9	Samba	14.77	9
Jammu	15.9	10	Jammu	11.95	10

Data Source – Census of India, 2001 and 2011, Division Jammu, Part A & B.

Discussion: The above table shows ranking of gender gap in literacy on the basis of district during 2001-2011. District Ramban continuously shows the first rank with 30.78 percent among all districts in Jammu Division. Therefore, ranking of Gender gap in literacy continuously decline with respect to above table Jammu District occupy 10th rank with decline rate of 15.9 percent in 2001 to 11.95 percent in 2011.

Table 6: District - wise total Literacy Rate and Female Literacy Rate of Jammu**District, 2011**

	Total Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate	Location Quotient
Jammu Division	71.98	61.72	-
Jammu	83.45	77.13	1.0
Samba	81.41	73.64	0.97
Kathua	73.09	63.72	0.94
Udhampur	68.49	57.10	0.90
Rajouri	68.17	56.57	0.89
Poonch	66.74	53.19	0.86
Doda	64.68	49.69	0.83
Kishtwar	56.19	42.36	0.81
Ramban	54.27	38.04	0.75
Reasi	58.15	46.59	0.86

Data Source census of India, 2011

Discussion: This table shows concentration of female literacy rate with total literacy rate of Jammu Division, 2011. Location Quotient technique used to identify the female literacy rate concentration, there would have no uniformity among all districts in Jammu Division. Therefore, among all district of Jammu division, the highest female literacy concentration shows district Jammu with (1.0) and followed by Samba (0.97), these are two main districts that touch to high female literacy rate concentration and rest other districts of Jammu Division constantly decreased with range between 0.75- 0.94. On the basis of location quotient technique Ramban shows low female literacy rate concentration, 2011census.

Conclusion:

This paper contains of secondary source data that shows the high decadal growth rate in Doda, Poonch, Kishtwar and Udhampur puts in the first four ranks due to some affordable educational programme schemes in Jammu Division, Saakshar Bharat Centrally Sponsored Scheme by Govt. of India, Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasa (SPQE). Ranking of Literacy among the districts of Jammu Division has been interchanging through the census 2001-2011. Among all districts in Jammu division Reasi is the only district that shows negative gender gap literacy during 2001-2011. Therefore, it shows there is unawareness among the people of Reasi District about the school education, even they don't know literacy is the very important indicator in social sector that comes with the development of gross root level of all economic sectors. In the same way Doda district have high percentage increase, it has been clearly shown Ramban continuously occupied the first position in Gender gap literacy in comparison to other district, Jammu have the low gender gap literacy during 2001-2011.

Jammu is the main hub of all districts in Jammu division that has promoted some major educational schemes that lead to the education both male as well as female. To fulfill the gap in gender literacy parental attitude should be changed because it has been viewed that girls despite being from the well-off families are not getting proper education as some parents give preference to boy education. The threat of rape, abduction, molestation of girls lowers the passion of parents to send their girls in schools. India being a secular country having diversity of religion with their own customs and traditions, Moreover early marriages and expecting girls to do household chores is another cause that hamper the girl education. There should be equal opportunities where the women gain knowledge, information and endowing themselves to change their lives. Therefore, time structure must be set to exclude the existing gap between girls and boys by firstly ensuring worldwide and equal access to completion of primary education by all girls, only then we can stop social discernment and commercial exploitation of our half of the population and achieve the conception of public fairness and accomplish public and commercial progress for the society.

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