

The Female Literacy Rate in Rajasthan

Abstract

The Development of any nation or region is indicated by the level of education and that too of both genders. That's why 'Education for all' is strongly recommended and focused on by our government. Rajasthan has made a considerable progress in Female Literacy and with all the efforts the female literacy rate grew to 52.1% in 2011 from 43.9% in 2001.

Every Educated citizen of the country becomes its human resource and which by using its natural resource contribute in National Development. It is necessary for a person to be literate before he/she becomes educated.

The population commission of United Nation considers the ability to both read and write a simple language, a sufficient basis for classifying a person as literate. The census of India has adopted this definition.

Keywords: human resource, natural resource, National Development, nation, region, Education, Development, Literacy, social & Economic Development.

Introduction

Literacy is not only a tool of personal development. But it is also a means for social & Economic Development. It is main indicator in Human Development Index. If we are talking about female literacy rate in our State- Rajasthan, which is the basic parameter of social development. In female literacy rate the State is lagging behind in every perspective as we compare it with male literacy rate or with other states of India. But according to census 2011 the female literacy rate is 52.1% which is increased by 8.2 % from 2001.

The increasing female literacy rate is a good sign for us because it is a basic parameter. for analyzing the female progress and women status and autonomy in society. The education of women is closely inter related with their social position and corresponding changing in its character so It is a positive perspective.

I. Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of our present work is as under:-

1. To analyze the increasing female literacy rate in state.
2. Causes behind the progress and find out new way for further improvement.

II. Study Area

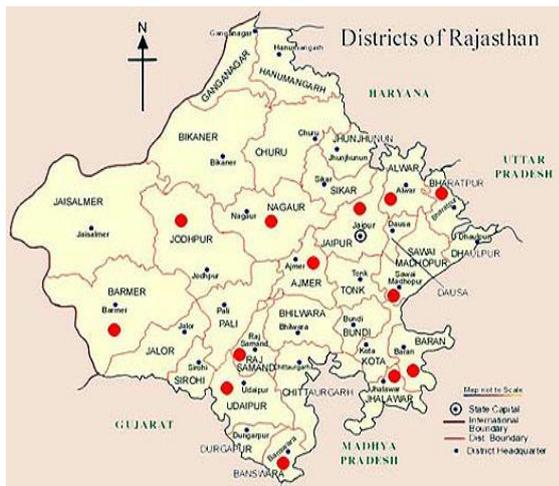
The study Area is the Rajasthan which lies in north western part of the country and located between 23°03' to 30°12' Northern latitudes 78°0'17' eastern longitudes. The total geographical area is 3,42, 239 Sq. Kms. Rajasthan covers 10.74% of the total area of Country and also the largest state of India in terms of Area



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Data Base and Methodology

To achieve the objectives of study, we are taken the help of secondary date collected from primary census abstract of Rajasthan published by census of India 2011.

For calculating female literacy rate following formula is used:-

$$\text{Female literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Total Literate females}}{\text{Total Female Population}} \times 100$$

Discussion

Female Education is the factor for social, cultural and economic development. Thus in this study we are concerned with female literacy level in 2011 and its comparison with female literacy rate of

2001. The comparison indicating that female literacy rate is increased from earlier.

For analyzing the improvement we one also dealing with the gap between female and male literacy rate and by doing so we found that it became narrower then earlier.

In our further discussion about female literacy rate one talking the district wise female literacy rate to analyze the variation. That present region based and district base disparity.

The female literacy rate in Rajasthan. According to census 2011 date the present female literacy rate is 52.1 % which is increased by 8.2% from earlier (in 2001 it was 43.9 %)

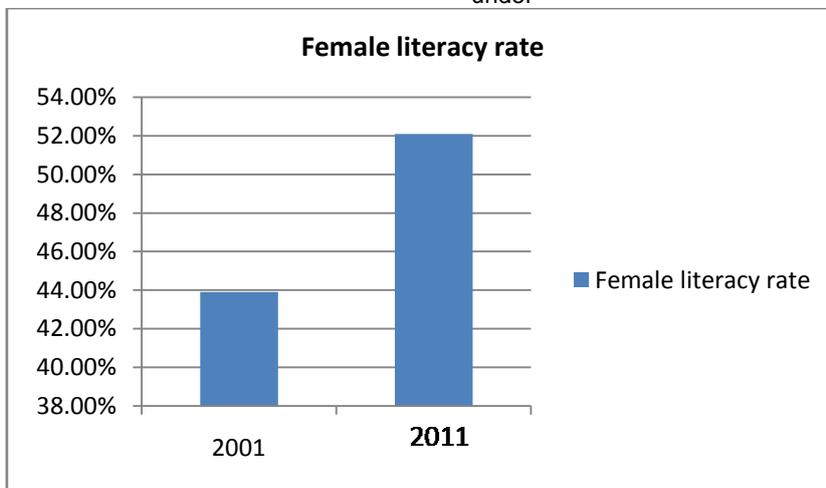
The rising level of female literacy rate indicates that the society of Rajasthan is now understanding the importance of literacy and specially female literacy. It is quite a satisfactory sign for us.

As we all known the social system of system is male dominating, backward and bounded by religion and caste system which is resulted in discriminating of male and female child. But inspire of all these we are now on developing path where this improvement in female literacy rate contribute a lot.

Following data is showing the rising female literacy rate :-

	Female literacy rate
2001	43.9 %
2011	52.1%

The data is representing by bar diagram as under-



All these improvement became possible by changing peoples perspective on female educating Government efforts and changing socio-economic scenario of the state. These factors can be discussed in following way.

1(a) Social factors behind increasing female literacy rate:-

1. Our society is slowly and slowly getting free from many social evils like caste system, religion backwardness etc and becoming modern and increasing female literacy is one of the positive result of that.

1(b)

2. Women Empowerment:- The rising contribution of the women in every sector viz in different Government Services, Business, Medical Academics, Sports, Cinema etc. Motivates every girl of the country and state and their parents to make their daughter educated and successful.

Economic Development

Day by day every sector of Economy is running on economic progress. It changes the economic standard of people and help them thinking more then food, cloth and shelter. This is resulting in improving literacy level of either male or female.

Political Causes or Government Efforts

After Independence both the Central of state government is trying hard to achieve the goal of higher literacy level in every region of Country/State.

The Government policies like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Serva Shiksha Abhiyan etc. contributed a lot in improving female literacy rate.

Eminent Educator Professor Yashpal said, "The rise in literacy rate is because of the fact that the quality of education has improved. The curriculum Framework which was designed in 2005 has contributed a lot in raising the literacy level".

In absolute number, the overall literacy rate of both male and female respectively has improved under the latest count.

Poonam Mukherjee, Executive Directive, Population Foundation of India. attributed the growth in female literacy to government initiatives. She told to Zee Research Group, The Reduction in the gap between male and female literacy rate is attributed to the success of Mid Day Meal Scheme" But she also opined that, " The reduction in gap does not suggest that women are empowered in each and every sector. Women are still lagging behind as far as decision making is concerned."

Other Factors

Other factors like heightened social awareness about gender equality, motivation among

girls, increasing number of schools (both Government and Private) in backward areas etc. also contributed lot in achieving female literacy level.

Comparison of Male and Female Literacy Level

To understand the increasing female literacy level we should also compare it with male literacy level, because there is always found a wide gap between male and female literacy level.

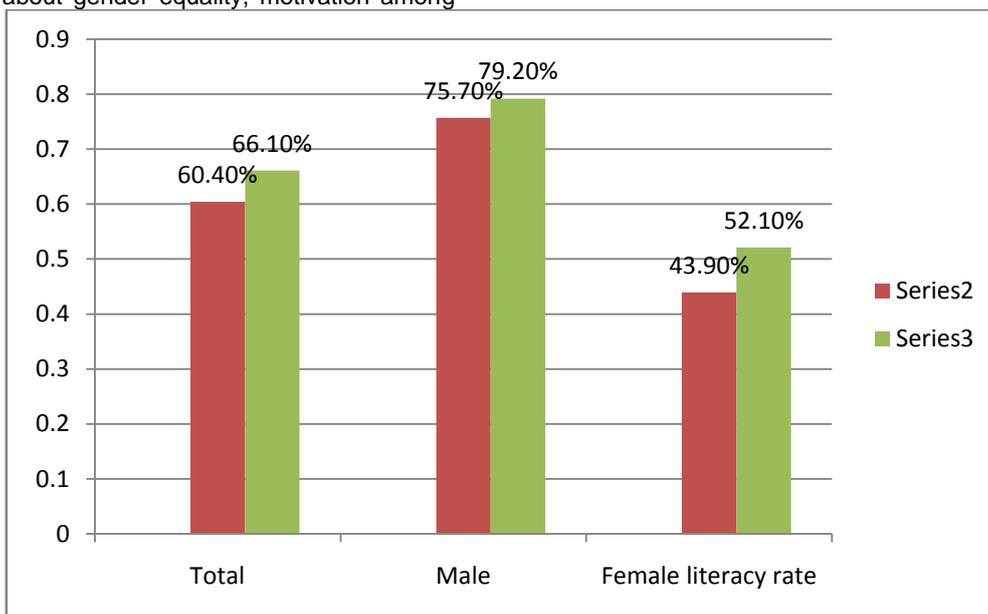
The gap found between these two is the resulting factor these dominating society and many social evils like Dowry system, Lack of awareness, lack of proper facilities for girls in schools and colleges, lack of girls colleges , poverty, early marriages etc.

But if we compare the gap between the male and female literacy rate from last census record, we found that the gap is reducing. This reducing gap shows a bright future of women empowerment.

Following Table shows the comparison of male and female literacy level in 2001 and 2011 both.

Year	Total Literacy Rate	Male Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate
2001	60.4 %	75.7 %	43.9 %
2011	66.1 %	79.2 %	52.1 %

The data is shown by line graph as follows:-



District Wise Female Literacy Level in Rajasthan

Now we should discussed about district wise female literacy level to have a better analysis about regional disparity in term of female literacy level:-

We found that number of district viz Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Kota, Shri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Sikar, Ajmer, Alwar are having high female literacy 55% and above.

While district like Bikaner, Churu, Jodhpur are having female literacy rate between 50% to 55%, whereas the district like Pali, Nagore, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Tonk, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Karoli, Jhalawar, Jaisalmer,

Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Banswara are having low female literacy rate 50% or below them it.

The higher literacy level found in district like Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Kota are because of high level urbanization increasing no. of schools college etc. modern societies are awareness etc.

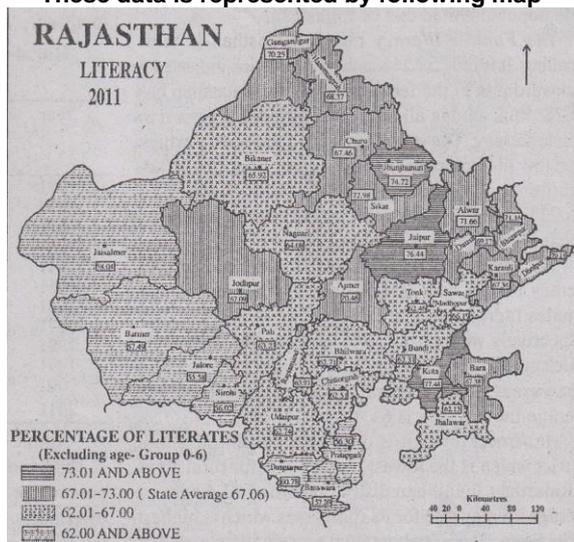
While the low female literacy districts like Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pratapgarh, Banswara, Sirohi etc. are because of poverty, backwardness, unfavorable topography, lack of awareness, lack of schools & colleges in term of population etc.

The district wise female literacy rate in Rajasthan is presented by following table:-

Shrinkhla Ek Shodhparak Vaicharik Patrika

S.No.	District	Female Literacy Rate (%)
1	Kota	65.9
2	Jaipur	64.0
3	Jhunjhunu	61.0
4	Ganganagar	59.7
5	Sikar	58.2
6	Alwar	56.3
7	Hanumangarh	55.8
8	Ajmer	55.7
9	Dholpur	54.7
10	Bharatpur	54.2
11	Churu	54.0
12	Bikaner	53.2
13	Baran	52.0
14	Dausa	51.9
15	Jodhpur	51.1
16	Karoli	48.6
17	Udaipur	48.4
18	Pali	48.0
19	Rajsamand	48.0
20	Nagur	47.8
21	Sawai Madhopur	47.5
22	Bhilwara	47.2
23	Bundi	46.6
24	Jhalawar	46.5
25	Chittorgarh	46.5
26	Dungarpur	46.2
27	Tonk	45.4
28	Banswara	43.1
29	Partapgarh	42.4
30	Barmer	40.6
31	Sirohi	39.7
32	Jaisalmer	39.7
33	Jalor	38.5
	Rajasthan	52.1

These data is represented by following map



No. of districts like Kota, Jaipur etc. are having satisfactory female literacy rate, but it should improved further.

Suggestions

Although the female literacy level in Rajasthan is increasing but condition is yet not satisfactory. The following concrete steps are suggested.

1. In rural India the situations in schools is pathetic, the teachers come leisurely from distant villages & classes are taken combinedly by one teacher. Teachers are engaged in local village politics & take classes in spare time.
2. Implement the policy of compulsory education. Survey each village/house whether children specially girls are attending schools or not.
3. Adequate facilities like toilets, libraries & computer labs should be provided.
4. Adequate security should be provided to girl students. To hear molestation, torture at the hands of teachers etc. Such cases should be dealt strictly.
5. Government schools infrastructure, way of teaching, different exchange programme should be improved as in private schools.

Conclusion

It may be conclude that there is an increase in female literacy rate in the state since 2001, which is presenting a positive view regarding female literacy rate and its future perspective, but it is insignificant in comparison with other states and union territory of country because we are at lower position in female literacy rate .There is still wide gap between male female literacy level and there is regional disparity in female literacy rate .In rural areas parents still discriminate between boys and girls.

So for outcome from all these problems number of efforts by government and by us should be taken to improve the female literacy level in state. Financial assistances should be granted to weaker sections of the society in order to raise their socio-economic conditions. The local bodies NGO's and voluntary organizations should also participate in this matter. It should not be the task of government only but each and every section of the society should be involved in such programmes.

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