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# Analysis of Literacy Rate among District Headquarters of Rajasthan

Divya Shukla<sup>1</sup>, Rajesh Kr Dubey<sup>2</sup>

Assistant Professor, Home Nursing, St. John Ambulance Association, Ajodhya, U.P., India.<sup>1</sup>

Director, Prakriti Educational & Research Institute, Lucknow, UP, India.<sup>2</sup>

**ABSTRACT:** Literacy in India is the solution for socio-economic evolution. Indian literacy rate grew to 74.04 percent in 2011 from 12 percent in 1947 the year of our freedom. On the contrary of this great improvement, the level is fine below the world average literacy rate of 84 percent. India presently has the largest illiterate population. In spite of various government schemes, India's literacy rate is increasing slothfully. With an estimate during 1990's, by the current literacy growth rate to achieve universal literacy, we have to wait for 2060. There is a wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in India. The low female literacy rate, laid negative impact on family planning and population stabilization efforts in India. Rajasthan has been chosen as study area, it is the largest state of India accounting 10 percent of India's geographical area. Widely isolated habitations particularly in desert and tribal areas it is difficult to deliver educational services. District Headquarters (DHQs) of the state has been selected for analysis. The aim of this paper is to explore the changing pattern of literacy Rate in the DHQs of Rajasthan during 2001-2011. This study is based on secondary data.

**KEYWORDS:** Educational Scenario, Literacy Rate, Changing pattern of Literacy Rate, Gender Gap in Literacy Rate.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Literacy is generally defined as a person's ability to read, write and able to understand as well as to do some simple calculation. According to census 2001 the average literacy rate is very high of 65.38 percent (persons below 7 years are excluded). The 2011 census, however, indicated a 2001–2011 decadal literacy growth of 9.2 percent, which is the slower than the growth seen during the previous decade. There is a wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in India; effective literacy rates (age 7 and above) in 2011 were 82.14 percent for men and 65.46 percent for women. The census provided a positive indication that growth in female literacy rates (11.8 percent) was substantially faster than in male literacy rates (6.9 percent) in the 2001–2011 decadal period, which means the gender gap appears to be narrowing. <sup>(1)</sup> Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations for permitting the free play of demographic process. <sup>(2)</sup>

The rate of literacy varies from one part of the country to the other. Kerala has achieved highest literacy rate of 90.92 percent, on the contrary Bihar, where this rate is only 47.53. The rate of literacy varies between males and females also. The average rate of literacy among the males in India is 75.85 percent which is higher than the females (54.16). Kerala has the distinction of highest literacy among both, males and females (94.20 and 87.86 percent respectively), whereas Bihar has the lowest literacy rate among both males and females (60.32 and 33.57 percent respectively). The literacy varies between rural and urban population. The literacy rate in urban areas is 73.01 percent where as in rural areas it is as low as 44.54 percent. Though the rate of literacy in India is low, it is increasing in each successive census. In 1911 it was less than 6 percent and it could rise to only about 16.7 percent by 1951.

The most striking progress in this regard has been made after 1951 census. In 1961, the literacy rate was about 24 percent which rose to 65.38 percent by 2001. The most significant development in this regard has been the rate of increase in female literacy.

The proportion of literate among the females was only 1.1 percent in 1911 which has increased to 54.66 percent in 2001. To a great extent, this is a result of the policies of the government, stressed upon the Elementary Education. The

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extended facilities of schools in the rural areas have helped considerably in raising the literacy rate in the country, especially among the females. Though the literacy rate is increasing percentage wise in successive censuses, the number of illiterate is also increasing in absolute number in each successive census. For the first time in 2001 census, there is a decline in number of illiterates in comparison to previous census i.e. 1991. However their number is still very high. Illiteracy hampers social, political, economic progress. To solve this problem, Government has taken up various programs like National Literacy Mission, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, etc.

## II. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is mainly based on secondary data. The data of census 2001 and 2011 are taken for analysis. Simple statistical methods are used to process the collected data to calculate literacy rate, decadal variation and gender gap.

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Lit}}{\text{TP}} * 100$$

Here Lit is the total literates of the DHQ and TP means to total population of the DHQ.

### Study area:

The western most biggest and beautiful state Rajasthan has been chosen as study area. This state exhibits unique feature in respect of its geology and geomorphology. This state is spread over 342,239kms located between 23°3' to 30°12' Northern latitude and 60°30' to 78°17' Eastern longitude. The world's oldest mountain divides the state into two halves. Tropic of cancer passes through the southern tip of this state. The climatic condition of the state is arid and semi arid. This state has challenge of desert and desertification. Rajasthan is an agro centric state.

### Aim:

The aim of this paper is to explore the changing pattern of Literacy Rate in the DHQs of Rajasthan during 2001-2011. In the present study, the DHQs have been taken as the component areal units of the study area for determining the variation in distribution of literacy rate. There were 32 DHQs during 2001 in Rajasthan which was increased to 33 DHQs in 2011; but for the ease of evaluation only 32 DHQs are taken to study.

### Educational Scenario:

In the census 2011 a report by DISE clears the Educational scenario.

- Availability of schools → PS: 44,196; UPS: 24,463; Private schools: 26730; Single teacher Primary schools: 31.5 percent.
- Availability of Teachers → Total number of teachers: 2.71 lakhs; Male: 71.66 percent; Female: 28.33 percent.
- Enrollment → Boys Grade I- VIII: 54.11 percent; Girls Grade I- VIII: 46 percent; Govt. PS Boys: 51 percent; Govt. PS Girls 49 percent; Pvt. PS Boys: 60.4 percent; Pvt. PS Girls: 39.5 percent.
- Girl's child education → In 6 to 11 years age group gender gap is 6.38 percent; In 11 to 14 years age group gender gap is 12.56 percent.
- Pupil teacher ratio → PS: 31.38; UPS: 18.5.
- Infrastructure facilities → Own building: 91.2 percent; Drinking water facility: 85 percent; Toilet for girls: 92 percent. <sup>(4)</sup>

### Literacy rate:

In the census 2001 more than 30 percent DHQs have displayed low literacy rate, whereas more than 25 percent DHQs have achieved high literacy rate. Out of 32 DHQs six (18.8 percent) DHQs have displayed very low literacy rate of less than 60 percent (Table.1). DHQ Tonk has recorded lowest literacy rate of 52.8 percent followed by Karauli (53.4), Dhaulpur (55.1), Nagaur (55.5), Churu (59.3) and Jhunjhunun (59.8). Low literacy rate (60-64 percent) has been noticed in five (15.6 percent) DHQs, these are Jalor (60.2), Sikar (61.6), Sawai Madhopur (63.1), Hanumangarh (63.7) and Baran (63.8). Moderate literacy rate has been observed in twelve (37.5 percent) DHQs. This category varied from maximum literacy rate of 67.4 percent in DHQ Rajsamand to a minimum of 64 percent in DHQ Pali. High literacy rate

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has been experienced by five (15.6 percent) DHQs, these are Chittorgarh (69.1), Ganganagar (69.2), Kota (69.5), Jhalawar (71.1) and Alwar (71.6).

**Table: 1. Literacy rate in the DHQs of Rajasthan, 2001**

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Very low	Below 60	06	18.8	Tonk, Karauli, Dhaulpur, Nagaur, Churu, Jhunjhunun
Low	60 to 64	05	15.6	Jalor, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Hanumangarh, Baran
Moderate	64 to 68	12	37.5	Pali, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Dausa, Sirohi, Bundi, Jaipur, Rajsamand
High	68 to 72	05	15.6	Chittorgarh, Ganganagar, Kota, Jhalawar, Alwar
Very high	Above 72	04	12.5	Banswara, Ajmer, Udaipur, Dungerpur
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001,11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

Out of 32 DHQs four (12.5 percent) DHQs have gained very high literacy rate of above 72 percent. DHQ Dungerpur has recorded highest literacy rate of 75.4 percent followed by Banswara (73.1), Ajmer (73.5) and Udaipur (75.1). High literacy rate has been experienced by DHQs of southern and south-eastern parts of the state, this rate declines towards eastern and north-eastern regions.

In the census 2011 high literacy growth has been observed in 40 percent DHQs, while less than 35 percent DHQs have recorded low literacy rate. DHQ Karauli has recorded lowest literacy rate of 58 percent followed by Tonk (58.8), Nagaur (61.1) and Jhunjhunun (63.3). Low literacy rate (64-68 percent) has been observed in seven (21.2 percent) DHQs, these are Churu (64), Jalor (64.1), Dhaulpur (65.1), Sikar (65.2), Pali (66.9), Jaisalmer (67.4) and Hanumangarh (67.7). Out of 33 DHQs nine (27.3 percent) DHQs have displayed moderate literacy rate. Moderate literacy rate varied from maximum of 71.5 percent in DHQ Dausa to a minimum of 68.9 percent in DHQ Barmer. High literacy rate has been experienced by ten (30.3 percent) DHQs, these are Jhalawar (72), Bundi (72.3), kota (72.8), Ganganagar (73.1), Jaipur (73.1), Chittorgarh (73.8), Rajsamand (74.2), Banswara (75.3), Pratapgarh (75.4) and Alwar (75.9). Table 2 reveals that out of 33 DHQs four (12.1 percent) DHQs have recorded very low literacy rate of less than 64 percent. Out of 33 DHQs three (9.1 percent) DHQs have achieved very high literacy rate. DHQ Udaipur has recorded highest literacy rate of 80.2 percent followed by Ajmer (76.9) and Dungerpur (79).

**Table: 2. Literacy rate in the DHQs of Rajasthan, 2011**

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Very low	Below 64	04	12.1	Karauli, Tonk, Nagaur, Jhunjhunun
Low	64 to 68	07	21.2	Churu, Jalor, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Pali, Jaisalmer, Hanumangarh
Moderate	68 to 72	09	27.3	Barmer, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Baran, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Dausa
High	72 to 76	10	30.3	Jhalawar, Bundi, kota, Ganganagar, Jaipur, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Alwar
Very high	Above 76	03	9.1	Ajmer, Dungerpur, Udaipur
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

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Southern, South-eastern and northern parts of the state has high literacy rate, this rate declines towards western and north-western regions.

### III. CHANGING PATTERN OF LITERACY RATE IN THE DHQS OF RAJASTHAN 2001-11

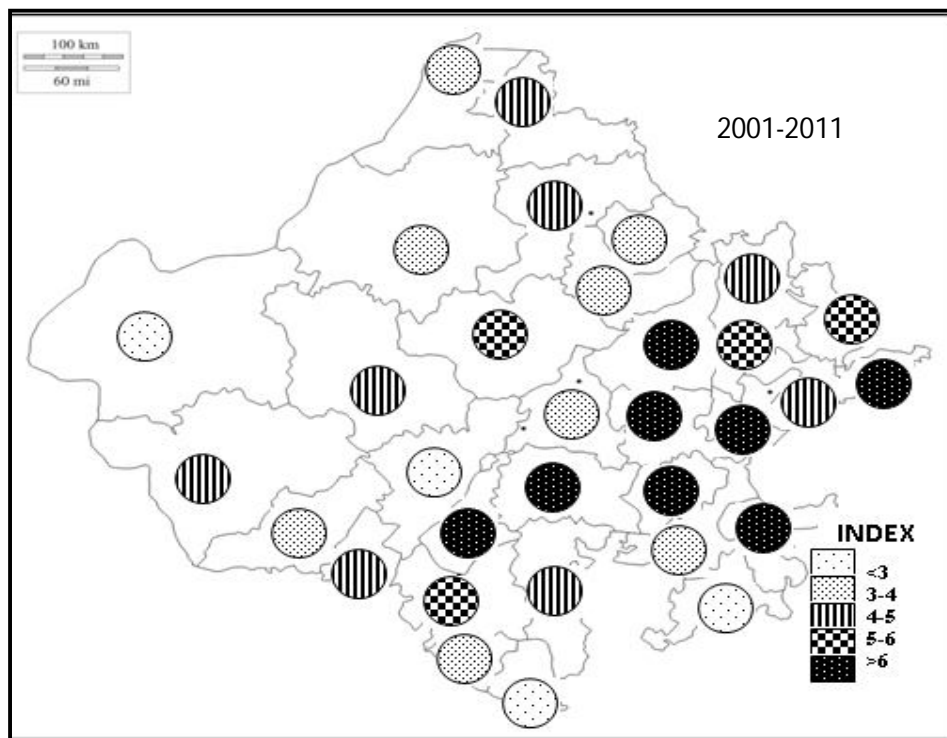
During the decade 2001-11 growth in literacy rate varies from minimum of 1 percent to maximum of 10 percent. More than 35 percent DHQs have displayed low growth rate and about 40 percent DHQs have displayed high growth rate. DHQs of this category are Hanumangarh (4), Barmer (4.1), Alwar (4.3), Sirohi (4.5), Jodhpur (4.6), karauli (4.6), Churu (4.7) and Chittorgarh (4.7). High growth in literacy rate has been observed in four (12.5 percent) DHQs, these are Udaipur (5.1), Nagaur (5.6), Bharatpur (5.7) and Dausa (5.9).

**Table: 3.Changing pattern of literacy rate, 2001-11**

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Very low	Below 3	04	12.5	Jhalawar, Banswara, Jaisalmer, Pali
Low	3 to 4	08	25	Kota, Ajmer, Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Dungerpur, Bikaner, Jalor, Ganganagar
Moderate	4 to 5	08	25	Hanumangarh, Barmer, Alwar, Sirohi, Jodhpur, karauli, Churu, Chittorgarh
High	5 to 6	04	12.5	Udaipur, Nagaur, Bharatpur, Dausa
Very high	Above 6	08	25	Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Barmer, Jaipur, Rajsamand, Dhaulpur
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

Changing pattern of Literacy Rate in the DHQs of Rajasthan 2001-2011



**Figure: A**

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Out of 32 DHQs eight (25 percent) DHQs have achieved very high growth in literacy rate. DHQ Dhaulpur has recorded highest growth rate of 10 percent followed by Tonk (6), Sawai Madhopur (6.1), Bhilwara (6.1), Bundi (6.1), Barmer (6.2), Jaipur (6.8) and Rajsamand (6.8). Figure A shows that DHQs of eastern and south-eastern parts of the state have gained high growth rate, while northern, north-eastern and southern regions have displayed low growth in literacy rate Barmer (6.2), Jaipur (6.8) and Rajsamand (6.8). Figure A shows that DHQs of eastern and south-eastern parts of the state have gained high growth rate, while northern, north-eastern and southern regions have displayed low growth in literacy rate.

### Male literacy rate in the DHQs of Rajasthan 2001:

In the census 2001 more than 50 percent DHQs have high male literacy rate, whereas low male literacy rate has been noticed in less than 20 percent DHQs. Out of 32 DHQs six (18.8 percent) DHQs have displayed low male literacy rate. DHQ Tonk has recorded lowest male literacy rate of 61.9 percent followed by Dhaulpur (62), Karauli (64.5), Nagaur (65.5), Jhunjhunun (68.9) and Churu (69.2). Table 4 reveals that out of 32 DHQs nine (28.1 percent) DHQs have moderate male literacy rate; these are Hanumangarh (70.6), Sikar (70.9), Pali (71.8), Jalor (72.4), Baran (72.7), Bikaner (73.2), Jodhpur (73.3), Bharatpur (73.5) and Jaipur (73.5). High male literacy rate up to 78 percent has been observed in eleven DHQs. This category varied from minimum of 74 percent in DHQ Sawai Madhopur to maximum of 76.3 percent in DHQ Barmer. Out of 32 DHQs six (18.8 percent) DHQs have reached very high literacy rate of above 78 percent. DHQ Dungeerpur has achieved highest male literacy rate of 81.2 percent followed by Jhalawar (78), Banswara (78.5), Alwar (78.9), Ajmer (79.1) and Udaipur (81.2). Low male literacy rate has been observed in the DHQs of north-eastern and eastern parts of the state, this rate increases towards southern, eastern and south-eastern regions.

**Table: 4. Male literacy rate in the DHQs, 2001**

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Low	Below 70	06	18.8	Tonk, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Jhunjhunun, Churu
Moderate	70 to 74	09	28.1	Hanumangarh, Sikar, Pali, Jalor, Baran, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Jaipur
High	74 to 78	11	34.4	Sawai Madhopur, Bundi, Bhilwara, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Dausa, Sirohi, Chittorgarh, Kota, Rajsamand, Barmer
Very high	Above 78	06	18.8	Jhalawar, Banswara, Alwar, Ajmer, Udaipur, Dungeerpur
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

### Male literacy rate in the DHQs of Rajasthan 2011:

In the census 2011 high male literacy rate has been noticed in more than 40 percent DHQs, contrary low male literacy rate has been observed in less than 30 percent DHQs. Low male literacy rate has been observed in nine (24.3 percent) DHQs. DHQ Tonk has recorded lowest male literacy rate of 66.2 percent.



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**Table: 5. Male literacy rate in the DHQs, 2011**

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Low	Below 74	09	24.3	Tonk, Karauli, Nagaur
Moderate	74 to 78	10	30.3	Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Bharatpur, Baran, Bhilwara, Ganganagar, Barmer, Jaipur
High	78 to 82	12	36.4	Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Bundi, Sirohi, Banswara, Dausa, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Ajmer, Alwar
Very high	Above 82	02	6.1	Dungerpur, Udaipur
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

Other DHQs having low male literacy rate are Karauli (67.2) and Nagaur (68.7). Out of 33 DHQs ten (30.3 percent) DHQs have displayed moderate male literacy rate (Table 5). This category ranges from minimum of 75.3 percent male literacy rate in DHQ Bikaner to maximum of 77.9 percent in DHQ Jaipur. Out of 33 DHQs twelve (36.4 percent) DHQs have recorded high male literacy rate. DHQs of high male literacy rate are Jhalawar (78), Sawai Madhopur (78.3), Kota (78.6), Bundi (78.7), Sirohi (79.1), Banswara (79.5), Dausa (79.5), Chittorgarh (79.7), Pratapgarh (80.5), Rajsamand (81.2), Ajmer (81.5) and Alwar (81.7). Very high male literacy rate has been recorded by two (6.1 percent) DHQs. DHQ Udaipur has gained highest male literacy rate of 84.1 percent and Dungerpur with 83.4 percent male literacy rate. High male literacy rate in DHQs of southern and south-eastern parts of the state has been experienced, which declines towards northern and north-eastern parts.

#### IV. CHANGING PATTERN OF MALE LITERACY RATE IN THE DHQs, 2001-11:

During the decade 2001-11 the variation in male literacy rate varied from 0 to 10 percent. High growth rate has been noticed in 50 percent DHQs and 20 percent DHQs have displayed low growth rate. Out of 32 DHQs Seven (21.9 percent) DHQs have exhibit low growth rate. DHQ Jhalawar has recorded no change in the decade 2001-11. DHQ Jaisalmer has recorded lowest growth in male literacy rate of only 0.1 percent followed by Banswara (1), Jalor (1.1), Barmer (1.5), Sikar (1.7) and Kota (1.8). Table 6 reports that out of 32 DHQs nine (28.1 percent) DHQs have displayed moderate growth rate in male literacy rate. DHQs of this group are Bikaner (2.1), Dungerpur (2.2), Ajmer (2.4), Jhunjhunun (2.5), Jodhpur (2.5), Karauli (2.7), Alwar (2.8), Ganganagar (2.8) and Sirohi (2.8). High growth rate has been observed in six (18.8 percent) DHQs, these are Chittorgarh (3), Hanumangarh (3), Nagaur (3.2), Dausa (3.4), Bhilwara (3.5) and Bharatpur (3.8). Out of 32 DHQs ten (31.3) DHQs have displayed very high growth rate of above 4 percent. DHQ Dhaulpur has recorded highest growth rate in male literacy of 4.7 percent followed by Pali (4), Churu (4.2), Tonk (4.3), Sawai Madhopur (4.3), Rajsamand (4.3), Jaipur (4.4), Bundi (4.5), Udaipur (4.7) and Baran (9.5). Figure B depicts high growth in DHQs of eastern and south-eastern parts of the state; the growth rate gradually decline towards west.

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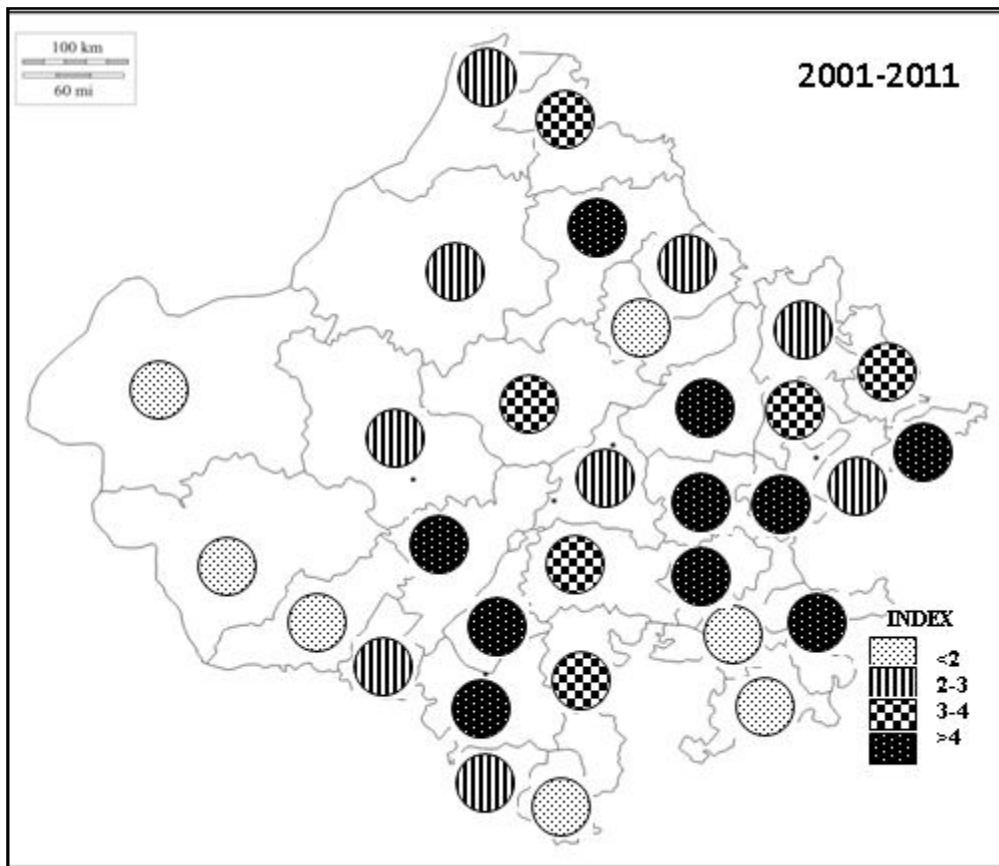
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**Table: 6.Changing pattern of male literacy rate, 2001-11**

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Low	Below 2	07	21.9	Jhalawar, Jaisalmer, Banswara, Jalor, Barmer, Sikar, Kota
Moderate	2 to 3	09	28.1	Bikaner, Dungerpur, Ajmer, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Karauli, Alwar, Ganganagar, Sirohi
High	3 to 4	06	18.8	Chittorgarh, Hanumangarh, Nagaur, Dausa, Bhilwara, Bharatpur
Very high	Above 4	10	31.3	Pali, Churu, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Rajsamand, Jaipur, Bundi, Udaipur, Baran, Dhaulpur
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	

### V. CHANGING PATTERN OF MALE LITERACY RATE IN THE DHQs OF RAJASTHAN



**Figure: B**

#### Female literacy rate in DHQs of Rajasthan 2001:

In the census 2001 more than 30 percent DHQs have recorded high female literacy rate and about 40 percent DHQs have displayed low female literacy rate.

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**Table: 7. Female literacy rate in DHQs, 2001**

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Very low	Below 50	07	21.9	Karauli, Tonk, Nagaur, Jalor, Dhaulpur, Churu, Jhunjhunun
Low	50 to 54	06	18.8	Jaisalmer, Sawai Madhopur, Barmer, Sikar, Dausa, Sirohi
Moderate	54 to 58	09	28.1	Pali, Baran, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Rajsamand, Bundi
High	58 to 62	03	9.4	Jaipur, Chittorgarh, Kota
Very high	Above 62	07	21.9	Ganganagar, Jhalawar, Alwar, Banswara, Ajmer, Dungerpur, Udaipur
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

Table 7 reveals that out of 32 DHQs seven (21.9 percent) DHQs have displayed very low female literacy rate. DHQ Karauli has recorded lowest female literacy rate of 40.8 percent followed by Tonk (43), Nagaur (44.3), Jalor (46.1), Dhaulpur (47.1), Churu (48.6) and Jhunjhunun (49.8). Low female literacy rate has been observed in six (18.8 percent) DHQs, these are Jaisalmer (50.4), Sawai Madhopur (50.8), Barmer (51.4), Sikar (51.6), Dausa (53.7) and Sirohi (53.9). Out of 32 DHQs nine (28.1 percent) DHQs have displayed moderate growth rate. This category varied from maximum of 57.3 percent in DHQ Bundi to minimum of 54.1 percent female literacy rate in DHQ Pali. High growth rate has been recorded in three (9.4 percent) DHQs, these are Jaipur (58), Chittorgarh (60.6) and Kota (61.2). Out of 32 DHQs seven (21.9 percent) DHQs have gained very high female literacy rate. DHQ Udaipur has recorded highest female literacy rate of 70.2 percent followed by Ganganagar (62.2), Jhalawar (63.5), Alwar (63.2), Banswara (67.1), Ajmer (67.3) and Dungerpur (68.7). High female literacy rate has been noticed in DHQs of southern, south-eastern and northern regions of the state, contrary low growth rate has been observed in western part.

### VI. FEMALE LITERACY RATE IN DHQS OF RAJASTHAN 2011

In the census 2011 about 55 percent DHQs have displayed high female literacy rate, while 30 percent DHQs have recorded low female literacy rate.

**Table: 8. Female literacy rate in DHQs, 2011**

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Very low	Below 54	05	15.2	Karauli, Tonk, Nagaur, Jalor, Churu
Low	54 to 58	05	15.2	Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Pali, Jaisalmer, Dhaulpur
Moderate	58 to 62	05	15.2	Barmer, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Hanumangarh, Baran
High	62 to 66	07	21.2	Bikaner, Dausa, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar
Very high	Above 66	11	33.3	Kota, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Ganganagar, Jaipur, Alwar, Pratapgarh, Banswara, Ajmer, Dungerpur, Udaipur
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur



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Out of 33 DHQs five (15.2 percent) DHQs have experienced very low female literacy rate of less than 54 percent. Table 8 reveals that DHQ Karauli has recorded lowest female literacy rate of 47.6 percent followed by Tonk (51), Nagaur (53), Jalor (53.6) and Churu (53.9). Out of 33 DHQs five (15.2 percent) DHQs have recorded low female literacy rate, these are Jhunjhunun (54.4), Sikar (57.3), Pali (57.3), Jaisalmer (57.4) and Dhaulpur (57.8). Female literacy rate ranging from 58 to 62 percent includes five (15.2 percent) DHQs. DHQs of moderate category are Barmer (59), Sawai Madhopur (59.5), Sirohi (60.4), Hanumangarh (61.1) and Baran (61.8). High literacy rate has been observed in seven (21.2 percent) DHQs; the DHQs are Bikaner (62), Dausa (62.6), Bharatpur (63.2), Jodhpur (63.8), Bhilwara (64.8), Bundi (65.3) and Jhalawar (65.6). Out of 33 DHQs eleven (33.3 percent) DHQs have reached very high female literacy rate of above 66 percent. DHQ Udaipur has gained highest female literacy rate of 75.9 percent followed by Kota (66.3), Rajsamand (66.7), Chittorgarh (67.5), Ganganagar (67.6), Jaipur (67.6), Alwar (69.4), Pratapgarh (70), Banswara (70.8), Ajmer (72) and Dungeerpur (74.2). Low female literacy rate has been observed in western, north-western and north-eastern parts of the state, this rate increases towards southern and northern parts.

### VII. CHANGING PATTERN OF FEMALE LITERACY RATE IN THE DHQS OF 2001-11

During the decade 2001-11 high growth rate of female literacy has been noticed in 60 percent DHQs on the other hand low growth rate has been displayed in less than 10 percent DHQs.

**Table: 9.Changing pattern of female literacy rate, 2001-11**

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Low	Below 4	03	9.4	Jhalawar, Pali, Banswara
Moderate	4 to 6	10	31.3	Jhunjhunun, Ajmer, Kota, Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Dungeerpur, Sikar, Udaipur, Bikaner
High	6 to 8	09	28.1	Alwar, Sirohi, Karauli, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalor, Baran, Barmer
Very high	Above 8	10	31.3	Bundi, Tonk, Bharatpur, Nagaur, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Jaipur, Dhaulpur
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

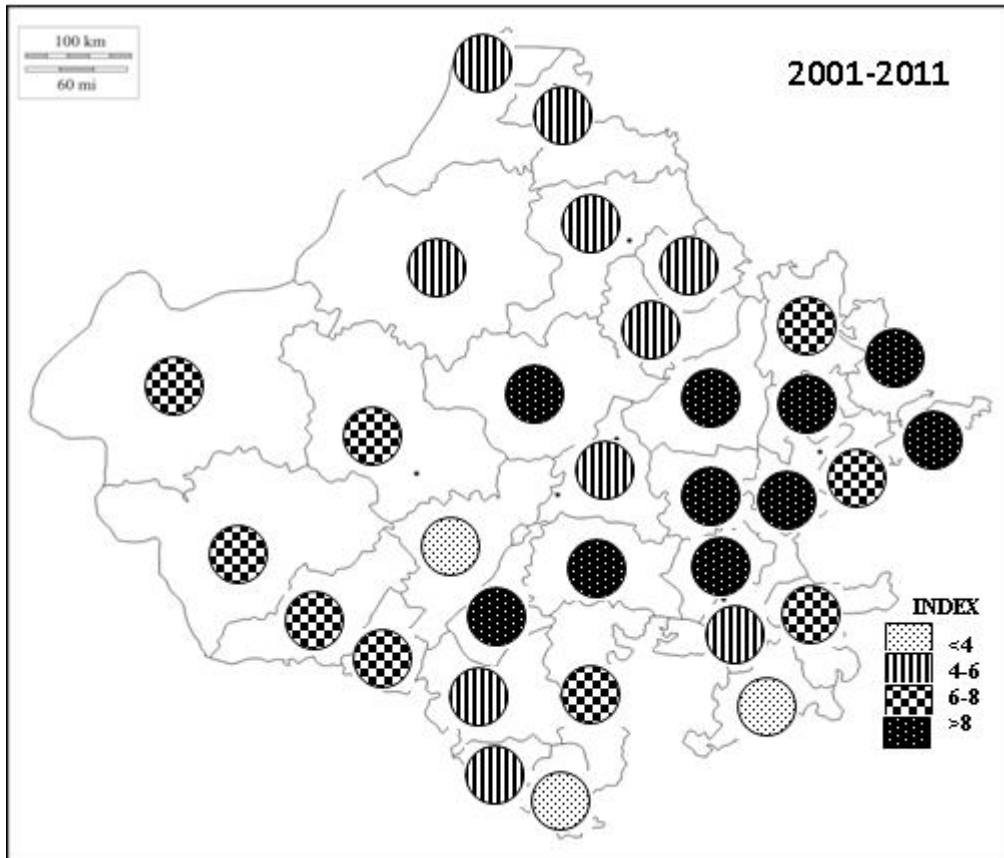
Table 9 reveals that out of 32 DHQs only three (9.4 percent) DHQs have displayed low growth in female literacy rate. DHQ Jhalawar has recorded lowest growth rate of 2.1 percent followed by Pali (3.2) and Banswara (3.7). Moderate growth rate (4-6 percent) has been observed in ten (31.3 percent) DHQs. DHQs of moderate growth rate are Jhunjhunun (4.6), Ajmer (4.7), Kota (5.1), Churu (5.3), Ganganagar (5.4), Hanumangarh (5.4), Dungeerpur (5.7), Sikar (5.7), Udaipur (5.7) and Bikaner (5.7). High female literacy growth rate has been experienced by nine (28.1 percent) DHQs, these are Alwar (6.2), Sirohi (6.5), Karauli (6.8), Chittorgarh (6.9), Jaisalmer (7), Jodhpur (7.2), Jalor (7.5), Baran (7.6) and Barmer (7.6). Out of 32 DHQs ten (31.3 percent) DHQs have displayed very high growth rate of above 8 percent (Table 6.9). DHQ Dhaulpur has attained highest growth rate of 10.7 percent followed by Bundi (8), Tonk (8), Bharatpur (8.2), Nagaur (8.7), Sawai Madhopur (8.7), Dausa (8.9), Rajsamand (9.5), Bhilwara (9.5) and Jaipur (9.6). Figure C depicts high growth in female literacy rate in the DHQs of eastern and south-eastern regions, whereas low growth rate has been observed in northern, north-eastern and southern parts of the state.

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### VIII. CHANGING PATTERN OF FEMALE LITERACY RATE IN THE DHQS OF RAJASTHAN



**Figure: C**

#### **Gender gap in Literacy rate 2001 and 2011:**

In census 2001 low gender gap has been observed in 25 percent DHQs, whereas 30 percent DHQs have displayed high gender gap. Out of 32 DHQs eight (25 percent) DHQs have shown lowest gender gap of less than 15 percent. Moderate gender gap (15-20 percent) has been observed in fifteen (46.9 percent) DHQs, and nine (28.1 percent) DHQs have recorded high gender gap of above 20 percent. DHQ Udaipur has recorded lowest gender gap of 9.2 percent and DHQ Jalor has recorded highest gender gap of 26.3 percent (Table 10). In the census 2011 low gender gap has been observed in seven (21.21 percent) DHQs of less than 12 percent. Out of 33 DHQs ten (30.3 percent) DHQs have recorded moderate gender gap (12-14 percent), and sixteen (48.5 percent) DHQs have displayed high gender gap of above 14 percent. DHQ Udaipur has recorded lowest gender gap of 8.2 percent, whereas DHQ Jalor has displayed highest gender gap of 19.9 percent (Table 10). No doubt Rajasthan government has made great efforts to improve literacy rate in both male and females.

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**Table: 10. Gender gap in Literacy rate 2001 and 2011**

DHQ	Male Lit.	Female Lit.	Gender - gap	Male Lit.	Female Lit	Gender-gap
	2001			2011		
Ajmer	79.1	67.3	11.8	81.5	72	9.5
Bikaner	73.2	56.3	16.9	75.3	62	13.3
Churu	69.2	48.6	20.6	73.4	53.9	19.5
Banswara	78.5	67.1	11.4	79.5	70.8	8.7
Bharatpur	73.5	55	18.5	77.3	63.2	14.1
Chittorgarh	76.7	60.6	16.1	79.7	67.5	12.2
Dungarpur	81.2	68.7	12.5	83.4	74.2	9.2
Bhilwara	74.3	55.3	19	77.8	64.8	13
Bundi	74.2	57.3	16.9	78.7	65.3	13.4
Alwar	78.9	63.2	15.7	81.7	69.4	12.3
Ganganagar	75	62.2	12.8	77.8	67.6	10.2
Jalor	72.4	46.1	26.3	73.5	53.6	19.9
Jodhpur	73.3	56.6	16.7	75.8	63.8	12
Jaipur	73.5	58	15.5	77.9	67.6	10.3
Jhalawar	78	63.5	14.5	78	65.6	12.4
Jaisalmer	75.2	50.4	24.8	75.3	57.4	17.9
Jhunjhunu	68.9	49.8	19.1	71.4	54.4	17
Kota	76.8	61.2	15.6	78.6	66.3	12.3
Nagaur	65.5	44.3	21.2	68.7	53	15.7
Sikar	70.9	51.6	19.3	72.6	57.3	15.3
S Madhopur	74	50.8	23.2	78.3	59.5	18.8
Sirohi	76.3	53.9	22.4	79.1	60.4	18.7
Tonk	61.9	43	18.9	66.2	51	15.2
Udaipur	79.4	70.2	9.2	84.1	75.9	8.2
Pali	71.8	54.1	17.7	75.8	57.3	18.5
Hanumangarh	70.6	55.7	14.9	73.6	61.1	12.5
Dhaulpur	62	47.1	14.9	71.5	57.8	13.7
Karouli	64.5	40.8	23.7	67.2	47.6	19.6
Dausa	76.1	53.7	22.4	79.5	62.6	16.9
Rajsamand	76.9	57.2	19.7	81.2	66.7	14.5
Baran	72.7	54.2	18.5	77.5	61.8	15.7
Barmer	76.3	51.4	24.9	77.8	59	18.8
Pratapgarh				80.5	70	10.5

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

Some schemes of IT courses executed by the state have been given below.

**Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL):** The main goal of this set up is to provide IT education in remote rural areas of the State. From October 2010 onward with government approval, district training is out sourced to RKCL for conducting computer training programmes at district level with their IT Gyan Kendra.

**Indira Gandhi Open National University's courses (IGNOU):** Government of Rajasthan has decided to compensate the fees, as per the guidelines issued by the State Government, to government personnel successfully completing MCA,

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BCA and Certificate courses in IT. Total 135 government employees successfully completed the IGNOU course and fee was compensated in financial year 2010-11.

**IT Infrastructure creation in educational institutes:** IT infrastructure in form of 10 computer each has been established in 10 Government Girls Schools and 8 Colleges under Government of India funded infrastructure scheme.

**Capacity Building in Government Domain:** It is the objective of the State Government to train each and every employee (of Class III and above) in the use of IT. Through RS-LITE programme approximately 3000 government employees benefitted in all district during 2009-2011 and approximately 11946 government employees were trained in the financial year 2010-11 in RS-CIT course.

**Gen Gyan:** Gen Gyan is a system in which economically weak section of society is benefitted with IT education and Basic English language skills. It is an amazing educational system running on wheels. The main focus of this mobile school is to the children live in slums. 5 Buses fitted with computers and other teaching aids and having teachers onboard. They not only provide facilities for education/skill up gradation but also develop civic sense, personal and community hygiene and promote water conservation through public participation and awareness.

### IX. CONCLUSION

Although the decadal rise from 2001-11 was only 7 percent (60.4 percent in 2001 to 67.1 percent in 2011) Rajasthan had the biggest percentage of decadal (1991-2001) increase in literacy of all Indian states, from about 38 percent to about 61 percent, a leapfrog that has been termed "spectacular" by some observers.<sup>(3)</sup> Aggressive state government action, in the form of the District Primary Education Programme, the Shiksha Karmi initiative and the Lok Jumbish programme, are credited with the rapid improvement. In 1956, Rajasthan was the least literate state in India with a literacy rate of 18 percent. In 2011 this state has gained literacy rate of 67.1 percent with male 80 percent and female 53 percent literacy rate. The literacy rate of Rajasthan is below national average of 74.13 percent. District Kota has highest literacy rate in females of 66.32 percent followed by Jaipur and Jhunjhunun whereas Jalor has lowest with 38.73 percent literacy rate. Jhunjhunun has the highest male literacy rate of 87.88 percent and Pratapgarh has lowest of 70.13 percent male literacy rate.

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