

## SPATIAL DISPARITIES OF SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN HARYANA

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### ABSTRACT

*For development of human resources of a nation and to harness their full potential throughout their life, education of all human beings is of great importance. It is the process of teaching, learning and training skills which prepares them for successful life. Secondary Education though not “fundamental right” of people, yet government and society understand it important for prosperity and good health of its people. It is a link between secondary and higher education after which specialisation in the fields of education starts. It is a post-Secondary education. To provide it, a number of schemes, policies, programs have been framed from time to time by the government. Action plan included gender sensitisation to minimise the gender gap in educational attainment spatial disparities and in sequence monitored at various levels from time to time with the help of public and private agencies. Nonetheless, gender disparities are nearly universal in terms of educational attainment at each level. In the present study, Senior Secondary education has been selected as focus. It is a micro level study based on census 2011 data. Maps are prepared using GIS technology to analyse patterns of Senior Secondary education attained total population and in males and females separately at district level of Haryana.*

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**Keywords:** Education, Educational Level, Educational Attainment, Senior Secondary Education Attained.

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### Introduction

Education is the process of teaching, learning, training skills to human beings to prepare them for successful individual and social life. There have been different traditional and modern ways in India and in other countries of the world but the aim is common; i.e., preparation of better human resource and capital.

### Educational Level

The Educational level refers to the highest educational level attained by a person. A person who is studying in a particular level but has not yet completed it, is classified with reference to the immediate lower educational level attained. In the case of a person who holds both general and technical qualifications, either of equivalent or at varying levels, both these qualifications have been recorded. (Census of India 1981).

### Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is generally measured by the percentage distribution of various levels of educational attainment in the literate population above the age of 10 or 15. As sizable percentage of literates do not under go for education below this age. Only the formal courses actually passed are counted as educationally attained (Census of India 2011)

### Senior Secondary Education Level

It is postsecondary education level passed from schools after completion of secondary education in the schools.

Level of education is one of the basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a society. Communication, Industrialisation and Commerce grows horizontally and vertically with the spread of education. Education is an important input in overall development of individuals enabling them to comprehend their social, political and cultural environment better and respond to it appropriately. It

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acts as a catalyst for social upliftment enhancing the returns on investment made in almost every aspect of development effort, be it population control, health, hygiene, environmental degradation control, employment of weaker sections of the society. Senior Secondary education level is the level after which Senior secondary education attained population decides direction for specialisation or drops further education for entry into jobs. To provide it, a number of schemes, policies, programs have been framed from time to time by the government. Action plan included gender sensitisation to minimise the gender gap in educational attainment spatial disparities and in sequence monitored at various levels from time to time with the help of public and private agencies.

### **Need of the Study**

Senior secondary education level is not a compulsory education like primary and elementary education level; therefore, it is important to see the spatial distribution of the percentage of Senior secondary education level attained population in Haryana. It is important to know the proportion of the population which recognised the need, importance and value of Senior secondary education level. They could understand that Senior Secondary educational attainment would put them in the category of higher order human capital. It would help them in getting higher order jobs with better income packages than secondary education level as it would be essential qualification for those job opportunities. It would also affect their performance during career. Hence, despite being optional, they attained Senior secondary educational certificate.

Asha A. Bhende and Tara Kanetkar write: literacy and level of educational attainment are important indicators of social development. They affect demographic behaviour concerning marriage, fertility, mortality, migration as well as participation in labour force. In a number of researches, a clear-cut negative relationship has been established between the educational level of women and their fertility. But, at the same time, positive relationship has been found between the age of marriage and level of educational attainment.

Jayshree (2003) analysed the implications of female education and rights in her article that woman with higher education, prestigious occupation and high income have higher life expectancy. There is a common feeling that elderly women of the coming decades will be quite educated, more literate, exposed to outer world, have urban experiences, financially independent, economically sound etc. Therefore, their higher longevity will not cause problems even if they become widows. It is pure illusion that woman folk who have all the above features belong to middle class and adopt small family norms as a result they have few adult children. Hence, in old age, they are left alone by their limited care takers. They may not face acute financial problems but they do have to suffer from loneliness, frustration, helplessness, emotional stability and insecurity along with other common aging elements and disability.

### **Geographical Location and Background**

Haryana is located in the North Western part of India. Its latitudinal extent is from 27°39' North latitude to 30°55.5' North latitude and longitudinal extent is from 74°27.8'E to 77°36.5'E. With total area of 44,212 sq. km, it is one of the small states of India. As physical boundary, Yamuna river, separates it from Uttara Khand and Uttar Pradesh on Eastern side. Shivalik's foothills of Himalaya on the Northern side. Aravalli hills in the south. Periphery of Thar desert on the west. As administrative boundaries, Himachal Pradesh touches it on Northern side and Punjab on North Western side. Rajasthan lies on Western and Southern side. Haryana has common boundary with Delhi on the south. Delhi is surrounded by Haryana on three sides. It came into existence on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1966 as 17<sup>th</sup> state of India, with 7 districts namely, Hisar, Rohtak, Karnal, Ambala, Gurgaon and Mahendergarh and Jind. On 15 January, 2007, Haryana had 4 divisions, 20 districts, 47 sub-divisions, 67 tehsils, 46 sub tehsils, 119 blocks, 106 towns, 6955 villages (Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2005-6 pg.23,29). In 2011, administrative divisions increased to 21 districts. Chandigarh located in the north is the capital of Haryana.

Physiography wise, Haryana can be divided into seven regions.

- Shivalik's
- Piedmont plains
- Alluvial Plains
- 4. Plain with Sand Dunes
- Flood Plains
- Riverhills
- The Undulating Sandy Plain.

Yamuna and Gagger are two main rivers. Apart from these Sahabi and Dohan flows.

Haryana has Semi-Arid, Continental, Monsoon climate. May – June are the hottest months when temperature rises to 45° to 48°Celsius. January and December are coldest months when temperature falls up to 0°C. Loo (hot dusty winds) remains a feature during summers like climate and relief.

There are varied types of soils.

Very Light, light (sandy loam), Medium Soils (Light Loam), The Moderately Heavy Soil (Khaddar), Heavy and Very heavy Soil (Bet), Rocky Surface Soils.

Poor in minerals except in Mahendergarh district some iron ore, mica, lime stone.

Haryana has agrarian economy.

For Senior School Education, were recognized institutions (Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2005-6 pg. 107). 23,258 km Road length, 4047.80 route in kms (Statistical Abstract of Haryana,2005-6 pg.461,473)

**Research Questions**

How percentage wise district-wise Senior secondary education attained population is spatially distributed in Haryana? How percentage wise district-wise Senior secondary education attained male and female population is distributed across the state?

**Data Base**

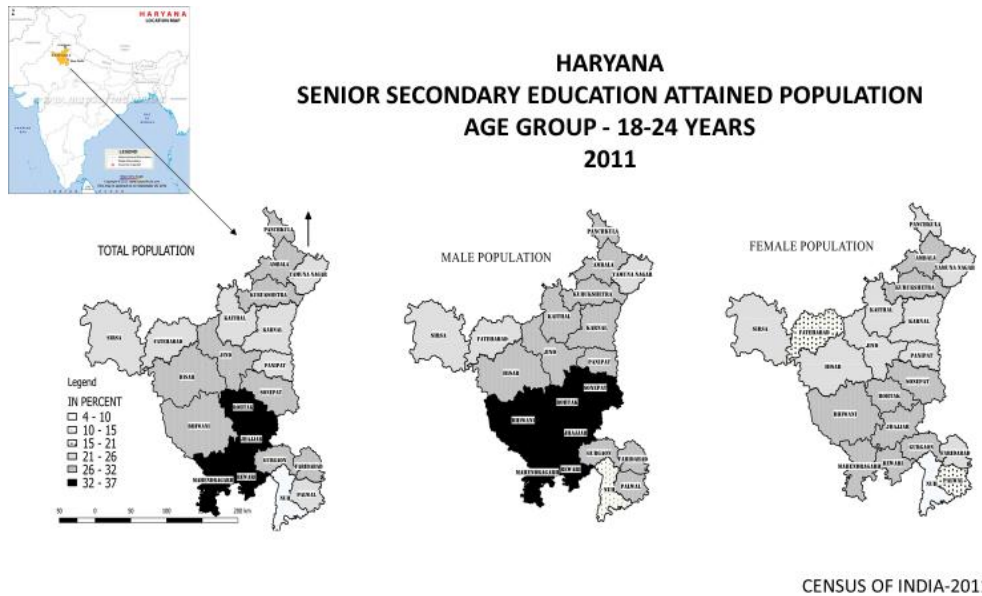
The study is based on district and state level Secondary data -Registrar General of India, Census of India.

**Methodology**

Both quantitative and qualitative methods of social science research have been used for this study. GIS technology has been used to prepare choropleth maps showing percentagewise data for Senior secondary education attained population in the age-group of 18-24 years for total, male and female population of Haryana for spatial analysis.

**Analysis for Inter-District variations among Senior Secondary education attained**

In Census 2011, Haryana has shown average 27.1 percent total population, 29.3 percent male population and 24.6 percent female population as Senior Secondary Education attained in 18-24 years age-group. But it is not evenly distributed across the state.



There is wide range of variation from lowest 4.5 percent educational attainment among female population in Mewat district to highest 37.4 percent among male population of Mahendergarh district at Senior Secondary Education level in Haryana. These variations are found in male female population as

well in 18 to 24 years of age group. In all the districts, females have less than 31.3 percent Senior Secondary Education attained population. Only 7 districts out of 21 namely Mahendergarh, Rewari, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Bhiwani and Sonapat have more than Haryana state average 27.1 percent senior secondary education attained female population. Eight districts namely, Kaithal, Panipat, Karnal, Yamunanagar, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Palwal and Mewat have less than state female Senior Secondary Education attained population; i.e. 24.6 percent.

**Haryana**  
**Senior Secondary Educational Attainment in Percentage**  
**18- 24 years Age Group 2011**

Sr. No.	State/District	Total	Male	Female
1	<b>Haryana</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>
2	Jhajjar	<b>34.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>31.3</b>
3	Mahendergarh	<b>33.3</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>
4	Rewari	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29.8</b>
5	Rohtak	<b>32.2</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>30.3</b>
6	Sonapat	<b>31.1</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28.8</b>
7	Bhiwani	<b>30.5</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>
8	Gurgaon	<b>28.8</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>
9	Kurukshetra	<b>28.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>26.7</b>
10	Jind	<b>28.1</b>	<b>30.9</b>	24.5
11	Ambala	<b>28</b>	29	<b>26.8</b>
12	Hisar	<b>28</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>
13	Faridabad	27.4	29.2	<b>25.2</b>
14	Panchkula	26.9	27.9	<b>25.7</b>
15	Kaithal*	26.3	29.2	22.9
16	Panipat	25.4	27.1	23.4
17	Karnal	25.3	26.9	23.4
18	Yamunanagar*	24.3	24	24.5*
19	Fatehabad	22.8	24.8	20.4
20	Sirsa	22.6	23.4	21.6
21	Palwal	21.9	26.9	16
22	Mewat	8	11.2	4.5

Source: Census of India 2011 \* District with marginally higher female educational attainment than males at Sr. Secondary Level.

### Findings

- Though Gurugram and Nuh are adjacent districts but still Nuh has lowest 4.5 percent among female Senior secondary education attained population and Gurugram has 27.2 percent among Senior secondary education attained female population.
- Except Yamunanagar, females are educationally backward across the state as compared to males at Senior Secondary education attainment level in 18-24 years age-group. In Yamunanagar, females are marginally ahead by 0.5 percent though Yamunanagar is not a star district in overall Senior Secondary Education attainment level.
- Except Nuh, where Senior Secondary Education percentage is just 8 percent, total population without division in males and female category has attained 21.9 percent Senior Secondary Education level. On dividing male and female population district-wise in Haryana leaving Nuh apart, minimum percentage is at least 16 percent at Senior Secondary education level in 18-24 years age group.
- All the districts around National Capital Delhi, namely Sonapat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Gurgaon and Faridabad have attained above 27.4 percent. Minimum among these four districts is in Faridabad.
- All the Ahirwal districts (Mahendergarh 33.3 percent, Rewari 33 percent, Gurgaon 28.8 percent) of Haryana have shown above 28.8 percent. But in terms of gender gap, it is noticeable in Rewari and Mahendergarh (7-9 percent)

**Haryana**  
**Gender Gap at Senior Secondary Education Attainment**  
**Level in Ahirwal Districts in 18-24 years**  
**Age-Group 2011**

Sr. No.	State/District	Total	Male	Female	Gender Gap
1	Haryana	27.1	29.3	24.6	4.7
2	Mahendragarh	33.3	37.4	28.5	8.9
3	Rewari	33	36	29.8	6.2
4	Gurgaon	28.8	29.9	27.3	2.6

Census of India -2011

- In between Northern and Southern districts there is a belt of districts from Sirsa to Karnal and Panipat through Fatehabad, Hisar, Jind and Kaithal of lower percentage of Senior Secondary Education Attained Female Population. Among these Fatehabad is most backward.
- Panipat and Karnal are on the G.T. Road still have lower percentage of Senior Secondary Education Attained females.

**Conclusion**

Haryana has wide range of inter-districts variations among Senior Secondary education attained population in total, male and female population as well. Nuh has the lowest 4.5 percent among female Senior secondary education attained population Except Yamunanagar, females are educationally backward across the state as compared to males at Senior Secondary education attainment level in 18-24 years age-group. In Yamunanagr, females are marginally ahead by 0.5 percent though Yammunagar is not a star district in overall Senior Secondary Education attainment level. Except Nuh, where Senior Secondary Education percentage is just 8 percent, total population without division in males and female category has attained 21.9 percent Senior Secondary Education level. On dividing male and female population district-wise in Haryana leaving Nuh apart, minimum percentage is at least 16 percent at Senior Secondary education level in 18-24 years age group. All the districts around National Capital Delhi have attained above 27.4 percent. All the Ahirwal districts (Mahendergarh 33.3 percent, Rewari 33 percent, Gurgaon 28.8 percent) of Haryana have shown above 28.8 percent. But in terms of gender gap, it is noticeable in Rewari and Mahendergarh (7-9 percent). In between Northern and Southern districts there is a belt of districts with lower percentage of Senior Secondary Education Attained Female Population from Sirsa to Karnal and Panipat. Among these Fatehabad is most backward. Panipat and Karnal are on the G.T. Road still have lower percentage of Senior Secondary Education Attained females.

**Significance and Importance of Study**

The study is a micro level study therefore, it could be used for making comparison with other areas, states of the country. Apart from this, present study will be a study identifying pockets of lower and higher educational attainment among both the gender and overall. It is processed and analysis of census 2011 data of Senior Secondary education attained persons in the age-group of 18-24 years young age-group. This group looks for jobs. Government also keeps in mind proportion of different levels educationally attained. Therefore, it could be used for planning purposes.

**Limitation of Study**

Only census 2011, district wise male female wise, age -group data was available therefore this secondary data is used as 2011 base data.

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