

Girl's Education and Female Literacy Rate of India – A comparative Study

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Abstract :-

Education is considered as a process of facilitating learning , or the proper acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Formal education in India is commonly divided into different stages as preschool or kindergarten, primary school, secondary school and then college, university, or apprenticeship. Education helps any individual to be smarter, to learn new things and to know about the facts that is happening around the world. A right to education of any individual has been recognized by most of the governments of the world and the United Nations. In most regions of the world, education is compulsory up to a certain specified age. Though right to education is the one of the most important basic point in Indian democracy then also girl child in India is deprived of getting her basic education. In past many social reformers like Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar tried hard for girl child's education. After their hard work we can find little change in the literacy rate of Girl child in India.

In terms of population, India is the second largest nation in the world but the literacy rate of girl education in India is very low. Educating a girl child must be a necessity for the overall development of any country as women play the most essential part in the all around process of the development of a country. Generally, in rural areas of India, people rarely want to send their daughters to school. The rural people think that education is not important for girls as when a girl grow up , they eventually get married and settle down. So people think that girls should be stay at home so that they can help their mothers to do household work of a family. This mentality is completely wrong as girl education can bring around a massive revolution in the society and lack of women education weakens the potent part of the society. Girls are the building block of the society of any country. This is the reason why a girl child should take proper basic education. Without education the building block of the country will be weak and with weak building block no country can grow.

In this paper we will try to find out what is the recent scenario of female literacy rate of India. Using the secondary data declared by the census of India we will do a comparative study between the years 1991 , 2001 and 2017. State wise rate of male and female literacy rate is given in those data tables. This will enable us to compare the literacy rate over the past two decades. State wise comparison also can be done using those data tables. So basically with this comparative study we will try to find the condition of the education of a girl child in India

Introduction:-

Education is a basic human right that should be exercised fully in all country, but for many girls in India, attending school for education is not an option. In recent trends a girl child education is an essential starting point in establishing equality everywhere. Despite the Indian Constitution guaranteeing equality and right to

education before the law and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, India remains a patriarchal society. Male inheritance and property ownership, early marriage, dowry, honor crimes, lack girls' education, witch hunting, violence against women, and trafficking are very important serious issues of our country. Now a days there are many schools, but most girls do not able to attend, often because of religious reasons or because of cultural pressures.

A study conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau states that in our country 3 out of 5 girls receives primary education versus 3 out of 4 boys. But there should not be differences in the numbers of such a basic, universal human right. The law of the country makes it clear that both boys and girls have an equal opportunity to attend school from the age of six through fourteen, and that primary education is a fundamental right (Indian Constitution, Art 21). If the constitution does not make it clear enough, there is also an article in The Universal Declaration of Human Rights defining that education is a universal human right (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Art 26). Girls are not receiving equal access to primary education in rural India and therefore are not achieving equality.

In this paper we will try to find out what is the present scenario of female literacy rate of India. Using the secondary data declared by the census of India we will do a comparative study between the years 1991 , 2001 and 2017. State wise rate of male and female literacy rate is given in those data tables. This will enable us to compare the literacy rate over the past two decades. State wise comparison also can be done using those data tables. So basically with this comparative study we will try to find the condition of the education of a girl child in India.

Literature Review :-

Indian government has done various census survey on changing literacy rate of India. Male and female literacy rate is noted in 10 years gap. On that data survey has done to analyze the educational condition of India. But in this paper we are only concern about female literacy rate of India. We will analyze the change and growth of female literacy rate of India from 1991 to 2017.

Objectives of the Study:-

In this paper we will try to do a comparative study on the literacy rate of India. This comparative study will be based on the secondary data declared by Census of India in the year 1991 , 2001 and 2017. Male and female literacy rate of all the different states are mentioned in this secondary data. So using this data the author will try to find out

- (i) The Relationship between Male and female literacy rate of India
- (ii) Finding the growth of female Literacy rate state wise.
- (iii) Finding which state is having very fast and which state is having very low female literacy rate growth.
- (iv) Checking how the overall literacy rate of India is changed over the past two decades.

Methodology :-

The study is based on secondary data. The author refers the research reports, articles, Books, Journals , Government portals and Websites. A comparative study is done between different states. Year wise and state wise analysis is done on male and female literacy rate of India. Overall decadal change is also calculated and represented graphically in this paper.

Analysis :-

The literacy rate of India in case of male and female is changing continuously. The given table shows the change of literacy rate state wise for the year 1991 and for the year 2001.

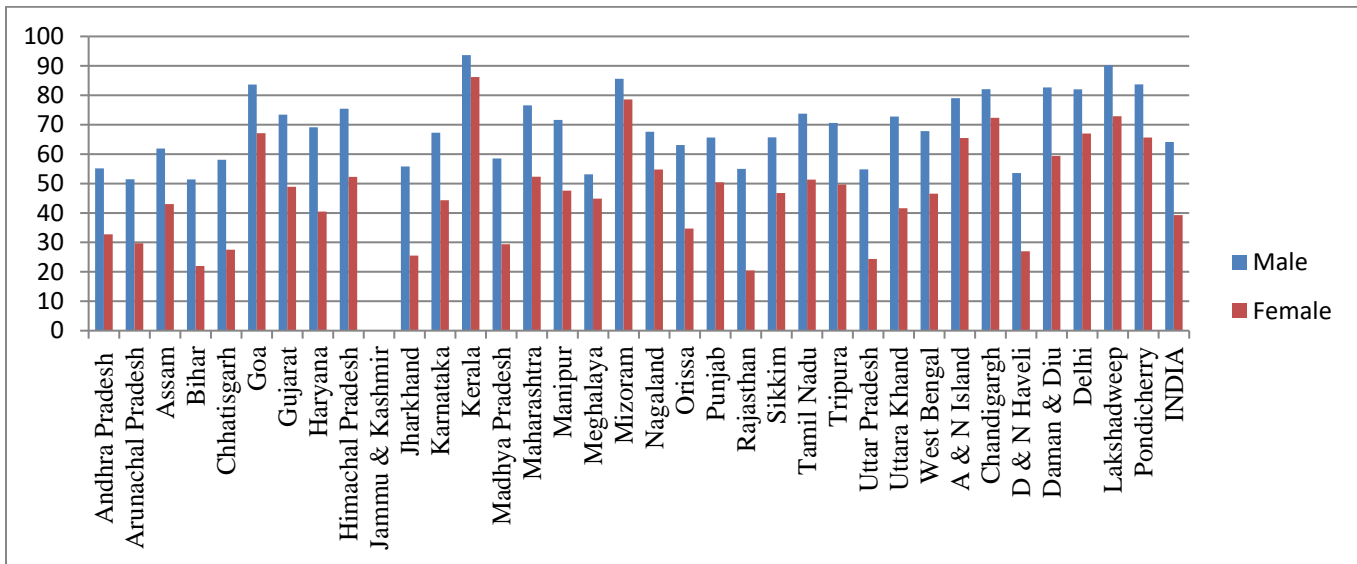
STATE- WISE DECADAL CHANGES IN LITERACY RATE AND MALE FEMALE LITERACY 1991-2001

State	Literay Rate (1991 Census)		Literay Rate (2001 Census)		Decadal Changes in Literay Rate of 1991-2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	55.13	32.72	70.32	50.43	15.19	17.71
Arunachal Pradesh	51.45	29.69	63.83	43.53	12.38	13.84
Assam	61.87	43.03	71.28	54.61	9.41	11.58
Bihar	51.37	21.99	59.68	33.12	8.31	11.13
Chhatisgarh	58.07	27.52	77.38	51.85	19.31	24.33
Goa	83.64	67.09	88.42	75.37	4.78	8.28
Gujarat	73.39	48.92	79.66	57.8	6.27	8.88
Haryana	69.1	40.47	78.49	55.73	9.39	15.26
Jammu & Kashmir	N.A	N.A	66.6	43	N.A	N.A
Jharkhand	55.8	25.52	67.3	38.87	11.5	13.35
Karnataka	67.26	44.34	76.1	56.87	8.84	12.53
Kerala	93.62	86.17	94.24	87.72	0.62	1.55
Madhya Pradesh	58.54	29.35	76.06	50.29	17.52	20.94
Maharashtra	76.56	52.32	85.97	67.03	9.41	14.71
Manipur	71.63	47.6	80.33	60.53	8.7	12.93
Meghalaya	53.12	44.85	65.43	59.61	12.31	14.76
Mizoram	85.61	78.6	90.72	86.75	5.11	8.15
Nagaland	67.62	54.75	71.16	61.46	3.54	6.71
Orissa	63.09	34.68	75.35	50.51	12.26	15.83

Punjab	65.66	50.41	75.23	63.36	9.57	12.95
Rajasthan	54.99	20.44	75.7	43.85	20.71	23.41
Sikkim	65.7	46.76	76.04	60.4	10.34	13.64
Tamil Nadu	73.75	51.33	82.42	64.43	8.67	13.1
Tripura	70.58	49.65	81.02	64.91	10.44	15.26
Uttar Pradesh	54.82	24.37	68.82	42.22	14	17.85
Uttara Khand	72.79	41.63	83.28	59.63	10.49	18
West Bengal	67.81	46.56	77.02	59.61	9.21	13.05
A & N Island	78.99	65.46	86.33	75.24	7.34	9.78
Chandigargh	82.04	72.34	86.14	76.47	4.1	4.13
D & N Haveli	53.56	26.98	71.18	40.23	17.62	13.25
Daman & Diu	82.66	59.4	86.76	65.61	4.1	6.21
Delhi	82.01	66.99	87.33	74.71	5.32	7.72
Lakshadweep	90.18	72.89	92.53	80.47	2.35	7.58
Pondicherry	83.68	65.63	88.62	73.9	4.94	8.27
INDIA	64.13	39.28	75.26	53.67	11.13	14.39

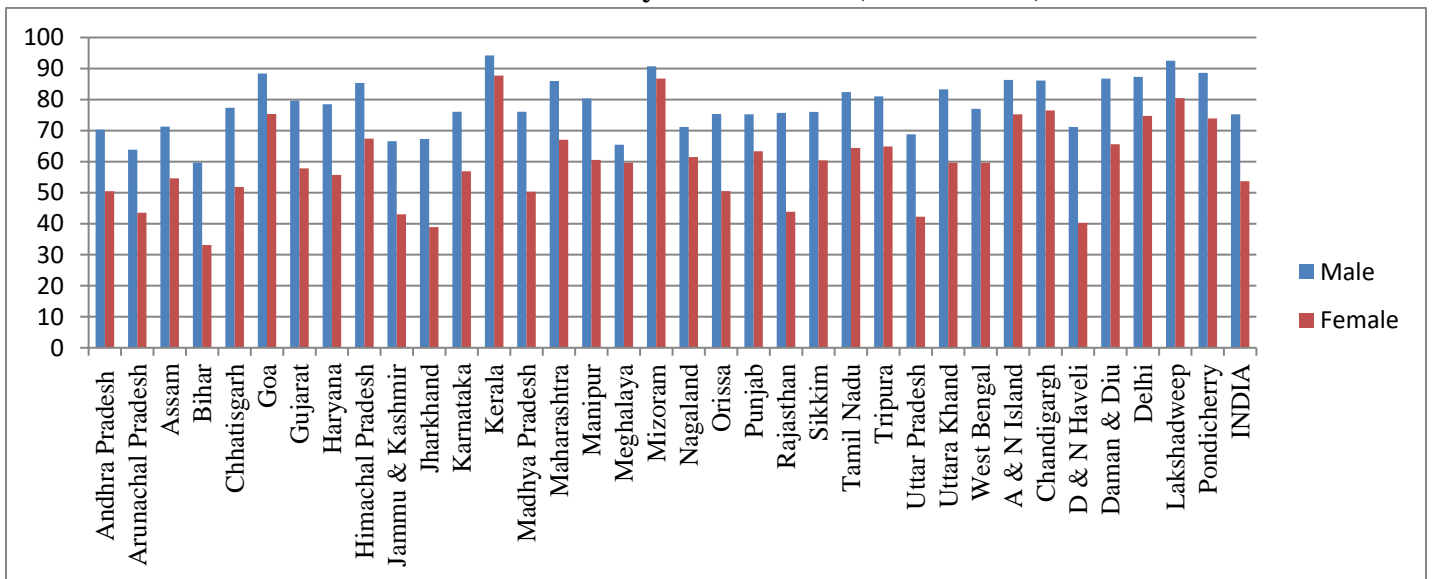
* Referenced by bibliography 11

State wise Literacy Rate of India (1991 Census)

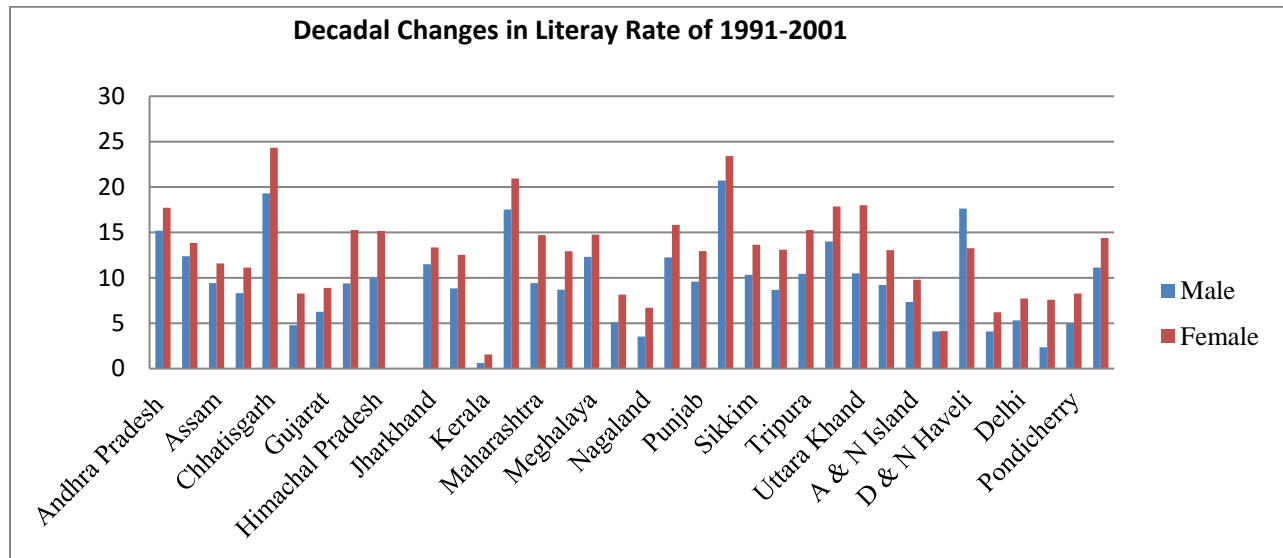


The above diagram shows the literacy rate of male and female in the year 1991. It is clear from the diagram that the rate is very high in many states like Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Goa .

State wise Literacy Rate of India (2001 Census)



The above diagram shows the literacy rate of male and female in the year 2001. It is clear from the diagram that the rate is very high in many states like Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Goa .



The above diagram shows the decadal change of literay rate of male and female in the year 1991 and 2001. It is clear from the diagram that the change in the rate is very high in the union tertiary Chhattisgarh.

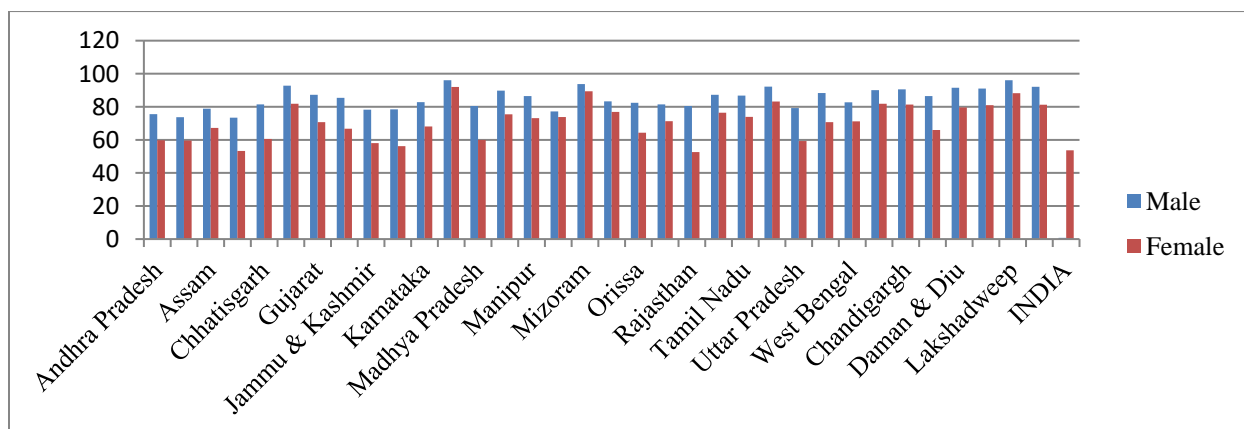
STATE- WISE DECADAL CHANGES IN LITERACY RATE AND MALE FEMALE LITERACY 2001-2017

State	Literay Rate (2001 Census)		Literay Rate (2017 Census)		Decadal Changes in Literay Rate of 2001-2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	70.32	50.43	75.56	59.74	5.24	9.31
Arunachal Pradesh	63.83	43.53	73.69	59.57	9.86	16.04
Assam	71.28	54.61	78.81	67.27	7.53	12.66
Bihar	59.68	33.12	73.39	53.33	13.71	20.21
Chhattisgarh	77.38	51.85	81.45	60.59	4.07	8.74
Goa	88.42	75.37	92.81	81.84	4.39	6.74
Gujarat	79.66	57.8	87.23	70.73	7.57	12.93
Haryana	78.49	55.73	85.38	66.77	6.89	11.04
Jammu & Kashmir	66.6	43	78.26	58.01	11.66	15.01
Jharkhand	67.3	38.87	78.45	56.21	11.15	17.34
Karnataka	76.1	56.87	82.85	68.13	6.75	11.26
Kerala	94.24	87.72	96.02	91.98	1.74	4.26
Madhya Pradesh	76.06	50.29	80.53	60.02	4.47	9.73
Maharashtra	85.97	67.03	89.82	75.48	3.85	8.45
Manipur	80.33	60.53	86.49	73.17	6.16	12.64

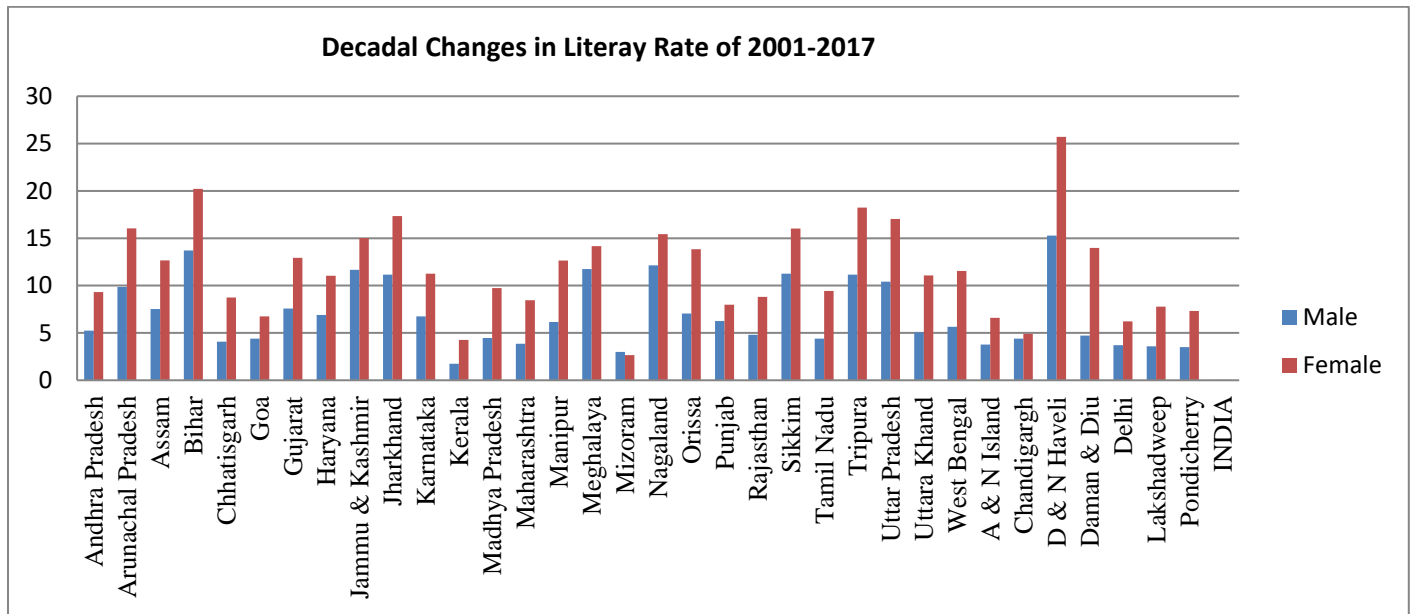
Meghalaya	65.43	59.61	77.17	73.78	11.74	14.17
Mizoram	90.72	86.75	93.72	89.4	3	2.65
Nagaland	71.16	61.46	83.29	76.89	12.13	15.43
Orissa	75.35	50.51	82.4	64.36	7.05	13.85
Punjab	75.23	63.36	81.48	71.34	6.25	7.98
Rajasthan	75.7	43.85	80.51	52.66	4.81	8.81
Sikkim	76.04	60.4	87.29	76.43	11.25	16.03
Tamil Nadu	82.42	64.43	86.81	73.86	4.39	9.43
Tripura	81.02	64.91	92.18	83.15	11.16	18.24
Uttar Pradesh	68.82	42.22	79.24	59.26	10.42	17.04
Uttara Khand	83.28	59.63	88.33	70.7	5.05	11.07
West Bengal	77.02	59.61	82.67	71.16	5.65	11.55
A & N Island	86.33	75.24	90.11	81.84	3.78	6.6
Chandigargh	86.14	76.47	90.54	81.38	4.4	4.91
D & N Haveli	71.18	40.23	86.46	65.93	15.28	25.7
Daman & Diu	86.76	65.61	91.48	79.59	4.72	13.98
Delhi	87.33	74.71	91.03	80.93	3.7	6.22
Lakshadweep	92.53	80.47	96.11	88.25	3.58	7.78
Pondicherry	88.62	73.9	92.12	81.22	3.5	7.32
INDIA	75.26	53.67	75.30%	53.7	0.04	0.03

* Referenced by bibliography 10

State wise Literacy Rate of India (2017 Census)



The above diagram shows the literacy rate of male and female in the year 2017. It is clear from the diagram that the rate is very high in many states like Kerala , Lakshadweep , Mizoram , Goa and Tripura .



The above diagram shows the decadal change of literay rate of male and female in the year 2001 and 2017. It is clear from the diagram that the change in the rate is very high in the union tertiary D & N Haverli.

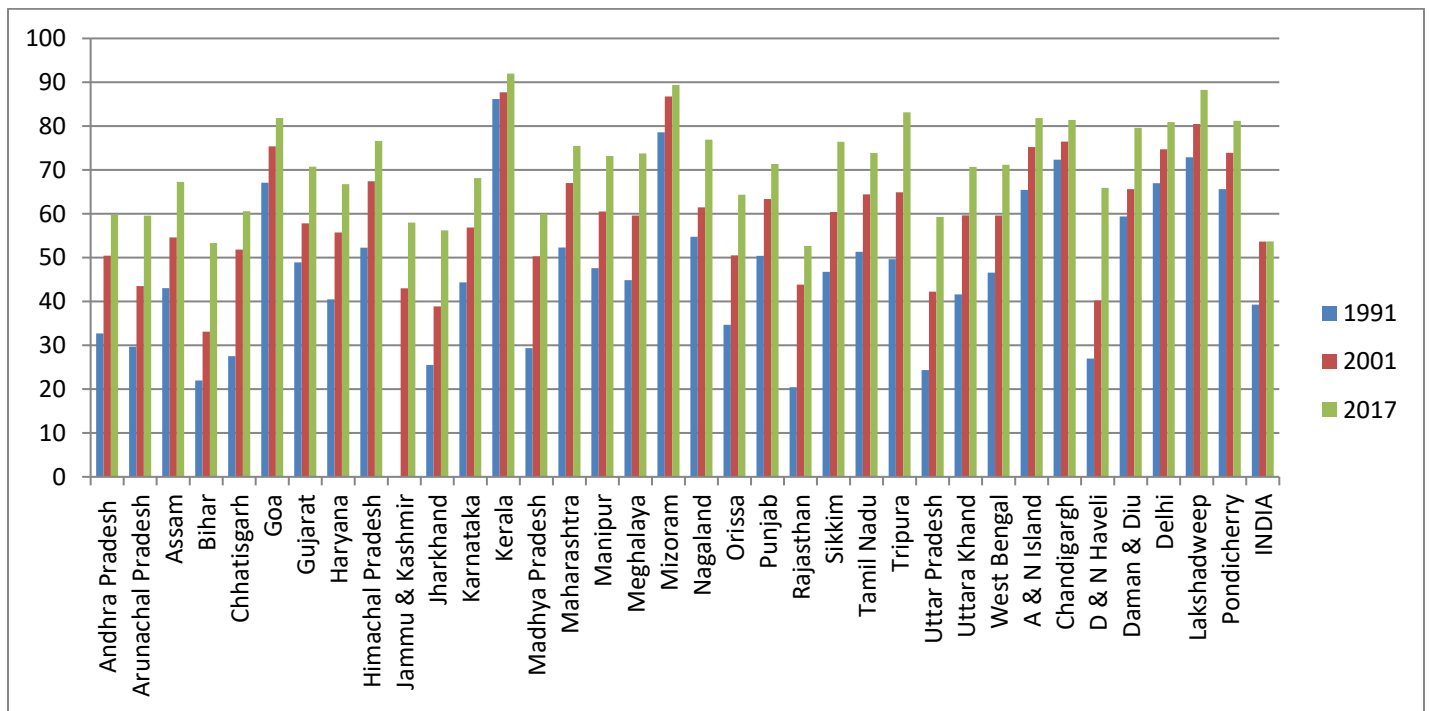
State wise literacy Rate Comparative table for Year 1991 - 2001 - 2017

State	Literacy Rate of Female		
	1991	2001	2017
Andhra Pradesh	32.72	50.43	59.74
Arunachal Pradesh	29.69	43.53	59.57
Assam	43.03	54.61	67.27
Bihar	21.99	33.12	53.33
Chhatisgarh	27.52	51.85	60.59
Goa	67.09	75.37	81.84
Gujarat	48.92	57.8	70.73
Haryana	40.47	55.73	66.77
Himachal Pradesh	52.26	67.42	76.6
Jammu & Kashmir	N.A	43	58.01
Jharkhand	25.52	38.87	56.21
Karnataka	44.34	56.87	68.13
Kerala	86.17	87.72	91.98
Madhya Pradesh	29.35	50.29	60.02

Maharashtra	52.32	67.03	75.48
Manipur	47.6	60.53	73.17
Meghalaya	44.85	59.61	73.78
Mizoram	78.6	86.75	89.4
Nagaland	54.75	61.46	76.89
Orissa	34.68	50.51	64.36
Punjab	50.41	63.36	71.34
Rajasthan	20.44	43.85	52.66
Sikkim	46.76	60.4	76.43
Tamil Nadu	51.33	64.43	73.86
Tripura	49.65	64.91	83.15
Uttar Pradesh	24.37	42.22	59.26
Uttara Khand	41.63	59.63	70.7
West Bengal	46.56	59.61	71.16
A & N Island	65.46	75.24	81.84
Chandigargh	72.34	76.47	81.38
D & N Haveli	26.98	40.23	65.93
Daman & Diu	59.4	65.61	79.59
Delhi	66.99	74.71	80.93
Lakshadweep	72.89	80.47	88.25
Pondicherry	65.63	73.9	81.22
INDIA	39.28	53.67	53.7

*Referenced by bibliography 10 and 11

State wise literacy Rate Comparative Graph for Year 1991 - 2001 – 2017

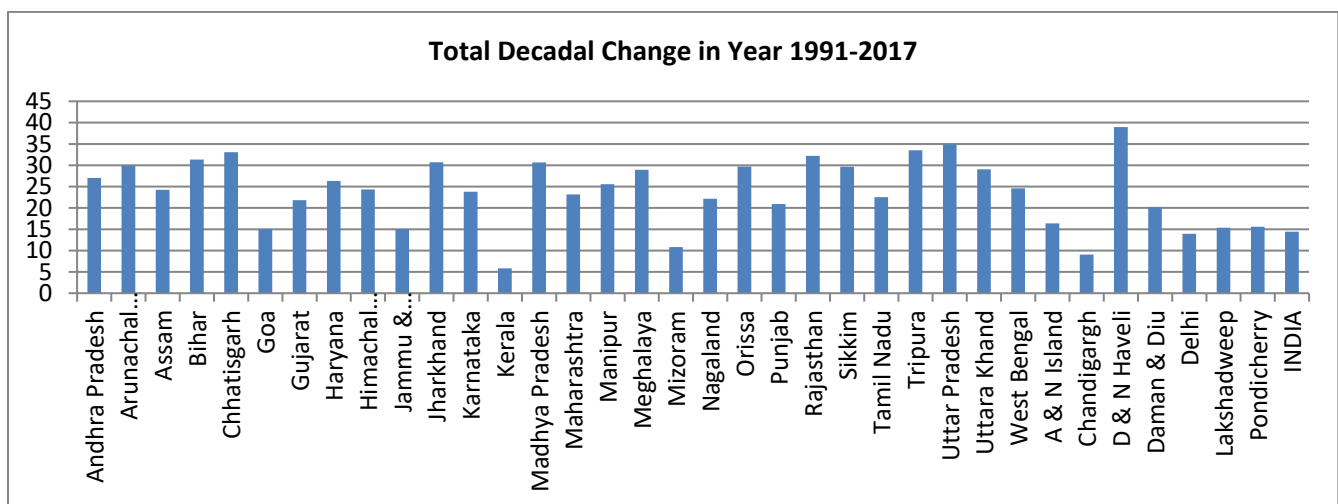


From the above diagrammatic representation it is understood that the girls literacy Rate is maximum in Kerala and there is huge change in its rate in many of the states like D & N Haveli , Uttar Pradesh , Bihar etc.

State	Total Decadal Change in Year 1991-2017
Andhra Pradesh	27.02
Arunachal Pradesh	29.88
Assam	24.24
Bihar	31.34
Chhatisgarh	33.07
Goa	15.02
Gujarat	21.81
Haryana	26.3
Himachal Pradesh	24.34
Jammu & Kashmir	15.01
Jharkhand	30.69
Karnataka	23.79
Kerala	5.81
Madhya Pradesh	30.67

Maharashtra	23.16
Manipur	25.57
Meghalaya	28.93
Mizoram	10.8
Nagaland	22.14
Orissa	29.68
Punjab	20.93
Rajasthan	32.22
Sikkim	29.67
Tamil Nadu	22.53
Tripura	33.5
Uttar Pradesh	34.89
Uttara Khand	29.07
West Bengal	24.6
A & N Island	16.38
Chandigarh	9.04
D & N Haveli	38.95
Daman & Diu	20.19
Delhi	13.94
Lakshadweep	15.36
Pondicherry	15.59
INDIA	14.42

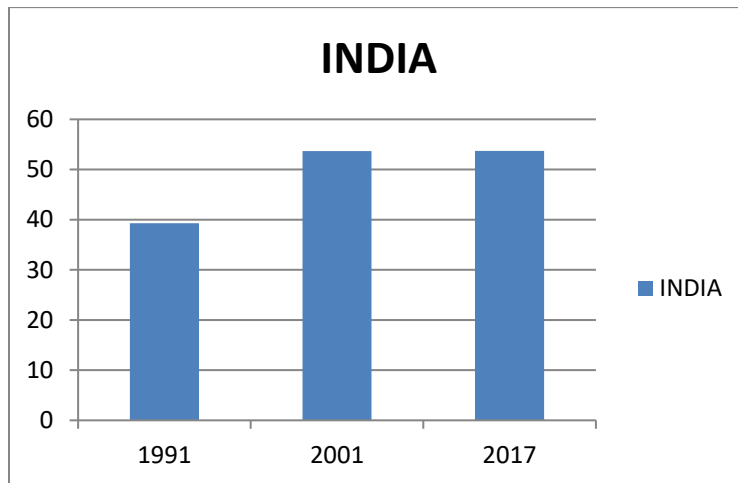
The above table shows the total decadal change in girls literacy rate in between the year 1997-2019.



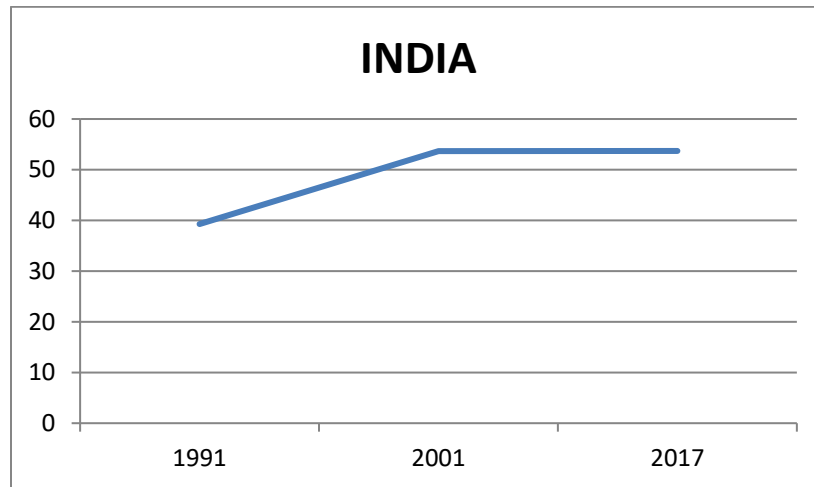
The above diagrammatic representation shows that the decadal change is very low in State like Kerala as the state is having overall highest literacy rate . But the change is very prominent in the union territory D & N Haveli . Even in the states like Uttar Pradesh , Tripura , Chhattisgarh the change rate in girls literacy is very high . Where as in Chandigarh , Jammu and Kashmir the change rate is very low though there literacy rate is also not very high. Which tells us that still now girl child is not getting proper education in many states and Chandigarh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Overall Literacy Rate of Female in India

Year	1991	2001	2017
INDIA	39.28	53.67	53.7



From the above diagram it is clear that the over all literacy rate of any girl child in India is changed incredibly in between the years 1991 to 2001 but the change is very less in between the years 2001 to year 2019. So if we will draw a graph the graph will be very stiff between 1991 to 2001 and it will be almost straight line in between the years 2001 to 2017.



Conclusion :-

From the above analysis it is very clear that in past 15 years the girl education rate is not having much improvement. Though in some of the states we can see remarkable change in the rate of literacy but few states are still lagging behind. Though present Government is introducing new policies to increase the girl child education rate but all the states are not following those policies or may be the policies of central government is not applied properly by the state government. So now it is a very crucial time for the central government to look into this matter as in today's world educational right of a girl child is same as a boy child. Females are the building block of our Indian society. So if the females are not educated properly in a country then the building block of the country will be illiterate which will impact directly on the growth of a country.

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