

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT: A FOUNDATION OF DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MEWAT DIST. IN HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

India is on a high growth trajectory that is expected lift millions out of poverty. However presently the quality of many of its citizens is not consistent with the growth story e.g Haryana has shown in growth rate to be higher than the national average but Mewat area has still remained backward so much so is the base line ranking calculated by NITI Aayog this district has been declared at the bottom rung of the ladder is aspirational districts (101) of India. A closer look of the report, one can find high heterogeneity in the living standards and quality life. There are interstate and inter district variations. People in the society need many goods and services to satisfy their wants of different categories based on their resources. In a dynamic and a developing society economic growth is identifying by the sustained increase in supply of goods and services in order to meet the demands of present and future population. Rate of economic growth is a function of capital formation-physical as well as human capital. 49 key performance indicators were identified to measure the progress of the districts (30% weightage to health and nutrition, 30% to education, 20% to agriculture and water resources, 10% basic infrastructure and 10% to financial inclusion and skill development = Totals 5 sectors – 49 indicators -100%). In the education sectors, Mewat got 99th rank out of 101. Hence there is logic to study this sector.

Keywords: cokeareas of focus, inclusive growth for all – “sabkasaathsabkavikas”, performance indicators.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important factors which is required for development is education awareness and empowerment regarding what is to do and what not to do? Or it can be define as proper enlightenment that is closing the door of backwardness and it is the key to open the door of growth leading to development. Popular education releases the energies not of the few but of many, education means acquiring knowledge for understanding and then to develop an application oriented skill to solve an problems of life one after the other. Education develops the thought process for value judgement, a clear distinction between right or wrong. Logical thinking and logic interpretations are drawn apart from critical analysis, when one gains knowledge. It has deep connection with modernization, civilization, communication, creativity and confidence. Education is like other basic resources needed for progress and improvement of social conditions. A person is called literate who can read, write and understand one language.

Education word came from latin word educate-means to lead out-a relent less process of becoming Mewat district of Haryana State is located just 100kms away from national capital Delhi and still continues to be one of the most backward district even after more than six decades. According to the census of India 2011, the average literacy rate of district is 54% where as it was only 43.3% during 2001. The literacy rate among male population was 61% during 2001 has reached 69.9% during 2011, while female literacy rate was 23.7% in 2001 and reached 36.6% in 2011, sharing a very poor scenario of female in the district. Education is an important instrument for holistic development to fan individual. An individual needs basic education not only for being trained on skill but to develop such specific traits which are enducive for effective living of an individual (Singh, 1999). Besides the social, cultural and political dimensions, education over the year is seen to also have economic dimensions where in it helps to create human capital which thrust to economic development in the country (upadhyay, 2007).

Education is considered as one of the most important social aspect of any society's development, especially of rural areas and it denotes essential criterion of human development. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation for cultivating peace full and friendly international relations for permitting the play of democratic process. (Chandana1980+krishan1978)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Mostly under developed country provide high priority to primary education which is often force and compulsory secondary education is signify content needed the most attention to provide technical hands/skills needed in the light for development effort. Higher education means college and university education.

Rate of economic growth is a function of capital formation Physical as well as human capital. Physical capital means Land, Building, Machinery equipment tools etc. Human Capital means education, research, training, orientation, re-orientation, innovation, application of science and technology, Health care facilities, sanitation etc.

$$\text{Physical capital accumulation} = k_t - k_{t-1} = \frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t}$$

=Investment = Rate of change in capital over a period of time

Human capital = knowledge + the skills and the capabilities of the people to undertake the process of production

Non-human capital = produced goods which are used in producing other goods

Economic Development of a society requires both forms of capital stock

Output is a function of inputs

$$Y = f(N, K, L, S)$$

where as,

N = Labour

K = Capital

L = Land and other natural resources

S = Technological change

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial N} \times \frac{dN}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial K} \times \frac{dK}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial L} \times \frac{dL}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} \times \frac{dS}{dt}$$

$\frac{dN}{dt}$ = Labour growth

$\frac{dK}{dt}$ = Rate of capital formation

$\frac{dL}{dt}$ = utilization rate of natural resources

$\frac{dS}{dt}$ = technological progress

LITERATURE GAP

Mewat as a district was carved out in the year 2005 from the most prosperous Gurgaon district and it is just couple of hours drive from national capital of India. Yet it has been officially declare done of the most backward district of country Haryana has made its mark on the world map but the development gap between mewat district and Haryana as a whole tends to wide with every successive round and this has led to aggravate income inequalities. Anybody could not believe that extra efforts were made by government of Haryana for the all round of development in the year 1980by setting mewat Development Board at the state level and the mewat development agencies at the district level to monitor and review the progress of all the schemes/projects implemented in the area of Mewat with extra funds out of MDB, Apart from the normal plan schemes. But after 40yrs of the government sincere efforts,things have not changed much. This is a clearly visible gap to be studied.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this research paper are as follows:

1. To study the gap of literacy rate between male female in Mewat.
2. To examine the extra efforts made by the government.

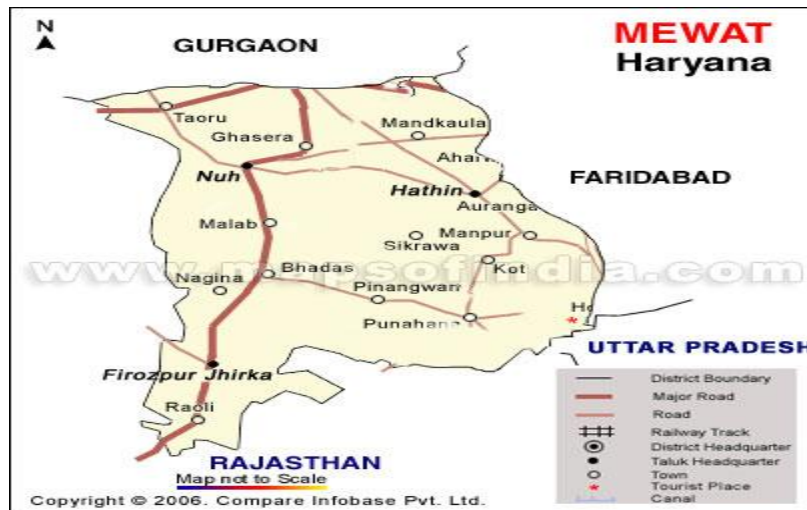
DATA BASED AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is mainly based on secondary data available on the basis of different government and semi government publications. Statistical abstract to of Haryana and district level official publications have also provided very useful information. Various administrative Atlas of Haryana (2011) have prove to be very authentic and getting value able information related to sex ratio and other meaning full indicators. Descriptive approach has been adopted fort his study and drawing conclusion and interpretations

STUDY AREA

Mewat, located in the southern part of Haryana, came into existence as its 20th district on 4th April, 2005. It lies between 26 degree and 30 degree North latitudes and between 76 degree and 78 degree East longitude on the Indo-Genetic divide to the west of river Yamuna and south of

Delhi. This region is divided into two tracts, up-land and low-land, according to its natural topography. Total area is 1507 sq. km (Census, 2011) and there are 491 villages (in 1981 population of this area was 5 lakhs). In the month of March (2018), NITI Aayog released a list of India's one hundred and one (101) aspirational (backward) districts and Mewat districts of Haryana was found to be one of the most backward district across the country.



DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

Table-1 discover that in Haryana, 8 districts have 80% and above literacy rate, only 1 district have below 50% of literate people and other 12 districts falls between 60% to 80%. 17 districts have male literacy above 80% and none of the district has above 80% of female literate population. 4 districts have 60% - 80% of literate male, 18 districts have female literacy rate in the range of 55% - 70%. Only one districts of literate female is below 50%. None of the district have male literacy rate below 50% or even between 50%-60% and female literacy rate above 80%

Table 1: Distribution of Districts: Percentage Wise

	Total literacy rate	Male literacy rate	Female literacy rate
Above 80%	8	17	0
60%-80%	12	4	18
50%-60%	1	0	2
Below 50%	0	0	1

Table-2 shows literacy profile of Haryana. The Total literacy rate in Haryana is 76.6 percent with district Gurgaon 84.4 percent having highest and Mewat with 56.1 percent lowest literacy rate. Mewat area is situated in the southern part of Haryana which is dominated by Meos. The whole area is very backward, poor and the almost an illiterate part of Haryana. The literacy programme is the dire need of this area in order to bring its population under the main stream of development (DISE data 2013-14). All the districts, except Mewat, had literacy rate more than seventy percent. The average literacy rate of Mewat in 2011 was 56.10% compared to 43.50% of 2001, and male and female literacy rates were 73% and 37.60% respectively. Lack of access to education among women in the district means that a large number of women do not have the

opportunity to realize their potential. Women in Mewat are often denied this essential right to education. Though young girls are sent to the traditional institutions of education in like the Madrasas, but these are generally closed segregated spaces. Lack of security was the major hindrance in the education of girls [4]. Eight out of twenty one districts taken had literacy rate more than Eighty percent. Total literacy rose to 76.6 percent 2011 from 55.85 in 1991 census. Female literacy still remains a matter of utmost concern in areas like Mewat, Palwal, and Fatehabad. In 1966 Haryana had a literacy rate lower than the national average. Seventeen districts are below the state average in female literacy rate. Infact in a number of districts in rural areas female literacy rate is lower than the national average. Bhiwani the one and only district which have highest literacy rate of female in rural area (86.79 percent) as well as in urban area (89.76 percent). On the other side Bhiwani is the only district where in both the urban or rural area the male literacy rate is lower than the female literacy rate is higher. There has been increase of 9 % literacy since last one decade. In 2001, male-females literacy rate in rural areas is 75.37 % and 49.27% respectively, while in urban areas, it is 85.83% and 71.34% for male and females respectively. In the state as a whole, 83.20% and 89.37% male literacy rate is registered in rural and urban areas respectively in 2011, while female's literacy rate in rural and urban areas is recorded 60.97% and 77.51%. Thus there is a wide gap between male-female's literacy rates in rural and urban areas. India's female literacy is lower than Haryana's female literacy rate i.e. India 65.46% and Haryana 66.8% as per census 2011 [8]. Significant progress has been made by Haryana in the area of female literacy. Female literacy rates in Haryana have made a quantum jump from a lowly 10.32 per cent in 1971 to an impressive 56.31 per cent in 2001. While the male literacy rates too have registered an improvement from 38.9 per cent to 79.25 per cent in the same period, it is significant to note that the improvement in female literacy rates is almost 5 times while male literacy rates have little more than doubled in the same period [9].

Table 2: Literacy Profile of Haryana: Literacy Rates, District Ranking, Rural Urban, Male-Female 2011

Districts	Literacy rate							
	Literacy Rate	Rank	Male	Female	Rural		Urban	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
Gurgaon	84.4	1	90.3	77.6	91.31	69.63	89.82	81.33
Panchkula	83.4	2	88.6	77.5	84.59	69.10	91.96	84.06
Faridabad	83.0	3	89.9	75.2	87.76	61.97	90.48	78.46
Ambala	82.9	4	88.5	76.5	86.01	70.48	91.47	84.35
Rewari	82.2	5	92.9	70.5	92.88	67.91	93.02	78.31
Jhajjar	80.8	6	89.4	71.0	88.25	68.22	92.94	78.98
Sonipat	80.8	7	89.4	70.9	88.07	67.35	92.42	78.73
Rohtak	80.4	8	88.4	71.2	88.13	66.32	88.83	77.68
Mahendragarh	78.9	9	91.3	65.3	91.15	63.66	92.05	74.69
Yamunanagar	78.9	10	85.1	72.0	82.39	66.60	89.14	80.37
Panipat	77.5	11	85.4	68.2	83.69	62.97	87.48	74.31
Bhiwani	76.7	12	87.4	64.8	66.90	86.79	62.21	89.76
kurukshetra	76.7	13	83.5	69.2	80.99	64.86	89.27	79.82
Karnal	76.4	14	83.7	68.3	81.50	63.70	88.75	78.59
Hisar	73.2	15	82.8	62.3	81.13	57.40	86.28	72.87
Jind	72.7	16	82.5	61.6	80.63	58.15	88.77	73.01
kaithal	70.6	17	79.3	60.7	77.60	57.80	85.46	70.77
Sirsa	70.4	18	78.6	61.2	75.98	56.81	86.66	74.25
Palwal	70.3	19	82.6	56.4	81.37	52.53	86.63	68.96
Fatehabad	69.1	20	78.1	59.3	76.47	56.03	84.95	72.95
Mewat	56.1	21	73.0	37.6	71.61	34.63	83.03	59.34
Haryana	76.6	-	85.4	66.8	83.20	60.97	89.37	77.51

Census: 2011

A district-wise analysis reveals a considerable variation in regard to the educational status of various districts between male and female literacy rates. Thus Rewari, which is at the top in male literacy rates, ranks 9th in respect of female literacy rate. Male-female disparity in literacy is as high as 18.6 in Haryana. Highest male-female disparity is recorded in Mewat (35.04 per cent) and lowest is in Panchkula (11.1 percent). Education can be the key to empowering women and men to break out of the vicious cycle of gender inequality and poverty. An educated girl can educate the family and improve community and society.

CONCLUSION

The present research work has been highlighted. Level of literacy has been increased over the period of time in Haryana, the existing situation of male and female literacy rates in Mewat. There is a large difference between the total literacy rate and male-female literacy rate in Mewat. Such a large difference because of far-reaching consequences as like poverty, gender disparities between male and female, low child sex ratio like many other economic and social impacts. Male literacy rate are substantially higher as compared to female literacy rate.

Excess of transportation and communication should also reach in all aspects of life from poor to reach people to make our country global and modern. Education is one of the biggest area which can improve are ethics and lifestyle. Gurgaon is ranked top in total literacy while Mewat is worst in the literacy, though Mewat has the highest growth in last decade with 12.63 percent change in literate during 2001 (43.51) and 2011 (54.14). Mewat is one of the Haryana's most backward areas. Many schemes has been run by government like SarvShikha Abhiyan, Kasturba Gandhi Bal Vidyalayas, Schemes for providing quality education in Madarasa. All the districts have literacy between 55 to 85 percent. Rural areas by Districts as well as females by gender are still vulnerable in the area of literacy. Especially, literacy among rural-females is very low and 34.63 per cent figure is lowest one in all respect that is found in rural Mewat among females. Many policies and programs for qualitative improvement of primary education in Haryana are started, such as operation black board, improvement in Regional Institute of English, State Institution of Education, Audio Visual Education, etc. Recently various policies and programs to improve information and communication technology education are started.

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