



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF GIRLS IN GUJARAT- AN ANALYSIS

### KEYWORDS

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In recent years under the literary policies initiated by government of Gujarat special focus is given to girls education. Teachers training and series of other initiative being implemented. It is to be noticed that apart from so many initiative taken there is long way to go as 30% of women still are out of focus of government programmes, and hence there is need to widen and sharpen the promotional schemes. It is important to note that though Gujarat leads the list in proportionate terms ,women enrolment are up in absolute terms over the last five years but down as a percentage to overall enrolment.

Hence the present paper focuses on the literacy rate of females in Gujarat ,its present enrolment rate and the initiatives taken by the government so far and its impact.

### OBJECTIVES

- To showcase the importance of women education in Gujarat.
- To study and analyse the effective female literacy rate of 26 district of Gujarat.
- To find out the percentage increase in women enrolment in some of the major states.
- To analyse the change in women enrolment in some major states
- To analyse the efforts made by the government to increase women enrolment.
- To evaluate the reasons for decline in women enrolment in recent years

### METHODOLOGY

The present paper examines district wise effective female literacy rate from the year 1961 to 2011 taken from directorate of census operation ,Gujarat state. The rate of change for 2011 over 2001 for the same is calculated with the help of given formula  $P1 - P0 / P0 \times 100$  where P1 is current year literacy rate and P0 stand for literacy rate for 2001. States are ranked from ascending to descending order according to percentage of literacy rate .the percentage increase or decrease in literacy rate is analysed for 2010-11 over 2006-07. The percentage change in the number of educational institutes for girls ,girls students enrolled and female teachers are calculated at primary secondary, higher secondary and higher studies for the year 2010-11 over 2001-02 are calculated.

With the given objectives firstly it is necessary to see the literacy rate for the year 2011 for all the districts of Gujarat. There are 26 district ranked from higher to lower literacy rate which depicts the attainment of education of various states.

### LITERACY RATE OF FEMALES IN DISTRICT- 2011

district	Lit-eracy rate	rank	district	Lit-eracy rate	Rank
Kachch	61.62	23	Bhavnagar	66.92	16
Banaskantha	52.58	25	Anand	77.76	4

Patan	62.01	21	Kheda	74.67	10
Mahesana	76.12	7	Panchmahal	59.95	24
Sabarkantha	65.29	18	Dohad	49.02	26
Gandhinagar	77.37	5	Vadodra	74.40	11
Ahemedabad	80.29	2	Narmda	63.62	19
Surendranagar	62.20	20	Bharuch	76.79	6
Rajkot	75.26	8	Surat	81.02	1
Jamnagar	65.97	17	Tapi	61.69	22
Porbandar	68.32	13	The dangs	68.75	12
Junagadh	67.59	14	Navsari	79.30	3
Amreli	66.97	15	valsad	74.96	9

Source: directorate of census operation, Gujarat state

The table clearly exhibits that in the recent census dohad banaskantha have poor rank whereas surat stands first with 81.02% of literacy rate

States like mehsana ,gandhinagar , ahemedabad ,Rajkot , anand , kheda, vadodra ,bharuch- ,surat ,navsari ,valsad have attained more than 70% of literacy rate . most of these states fall in central Gujarat.

The table below shows districtwise effective female literacy rate from the year 1961 to 2011. It is interesting to note that though the percentage of literacy has improved from 1961 to 2011 yet illiteracy is prevalent in many states of Gujarat and in high percentage. It was mentioned in Gujarat state portal that Gujarat aims for UEE ( universalisation of primary education ) for children in age group 6 to 14 years with specific planning , target setting and power initiative key role to 100% male and female literacy by 2010.

## 3.3 Districtwise Effective Female Literacy Rate

Sr.No	District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	% change in 2011/2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Gujarat state	19.1	24.75	32.3	48.64	57.8	70.73	22.37
1	Kachchh	16.9	21.58	26.68	40.89	48.59	61.62	26.82
2	Banaskantha	4.6	6.94(L)	11.36(L)	22.71	34.4	52.58	52.85
3	Patan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39.2	46.33	62.01	33.84
4	Mahesana	22	27.46	35.11	55.22	63.65	76.12	19.59
5	Sabarkantha	11.3	17.64	25.54	43.08	52.3	65.29	24.84
6	Gandhinagar	N.A.	28.84	38.84	62.04	64.58	77.37	19.80
7	Ahmedabad	29.30(H)	37.78(H)	45.54(H)	63.28(H)	70.3	80.29	13.36
8	Surendranagar	14.7	19.06	25.55	40.65	48.1	62.2	29.31
9	Rajkot	20.5	28.7	38.9	56.66	65.2	75.26	15.43
10	Jamnagar	16.2	22.09	30.29	47.45	56.18	65.97	17.43
11	Porbandar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50.08	58.42	68.32	16.95
12	Junagadh	12.8	19.6	30.15	46.78	56.43	67.59	19.78
13	Amreli	18.6	23.15	32.01	49.68	55.78	66.97	20.06
14	Bhavnagar	15.8	21.21	27.97	43.88	53.73	66.92	24.55
15	Anand	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	53.38	61.94	77.76	25.54
16	Kheda	22.7	28.48	34.35	46.9	56.9	74.67	31.23
17	Panchmahals	8.8	11.23	14.86	31.67	44.94	59.95	33.40
18	Dohad	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21.46(L)	31.8	49.02	56.71
19	Vadodra	23.4	29.69	37.29	52.22	60.73	74.4	22.51
20	Narmada	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	37.03	46.61	63.62	36.49
21	Bharuch	21.4	24.49	33.17	54.27	65.11	76.79	17.94
22	Surat	24.3	30.31	37.79	59.79	69.87	81.02	15.96
23	Tapi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	35.96	47.91	61.69	28.76
24	The Dangs	3.80(L)	7.13	21.04	35.31	48.51	68.75	41.72
25	Navsari	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	59.47	68.61	79.3	15.58
26	Valsad	N.A.	28.68	37.99	50.02	59.62	74.96	25.73

It is clear from the table that illiteracy range from as low as 49.2% in dohad to 81.2% in surat in 2011. Districts like banaskantha ,panchmahal dohad still shows that nearly 50% of women are illiterate in these areas. District improved in literacy rate are

surat ,ahmedabad ,navsari ,anand and Gandhinagar .. It is necessary to see here that what changes have taken place in states from 2001 to 2011 . it will showcase the disparity in various district in literacy rate in Gujarat. Patan , sabarkantha, surendranagar, narmada, tapi also need to gear up the efforts towards enhancing girls education .

Looking to the percentage change in literacy rate we can see that dohad and banaskantha have shown a remarkable change of more than 50%, whereas districts like patan, kheda, panchmahal and narmada have recorded more than 30% increase in female education in the year 2011 over 2001. Other states have shown moderate performance regarding female education. Though government of Gujarat has taken number of steps to improve the level of female education in last decade. Table below shows the data for educational institutions, students and teachers for the year 2001-02 to 2010-11.

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS , GIRLS STUDENTS AND FEMALE TEACHERS

ITEM	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
PRIMARY										
INSTITUTIONS	2499	2505	2537	2572	1361	1394	1397	1395	1428	1442
STUDENTS(000)	3582	3590	3591	3592	3312	3492	3553	3586	3628	3754
TEACHERS	101965	104483	104608	105248	103156	113735	125234	128293	134700	141659
SECONDARY/HS										
INSTITUTIONS	493	507	513	524	539	548	601	667	674	694
STUDENTS(000)	965	996	1007	992	1008	1077	1128	1197	1257	1290
TEACHERS	16750	18105	18654	18774	18855	20413	21674	24726	26117	23827
HIGHER STUDIES										
INSTITUTIONS	72	75	80	80	67	74	233	171	94	109
STUDENTS(000)	216	220	218	218	241	191	242	266	285	313
TEACHERS	3153	3153	3165	3165	2588	2533	4296	6040	6420	7793

Source: directorate of primary education,Gujarat state, Gandhinagar

The table exhibits that at primary level number of institutes have declined from 2499 to 1442 which is a big number ,a loss of 1057 institution. Along with that there is marginal increase in number of girls students from 3582000 to 3754000 in the span of 10 years from 2001-02 to 2010-11. On the contrary there is good increase in the number of teachers nearly 40,000 in numbers . the reasons for decline in number of primary institutions could be that some of the institutes with remarkably less number of girls students some institutes would have closed down , some would have merged with other institution.

In case of secondary/ higher secondary the number of institutes have increased from 493 in2001-02 to 694 2011-12. There is gradual increase in the numbers from 2001.positive trend is being shown in case of number of girls enrolment , but in case of teachers the number is increasing till 2009-10 but have shown a declining trend from 2009-10 to 2011-12. One of the prominent reason for less number of female teachers recruited is

Interpreting the data for higher studies it is found that the number of institute have increased more or less from 2001-02 to 2006-07 but have shown a remarkable increase in

between 2006-07 to 2007-08 could be because of Gujarat education project initiative . under sarva shiksha Abhiyan Mission 25 districts and municipal corporation in Gujarat are being covered . Under the umbrella of SSAM , it is implementing National Programme for education for girls at elementary level in 1093 cluster of 78 educationally backward block(EEB'S) and 39 cluster of 13 urban slums in 21 districts ( excluding bharuch, dang, porbander and valsad) in the state.

To complete the projects successfully ,due care is taken by the government to recruit enough number of teachers . the government sets up teachers training center and education improvement programme .School development institutes gets grants and teachers incentive to procure enhanced teachers certificate.Gujarat government transforms lives and followed the Gandhian principle. Gandhiji said " If a boy is educated a child becomes literate but when a girl is educated whole family becomes literate".

Interestingly it shocking to see that apart from numerous efforts made by government of Gujarat , MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT in its latest annual report 2011-12 exhibits a different story.

## Women enrolment in various states

2006-07

2010-11

STATES	WOMEN ENROLEMENT	% OF WOMEN	WOMEN ENROLEMENT	% OF WOMEN	% INCREASE
BIHAR	1,50,114	24.5	215748	31	6.5
HIMACHAL PRADESH	48240	44	66114	49.5	5.5
ORISSA	146710	36	209454	41	5
RAJASTHAN	146783	34	298750	38	4
HARYANA	121333	41	201844	45	4
JHARKHAND	71046	31	91825	33.5	2.5
MAHARASHTRA	659231	41.5	858313	44	2.5
					% DECREASE
GUJARAT	312081	44.5	358353	40	4.5
KERELA	211914	61	229494	56.8	4.2

DELHI	107310	49	129628	46.5	2.5
PUNJAB	160633	52	234176	50	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	387124	40.3	718894	38.9	1.4
UTTARAKHAND	62106	42.5	121563	41.3	1.2

Source - Ministry of human resource and development 2011-12

Government of Gujarat has tried to improve literacy rate and higher studies among girls because it established tremendous number of higher education center 2006-07 and 2007-08 to increase higher education in the state but comparative study done for certain states for the year 2010-11 over 2006-07 does not appreciate the efforts of government of Gujarat because there Gujarat shows a downturn in respect to overall percentage to women enrolment in higher education. The states like Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Haryana, Jharkhand and Maharashtra have shown an increase in women enrolment in higher education. It is surprising to note that BIHAR is one of the state with best percentage increase in women enrolment in higher education. Himachal Pradesh is second in the list with 5.5% increase in women enrolment in 2011-12 over 2006-07.

Gujarat, Kerala, Delhi, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and uttrakhand are such states which shows decline in women enrolment. Kerala has more than 60% of women enrolment which is highest among all states considered. Punjab also shows a better picture with 52% of women enrolled.

Moreover Gujarat exhibit a pathetic situation with 4.55% decline in women enrolment in 2010-11 over 2006-07, the reasons responsible for a decline in women enrolment could be that most of the women residing in rural area have less inclination towards higher education, females are pushed for household chores by the families, many villages do not have colleges and technical education and tremendous academic and infrastructural gap in higher education leads to reduction in enrolment in higher education.