Name: Renu Hooda

Supervisor: Prof. Rocket Ibrahim

Department of Geography

Faculty of Natural Sciences

Title of Thesis - "Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Women Education in Haryana: A Case Studyof Rohtak District."

Abstract

Key Words: Levels of Literacy, Education, Women, Gender Gap, Vertical Mobility.

Education is one of the most powerful tools for overall socio-economic development, especially for women. It is very much related with social-structures, cultural environment, values and ideals of people. The study has focussed on Spatio-Temporal (1971-2001) analysis of education in Haryana, especially among women, to highlight the problems of rural women education, to find gender disparities, the relationship between the increase in levels of income, transport, communication and education and the case study of students enrolled in 1st standard of 1971 cohort of Rohtak district. In this study secondary as well as primary data has been used. The secondary data on educational attainment has been taken from Socio-Cultural Tablesof census ofHaryana and DCH of Rohtak district for the year 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.The primary data has been collected through case study of 1971 cohort. TheSPSS for the purpose of correlation of various indicators with education and Advanced Cartographic Techniques using GIS software- ArcGIS and SPSS (Software Package for Statistical Analysis), then various charts and by choropleth maps have been generated.

Findings:-

The analysis of data proves that the state of Haryana witnessed progress in levels of literacy is mainly concentrated in or near urban areas. The maximum literacy rate, among male-female have been recorded continuously in districts near Chandigarh city and Delhi NCR. The analysis of data of Rohtak district depicts that the levels of literacy has increased from 1971 to 2001. The gender disparities in literacy have narrowed with time, though disparities are more in rural male-female education than

urban male-female.The analysis of literacy growth rate shows that in comparison of male it is high among females in both non-scheduled caste and scheduled caste of rural and urban area. The literacy growth rate is higher in scheduled caste in comparison of non-scheduled caste and it is more in rural than urban areas. The case study of Upward (Vertical)Mobility of the Students of 1971 cohort is done to analyze their socio-economic background, family type, size of family, occupation, income status, landholdings, educational attainment etc. Theanalysis of collected data shows that students who could attain education, have comparatively better socio-economic condition at present and better opportunities for their wards in comparisons of those who couldnot continue their study due to poverty, early marriage, lack of interest or other social factors at that time.The various indicators such as poverty, educational attainments, income, land size, transport, poverty and house type are directly related to the levels of literacy