

STUDY OF SPATIO- TEMPORAL PATTERN OF LITERACY IN DEHRADUN DISTRICT OF UTTARAKHAND

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ABSTRACT

This study can provide all essential information about literacy rate of Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. This study can explain differences between male and female literacy in this region, which is treated as an effective factor of this study. On the other hand, temporal pattern of literacy in this district is also justified properly in this study. Age and gender can play a crucial role in maintaining literacy rate on this region, which is included in this study. In the development purpose, literacy rate plays an important role. Effective gender gap between children are also identified with the help of this study. Literacy rate is the process where the population of the different age group are able to read and write. This study is used to evaluate the temporal pattern of literacy in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. The overall rates of literacy are determined by comparing the literacy of both male and female. It helps to find out the pattern of literacy rate in Uttarakhand. Gender based disparity in literacy of Uttarakhand has the higher rate in Uttarakhand. The spatial variation of literacy helps in improving the quality of life. It is one of the most important indicator which helps in providing the education to the children. There is a decreasing gap between male and female literacy rate which are significant in analyzing the system.

Keywords: Literacy rate, Gender gap, Dehradun, education, and Uttarakhand.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The background of the study is based on the process of literacy rate in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. It helps in the growth of the economy on the aspects of suitable analysis. The rate of literacy has distributed on the strategy of different functions. According to Pant and Chand (2020), the framework of literacy increases the execution of the process in order to influence the gender gap among male and female. The experience acquired different influences on the interest of the process. The influence of the rate provides a relation on the global strategy of the process. The comparison of the process helps in increasing the growth on the basis of different variation of literacy. The economic environment of Uttarakhand are used to create an awareness by evaluating the functions of literacy rate. This study is used in reducing the gender gap in literacy by increasing the education of girls and women.

The ability to read and write are considered as literate which are evaluated with the development of the process. In Dehradun, the rates of literacy are reducing with the variation of different levels of education. The gender gap among male and female are still constant in the district of Uttarakhand. The availability of different literacy rate are occur between male and female, and urban and rural areas. The level of different disparity rate are used to discriminate the analysis of gender on the education system. In Uttarakhand, the male literacy are more affected as compared to that of female literacy. The overall rates of literacy are used to perform the strategy of the education among male and female (Pandey et al. 2018).

1.2 Research Aims and objectives

AIMS

The aim of the study is used to derive the temporal pattern of literacy in Dehradun district of uttarakhand. The different programmes of literacy are used to show the growth and the contribution of the district. The study of temporal pattern helps in analyzing the status of gender gap in literacy of Dehradun. The main aim of the study is to determine the literacy rate among male and female of uttarakhand.

Objectives

The objectives of the study are:

- To determine the temporal pattern of literacy in Dehradun district of uttarakhand.
- To evaluate the functions of gender disparity in uttarakhand.
- To identify the variation of literacy by analyzing the age of male and female.

1.3 Research Questions

Research questions of study are :

1. What are the different level of literacy rate used in determining the gender gap of the children?
2. How the rate of poverty has impacted the literacy of uttarakhand district?
3. What are the different factors that will affect the literacy rate of Dehradun?
4. In what ways, the rates of literacy affect the male gender as compared to that of female gender?

1.4 Importance of the study

The importance of the study is used to evaluate the pattern of literacy rate in Dehradun district of uttarakhand. As per Puruseth (2020), the concept of literacy plays an important role to evaluate the education of the children. The rate of literacy helps in enabling the strategy of read and write which are used to evaluate the process. In education purposes, literacy plays a vital role to enhance the different level of information. On the field of success and development, literacy has a major role. The higher rate of literacy is used to affect the functions of the uttarakhand district. The different rate of the process analyze the systems based on the management of certain acquaintances. It plays a role in establishing the efficiency of the system on the research of the given study of literacy rate.

This concept is used to explore the functions in order to manifest the higher education to the uttarakhand district. According to Yadav and Pandey (2019), the study shows the temporal pattern of literacy by evaluating the gender gap of the process. Both the male and the female conduct a macro level analysis to find the total estimation of gender gap. It is totally based on the concept of secondary data which is useful in finding the temporal pattern of gender gap in literacy. The literacy rate in uttarakhand helps in analyzing the gap between male and female of uttarakhand. Based on the economic development, the context of literacy are used to provide knowledge and education to the children. The contribution of the literacy rate helps in determining the growth of the uttarakhand district (Kumar 2017).

2. Variation of literacy in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand

The overall distribution of literacy are analyzed by evaluating the value of temporal pattern in uttarakhand. The literacy rate of Dehradun is higher by evaluating the variation of the process. Both the male and the female consists of different value of literacy in Dehradun district of uttarakhand. The given below table shows the variation of literacy rate in Dehradun in different year from 1997-2020. The gaps in the literacy rate helps in identifying the process on the constraints of both male and female (Bisht 2019).

SI NO.	Male literacy rate	Female Literacy rate	Total literacy rate	Year
1.	82.79	61.35	75.81	1997
2.	92.40	76.75	82.65	1998
3.	91.90	70.35	76.36	1999
4.	88.76	61.24	81.30	2000
5.	87.54	72.36	87.55	2002
6.	91.72	70.46	86.47	2004
7.	90.84	88.43	92.86	2005
8.	88.46	87.45	73.10	2007
9.	90.57	79.57	83.88	2010
10.	86.67	88.02	73.43	2012
11.	90.07	89.01	87.82	2015
12.	70.09	64.78	79.28	2018
13.	80.03	65.38	88.46	2019
14.	86.42	70.05	70.47	2020

Table 1: Variation of literacy in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand

(Source: Hasler and Lusardi 2017, p. 376)

The table given below describes the overall variation of literacy rate between male and female at different year. In the year 1998, the literacy rate of male is higher and in the year 2018, the literacy rate of male is lower. The literacy rate of female is higher in the year 2019 and lower in the year 2020. The different variation shows different value of literacy by analyzing the growth of the Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. The graph given below shows the literacy rate of male and female in Uttarakhand district. In the different year, the rate of literacy rate varies for both male and female (Journalcra.com. 2021). According to Preston and Wright (2019), the low economic value leads to increase the literacy of female on the context of Uttarakhand. Literacy rate mainly focus on the progress of the nation by improving the different outcomes of the process. The data shown in the table demonstrates the value in order to aggregate the functions of literacy rate. The variations of literacy are evaluated on the basis of different range at different year.

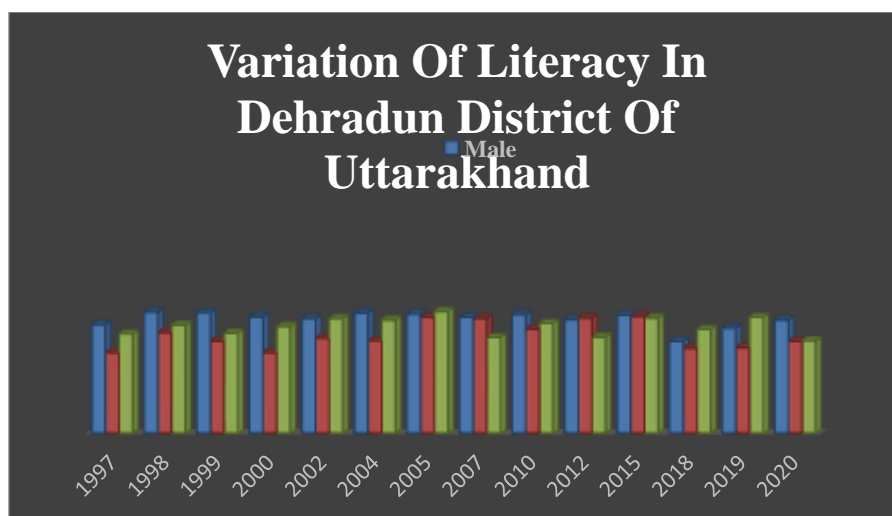


Figure 1. Variation of Literacy rate in Dehradun district of uttarakhand
(Source: Created by author)

3. Gender based disparity in literacy of uttarakhand

Dehradun consists of lower rate of gender based disparity based on the efficiency of the literacy rate. The overall rate of literacy helps in evaluating the value on the district of uttarakhand. As the rate of gender based disparity gets higher, the rate of literacy rate also increases. By reducing the rate of gender disparity, the rate of literacy also gets reduced. At the different level, uttarakhand consists of higher literacy rate . Cupak et al. (2018) stated that, the slower rate of growth are evaluated based on the concern of male and female. Gender parity are identified on the basis of different level such as primary, secondary, and educational level. The different rate of gender based parity for rural and urban areas of uttarakhand are shown in the given table below.

SI NO .	Gender based Parity	Rural areas of uttarakhand	Urban areas of uttarakhand
1 .	Male	1.57	0.30
2 .	Female	0.26	0.92

Table 2: gender based parity for rural and urban areas of Uttarakhand.

(Source: Cupak et al. 2018, p. 745)

In the given table, the gender based parity shows different value for both male and female of uttarakhand. In rural areas of uttarakhand, the gender based parity of male is 1.57 which is higher than that of urban areas of uttarakhand. In urban areas of uttarakhand, the gender based parity of female is 0.26 which is lower than that of rural areas of uttarakhand. In urban areas, the majority of uttarakhand district, are more as compared to that of rural areas of uttarakhand district. The primary education of girls in urban areas have more access than primary education of boys. The rural areas shows the primary education of boys have less access to primary education of girls. The evaluation of gender based parity helps in analyzing the functions of literacy rate in Dehradun district of uttarakhand (Paakkari et al. 2018).

4. Gender gap in literacy

The major factor of temporal pattern of literacy in uttarakhand consist of gender gap on the trend of both male and female. Gender gap in literacy comprises of overall gender gap in uttarakhand, and gender gap of literacy with different age group (Tumbull et al. 2021).

4.1 . Overall gender gap in literacy of uttarakhand

The rate of overall gender gap in literacy in Dehradun district of uttarakhand shows the value of male literacy more as that of female literacy. Over the different years, the gender gap in literacy shows a higher range of functions . As per Brussevich et al. (2019), the gender gap trends of male and female literacy are shown in the given graph below. Trends in male and female literacy are evaluated with the help of gender gap in different years from 1998 to 2020. In the different year, the rate of gender gap is different for both male and female.

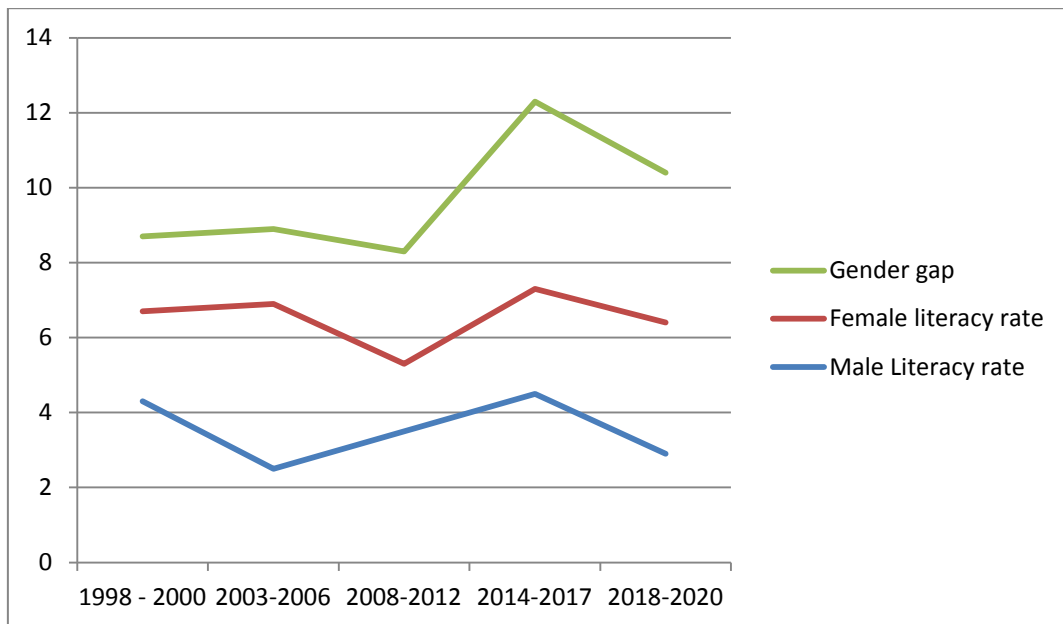


Figure 2. Overall gender gap in terms of male and female literacy
(Source : Siddiq and Scherer 2019, p. 865)

The evaluation of literacy in male and female in the year 1998 to 2020 are shown in the table given below. The current gender gap in literacy in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand is more in the year 2017. The process of ensuring the education shows a higher rate of male literacy as compared to that of female literacy (Ragab and Arisha 2018).

Literacy perspectives	1998-2000	2003-2006	2008-2012	2014-2017	2018-2020
Male Literacy Rate	6.5	6.1	3.4	4.6	5.1
Female Literacy rate	3.9	3.6	4.8	2.6	4.9
Gap	2.3	4.2	5.3	3.8	2.2

Table 3: literacy rate
(Source: Yadav and Pandey 2019, p. 412)

The perspectives of the literacy rate helps in evaluating the functions of gap in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. The different parity of gender is used to evaluate the process of literacy rate in Dehradun. The suitable years shows different rate of literacy on the perspectives of male and female. The rate of both male literacy and female literacy are distributed in order to enhance the process in uttarakhand (Sannier et al. 2019).

Tehsil-wise literacy in Dehradun district

Sr. No. of Tehsil in Dehradun district	Total literates
1. Dehradun Sadar	84.25%
2. Chakrata	90.38%
3. Rishikesh	88.83%
4. Vikasnagar	88.25%
5. Kalsi	58%

Table 4: Tehsil-wise literacy in Dehradun district
(Source: Sannier et al. 2019, p. 415)

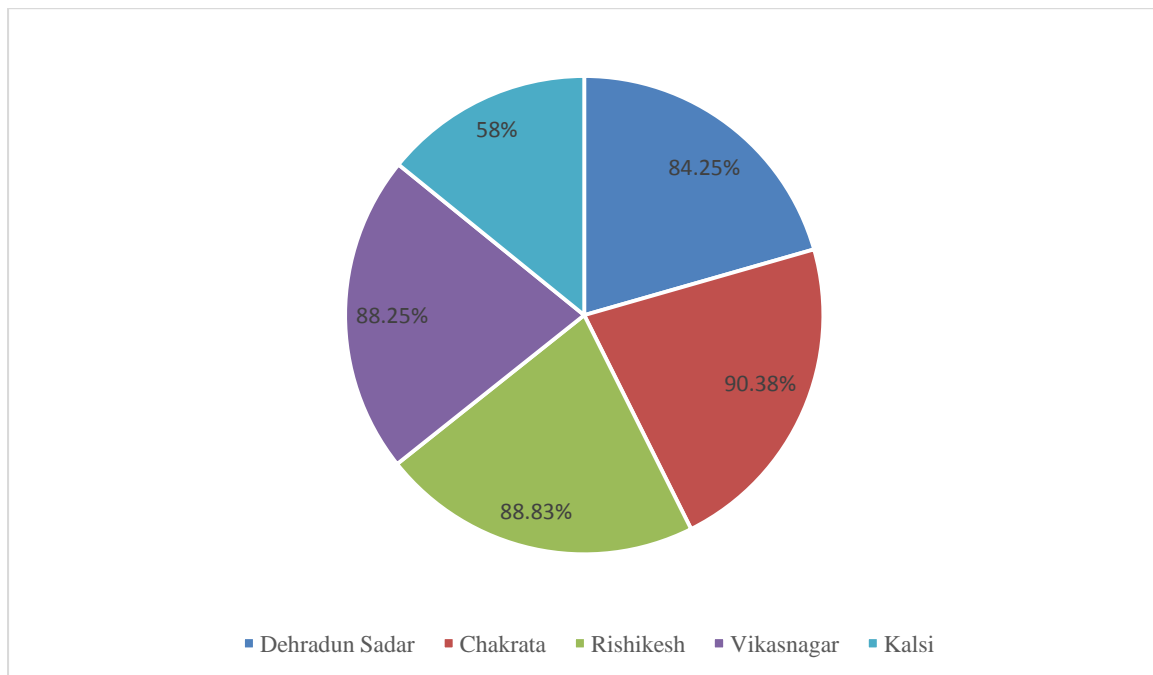


Figure 3: Tehsil-wise literacy in Dehradun district

(Source: Created by author)

Above table can provide information about literacy rate of people in various tehsils of Uttarakhand. Five effective tehsils are noticed in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. 84.25% literacy rate is noticed in Dehradun Sadar tehsil of Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. This literacy rate is sum of male and female literacy rate of this tehsil of Dehradun district. With the help of few resources it is also noticed that highest literacy rate is noticed in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. 90.38% literacy rate is noticed in Chakrata Tehsil of Uttarakhand district (www.researchgate.net 2021).

4.2 Gender gap in literacy by age

The temporal pattern of literacy are used to evaluate the education under age group. The different category of people consists of different literacy rate in Uttarakhand. The perspectives of the rate determines the functions on the decade of different age. According to Clark and Teravainen (2017), the given table below shows different literacy rate of male and female at suitable age. There are three different age group are used to evaluate the pattern of literacy rate in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. Age group from 15-24 years, 25-65 years, and 65 years or above are used to estimates the functions of literacy rate (Ngozwana 2018).

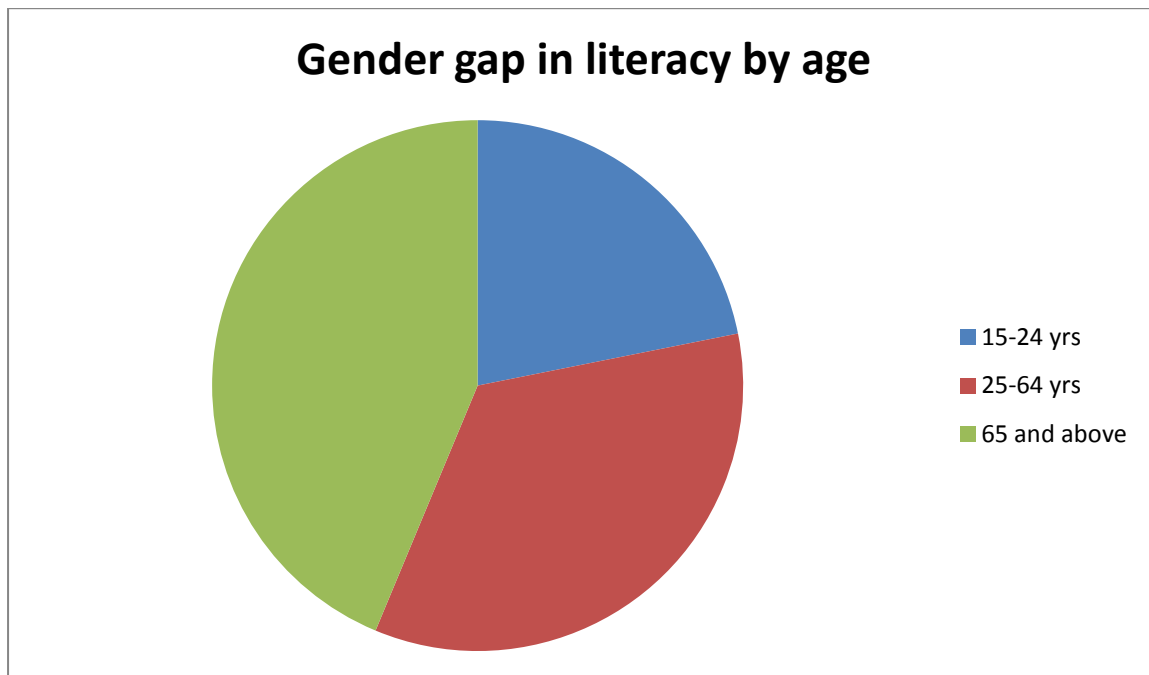


Figure 4. Gender gap in literacy by age in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand
(Source: Merga and Roni 2017, p. 587)

The given graph shows different age group of literacy in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. Both the male and the female literacy are used to show the gap based on the attributes of the process. The current age gap between 15 to 24 years consists of different points of literacy. The disparity of the gender are used in analyzing the pattern of literacy in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. The graph shows that the gender disparity are used to improve the literacy rate for both male and female of urban and rural areas of Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. The demonstration of gap are used in analyzing the process of literacy rate in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand (Adam et al. 2018).

5. Research Methodology

Research methodology is used for completing the study. The researchers used methodology to complete their objectives of conducting research and they show the result by analyzing the data. The concept of research methodology shows the relation between the research outcomes and the objective of the study. According to Lusardi (2019), the methodology part includes the research design, research philosophy, and the research approach of the study. The research design is used by the researchers to create a meaningful framework for the research. Various types of research designs are used in the various studies according to relevant information needed. Research designs are used for explaining the type and subtype of the research such as survey, experimental, research problem and experimental design. Experimental research design, Correlation research design, Descriptive research design and Diagnostic research design are the types of research design which are used by the researchers to complete the study. In this study, descriptive research design has been chosen by the researchers to complete the various objectives of the study (Attia and Edge 2017).

Descriptive research design is a theory based research design method and this research design is based on analyzing the gathered data. According to Omgreen and Levinsen (2017), the researchers have chosen the descriptive research design as it provides a better way to understand the need of the research. Descriptive research design also helps the researchers to make a decision through the collected data as it has been collected from the large population. Descriptive research design facilitates the researchers to collect the data through

various descriptive methods such as observation, surveys and case study. Research methodology is used in the research to evaluate the validity and reliability of the study. In this study the researchers have used both qualitative and quantitative methods by analyzing the functions of secondary data. In this study, the process of secondary data are used to evaluate the temporal pattern of literacy rate. Research methodology is an important part which is used to evaluate the different strategy of the process. The literacy rate for both and female are used to enhance the functions in uttarakhand district (Parker et al. 2018).

Research approach is a plan through which the research is completed. Deductive, Inductive and Abduction are the three types of research approaches used in the different study according to the need. In this study, a deductive research approach has been used as it simply explains the relationship between the variables and the concepts. Pragmatism, Positivism, Realism and Interpretivism are the types of research philosophy used in the research according to the relevant need. In this study positivism research philosophy has been used as it has well defined structure and makes the study easier. As per Lamontagne Godwin et al. (2018), the overall methodology of the study establish a suitable mode of operation in terms of different philosophy and the methods. The different data has been used in the research to analyze the experience and the concepts regarding the study. In this study, the secondary data are used to evaluate the pattern of literacy rate in uttarakhand. The sources of the different data are used in analyzing the functions of the literacy rate (Snyder 2019).

CONCLUSIONS

From the above study of the report, it can conclude that the temporal pattern of literacy helps in analyzing the gender gap of Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. There is an important gap between male and female on the basis of literacy rate. The gender disparity in the uttarakhand district consists of higher literacy rate. The rural areas consists of higher rate as compared to that of the urban areas. The process of gender disparity creates a difference on the temporal pattern of uttarakhand. The conclusion of the study is used to access the functions used in determining the literacy rate of Dehradun district in Uttarakhand.

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