



LINKAGES BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY IN HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

An important tool for a society's social and economic development is education. This is an analysis of the educational attainment of different religious groupings and Gender in Haryana. For the 2011 census year, the information on educational attainment is collected, computed, and tallied. This paper's primary goal is to determine the level of education in various religious religions according to Gender. In Haryana, different educational levels have been decided, including such as below primary, primary, middle, secondary, higher secondary, and graduate levels. Buddhists are the community with the highest levels of education in primary (24.15%), middle (17.32%), and secondary (20.36%), but Sikhs are in first place in higher secondary (13.39%).

KEYWORDS: Religious, Educational Attainment, Correlation

INTRODUCTION

Caste and ethnicity-based major inequities in education, employment, and income plague Indian society. As the main driver of upward mobility, higher education is important for increasing economic growth, redistributing income more fairly, eliminating poverty, and eradicating social and economic inequality. With regard to social advancement, human growth, political stability, and many other areas of development, it plays a significant role in encouraging the development of nations (Tilak, 2018).

According to affirmative discrimination regulations, 15% of seats in higher education institutions in India are set aside for members of the Scheduled Caste, and 7.5% are set aside for members of the Scheduled Tribe. In the 1990s, greater financing and enforcement strengthened educational programmers. This favorable treatment has led to public anger and actual sabotage of educational initiatives. We discovered a very minor increase in inequality at the graduate and upper-secondary levels. "Religion has been a very essential



influence influencing the socio-cultural and political pulse of the people, and we do find evidence that Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims, and others are extremely close too.

Religion continues to have an influence on both domestic and foreign affairs today. In addition to being a component of a person's identity, it is also "a particular form of communication" (Beyer, 1994). Religion would play a significant role in the production of some crops and the raising of some animals, at the very least in some regions of the earth (Jordon & Rowntree, 1976). Despite repeated claims to the contrary, religion will remain a significant aspect of human life until, if ever, the mysteries surrounding death, karma, and each person's fair share of happiness and misery in life are fully answered. However, until that time, there is a critical need to comprehend the effects of religious symbols, rites, hopes, and beliefs in all of their cultural reality (Sopher, 1981).

According to a 2016 Pew Center study on religion and education around the world, Jews are the religious group with the highest levels of education, having completed an average of 13.4 years of schooling. They also have the highest rate of graduate and post-graduate degrees per capita (61%). According to the study's results, with an average of 5.6 years in school, Muslims and Hindus have the lowest average levels of education. Muslims and Hindus have the lowest average levels of higher education of any major religious group, with only 8% and 10% of each group having graduate degrees, respectively. Around 36% and 41% of the world's population, respectively, are Muslim and Hindu.

With an average of 8.8 years of education and 16% having graduate and post-graduate degrees, the religiously unaffiliated—which includes atheists, agnostics, and people who identify as "nothing in particular"—ranked as the third most educated religious group.

Determinants of Education Attainment

The factors that determine the Educational Level are listed as follows:

- Per capita Income
- Level of Accessibility
- Distribution of Institutions
- Household Types- Joint or Nuclear.



Study Area

Haryana's geographic region is located between latitudes 27° 39' and 30° 55' 05" north and longitudes 74° 27' 08" and 77° 36' 05" east. It occupies a 44,212 km² area, or 1.37% of the entire land area of the nation. The 2011 census indicates that there are 253 million people living in Haryana. The lowest Gender ratio in India, 879 females for every 1,000 males, was recorded in Haryana. The literacy rate in Haryana is 76.64% on average. The state currently has 119 blocks, 74 tehsils, 44 sub-tehsils, 21 districts, 4 divisions, and 57 subdivisions. There are 154 towns and 6841 villages in the state of Haryana. Map 1 depicts the location of the Indian state of Haryana and its governmental structure.

Objectives

The following are the primary goals that this study seeks to address:

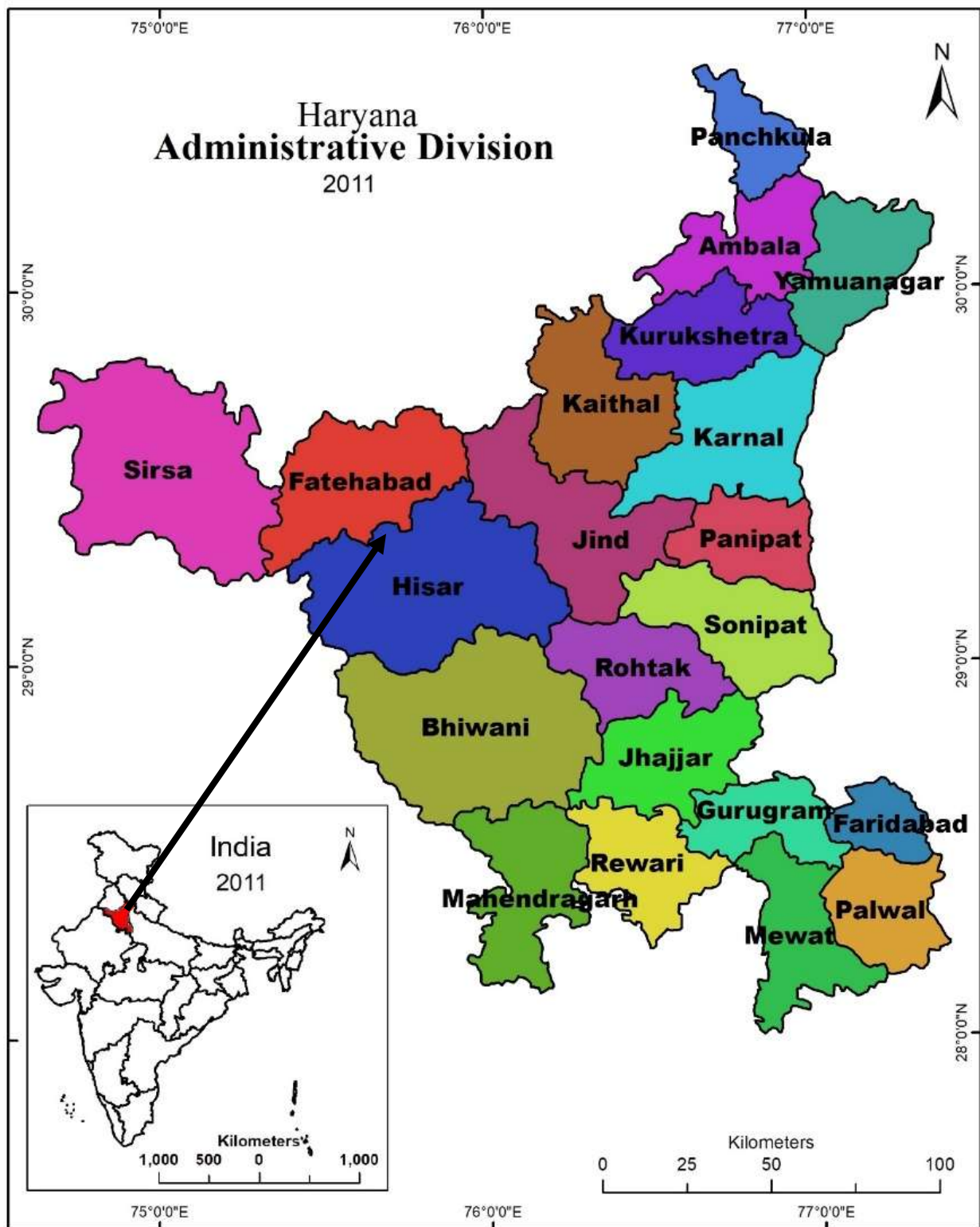
- i. to investigate the educational attainment in Haryana's diverse religious religions.
- ii. to assess the educational attainment of different Haryana religious religions.

Hypothesis

Ho = There is a significant relationship between educational attainment and the population of different religions.

Database and Research Methodology

The data used in this work came from secondary sources. All secondary data was gathered from the 2011 Haryana census. Data such as educational attainment by religious affiliation and Gender were gathered from the DDW table. For measuring variations by Gender in various religions in Haryana, a variety of educational level variables have been chosen, including illiteracy, literacy, literacy without education, below primary, primary level, middle level, secondary level, and higher secondary level, graduate & above level. Thematic maps have been prepared by using the ArcGIS Software 10.3 version.



Map 1: Location of the Study Area



Result & Analysis

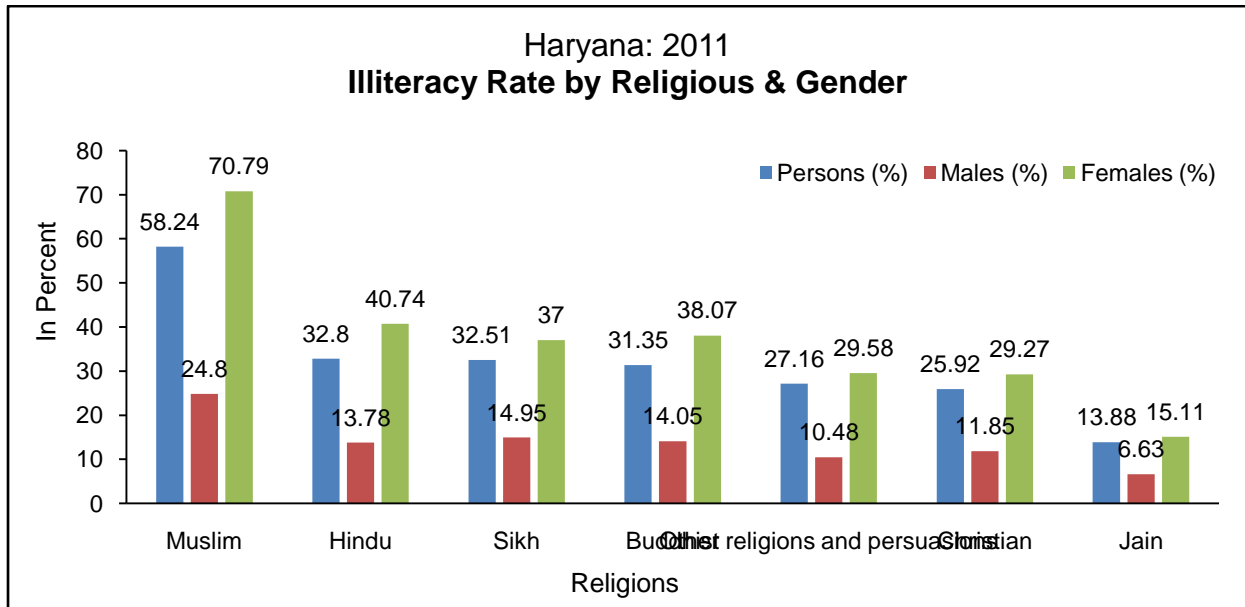
Rate of Illiteracy by Religious Groups and Gender

The Christian community in Haryana makes up a huge percentage of those who are literate but uneducated. 34.52% of religious religions are educated, compared to 14.60 % of men and 42.61 % of women. The lowest percentage of illiterates are Jain, followed by Christians (25.92%) and Hindus (2.5%). (32.80%). The prevalence of illiteracy indicates that there are more literate people. The largest gender gap in illiteracy was reported among Muslims (-45.99%), followed by Hindus (-26.05%) and Sikhs (-22.05%), while Jain groups had the lowest gender gaps in educational achievement (-8.48%) (Table 1 & Fig. 1).

Table 1: Illiteracy Rate by Religious & Gender in Haryana, 2011

| Religions | Persons (%) | Males (%) | Females (%) | Differences |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Muslim | 58.24 | 24.8 | 70.79 | -45.99 |
| Hindu | 32.8 | 13.78 | 40.74 | -26.96 |
| Sikh | 32.51 | 14.95 | 37 | -22.05 |
| Buddhist | 31.35 | 14.05 | 38.07 | -24.02 |
| Other religions and persuasions | 27.16 | 10.48 | 29.58 | -19.1 |
| Christian | 25.92 | 11.85 | 29.27 | -17.42 |
| Jain | 13.88 | 6.63 | 15.11 | -8.48 |
| Total | 34.52 | 14.6 | 42.61 | -28.01 |

Source: Calculated by Author.



Source: Based on table 1

.Fig. 1

Literacy Rate by Religions & Gender

Under these categories, Jain religions have the highest level of educational attainment with 86.12% while Males have 87.25% and Females have 84.89%. Christian religions have higher than Hindus, Muslim, and Sikh religious religions in India. In the female category, the Jain religion has more than others likewise. In terms of low and very low literacy rate is found in Sikh and Muslim religions. Muslims (23.79%), Hindus (14.9%), and Buddhists (12.31%) had the highest gender disparities in literacy, whereas Jain groups had the smallest gender differences in educational accomplishment (2.36%) (Table 2).

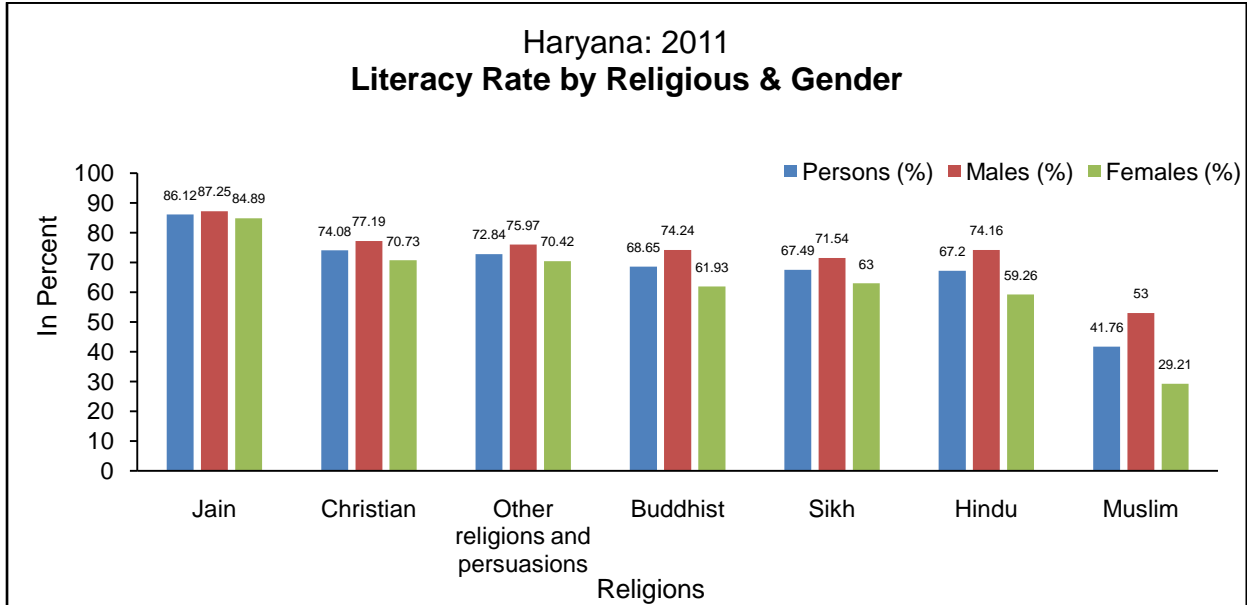
Table 2: Literacy Rate by Religions & Gender in Haryana, 2011

| Religions | Persons (%) | Males (%) | Females (%) | Differences |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Jain | 86.12 | 87.25 | 84.89 | 2.36 |
| Christian | 74.08 | 77.19 | 70.73 | 6.46 |
| Other religions and persuasions | 72.84 | 75.97 | 70.42 | 5.55 |
| Buddhist | 68.65 | 74.24 | 61.93 | 12.31 |
| Sikh | 67.49 | 71.54 | 63 | 8.54 |
| Hindu | 67.2 | 74.16 | 59.26 | 14.9 |
| Muslim | 41.76 | 53 | 29.21 | 23.79 |



| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 65.48 | 72.58 | 57.39 | 15.19 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Source: Calculated by Author.



Source: Based on table 2.

Fig. 2

Below Primary Level by Religions & Gender

Only 11.42% of persons of all religions have educational attainment at below the primary level. We found that females have 9.49% share in all religions. The Christian community has the maximum proportion with 34.10% literate persons below the primary level. There are large differences between females' and males' educational attainment (see table 3). Sikhs (1.92 percent) and Jain (3.5 percent) are the groups in Haryana with the smallest gender disparity in lower-level schooling (Table 3 & Fig. 3).

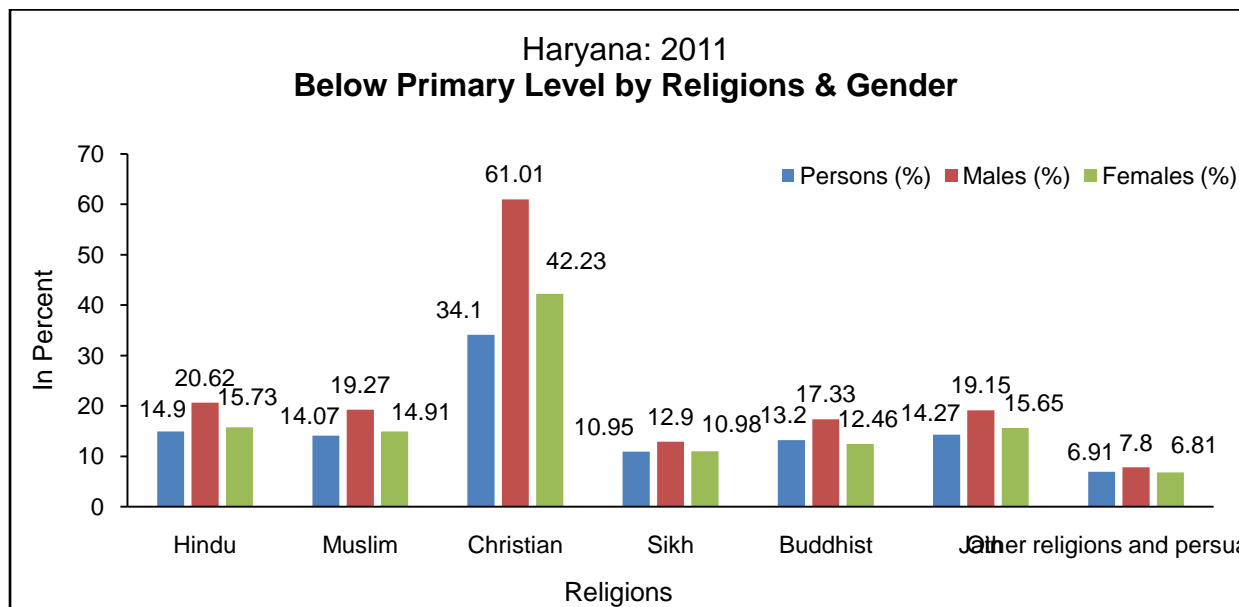
Table 3: Below Primary Level by Religions & Gender in Haryana, 2011

| Religions | Persons (%) | Males (%) | Females (%) | Differences |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Hindu | 14.90 | 20.62 | 15.73 | +4.89 |
| Muslim | 14.07 | 19.27 | 14.91 | +4.36 |
| Christian | 34.10 | 61.01 | 42.23 | +18.78 |
| Sikh | 10.95 | 12.90 | 10.98 | +1.92 |



| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Buddhist | 13.20 | 17.33 | 12.46 | +4.87 |
| Jain | 14.27 | 19.15 | 15.65 | +3.5 |
| Other religions and persuasions | 06.91 | 07.80 | 06.81 | +0.99 |
| Total | 11.42 | 11.46 | 09.49 | +1.97 |

Source: Calculated by Author.



Source: Based on table 3.

Fig. 3

Primary Level by Religions & Gender

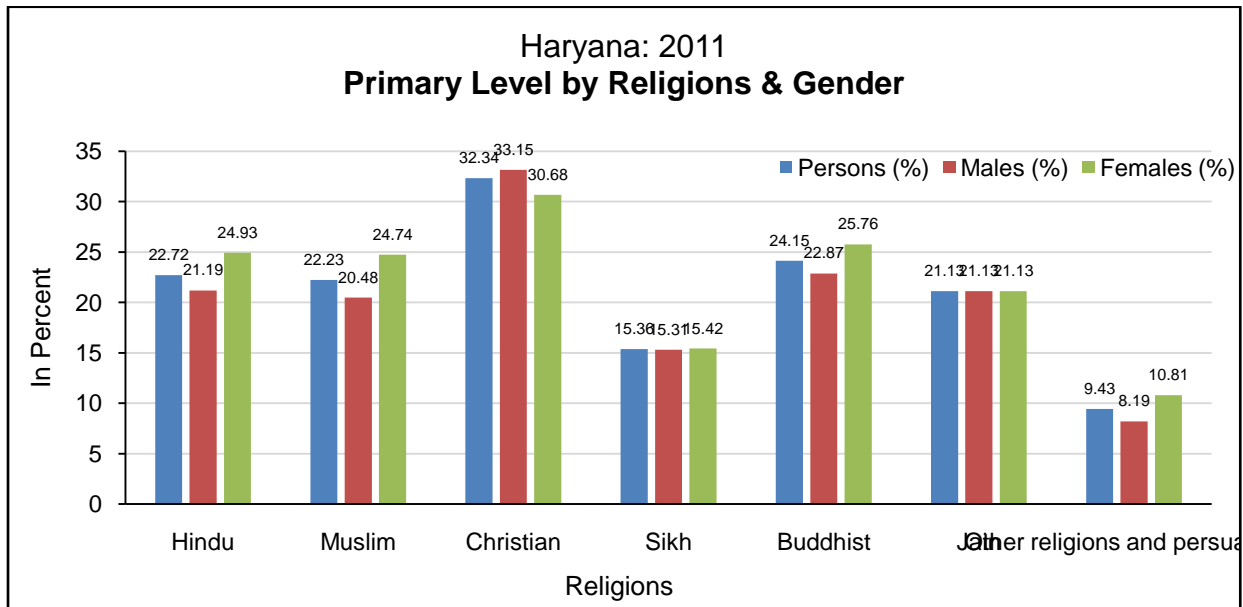
Table 4 shows that the Christian community has a large proportion of persons at the primary level in all religions. Only 32.34% persons of were Christian followed by Buddhist 24.15% and Hindu 22.72%. The Hindu females are more share than Males with 24.93%. But still, Christian Females are more educated than others likewise Muslim, Jain, Sikhs etc. Although, as we all know that the per capita income of Christian and Jain Females have more than Hindu and Muslim females. Social structures of the religions like Muslim and Hindu are also major determinants of females' education level. In Jain communities, there is no gender gap at the elementary school level, which indicates that both sexes receive the same amount of education.



Table 4: Primary Level by Religions & Gender in Haryana, 2011

| Religions | Persons (%) | Males (%) | Females (%) | Differences |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Hindu | 22.72 | 21.19 | 24.93 | -3.74 |
| Muslim | 22.23 | 20.48 | 24.74 | -4.26 |
| Christian | 32.34 | 33.15 | 30.68 | +2.47 |
| Sikh | 15.36 | 15.31 | 15.42 | -0.11 |
| Buddhist | 24.15 | 22.87 | 25.76 | -2.89 |
| Jain | 21.13 | 21.13 | 21.13 | +0.00 |
| Other religions and persuasions | 09.43 | 08.19 | 10.81 | -2.62 |
| Total | 22.04 | 20.26 | 23.52 | -3.26 |

Source: Calculated by Author



Source: Based on table 4.

Fig. 4

Middle Level by Religious Religions & Gender

Table 5 reveals the educational level in this category Buddhist community has a large share than the Christians in the previous categories. 16.38% of persons have attained education at the middle level in which females have 16.90 % more than Males 15.76 per cent. At the middle level, Muslim religions have higher than Hindus and Sikhs in both categories. But within the Muslim, Females are more educated than Males at the middle level with 17.15

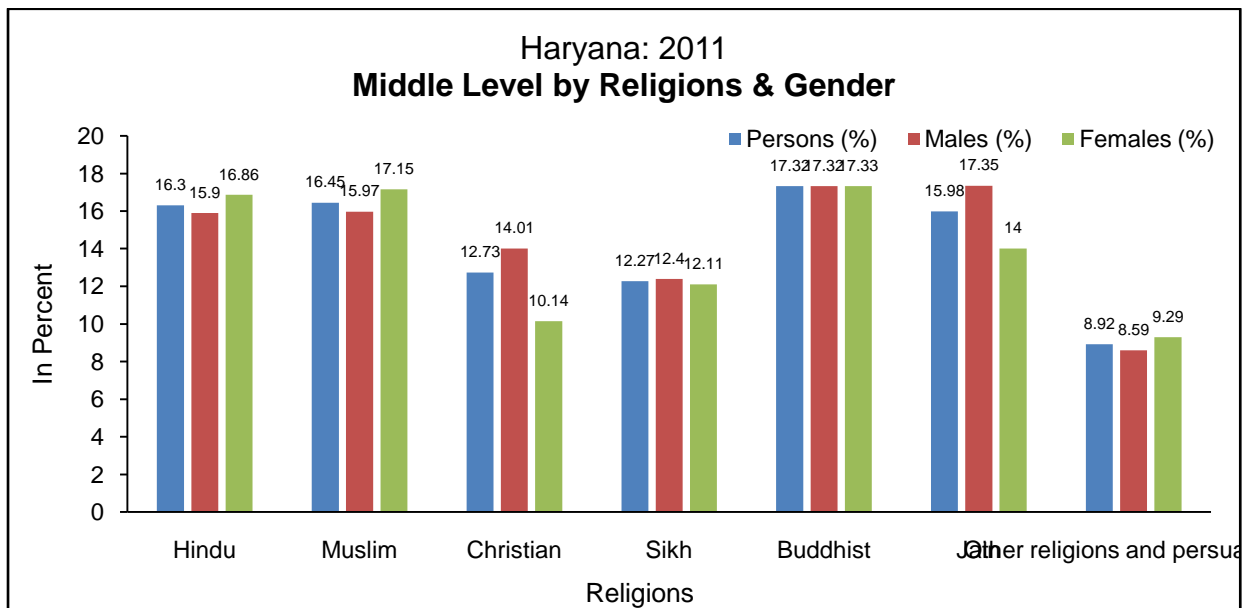


per cent. This shows the emerging participations of Muslim Females in the education sector through Madarsa and others institutions. Table 5 shows that the lowest proportion shared by the Sikhs community that reflect that Sikhs have more participation in up than Middle-level education (Fig. 5).

Table 5: Middle Level by Religions & Gender in Haryana, 2011

| Religions | Persons (%) | Males (%) | Females (%) | Differences |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Hindu | 16.30 | 15.90 | 16.86 | -0.96 |
| Muslim | 16.45 | 15.97 | 17.15 | -1.18 |
| Christian | 12.73 | 14.01 | 10.14 | +3.87 |
| Sikh | 12.27 | 12.40 | 12.11 | +0.29 |
| Buddhist | 17.32 | 17.32 | 17.33 | -0.01 |
| Jain | 15.98 | 17.35 | 14.00 | +3.35 |
| Other religions and persuasions | 08.92 | 08.59 | 9.29 | -0.70 |
| Total | 16.38 | 15.76 | 16.90 | -1.14 |

Source: Calculated by Author.



Source: Based on table 5.

Fig. 5

Secondary Level by Religions & Gender

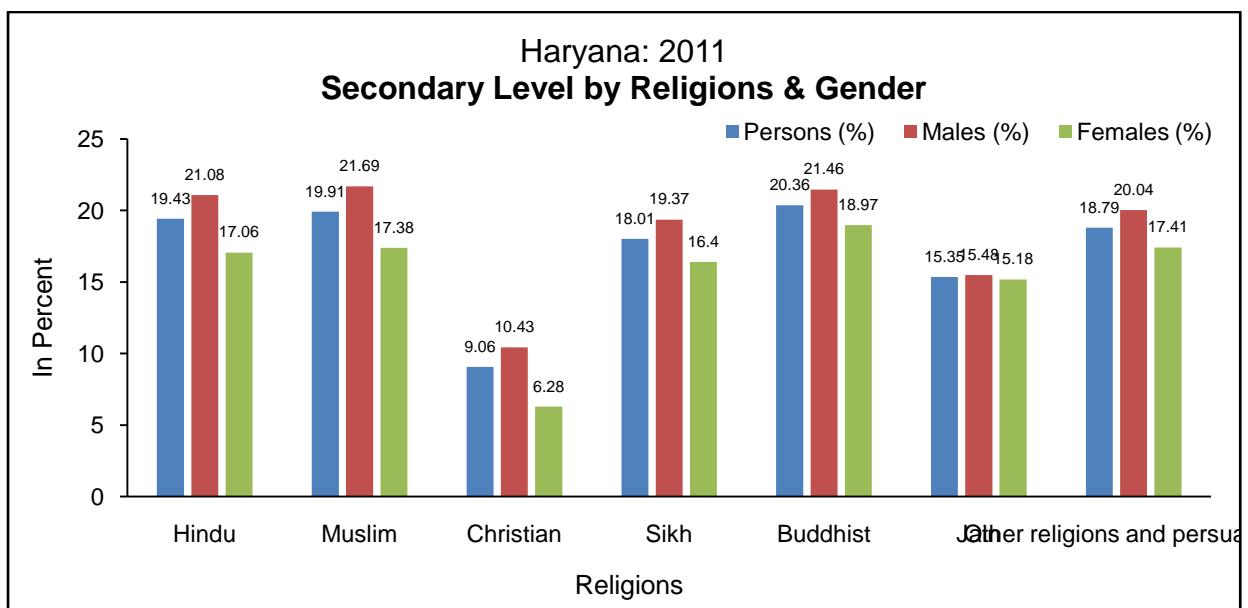


All religious groups together account for 18.64 percent of the population with a secondary education. At the secondary level, girls outnumber men by a ratio of 21.34 percent. Of all religious communities, the Buddhist group has a greater percentage, followed by Muslims (19.91%). Male Buddhists and Muslims tend to be better educated than females. The educational attainment of members of the Christian community varies greatly. In Christian communities, just 6.28 percent of women have completed secondary education. According to Table 6, a higher percentage of Muslim men than men of other religions (Fig. 6).

Table 6: Secondary Level by Religions & Gender in Haryana, 2011

| Religions | Persons (%) | Males (%) | Females (%) | Differences |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Hindu | 19.43 | 21.08 | 17.06 | +4.02 |
| Muslim | 19.91 | 21.69 | 17.38 | +4.31 |
| Christian | 09.06 | 10.43 | 06.28 | +4.15 |
| Sikh | 18.01 | 19.37 | 16.40 | +2.97 |
| Buddhist | 20.36 | 21.46 | 18.97 | +2.49 |
| Jain | 15.35 | 15.48 | 15.18 | +0.30 |
| Other religions and persuasions | 18.79 | 20.04 | 17.41 | +2.63 |
| Total | 18.64 | 15.4 | 21.34 | -5.94 |

Source: Calculated by Author



Source: Based on table 6.



Fig. 6

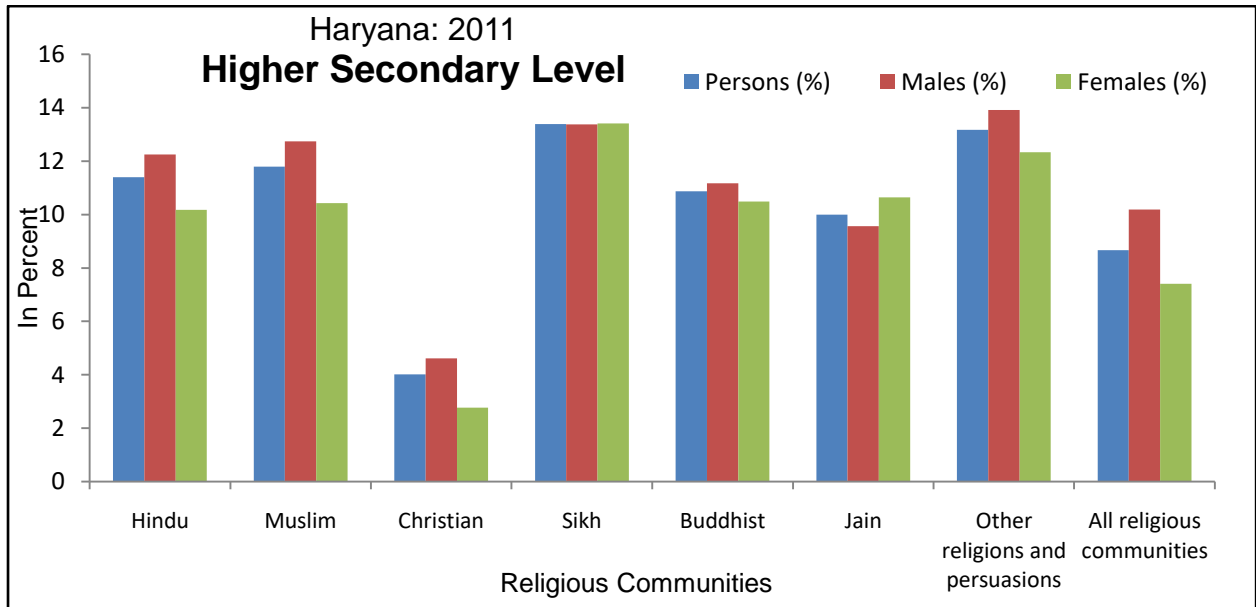
Higher Secondary Level by Religious Religions & Gender

People from all religious backgrounds had greater secondary education attainment rates of 8.67 percent. Males have a larger proportion than females (10.19%) in the upper secondary level. Sikh community (13.39%) has the highest percentage of all religious groups, followed by Muslim (11.79%), Hindu (11.40%), and Buddhist (11.40%) (10.87 per cent). Males have greater levels of school attainment than females at the upper secondary level, and more women practise the Jain and Sikh religions than any other. As a result, both male and female groups in the Christian community exhibit the lowest degree of engagement. Compared to the previous level of education, females are gradually achieving higher levels of education (Fig.7).

Table 7: Higher Secondary Level by Religious Religions & Gender in Haryana, 2011

| Religions | Persons (%) | Males (%) | Females (%) | Differences |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Hindu | 11.4 | 12.25 | 10.17 | +2.08 |
| Muslim | 11.79 | 12.74 | 10.43 | +2.31 |
| Christian | 4.01 | 4.62 | 2.77 | +1.85 |
| Sikh | 13.39 | 13.37 | 13.41 | -0.04 |
| Buddhist | 10.87 | 11.17 | 10.49 | +0.68 |
| Jain | 10 | 9.56 | 10.64 | -1.08 |
| Other religions and persuasions | 13.17 | 13.92 | 12.33 | +1.59 |
| Total | 8.67 | 10.19 | 7.41 | +2.78 |

Source: Calculated by Author



Source: Based on table 7.

Fig. 7

Graduate & above Level by Religions & Gender

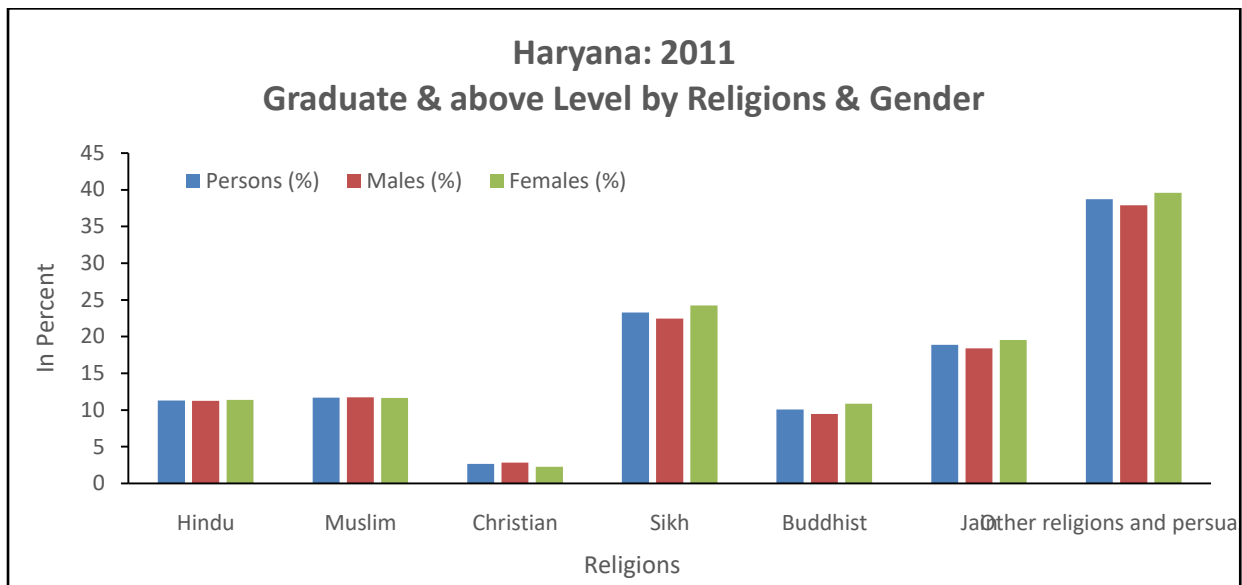
The participation of Females in higher education level is gradually increasing but meanwhile, male's proportion at graduation & above level is decreasing. Table 8 shows that only 19.07 % of persons of India in all religions have attained education at graduation and above. In India, all religions have higher levels of education in the male group with 19.79 per cent. The Sikh community has the highest share in graduation and above the level of education followed by Buddhists 18.86 per cent, and Muslims at 11.69 per cent. 1.31% of males are more graduated than females in India in all religions. Only Muslim and Christian religions have large female participation at the graduate and above level (Fig. 8)

Table 8: Graduate & above Level by Religions & Gender in Haryana, 2011

| Religions | Persons (%) | Males (%) | Females (%) | Differences |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Hindu | 11.31 | 11.26 | 11.38 | -0.12 |
| Muslim | 11.69 | 11.73 | 11.64 | +0.09 |
| Christian | 2.64 | 2.83 | 2.25 | +0.58 |
| Sikh | 23.29 | 22.47 | 24.26 | -1.79 |
| Buddhist | 10.07 | 9.45 | 10.85 | -1.40 |
| Jain | 18.86 | 18.4 | 19.53 | -1.13 |
| Other religions and persuasions | 38.71 | 37.9 | 39.61 | -1.71 |
| Total | 19.07 | 19.79 | 18.48 | +1.31 |



Source: Calculated by Author



Source: Based on table 8.

Fig. 8

CONCLUSION

Our findings demonstrate that India's post-liberalization record in lowering educational opportunity disparity is marked by significant heterogeneity across all major sects. Religions with a higher representation in early childhood and primary schooling include Jain and Sikh. A significant section of the Buddhist religious community is educated at middle and higher levels. In general, Hindus are more educated than Muslims at the upper secondary level, and in the Muslim community, women are more educated than men overall. Muslims had the highest female disparity in illiteracy (-45.99 per cent), followed by Hindus (-26.05 per cent) and Sikhs (-22.05 per cent), while Jain groups had the lowest gender disparity in educational accomplishment (-8.48 per cent). Jain communities had the least gender inequalities in educational achievement, whereas Muslims (23.79 per cent), Hindus (14.9 per cent), and Buddhists (12.31 per cent) had the biggest gender disparities in literacy (2.36 per cent). The groups in Haryana with the lowest gender discrepancy in lower-level education are Sikhs (1.92 per cent) and Jain (3.5 per cent). There is no gender disparity at the elementary school level in Jain communities, indicating that both sexes acquire an equal amount of education.



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