



## REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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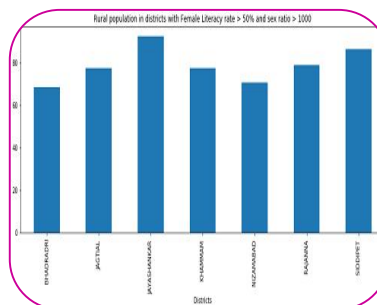


### IMPACT OF FEMALE LITERACY ON SEX RATIO IN BANGALORE METROPOLITAN REGION OF KARNATAKA

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#### ABSTRACT

Education is considered as most powerful means for protecting girls and women and protecting them from violation of their human rights. Educating women and girls can change the structure of the society and even save the structure of families. Women and girls face multiple barriers on basis of genders and its intersections. Education brings reduction in inequalities and even improves the quality of life. Literacy is a part of education so it is important to educate the girls to raise the standard of living and even to improve the health among the women and children. The literacy rate among the females in Bangalore Metropolitan Region is similar to that of males but the growth of literacy is very slow within the taluks of the region. Sex composition of a population refers to the balance between male and female in any population. It can be expressed either in the form of proportion of a particular sex in the population or as a ratio between the population of two sexes. This paper focuses on the spatial patterns of female literacy and sex ratio and analyzes the correlation between them. According to 2011 census, Kanakapura which has lowest female literacy i.e. 57% has an average sex ratio of 965 females per 1000 males whereas Bangalore City has highest female literacy rate shows sex ratio of 923 females per 1000 males.



**KEYWORDS:** Literacy rate, sex ratio, population, education.

#### INTRODUCTION

Female literacy has positive bearing on sex ratio and the region which have higher literacy rate shows a faster movement towards gender parity. Higher the literacy rate in the region more is the improvement in sex ratio for the positive growth and development of the region. Literacy enables the people of the region to successfully demand for their rights and to have equal gender parity. The study intends not only the influence of female literacy on sex ratio but its influence on sex ratio. The developed countries with higher female literacy have higher sex ratio. Russia is the only country in the world with higher females than males, where female exceeds male. Higher the literacy among the females higher will be the education in the society which leads to a higher form of livelihood and a better standard of living. In India, the patriarchal

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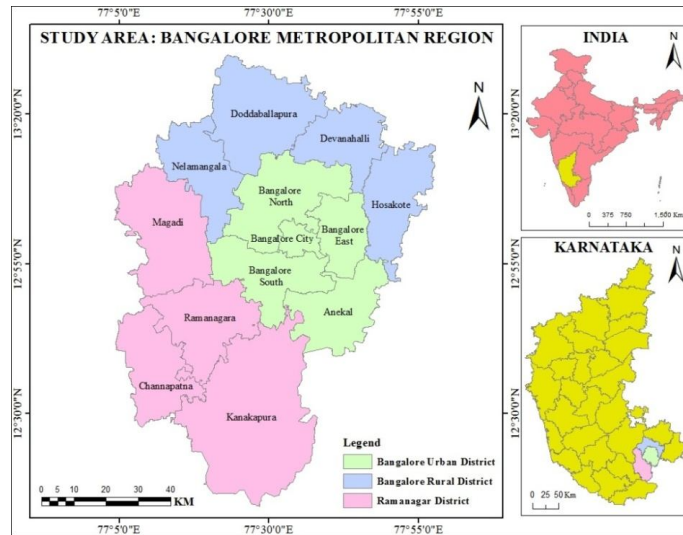
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society exist where women face a lot of hurdles to have their basic education. In India Kerala which is the most literate state of the country has higher sex ratio whereas Haryana it faces a lot of hardship for a vast difference in sex ratio. Thus, this paper studies about the female literacy and sex ratio of different taluks and its influence in the region

**STUDY AREA:**

The Bangalore Metropolitan Region (BMR) is constituted by three districts namely Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural and Ramanagara (Ramanagaram is a newly created district carved out from Bangalore Rural district that includes Ramanagaram, Channapattana, Magadi and Kanakapura taluks. It is one of a handful of urban agglomerations in the World to be situated above the 3000 feet above Mean Sea Level. Bangalore Urban district comprises four taluks Nelamangala, Doddballapura, Devanahalli, and Hoskote. The District is ranked as one of the top Five Technology Clusters in the world.

Bangalore rural district is located in the south eastern part of State of Karnataka. The district is having scope for industrial growth and development. Ramanagara district is located approximately 50 km southwest of Bangalore has four taluks viz. Ramanagaram, Channapattana, Kanakapura and Magadi. The three districts in the Bangalore Metropolitan Region are further divided into thirteen Taluks of which Bangalore East is newly formed. The Bangalore Metropolitan region has vast areas under reserved forests especially in the South and the South -West. Also, the topography of the region has strong valley formations. The sphere of influence of Bangalore Metropolitan region shows that, within a radius of 25 km from the center of the city, the area falls in the Bangalore Metropolitan Area, if radius of 50 km from the center of the city, the area falls in Tamil Nadu State. It has constraints for further increasing the jurisdiction towards South –East direction.



**PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

Sex ratio is an important social indicator for the status of women in a society. The study is conducted to evaluate the impact of female literacy on sex ratio. Bangalore Metropolitan region is one of the most developed regions and the IT hub of India. It is always said that the place where the literacy ratio is high has higher sex ratio. But the co relation is inverse in some taluks of the region. So, a study is required to know about the sex ratio of the region with the female literacy rate. The change in sex ratio and female literacy rates in the individual taluks is not uniform and there is regional variations.

**OBJECTIVES:**

The main objectives of this study include:

1. To study spatial patterns of literacy rate and sex ratio.
2. To analyze the correlation between literacy rate and sex ratio.
3. To suggest some remedial measures to improve the sex ratio.

#### PURPOSE OF THE STUDY:

Female literacy is the most enabling tool for the development of a society and a country. From age old days, the practicing of son-based society and preference of son, female feticide and infanticide resulted a skewed sex ratio. Bangalore Metropolitan region consisting of 13 taluks resulted a asymmetric sex ratio and female literacy rate. Most of the people in this region comes from across India for employment, education and other opportunities. Being one of the most developed regions in the nation a study is conducted to know about the correlation between sex ratio and female literacy rate in different taluks of the region. The variation among the sex ratio in the region is result of higher immigration.

#### RESEARCH METHODS:

The present study is based on secondary data collected from Census of India 2011 for Bangalore Metropolitan Region. The two variables namely Female literacy rate and sex ratio is taken into consideration. Both qualitative and quantitative methods have been applied for the data analysis. The most important among them are the choropleth method used for the preparation of maps. Spearman's Rank Difference method is used for analyzes the correlation between literacy and sex ratio.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (FINDINGS)

##### Spatial Pattern of Literacy Rate:

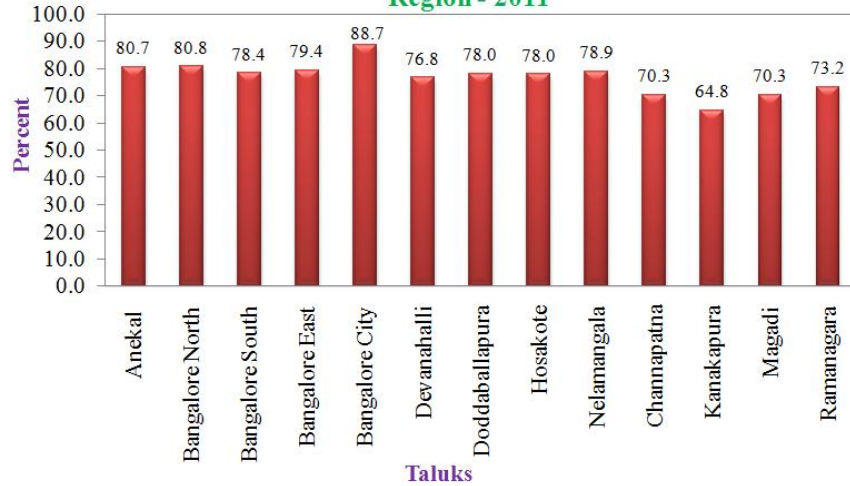
The table below shows the taluk wise literacy rate and sex ratio of Bangalore Metropolitan Region of 2011. The highest literacy rate is seen in Bangalore City (88.7) where the sex ratio is 923. The female literacy rate is also seen to be highest in the Bangalore city. There is a positive correlation between literacy and sex ratio. Kanakapura has lowest female literacy i.e. 57% but has higher sex ratio of 965 followed by Magadi with 61.5% of female literacy rate and sex ratio of 987. The sex ratio is highest in Channapatna (1004 females per 1000 males) where females exceed males. But the literacy rate of females in the taluk is 62.6%. Anekal has the lowest sex ratio of 835 where the female literacy rate is 73.8%. Thus, it shows inverse co relation between sex ratio and female literacy in Bangalore Metropolitan Region.

**Table-1: Taluks wise Literacy rate and Sex ratio of Bangalore Metropolitan Region - 2011**

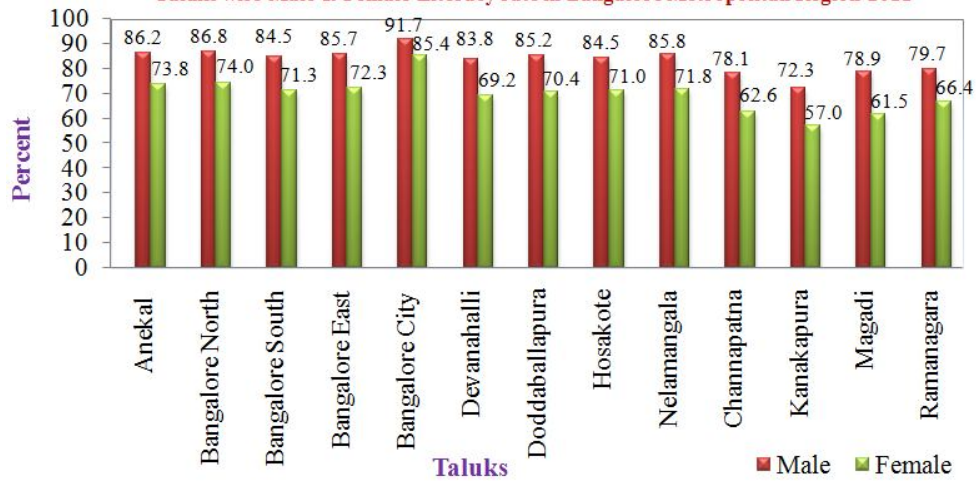
Taluks	Literacy Rate			Sex Ratio
	Total	Male	Female	
Anekal	80.7	86.2	73.8	835
Bangalore North	80.8	86.8	74.0	895
Bangalore South	78.4	84.5	71.3	879
Bangalore East	79.4	85.7	72.3	911
Bangalore City	88.7	91.7	85.4	923
Devanahalli	76.8	83.8	69.2	944
Doddaballapura	78.0	85.2	70.4	951
Hosakote	78.0	84.5	71.0	930
Nelamangala	78.9	85.8	71.8	962
Channapatna	70.3	78.1	62.6	1004
Kanakapura	64.8	72.3	57.0	965
Magadi	70.3	78.9	61.5	987
Ramanagara	73.2	79.7	66.4	954

*Source: Census of India 1991 to 2011*

**Taluks wise Literacy rate in Bangalore Metropolitan Region - 2011**

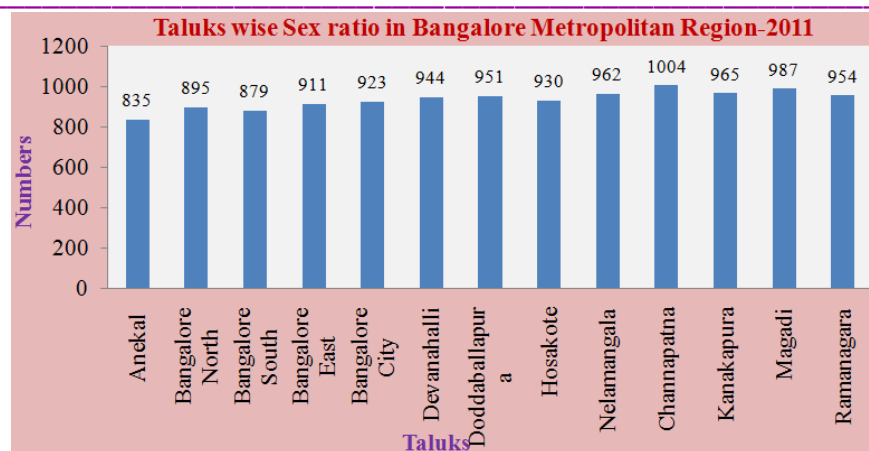


**Taluks wise Male & Female Literacy rate in Bangalore Metropolitan Region-2011**



**1.1 Spatial Pattern of Sex Ratio:**

The graph below shows the taluk wise sex ratio in Bangalore Metropolitan region for 2011. The sex ratio is almost average in all taluks. Channapatna(1004) has highest sex ratio among all other taluks where females exceeds males followed by Magadi(987), Kanakapura(965), Nelamangala(962), Ramanagara(954), Doddaballapura(951)Devanahalli(944), Hosakote(930), Bangalore City(923) followed by Bangalore East(911) whereas Bangalore North(895), Bangalore South(879) and Anekal (835) is seen to have low sex ratio among other taluks.



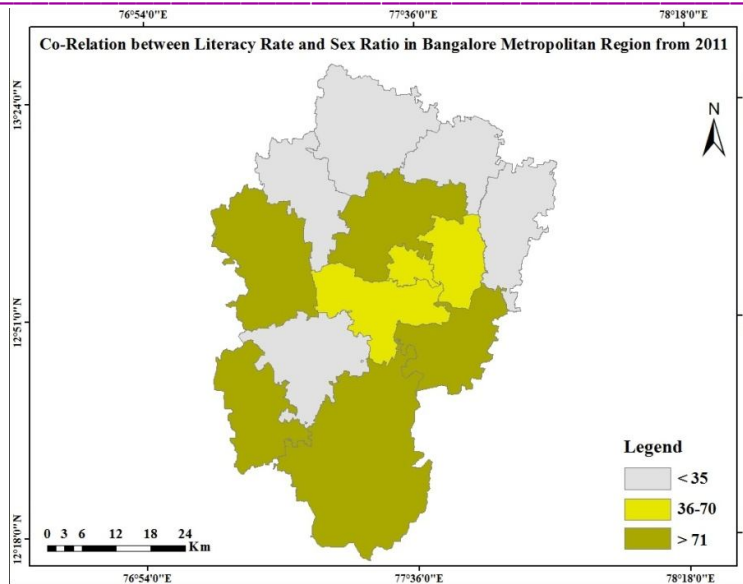
### 1.2 Correlation between Literacy and Sex Ratio:

The table below shows the correlation between female literacy rate and sex ratio. Spearman's Rank Difference method is used for correlation between these two variables. Doddaballapura, Devanahalli, Hosakote, Bangalore North, Bangalore East, Ramanagara are the taluks which are least correlated whereas Kanakapura, Anekal, Bangalore City and Magadi there is high correlation between female literacy and sex ratio. Nelamangala, Channapatna and Bangalore South have average correlation. Thus it can be seen that there is no much difference between sex ratio and female literacy in the region.

**Table-2: Correlation between Literacy Rate and Sex Ratio of Bangalore Metropolitan Region from 2011**

Taluku	Female Literacy Rate	Sex Ratio	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	d (R1-R2)	d <sup>2</sup>
Anekal	73.8	835	11	1	10	100
Bangalore North	74.0	895	12	3	9	81
Bangalore South	71.3	879	8	2	6	36
Bangalore East	72.3	911	10	4	6	36
Bangalore City	85.4	923	13	5	8	64
Devanahalli	69.2	944	5	7	-2	4
Doddaballapura	70.4	951	6	8	-2	4
Hosakote	71.0	930	7	6	1	1
Nelamangala	71.8	962	9	10	-1	1
Channapatna	62.6	1004	3	13	-10	100
Kanakapura	57.0	965	1	11	-10	100
Magadi	61.5	987	2	12	-10	100
Ramanagara	66.4	954	4	9	-5	25

*Source: Census of India 2011*



### CONCLUSION:

Literacy rate and sex ratio are considered as most important aspects of population study. Bangalore Metropolitan region is one of the most developed regions of India and the IT hub of the country. The literacy has direct impact on sex ratio. Most of the population in this region is engaged in nonagricultural activities and in secondary and tertiary sectors. Moreover, the migration is also the region for population explosion in the region. People from rural background come in search for proper employment, livelihood, education and all. Thus, most of the women in this region are working. Hence, education among the females in this region are moderate compared to national level. And for higher education is having direct impact on sex ratio. Hence, female literacy rate and sex ratio has a strong correlation with each other which resulted for development of the region.

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