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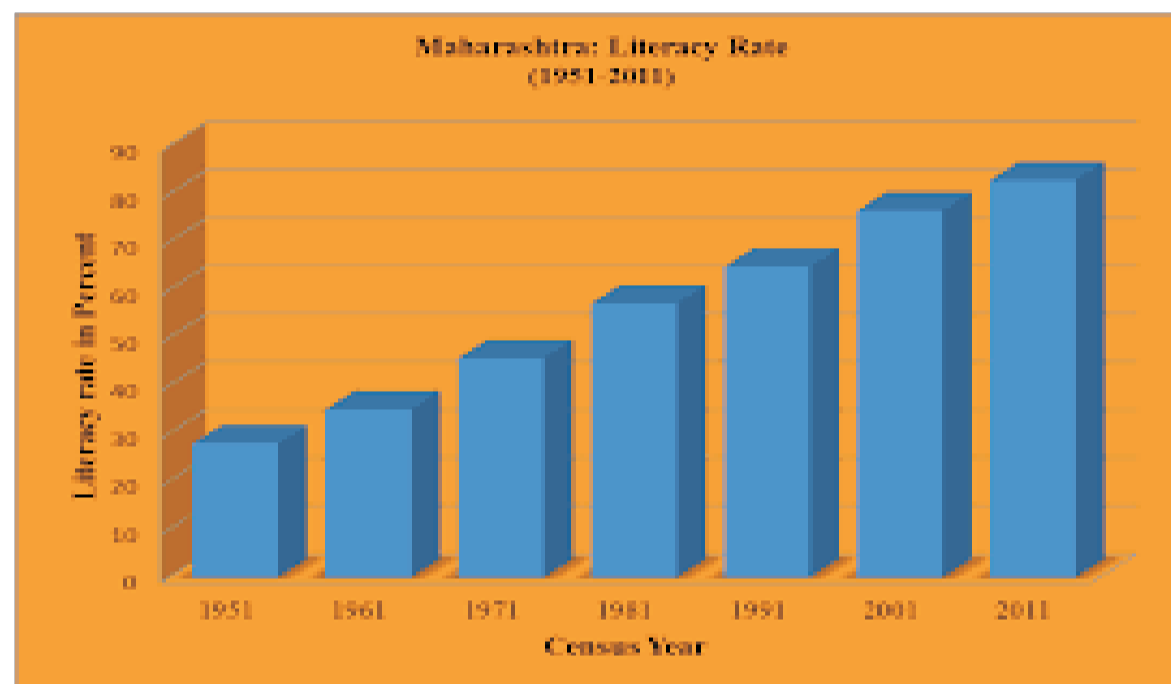
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A STUDY OF MALE AND FEMALE LITERACY –TAHSILWISE ANALYSIS IN WEST KHANDESH REGION OF MAHARASHTRA STATE.



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ABSTRACT :

In this research paper studied tahsilwise pattern of male and female literacy rate. Geographically, Present study area is far away from urbanization. More than 45 percent people are tribes, lived in hills of Satpura Mountain. The region has habitat 1628 village. West Khandesh region combined by two districts namely Dhule and Nandurbar; it has literacy of male is 72.80 and 64.38 percent literacy respectively. Similarly female literacy rate were 65.47 percent and 53.25 percent in Dhule and Nandurbar District. Correlation of coefficient between Male and Female literacy rate being 0.98. It is statistically proved at 0.01 and 0.05 significant level. Therefore, comparatively merely kind of small gap between the literate populations of male and female. In the study area female's literacy is poorer as compare to male literacy.

KEY WORDS: - Pattern, Literacy, Male, Female, Correlation, analysis.

INTRODUCTION:

Literacy is an important indicator of developed society especially female literacy. In India there is a negative relationship between male and female literacy. In the year 1947, India's literacy rate was 16% and female literacy rate was 8.9% at the time of independence. Amongst female just one out of eleven could read and write. Literacy has been defined as the ability of reading and writing with understanding in any language by children who are above six years of age. Literacy is key to success and essential for social and cultural progress. The high literacy rate is one of the very significantly qualitative indicators of social development associated to the economic development. As per directives suggested designed by census of India is that enumerated of total literate male and female persons excluding 0-6 age group of population. Hence, Literacy means the percentage of literate person over age of six to total population of particular area. As per census 2011, total literacy rate is 74.0%. However, decadal growth of overall literacy rate was 9.2%, which is slower than the growth of the previous decade. Kerala has literacy rate were 94 percent. Bihar has the least literate state in India, with a literacy of 63.82%. Similarly, male literacy rate is 82.14% and female literacy rate was 65.46%. There is an error in male and female literacy rate in India. West Khandesh region include two districts namely Dhule and Nandurbar, it has 72.80 and 64.38 percent literacy respectively. Similarly female literacy rate were 65.47 percent and 53.25 percent in study area.

Study Area

West Khandesh region has comprises by both Dhule and Nandurbar. The total geographical area of Dhule district is 8063 sq km and it lies between 20°38' to 21°61'N and 73°50' to 75°11'E. Nandurbar district lies between 21°00' to 22°03'N and 73°31' to 74°32'E. Total geographical area of the district is 5087 Sq km For the research purpose both Dhule and Nandurbar district have been taken into consideration as a study area. Thereby location of both Dhule and Nandurbar district lies between 20°38' to 22°03'N and 73°47' to 75°11'E, it comprises ten tahsils spreading over an area of 13,150 sq km, which is 4.3% of Maharashtra state.

Objectives

A research paper entitled study of male and female literacy –Tahsilwise analysis in west Khandesh region of Maharashtra state, for obtaining results designed following objectives

- 1} knowing physical situation of study area in a view of transportation and communication.
- 2} tahsilwise analysis of literacy ratio in the context of comparative study of male and female
- 3} delineate the regions of higher, moderate and poorer ratio of literacy at tahsil as a unit.

Hypothesis

On the basis of said objectives in order to analyze the relationship between literacy of male and female and urban rural as well. Thereby designed following hypothesis.

Ho: It is assumed that in the context of literacy there is a huge gap between male and female population.

Ho1: There is no error in literacy of male and female population.

Database and Methodology

Primary data has not been generated for this study. This study is entirely based on secondary data. A tahsil wise data has been obtained from census of India; 2011. The data have been summarized and analyzed by using statistical method and cartographic technique.

1) for calculate male female differential index following formula is used

$$MFDI=(MLR-FLR)/TLR$$

Where,

MFDI= Male Female Differential Index,

MLR= Male Literacy Rate, FLR= Female

Literacy Rate, TLR= Total Literacy Rate.

2) for analysis ratio of male and female literate people's formula of Spearman's rank order has been used.

$$r = 1 - 6\sum d^2/n(n^2-1)$$

3) In order to test hypothesis at 0.01 and 0.05 significant levels, following formula is use.

$$t = \sqrt{r^2(n-2)/1-r^2}$$

4) to understand a trend of male and female ratio by applying regression line

Tahsilwise literacy of male and female

Tahsil is a small unit for study. As far as educational facilities is not easily accessible due to transportation and communication in the study area. The study area is dotted by hills, plateau and mountains. It is difficult to built roads. The mode of transportation in Dhule and Nandurbar district are roads and railways. National highways such as the Mumbai-Agra pass through Dhule, Shindkheda and Shirpur tahsil and Dhule-Kolkata passes through Dhule tahsil. State highways namely Dhule-Aurangabad, Ankleshwar,-Burhanpur, Dhule-Surat passes through study region. For internal connectivity the .tahsils and villages are connected by metallic roads even in hilly areas also. A Railway line namely Surat–Busawal line passes through study area.

Table no 1. Salient features on male and female literacy

Sr.No.	Tahsil	2011			
		Total Literacy (%)	Male Literacy (%)	Female Literacy (%)	MFDI
1	Dhule	70.34	74.83	65.51	+ 0.13
2	Sakri	55.01	61.51	48.32	+ 0.24
3	Nawapur	53.54	60.16	46.98	+ 0.25
4	Nandurbar	62.32	68.79	55.63	+ 0.21
5	Taloda	56.20	62.63	49.77	+ 0.22
6	Akkalkuwa	52.41	58.82	45.45	+ 0.25
7	Akrani	42.26	47.47	37.04	+ 0.25
8	Shahada	56.58	63.50	49.52	+ 0.25
9	Shirpur	55.15	60.94	49.06	+ 0.21
10	Shindkheda	66.24	72.50	59.58	+ 0.19
Region		59.48	65.47	53.25	+ 0.20
Correlation between Male and Female literacy rate = 0.98 and t = 13.92					

(Compiled by researcher)

As per shown in table 1, Dhule tahsil has recorded 74.83 percentages of male literacy and 65.51

percent female literacy in terms of higher literacy. Therewithal, Lower literacy in Akrani tahsil amounted 47.47 for male and 37.04 for woman. West Khandesh region has combined by two districts namely Dhule and Nandurbar; it has literacy of male is 72.80 and 64.38 percent literacy respectively. Similarly female literacy rate were 65.47 percent and 53.25 percent in Dhule and Nandurbar District. In a region as a whole total literacy rate is 59.48 and 65.47 male literate people and 53.25 percent female literacy. Correlation coefficient between Male and Female literacy rate is amounted $r = + 0.98$ and t value is 13.92. At 0.05 and 0.01 significant level critical values are + or - 0.648 and + or - 0.794 respectively. Statistically, hypothesis H_0 is rejected and alternative H_1 is accepted. Hence very merge error between male and female literacy in the study area. Meanwhile male female difference index {MFDI} is + 0.13 suggest merely small gap literacy between male and female in Dhule tahsil. And MFDI is + 0.25 in Nawapur, Akkalkuwa, Akrani and Shahada tahsil.

Table 2. Salient features on literacy of male and female.

Male			Female				
Range	Group (%)	Tahsils	Range	Group (%)	Tahsils	MFDI	Tahsil
Poorer	45-55	Akrani	Poorer	45-55	Akrani Sakri, Nawapur Taloda, Akkalkuwa Shahada, Shirpur	0.15 - 0.25	Akrani Nandurbar Sakri, Nawapur Taloda, Akkalkuwa Shahada, Shirpur
Moderate	55-65	Sakri, Nawapur Taloda, Akkalkuwa, Shahada, Shirpur	Moderate	55-65	Nandurbar, Shindkheda	0.15 - 0.20	Shindkheda
Higher	65-75	Dhule, Nandurbar, Shindkheda	Higher	65-75	Dhule	0.10 - 0.15	Dhule

(Compiled by Researcher)

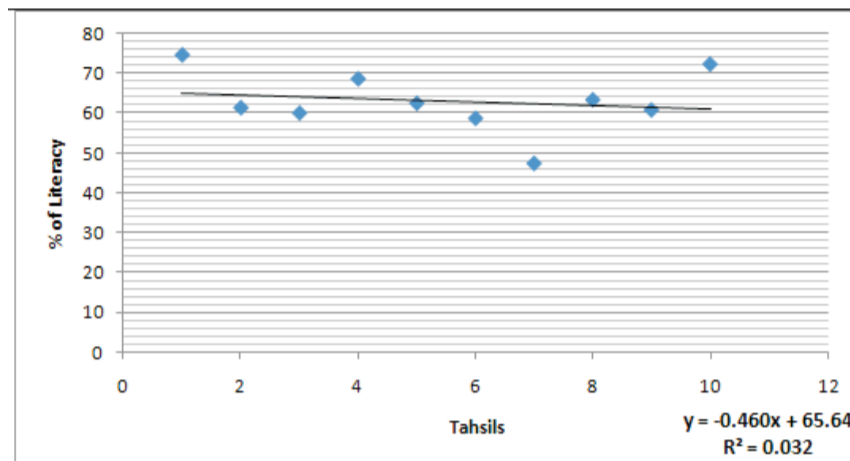
As per table no 2, tahsilwise literacy of male and female categories into three groups as per percentage and MFDI is as follows.

A) Poorer Literacy rate (45-55) and MFDI (0.20 – 0.25) : - In this category, Akrani tahsil has reveals literacy of male and Akrani, Sakri, Nawapur, Taloda, Akkalkuwa, Shahada and Shirpur tahsils has falls in poorer literacy of female. And poorer MFDI reflect in Akrani, Nandurbar, Sakri, Nawapur, Taloda, Akkalkuwa, Shahada, Shirpur tahsil. Nandurbar tahsil has shown + 0.21 MFDI as compare to other tahsils in this category.

B) Moderate Literacy rate (55-65) and MFDI (0.15 – 0.20): - In the context of male literacy Sakri, Nawapur, Taloda, Akkalkuwa, Shahada and Shirpur and female literacy rate in this category has shown in Nandurbar and Shindkheda tahsil. MFDI is in Shindkheda tahsil.

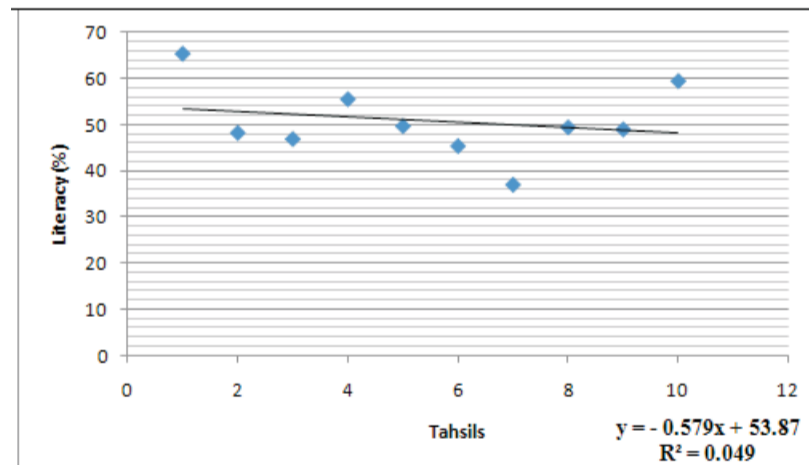
A) Higher Literacy rate (45-55) and MFDI (0.10– 0.15): - Dhule, Nandurbar and Shindkheda tahsils has higher literacy amongst male and only Dhule tahsil has recorded higher female literacy. Dhule tahsil has reveals MFDI is +0.13 that means literacy is higher in both male and female.

Graph no 1. Scatter Diagram Showing tahsilwise levels of Male Literacy Rate in Dhule & Nandurbar District, 2011



Graph no 1 show, Dhule Nandurbar and Shindkheda tahsils has above at regression. Shahada and Shirpur tahsil may be increase in literacy of male. Coefficients of the regression line is 65, 64 (intercept) and 0.460 (slope) so that the line has the equation $65.64 + 0.460x$. When the number of priors' increases by one, sentence length increases by 0.460. That means if the literacy has increase 5 percent, literacy rate increases $65.64 + 0.460 * 5 = 67.94$.

Graph no 2. Scatter Diagram Showing tahsilwise levels of Females Literacy in Dhule & Nandurbar District, 2011.



Graph no 2 indicate same suggestion as revels in male literacy. Dhule, Nandurbar and Shindkheda tahsils has above at regression line. Shahada and Shirpur tahsil may be increase in literacy of female. A coefficient of the regression line is 53. 87 (intercept) and 0.579 (slope) so that the line has the equation $53.87 + 0.579x$. When the number of priors' increases by one, sentence length increases by 0.579. That means if the literacy has increase 5 percent, literacy rate of females increases $53.87 +$

0.579*5= 56.765.

Results

Administratively, Present study area divided in to ten tahsils. After analysis of data is suggest that Dhule, Nandurbar and Shindkheda has lower MFDI. Shahada and Shirpur tahsil has marginal error between male and female literacy. Nawapur, Akkalkuwa, Sakri, Taloda and Akrani have far behind in literacy and higher MFDI. Overall region as a whole Correlation of coefficient between Male and Female literacy rate being 0.98. It is statistically proved at 0.01 and 0.05 significant level. Therefore, pace of rate in literate male and female populations is linear but comparatively slow. In the study area female's literacy is poorer as compare to male literacy.

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