



DISPARITY IN LITERACY AND SEX RATIO IN NIPPANI TOWN, BELAGAVI DISTRICT, KARNATAKA STATE

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ABSTRACT

This paper is an attempt to analyze the correlation between literacy and sex ratio of Nippani Town. Literacy is one of the most important indicators of social development. Literacy and education are universally recognized as a major component of human development. As such, certain minimum level of literacy seems to be essential for a population to break out of the vicious cycle of poverty. Literacy is affected by migration and sex ratio. The knowledge of literacy and sex ratio is essential for understanding the condition of women in society. The main cause of the decline of the sex ratio in India is due to the biased attitude which is meted out to the women. The main cause of this gender bias is inadequate education. In this town, sex ratio is high because of economic conditions. Thus, the analysis of literacy and sex ratio is immensely significant. This paper revealed that there is a negative correlation between literacy and sex ratio in Nippani Town.

KEY WORDS: Literacy, sex ratio, correlation method.

I. INTRODUCTION

Literacy refers to the capability to read for knowledge, write articulately, and think critically regarding the written word. The population commission of United States defines "the capability of both read and writes an easy message with indulgent in any language enough foundation for classifying a person as literate". According to the census of India, "a person aged more than 6 years and who can both read and write with understanding in any language has taken as a literate." The census of India defines the literacy rate as a percentage of literates to total population in the age group 7 years and above. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental segregation for enlightening peaceful and pleasant worldwide relationships and promoting the free play of demographic processes sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population. A significant social indicator to determine the extent of prevailing impartiality between males and females in a society at a given point in time. This has much to do with the interplay of sex disparity in mortality, sex-selective migration, sex ratio at birth and at the time the sex disparity in abortion and in population enumeration. It is also manipulated marital status, manpower, the gross national product, planning concerning educational and medical services, housing etc. as well as socio-cultural factors mutually manipulate the overall demographic composition of the population.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The knowledge is a most important tool for development of the society this is the main cause for the equality between male and female. Jadhav, Santosh, Ratnaparbha (2014) set up that there were wide disparities in literacy rate and sex ratio of Pune district. Correlation flanked by literacy and sex ratio found in low quantity and optimistic angle. Sugana (2011) found so as to the education of women is the mainly

influential tool of change of arrangement in society as well as education brought cutback inequality and purpose as a means of recuperating their status with the family. Kumar, Monu(2013) publicized that correlation among female literacy and child sex ratio ($r=-0.46$) initiate in moderate degree and unconstructive correlation. Sule and Barkade (2012) concluded that there were wide disparities in literacy and sex ratio of Solapur district. Correlation between literacy and sex ratio found in moderate degree and positive angle i.e. $p=0.33$. It means high literacy rate and high sex ratio. Singh, Sandeep et . al (2013) exposed that after independence, the literacy rate of India is improved but there are wide disparities between male and female literacy rate and sex ratio is decreased from 1901 to 2011. Correlation between male literacy and sex ratio, female literacy rate and sex ratio found in a negative correlation.

III. STUDY AREA

Nippani is an important town in Belagavi district of Karnataka state, because of production of the tobacco and manufacturing of Beedi and is situated on the northwest side; easy fast accessibility to it through N. H. 4 (Belagavi to Kolhapur) has led to urbanization of the town. Belagavi being district headquarters is the administrative headquarters of the Nippani town. Total geographical area of Nippani city municipal council is 20 km² extending between 16° 37' N to 16° 42' N latitude and 74° 36' E to 74° 60' E longitude and it is 520 meters above the mean sea level(MSL), nearest railway station is Kolhapur which is 50km far from town, and distance of 77km from Belagavi city and 39 km from Kolhapur in Maharashtra State. Nippani close to the branches of the Western Ghats, it enjoys a good rainy season(863.01mm), temperature ranges from 18 to 42°C minimum and 61 to 104°C maximum temperature oblige.

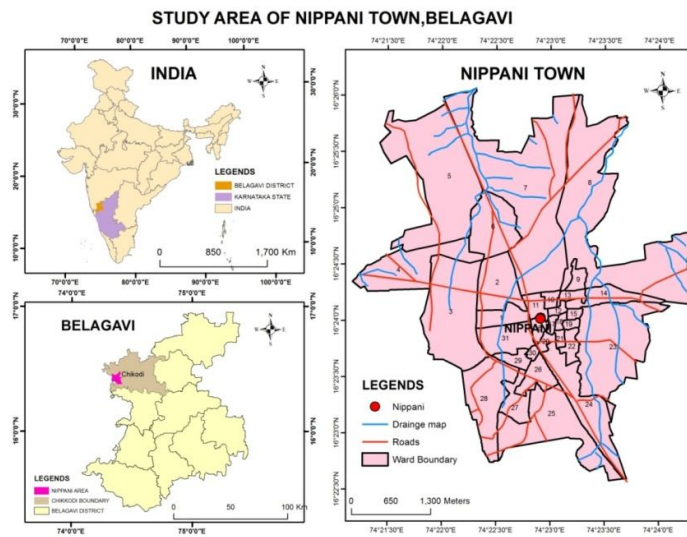


Fig.1

Nippani town Population of 62,865 is Chikkodi Revenue sub-division, of Belagavi district and a population density of the town is 3111 persons per km². 31 wards in the town, Word No.06 is the most populous ward with a population of 3233 and Ward No 23 is the least populous ward with a population of 944. The paper focuses on interpreting town land use change pattern and growth based on spatial and non-spatial data. (Fig.1)

OBJECTIVES-

1. To study the Ward Wise Distribution of literacy rate in Nippani town.
2. To study the Ward Wise Distribution of sex ratio in Nippani town.
3. To analyze the correlation between Ward Wise Distribution of literacy and sex ratio in the study.

IV. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The current study is based on the secondary sources of data. To execute the objectives data about literacy and sex ratio of Nippani is obtained from a census of India, Statistical abstract of Nippani. The composed data are processed to analyze the spatial pattern of literacy rate and sex ratio in Nippani. Arc GIS 10.2 software used intended for preparing the map with to demonstrate the spatial pattern of sex ratio and literacy in Nippani. The wards of Nippani are grouped into five categories Very Low, Low, Moderate, High, Very High based on simple statistical method. The Spearman's rank order method is used for analyzing the correlation between literacy and sex ratio.

Ward Wise Distribution of literacy rate

Nippani as a whole has is 76.72% literacy rate in 2011. However, the wards level literacy differs from wars to ward (Fig.2).

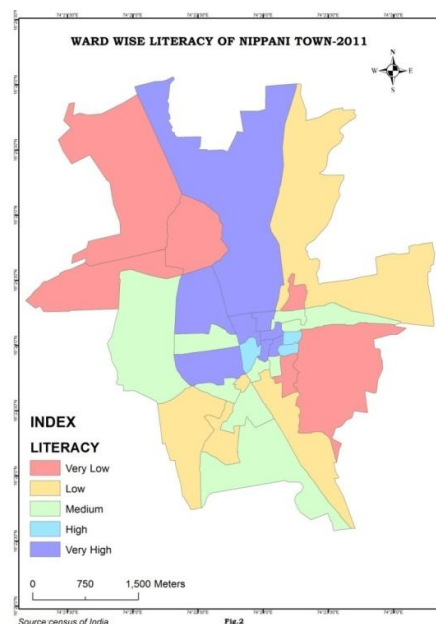
1. Very Low literacy rate – the Low literacy was recorded as percentage in the wards of 4(66.91), 5(69.13), 6(68.02), 9(67.04), 22(69.22), 23(63.77) South-eastern side of the town these wads are having the very less literacy rate. Only the Ward No.4 is the central ward which having a low literacy.

2. Low literacy rate-The wards that have above mean plus one standard deviation is included in the category. Low literacy was recorded in the wards of 8(71.14), 24(71.14), 27(73.09), 28(73.6), 30(72.37) these wards are coming under the middle part of the city. Which region has the nearer to the focal point of the city.

3. Medium literacy rate-Moderate literacy was recorded in the wards of 1(75.57), 3(76.84), 13(77.65), 14(77.75), 20(78.24), 21(75.81), 25(78.27) 26(76.36), 29(78.6) these wards are located southern part of the area. Such Wards are have residential with industrial of the area of the town.

4. High literacy rate- High literacy was recorded in the wards of 15(81.3), 16(81.57), 19(82.32) these wards are the very close to the central place of the town. The place where have multiple service like mainly transport and communication and so on.

5. Very high literacy rate- Very High literacy was recorded in the wards of 2(85.68), 3(76.84), 7(83.96), 10(83.72), 11(85.28), 12(87.07), 17(83.71), 18(85.94), 31(84.01). Due to high number of educational facilities, high urbanization, development of transport and communication and so on. Literacy rate of Nipani city is 85.83 % higher than state average of 75.36%. In Nipani, Male literacy is around 92.48 % while female literacy rate is 79.31%.



Ward Wise Distribution of sex ratio

Nippani as a entire has 1009 numeral of females per thousand of males per thousand of male population in 2011. Nevertheless, the district level sex ratio varies from ward to ward ranges from 954 to 1097. All 31 wards are categorized into five groups (Fig.3) as follows:

1. Very Low sex ratio- The wards, which have the sex ratio above 954 to below 965, are included into Low category. Low sex ratio was recorded in the wards of 1 (955), 2 (954), 7 (965), 14 (961), 16 (959), 31(957).

2. Low sex ratio- The wards which have the sex ratio ranges 966 to 993 a are included into Low category. Low sex ratio was recorded in the wards of 3(992), 5(979), 12(975), 20(987), 22(993), 28(982). The three Wards 3,5,28 are eastern side and which are have layouts and Wards like 12, 20, 22 are located middle which are transport and communication activities of the town.

3. Medium sex ratio- The wards which have the sex ratio ranges 994 to 1022 a are included into moderate category. Moderate sex ratio was recorded in the wards of 4(1016), 6(1021), 10(1016), 11(1004), 13(1001), 15(1009), 19(1001), 24(1022), 26(1013) Mention wards are scatter position of the area of the town. Ward No 4 and 5 are located in the north side of the area which having the primary activities’.

4. High sex ratio- The wards which have the sex ratio ranges 1023 to 1051 are included into the High category. High sex ratio was recorded in the wards of 8(1027), 9(1047), 18(1032), 25(1045), 27(1029), 29(1051). These wards are south-eastern sidewards like 25, 27, 29 with wards like 8 and 9 are their eastern side because of the layout and some other commercial activities’ of the town

5. Very High sex ratio- The wards which have the sex ratio ranges 1052 to 1097 a are included into Very High category. Very High sex ratio was recorded in the wards of 17(1059), 21(1079), 23(1079), 30(1097). The following are the reasons for low sex ratio of Nippani town. In Nippani City Municipal Council, Female Sex Ratio is of 1006 against state average of 973. Moreover, Child Sex Ratio in Nippani is around 891 compared to Karnataka state average of 948.

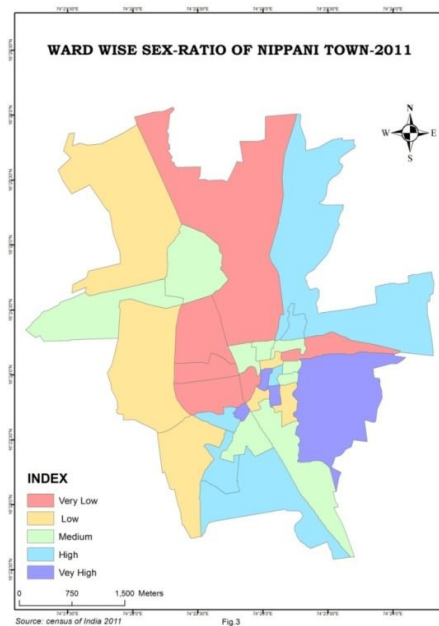


Table.I Correlation between literacy and sex ratio of Nippani Town.

NO. OF WARDS	LITERACY RATE(X)	SEX RATIO(Y)	X_{Ra}	$X_{Ra} - M_x$	Y_{Ra}	$Y_{Ra} - M_y$	Sum Diffs
1	75.57	955	12	-4	2	14	56
2	85.68	954	29	13	1	-15	-195
3	76.84	992	15	-1	11	-5	5
4	66.91	1016	2	-14	18.5	2.5	-35
5	69.13	979	5	-11	8	-8	88
6	68.02	1021	4	-12	20	4	-48
7	83.96	965	26	10	6	-10	-100
8	71.14	1027	7.5	-8.5	22	6	-51
9	67.04	1047	3	-13	26	10	-130
10	83.72	1016	25	9	18.5	2.5	22.5
11	85.28	1004	28	12	15	-1	-12
12	87.07	975	31	15	7	-9	-135
13	77.65	1001	16	0	13.5	-2.5	0
14	77.75	961	17	1	5	-11	-11
15	81.3	1009	21	5	16	0	0
16	81.57	959	22	6	4	-12	-72
17	83.71	1059	24	8	28	12	96
18	85.94	1032	30	14	24	8	112
19	82.32	1001	23	7	13.5	-2.5	-17.5
20	78.24	987	18	2	10	-6	-12
21	75.81	1079	13	-3	29.5	13.5	-40.5
22	69.22	993	6	-10	12	-4	40
23	63.77	1079	1	-15	29.5	13.5	-202.5
24	71.14	1022	7.5	-8.5	21	5	-42.5
25	78.27	1045	19	3	25	9	27
26	76.36	1013	14	-2	17	1	-2
27	73.09	1029	10	-6	23	7	-42
28	73.6	982	11	-5	9	-7	35
29	78.6	1051	20	4	27	11	44
30	72.37	1097	9	-7	31	15	-105
31	84.01	957	27	11	3	-13	-143

Source: Census of India 2011

Correlation between literacy and Sex Ratio - The Spearman's rank difference method is used for the reckoning of literacy and sex ratio in Nippani Town. The value of R is -0.35 and the two-tailed value of P is 0.05. By normal standards, the association between the two variables would not be considered statistically significant. It is experimental that there is rather medium and positive correlation i.e. $p = -0.35$ between the literacy and sex ratio in Nippani town.

CONCLUSION

Convenient were wide disparities in the literacy and sex ratio in Nippani in 2011. The highest literacy was found in Ward No.12 (87.07%) as well as lowest literacy in Ward No.23 (63.77%). The highest sex ratio is initiate in Ward No.30 (1097) and lowest in Ward No.2 (954). Nevertheless, the correlation between literacy and sex ratio bring into being in low degree and negative angle i.e. $p = -0.35$. It means high literacy and low sex ratio.

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