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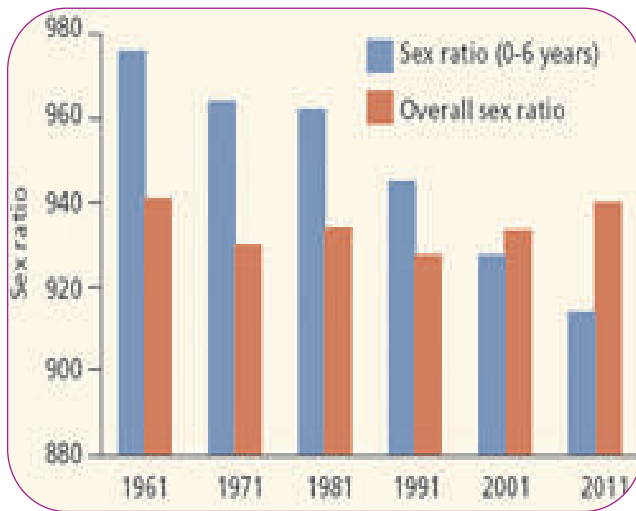
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CORRELATION BETWEEN FEMALE LITERACY AND SEX RATIO IN DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR (UTTAR PRADESH): A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS.



ABSTRACT:-

Present paper is an endeavor to investigate the correlation between female literacy and sex ratio in district Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh. Female literacy plays a very important role in empowerment of the women in the district (Keshwa 2013). Literacy is considered as one of the most important aspect of any social development, especially for rural areas. Social change can be observed through the participation of the females in the society. Literacy and education is universally recognized as a major indicator of human development. In the rural society of the India, education is considered as the prominent check for the vicious cycle of poverty. Not only in the modern society but also in the rural society of India, education reflects its major impact on the female participation. Pattern of female literacy in 2011 the district Muzaffarnagar average literacy rate found 68.34 percent. Male literacy rate is 78.67 and female literacy is 56.62 percent. In 2011 census, Muzaffarnagar district has 56.62 of female literacy rate, which varies from highest in Khatauli (61.51 percent), and lowest in Budhana block (53.09 percent) due to low education facility and backward areas. Muzaffarnagar district ranked 33rd in literacy 68.52 percent which is higher than the state average of 67.7 percent. The sex ratio of the district is 892 female per

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1000 male as a whole. Among the blocks highest sex ratio of 902 female is found in Jansath block and it followed by Chartawal, while the lowest of 876 in Purkazi block. Sex ratio of block Jansath and Chartawal are higher as compared to district average. correlation of female literacy and sex ratio is positive $r = 0.325$ is the high volume of relation with literacy and sex ration.

KEYWORDS: Female Literacy, Sex Ratio, human development.

INTRODUCTION:

Literacy is the ability to read, view, write, design, speak and listen in a way that allows you to communicate effectively. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines literacy as the "ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts." Literacy involves a continuum of learning in enabling individuals to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate fully in their community and wider society". A person who can merely read but cannot write is not classified as literate. Any formal education or minimum educational standard is not necessary to be considered literate. Indian government defines literacy as the ability to read and write, which is similar to UNICEF's definition. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relationship and for permitting the free play of demographic processes (Handla&Siddu, 1980, P-98). The population commission of United State define "

The ability of both read and write a simple message with understanding in any language a sufficient basis for classifying a person as literate." A person aged more than six year and who can both read and write with understanding an any language has take as a literate. The census of India define the literacy role as a proportion of literate to total population in age group seven and above. Sex composition of a population refers to the balance between male and female in any population. It can be expressed either in form of proportion of a particular sex in the population as a ratio between the population of two sexes.

Literacy and level of education are basic indicators of the level of development. Higher level of education and literacy lead to greater awareness and also contribution in impairment of economic and social contribute in improvement. This thought focuses upon the literacy of femalespecially in Muzaffarnagardistrict . The growth of female education in Muzaffarnagar is slow.

STUDY AREA:

Muzaffarnagar district is a part of Saharanpur division of Uttar Pradesh. Muzaffarnagar city is part of National Capital Region. Muzaffarnagar district lies between $77^{\circ} 30'$ to $78^{\circ} 0'$ longitude and $29^{\circ} 20'$ to $29^{\circ} 40'$ N latitude.



The total area of the district is 2945 square kilometer. The district is bounded by river Ganga in the East and Yamuna in the West. The study area located 125 kilometer of the National capital Delhi, 90 kilometer South of Haridwar(The DevaBhumi) and 45 kilometer West of Hastinapur(The Corava and Pandva birth land).

According to the 2011 census Muzaffarnagar district has population 2827154. The density of population of the district is 1034 persons per square kilometer. The population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 16.8 % . Sex ratio of the district is 889 female per every 1000 man and literacy rate is 68.34

percent. Minority population is about 40% of the total population of the district.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To study the spatial Patten of literacy in the study area.
2. To study the spatial pattern of sex ratio in the study area.
3. To analyze the correlation between sex ration and literacy in the study area.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY:

The present study is carried out on the bases of secondary data, derived from Census of India, 2011 and socio-economic statistical magazine of district Muzaffarnagar. The special pattern of sex ratio and literacy in Muzaffarnagar district is represent throught the graphs and maps. Arc GIS 9.3 software used for preparing the map various statistical technique us used with the help of M.S Excel. The spearman's rank order method is used for analyses the correlation between literacy and sex ratio at the block level. The whole study is studies at the block level and all the parameters has been classified into three categories.

Result and Discussion

Special pattern of Literacy and Sex ration :

Table 1. Literacy rate and Sex Ratio of Muzaffarnagar district 2011

Block	Literacy Rate			Sex Ratio
	Total Person	Male	Female	
Charthawal	68.23	78.49	56.90	900
Purkazi	69.28	78.38	58.94	883
Muzaffarnagar	68.42	78.22	57.56	880
Baghaara	69.02	79.98	56.59	890
Budhana	64.19	74.08	53.09	897
Shahpur	67.26	78.39	54.66	898
Morna	68.78	78.16	53.39	876
Jansathi	68.20	78.37	57.02	899
Khatauli	73.33	84.01	61.51	902
Total	68.52	78.67	56.62	892

Source: Census of India, 2011.

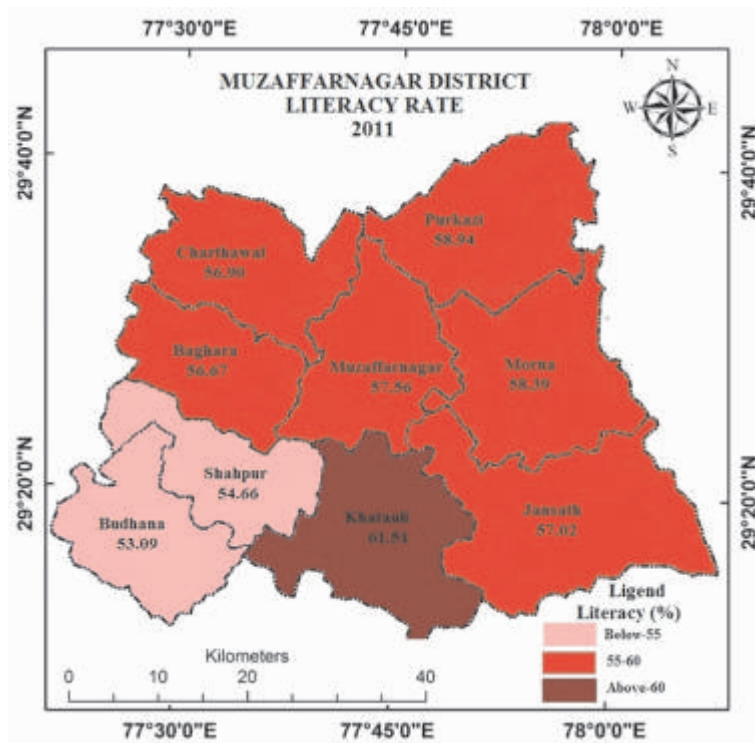
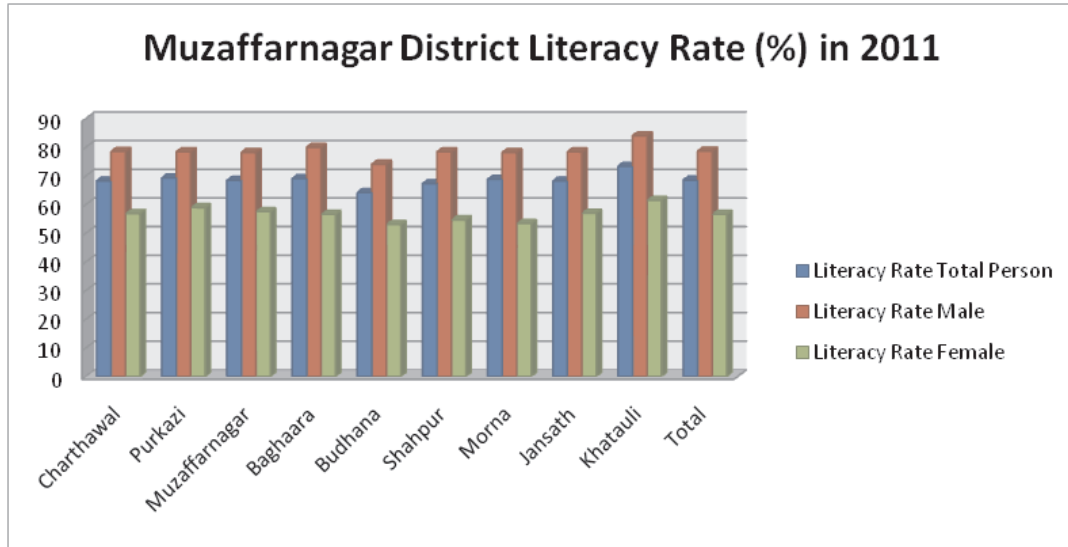
Basic Statistics of Literacy and Sex Ratio of district Muzaffarnagar in 2011

Result	Literacy Rate			Sex Ratio
	Total Population	Male	Female	
Avg	68.5	78.7	56.6	891.7
Std	2.4	2.6	2.7	9.7
Max	73.3	84.0	61.5	902.0
Min	64.2	74.1	53.1	876.0

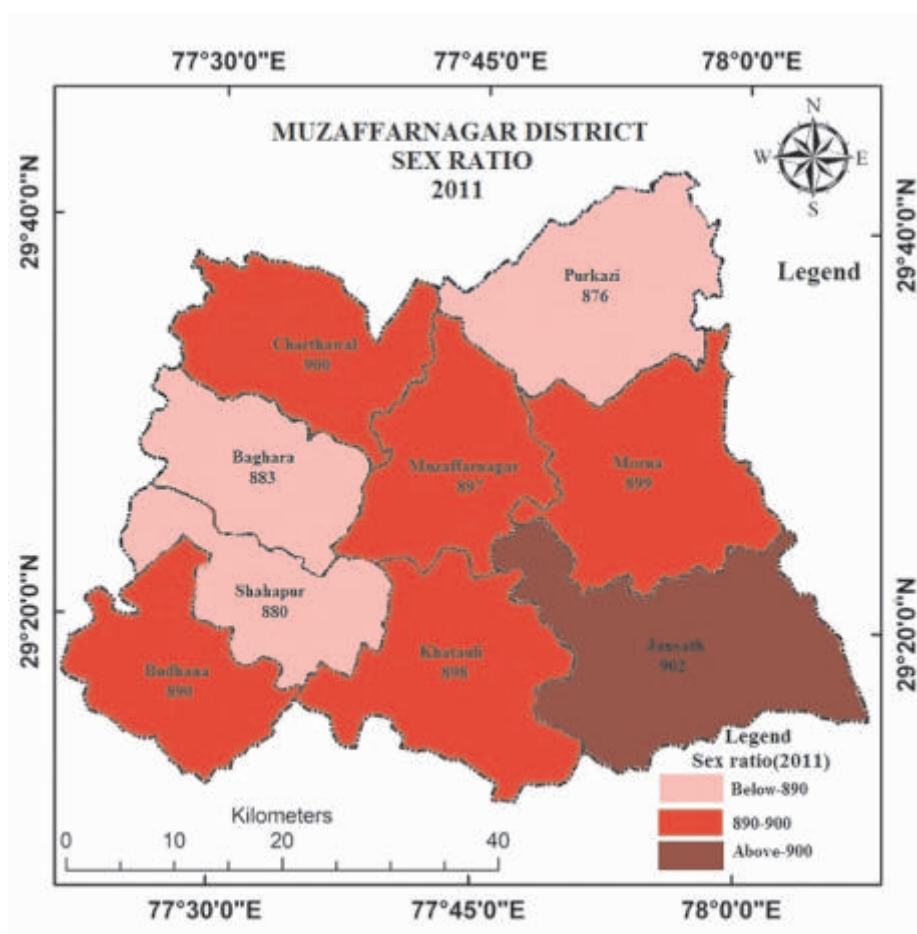
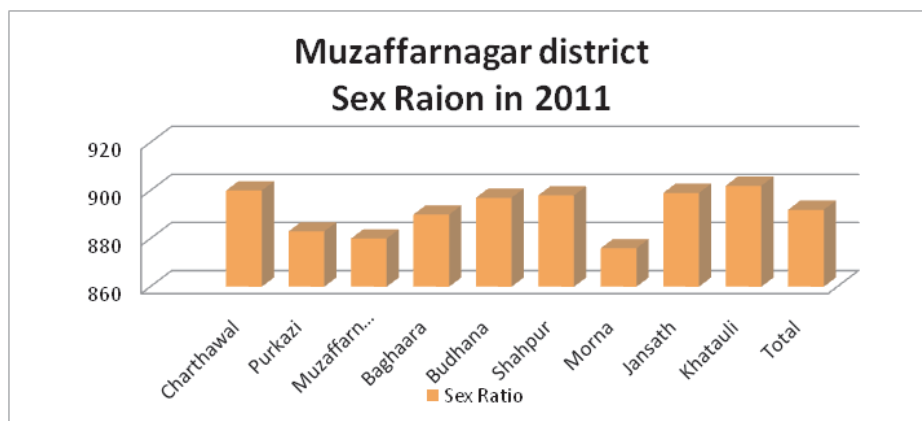
Average literacy is founded 68.5 percent in the district which is divided ± 2.4 Standard Deviation in the block wise. There is maximum and minimum 73.3 and 64.2 percent in Khatauli and Budhana block respectively.

Average male literacy is found higher percent 78.7 than the female literacy 56.6 percent in the district. Male literacy is range from 84.0 to 74.1 and is deviated from ± 2.6 from average. Whereas the female literacy is founded only 56.6 percent which is below the national literacy rate and ranges from 61.5 to 53.1 percent with ± 2.7 standard deviation. Map give a visual impression of inter block disparity in literacy rate in the district. The range of literacy divided into three categories that is high, (above 60%) ,mediam (55-60%) and low is, (below 55%).

Sr.No.	Category	Percent	Blocks
1	High	Above 60	Khatauli
2	Mediam	55-60	Baghara,Charthawal,Jansath,Muzaffar Nagar, Morna and Purkazi
3	Low	Below 55	Budhana and Shahpur



Special pattern of Sex Ratio :



The sex ratio in the district is 892 female per 1000 male as a whole. Among the blocks highest sex ratio of 902 female is found in Jansath block and it followed by Chartawal, while the lowest of 876 in Purkazi block. Sex ratio of block Jansath and Chartawal are higher as compared to district average. Table represents data regarding block wise sex ratio.

Correlation between Literacy Rate and Sex Ratio:**Table-2, Correlation between literacy rate and Sex ratio of Muzaffarnagar district, 2011**

Sr. No.	Block	Sex ratio	Rank (r ¹)	Literacy rate	Rank (r ²)	D (r ¹ -r ²)	D ²
1	Chartawal	900	2	56.90	5	-3	9
2	Purkazi	883	7	58.94	2	-5	25
3	Muzaffarnagar	880	8	57.56	3	5	25
4	Baghara	890	6	56.59	6	0	0
5	Budhana	897	5	53.09	9	-4	16
6	Shahpur	898	4	54.66	7	-2	4
7	Morna	876	9	53.39	8	1	1
8	jansath	899	3	57.02	4	1	1
9	Khatauli	902	1	61.51	1	0	0
N= 9							$\Sigma D^2=81$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Correlation } (r) &= 1 - \frac{6\Sigma D^2}{N(N^2-1)} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{6 \times 81}{9(81-1)} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{162}{240} \\
 &= 1 - 0.675 \\
 &= \boxed{r = 0.325}
 \end{aligned}$$

The Spearman's rank different method is used for the calculation of correlation between literacy and sex ratio in Muzaffarnagar district. It is notice that there is rather moderate degree of positive correlation i.e, $r = 0.325$ between the literacy and sex ratio in Muzaffarnagar district. That means low literacy rate and low sex ratio.

Low female literacy rate means an overall sluggish growth of India, as it impacts every area of the development. India is struggling hard to stabilize its growing population through family planning programs. But if females are illiterate, then this has a direct and negative impact on these initiatives. The negative attitude of parents towards the girl child and her education is one of the major reasons of low female literacy rate in India. In most of the families, boys at home are given priority in terms of education but girls are not treated in the same way. Right from the beginning, parents do not consider girls as earning members of their family, as after marriage they have to leave their parents' home. So their education is just considered as wastage of money as well as time. For this reason, parents prefer to send boys to schools but not girls. In most of the rural areas lack of easy accessibility to school is another reason for low female literacy rate. Mother and father do not prefer to send girls to schools if these are located at a far distance from their village or home, and schools are there then lack of

adequate school facilities becomes a hurdle. Some of the schools are really in pathetic conditions and do not have even basic facilities. According to a survey, 54% of schools in Uttar Pradesh do not have water facility and 80% do not have latrine facilities. Even some schools do not have enough rooms to accommodate all the students.

CONCLUSION:

The development of any nation or region is indicated by the level of education and that too of both genders. That is why 'education for all' is strongly recommended and focus on by our government.. India has made a considerable progress in this sector and with all the efforts the literacy rate grew to 74.04% in 2011 from meagre 12% in 1947. But still, India has not achieved what it should have during this period..

.First of all, the progress made in this sector is very slow. Secondly, there is a considerable gap between male and female literacy rates in India. According to the census of 2011, an effective literacy rate for men was 82.14% whereas for female it was 65.46%. Even there has been seen a substantial increase in the number of literate female and this gap is narrowing, it still persists. During such figures, there exists a ray of hope as well as per to the 2011 census, since year 2011, 110 million additional female had become literate as compared to 107 men that means that the number of literate female is increasing,. Lowly female literacy rate means an overall sluggish growth of India, as it impacts every arena of the development. Our Nation is struggling hard to stabilize its growing population through family planning programs but if females are illiterate, then this has a direct and negative impact on these initiatives.

District Muzaffarnagar 12th rank in terms of population in the state, district has population density of 1034 person per sq.km., which is more than state average of 829 person per sq. km. Muzaffarnagar district 42nd rank in terms of sex ratio 892 which is lower than the state average of 912 females per thousand males. The correlation of female literacy and sex ratio is $r=0.325$ is the high volume of relation with literacy and sex ratio its mean, there is positive correlation between literacy rate and population growth rate, there is a strong correlation between literacy rate and sex ratio. Low literacy rate and low sex ratio due to lack of knowledge.

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