

Correlation between Literacy Rate and Sex Ratio: A comparative Study in Block wise Karnal District Haryana

¹ Meenu, ² Dr. CM Rajoriya

¹ Research Scholar (Geography),

² Research Guide, Bhagwant University Ajmer, Rajasthan, India

EMAIL ID: Meenugeographer5911@gmail.com

Abstract

The present research paper describes the pattern of correlation between literacy rate and sex ratio in Karnal district Haryana. The paper utilizes district level data on literacy rate and sex ratio Karnal district. Rate of literacy depend on nature of occupation, govt. policy, per capita income etc. sex ratio defined total no. of female as per 1000 males.it depend on the birth, death, and migration. The sex ratio is found in Karnal (2011) 886 and literacy 76.44.the sex ratio is found less due to prevalence of dowery system and high son preference. The main purpose of my research paper is an attempt to analysis the correlation between literacy rate and sex ratio in Karnal District of Haryana. Definition of literacy according to who "literacy is defined the proportion of the adult population aged 15 years and over which is literate, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population, total or for a given sex, in a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time, usually mid-year. For statistical purposes, a person is literate who can with understanding both read and write a short simple statement on his/her everyday life." Normal meaning of sex ratio number of female per1000 of males. This study is based on secondary data collected from census of India 2011.

Key words: sex ratio, literacy rate, correlation, comparative study

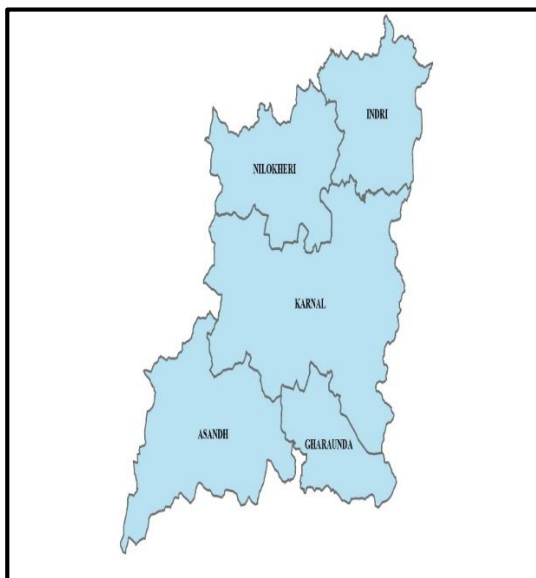
Introduction

Literacy rate is the percentage of a population that can read and write, typically defined as those aged 15 and over who can understand a simple statement about their everyday life. It's a key indicator of a country's education level and a measure of its progress in development. Literacy reflects the social economic and cultural setup of a nation, ethnic group and social community (Majid Hussain, 2008 p.13.58). Sex ratio refers to the proportion of males to females in a population, typically expressed as the number of males per 100 females. It's a crucial demographic indicator reflecting gender balance within a society or group. The sex ratio and literacy rate are positively correlated. The literacy rate and sex ratio are the most significant components of the Human Development Index. The area which is higher in literacy rate and sex ratio that region would be higher in human development index.

The separate data for male and female are important for various types of planning and analysis of various population attributes. Literacy is defined as a person aged 7 years or above who can both read and write with understanding in any languages (According to 2011 census). According to Clarke, (1960) the existing sex ratio in any area is determined by three basic factors. These are sex ratio at time birth, differences in mortality rates of two sexes, at different ages in the migratory ethos of the sex. Among the various elements of population composition literacy and sex composition has a great importance in population study (Chandana, 2002 p. 270). Karnal District sex ratio is 887 females per 1000 of males. Karnal district of Haryana sex ration is not favourable. Literacy is the ability to read, write, speak and listen in a way that lets us communicate effectively and make sense of the world. Average literacy rate in Karnal district as per census 2011 is 82.35 % of which males and females are 87.10 % and 77.07 % literates Respectively.

Study Area

Karnal district lies on the western bank of the river Yamuna, which form its eastern boundary and separates Haryana from Uttar Pradesh and is bounded by North latitudes 29°05'25" & 29°05'20" and East longitudes 76°02'40" & 77°01'08", its height above sea level is around 240 meters. It falls in parts of Survey of India Toposheets nos. 53C and 53G covering an area of 2520 sq.km. The district covers 5.69% area of the state. Karnal District is bordered by Kurukshetra District on its northwest, Jind & Kaithal Districts on its west, Panipat District on its south and Uttar Pradesh state on the east. The district is well connected by roads and railways. The Sher Shah Suri Marg (NH No.1) runs through the entire length of the district. A broad-gauge railway line connecting Delhi with Ambala runs almost parallel to the NH No.1. Karnal is the district headquarters. The main townships are Karnal, Indri, Assandh, Nilokheri and Gharaunda. Administratively the district comes under Rohtak division, and it has five Tehsils, three Sub-Tehsils and Six blocks. The district is one of the most densely populated districts of the state. The total population of the district as per 2011 census is 15,06,323. The district has a population density of 587 per square kilometre (1,550 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 18.22%. Karnal has a sex ratio of 886 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 76.4%. The district is a part of the Indus-Ganges plain (Upper Yamuna Basin) and has a well-spread network of western Yamuna canals. Its geographical area has been divided into three agroclimatic regions: Khadar, Bangar and



1. To study the relationship between Literacy rate and sex ratio.
2. Analysis the correlation between spatial pattern of literacy and Sex ratio in the study region of Karnal (Haryana).

The paper base on secondary data taken census of India 2011. The paper base on the relationship literacy rate and sex ratio in Karnal district Of Haryana. Collected data were processed and presented in the form of tabular and graphical techniques using Excel software. The spatial distribution was presented with the help of maps. Q G.I.S Open-Source software was used. Topographical sheets were scanned and then georeferenced with the help of this software. These georeferenced toposheets were digitized to make base maps of the Karnal District and its blocks. Choropleth maps are used to depict the regional pattern of male-female literacy differences. In this paper mainly three types of analysis are done, firstly the comparison of male-female literacy for the year 2011 secondly regional differences in male-female literacy for the year 2011 and thirdly the representation of area wise the literacy rate and sex ratio are different to other like as High, Medium and Low category based on literacy and sex ratio.

Spatial Pattern of Literacy and Sex Ratio Karnal

Spatial Pattern of Literacy and Sex Ratio Karnal is a district in the Haryana State of India. Total area of Karnal is 2,520 km² including 2,451.05 km² rural area and 68.95 km² urban area. As per 2011 stats, Karnal has a population of 15,05,324 peoples, out of which urban population is 4,54,810 while rural population is 10,50,514. There are about 2,92,084 houses in the district, including 93,490 urban houses and 1,98,594 rural houses. When it comes to villages, there are about 417 villages in Karnal district. The Karnal district is further divided into Tehsils / Blocks / Community Development Blocks (C.D. Blocks) for administrative purposes. In India, the Block or C.D. Block is often the next level of administrative division after the tehsil. It is important to note that, in some states of India C.D. Blocks are equal to

Block	Total	Male	Female	Literacy Differences	Sex Ratio
Nilokheri	74.62	82.01	66.44	15.57	893
Indri	74.44	81.9	66.2	15.7	901
Karnal	77.16	83.49	70.07	13.42	889
Assandh	70.4	78.22	61.66	16.56	886
Gharaunda	71.16	79.62	61.71	17.91	898

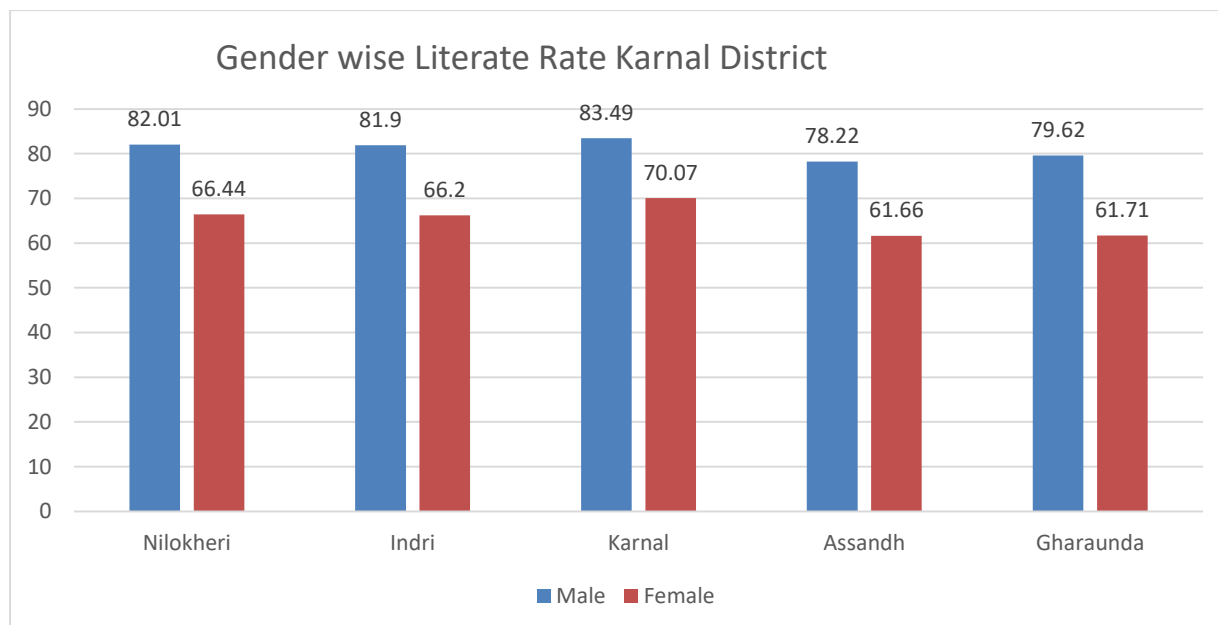
tehsils for those who don't know, the C.D. Block is a rural area earmarked for administration and development in India. The area is administered by a BDO (Block Development Officer). A C.D. Block covers several gram panchayats, local administrative unit at the village level. Karnal is the largest tehsil in Karnal district by both area and population. Indri is the smallest tehsil in Karnal district by both area and population. The following is the list of all Tehsils / Blocks / C.D. Blocks in Karnal district of Haryana state along with area & population. List of CD Blocks / Tehsils in Karnal #Tehsil (CD Block) Area (km²) Population (2011)

Assandh	4882,33,	2042	Gharaunda	4441,	88,0983	Indri	3621,62,5934	Karnal	8307,14,3285	Nilokheri	3962,07,101
---------	----------	------	-----------	-------	---------	-------	--------------	--------	--------------	-----------	-------------

(According to Karnal. gov.in).

Result and Discussion

Correlation between Literacy Rate and Sex Ration in Karnal District, Haryana



1. Assandh As per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Assandh is 767 which is less than Average Sex Ratio (886). As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Assandh is 76.7%. Thus, Assandh has higher literacy rate compared to 74.7% of Karnal district. The male literacy rate is 81.87% and the female literacy rate is 70.96% in Assandh.

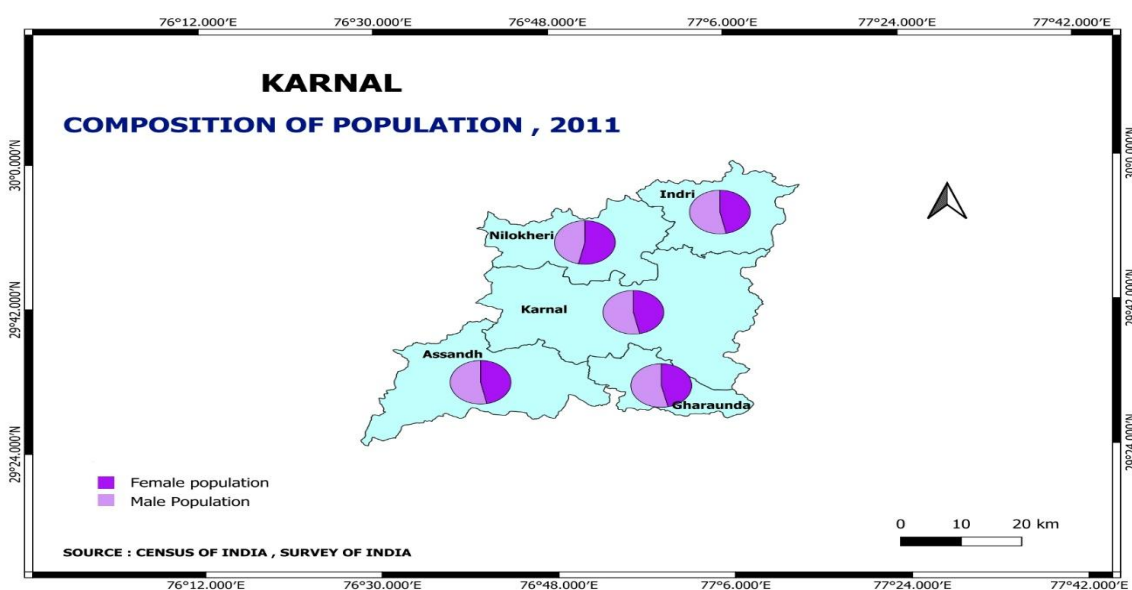
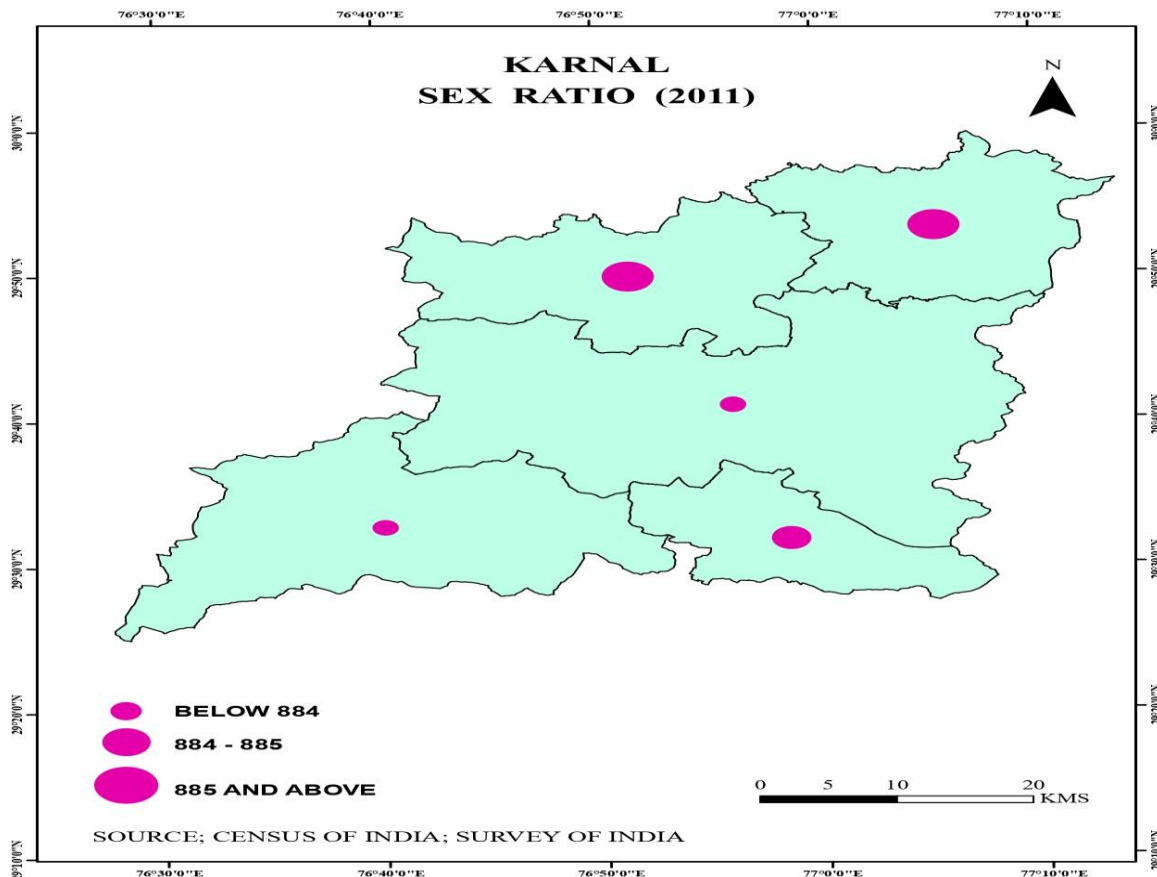
2. Gharaunda As per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Gharaunda is 837 which is less than Average Sex Ratio (898). As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Gharaunda is 81.1%. Thus, Gharaunda has higher literacy rate compared to 74.7% of Karnal district. The male literacy rate is 87.32% and the female literacy rate is 74.19% in Gharaunda.

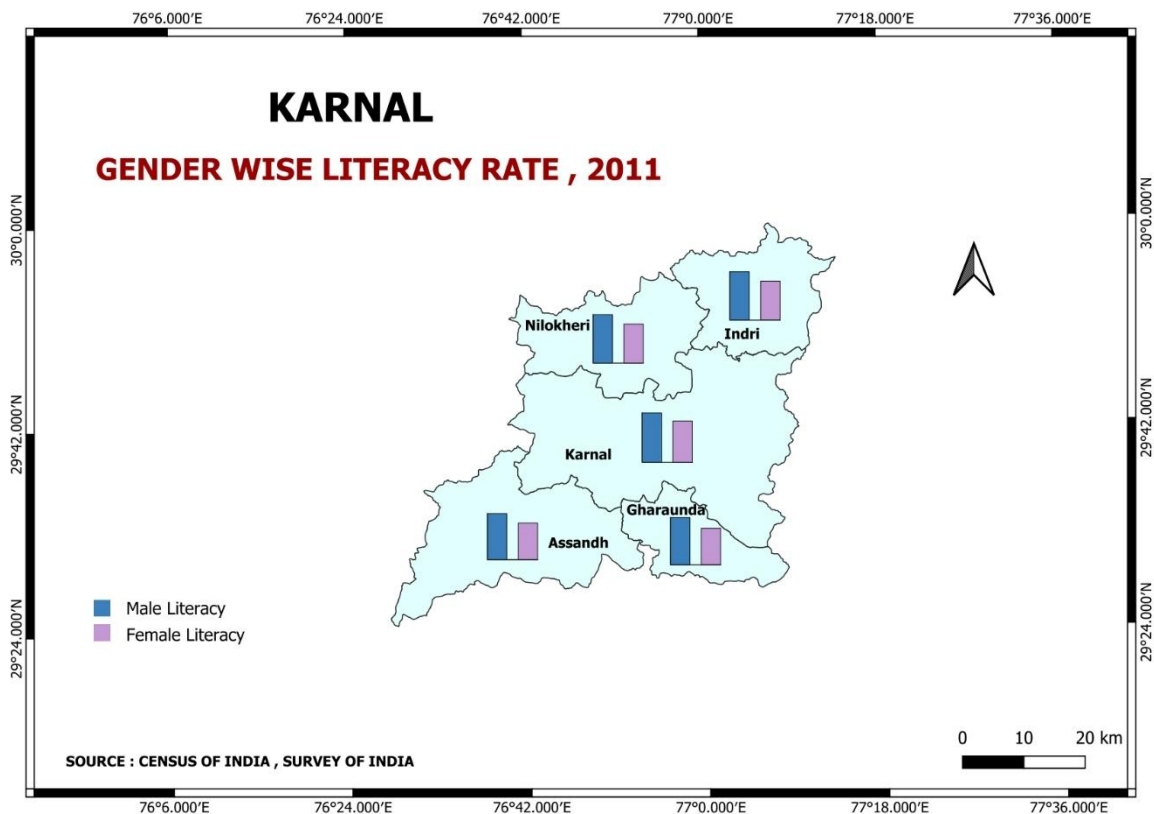
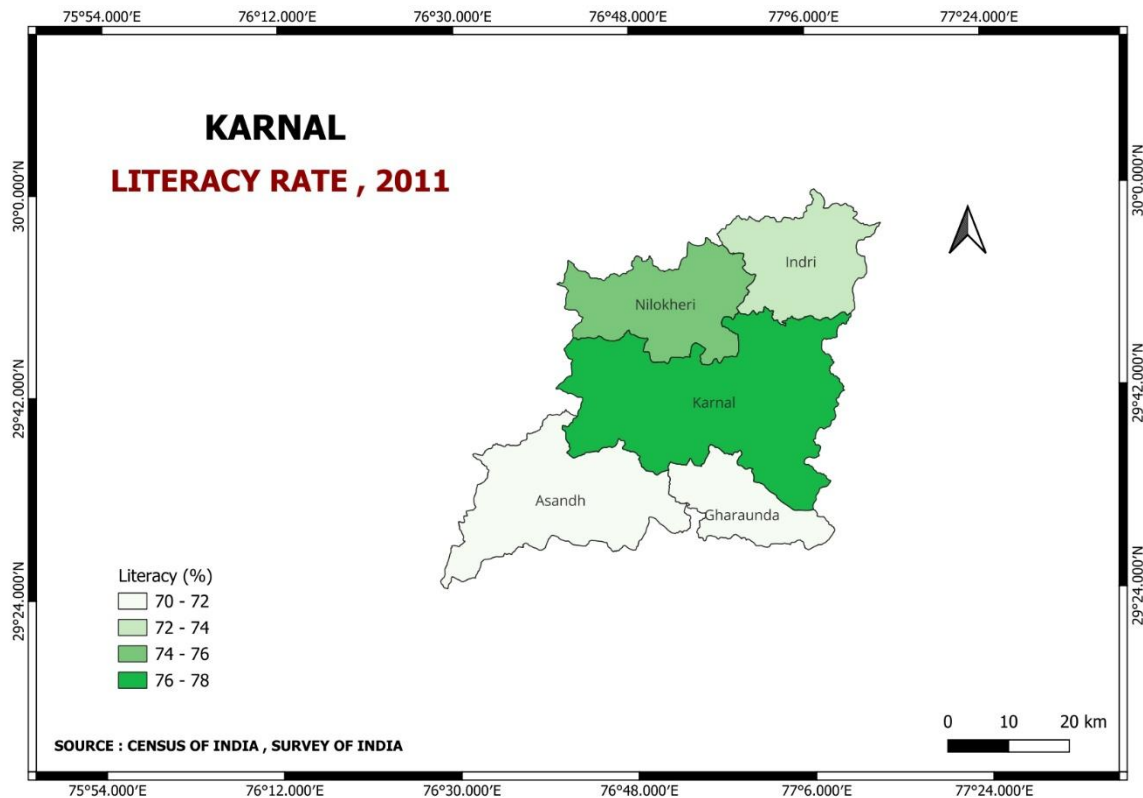
3. Indri: Total literacy rate of Indri city is 75.41%, male literacy rate is 80.82% and female literacy rate is 69.47%. In Indri Female Sex Ratio is 901 per 1000 male persons. Child sex ratio is 834 per 1000 male child under the age of six.

4. Karnal Similarly the average sex ratio in rural areas of Karnal was 886 females per 1000 males. The Child sex ratio of rural areas in Karnal was 829 girls per 1000 boys. The average literacy rate in Karnal for urban regions was 82.35 percent in which males were 87.1% literate while female literacy stood at 77.07%.

5. Nilokheri As per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Nilokheri Block is 830 which is less than Average Sex Ratio (893) of Nilokheri Block. The total literacy rate of Nilokheri Block is Correlation between literacy rate and the sex ratio and literacy rate are positively

correlated. The literacy rate and sex ratio are the most significant components of the Human Development Index. The area which is higher in literacy rate and sex ratio that region would be higher in human development index.





Conclusion

Literacy rate and sex ratio are important part of population study. Literacy rate and sex ratio both are two sides of the same coin. Assandh has higher literacy rate compared to 74.7% of Karnal district. The male literacy rate is 81.87% and the female literacy rate is 70.96% in Assandh. The total literacy rate of Nilokheri Block is Correlation between literacy rate and the sex ratio and literacy rate are positively correlated. As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Gharaunda is 81.1%. Thus, Gharaunda has higher literacy rate compared to 74.7% of Karnal district. Is found the relationship literacy and economic status of a, village, block, district, state and country. Hence literacy rate and sex ratio are brawny(strong) relationship each other.

References

1. Azim, S. (2005), Literacy growth disparities in Karnataka. Economic and Political Weekly, 40(16), 1647 1649.
2. Ahmed, S. (2007). Socioeconomic Determinants of Female Education in a Muslim Family: An Econometric Analysis.
3. Bose, S. (2012). A Contextual Analysis of Gender Disparity in Education in India: The Relative Effects of Son Preference, Women's Status, and Community. Sociological Perspectives, 55(1), p. 67-91
4. Chandna, R.C. (2009). Literacy in Punjab and Haryana- 2001. Punjab Geographer, 5, 116-120.
5. Dreze, Jean. Anne-Catherine Guio and Mamta Murthy. 1996. "Demographic Outcomes, Economic Development and Women's Agency" Economic and Political Weekly 31(27): 1739-42. 6 July.
6. Devi N, Parihar A. Socio-Demographic Profile of Haryana: A Gender Perspective. International Contemporary Research Journal in Management and Social Science. 2014; 1(1): 32-46.
7. International Journal of Applied and Pure Science and Agriculture (IJAPSA)
8. Volume 03, Issue 7, [July- 2017] e-ISSN: 2394-5532, p-ISSN: 2394-823X
9. Chandana R.C. (2002): Geography of population concept determinants and pattern, Kalyani Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, P.270.
10. <http://www.censusindia.gov.in>