



CORRELATION BETWEEN LITERACY RATE AND CHILD SEX RATIO (0-6 AGE GROUP) IN HARYANA: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This paper is an attempts to analysis the correlation between literacy and child sex ratio in Haryana. Literacy is one of the most important indicators of social development. Literacy and education is universally recognized as a major component of human development [1]. As such, certain minimum level of literacy seems to be essential for a population to a break out the vicious of poverty[1]. Literacy affected on migration and sex ratio. The knowledge of literacy and sex ratio is essential for the understanding the condition of women in society[2]. A decline sex ratio is suggestive of the neglect of girl children, sex selective abortions and traditional attributes of the society. Thus, the analysis of literacy and sex ratio is immense significant. This paper revealed that there is negative correlation between literacy and child sex ratio in Haryana.

Keywords:

Introduction-

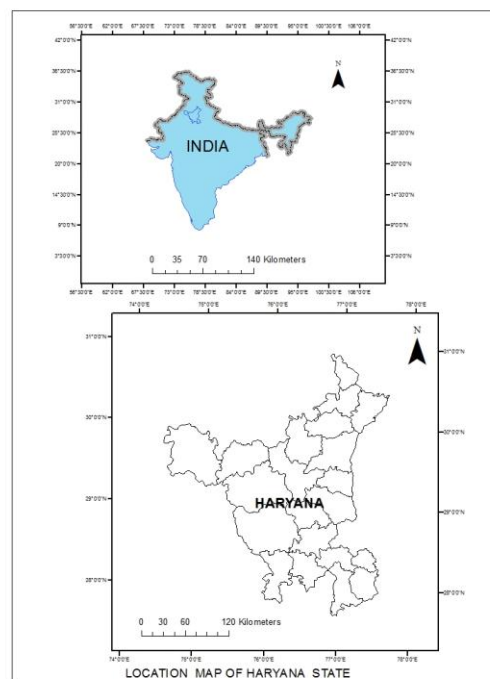
Literacy is refers to the ability to read for knowledge, write coherently and think critically about the written word. The population commission of united states defines "the ability of both read and write a simple message with understanding in any language a sufficient basis for classifying a person as literate". According to 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 proportion of literates to total population in age group 7 years and above. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and promoting the free play of demographic processes[3]. Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population. An important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point of time [4]. This has much to do with the interplay of sex differential in mortality, sex selective migration, sex ratio at birth and at time the sex differential in abortion and in population enumeration[4]. It is also influence marital status, manpower, the gross national product, planning regarding educational and medical services, housing etc. as well as socio cultural factors together influence the overall demographic composition of population.

Review of literature-

Jadhav, Santosh, Ratnaparbha (2014) found that there were wide disparities in literacy rate and sex ratio of Pune district. Correlation between literacy and sex ratio found in low degree and positive angle. Sugana (2011) found that education of women is the most powerful tool of change of position in society and education brought a reduction of women is the most powerful tool of change of position in society and education brought a reduction inequalities and function as a means of improving their status with the family[5]. kumar, Monu(2013) revealed that correlation between female literacy and child sex ratio ($r=-0.46$) found in moderate degree and

negative 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) revealed that after independence , literacy rate of India is increased but there is 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 negative correlation.

Study Area-



Haryana state is one of the prosperous states of India. It lies between to 27°12' north to and 30°30' northern latitude

and 74°28' east to 77°36' eastern longitude. it occupies a geographical area of about 44,212 sq.km . Haryana is a land locked state located in the northern part of India. The state shares its boundary with Uttar Pradesh in the East, Punjab in the West, Himachal Pradesh in the North and Rajasthan in the South. According to 2011 census, its population is 2.53 crore out of which 13494734 males and 11856728 females. The density is 573 persons per square kilometer. The sex ratio recorded 877 females per thousand males which is lowest in national average sex ratio . Haryana state has 76.64% literacy rate with differential of 85.4 male literacy and 66.8% female literacy.

Objectives-

- 1) To study the spatial pattern of literacy rate in Haryana state.
- 2) To study the spatial pattern of sex ratio in Haryana state.
- 3) To analyze the correlation between spatial pattern of literacy and child sex ratio in the study.

Database and Methodology-

Present study is based on the secondary sources of data to fulfill the objectives data regarding literacy and child sex ratio of Haryana is obtained from census of India , Statistical abstract of Haryana. The collected data are processed to analyze the spatial pattern of literacy rate and child sex ratio in Haryana Arc GIS 20 software used for preparing the map and to show the spatial pattern of Child sex ratio and literacy in Haryana. The districts of Haryana are grouped into five categories very high , high, moderate, low, very low on the basis of simple statistical method. The Spearman's rank order method is used for analysis the correlation between literacy and child sex ratio.

Spatial Pattern of Child Sex Ratio-

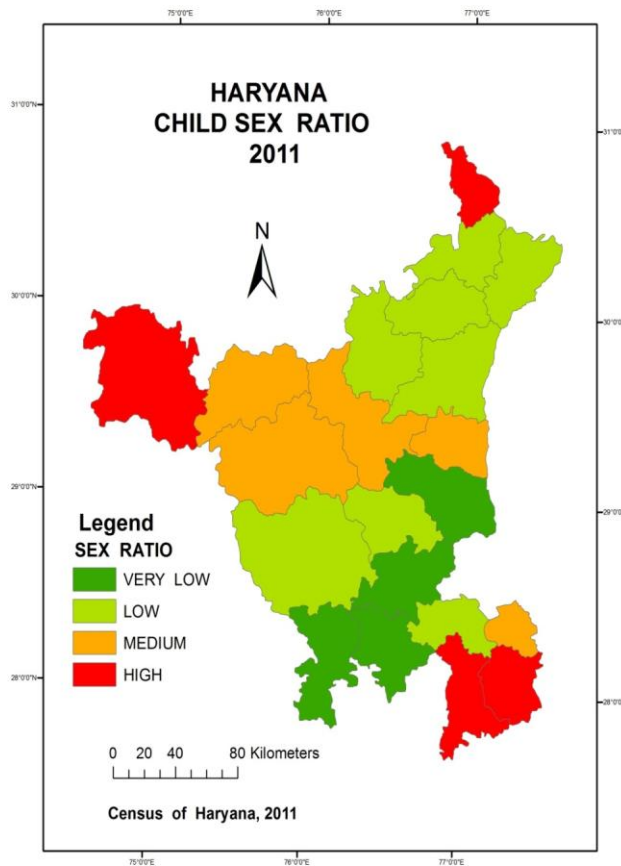
Haryana as a whole has 830 number of girls per thousand of males per thousand of boys population in 2011. But the district level Child sex ratio varies from district to district ranges from 775 to 906. All 21 districts are categorized into four groups as follows:

High Child Sex Ratio-

The districts which have the sex ratio ranges 855 to 906 are included into high category. High sex ratio was recorded in the districts of Mewat, Panchkula, Sirsa, Palwal.

Moderate Child Sex Ratio-

The districts which have the sex ratio ranges 822 to 835 a are included into moderate category. Moderate sex ratio was recorded in the districts of Hisar, Fatehabad, Faridabad, Jind, Panipat.



Low Child Sex Ratio-

The districts which have the sex ratio ranges 791 to 821 are included into low category. low sex ratio was recorded in the districts of Gurgaon, Bhiwani, Ambala, Kurukshetra, Yamunanagar, Panchkula, Kaithal, Karnal, Rohtak.

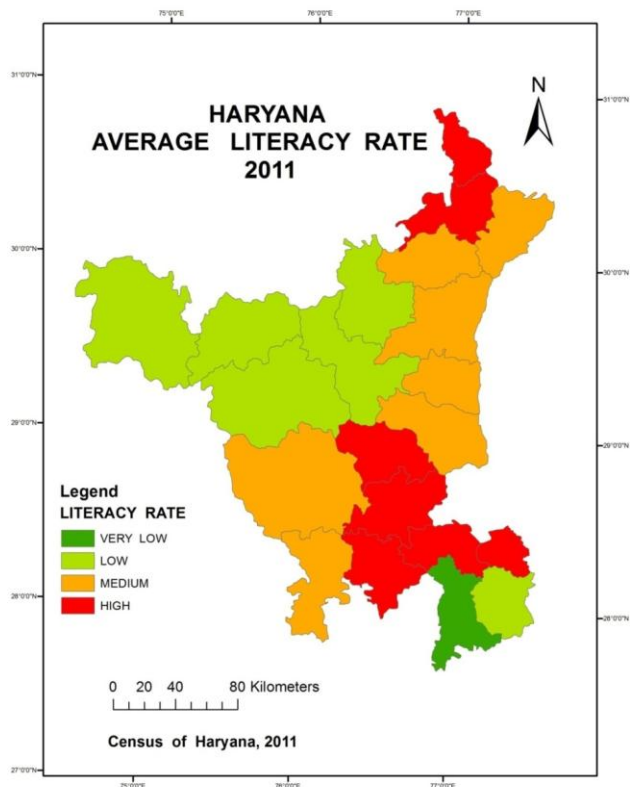
Very Low Child Sex Ratio-

The districts which have the sex ratio ranges 774 to 790 a are included into low category. Low Child sex ratio was recorded in the districts of Sonipat, Mahendragarh , Rewari, Jhajjar. The following are the reasons for low sex ratio in Haryana-

- 1) Neglect girl child
- 2) High maternal mortality
- 3) Sex selective
- 4) Female Infanticide

Spatial Pattern of Literacy Rate-

Haryana as a whole has is 76.64 % literacy rate in 2011. But the district level literacy differs from district to district.



child sex ratio of 903, only district above the 900 mark. While in Jhajjar, literacy rate among women has gone from 59 to 71 percent and the child sex ratio comes down 801 to 774.

Table.3: Correlation between Literacy Rate and Child Sex Ratio in Haryana

Method		Variables	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate
Spearman's rho	Child Sex Ratio	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-.486*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.026
		N	21	21
	Literacy Rate	Correlation Coefficient	-.486*	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.026	.
		N	21	21

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Calculation by Author with help of SPSS 20 Software

Conclusion-

There were wide disparities in the literacy and Child sex ratio in Haryana in 2011. The highest literacy was found in Gurgaon district (84.44%) and lowest literacy in Mewat (56.14%). The highest child sex ratio is found in Mewat district (903) and lowest in Jhajjar district (774). But the correlation between literacy and Child sex ratio found in Moderate degree . It means high literacy and low Child sex ratio.

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1) High Literacy Rate -

High literacy was recorded in the districts of Gurgaon, Rewari. Due to high number of educational facilities , high urbanization , development of transport and communication and so on.

2) Moderate Literacy Rate-

Moderate literacy was recorded in the districts of Mahendragarh, Faridabad, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Sonipat.

3) Low Literacy Rate-

Low literacy was recorded in the districts of Bhiwani, Hisar, Jind, Panipat, Karnal, Kurukshetra.

4) Very Low Literacy Rate-

Low literacy was recorded in the districts of Kaithal, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Palwal, Mewat

Correlation between Literacy and Child Sex Ratio

Table.1: shows Correlation between Literacy Rate and Child Sex Ratio in Haryana. Spearman’s rank correlation is measure of relationship between two variables using the ranking data. The rank correlation between child sex ratio and literacy rate is $r = -.486$. It is a moderate negative correlation. The child sex ratio and literacy rate have moved opposite direction in Haryana. The sex ratio has been found to be highest in districts, which have low literacy. Mewat most backward region of the state, has registered literacy of (56.14%). but it has the highest

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