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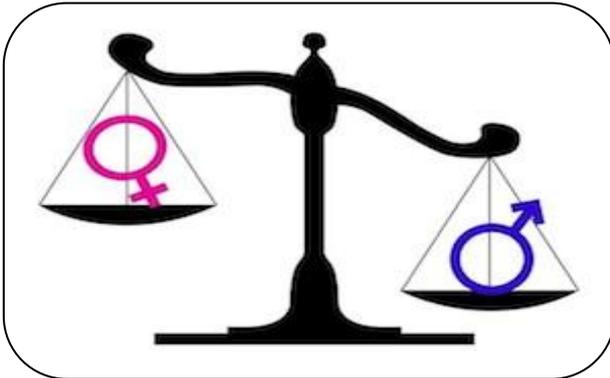
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RELATION BETWEEN LITERACY RATE & SEX RATIO IN MALSHIRAS TAHSIL OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS



ABSTRACT:

Education is widely recognized as a major component of human development. The relationship between educational attainment and awareness of family health, family children and living standards is well established. Literacy has been impacted by various characteristics of the population such as fertility, mortality rate, migration and sex ratio. Knowledge of sex ratio is essential for the assessment status of women in society. The less female population of the total population strongly indicates the neglect of the girl child, abortion and the traditional view of society. Thus, the research paper analysis of literacy and sex ratio is very important. According to 2001 census, the total population of Malshiras Tahsil is 48550 lakh, the sex ratio is 923 and the literacy is 79.72.

KEYWORDS: Relation, Literacy, Sex-Ratio.

INTRODUCTION

Literacy is one of the most important indicators of social development. Literacy is the core part of basic education for must important eradicates poverty, turn down mortality, prevent population growth, achieve gender equality and ensure sustainable development for peace and democracy. 'Literacy has been defined as the ability both to read and write with understanding in any language of children who

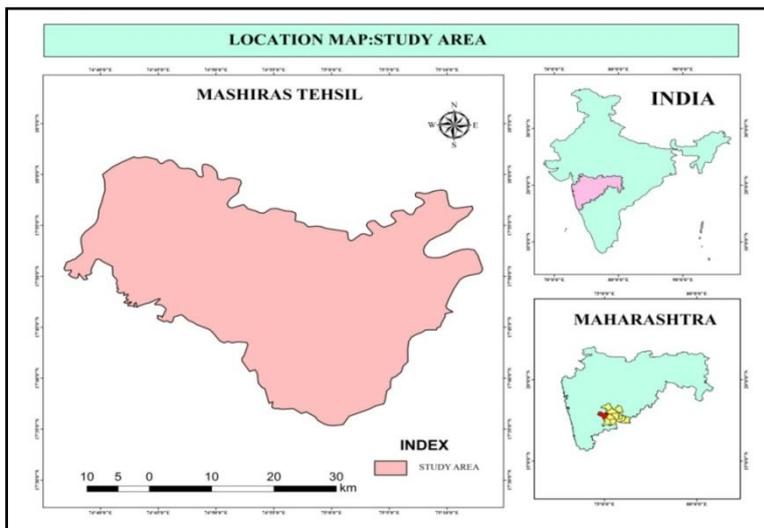
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are above six years of age'. 2011 Average literacy rate of Maharashtra is 82.3%. Male literacy rate 88.38 %and Female literacy rate 75.87% percent. Average literacy rate of Solapur district 77.02%, Male literacy rate 85.03% and female literacy rate 68.55% respectively. Malshiras tahsil Average 79.72 literacy rate.

STUDY AREA

A brief study of the regional character is attempted in this chapter which is useful for understanding the basis for distributional pattern of population numbers and its density. Malshiras tahsil lies to north-west of Solapur district Malshiras is one of the 11 blocks of Solapur district and it extends approximately between latitudes 17° 36' North and 18° 2' north and between longitudes 74° 41' east and 76° 18' east. The block is on the western side of the district. Malshiras tahsil is situated on the west fringe of Solapur district and lies entirely in Nira basins. The tahsil is bounded on the north by Indapur tahsil (Pune district) on the north-east Madha tahsil, on east by Pandharpur tahsil, on south by Sangola, on west by Man tahsil (Satara district) and north-west side Phaltan (Satara district). In the west part of Malshiras taluka Mahadeo hilly range pass north to south for a few kilometres and Sulski-Tuki (715m) is height pick in Malshiras tahsil and few scattered hills in Malshiras tahsil. The tahsil in general has flat or undulating Nira terrain.



OBJECTIVES:

- To study the spatial pattern of literacy rate.
- To examine the spatial pattern of sex ratio.
- To analyze the relation between literacy and sex ratio.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

This paper is based on secondary data sources. census of Solapur District (2011), socio-economic abstract of Solapur District. The data regarding climate and Physiography is collected from Gazetteer of Solapur district. The Spearman's Rho (r_s) method is used for analyzes the correlation of literacy and sex ratio.

Equation
$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{N^3 - N}$$

The collected data are processed to analyze the pattern of literacy rat and sex ratio in Malshiras tahsil. The 10 Circles of Malshiras tahsil are grouped into three categories high, moderate and low literacy.

Spatial Pattern of Literacy Rate:

The tahsil as a whole have 79.72 per cent literacy rate during 2011. But tahsil level literacy rate is various from Circle to Circle minimum 63% and maximum 72%. All ten Circle of Tahsil are divided into three categories as following.

High Literacy Rate: (69-72)

High literacy rate was recorded in the Circle of Akluj (72) & Dahigaon (69) due to high number of educational institute and good development of transportation and communication facilities and so on.

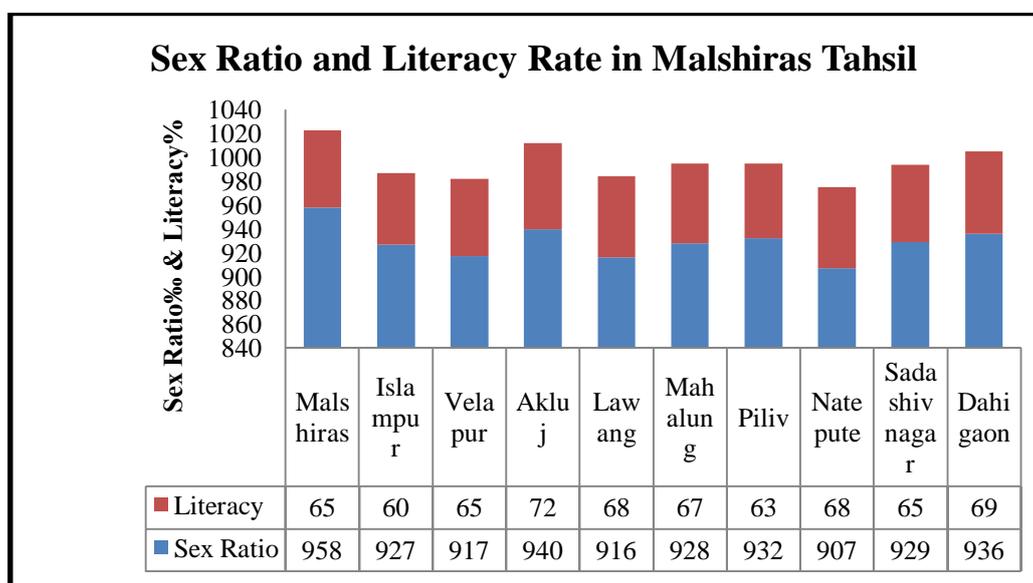
Moderate Literacy Rate (65-68)

Moderate literacy rate was recorded in the Circles of Malshiras (65), Velapur (65), Lawang (68), Mahalung (67), Natepute (68) and Sadashivnagar (65). In these Circles have well agricultural developed; some regions have dry land and drought and availability of educational institutes and high degree of development etc.

Circle Wise -Sex Ratio and Literacy Rate in Malshiras Tahsil 2011.

Sr. No	Name Circle	Sex Ratio	Literacy
1	Malshiras	958	65
2	Islampur	927	60
3	Velapur	917	65
4	Akluj	940	72
5	Lawang	916	68
6	Mahalung	928	67
7	Piliv	932	63
8	Natepute	907	68
9	Sadashivnagar	929	65
10	Dahigaon	936	69
Malshiras Tahsil	Total	923	79.72

Source: census hand book, 2011.

**Low Literacy Rate (60-46)**

The tahsil which have literacy low mean minus one standard deviation are included in this category. Low literacy rate was recorded in the Circle of Islampur (60) and Piliv (63).

Spatial Pattern of Sex Ratio:

The tahsil as a whole has 923 number of females per thousand males population during 2011. But Circle level sex ratio is various from Circle to Circle range from minimum 916 to maximum 958. All ten Circle of tahsil are divided into three categories as following.

High Sex Ratio (abov-942)

Highest sex ratio was recorded in the circles of Malshiras (958), compare to other nine circle well degree of literacy and urbanization, good status of women's in society and so on.

Moderate Sex Ratio (925- 941)

Moderate sex ratio was recorded in the tahsil of Islampur (927), Akluj (940), Dhaigaon (936), Piliv (932) and Sadashivnagar (929). While increasing recourse to sex selective abortions worsen it.

Low Sex Ratio (below 924)

Lowest sex ratio was found in the circle of Velapur (917), Lawang (916) and Natepute (907) below 924 females per thousands of male population as it was less than the average of Malshiras tahsil.

CONCLUSION:

There are wide disparities in the literacy rate and sex ratio of Malshiras tahsil. Correlation between Literacy Rate and Sex Ratio Spearman's Rho $r_s = 0.07386$, p (2-tailed) = 0.83932. By normal standards, the association between the two variables would not be considered statistically significant. Some of the important reasons negative sex ratio in Malshiras tahsil Neglect of the girl child, High maternal mortality, Sex selective, female infanticide. With small family norms, many young couples do not for a second child happens to be a male. Higher female life expectancy is likely to initiate a new trend and tilt the scale in favors result in sex ratio.

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