A Comparative Study of Urban- Rural Literacy And Urban – Rural Male – Female Literacy – A Case Study Of Dhule And Nandurbar Distracts of Maharashtra.

Geography

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ABSTRACT   *Present research paper deal with correlation study between Urban- Rural and urban – rural male – female literacy. Study area is predominantly is tribal area. Most of people lived in the remote areas and hilly region. As per census 2011, In Maharashtra has about 55% population lived in rural areas and 45 % being lived in urban centers. Nandurbar district had a population of 111037 and a 15.45% population lived in urban areas. Dhule district has a population of 376093 about 23% population are urban. Data on population characteristic surmised and calculated with the help of Carl Spearman's rank order. Correlation between urban and rural literacy = - 0.66, Correlation between urban and rural male literacy = - 0.68, Correlation between urban and rural female literacy = - 0.64, Correlation between urban male and female literacy = 0.98, Correlation between rural male and female literacy = 0.96 and better urban rural differential index (URDI) being amounted +0.09 in Dhule while least urban rural differential index in Sakri tahsil (-0.08).*

As per 2011.India has 31.16% is urban area. Urbanisation means population that migration from rural to urban areas. Hence, the increase in people has been living in urban areas. Urbanization began during the industrial revolution, when workers moved towards manufacturing hubs in cities to seeking jobs in factories as agricultural jobs became less in country like India. 31.16% is urban area. As per census 2011, total literacy rate is 74.0 percent with the rural areas reporting a literacy rate of 68.9 percent and the urban areas registering 85.0 percent literacy; resulting in an absolute difference of nearly 16 percent. The 2011 census, however, indicated a 2001–2011decadal literacy growth of 9.2%, which is slower than the growth seen during the previous decade. There is a wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in India: effective literacy rates (age 7 and above) in 2011were 82.14% for men and 65.46% for women. Bihar is the least literate state in India, with a literacy of 63.82%. The difference in the rural and urban literacy rates is always in trends with the urban areas. But present study region is much behind to the national level in terms of urban literacy. The study area is dominant by Tribal population and lived in the rural areas; around 45 % population of the study area resides in the hilly areas. And disperse   type of settlement pattern have been observed in major part of study area. It has affect on all stages of education. Hence, the pace of literacy is slow in Dhule and Nandurbar District.

Study Area

Dhule and Nandurbar district taken as a study area for carried out research work. There is one Municipal Corporation at Dhule. In the District, three B-Class Nagarpalika at Shirpur, Nandurbar and Dondaicha in the district. Important urban centers are Dhule, Shirpur, Shindkheda, Sakri, Dondaicha, Nardhana, Pimpalner, Shahada, Nawapur, and Taloda. Dhule District is divided into 2 revenue sub-divisions, 4 Tahsil, and 676 revenue Villages. Nandurbar district has comprising of six tahsils and 947 villages. The total geographical area of Dhule district is 8063 sq km and it lies between $20^o38'$ to $21^o61'$N and $73^o50'$ to $75^o11'$E. Nandurbar district lies between $21^o00'$ to $22^o03'$N and $73^o31'$ to $74^o32'$E. Total geographical area of the district is 5087 Sq km For the research purpose both Dhule and Nandurbar district have been taken into consideration as a study area. Thereby location of both Dhule and Nandurbar district lies between $20^o38'$ to $22^o03'$N and $73^o47'$ to $75^o11'$E, it comprises ten tahsils spreading over an area of 13,150 sq km, which is 4.3% of Maharashtra state.

Objectives

A research paper entitled "A comparative study of Urban - Rural literacy and urban – rural male – female literacy – a case study of Dhule and Nandurbar Distracts of Maharashtra." is taken for research work and for obtaining results prepared following objectives.

1} to find out any difference in literacy rate of urban and rural and carry out comparative study between Urban and rural literate people.

2} to analysis relation between urban and rural male-female in the context of literate population.

Hypothesis

On the basis of said objectives in order to analysis of urban-rural and urban-rural male-female literacy designed following hypothesis.

Ho: There is no correlation between urban and rural literacy and urban male-female and rural male-female literacy.

Ho1: There is a correlation between urban and rural literacy and urban male-female and rural male-female literacy.

Database and Methodology

Data on population of literate people obtained through secondary source namely census of India 2011 and socio-economic review. The data have been summarized and analyzed by using statistical method and cartographic technique.

 1} for calculate urban rural differential index following formula is used

$$URDI = (ULR - RLR)/TLR$$

Where,
= Urban Rural differential Index,
ULR= Urban Literacy Rate,
RLR= Rural literacy Rate.
TLR= Total Literacy Rate.

2} for analysis correlation between of urban-rural and male urban-rural and female urban-rural literate people's formula of Spearman's rank order has been used

r = 1- 6Ɛd^2/n (n^2-1).

3} In order to test hypothesis at 0.01 and 0.05 significant levels, following formula is use.

$$t = \sqrt{r2(n-2)/1 - r2}$$

4} Scatter diagram with regression line applying to understand trend of urban-rural and male urban-rural and female urban-rural literate

Urban and Rural literacy

As per values depicted in table no 1, Dhule (70.34), Nandurbar (62.32) and Shindkheda (66.34) tahsils has figured excellent rate in overall literacy as compare to other tahsils. Shahada and Shirpur tahsil may be increase in overall literacy rate in study region.

Table no 1.Showing salient features on literacy in Dhule & Nandurbar Districts.

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Total Lit-eracy	Urban Lit-eracy	Rural Lit-eracy	URDI	Urban Literacy Male	Urban Literacy Fe-male	Rural Literacy Male	Rural Literacy Fe-male
						2011			
1	Dhule	70.34	38.54	31.80	+ 0.09	39.71	37.27	35.12	28.23
2	Sakri	55.01	4.53	50.48	- 0.08	4.80	4.25	56.70	44.07
3	Nawapur	53.54	11.25	42.28	- 0.58	12.14	10.38	48.02	36.60
4	Nandur-bar	62.32	23.46	38.85	- 0.25	24.84	22.05	43.96	33.57
5	Taloda	56.20	11.62	44.58	- 0.58	12.48	10.76	50.14	39.01
6	Akkalku-wa	52.41	9.92	42.49	- 0.62	13.26	6.30	45.58	39.15
7	Akrani	42.26	2.15	40.11	- 0.89	2.46	1.84	45.01	35.20
8	Shahada	56.58	11.35	45.23	- 0.59	11.99	10.70	51.50	38.83
9	Shirpur	55.15	13.64	44.50	- 0.56	14.47	12.78	46.47	36.28
10	Shind-kheda	66.24	10.47	55.77	- 0.68	11.06	9.84	61.43	49.74
	Re-gion	59.48	17.48	42.00	- 0.41	18.58	16.34	46.88	36.91

Correlation between urban and rural literacy r = - 0.661 & t value of r = 6.184 & - 648
Correlation between urban male and female literacy = + 0.984 & t value of = 242 & + 6.48
Correlation between rural male and female literacy = 0.968 & t = 118.98 & + 6.48
Critical value for the Spearman Rho Rank Correlation Coefficient test at 0.05 level = - 0.648 OR + 0.648

(Sources – Census of India -2011 and Compiled by researcher)

Dhule {70.34%}, Shindkheda {66.24%} and Nandurbar {62.32%} tahsil has shown highest literacy as compare to other tahsils while Akrani tahsil has lowest rate figured 42.26. In a study region as a whole literacy rate was 59.48 %, it is less than by 13.09 % to the 72.57% literacy of Maharashtra state. Dhule tahsil has indicated positive urban rural development index with figured + 0.09 in study region. Sakri tahsil reflect negative differential index with 0.08 amongst all tahsils. In a region as a whole has – 0.41 urban rural differential index, it means huge error in urban and rural literacy. It means Correlation between urban and rural literacy amounted r = - 0.661.It is negative correlation and t value of r = - 0.661 is 6.184.Critical value is 2.31 at the significant 0.05 levels. Critical value for the Spearman Rho Rank Correlation Coefficient test at 0.05 level = 0 - 648 OR + 0.648.


Graph no 1 Scatter digram showing between rural & urban literacy.
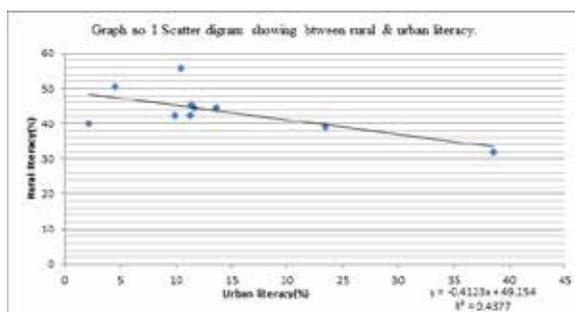
"t" value of observed correlation coefficient for r = - 0.648 ob-

tained 6.184. Critical value at 0.05 significant level obtained 2.31. t value is greater than critical value, it falls in the rejection region. Hence reject null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis. It means that there is a correlation between rural and urban literacy in all tahsils in study region. A coefficient of the regression line is - 0.412 (intercept) and 49.25 (slope) so that the line has the equation 49.25 x. When the number of priors' increases by one, sentence length increases by 49.25.Thus, if on average increase in literacy by 5 percent, it has increases - 0.412 x 5- 49.25 = 47.19.That means on the basis of present rate rural and urban literacy would be 47.19 in future of study region.

Urban male –female literacy

As per values depicted in table no 1, Dhule {39.71%},{37.27%}, Nandurbar {24.84%}{22.05} and Shirpur{14.47%}{12.78%} has higher in male female literacy respectively Sakri{4.80%} {4.25%},Akrani{2.46%}{1.84%} has lowest in urban male female literacy in study region. And in a region as a whole had male and female literacy were {18.58 %} and {16.34 %} respectively. Correlation coefficient between urban male and female literacy has + 0.984, it is positive correlation. Critical value for the Spearman Rho Rank Correlation Coefficient test at 0.05 levels is – 0.648 OR + 0.648. r = 0.984 is greater than critical value + 0.684; it falls in the rejection region. Hence reject null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis. It means that there is a correlation between urban male – female literacy in all tahsils of study region.

Graph no 2 Scatter digram showing urban male and female literacy
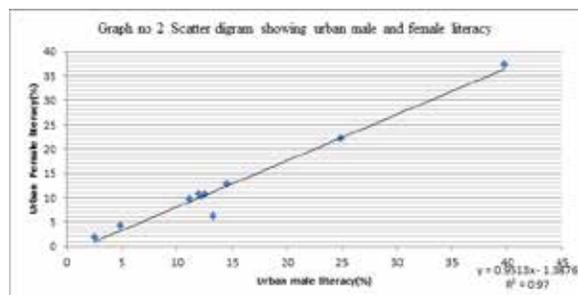
Graph no 2 shows that there is a strong relationship between urban male and female literacy because the points are scattered closely around the line. A coefficient of the regression line is - 0.951 (intercept) and1.387 (slope) so that the line has the equation 0.951 x – 1.387 x. When the number of priors' increases by one, sentence length increases by 1.387.That means if the literacy has increase 5 percent, literacy rate increases 0.951 - 1.387 x 5 = 5.984 .It has suggest that urban male female literacy trend in future would be above 5.984 percent in urban areas of Dhule and Nandurbar district of Maharashtra state.

Rural male - female literacy

Correlation coefficient between rural male and female literacy has + 0.968, it is positive correlation. Critical value for the Spearman Rho Rank Correlation Coefficient test at 0.05 levels is – 0.648 OR + 0.648. r = 0.984 is greater than critical value + 0.684; it falls in the rejection region. Hence reject null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis. It means that there is a correlation between rural male – female literacy in all tahsils of study region. Dhule tahsil has poorer literacy amongst male and female with 35.12% and 28.23% respectively. While Shindkheda tahsils has 61.43% male and 49.74% female literacy followed by Sakri tahsil with 56.70% and 44.07% male and female literacy respectively. In a region as a whole 46.88% rural male and rural female literacy 36.91% reported as per census of 2011.

Graph no 3.Scatter digram showing Rural male Female literacy
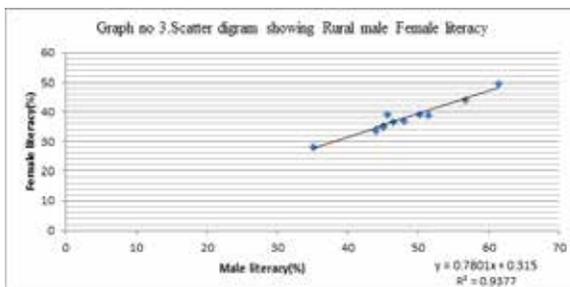
A coefficient of the regression line is 0.780 (intercept) and 0.315 (slope) so that the line has the equation 0.780 + 0.315 x. When the number of priors' increases by one, sentence length increases by 0.315.That means if the literacy has increase by 5 percent, literacy rate increases 0.780 + 0.315 x 5 = It means the pace of literacy rate would be at 2.355 %. In present study area only two major urban centers and district headquarters namely Dhule and Nandurbar. Others are small towns with majority of population engaged in agricultural practices. Second dropout rate is also higher amongst tribal student and girls students. Hence literacy rate is slower both in urban area as compare to rural area.

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