

Patterns of Gender Disparities in Belagavi District

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ABSTRACT

Gender Disparity hold back the growth of individuals the development of nation s and the evolution of societies to the disadvantages of both women and men. Inequality between men and women is one of the most crucial disparities in many societies, and this is particularly so in India. On one level, gender disparity can be narrowly defined as the purely descriptive observation of different outcomes between males, and females. It contained in sex-ratio, literacy, workforce, and education and wage-rates and several other socio-cultural and behavioral indicators of empowerment (Nangia 2005).).The present paper examines the extent of gender disparity in Belagavi District based on literacy and sex ratio using secondary data. We found that literacy rate in study area was 82.90 % in 2011 which is increased to 89.82 % in 2021 (as per census of 2011) (male-93.78% and female - 85.84%) and sex ratio in the study area was 973 in 2011 which is increased to 988 in 2021. There are wide disparities from Rural to Urban sex ratio as well as Rural to Urban literacy rate. The urban sex ratio is higher than rural sex ratio in study area. The Rural sex ratio is 970 and urban sex ratio is 973 females per thousand males in the 2021. We found that in Belagavi district, there is reduction in gender disparities from 2011 to 2021 but the reduction rate is very slow.

KEYWORDS: Gender, Literacy, Sex ratio, Disparity, Rural, Urban, Work Participation

I. INTRODUCTION

Belagavi district is located in the north-western part of the Karnataka state (Fig. 1), nestling high in the Western Ghats. It extends over an area of 13,433 Sq. Km which is 6.99 percent of the total geographical area of the state. The district is between 400-900 m above mean sea level. It measures about 160 Km from north to south and 80-130 Km from east to west. The total population of Belagavi district is 54, 95,366 it is almost equal to Singapore population. (Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011).The Average literacy rate of Belagavi district (89.82%) is higher than the average literacy rate of Karnataka state literacy rate (75.36%).The average sex ratio of Belagavi district is 973 females per 1000 males is lower than the sex ratio of Karnataka state 1034. Current study focused on taluk wise gender disparities in literacy and sex ratio of Belagavi district and study attempts to analyze taluk wise gender disparities in literacy and sex ratio of Belagavi District.

II. OBJECTIVES:

The main aim of this study is to analyze taluk wise gender disparities in literacy, sex ratio and Work Participation of Belagavi during 2011 to 2021.

III. STUDY AREA:

The study area of this paper is a part of Karnataka. The region under study extends from 15°–23' north to 16°–58' north latitudes and 74°–05' east to 75°–28' east longitudes (Belgaum District Gazetteer-editor-James m.Campbell) . Belagavi districts mainly contains 547 VA circles, 35 Hoblies, 506 Grama panchayaths, 1263 Inhabited and 12 Unhabited villages, 34 urban local bodies, 51 Police stations, 14 fire brigade station. The Belagavi district is divided in to 14 talukas for administrative purposes viz., Athani, Bailhongal Belgaum, Chikkodi, Gokak, Hukkeri, Kagavada, Khanapur, Kittur, Mudalagi, Nippani, Raibag, Ramdurg and Savadatti. Belgavi district is bordered by Maharashtra state to in the North, Bagalkot district in the East, Dharwad & and Uttar Kannada districts in the South, Goa and Maharashtra state in the west. (Mr. Arun Nivrutti Chandore,

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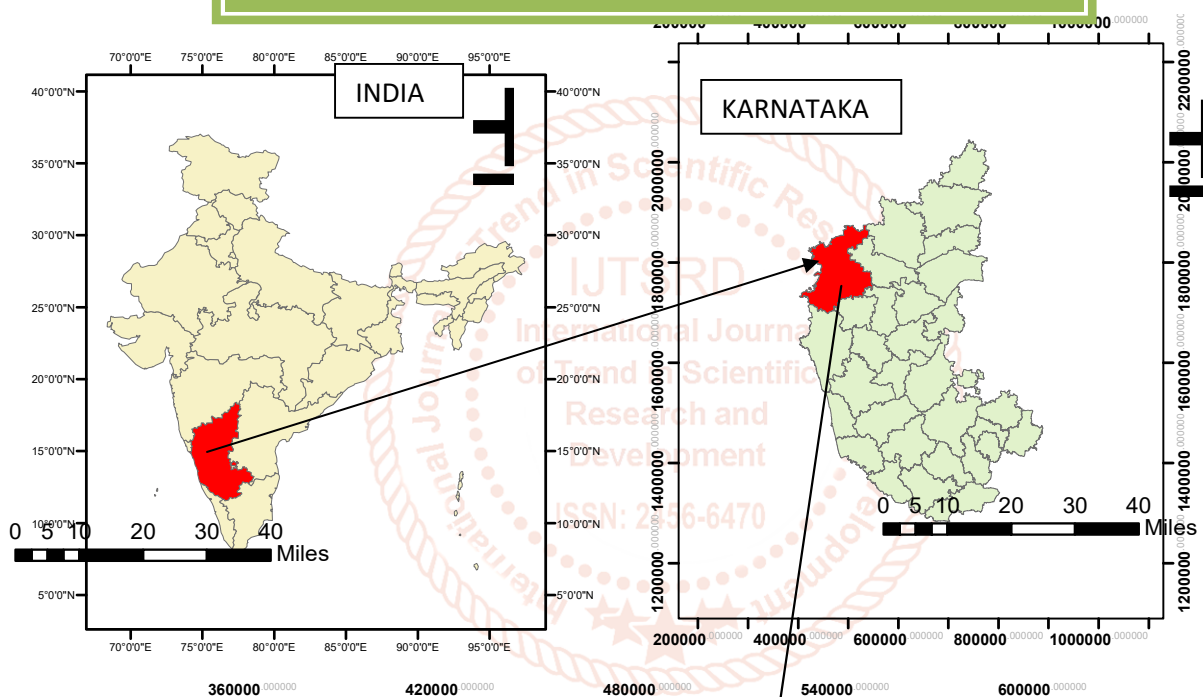
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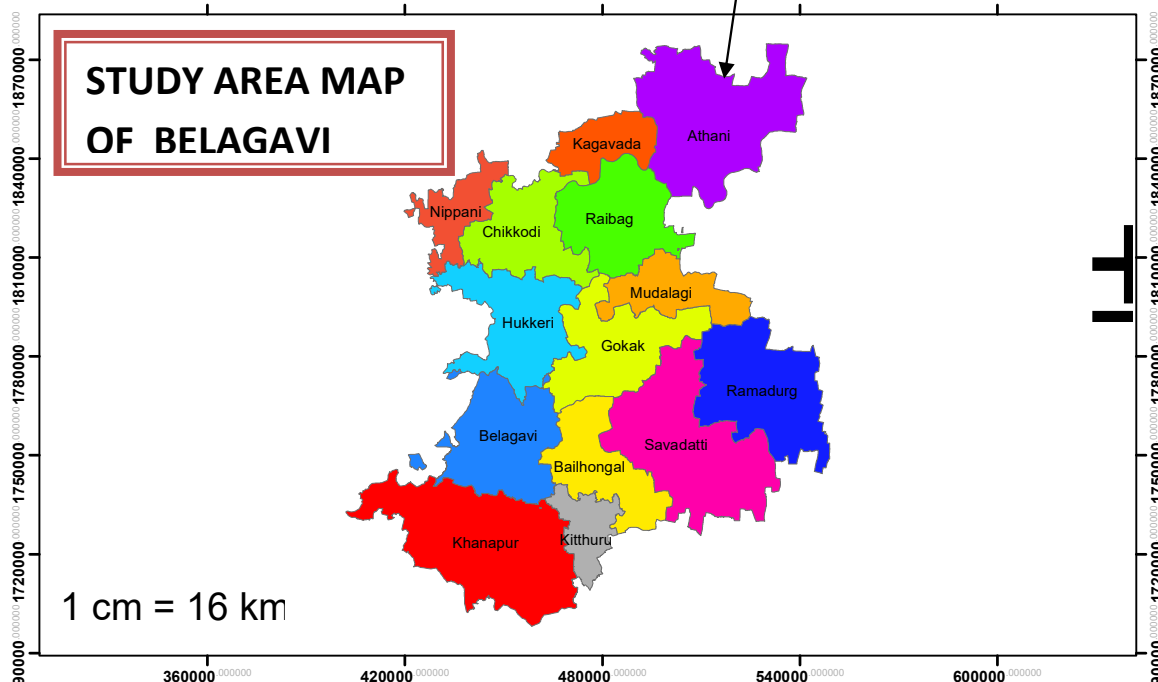
n.d.)Belgaum with a total population of 54, 95,366 (estimates as per Aadhar UIDAI.gov.in DEC 2020) is the second most populous district in the State. The district with a sex ratio of 973 holds 21st rank in the state, the same rank as in 2011 Census. The district has a literacy rate of 89.82 percent and is placed at 16th rank in the state and the male literacy rate in the district is 93.78 percent and the female literacy rate is 85.84 percent. The male – female literacy gap in the district is 7.94 percentage points, which is higher than the male – female literacy gap registered by the state (14.39 percentage points).(Census of India 2021,Karnataka, 2021) district, statistical abstracts of

Belagavi and Karnataka state and census of India 2001 and 2011. Other various sources of secondary data have been utilized such as report of census, Galance books,internet and books etc. Literacy rate has been computed for the population above 6 years. For the measurement of male female disparity in literacy, the Sopher's Disparity Index (1974) modified by Kundu and Rao (1983) has been employed. Moreover simple mathematical techniques are used to calculate the percentages for sex ratio. The methodology comprises the preparation of Bar graphs and line graphs for a more effective representation of the data.

LOCATION MAP OF BELAGAVI DISTRICT



STUDY AREA MAP OF BELAGAVI



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

IV. DISPARITY IN LITERACY OF BELAGAVI DISTRICT:

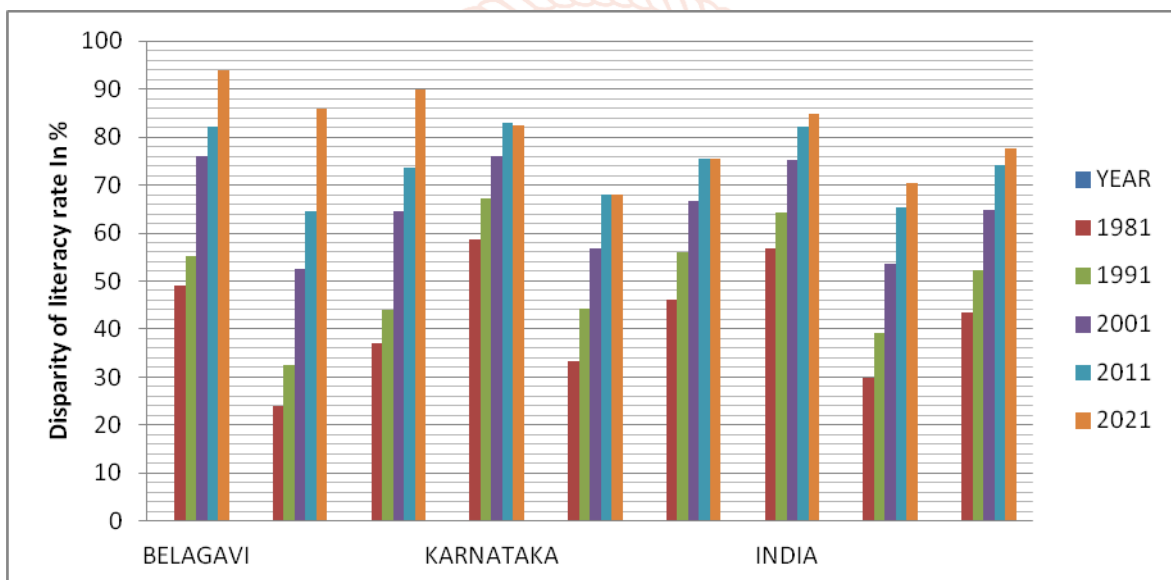
Belagavi district literacy rate in 2021 is 89.82% where as in 2011 it is 73.48%,. The male–female disparity was 0.165 in 2011, while 0.0695 in 2021. Table 1 show that the literacy rate in the study area varied from a minimum of 65.27% in Mudalagi taluk to a maximum of 83.68% in Belagavi taluk of Belagavi district. In the study area the male literacy is 93.78% and for female it is 85.84% in 2021. It shows a wide gap of 07.94% literacy from male to female.

TABLE 1: SEX-WISE LITERACY RATE IN BELAGAVI DISTRICT AS PER CENSUS YEAR 1981 - 2021

YEAR	BELAGAVI			KARNATAKA			INDIA		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1981	49.00	24.00	37.00	58.7	33.2	46.2	56.70	29.75	43.56
1991	55.30	32.50	44.10	67.3	44.3	56.0	64.20	39.20	52.19
2001	75.89	52.53	64.42	76.1	56.9	66.6	75.3	53.7	64.8
2011	82.20	64.58	73.48	82.85	68.13	75.60	82.14	65.46	74.04
2021	93.78	85.84	89.82	82.47	68.08	75.36	84.70	70.30	77.70

Source: Director, Census Operations, As per Population Census -2011

Chart 1: SEX-WISE LITERACY RATE IN BELAGAVI DISTRICT - 2021



Data Sources: Calculated by using data taken from the 1981-2011 Population Censuses

As compared to 2011, disparity of literacy decreased by 0.096 % in 2021, because of increased literacy rate. Highest disparity of male and female is observed in Ramdurg Taluk (0.2229) followed by Savadatti taluk (0.210), because of wide gap from male to female literacy. Lower disparity of literacy in male and female observed in Belagavi taluk (0.108), because, Belagavi taluk of Belagavi district experiences high literacy rate of both in male and female

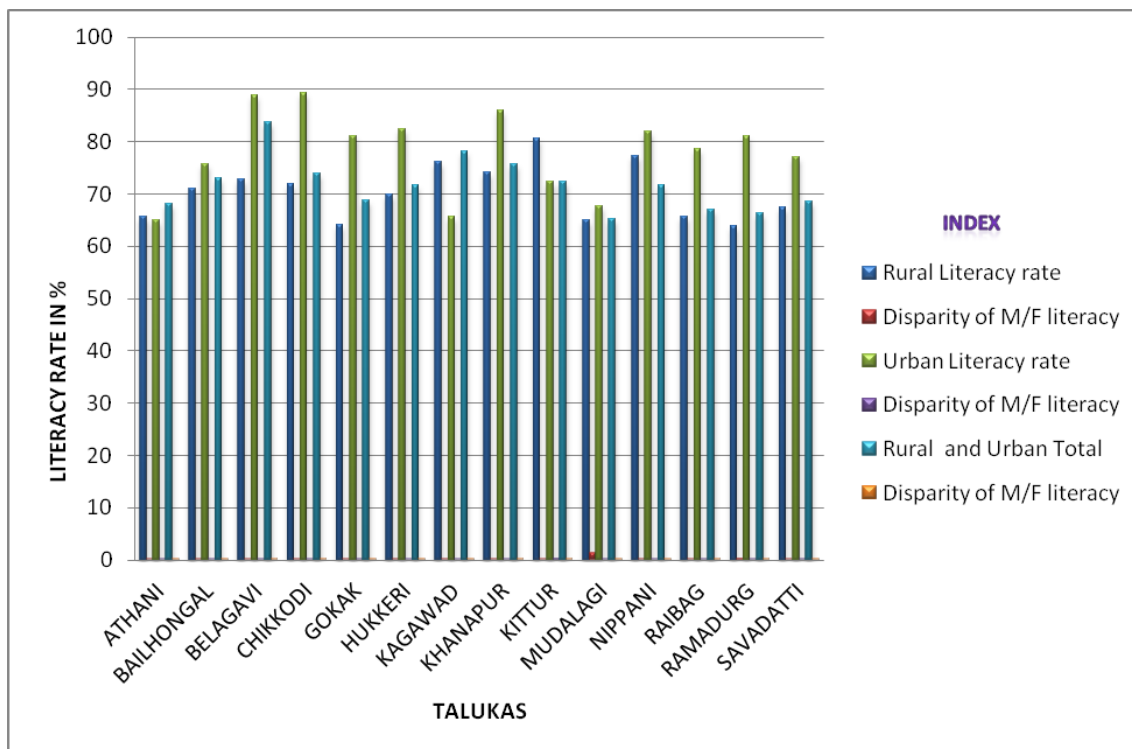
TABLE 2: DISPARITY OF RURAL AND URBAN LITERACY IN BELAGAVI DISTRICT 2021

Name of the Talukas	Rural Literacy rate			Disparity of M/F literacy	Urban Literacy rate			Disparity of M/F literacy	Rural and Urban Total			Disparity of M/F Total literacy
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Athani	74.62	56.33	65.67	0.1808	74.61	56.33	65.06	0.181	76.62	59.17	68.05	0.1696
Bailhongal	80.36	61.52	71.03	0.0529	91.05	79.19	75.78	0.1053	82.13	63.98	73.11	0.1705
Belagavi	82.10	63.19	72.79	0.1781	93.24	84.42	88.90	0.0775	89.63	77.54	83.68	0.108
Chikkodi	79.62	63.47	71.84	0.1528	98.52	80.22	89.27	0.1611	81.83	65.59	73.96	0.1519
Gokak	75.05	52.98	64.05	0.2216	88.24	74.10	81.12	0.1275	78.65	58.82	68.74	0.1918
Hukkeri	79.90	59.73	69.81	0.1935	88.80	75.83	82.33	0.1163	81.21	62.08	71.64	0.1814

Kagawad	84.90	66.91	76.04	0.1661	74.16	56.33	65.66	0.1769	86.00	69.94	78.07	0.1469
Khanapur	83.60	64.29	74.07	0.1805	91.81	80.04	85.97	0.1043	84.69	66.39	75.65	0.1696
Kittur	84.64	74.75	80.71	0.0895	80.77	55.95	72.24	0.2415	80.77	63.52	72.24	0.1629
Mudalagi	75.89	5.86	64.89	1.3064	77.03	58.20	67.67	0.1835	76.05	54.45	65.27	0.2147
Nippani	87.23	67.14	77.32	0.1847	93.01	72.07	81.92	0.1883	88.89	68.69	71.7	0.1844
Raibag	74.52	56.48	65.67	0.1785	84.17	72.83	78.59	0.1033	75.53	58.2	67.02	0.1696
Ramadurg	75.64	52.01	63.98	0.238	89.49	72.79	81.1	0.1507	77.53	54.94	66.36	0.2229
Savadatti	78.56	56.13	67.49	0.2194	85.15	69.01	77.06	0.1482	79.33	57.69	68.64	0.20992
TOTAL	79.12	59.2	69.28	0.1921	91.1	79.95	85.56	0.0988	82.2	64.58	73.48	0.1652

DATA SOURCES: Calculated by using data taken from the Belagavi District at a Galance- 2020-21

Chart 2: DISPARITY OF RURAL AND URBAN LITERACY IN BELAGAVI DISTRICT - 2021



Data Source: Calculated by using data from the population censuses

V. DISPARITY IN SEX RATIO OF BELAGAVI DISTRICT:

Sex ratio is one of the important demographic factors that indicate the status of women in a particular society. A social system with higher sex ratio itself shows the higher status of women (Melorose, Perroy, & Careas, 2015). Sex ratio is calculated in the terms of number of female per thousand males. It is calculated as under

$$\frac{pf}{pm} \times 1000 = \frac{\text{No. of female population}}{\text{No. of male population}} \times 1000$$

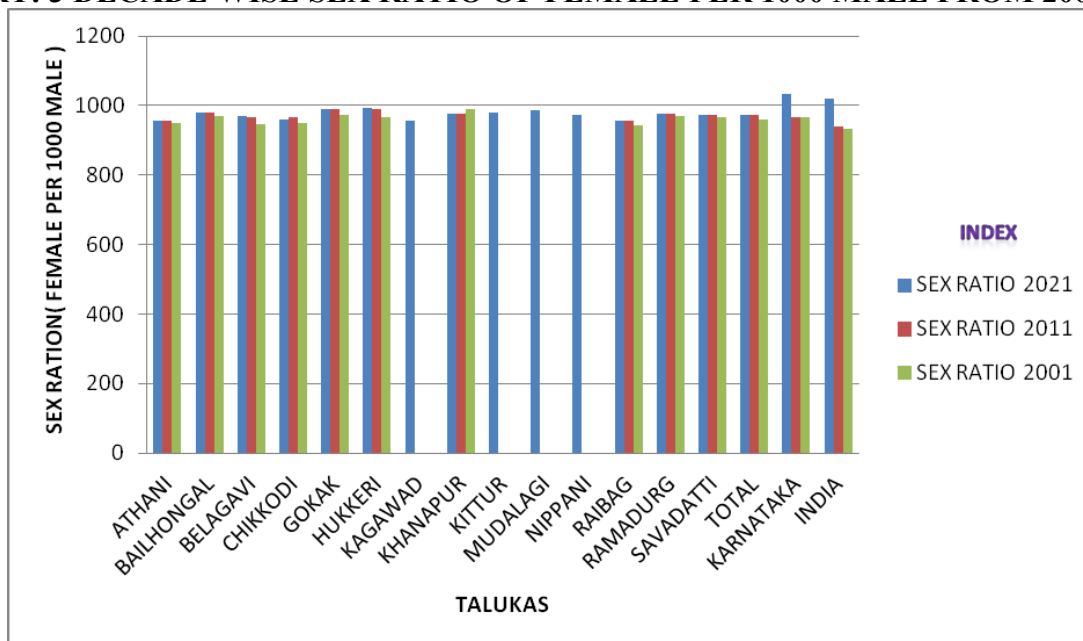
TABLE: 3 DECADE WISE SEX RATIO OF FEMALE PER 1000 MALE FROM 2001- 2021

SL.NO	TALUKAS	SEX RATIO		
		2021	2011	2001
1	ATHANI	958	958	949
2	BAILHONGAL	981	981	969
3	BELAGAVI	969	967	946
4	CHIKKODI	961	966	950
5	GOKAK	991	990	972
6	HUKKERI	992	991	967
7	KAGAWAD	958	--	--
8	KHANAPUR	976	976	989
9	KITTUR	980	--	--

10	MUDALAGI	988	--	--
11	NIPPANI	973	--	--
12	RAIBAG	958	958	943
13	RAMADURG	975	975	971
14	SAVADATTI	974	974	967
	TOTAL	973	973	960
	KARNATAKA	1034	968	965
	INDIA	1020	940	933

DATA SOURCES: Calculated by using proposal population 2021 data taken from the Belagavi District at a Galance- 2020-21

CHART: 3 DECADE WISE SEX RATIO OF FEMALE PER 1000 MALE FROM 2001- 2021



DATA SOURCES: Calculated by using proposal population 2021 data taken from the Belagavi District at a Galance- 2020-21

According to 2021 census the maximum sex ratio is recorded in Hukkeri taluka (992), while, minimum sex ratio is recorded in Athani (958), Raibag taluka (958) and Kagavada taluka (958) respectively. The sex ratio of the district in 2011 is 973 females per thousand males are almost equal to the sex ratio of Karnataka state (973). . The comparison between 2011 to 2021 the sex ratio is increasing in the Karnataka state (1034).

VI.WORK PARTICIPATION:

According to census those who are employed for 183 days in a year for 8 hours per day are called main workers. Those who work for 4 hours/day for 186 days in a year are considered as marginal workers. The rest are classified a non-workers. Women’s participation in the labour force has long been central to research on gender inequalities. In Belagavi working participation rate is high but we can say that there is little improvement in participation rate. As per census 2011, women constitute only 82.37% of main workers, 17.63% of marginal workers and 55.95 of Non-workers to total workers in the state. The corresponding figures at National level are 18.53% and 12.58% respectively. The workforce participation rate of females in Belagavi is 36.38%(Rural) and in Urban is 15.68% while the male work participation Rural rate is 57.24% and in urban is 54.86% as compared to National average where corresponding figures were 25.5% and 53.3% respectively. In other words, workforce participation rate of females in Belagavi is over four times lower than their male counter parts in the state and nearly two times lower than female work participation rate at National level.

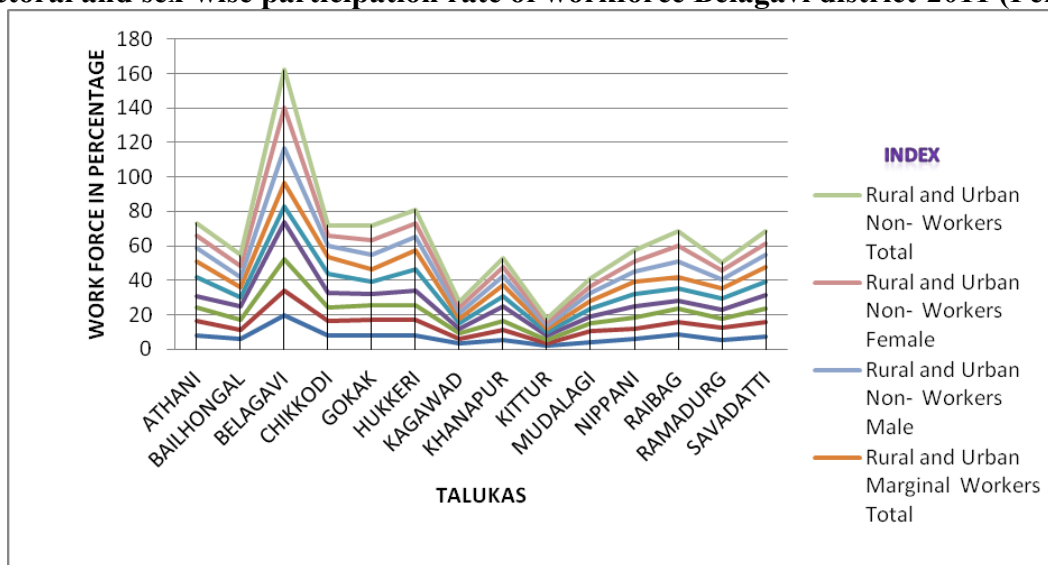
TABLE 4: Sectoral and sex-wise participation rate of workforce Belagavi district-2021 (in %)

Sl. No	Name of the Talukas	Rural and Urban Main Workers			Rural and Urban Marginal Workers			Rural and Urban Non- Workers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	ATHANI	8.08	8.16	8.10	6.41	10.90	9.28	7.77	7.14	7.39
2	BAILHONGAL	5.73	5.64	5.70	8.08	4.83	6.00	6.08	6.39	6.27

3	BELAGAVI	19.95	14.07	18.26	21.22	9.49	13.74	20.11	23.31	22.05
4	CHIKKODI	7.87	8.58	8.08	8.23	11.06	10.04	6.35	5.79	6.01
5	GOKAK	7.88	9.34	8.30	6.87	6.97	6.93	8.88	8.34	8.55
6	HUKKERI	8.30	8.82	8.45	8.72	12.04	10.83	8.19	7.79	7.95
7	KAGAWAD	3.37	2.80	3.21	2.64	3.09	2.93	3.14	3.31	3.24
8	KHANAPUR	5.23	5.89	5.42	8.46	5.49	6.56	5.18	5.25	5.22
9	KITTUR	1.87	1.84	1.87	2.73	1.78	2.12	1.89	1.98	1.95
10	MUDALAGI	4.31	6.20	4.85	3.53	4.83	4.36	4.70	3.94	4.24
11	NIPPANI	6.05	6.10	6.06	6.5	7.52	7.12	5.81	6.04	5.95
12	RAIBAG	8.48	7.24	8.13	4.5	7.15	6.20	9.14	8.96	9.03
13	RAMADURG	5.46	6.76	5.83	4.6	6.64	5.90	5.43	4.82	5.06
14	SAVADATTI	7.40	8.54	7.72	7.6	8.18	7.97	7.32	6.92	7.08

Source: As per Population Census 2011, Statistics Department.

Chart 4: Sectoral and sex-wise participation rate of workforce Belagavi district-2011 (Percentage)



Source: As per Population Census 2011, Statistics Department

CONCLUSION:

Gender disparity is not only a phenomenon of poverty; there is almost no correlation between per-capita income and the gender disparities in health and education outcomes. So, while the absolute level of health and education outcomes for girls are strongly related to economic conditions, the disparities between females and males are not. It is concluded from the results that gender disparity is higher in some of the districts, but in some developed districts of Belagavi, there is successive decrease in gender disparity as compared to other talukas. Therefore, by enforcement of government rules, policies and along with that general awareness of people can reduce this difference.

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