



Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Sc Population Literacy in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra

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Abstract:

Literacy and Education are significant indicators in a society and plays a dominant role in human development that influences overall social-economic development. Higher levels of literacy and education lead to better accomplishment of health and nutritional status, economic growth, population control, empowerment of the weaker sections and civic as a whole. Also higher literacy rates improve development indicators regularly. Census gains information on literacy for every individual, as this is known as one of the most important social characteristics.

Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic processes. Hence, illiteracy takes away from man his dignity, perpetuates ignorance and hampers social advancement, economic growth and political maturity. (Chandana 2006)

In Census, a person aged seven years and above who can both read and write in any language, is treated as 'literate'. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is as 'literate'. It is not necessary that a person should receive any formal education or pass any minimum education standard. Literacy can also be attained in adult literacy classes or done any non-formal education system. People who are blind but can read in braille have been treated as literates. All children of six years age or less are treated as 'illiterate' even if the child is going to a school and has picked up reading and writing skills.

This research paper analyzes tehsil wise patterns and changes in SC population literacy in the study area from the Census 1991 to 2011.

Key Words: Literacy, SC population.

Introduction:

Kolhapur district is divided in to twelve tehsils Viz. Ajra, Bhudargad, Gadhinglaj, Chandgad, Shahuwadi, Panhala, Karvir, Hatkanangle, Shirol, Radhanagari, Kagal and Bavda. Study area is mostly rural in nature, there is stumpy urban population, maximum study area is hilly in nature, because of difference in physical, social and economic conditions of study area there also observed differences in SC population Literacy.

This research paper shows tehsil wise patterns and changes in SC population Literacy in the study area from the Census 1991 to 2011.

The Study Area:

The Kolhapur district lies between 15° 17' and 17° 17' North latitude and 73° 40' and 74 ° 42' East longitudes. According to District Census 2011, it has an area of 7685 sq. km. with a population of 38, 76,001. It is surrounded by the boundaries on the north by district of



Sangli, on the west the district of Ratnagiri and on the south, and east by the Belgaum district of Karnataka state. Kolhapur district divided in to twelve tehsils Viz. Ajra, Bhudargad, Gadhinglaj, Chandgad, Shahuwadi, Panhala, Karvir, Hatkanangle, Shirol, Radhanagari, Kagal and Bavda.



Figure 1

Objectives:

- 1) To examine the Spatio-temporal distribution and fluctuations in total SC population literacy.
- 2) To study the spatio-temporal distribution of male SC population literacy.
- 3) To study the spatio-temporal distribution of female SC population literacy.

Database And Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary data. The data have been collected from the published Census reports of Maharashtra government; district Census Handbook of Kolhapur district (1991-2011), Census abstracts of Maharashtra (1991-2011).The SC population literacy has been cartographically represented at tahsil level on the basis of selected scale.

Tehsil Wise Patterns Of Total Sc Literacy:

Table-1 Kolhapur District: Tehsil wise Total SC Literacy (1991-2011)

Sr. No.	Tehsil	Total SC Literacy (In Percent)			Decadal Growth of Literacy	
		1991	2001	2011	1991-01	2001-11
1	Shahuwadi	51.05	65.5	71.09	14.45	5.59
2	Panhala	53.24	70.7	76.78	17.46	6.08



3	Hatkanangle	58.75	72.3	80.09	13.55	7.79
4	Shirol	57.58	72.7	78.14	15.12	5.44
5	Karvir	54.27	70.7	77.27	16.43	6.57
6	Bavda	41.11	59.1	67.43	17.99	8.33
7	Radhanagari	53.05	66.8	73.79	13.03	6.99
8	Kagal	58.70	67.2	73.73	8.5	6.53
9	Bhudargad	54.07	67.2	73.71	13.13	6.51
10	Ajra	47.82	59.4	69.07	11.58	9.67
11	Gadhinglaj	48.46	61.4	68.95	12.94	7.55
12	Chandgad	38.94	57.1	67.4	18.16	10.3
Kolhapur District		54.34	68.6	75.63	14.26	7.03

Source: Based on District Census Handbook of Kolhapur 1991-2011.

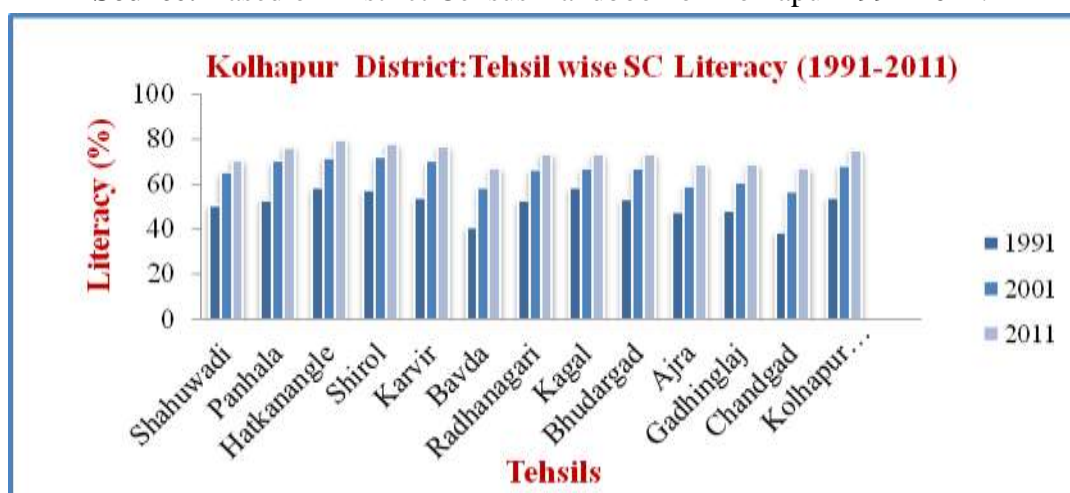


Figure -2

Table 1 shows the tehsil wise trend of the total SC literacy rate of study area from the Census 1991 to 2011.

High Sc Population Literacy (Above 80%):

As per the Census 1991 and 2001, high SC population literacy rate was not observed in any tehsil of study area.

As per the Census 2011, high SC population literacy rate was detected in Hatkanangle tehsil (80.09%). As compare the preceding Census 2001, increasing trend of SC population literacy rate was observed.

Moderate Sc Population Literacy (40-80%):

In the Census 1991, the moderate SC population literacy rate was noted in Shahuwadi (51.05%), Panhala (53.24%), Hatkanangle (58.24%), Shirol (57.58%), Karvir (54.27%), Bavda (41.11%), Radhanagari (53.05%), Kagal (58.70%), Bhudargad (54.07%), Ajra (47.82%) and Gadhinglaj (48.46%) tehsils. As associate to the last Census 1981, in all the above tehsils were detected increasing trend of SC population literacy rate.



In the Census 2001, the moderate SC population literacy rate was noted in Shahuwadi (65.05%), Panhala (70.7%), Hatkanangle (72.3%), Shirol (72.7%), Karvir (70.7%), Bavda (59.1%), Radhanagari (66.8%), Kagal (67.2%), Bhudargad (67.2%), Ajra (59.4%), Gadhinglaj (61.4%) and Chandgad (57.1%) tehsils. As associate to the former Census 1991, in all the above tehsils were observed increasing trend of SC population literacy rate.

In the Census 2011, the moderate SC population literacy rate was noted in Shahuwadi (71.09%), Panhala (76.78%), Shirol (78.14%), Karvir (77.27%), Bavda (67.43%), Radhanagari (73.79%), Kagal (73.73%), Bhudargad (73.71%), Ajra (69.07%), Gadhinglaj (68.95%) and Chandgad (67.4%) tehsils. As compare to the last Census 2001, in all the above tehsils were observed increasing trend of SC population literacy rate.

Low Sc Population Literacy (Below 40%):

In the Census, 1991, low SC population literacy rate was noted only in Chandgad tehsil (38.94%). Since the Census 2001 to 2011, there was not detecting low SC population literacy rate in any tehsil of study area.

Since the Census 1991 to 2011 total SC population literacy rate of Kolhapur district has improved; it is 54.34%, 68.6%, and 75.63% respectively.

Tehsil Wise Patterns Of Sc Male Literacy:

Table-2

Kolhapur District: Tehsil wise SC Male Literacy (1991-2011)

Sr. No.	Tehsil	SC Male Literacy (In Percent)			Decadal Growth of Literacy	
		1991	2001	2011	1991-01	2001-11
1	Shahuwadi	68.45	80.6	80.09	12.15	-0.51
2	Panhala	69.96	84.2	85.37	14.24	1.17
3	Hatkanangle	73.63	84.3	87.74	10.67	3.44
4	Shirol	72.76	85.1	86.7	12.34	1.6
5	Karvir	61.49	83.7	86.1	22.21	2.4
6	Bavda	59.31	73.4	79.46	14.09	6.06
7	Radhanagari	72.02	82.4	85.39	10.38	2.99
8	Kagal	74.17	81.6	83.41	7.43	1.81
9	Bhudargad	72.21	81.8	85.13	9.59	3.33
10	Ajra	66.19	74.4	80.28	8.21	5.88
11	Gadhinglaj	65.95	76.7	80	10.75	3.3
12	Chandgad	55.60	72.9	78.16	17.3	5.26
Kolhapur District		68.23	82.2	84.87	13.97	2.67

Source: Based on District Census Handbook of Kolhapur 1991-2011

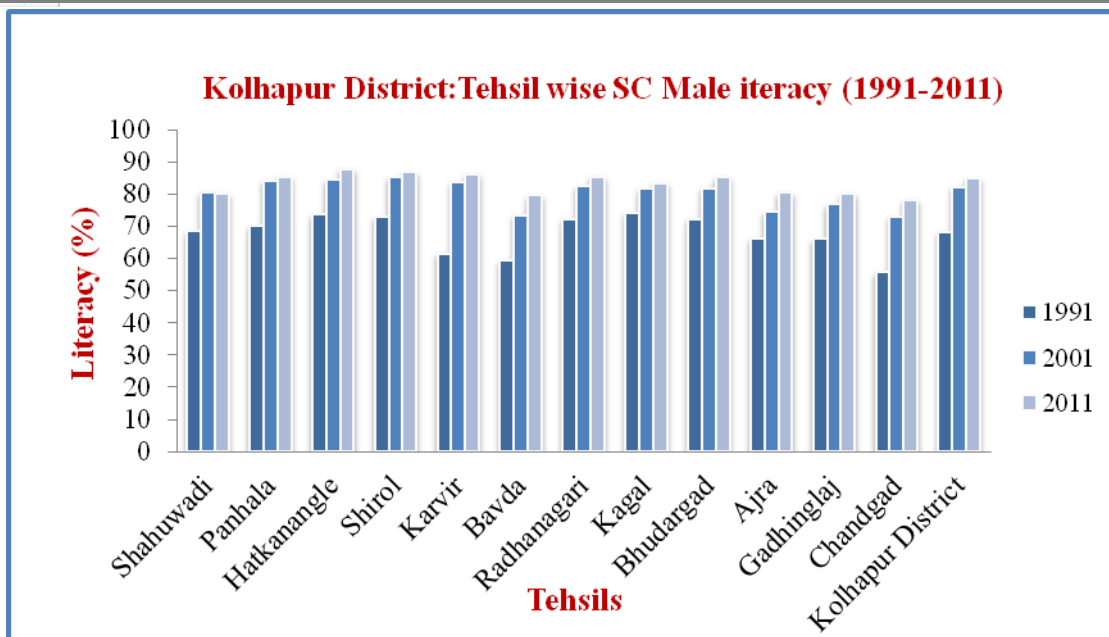


Figure-3

Table 2 shows the tehsil wise trend of the total SC male literacy rate of study area from the Census 1991 to 2011.

High Sc Male Literacy (Above 80%):

As per the Census 1991, high SC male population literacy rate was not detected in any tehsil of study area.

As per the Census 2001, high SC male population literacy rate was observed in Shahuwadi (80.6%), Panhala (84.2%), Hatkanangle (84.3%), Shirol (85.1%), Karvir (83.7%), Radhanagari (82.4%), Kagal (81.6%) and Bhudargad (81.8%) tehsils. Higher the SC male population literacy rate detected in Shirol tehsil with 85.1%. As compare the preceding Census 1991, increasing trend of SC male population literacy rate was observed.

As per the Census 2011, high SC male population literacy rate was observed in Shahuwadi (80.09%), Panhala (85.37%), Hatkanangle (87.74%), Shirol (86.07%), Karvir (86.1%), Radhanagari (85.39%), Kagal (83.41%), Bhudargad (85.13%) and Ajra (80.28%) tehsils. Higher the SC male population literacy rate detected in Hatkanangle tehsil with 87.74%. As compare the previous Census 2001, increasing trend of SC male population literacy rate was noted.

Moderate Sc Male Literacy (40-80%):

In the Census 1991, the moderate SC male population literacy rate was recorded in Shahuwadi (68.45%), Panhala (69.96%), Hatkanangle (73.63%), Shirol (72.76%), Karvir (61.49%), Bavda (59.31%), Radhanagari (72.02%), Kagal (74.17%), Bhudargad (72.21%), Ajra (66.19%), Gadhinglaj (65.95%) and Chandgad (55.60%) tehsils.

In the Census 2001, the moderate SC male population literacy rate was noted in Bavda (73.4%), Ajra (74.4%), Gadhinglaj (76.7%) and Chandgad (72.9%) tehsils. As associate to the last Census 1991, in all the above tehsils were observed increasing trend of SC male population literacy rate.



In the Census 2011, the moderate SC male population literacy rate was recorded in Bavda (79.46%) and Gadhinglaj (80.00%) tehsils. As compare to the previous Census 2001, in all the above tehsils were observed increasing trend of SC male population literacy rate.

Low Sc Male Literacy (Below 40%):

From the Census 1991 to 2011, there was not detecting low SC male population literacy rate in any tehsil of study area.

Since the Census 1991 to 2011 total SC male population literacy rate of Kolhapur district has increased; it is 68.23%, 82.2%, and 84.87% respectively.

Tehsil Wise Patterns Of Sc Female Literacy:

Table-3
Kolhapur District: Tehsil wise SC Female Literacy (1991-2011)

Sr. No.	Tehsil	SC Female Literacy (In Percent)			Decadal Growth of Literacy	
		1991	2001	2011	1991-01	2001-11
1	Shahuwadi	34.97	51.0	62.31	16.03	11.31
2	Panhala	35.88	56.7	68.03	20.82	11.33
3	Hatkanangle	42.67	59.7	72.26	17.03	12.56
4	Shirol	41.50	59.8	69.5	18.3	9.7
5	Karvir	46.59	57.2	68.24	10.61	11.04
6	Bavda	23.17	44.6	55.03	21.43	10.43
7	Radhanagari	33.57	50.8	62.31	17.23	11.51
8	Kagal	42.54	52.4	64.13	9.86	11.73
9	Bhudargad	36.22	52.7	62.82	16.48	10.12
10	Ajra	31.50	45.5	58.97	14	13.47
11	Gadhinglaj	31.21	46.8	58.42	15.59	11.62
12	Chandgad	23.04	42.3	56.88	19.26	14.58
Kolhapur District		39.94	54.7	66.39	14.76	11.69

Source: Based on District Census Handbook of Kolhapur 1991-2011.

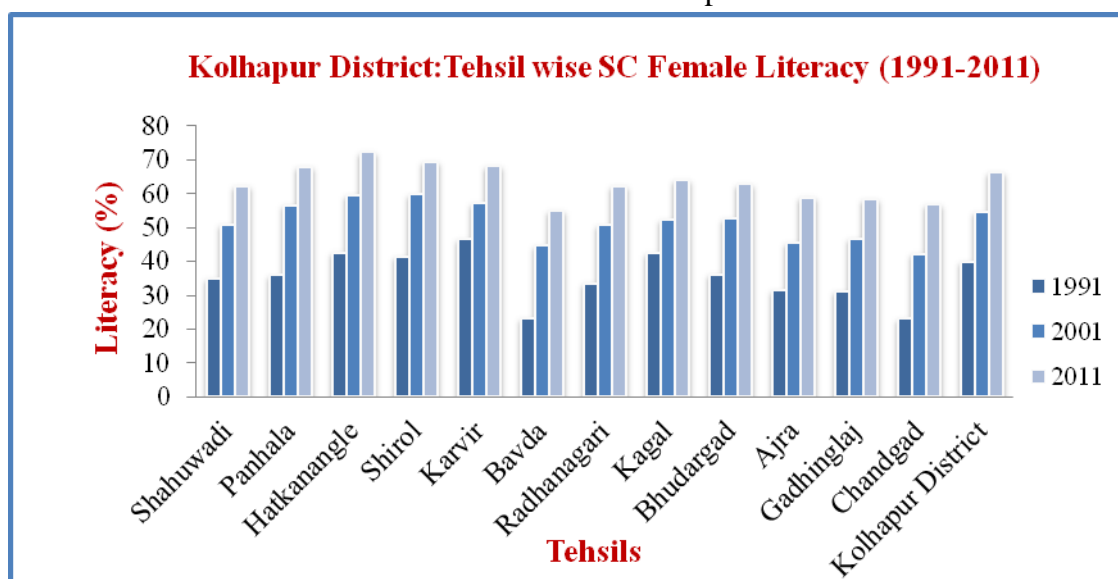


Figure-4



Table 3 shows the tehsil wise trend of the total SC female literacy rate of study area from the Census 1991 to 2011.

High Sc Female Literacy (Above 80%):

As per the Census 1991 to 2011, high SC female population literacy rate was not detected in any tehsil of study area.

Moderate Sc Female Literacy (40-80%):

In the Census 1991, the moderate SC female population literacy rate was recorded in Hatkanangle (42.67%), Shirol (41.50%), Karvir (46.59%) and Kagal (42.54%) tehsils.

As per the Census 2001, the moderate SC female population literacy rate was noted in Shahuwadi (51.0%), Panhala (56.7%), Hatkanangle (59.7%), Shirol (59.8%), Karvir (57.2%), Bavda (44.6%), Radhanagari (50.8%), Kagal (52.4%), Bhudargad (52.7%), Ajra (45.5%), Gadhinglaj (46.8%) and Chandgad (42.3%) tehsils.

In the Census 2011, the moderate SC female population literacy rate was recorded in Shahuwadi (62.31%), Panhala (68.03%), Hatkanangle (72.26%), Shirol (69.5%), Karvir (68.24%), Bavda (55.03%), Radhanagari (62.31%), Kagal (64.13%), Bhudargad (62.82%), Ajra (58.97%), Gadhinglaj (58.42%) and Chandgad (56.88%) tehsils. As compare to the last Census 2001, in all the above tehsils were detected increasing trend of SC female population literacy rate.

Low Sc Female Literacy (Below 40%):

In the Census 1991, the low SC female population literacy rate was recorded in Shahuwadi (34.97%), Panhala (35.88%), Bavda (23.17%), Radhanagari (33.57%), Bhudargad (36.22%), Ajra (31.50%), Gadhinglaj (31.21%) and Chandgad (23.04%) tehsils.

As per the Census 2001 and 2011, there was not detecting low SC female population literacy rate in any tehsil of study area.

Since the Census 1991 to 2011, total SC female population literacy rate of study area has improved; it is 39.94%, 54.7%, and 66.39% respectively.

Conclusion:

1. Comparative study of SC population literacy among the male and the female shows that there is a big gap between the literacy among the male and female. The literacy rate among the male is higher than the literacy among the female. It is very necessary to increase literacy level among the female.
2. To increase SC female literacy level various steps can be undertaken including girl education through various subsidies and giving them government jobs in various fields.
3. Especially in rural area the growth of SC female literacy is very low, to avoid this various programmes should be held in hand at district, tehsil and village levels to encourage the women education.
4. For the enhancement of SC women literacy 'Woman Literacy' programs should be implemented with help of schools and colleges.
5. Literacy is the very important factor in the development of any region, so it is very important to increase literacy among illiterate communities. The rate of SC women literacy is extremely low. So special packages should be given to encourage them to educate.



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