

A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF LITERACY STRUCTURE IN NANDED DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

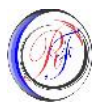
Literacy is one of the important demographic characteristics of population. It plays an important role in the socio-economic transformation of any region. The degree of education in a community is a good measure of its progress towards modernization. The process of literacy and education is often responsible for changing employment and occupational pattern, and also accelerates mobility of population in an area or a region. Consequently, literacy and educational status of individuals in a society serves as one of the best indicators the quality of population. The Nanded District average Literacy rate for the 1901 was 2.18 percent. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 4.35 and 0.04 respectively. The literacy in 1951 was 7.89 per cent and if things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 13.69 and 1.97 respectively. According to the 2011 Census literacy rate of Nanded is 76.94 per cent. This means 76.94 out of 100 persons of age more than 6 years are literate. It is ranked 27 in terms of literacy rate out of total 35 districts of Maharashtra and 99 out of total 640 districts of India. Male Literacy of Nanded is 86.62 per cent while female literacy stands at 66.68 per cent. There is a need of concentration on qualitative and quantitative increase in education in Nanded district.

INTRODUCTION:

Literacy is one of the important indicators of social development. Knowledge is linked with literacy and a formal education. Literacy is one of the important needs of life as well as future development human beings of the particular region. The population commission of United Nations considers the ability to both read and write a simple message with understanding in any languages as a sufficient basis for classifying a person as literate. The Indian census adopted this definition. Gradually many countries have adopted this definition. All those persons who are classified as literates on the basis of their ability to both read and write are further subdivided into number of categories on the basis of their schooling.

Education is a liberating force cutting across barrier of caste, class and religion, smoothing out inequalities imposed by birth and other circumstances. Planned change through education serves as the major instrument for bringing about national development. (Joshi, 1997)

Literacy totally depends upon the available educational facilities in an area. Education is the significant milestone of economic development and lack of education shows backwardness, of a particular area. Economic progress, political awareness, social development and maturity revolve around education and training. Education makes the mind fertile, conscious and enables one to take correct decision and develops one's vision. Lack of education leads to improper use and over exploitation of natural resources that results environmental degradation. Thus one can say that education is important not only for economic progress, but also for protecting natural environment as well as social environment.



Study of literacy of literacy is essential because with the growing literacy awareness about environment, cleanliness and hygienic conditions gradually improves. This favourably helps the population not only to improve their living conditions but to be careful about their surrounding environments too. This is how one can say that with the growing literacy rate awareness among the people improves and this positively help in improving the environmental conditions of the region.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To study the spatial pattern of literacy.
- 2) To analyze the decadal changes in literacy.
- 3) To study the Tahsilwise structure of literacy.

STUDY AREA:

Nanded district is part of Marathwada Region in Maharashtra. For the present study in and around area of Nanded district is selected. Nanded district is situated on the bank of Godavari River. Nanded district has a geographical area of 10,5,28 Sq. Km. which forms 3.41% of the total geographical area of Maharashtra State. The district is situated in the Deccan Plateau. The district of Nanded has between 18°.15' and 19°.55' North latitude and 77°.7' to 78°.15' East longitudes. The district has a geographical area of 10528 Sq. Km. Nanded is one of the fastest growing city of Marathwada regions of Maharashtra.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The present study is primarily based on secondary data collected from census Reports of Government of India. Covering literacy rate of 16 tahsils in Nanded

- 1) District census handbook (1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011)
- 2) Socio-economic review.
- 3) District statistical abstract.

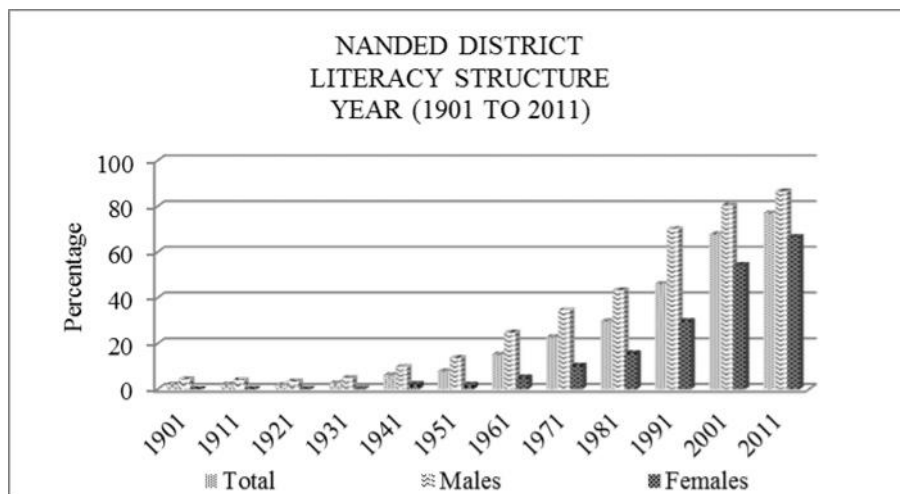
The Geographical study of over 30 tears that is 1981 to 2001 has been analyzed. For detailed study of changes in literacy a specific 16 tahsils. The collected data has been processed and analyzed by using different quantitative, statistical technique. The tabulated data has been presented by graph. To make the comparative analysis the literacy rate of changes has also been computed. It can give better understanding regarding the literacy rate in Nanded district.

LITERACY STRUCTURE:

After the advent of the dual skills of reading and writing the relevance of literacy to the cultural advancement enhanced significantly. Literacy is considered as a fairly reliable index of sociocultural and economic advancement. there are number of determinants of literacy such as cost of education, degree of urbanization , general value system, standard of living ,status of women and so on and so forth. Therefore, the analysis of Literacy pattern and trend there in of a district is of immense significance for the urban geographer.

**NANDED DISTRICT
LITERACY STRUCTURE
YEAR (1901 TO 2011)**

Sr.no	Year	Total	Male	Female
1	1901	2.18	4.35	0.04
2	1911	2.09	4.07	0.11
3	1921	1.86	3.52	0.18
4	1931	2.67	4.97	0.3
5	1941	6.15	9.84	2.33
6	1951	7.89	13.69	1.97
7	1961	15.14	24.83	5.16
8	1971	22.78	34.64	10.36
9	1981	29.78	43.32	15.67
10	1991	46.12	70.12	29.88
11	2001	67.80	80.40	54.40
12	2011	76.94	86.62	66.68



A high level of literacy reflects the dynamic character of a district population. The total literate population of Nanded was 2.18 per cent in 1901 which increased up to 76.94 per cent in 2011. It is observed that the male literacy rate is much higher than female literacy rate. In 1901 only 0.04 per cent of the female in the district were literate; whereas 4.35 per cent of the males were literate. The rapid growth of literacy observed that 1961 to 2011. The total literate of 1961 was 15.14 per cent. It is found to be increase in literacy rate up to 66.68 per cent of the females and 86.62 per cent of the males in 2011.

The general increase in literacy ratio, especially female literacy, may be because of the increases provision of educational facilities in the district. A number of primary, secondary and higher

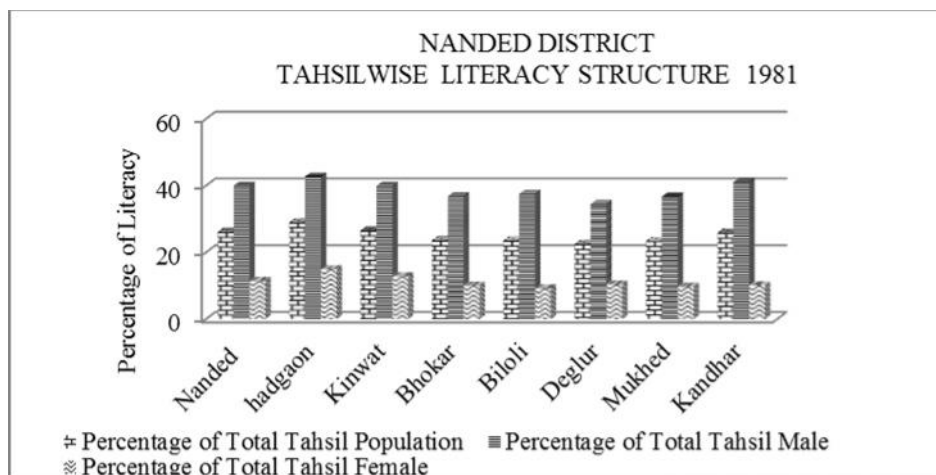
education institutions, some of them exclusively for women, were established in district during the last few decades.

TAHSILWISE LITERACY STRUCTURE:

Changing trends of literacy in the study region during the period (1981 to 2001).The study region include 16 tahsils. In the district there is a large variation of tahsil to tahsil.

NaNDED DISTRICT
TAHSILWISE LITERACY STRUCTURE
YEAR (1981)

Sr. No	Tahsil	Total Population	Literate Population	% to Total Tahsil Population	Total Male	Literate Male	% to Total Tahsil Male	Total Female	Literate Female	% to Total Tahsil Female
1	Nanded	388002	155658	40.11	201102	106285	52.85	186900	49373	26.41
2	Hadgaon	208498	61806	29.64	105625	45799	43.36	102873	16007	15.56
3	Kinwat	198999	55513	27.89	100841	41455	41.11	98158	14058	14.32
4	Bhokar	134138	33175	24.73	68030	25985	38.19	66108	7190	10.87
5	Biloli	266019	67297	25.29	134782	52594	39.02	131237	14703	11.21
6	Deglur	130010	36003	27.69	65827	26433	40.15	64183	9570	14.91
7	Mukhed	157134	39485	25.12	80063	30861	38.54	77071	8624	11.17
8	Kandhar	266534	71945	26.99	136147	57212	42.02	130387	14733	11.29
	District	1749334	520882	29.77	892417	386624	43.32	856917	134258	15.66

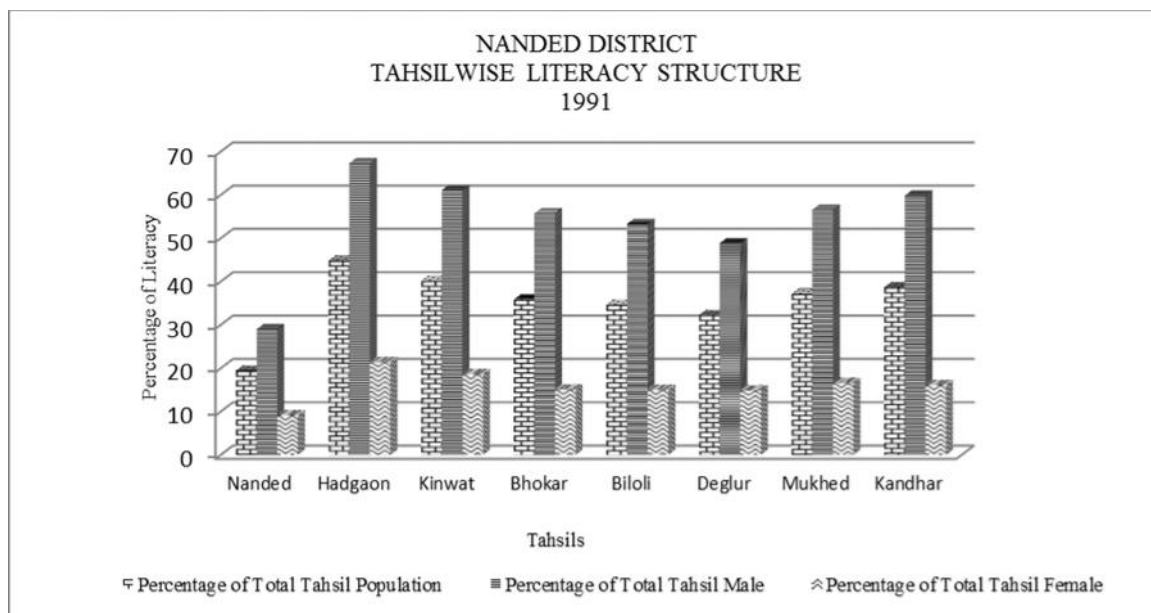


According to 1981 census. The tahsil Nanded has highest total literacy rate of 40.11 per cent, while lowest total literacy rate has noted in tahsil Bhokar i.e. 24.73 per cent. The highest male literacy rate of 52.85 per cent is found in tahsil Nanded and lowest male literacy i.e. 38.19 per cent is observed in tahsil Bhokar. It is also observed that tahsil Nanded has found highest females literacy ratio and tahsil Bhokar has noted lowest female literacy ratio i.e. 26.41 per cent and 10.87 per cent respectively. There exists a more variation in the

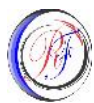
percentage of total literacy rate form tahsil to tahsil ranging from 24.73 per cent in tahsil Bhokar to 40.11 per cent in the tahsil Nanded.

NANDED DISTRICT
TAHSILWISE LITERACY STRUCTURE
YEAR (1991)

Sr. No	Tahsil	Total Population	Literate Population	% to Total Tahsil Population	Total Male	Literate Male	% to Total Tahsil Male	Total Female	Literate Female	% to Total Tahsil Female
1	Nanded	579436	112690	19.44	300789	87268	29.01	278647	25422	9.12
2	Hadgaon	263330	118128	44.85	134293	90459	67.35	129037	27669	21.44
3	Kinwat	243158	97980	40.19	123917	75771	61.14	119241	22209	18.62
4	Bhokar	175804	63077	35.87	89834	50107	55.77	85970	12970	15.08
5	Biloli	341405	118272	34.64	174772	93237	53.34	166633	25035	15.02
6	Deglur	170120	54925	32.28	87263	42629	48.85	82857	12296	14.84
7	Mukhed	204607	76063	37.17	105230	59554	56.59	99377	16509	16.61
8	Kandhar	352514	136387	38.68	181778	108880	59.89	170736	27507	16.11
	District	2330374	886436	38.03	1197876	610172	50.93	1132498	276264	24.39



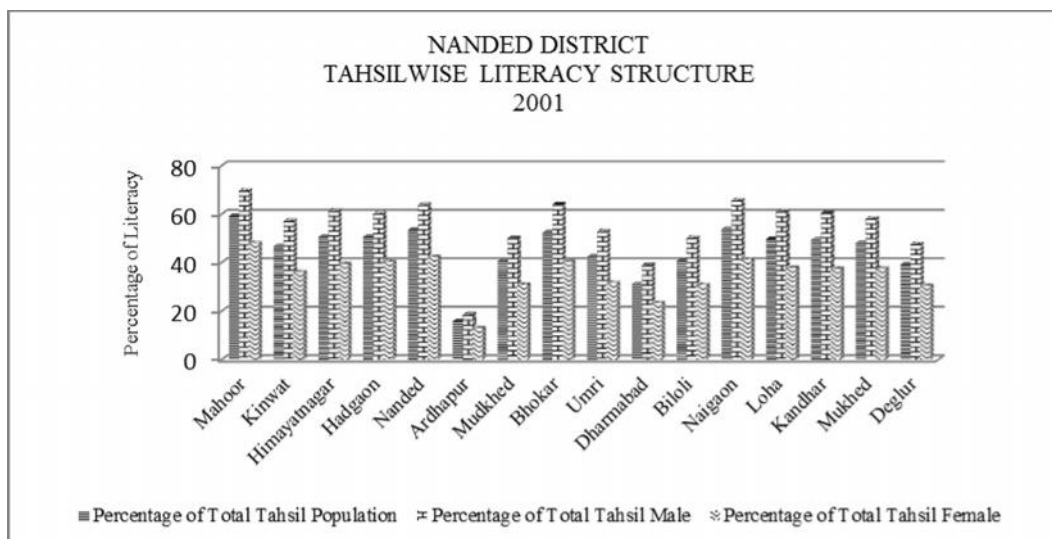
In the year 1991, it is observed that total literacy rate is 38.03 per cent, with the male literate having 50.93 per cent and female literate accounts for 24.39 per cent. Tahsil Hadgaon has the highest literacy ratio i.e. 44.85 per cent and the lowest literacy rate are found in tahsil Nanded i.e. 19.44 per cent.



Tahsil Hadgaon has the highest male literacy ratio of 67.35 per cent and also has the female literacy of 21.44 per cent. While tahsil Nanded has noted the lowest males literacy ratio i.e. 29.01 per cent and female lowest literacy ratio has found in Nanded tahsil i.e. 9.12 per cent.

NANDED DISTRICT
TAHSILWISE LITERACY STRUCTURE
YEAR (2001)

Sr. No	Tahsil	Total Population	Literate Population	% to Total Tahsil Population	Total Male	Literate Male	% to Total Tahsil Male	Total Female	Literate Female	% to Total Tahsil Female
1	Mahoor	86782	51453	59.28	44774	31227	69.74	42008	20226	48.14
2	Kinwat	210630	98837	46.92	107337	61463	57.26	103293	37374	36.18
3	Himayatnagar	88924	45097	50.71	45621	28013	61.41	43303	17084	39.45
4	Hadgaon	224354	113839	50.74	115568	69773	60.37	108786	44066	40.51
5	Ardhapur	98755	52849	53.51	50958	32567	63.91	47797	20282	42.42
6	Nanded	598969	95200	15.89	311875	57870	18.55	287094	37330	13.01
7	Mudkhed	97286	39669	40.77	50049	25073	50.09	47237	14596	30.88
8	Bhokar	119229	62571	52.47	61078	39105	64.02	58151	23466	40.35
9	Umri	86206	36659	42.52	43920	23256	52.95	42286	13403	31.69
10	Dharmabad	86362	26997	31.26	43596	17016	39.03	42766	9981	23.33
11	Biloli	155318	63364	40.79	79731	40123	50.32	75587	23241	30.74
12	Naigaon	161134	86901	53.93	83103	54661	65.77	78031	32240	41.31
13	Loha	207306	103317	49.83	106663	65197	61.12	100643	38120	37.87
14	Kandhar	211347	104533	49.46	109747	66469	60.56	101600	38064	37.46
15	Mukhed	243030	117142	48.21	124613	72588	58.25	118417	44554	37.62
16	Deglur	200627	78964	39.34	102725	49061	47.75	97902	29903	30.54
	District	2876259	1625685	56.52	1481358	992485	66.99	1394901	633200	45.39

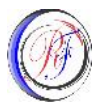


According to 2001 census, it is observed that the highest literacy ratio has found in the tahsil Mahoor i.e. 59.28 per cent. While lowest total literacy rate has noted in tahsil Nanded i.e. 15.89 per cent. The highest male literacy rate of 69.74 per cent is found in tahsil Mahoor. And lowest male literacy i.e. 18.55 Per cent is observed in Nanded tahsil. It is also observed that tahsil Mahoor has found highest females literacy ratio and tahsil Nanded has noted lowest female's literacy ratio i.e. 48.14 per cent and 13.01 per cent respectively.

There exists a move variation in the percentage of total literacy ratio form tahsil to tahsil. The total district literacy is 56.52 per cent and male literacy and female literacy rate are 66.99 per cent and 45.39 per cent respectively.

CONCLUSION:

According to 1981 census literacy data the district literacy was 29.78 per cent. The highest literacy ratio was Nanded tahsils are 40.12 per cent and lowest literacy ratio found in Bhokar tahsils are 24.73 per cent. The census 2001 is the highest literacy ratio recorded in Mahoor i.e. 59.28 per cent. . While lowest total literacy rate has noted in tahsil Nanded i.e. 15.89 per cent. The literacy rate among the district was increased but percentage was not high during last three decade. The literacy rate of Nanded is drastically changing. The literacy rate changes represent in Nanded improve the economic development, development of educational facilities, agricultural development, industrial development, and the standard of living during the study period. It is clear that changes in literacy rate will be increasingly affecting our society.



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