



## DECADAL CHANGES OF LITERACY IN SATARA DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACTS

*Literacy is one of the important indicators of social development, which is considered to be an important sector in the process of modernization. A high level of literacy reflects the dynamic character of district population. According to Census of India “A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate”.*

*Satara district is a part of Maharashtra state having eleven tehsils with undulating physiographic conditions. This paper shows that, in the Satara district literacy rate is varied from tahsil to tahsil. According to 1991 and 2001 census, Khandala, Man, Khatav, Phaltan, Jaoli and Mahabaleshwar are observed low literacy because insufficient educational facilities and drought prone area. In the year 1991 to 2001 population of Khatav, Jaoli tahsil is decreased. These tehsils are remote areas and they have not road facility. Wai, Patan, Koregaon tahsils have moderate literacy rate. Satara and Karad tahsils are include in high literacy rate category of population.*

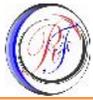
### INTRODUCTION

Literacy is one of the important need of human's Life. It is key component of determine social development. It is indicators and parts of Modernization. The India, which has about 121 crore population, has 74.04 percent literacy. In urban part of India has 31.16 percent and rural part has 68.84 percent literacy. The rural part of India has less literacy compare to urban part. A high level of literacy reflects the dynamic character of a districts population. Literacy is a main qualitative attribute of population, which is a fairly reliable index of socio-cultural and economic development of an any region. Satara district is a part of Maharashtra state, has overall rural area, which has low socio-economic develop area.

Literacy is a significant component in every person's life. It is the necessary tool to grasp or retain useful knowledge. Incorporating literacy in our life will contribute to our overall success in academics, or careers, as well as an understanding of human kind and nature. The significance of literacy by introducing the two main concepts of literacy: reading and writing. Reading is the first step and most important component in literacy. If a person reads extensively, then he or she is more likely to attain good grades in school and have a good chance of having a rewarding career in the future. People who read are more likely to become successful in life. Reading can be very beneficial to all. Over time, people who read will develop a large vocabulary and therefore allow them to understand very complex ideas.

The promotion of reading in a person's life will contribute to his or her academic success and increase the chances of obtaining a rewarding career. This is very important because without the promotion of reading there will be more illiterate people in the world, thus contributing to the social and political strain in today's society: poverty and low-income families. The greatest importance of reading is being able to understand and interpret the world.

Literacy involves the basic components in writing such as grammar, punctuation, unity, and sentence structure. Without any writing skills or abilities, a person will be unable to communicate his or her thoughts clearly and effectively when writing, unless they are better at expressing themselves when they are speaking. If a person has never accomplished



writing, then he or she will develop poor speaking skills because writing contributes to their overall speaking by learning the sounds of the alphabet and proper pronunciation of words. Therefore, writing is an important tool to have in your life. Learning to read and write is crucial to the development of one's understanding of the world. Without literacy in life, one can only imagine how to survive in today's society. These two important aspects in life will determine our place in society.

### LITERACY

In the literature Literacy are generally refers as read and write knowledge of person. The definition of literacy is varying from country to country. According to Census of India "A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate".

### OBJECTIVES

The specific objective is the to study spatio-temporal variations of literacy in study region and to suggest and recommend suitable plans and programme for increase the literacy in study region.

### STUDY AREA

The Satara district selected for the study of literacy analysis. The area under study encompasses the south-western part of Maharashtra with its own identity and typical set of characteristics. Satara district is situated in Sahyadri Mountain and located on 17<sup>05'</sup> to 18<sup>011'</sup>North latitude and 73<sup>033'</sup> to 74<sup>054'</sup>East longitude. There are various landforms like Krishna River, Mahadeo and Bannoli hill ranges, Sitabai and Aagashive are some other hills in the district. The total population of Satara district is 28, 08,994 persons according to 2001 Census. The total area is covered by Satara district is 10480.0 Sq. k.m. It has eleven talukas and 1547villages. Eleven tahsils are Satara, Wai, Khandala, Koregaon, Phaltan, Man, Khatav, Karad, Jaoli, M'shwar, Patan. The area under study is one of the drought-prone and low socio-economic develop regions of the state of Maharashtra.

### DATA BASE and METHODOLOGY

Geography is a science, based on empirical which requires data collection from various sources. Since it is not possible for individual to conduct Census and collect detailed data from house hold to house hold. The Census data is reliable and accurate the same has been used for this study.

The required secondary data was collected from following sources-

- 1) State Census Handbook of Satara Distict 1991 and compact Disc for 2001.
- 2) Data published by state government of Maharashtra and completed through various publication by respective departments.
- 3) The district Gazetteer of Satara.
- 4) Socio-Economic Abstracts of Satara Districts.

In the present study, tahsil has been considered as a basic unit of investigation. The collected data will be tabulated and analyzed by using various statistical techniques, wherever, necessary data will be presented with the help of suitable cartographic techniques like line graph, bar graph etc.

The processed data has been presented in the form of maps and tables.

Literacy has been calculated to literate people-total population ratio that equation given below:

$$1. \text{ Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Literate Population}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

$$2. \text{ Literacy rate (in percentage)} = \frac{\text{Literate Population}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$



$$3. \text{ Literacy rate of Male Population} = \frac{\text{Literate Male Population}}{\text{Total Male Population}}$$

$$4. \text{ Literacy rate of Female Population} = \frac{\text{Literate Female Population}}{\text{Total Female Population}}$$

### LITERACY IN SATARA DISTRICT

Literacy is that qualitative attribute of population which is fairly reliable index of the socio-economic development of an area. According to study the literacy pattern of population in Satara district for the year 1981, It is observed that 981600 populations, is literate in which 907215 is male population and 374385 is female population.

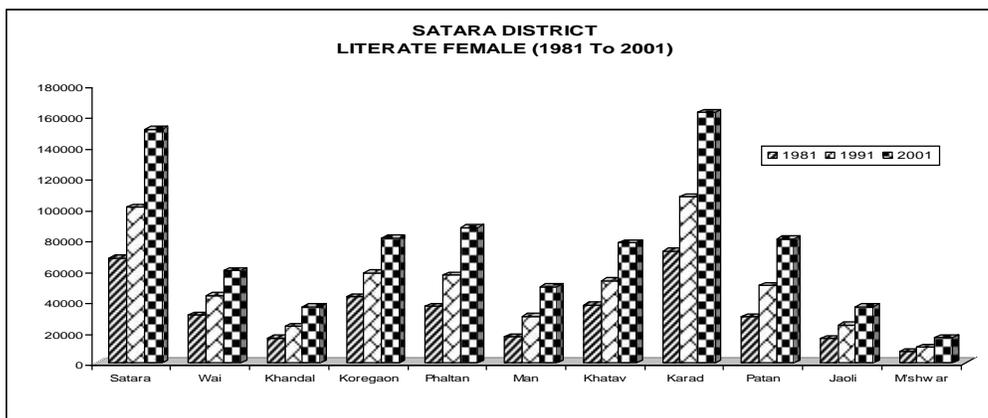
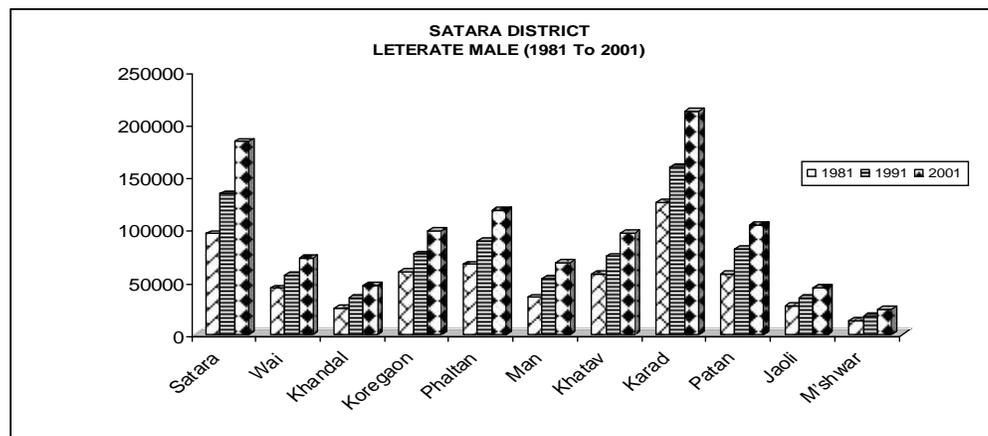
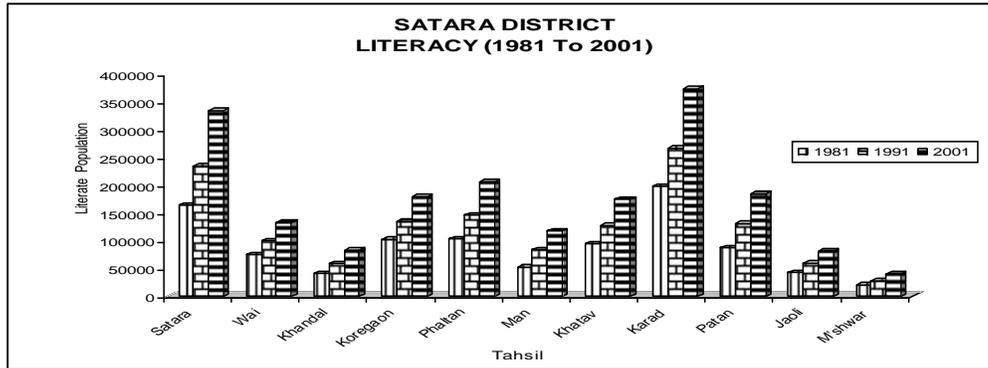
Karad and Satara taluka have high literate population i.e. 20.19 per cent and 16.69 per cent respectively. Because of high percentage of urban population in those taluka and agriculturally proposed and economically developed area. Facilities are available.

Mahabaleshwar, Khandala and Jaoli taluka, contain was literacy 2.07 per cent 4.20 per cent and 4.37 per cent respectively due to rural area low education facilities backward and low degree of urbanization etc. As compare the general trend of male and female literacy percentage is higher than the female literacy percentage.

As per 1991 census, 1369474 persons are literate in the district. These literate populations constitute 66.67 per cent of total population out of total literate population in which 809122 is male population and 560357 is female population. Karad and Satara taluka have high literate population that is 17.14 and 19.66 per cent respectively because of this region is educational facilities are available in their taluka as so there are higher literacy. The lowest literacy that is 4.26 per cent 4.31 per cent and 1.99 per cent respectively due to large proportion of population belonging to landless, backward and low degree of urbanization. According to study area the literacy pattern in the Satara district for the year 2001. It is observed that 1908947 populations are literate in which 1069029 is male population and

Sr. No.	Taluka	Percentage to Total Literate Population			Percentage to Literate Male Population			Percentage to Literate Female Population		
		1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
1	Satara	16.69	17.14	17.54	58.58	56.93	54.79	41.42	43.07	45.21
2	Wai	7.64	7.30	6.94	58.67	56.33	54.78	41.33	47.67	45.22
3	Khandala	4.20	4.26	4.36	61.08	59.14	56.37	38.92	40.86	43.63
4	Koregaon	10.46	9.83	9.46	58.26	56.64	54.90	41.74	43.36	45.10
5	Phaltan	10.53	10.66	10.79	64.38	60.94	57.40	35.62	39.06	42.60
6	Man	5.33	6.09	6.16	67.49	63.83	57.99	32.53	36.17	42.01
7	Khatav	9.64	9.32	9.15	60.45	58.16	55.34	39.50	41.84	44.66
8	Karad	20.19	19.46	19.63	63.43	59.56	56.61	36.57	40.44	43.39
9	Patan	8.87	9.58	9.66	65.76	61.80	56.34	34.24	38.20	43.66
10	Jaoli	4.37	4.31	4.25	63.12	58.71	54.99	36.88	41.29	45.01
11	M'shwar	2.07	1.99	2.10	64.35	62.54	58.98	35.65	37.46	41.02
<b>Total</b>		100	100	100						

839918 is female population. Karad and Satara taluka have high literate population that is 17.54 per cent and 19.63 per cent respectively because of high percentage of urban population educational facilities and socio-economic development of this taluka. Wai, Khandala, Jaoli and Mahabaleshwar taluka was low literate that is 6.94 per cent, 4.25 per cent and 2.10 per cent respectively because the area is rural low educational facilities and backward and low degrees to urbanization etc.

**SATARA DISTRICT LITERACY (1981 -2001)****PROBLEMS OF LITERACY IN SATARA DISTRICTS –**

Literacy of Satara district has various problems mainly comprises, poverty, migration and socio-cultural. In Satara districts rural area has low literacy compare to urban area cause of local various problems. Jaoli has a remote area and Khatav has drought prone area hence, this area has a lowest literacy in satara districts.

**Main Problems of Literacy-**

- i) Poverty
- ii) Migration
- iii) Lack of Education facilities
- iv) Highly Remote areas
- v) Traditional thinking specially for girls



- vi) Social evils and their practices
- vii) Mental ability
- viii) Scare of exams
- ix) Lack of Transportation facilities
- x) High education expenditure
- xi) Less awareness of education
- xii) Teachers of rural schools in villages and small towns receive low income so there is a possibility that teachers give less attention to children.

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Literacy of satara districts is studied and it has some recommendation and suggestion, mainly in rural areas and about the girl education

The study region i.e. Satara district is the part of Maharashtra state. The district lies in Western region of Maharashtra, which covers an about 3.4 percent are of the total area of the state.

The physical, socio-economic setting of the study region is presented to know the impact of physical, social and economical factors, On the literacy rate. Jaoli has a remote area and Khatav has drought prone area hence, this area has a lowest literacy in satara districts.

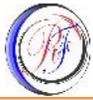
It also observed that poverty and migration are finding the main drawback in study region. The rural areas have the lack of education facilities, hamleted and dispersed settlement has not education facilities, only village area has education facilities. About the literacy, traditional thinking of rural society has made the problems in girl's education. "Hearth and Child" that thought has been forwarding and preserving in the rural areas.

So far as the literacy is considered it is a reliable index of socio-economic development of any region. The literacy for the Satara district in 1981 was 48.15 percent which was increased to 68.25 in 2001. Whereas state literacy was 57.24 in 1981 and 76.88 was in 2001 Satara district shows slighter less literacy than state, according to the census.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following recommendations are given for the overall increase literacy of study region:

- i) Education for poor students that scheme should use in study region.
- ii) Govt. should give the special facilities for migrated and migrated tribal, poor family's child education.
- iii) Improved education and other facilities for better education.
- iv) To provide free standard education to rural children
- v) Promoting all schools to stress free environment
- vi) The in rural area should provide the proper transport facilities
- vii) Govt. should economical help to teachers in rural schools.
- viii) Apply the right of right to education (RTE) scheme.
- ix) Improve the steadily and the government is also providing full support and providing with many initiatives in rural areas.
- x) Promote reading and writing and enhanced basic education.
- xi) Rural village schools also have implemented library system, which provide books, newspapers and magazine to children.
- xii) Apart from that they also give scholarships to deserving students regularly, who wish to study ahead.
- xiii) People should be encouraging to adopt girl's education.



- xiv) Govt. should tell the importance of education to people with the help of T.V. and Radio.
- xv) Free distribution of books, note-books, school uniform.
- xvi) Mid-day meal scheme as the are helpful for poor family children
- xvii) Night school facilities for children in rural areal.
- xviii)** Awareness and importance of education through educational rallies, projects, demonstrations.

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