

A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF LITERACY IN KOLHAPUR CITY (MAHARASHTRA)

Dr. Basavraj K. Swami

Head & Associate Professor in Geography

D. R. Mane Mahavidyalaya, Kagal Dist. Kolhapur

INTRODUCTION

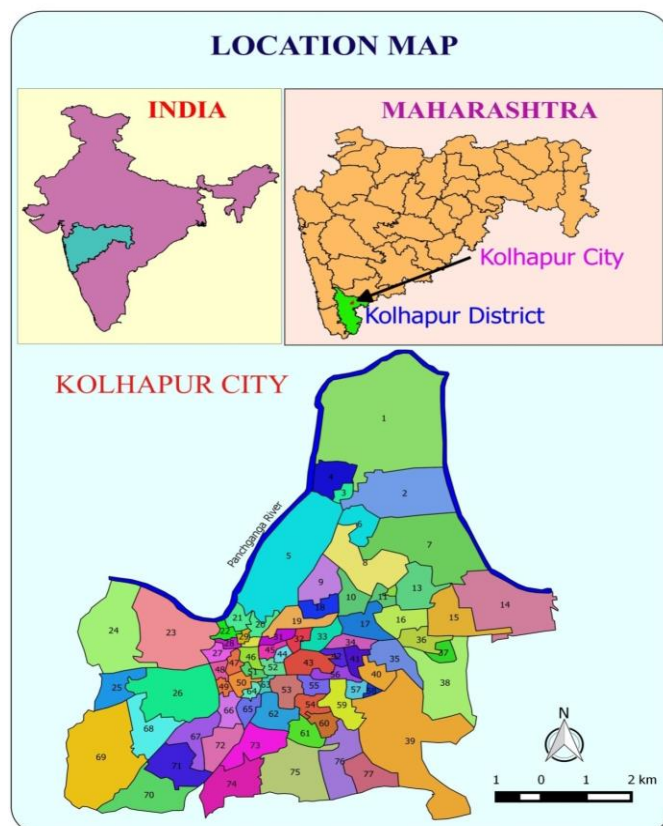
Literacy and education are important indicators in the society and play important role in human development. Higher level of literacy lead to better health status, economic growth, population control, empowerment of weaker section community. In census, a person aged seven years and above who can both read and write in any language is treated as 'literate'. Literacy can also be achieved in adult literacy classes or any non-formal system. Person who is blind but can read in braille have been treated as literate. All children of six years of age are treated as illiterate even if the child is going to school and has picked up reading and writing skills. The gap between male and female literacy as an important indicator of social discrimination (Chaudhari, et al, 2016).

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the ward wise growth of literacy in Kolhapur city from 1911 to 2001.
2. To Analyze ward wise literacy rate in 2011

STUDY AREA

Kolhapur is the headquarters of the district, located in the southern part of the State of Maharashtra. It is located between 16⁰42' North latitude and 74⁰14' East longitude at an altitude of 650 m above the mean sea level. The city of Kolhapur is located on the Right bank of river Panchaganga, a tributary of the Krishna, bounded on the north by the Panchaganga river, on the east Shirolu Village, Uchagaon village, Sarnobatwadi village and Ujalaiwadi village. In the south it is demarcated by Kalamba and Pachagaon villages and on the west the boundaries of Balinge, Padali kh, Shingnapur, Wadipir, Nagdevwadi villages. It covers an area of 66.82 sq. km with length 12 km in the north-south directions and width is 11 km in the west to east direction. The population of the is 5,49,336 as per 2011 census. The city of Kolhapur is at a distance of 240 km from Pune, 120 km from Satara, 108 km from Belgaum, 123 km from Ratnagiri and 50 km from Miraj by road. The western coastline is only 98 km away from Kolhapur.



Note – Numbers in the map shows the ward numbers of the city

Fig. 1

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The entire research work is based on secondary sources. The required secondary data for the present study has been collected from various sources such as District Gazetteer, District Census Handbook, Socio-Economic Review, District Statistical Abstract, Administrative Report of Kolhapur Municipal Corporation, National and International Journals, News papers, Articles, Magazines and some Internet sources. The data has been shown by maps and graphs.

GRQWTH OF LITERACY

The city of Kolhapur is an old centre of education and it is the headquarters of Shivaji University. The literacy per cent to total population of Kolhapur City was 22.34 per cent in 1911. In 1921, it increased to 26.40 per cent. The female literacy was just 2.40 per cent to total population in 1911 and it was 4.58 per cent in 1921. Literacy per cent was decreased to 23.05 percent and female literacy also declined to 3.15 percent in 1931. Literacy figures of 1941 year were destroyed due to fire (Sovani, 1952). After independence, the literacy per cent of Kolhapur city has increased continuously up to 2011 (Table 1B).

Table 1
Literate Population Per cent to Total Population of Kolhapur City
(1911-31 and 1961-2011)

1 A

Year	Population	Literate Population & Per cent	Male	Female
1911	42,018	9,391 (22.34)	8,382 (19.94)	1,009 (2.40)
1921	52,299	13,809 (26.40)	11,410 (21.81)	2,399 (4.58)
1931	66,728	15,381 (23.05)	13,277 (19.89)	2,104 (3.15)

Source: Sovani, N. V. (1952): Social Survey of Kolhapur City, Vol. III, P. 2.

1 B

Year	Population	Literate Population & per cent to total population	Male	Female
1961	1,87,442	1,00,117 (53.41)	65,890 (35.15)	34,227 (18.26)
1971	2,59,050	1,56,362 (60.35)	97,291 (37.55)	59,171 (22.84)
1981	3,40,625	2,27,718 (66.85)	1,35,434 (39.76)	92,284 (27.09)
1991	4,06,370	2,91,360 (71.69)	1,65,622 (40.75)	1,25,739 (30.94)
2001	4,93,167	3,89,572 (78.99)	2,13,239 (43.23)	1,76,333 (35.75)
2011	5,49,236	4,50,265 (81.98)	2,36,761 (43.10)	2,13,504 (38.87)

Source – Census of India, District Census Handbook, Kolhapur, Village and Town Directory, 1961, to 2011.

In 1961, the literacy per cent of Kolhapur city was 53.41, out of which, 18.26 per cent females were literate to total population. In 1971, the literate populations increased to 60.35 per cent, out of 22.84 per cent females were literate. In 1981, the literacy was 66.85 per cent in the city. The female literacy was 27.09 per cent and 39.76 per cent male population was

literate in 1981. From 1991 to 2011 literacy per cent of the city changed from 71.69 to 81.98 per cent. In 2011, 43.10 per cent male and 38.87 per cent females were literate.

Ward wise Literacy

Ward wise study of literacy shows that literacy percent to total population has been increased from 1971 to 2001. In 1971, B ward had highest literacy of 65.55 percent and E ward was lowest literacy of 55.62 percent. In 1981, ward D had ranked first in all wards having 72.67 percent literacy. In 1991 and 2001, ward C ranked first in literacy having 76.93 and 85.82 percent respectively. E ward was found lower literacy per cent as compare to other wards from 1971 – 2001 (Table 2 and Fig. 2).

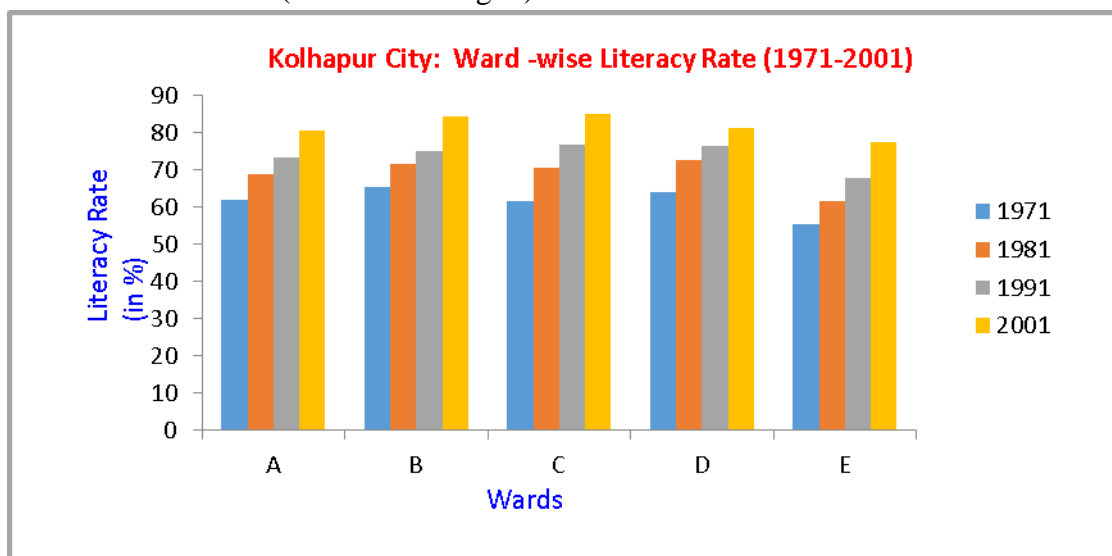


Fig. 2

Table 2
Ward-wise Literacy Per cent to Total Population of Kolhapur City (1971-2001)

Old Ward	1971			1981			1991			2001		
	Total Popu.	Literate Popu.	% to Ward Popu.	Total Popu.	Literate Popu.	% to Ward Popu.	Total Popu.	Literate Popu.	% to Ward Popu.	Total Popu.	Literate Popu.	% to Ward Popu.
A	48,784	30,224	61.95	64,982	44,339	68.84	83,623	61,353	73.37	99,850	80,479	80.60
B	41,099	26,942	65.55	50,979	35,488	71.57	64,416	48,401	75.13	76,902	64,828	84.30
C	38,258	23,606	61.70	39,970	28,210	70.57	35,642	27,422	76.93	42,551	36,517	85.22
D	33,432	21,372	63.92	37,871	27,522	72.67	37,628	28,751	76.40	44,928	36,505	81.25
E	97,477	52,218	55.62	1,46,823	90,759	61.81	1,85,061	1,25,433	67.78	2,20,952	1,71,243	77.50
City	2,59,050	1,56,362	60.36	3,40,625	2,27,718	66.85	4,06,370	2,91,360	71.70	4,93,167	3,89,572	78.99

Source- Census of India, Kolhapur District Census Handbook, Kolhapur, 1971 to 2001

LITERACY RATE

In 2011, as mention earlier, the census authority has converted old five wards in to 01 -77 numbers, therefore, literacy rate of all 77 wards has been calculated with the help of following formula.

$$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Literate Population}}{\text{Population above 6 years}} \times 100$$

It is found that there are five wards where the literacy rate was more than 95%. These wards are Ward No. 40 (Rajarampuri Extension 96.63%), 41 (Tararani Vidyapeet 96.31%), 9 (Nagala Park 96.11), 46 (Mahalaxmi Mandir 95.21%) and 51 (Khari Corner 95.00%).

There are 49 wards where the literacy rate was in between 90-95%. These wards includes (as ascending order) ward No. 22 (Panchaganga Talim), 71 (Salokhe Nagar), 28 (Sukrawar Gate), 34 (Syke’s Extesion), 10 (Tarabai Park), 52 (Shahu Maidan), 47 (Tatakadil Talim), 67 (Rajlaxmi Nagar), 19 (Shahupuri North), 53 (Mangeshkar Nagar), 68 (Sane Guruji Vasahat), 31 (Treasury Office) , 8 (Police Line), 62 (Sambhaji Nagar),6 (Line Bazar), 33 (Shahupuri Talim), 45 (Bindu Chowk), 27 Dudhali Pavelean), 63 (Shahu Bank), 64 (Natha Gole Talim), 75 (Tapovan), 29 (Kholkhandoba), 59 (Sagar Mal), 48 (Chandreswar), 70 (Surve Nagar), 73 (Kalamba Filter House), 49 (Padmaraje Udyan), 43 (Shivaji Udyamnagar), 54 (Jawahar Nagar), 26 (Rankala Talav), 71 (Salokhe Nagar), 16 (Ruikar Colony), 3 (Kasaba Bawada), 15 (Shahu Market Yard), 66 (Sambhaji Nagar Bus Stand), 44 (Commerce College), 50 (Phirangai), 5 (Raman Mal), 20 (Sidharth Nagar), 32 (Shahuri Kumbhar Vasahat), 39 (Shivaji Vidyapeet), 61 (Neharu Nagar), 30 (Bazar Gate), 42 (Rajarampuri), 35 (Takala-Mali Colony), 74 (Zila Karagrauha), 25 (Phulewadi), 13 (Patole Wadi) and 72 (Tapovan).

There are 17 wards were the literacy rate was in between 85–90%. These Wards are, Ward No. 17 (Shivaji Park), 57 (Pratibhanagar), 23 (Mira Bagh), 37 (Vikram Nagar), 36 (Tembalai Mandir), 1 (Sugar Mill), 38 (Tembalawadi), 14 (Sant Gora Kumbhar Vasahat), 60 (Subhash Nagar), 4 (Kasaba Bawada Hanuman Talav), 18 (Kanan Nagar), 2 (Kasaba Bawada Marathi School), 76 (Swatantrya Sainik Vasahat), 69 (Vishal Nagar), 24 (Laxatirth Vasahat), 7 (Bhosalewadi) and 11 (Sadar Bzar),

There are two wards were the literacy rate was 80-85%.These wards are, ward No. 56 (Panjarpol) and 65 (Ganji Mal). Literacy rate was very poor in four wards. These wards numbers are 12 (Vichare Mal 73.36%), 55 (Yadav Nagar 74.74%), 77 (Rajendranagar 76.16%) and 58 (Daulat Nagar 79.85%) (Table 3).

Table 3
Ward-wise Literacy Rate of Kolhapur City (2011)

Ward No.	Ward Name	Literacy Rate		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Sugar Mill	88.97	92.65	84.97
2	Kasaba Bawada, Ra. Shahu Mar. School	86.16	92.00	79.97
3	Kasaba Bawada	92.31	95.81	88.46
4	Kasaba Bawada Hanuman Talav	86.51	92.32	80.51
5	Raman Mala	91.37	94.75	88.03
6	Line Bazar	93.72	96.13	91.18
7	Bhosalewadi, Kadamwadi	85.77	90.23	80.95
8	Police Line	93.83	95.71	91.90
9	Nagala Park	96.11	96.77	95.43
10	Tarabai Park	94.60	96.23	92.91
11	Sadar Bazar	85.53	90.54	80.36
12	Vichare Mal	73.36	82.20	64.72
13	PatoleWadi	90.05	93.47	86.61
14	Sant Gora Kumbhar Vasahat	86.96	91.42	82.09
15	Shahu Market Yard	92.03	95.03	88.92
16	Ruikar Colony	92.49	94.34	90.69
17	Shivaji Park	89.96	93.05	86.89
18	Knan Nagar	86.39	90.62	82.28
19	Shahupuri North	94.03	95.99	92.04
20	Shidharth Nagar	91.06	95.81	86.23
21	Toraskar Chouk	92.66	96.69	88.49
22	Panchaganga Talim	94.99	97.28	92.62
23	Mira Bagh	89.64	94.39	84.54
24	Laxathirth Vasahat	85.97	90.95	80.63



25	Phulewadi	90.41	93.98	86.63
26	RankalaTalav	92.82	95.27	90.27
27	Dudhali Pavelean	93.49	96.99	89.84
28	Sukrawar Gate	94.97	97.20	92.54
29	Kholkhandoba	93.30	96.53	89.95
30	Bazar Gate	90.64	95.04	86.44
31	Treasury Office	93.89	96.40	91.36
32	Shahupuri Kumbhar Vasahat	90.99	95.02	86.90
33	Shahpuri Talim	93.70	95.70	91.74
34	Syke's Extension	94.91	96.82	93.00
35	Takala- Mali Colony	90.45	94.78	86.16
36	Tembalai Mandir	89.26	93.05	85.23
37	Vikram Nagar	89.48	93.92	85.05
38	Tembalaiwadi	87.16	92.32	81.12
39	Shivaji Vidyapeeth	90.96	93.49	88.68
40	Rajarampuri Extension	96.63	97.91	95.37
41	Tararani Vidyapeeth	96.31	97.84	94.87
42	Rajarampuri	90.58	94.68	86.62
43	Shivaji Udyamnagar	93.02	97.11	88.85
44	Commerce College	91.60	96.21	87.13
45	Bindu Chowk	93.51	96.40	90.62
46	Mahalaxmi Mandir	95.21	96.45	93.93
47	Tatakadil Talim	94.27	95.29	93.26
48	Chandreshwar	93.29	95.53	90.98
49	Padmaraje Udyan	93.14	95.11	91.09
50	Phirangai	91.58	93.27	89.79
51	Khari Corner	95.00	95.85	94.15
52	Shahu Maidan	94.32	96.41	92.17
53	Mangeshkar Nagar	93.97	96.55	91.32
54	Jawahar Nagar	93.01	96.28	89.75
55	Yadav Nagar	74.74	85.00	65.42
56	Panjarpol	82.96	89.78	75.96
57	Pratibhanagar	89.71	93.65	85.69
58	Daulat Nagar	79.85	87.39	72.50
59	Sagar Mal	93.29	95.23	91.26
60	Subhash Nagar	86.70	91.98	81.45
61	Neharu Nagar	90.75	94.56	86.79
62	Sambhaji Nagar	93.76	96.02	91.48
63	Shahu Bank	93.45	95.38	91.64
64	Natha Gole Talim	93.43	95.85	90.92
65	Ganji Mal	83.07	90.39	76.24
66	Sambhaji Nagar Bus Stand	91.72	94.38	88.91
67	Rajlaxmi Nagar	94.08	95.08	93.04
68	Sane Guruji Vasahat	93.90	95.54	92.18
69	Vishal Nagar	86.05	90.09	81.83
70	Surve Nagar	93.23	95.25	91.08
71	Salokhe Nagar	94.97	96.58	93.22
72	Tapovan	90.04	92.96	87.07
73	Kalamba Filter House	93.17	94.91	91.31
74	Zila Karagruha	90.42	91.95	88.26
75	Baba Jarag Nagar	93.34	94.67	91.92
76	Swatantrya Sainik Vasahat	86.05	90.70	81.20
77	Rajendra Nagar	76.16	82.42	69.89
	City	90.61	93.95	87.18

Source- Census of India, District Census Handbook, Kolhapur 2011

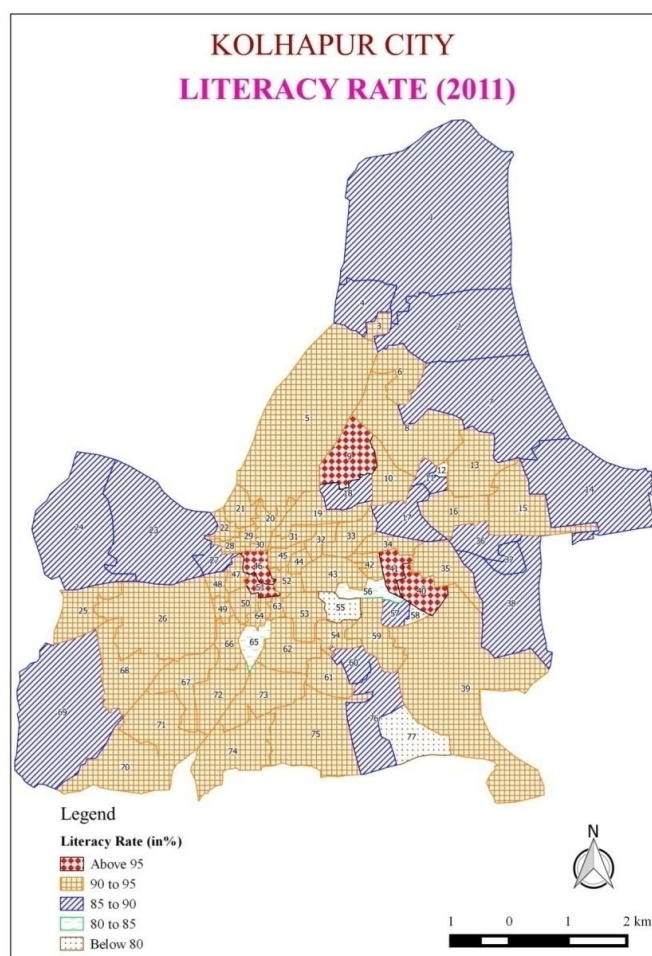


Fig. 3

CONCLUSION

It is found that there were five wards where the literacy rate was more than 90%. These wards are Ward No. 40 (Rajarampuri Extension, 96.63%), 41 (Tararani Vidyapeet, 96.31%), 9 (Nagala Park, 96.11), 46 (Mahalaxmi Mandir, 95.21%) and 51 (Khari Corner, 95.00%). There were 49 wards where the literacy rate was in between 90-95%. There were 17 wards where the literacy rate was in between 85-90%. There were two wards where the literacy rate was poor (80-85%) and four wards where the literacy rate was below 80.

REFERENCES

- 1 Census of India, District Census Handbook, Kolhapur District, Village and Town Directory, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.
- 2 Chaudhari, A. & Hanjagi, A. (2016); 'A Geographical Study on Changing Scenario of Literacy and Sex Ratio in Bardhaman District, West Bengal', Proceeding UGC Sponsored 4th International UGUT Conference, Bangalore, 2016.
- 3 Gupta, G. P. (1989): 'City, Landscape and Environs', Arihant Publisher, Jaipur, P. 26. UGUT Conference, Bangalore
- 4 Malshe, P. T. (1974): 'Kolhapur – A Study in Urban Geography', University of Pune, Pp. 68-69.
- 5 Sovani, N. V. (1952): 'Social Survey of Kolhapur City', (Vol. III), Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, Pp. 1, 2.
- 6 Zodage, S. B. (2001): 'Impact of Urban Growth on Environment' (A Case Study of Kolhapur), Ph.D. thesis submitted to Shivaji University, (unpublished),