



Spatio-temporal Pattern Of Literacy In Beed District

H.N. Rede

Dept in Geography,S.C.S. collage omerga.

Abstract:

One of important indicators of social development is the literacy, a high level of which is considered to be an important factor in the process of modernization. "A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate by the Indian census". An attempt has been made to study the spatio-temporal pattern of literacy in Beed district. According to 1991 census the study region has a population of 18, 22,022 persons consisting nine tahsils. The district literacy rate was 49.82% and in this male and females literacy was 66.34 % and 32.34% respectively. Rural and urban literacy was 45.16% and 70.89 % respectively. In the 2001 year total literacy rate was marked 57.44% of which 72.11% in males and 38.20% in females, while rural-urban literacy rate was marked 55.08% and 71.40% respectively.

KEYWORDS:

literacy, trend of male female literacy, Beed district .

OBJECTIVES:-

The specific objectives of the present research paper are

- i)To analyze the spatial pattern of literacy in rural and urban area in 2001.
- ii)To study the spatial pattern of male, female and total literacy of study area.
- iii)To high light the temporal changes in rural and urban literacy during 1991 and 2001.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:-

present study is mainly based on secondary data, which is collected from district census Hand book of Beed, census of Maharashtra and socio-economic review and district statistical abstract. Tahsil is considered a study unit. 1991 and 2001 period is selected for study purpose.

FORMULA

$$i) \text{Literacy in \%} = \frac{\text{No. o literates (above 6 years)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

- i)Male-female differential = Male literates-female literates
- ii)Urban-rural differential = Urban literates – Rural literates

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INTRODUCTION:-

There is some difference between literacy and education. For the purpose of census, literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not classified as literate.

Literacy is considered as a fairly reliable index of socio-cultural and economic advancement. It is essential for social reconstruction, improvement, in quality of life and preparation of manpower for rapid development. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic process. Literacy influence such attributes of population as fertility, mortality, mobility, occupations etc. therefore, the study of literacy pattern and trends there in is of immense significance.

Result and Discussion: - After the force of the compulsory, primary education act in 1947, the number of primary schools and the school going children with messed a phenomenal growth, which resulted on the total literacy rate of study region. The percentage of literates to total population in the state has gone up from 64.87% in 1991 to 77.30 % in 2001. While in study region literacy recorded 49.82 % in 1991 to 57.44% in 2001.

Table No- 1 Tahsil wise male and females' literacy rate of Beed Dist. Between 1001-2001.

| Sr. No. | Name of tahsil | Literacy as % of literates | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | |
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | Ashti | 47.68 | 64.72 | 29.84 | 56.86 | 61.08 | 38.92 |
| 2 | Patoda | 45.62 | 63.35 | 27.18 | 55.44 | 62.34 | 37.66 |
| 3 | Georai | 44.02 | 61.73 | 25.90 | 53.31 | 62.81 | 37.19 |
| 4 | Manjalgaon | 45.43 | 62.77 | 27.25 | 50.02 | 61.44 | 38.56 |
| 5 | Beed | 55.67 | 71.13 | 38.98 | 62.41 | 53.31 | 40.69 |
| 6 | Kaij | 49.04 | 65.69 | 31.38 | 57.62 | 61.40 | 38.60 |
| 7 | Dharur | 38.66 | 58.13 | 19.20 | 50 | 62.54 | 37.46 |
| 8 | Parali | 58.06 | 65.00 | 25.13 | 50.00 | 60.64 | 39.54 |
| 1 | Ambejogai | 45.90 | 62.96 | 20.04 | 55.15 | 72.11 | 38.20 |

Source socio-economic review of Beed district 1991 and 2001.

For the district as a whole, the literacy rate for males is much higher than that of females, 66.34% of males are literates, while females account only 32.34 % (1991) where as the literacy rate among male and females are recorded 72.11 % and 38.20 % respectively in the year 2001. The tahsil wise breakup shows that Beed tahsil with 55.67 % literates tops and Dharur tahsil with only 38.66 % stands at bottom (1991). In the year 2001, Beed tahsil remain tops in the literacy, where as Dharur tahsil with only 50 % stands at the bottoms. Ashti, Patoda, Georai, Manjalgaon, and Ambejogai tahsils have literacy rate below the districts (49.82%) average in the 1991. Beed tahsil has the highest literacy for male (71.13%) and Dharur tahsil has the lowest literacy rate for both males and females i.e. 58.13 % and 19.20 % respectively in 1991.

In the year 2001 the highest literacy rate is registered in Beed (62.41%) tahsil and lowest in the Dharur tahsil. Below the district average (57.44%) literacy rate is registered in Dharur (50%) Ambejogai (55.15%) Ashti(56.86%), Patoda (55.44 %) Georai (53.31%), where as Beed (61.44%). And Kaij (57.65%) tahsils are marked literacy rate above district level.

Table No- 2 Literacy rate in rural and urban area (1991-2001) in the Beed District

| Sr. No. | Name of tahsil | Percentage of literates | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1991 | | 2001 | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | Ashti | 46.27 | 72.56 | 61.08 | 78.80 |
| 2 | Patoda | 45.62 | 60.03 | 62.34 | 75.10 |
| 3 | Georai | 41.56 | 66.16 | 45.97 | 79.30 |
| 4 | Manjalgeon | 42.45 | 65.26 | 42.90 | 70.20 |
| 5 | Beed | 45.62 | 75.26 | 62.41 | 80.00 |
| 6 | Kaij | 48.09 | 63.73 | 57.62 | 68.60 |
| 7 | Dharur | 30.11 | 63.73 | 35.25 | 68.32 |
| 8 | Parali | 42.30 | 67.50 | 45.60 | 71.02 |
| 9 | Ambejogai | 44.60 | 73.15 | 47.58 | 77.30 |
| District average | | 45.16 | 68.00 | 55.08 | 70.89 |

Source: - census of India

Table -2 reveals that in rural and urban area of the district the literacy rate is marked 45.16% and 68.00 % respectively. Kaij tahsil has the highest (48.09%) rural literacy (1991) rate and lowest rural literacy rate is seen in Dharur tahsil (30.11%). There is a significant difference in literacy rates between rural and urban areas of the district. In the year 2001, the highest and lowest literacy rate in rural area is recorded 62.41% and 35.25% in Beed and Dharur tahsil respectively. The above district average rural literacy rate is found in Ashti, Patoda, Beed tahsils, while remaining six tahsils have below the district average rural literacy rates.

CONCLUSION:-

There is a significant difference in literacy rates between males and females in the both rural and urban area of the district. Male literacy rates are substantially higher compared to females in both rural and urban area in every tahsil. However, in rural area male literacy rates are more than the corresponding female's literacy rates. Thus, females are lagging far behind males in literacy in both rural and urban areas.

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