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CHANGING PATTERN OF LITERACY IN BEED DISTRICT



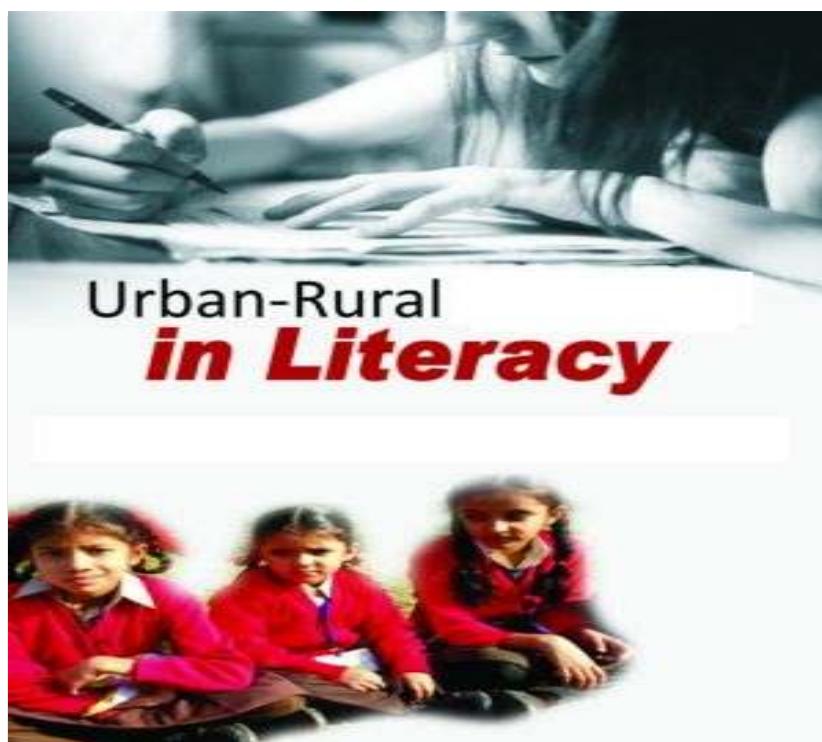
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ABSTRACT:

As per the latest census definition, a person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate. The census 2011 result indicates that the district has registered 73.53% growth in literacy as against 82.91% in the state. Literacy, both among males and females, has increased considerably after independence. According to the 2011 census, 83.99% males and 62.29% females in the district are literates, whereas the state literacy rate among males and females are registered at 89.82% and 75.48% respectively in the same year. Literacy rates of different taluqs within the district, it is

noticed that the literacy rate of Beed (77.75%), Ambajogai (79.11%) and Kaig (73.74%) taluqs is above the average district literacy rate of Beed district, the literacy rate is to be low. Among the districts in Maharashtra, as per the 2011 census, Beed district ranks thirty-four in the respect of literacy rate.

KEYWORDS

Literacy rate, Rural Urban literacy, male female literacy.

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INTRODUCTION :

Literacy is a fairly relevant index of the socio-economic development of a region. The Variations in literacy many times indicate, the place of which a society is getting transformed. A level of literacy influences to a significant extent, the socio-economic development of a region, it also influences fertility, morality and economic composition of the population of a region. Without any analysis of literacy pattern, there fore, a study of the population for planning of a region is not complete.

Level of literacy vary enormously from one region to other. Even within the same region, the levels of literacy vary between urban and rural areas, among male and female, and also different occupational and social group. A large number of socio-economic factors, i.e. nature of economy level of urbanization, standard of living. Place of female in society. Educational opportunities and level of technological development influence the literacy pattern.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The main objective of this investigation is to examine spatio-temporal changer in the literacy pattern of the district .

STUDY AREA :

Beed district is situated between 18028'N to 19028' N. latitudes and 74054'E. to 76057'E. longitudes, with a total geographical area of 1069354 mk. The district has shares the boundary with Aurangabad and Jalna in north, Parbhani, and Latur districts in east, Osmanabad district in south, and Ahmednagar district in south and west. Beed district has total population 25.85 lakh according to 2011 census, out of which 80.09% live in rural area and 19.90% in urban area and district is located on the Balaghat plateaa. The climate of the district is generally dry except during the monsoon season. Beed district has comprised eleven tahsils viz. Beed, Ashti, Sirura, Patoda, Kaig, Dharur, Parali, Ambejogai, Wadwani, Georai, Majalgaon the average density of population is 242 persons /km²(2011)

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY :

The study is based on secondary data, collected from census publications, covering the period from 1991 to 2011. The collected statistic of population has been processed and tabulated and percentage method is used to study the literacy pattern.

Temporal literacy pattern(1901 to 2011) :

The percentage of literates to the total population for the year from 1901 to 2011 have been calculated for total makes and females. The growth of literacy in the district during 1901 to 2011, may be divided into two phased, before 1921, the literacy rate was quite low showing study trend, while after 1921 the position improved. In 1901 the total literacy rate was only 3.5% which slowly increased during the subsequent two decades, by 1921, it marked 14.1% female literacy ratio, though quite meager has shown a little rise during this period (0.07% to 2.07%)

Table 1 reveals that in 1931 the total literacy rate was about 19.3%, which more than doubled by 1971(39.98%) During this period literacy among females increased 3.77 times. This considerable increase has been probably an impact of post independence government policy of state.

Table. 1 Beed District : Literacy Rate from 1901 to 2011.

Sr.No.	Census Year	Literacy		
		Total	Male	Female
1	1901	03.5	06.05	00.07
2	1911	08.3	15.04	01.09
3	1921	14.1	20.02	02.07
4	1931	19.3	25.89	05.08
5	1941	24.6	30.05	09.07
6	1951	28.2	37.04	13.09
7	1961	34.75	45.82	17.27
8	1971	39.48	49.01	19.18
9	1981	49.08	56.24	17.03
10	1991	57.04	66.03	32.03
11	2001	67.19	67.09	46.03
12	2011	73.56	83.99	62.29

Source, Beed district statistical abstract.

During 1951-61 decade, recorded remarkable progress in literacy throughout the district, especially in the field of basic education. Where of 1981 and 1991 census has register fast increase in literacy rate. During this decades, the government has paid more attention towards higher education. It must be noted that for all the concerned decades, the total literacy has been increasing consistently and became 67.19% and 73.53% For the 2001 and 2011 respectively. While for males, the literacy pattern was registered 67.09% and 83.99% respectively. The females literacy was higher than the previous decades but lower than total and males literacy for 2001 and 2011.

Rural – Urban Pattern of Literacy :-

There is disparity in literacy between rural and urban population. The over all ratio of rural to urban literacy comes to 1:1.19 for the district (2011) In 1991, where 49.82% literates.

Table 2. Beed District Rural Urban literacy pattern. (1991 to 2011) (literacy in %)

Sr. No.	Census Year	Rural	Urban	Toatl
1.	1991	45.16	70.89	49.82
2	2001	65.75	80.84	60.48
3	2011	70.76	84.67	73.53

Source : District statistical Abstract of Beed, 1991, 2001, 2011 of total literacy was recorded in the district out of which 45.16% literate form rural area and 70.89% in urban area. It is expected that due to

the availability of educational facilities in the urban areas, the proportion of literate are higher, while for the rural area, due to lack of educational facilities, the percentage of literate was low similarly in the years 2001, where the pattern of literacy was marked 60.48% for the total literacy of the Bee district, while urban areas registered 80.84% and rural area 65.75% during the same year. In the year 2011, the total literacy was experienced 73.53% as district as whole, where 70.76% for rural and 84.67% urban areas.

However, during recent years with the opening up of a large number of schools in rural areas and increasing social economic and political awakening, there has been remarkable progress in literacy through out the rural areas of the district.

Spatial literacy pattern :

Table 3 Beed District : Tashil wise literacy pattern (1991-2011)
(Literacy in % to total population)

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Literacy		
		1991	2001	2011
1	Ashti	47.68	64.38	71.83
2	Patoda	45.62	65.52	69.92
3.	Beed	55.67	74.08	77.75
4	Gewerai	44.02	65.31	69.82
5	Kaig	49.04	68.54	73.74
6	Majalgaon	45.43	66.40	71.29
7	Ambejogai	55.38	73.56	79.11
8	Sirur	N.A.	64.03	68.70
9	Wadwani	N.A.	61.08	68.80
10	Dharur	N.A.	65.53	70.02
11	Parli	N.A.	70.68	70.02
12	District	57.04	67.19	73.53
13	State	64.90	76.09	82.91

Source :District statistical abstract, Beed.

Table 3. reveals that the tahsil wise literacy in the district. The average literacy for the district was 57.04% for the year 1991, Beed tahsil has occupied the first position as for as the total literacy within the various tahsil is concerned. During the year 1991, Gewari tahsil lagged behind than other tahsils of the district. There are wide variation in the percentage of literates within the district of Beed.

For the year 2001, the total literacy for the district was 76.09% Beed tahsil again remained the first positions as regard to percentage of literate and lowest in wedwani tahsil. In this year, there were only three tahsils namely Beed, Ambejogai and Parli, which were above the region average for the literacy, while rest of other tahsils represented much lower percentage of literates below the average of the district(67.19%).

In the most recent decade for 2011, due to social awareness among the people, remarkable percentage of literate were recorded. For the district as a whole, the percentage of literate was noticed

73.53, being highest for the Ambajogai tahsil and lowest in sirur tahsil. Three tahsil viz. Beed, Ambejogai and Kaig indicated higher percentage than the district average.

CONCLUSION :

There has been tremendous improvement in the rate of male and female literacy. After the independence of country, the preference has been provided by the Government to primary education both for male and female. The urban literacy rate is higher than the rural literate rate in the district. There are not wide variations in the literacy rate within the different tahsils of the Beed district. It may be stated that the primary education facilities are being made compulsory by the Government in order to improve the stand of living of the people.

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