



A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF LITERACY IN BEED DISTRICT

Ms. Shaikh Shaista Yakub

Chishtiya College of Arts and Science,

Tq. Khuldabad ,Dist. Aurangabad.

ABSTRACT:

Population of a nation-state or other area is the total number of people who live in it. Population change as effect of migration and a process called natural increase of population. Natural increase of population is the difference between births and deaths a specific region. Most nations have more births rate than deaths rate so their population increases, unless a net loss effects from migration. The present paper aims is to assess the Spatial-temporal changes in literacy pattern of Beed District of Maharashtra state. Literacy is important parameter for the study of demographic, socio-cultural and economic status of any region. Literacy is critical to economic development as well as individual and community well-being. Literacy is an index of human development, quality of human life and basic human right. "Educate one-man, you educate one person But educate a woman and you educate a whole civilisation" (Mahatma Gandhi). It is noticed that literacy rate in Beed district was 76.99 % as compare to the State (82.34%). The study has observed that in Beed district the effective literacy was recorded only 68.0 % in 2001 and it reached up to 76.99% in 2011. It showed notable positive growth during the last decade due to the development of educational facilities, transportation, agricultural and economic development As compared to other districts in the state.

Keywords: Population, Literacy, Male-female Literacy.

INTRODUCTION:

Man himself is a part of nature but he does not have play passive role like rocks. He performs active role as he is separated from other natural components by his capacity to imagine, think, skills and behaves accordingly. The population

blast is the serious problem before the world particularly in the developing countries like India. Population has developed dominant significance in the entire development pattern. Quick population growth is treated as the hard core factor responsible for declining resource situation environment degradation and overall poor living conditions. Study of Spatial-temporal changes in literacy pattern of Beed District of Maharashtra state. Literacy is important parameter for the study of demographic, socio-cultural and economic status of any region. Literacy is critical to economic development as well as individual and community well-being. Literacy is an index of human development, quality of human life and basic human right. From this point of view, the present research paper of literacy in Beed District has been assumed.

STUDY AREA:

Maharashtra state is progressive state of India and Maharashtra state is divided in six administrative divisions and Aurangabad is one of them division. Aurangabad administrative division includes 8 districts and Beed district is one of them .The present research Paper is concerned with Beed district Population. Beed district is located in the south central part of Maharashtra and lies between 18°27' to 19°27' north latitudes and 74°49' to 76°44' east longitudes. It is bounded by Aurangabad and Jalna districts to the north, Parbhani district to the north-east, Latur district to south-east and Osmanabad district to the west. It has area of 11179.2 sq. km. which constitutes 3.47 percent of the total area of the Maharashtra state.

OBJECTIVES:

To assess the Spatial-temporal changes in literacy pattern of Beed District.

DATABASE & METHODOLOGY:

Present study generally depends on the secondary data. Collected through census handbook of Beed District, District statistical Department of Beed

District and socio-economic abstract of Beed District. For the present research, Beed District is selected as in general and tehsils in particular. The collected data are examined by statistical and cartographic techniques. The actual growth rate of population of specific decade is found by distributing the difference between the populations of two decades

LITERACY RATE:

Literacy reflects the socio-economic and cultural set-up of a nation, ethnic group or community. The main advantage of literacy is that it provides relatively more opportunities of employment (Mote 2010). Unesco define literacy is the percentage of the population of a given age group that can read and write. Literacy rate of India in 2011 is 74.04%. The Male literacy rate is 82.14% and Female literacy rate is 65.46% according to Census 2011. All over India male literacy has 82.14% and female literacy has 65.46%. Among the Indian states, Kerala has the highest literacy rate 93.91% and then lowest is Bihar 63.82%. Total population of Maharashtra state has 11, 23,74,333 as per census data of 2011. Literacy rate in Maharashtra is 82.34 percent in 2011. All over Maharashtra male literacy has 82.34% and female literacy has 75.87%. Literacy in rural areas are not as good as than urban areas. Maharashtra first five district in literacy having Mumbai suburban 89.91%, Mumbai city 89.21%, Nagpur 88.39%, Akola 88.05% and Amravati 87.38%. Literacy is lowest in Nandurbar 64.38%, Jalana 71.52%, Dhule 72.80, Parbhani 73.34% and Gadchiroli 74.63%.

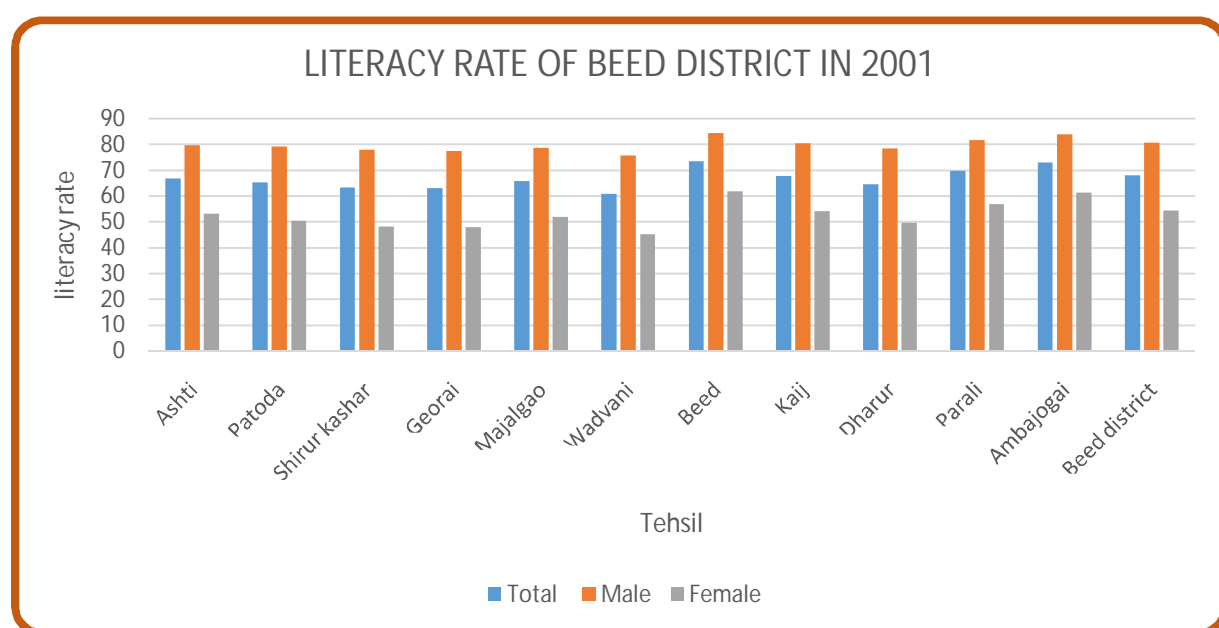
LITERACY RATE OF BEED DISTRICT (2001):

It is found that the average literacy rate of study area was 68.0 percent which was comparatively lower than the state average 76.88% in 2001. Over all observed in all Tehsils the female literacy rate was lower than the male literacy in the study area. In Indian society it is the male literacy rate, which is generally higher than the female literacy both in rural and urban areas (Ramotra, and Mote, 2009). Beed city tehsil having 73.5% literacy ratio which is highest in

study area. Wadwani has 60.9 % literacy ratio which is lowest in district. Difference between male and female literacy is highest in Beed tehsil and lowest in Wadwani tehsil.

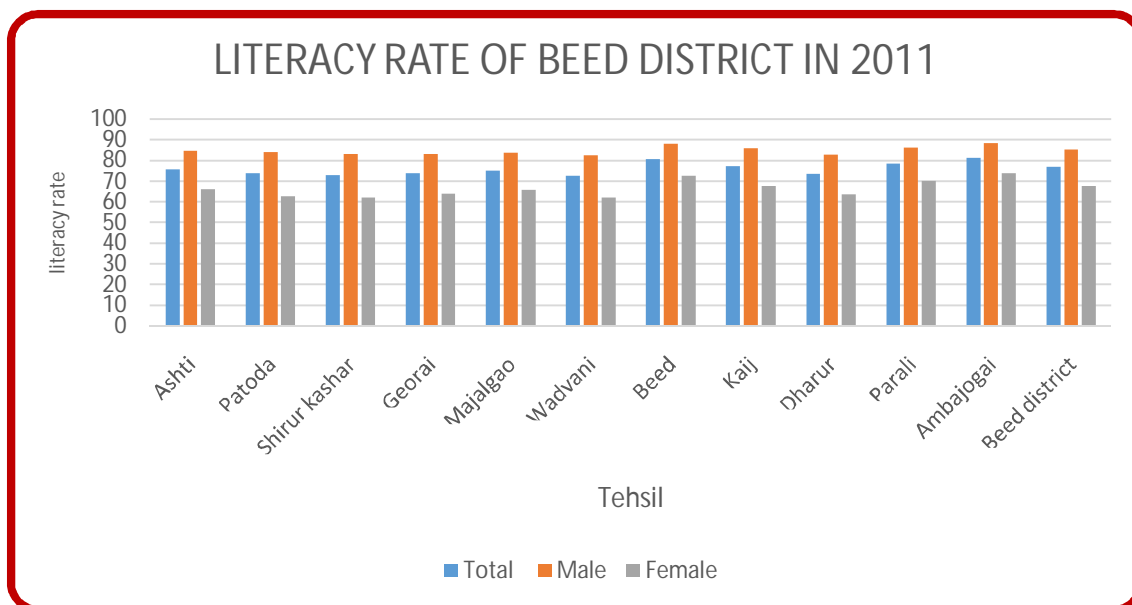
Table 1: Tehsil Wise Literacy Rate in Beed District 2001 & 2011

Tehsil	Literacy Rate 2001			Literacy Rate 2011			Change In 2001 & 2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ashti	66.8	79.7	53.2	75.75	84.70	66.22	8.95	5	13.2
Patoda	65.3	79.4	50.4	73.92	84.23	62.66	8.62	4.83	12.26
Shirur kashar	63.5	78.1	48.3	73.12	83.25	62.13	9.62	5.15	13.83
Georai	63.1	77.6	48.1	73.85	83.30	63.84	10.75	5.7	15.74
Majalgao	65.8	78.9	52.0	75.06	83.80	65.78	9.26	4.9	13.78
Wadvani	60.9	75.8	45.3	72.69	82.72	61.97	11.79	6.92	16.61
Beed	73.5	84.5	61.8	80.66	88.25	72.52	7.16	3.75	10.72
Kaij	67.8	80.5	54.3	77.18	85.90	67.71	9.38	5.4	13.41
Dharur	64.6	78.6	49.8	73.73	82.97	63.76	9.13	4.37	13.96
Parali	69.8	81.8	56.9	78.59	86.46	70.21	8.79	4.66	13.31
Ambajogai	73.2	84.1	61.4	81.47	88.47	74.05	8.27	4.37	12.65
Beed district	68.0	80.7	54.5	76.99	85.55	67.82	8.99	4.85	13.32



LITERACY RATE OF BEED DISTRICT (2011):

The literacy rate of Beed district has increased by 8.99 percentage points from 68.4 percent to 76.99 per cent in 2001 and 2011. It is found that the average literacy rate of study area was 85.55 percent which is lowest literacy in state of Maharashtra and it is much less than the average literacy of the state (82.34%). The overall literacy rate of study area varied from a minimum of 72.69 percent in Wadwani Tehsil to a maximum of 81.47 percent in Beed District. The female literacy in the district was 67.82 percent, which is far less than their counter part male literacy 85.55 % as well as the state average (75.87%). Female literacy as it shows is about 17.73 percent less than the male literacy and more than 8.5 Percent less than the state average.



CONCLUSION:

It is found that the average literacy rate of study area was 76.99 percent which is lowest literacy in state of Maharashtra and it is much less than the average literacy of the state 82.34%. The overall literacy rate of study area varied from a minimum of 72.69 percent in Wadwani Tehsil to a maximum of 81.47 percent in Ambajogai Tehsil. The female literacy is very less in Patoda, Shirur kasar, Georai, Wadwani, Dharur Tehsils. Literacy rate is comparatively higher in males than females. The Eastern hilly and tribal area's having less

Ms. Shaikh Shaista Yakub.

amount of literacy ratio. Literacy rate is quite high in urban areas of Beed district. Ambajogai city is known as cultural and educational capital of Beed District due to increasing high amount of educational facilities. Beed district literacy rate change in good manner, but rural areas of Beed District literacy ratio is much lower in average of state. This is due to poverty, unemployment, poor roads and communication facilities, location of school, teacher absenteeism, lack of hostel facility etc. are some reasons for low literacy. Therefore, it is need to develop plan for improvement of literacy and provide employment, medical services and other essential facilities for raising their living standard. Government should implemented number of programme for illiterate people and child education. Maharashtra state having 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan 'due to this movement the education level increase in Maharashtra as well as in Beed district.

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