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**GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF LITERACY STATUS
IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT**



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Short Profile

Ankush Shinde is a Department of Geography at C.B.K's B. Science of R. V . Commerce & R.J. Arts College in Akkalkot. Dist -Solapur.



ABSTRACT:

The solapur district is one of the most important district of Maharashtra state both in terms of population and area . It lies entirely in the Bhima basin and located in between 17°10' North to 18°32' North latitudes and 74°42' East longitude to 76°15' East longitude. The total geographical area of solapur district is 14895 square kilometer according to 2011 census. The region under studies constitute 4.88 percent area and 4.51 % population of Maharashtra state. It ranks fourth in terms of area and seventh in term of population

among the district of Maharashtra. Literacy of region definitely encourages the standard of life of human beings, opportunity in all fields, eradication of poverty, control on population growth by awareness etc. An attempt is made on literacy status of solapur district since 1991 to 2011 at tahsil level and its disparity picture in district.

KEYWORDS

Literacy status, Literacy rate, Human resource development, Rural & Urban literacy rate.

INTRODUCTION :

Prior to the advent of the skills of reading and writing, society could be classified as being in the pre-literate culture stage. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, for cultivation peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic processes (Chandana, 1980). Illiteracy, on the other hand, takes away from man his dignity, perpetuates ignorance, poverty and mental isolation, deters peaceful and friendly international relations and free democratic processes and hampers social advancement, economic growth and political maturity. Above all, literacy influences other such attributes of population as fertility, mortality, mobility, occupations etc. No wonder, the trends in literacy are considered as an index of the pace at which the socio-economic transformation of a society is taking place. Indian literacy is characterized with sharp differences between the literacy rate of males and females, of rural and urban areas; and of various population subgroups.

Purpose

The purpose of research paper is to highlight literacy rate in Solapur district. All the strength, the skill and the capacity of the human resource have to be fully utilized for integrated development of study area. The study of population forms the base to have broad idea regarding quality of human life.

OBJECTIVES

The main aim of this study is to analyze the literacy rate in Solapur district during 1991-2011. The other objectives of the study are as follows;

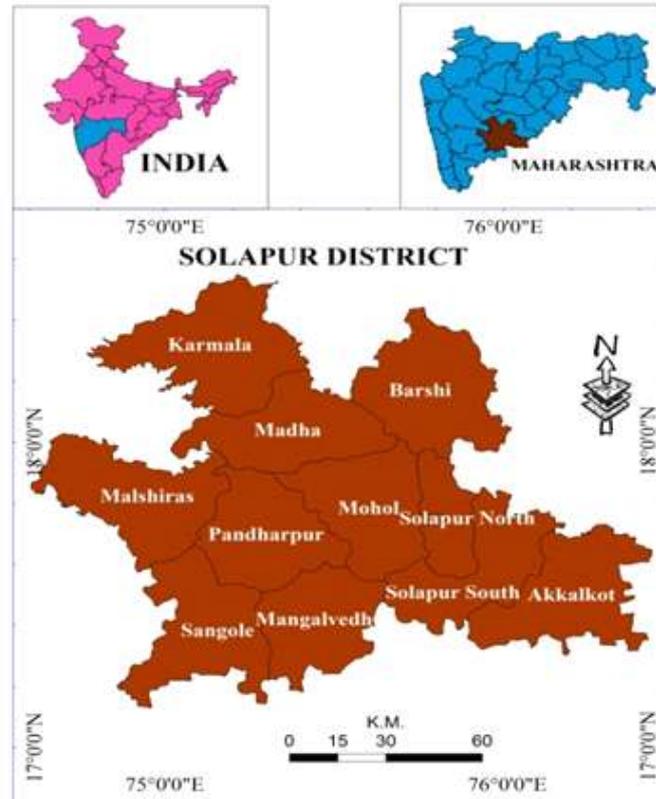
1. To study of tahsil-wise literacy rate in Solapur district.
2. To study of trend of literacy rate in rural & urban blocks of Solapur district.
3. To study the gender-wise literacy status in tahsils of Solapur district.
4. To describe the educational facilities Solapur district.

STUDY AREA :

The Solapur district is one of the most important districts of Maharashtra state both in terms of population and area. It lies entirely in the Bhima basin and is located between 17°10' North to 18°32' North latitudes and 74°42' East to 76°15' East longitude. The total geographical area of Solapur district is 14895 square kilometers according to the 2011 census. The region under study constitutes 4.88 percent area and 4.51 % population of Maharashtra state. It ranks fourth in terms of area and seventh in terms of population among the districts of Maharashtra. Physiographically the region is divided into three major divisions such as hilly region, the plateau and low land plain region. The region is drained by the river Bhima and its tributaries. The climate of Solapur is monsoon climate.

The district entirely lies in a drought-prone area of Maharashtra state. The region is divided into four seasons of cold, hot, monsoon and post-monsoon. The yearly temperature ranges between 10°C to 44°C. The annual rainfall is 667.10 mm.

LOCATION MAP OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT



DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

This study is based on secondary data. District and taluka-wise population & literacy data is obtained from census records. In this paper at district level, 30 years (1991 to 2011) data and at taluka level, 30 years (1991 to 2011) data has been used for the literacy of population. Data is processed and presented through tables, maps and graphs

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

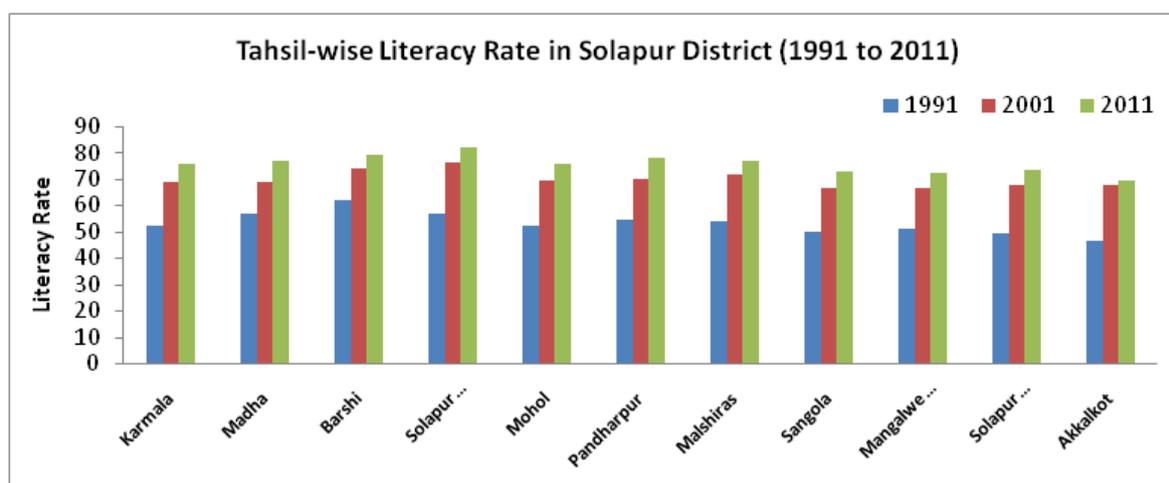
1) Taluka-wise Literacy Rate in Solapur District.

Table No-1:- Taluka-wise Literacy Rate in Solapur District

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsil	Literacy Rate			Gap in Male-Female Literacy Rate		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Karmala	52.2	68.7	75.5	34.7	22.3	17.2
2	Madha	57.0	68.7	77.1	28.3	22.3	15.7
3	Barshi	62.0	74.1	78.9	34.0	21.5	15.9
4	Solapur North	56.9	76.1	82.1	22.2	19.9	14.0
5	Mohol	52.1	69.5	75.8	27.2	21.8	17.1
6	Pandharpur	54.7	69.8	77.7	26.1	21.9	15.8
7	Malshiras	54.1	71.7	76.6	27.5	21.3	15.9
8	Sangola	49.7	66.3	72.9	31.2	25.1	18.8
9	Mangalweda	51.2	66.7	72.2	32.5	24.9	19.2
10	Solapur south	49.5	67.7	73.4	33.2	25.5	19.5
11	Akkalkot	46.4	67.7	69.6	33.3	25.5	21.1
	Solapur District	56.4	73.9	77.0	28.4	22.1	16.5

Table No 1 reveals that, literacy rate of Solapur district was 56.4 % in 1991; 73.9% in 2001 and 77.0% in 2011. According to the census of 1991, Barshi tahsil (62.0%) was the topmost position in literacy while Akkalkot tahsil (46.4%) lag behind position in literacy rate in district. In 2001 census, Solapur North(76.1%) was leading one tahsil while Sangola tahsil (66.3%) was last position in district. As per census 2011, Solapur North(82.1%) is leading one tahsil while Akkalkot tahsil (69.6%) was last position in literacy rate in district.

Gap in male & female literacy rate, in Solapur district was 28.4% in 1991; 22.1% in 2001 and 16.5% in 2011. Solapur North tahsil shows low gap of male & female literacy rate in 1991 (22.1%); 2001(19.9%) & 2011(14.0%). Karmala tahsil(34.7%)in 1991 ;Akkalkot(25.5%) & Solapur south (25.5%) in 2001 and Akkalkot (21.1%) shows more gap in it.



2) Gender-wise Rural Literacy Rate in Solapur District.

Table No-2:- Taluka-wise Rural Literacy Rate in Solapur District

Sr. No	Name of Tahsil	Rural Literacy Rate								
		Total Literacy Rate			Male Literacy Rate			Female Literacy Rate		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Karmala	49.5	67.2	74.4	63.2	78.3	83.0	34.8	55.4	65.0
2	Madha	54.9	67.2	76.3	68.8	78.3	84.0	39.9	55.4	68.0
3	Barshi	57.3	70.8	75.7	72.6	82.2	84.3	41.1	58.6	66.4
4	Solapur North	55.3	69.4	75.5	68.5	80.1	83.4	40.9	57.9	66.6
5	Mohol	52.1	69.5	75.8	65.1	80.0	84.0	37.9	58.2	66.9
6	Pandharpur	47.8	66.4	75.0	61.4	77.7	83.4	33.0	54.0	65.9
7	Malshiras	54.1	71.7	75.35	67.3	81.9	83.5	39.8	60.6	66.9
8	Sangola	48.1	64.9	71.7	63.6	77.5	81.3	31.7	51.5	61.5
9	Mangalweda	49.0	65.1	71.1	64.7	77.4	80.7	31.4	51.6	60.7
10	Solapur south	49.5	67.4	73.4	65.4	79.7	82.9	32.2	54.2	63.4
11	Akkalkot	42.7	66.7	68.7	59.5	79.1	79.3	24.9	53.6	57.4
	Rural District	44.1	68.3	74.1	65.6	79.6	82.8	35.6	56.1	64.6

Table No 2 reveals that, Solapur district's rural male literacy was 65.6% in 1991; 79.6% in 2001 & 82.8% in 2011 while female literacy rate was 35.6% in 1991; 56.1% in 2001 & 64.6% in 2011.

According to census of 1991, Barshi (72.6%), Madha (68.8%) tahsil shows more male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate while remaining tahsils shows less male literacy rate than the district's rural male literacy rate. According to census of 2001, Barshi (82.2%), Malshiras (81.9%), Solapur North (80.1%), Mohol (80.0%) tahsil shows more male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate (79.6%) while remaining tahsils shows less male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate. As per census of 2011, Barshi (84.3%), Malshiras (83.5%), Solapur North (83.4%), Mohol (84.0%), Pandharpur (83.4%) tahsil shows more male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate (82.2%) while remaining tahsils shows less male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate.

According to census of 1991, Barshi (41.1%), Solapur North (40.9%), Madha (39.9%), Mohol (37.9%) tahsil shows more male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate (35.6%) while remaining tahsils shows less male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate. According to census of 2001, Malshiras (60.6%), Solapur North (57.9%), Barshi (58.6%), Mohol (58.2%) tahsil shows more male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate (56.1%) while remaining tahsils shows less male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate. In 2011, Malshiras (66.9%), Solapur North (66.6%), Madha (68.0%), Barshi (58.6%), Mohol (66.9%) tahsil shows more male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate (64.6%) while remaining tahsils shows less male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate.

3) Gender-wise Rural Literacy Share in Solapur District.

Table-3:-Taluka-wise Rural Literacy Share in Solapur District.

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsil	Rural Literacy Share in Solapur District					
		1991		2001		2011	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Karmala	66.01	33.99	60.29	39.71	57.99	42.01
2	Madha	65.10	34.90	59.70	40.30	57.30	42.70
3	Barshi	65.03	34.97	60.01	39.99	58.01	41.99
4	Solapur North	64.45	35.55	59.76	40.24	57.69	42.31
5	Mohol	65.06	34.94	59.77	40.23	57.54	42.46
6	Pandharpur	67.05	32.95	61.08	38.92	57.99	42.01
7	Malshiras	64.77	35.23	59.24	40.76	57.20	42.80
8	Sangola	67.87	32.13	61.37	38.63	58.31	41.69
9	Mangalweda	69.30	30.70	62.01	37.99	58.94	41.06
10	Solapur south	68.76	31.24	61.11	38.89	58.05	41.95
11	Akkalkot	71.75	28.25	60.83	39.17	59.38	40.62
	Solapur District	66.48	33.52	60.34	39.66	57.95	42.05

Table No 3 reveals that, rural district's male literacy share was 66.48% in 1991; 60.34% in 2001 & 57.95% in 2011 while female literacy rate was 33.52% in 1991; 39.66% in 2001 & 42.05% in 2011.

According to census of 1991, rural male literacy share was more in Akkalkot (71.75%), Mangalweda (69.30%), Solapur south (68.76%), Sangola (67.87%) tahsil than district's rural male literacy rate (66.48%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy share than district's rural male literacy rate. According to census of 2001, rural male literacy share was more in Sangola (61.37%), Mangalweda (62.01%), Solapur South (61.11%), Akkalkot (60.83%), Pandharpur (61.08%), tahsil than district's rural male literacy rate (60.34%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy share than district's rural male literacy rate. According to census of 2011, rural male literacy share was more in Akkalkot (59.38%), Barshi (58.01%), Mangalweda (58.94%), Solapur south (58.05%), Sangola (67.87%) tahsil than district's rural male literacy rate (57.95%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy share than district's rural male literacy rate.

According to census of 1991, rural female literacy share was more in Karmala(33.99%), Madha (34.90%), Solapur Nouth (35.55%), tahsil than district's rural female literacy rate (33.52%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy share than district's rural male literacy rate. According to census of 2001, rural female literacy share was more in Malshiras (40.76%), Karmala(39.71%), Madha (40.30%), Solapur Nouth (40.24%), Mohol (40.23%) tahsil than district's rural female literacy rate (39.66%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy share than district's rural male literacy rate. . According to census of 2011, rural female literacy share was more in Malshiras (42.80%), Karmala(39.71%), Madha (42.70%), Solapur Nouth (42.31%), Mohol (42.46%) tahsil than district's rural female literacy rate (42.05%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy share than district's rural male literacy rate.

4) Taluka-wise urban Literacy Rate in Solapur District.

Table-4:-Taluka-wise Urban Literacy Rate in Solapur District

Sr. No	Name of Tahsil	Urban Literacy Rate								
		Total Literacy Rate			Male Literacy Rate			Female LiteracyRate		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Karmala	76.3	82.3	87.0	87.3	90.3	92.3	64.5	73.9	81.4
2	Madha	78.5	82.3	87.7	89.5	90.3	93.5	66.8	73.9	81.4
3	Barshi	72.9	81.5	85.8	83.1	89.8	91.6	62.0	72.8	79.7
4	Solapur North	57.3	82.2	82.2	67.5	86.6	89.6	46.4	66.6	75.9
5	Mohol	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	Pandharpur	74.2	81.0	86.7	84.1	88.9	91.8	63.8	72.5	81.3
7	Malshiras	--	--	84.1	--	--	89.9	--	--	78.1
8	Sangola	66.4	78.5	83.0	77.5	86.9	88.2	54.3	69.7	77.5
9	Mangalweda	65.3	77.1	81.8	78.3	87.0	88.8	51.1	67.4	74.5
10	Solapur south	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	Akkalkot	59.2	71.6	73.4	73.5	84.3	82.4	44.4	58.7	64.3
	Urban District	69.0	87.2	83.2	81.0	87.2	89.7	56.3	67.5	76.4

Table No 4 reveals that, Solapur district's urban male literacy rate was 81.0% in 1991; 87.2% in 2001 & 89.7% in 2011 while female urban literacy rate was 56.3% in 1991; 67.5% in 2001 & 76.4% in 2011.

According to census of 1991, Barshi (83.1%), Madha (89.5%), Karmala (87.3%), Pandharpur (84.1%) tahsil shows more male literacy rate than districts's urban male literacy rate while remaining tahsils shows less male literacy rate than districts urban male literacy rate (81.0%). According to census of 2001, Karmala (90.3%), Madha (90.3%) Barshi (89.8%), Pandharpur (88.8%) tahsil shows more male literacy rate than districts urban male literacy rate (87.2%) while remaining tahsils shows less male literacy rate than districts urban male literacy rate. As per census of 2011, Karmala (92.3%), Madha (93.5%) Barshi (91.6%), Pandharpur (83.4%), Malshiras (89.9%) tahsil shows more male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate (89.7%) while remaining tahsils shows less male literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate.

According to census of 1991, Barshi (62.0%), Madha (66.8%), Karmala (64.5%), Pandharpur (63.8%) tahsil shows more female literacy rate than districts's urban female literacy rate while remaining tahsils shows less male literacy rate than districts urban male literacy rate (56.3%). As per census of 2001, Karmala (73.9%), Madha (73.9%) Barshi (72.8%), Pandharpur (72.5%) tahsil shows more female literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate (67.5%) while remaining tahsils shows less female literacy rate than districts rural male literacy rate. According to census of 2011, Karmala (81.4%), Madha (93.5%) Barshi (91.6%), Pandharpur (81.3%), Sangola (69.7%) tahsil shows more female literacy rate than districts urban female literacy rate (76.4%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy rate than districts urban male literacy rate.

5) Gender-wise Urban Literacy Share in Solapur District.

Table-5 :- Taluka-wise Urban Literacy Share in Solapur District.

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsil	Urban Population Literacy Share in Solapur District					
		1991		2001		2011	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Karmala	59.44	40.55	56.43	43.56	54.13	45.86
2	Madha	58.74	41.25	55.99	44.00	54.04	45.99
3	Barshi	58.89	41.10	56.23	43.76	54.31	45.68
4	Solapur North	60.60	39.39	57.36	42.63	54.50	45.49
5	Mohol	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	Pandharpur	58.23	41.76	56.61	43.38	54.01	45.98
7	Malshiras	--	--	--	--	54.10	45.90
8	Sangola	60.71	39.28	56.99	43.00	54.63	45.36
9	Mangalweda	62.40	37.59	57.66	42.33	55.09	44.90
10	Solapur south	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	Akkalkot	63.08	39.92	59.40	40.60	56.22	43.77
	Solapur District	60.30	39.69	57.24	42.74	54.49	45.50

Table No 5 reveals that, urban district's male literacy share was 60.30% in 1991; 57.24% in 2001 & 54.49% in 2011 while female literacy rate was 39.69% in 1991; 42.74% in 2001 & 45.50% in 2011.

According to census of 1991, urban male literacy share was more in Akkalkot (63.08%), Mangalweda (62.40%), Solapur North (60.60%), Sangola (60.71%) tahsil than district's urban male literacy rate (60.30%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy share than district's urban male literacy rate. According to census of 2001, rural male literacy share was more in Mangalweda (57.66%), Solapur North (57.36%), Akkalkot (59.40%) tahsil than district's urban male literacy rate (57.24%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy share than district's urban male literacy rate. According to census of 2011, urban male literacy share was more in Karmala (45.86%) Barshi (45.68%), Madha (45.99%) tahsil than district's urban male literacy rate (54.49%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy share than district's urban male literacy rate.

According to census of 1991, urban female literacy share was more in Karmala (40.55%), Madha (41.25%), Barshi (41.10%), Pandharpur (41.76%) tahsil than district's urban female literacy rate (39.69%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy share than district's urban male literacy rate. According to census of 2001, urban female literacy share was more in Karmala (43.56%), Madha (44.00%), Barshi (43.76%), Sangola (43.00%), Pandharpur (43.38%) tahsil than district's urban female literacy rate (42.74%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy share than district's urban male literacy rate. According to census of 2011, urban female literacy share was more in Malshiras (45.90%), Karmala (45.86%), Madha (45.99%), Barshi (45.68%), Pandharpur (45.98%) tahsil than district's urban female literacy rate (45.50%) while remaining tahsil shows less male literacy share than district's urban male literacy rate.

CONCLUSION

There is tahsil-wise regional disparity in literacy status found in Solapur district since last periods. Literacy status has been progressively increased in district due to increasing the school

facilities, higher education courses and social awareness in society with diffusion in information technology . There is a tahsil -wise regional disparity in physiographic situation, occupation structure, political perspective view, economic condition of society that leads to tend towards the literacy status. The following literacy status found in district as :

1)Literacy rate > than 75 % : Solapur North (82.1%), Malshiras (76.6%), Karmala(75.5%) tahsils shows more than 75 % literacy rate whereas Mohol(75.8%), Barshi (75.7%), Solapur North (75.5%), Malshiras (75.35%) rural tahsil and all urban tahsil except Akkalkot shows literacy rate than 75% in 2011. All urban city & towns shows literacy rate higher than 75% in 2001 and Karmala (76.3%),Madha (78.5%) urban tahsil shows literacy rate higher than 75% in 1991 .

2)Literacy rate in between 60 to 75% : Solapur South (73.4%), Sangola(72.9%), Mangalweda (72.2%) tahsil shows literacy rate in between 60 to 75 % in which Karmala(74.4%), Sangola (71.7%), Mangalweda(71.1%) rural tahsils and Akkalkot (73.4%) rural tahsil shows literacy rate in between 60 to 75 % in 2011. Malshiras (71.7%),Barshi (70.8%) tahsils shows literacy rate in between 60 to 75 % in which Barshi (70.8%),Malshiras (71.7%) rural tahsil and Akkalkot (71.6%) urban tahsil shows literacy rate in between 60 to 75 % in2001. Barshi (62.0%) tahsil shows literacy rate in between 60 to 75 in which Barshi (75.9%)urban tahsils shows literacy rate in between 60 to 75 % in 1991.

3)Literacy rate in between 50 to 60% :- Madha (57.0%), Solapur North (56.9%),Pandharpur (54.7%), Malshiras (54.1%) , Mangalweda (52.2%),Mohol (52.1%) tahsil shows literacy rate in between 50 to 60% in 1991 whereas Barshi (57.3%), Solapur North (55.3%),Malshiras (54.1 %) , Madha (54.9%) rural tahsils and Akkalkot (59.2%), Solapur North (57.3%) urban tahsil shows literacy rate in between 50 to 60 % in 1991.

4)Literacy rate below 50% :- Sangola (49.7%), Solapur South (49.5%), Akkalkot (46.4%) shows literacy rate below 50 % whereas Karmala(49.5%), Mangalweda(49.0%), Sangola (48.10%, Pandharpur (47.8%), Akkalkot (42.37%) rural tahsils shows literacy rate than 50% in 1991 in the district.

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