



GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF LITERACY AND SEX-RATIO OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN CHOPDA TAHSIL

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Abstract:

Education is a basic need of population. Education and socio-economic status is closely related to each other. In Chopda tahsil literacy and sex ratio found differs in different geographical region. Mostly, tribal population inhabited in Satpura mountain region. Educational status among tribal population is very low. Literacy rate was measured from 13.8 to 65 percent. These rate was differs for tribal male and female.

In the study region . Tribal community is women based. Their customs and faiths is favorable for women group. Sex ratio of tribal population was higher than other community in the region. Many tribal villages recorded sex ratio was higher than sex ratio of total population in the tahsil. Sex ratio of tribal population was recorded upto 1397 females per thousand male.

Introduction:

Now a days, development of any region, acquiring and spreading education is must. Education is responsible not only development but also responsible for socio-economic positive changes of population in any region. Education is basic need of population. In Chopda Tahsil literacy rate is found differs in different geographical region, community, settlement. Education or literacy affect on various socio-economic aspects of population in present study region.

If literacy rate is growing is reduces poverty and incresed occupational status, living standard Chopda tahsils northern part is included in Satpura mountain region, especially tribal population living in them. Their literacy rate was very low, but sex-ratio of that tribal was very high.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives of the proposed research work are as following-

- 1) To find out the literacy and sex-ratio of tribal population in Chopda tahsil.
- 2) To comparison of literacy and sex ratio of tribal's with other population of the tahsil.
- 3) To discuss on the factor affect on literacy and sex ratio of tribals in the study region.

Research Methodology:

Secondary data used for analysis of proposed research work. Secondary data was collected from Census Handbook, 2001. Total 17 villages are located in hilly region of Satpura Mountain. Village wise essential data related to population aspects was collect from census report. After collection of data researcher manipulate them and formatting in table and graphs and interpret them. Analytical method was used for proposed research work.

Study Region :

Chopda Tahsil of Jalgaon district in Maharashtra has been regarded as the study area. Chopda tahsil is located at north part of Maharashtra. The study region, having distinct physical features and socio-economical conditions. Chopda tahsil lies between river coast of Tapi in the south to Satpura mountain ranges at the north. The study region lies between 21^o 10' north to 21^o 15' north latitudes and 75^o 51' east to 75^o 31' east longitudes. The total geographical area occupied by the tahsils is 998.40 Sq.Km. and out of them 248 sq.km. area is occupied by Satpura mountain ranges.

Analysis :

Population growth is Chopda tahsil is the main characteristics of development of the tahsil. Because population and their positive characteristics is one of the fundamental factors of development

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in any region.

The geographical location also reflects the socio-economic development of the region. In hilly region of satpura mountain of the study area, population distribution is low density. Generally, tribal population inhabiting in them. Pawara, Bhilla, Tadavi-Bhilla communities are living in the villages, situated in the ranges of Satpura mountain and they are belonging into Scheduled Tribes.

Sex-Ratio and literacy of population plays a significant role in the process of development of any society or region. According to Census 2001, total population of the Chopda tahsil was 2,71,863 and out of them tribal population was 69893 (25.7%)

In Chopda tahsil, total 17 villages are located in Satpura mountain region. Tribal population is inhabited in this region. Their socio-economical condition is much poor than other population those inhabited in plain region.

Table 1.1 Proportion of Tribal Population

Sr.No.	Village	Total Population	ST Population	% ST Population
1	Amalwadi	377	377	100.00
2	Borajanti	1265	956	75.6
3	Bormali	561	558	99.5
4	Devziri	1273	1240	97.4
5	Devhari	382	374	97.9
6	Karjane -1	1296	1219	94.1
7	Karjane -2	331	315	95.2
8	Kharyapadav	997	978	99.9
9	Kundyapani	704	701	99.6
10	Malapur	1366	1292	94.6
11	Melane	1712	1694	98.9
12	Morchida	394	389	98.7
13	Mulyautar	430	417	97.0
14	Satrasen	2320	1710	73.7
15	Umarti	1666	1527	91.7
16	Vaijapur	1022	822	80.4
17	Shenpane	642	631	98.3
	Chopda Tahsil	271863	69893	25.70

Source: Census,2001 and Computed by Author

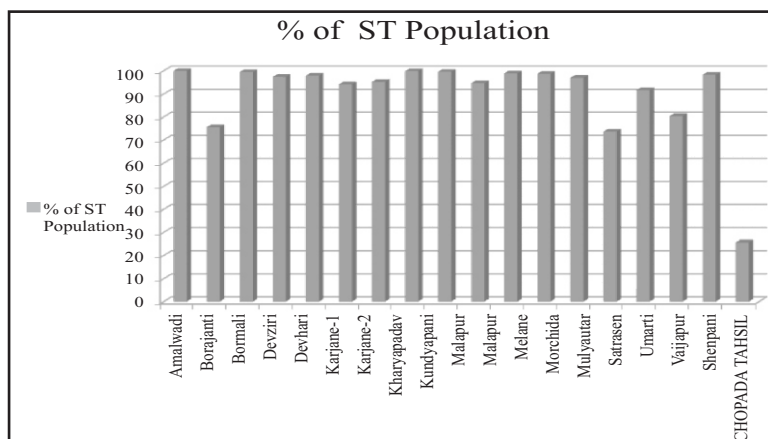


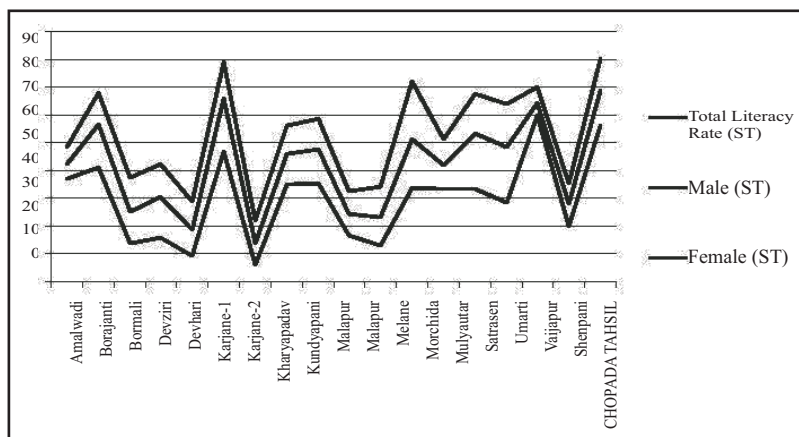
Table reveals, the highest population was found at village Satrasen (2320) and lowest population was observed at village Karjane-2 (331) in the hilly region of study area. In that villages the proportion of tribal population was differs. ST population proportion was recorded 73.70 percent to 100.00 percent 100 percent population was living in village Amalwadi and in maximum villages, above 90 percent tribal population was living in 2001.

Table 1.2 Proportion of Tribal Population

Sr.No.	Village	Total Literacy Rate (ST)	Male Literacy Rate (ST)	Female Literacy Rate (ST)
1	Amalwadi	42.4	48.4	37
2	Borajanti	56.3	67.9	41
3	Bormali	25.3	37.4	13.4
4	Devziri	30.6	42.3	15.7
5	Devhari	18.6	28.7	9.2
6	Karjane	65.7	79.0	46.7
7	Karjane	13.8	21.7	5.8
8	Kharyapadav	45.9	56.1	34.9
9	Kundyapani	47.6	58.7	35.2
10	Malapur	24.2	32.5	16.5
11	Melane	23.3	33.9	12.8
12	Morchida	51.2	72.2	33.8
13	Mulyautar	41.9	51.3	33.3
14	Satrasen	53.1	67.7	33.4
15	Umarti	48.2	63.9	28.4
16	Vaijapur	64.3	69.9	59.9
17	Shenpane	27.9	35.4	19.7
	Chopda Tahsil	68.60	80.20	56.40

Source: Census,2001.

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Literacy rate of population in Chopda Tahsil was 68.60 percent. The rate differs for male and female. Male literacy was higher (80.20 percent) than female literacy (56.40%) in the study region. Gender gap in literacy was observed 23.70 percent.

Discussion on Table No. 1.2, observed total literacy of tribal villages like- Amalwadi, Kharyapadav, Kundyapani, Mulyautar in Chopda tahsil was between 30 to 50 percent. The lowest literacy rate was found in village karjane-2 (13.80 percent). The village like Bormali, Devziri, Devhari, Malapur, Melane and Shenpani was recorded literacy rate below 30.00 percent. Only Borajanti, Karjane 1, Satrasen and Vaijapur was measured above 50 percent literacy. These villages are rural service centre in the study region, with connect to urban centre and surrounding tribal villages.

Gender Gap in literacy was lowest in only village Vaijapur (10 percent). And other all tribal villages recorded male literacy was much higher than female literacy.

Educational status was very low in these villages. The major reasons is remote and hilly area, problems of accessibility and connectivity to others, tribal culture, poor condition of economical status, awareness about education and good quality of life and black of transmission to others.

Table No. 1.3 : Sex Ratio of Tribal Population

Sr.No.	Village	Total Population	Male	Female	General Sex Ratio *	Sex Ratio of ST#	Difference between #-*
1	Amalwadi	377	184	193	1049	1049	0
2	Borajanti	1265	715	550	769	826	57
3	Bormali	561	285	276	968	972	4
4	Devziri	1273	702	571	813	816	3
5	Devhari	382	180	202	1122	1226	104
6	Karjane -1	1296	757	539	712	719	7
7	Karjane -2	331	167	164	982	994	12
8	Kharyapadav	997	502	477	950	948	-2
9	Kundyapani	704	354	350	989	996	7
10	Malapur	1366	666	700	1051	1074	23
11	Melane	1712	839	873	1041	1043	2
12	Morchida	394	185	209	1130	1126	-4
13	Mulyautar	430	201	229	1139	1161	22
14	Satrasen	2320	1336	984	737	698	39
15	Umarti	1666	915	751	821	827	6
16	Vaijapur	1022	454	568	1251	1397	146
17	Shenpane	642	336	306	911	906	-5
	Chopda Tahsil	271,863	139587	132276	948	947	-1

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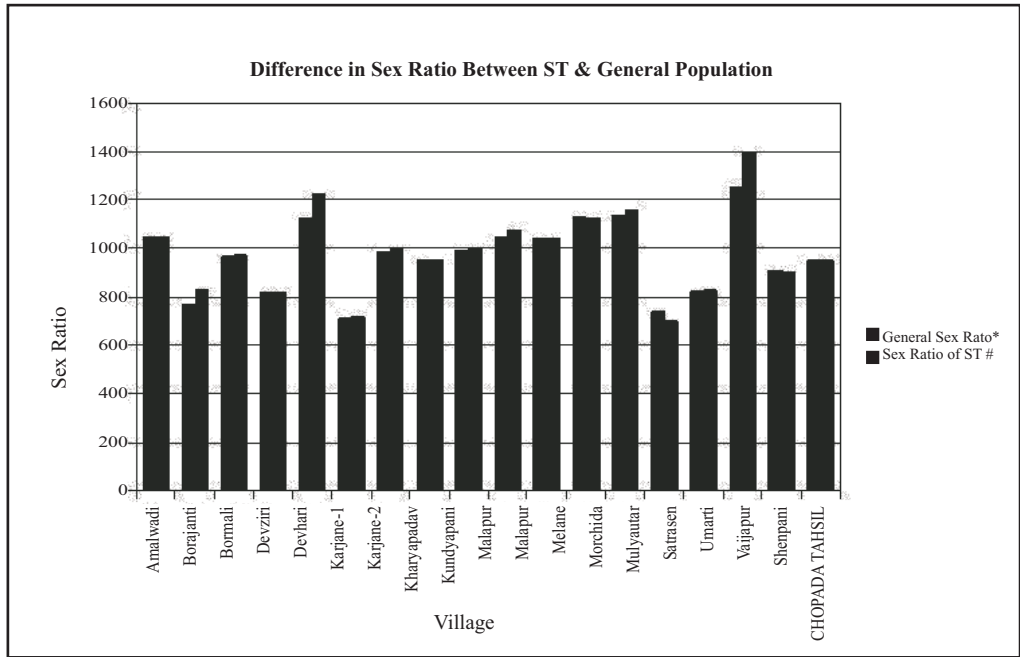


Table shows, the pattern of sex-ratio in Chopda tahsil and especially of tribal population. Sex ratio of the study region was 948 and sex ratio of tribal population was (947) female per thousand male. Sex ratio of tribal village is definitely higher than tahsils sex ratio except village Borajanti, Devziri, Karjane-1, and Satrasen only. But, sex-ratio measured for tribal villages in the study region is lower than sex ratio of tribal population in same villages. Difference between sex ratio of total population and tribal population was reduced in only village Kharyapadav (-2), Morchida (-4) and village Shepani (-5). Sex ratio of total population and tribal population was higher in all villages in the study region. But these difference was found higher in villages like Vaijapur (146), Devhari (104), Borajanti (57) and Satrasen (39).

Tribal villages like Amalwadi (1049), Devhari (1122), Malapur (1051), Melane (1041), Morchida (1130), Mulyautar (1139) and Vaijapur (1251) having higher sex ratio (above 1000 female) in the study region.

High sex ratio observed in the tribal population was the result of natural fertility, lack of education (Because in educated society's found sex ration was less), their social customs- in tribal society's girls giving dowry, so the ultimately impact on sex ratio.

Conclusions :

Conclusions of the present research work are as follows-

1. In proposed research area, lack of education facilities and awareness about education is observed and the result of low literacy.
2. Awareness of health facilities in tribal population.
3. Effect of socio-cultural factors on educational, economical and biological factors.
4. Community of tribal population is women based society, so ultimately sex ratio is found

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higher than others.

5. Lastly, socio-economic condition of the tribal population in Chopda tahsils is the result of unfavorable geographical condition.

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