GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF LITERACY IN THE RADHANAGARI TAHSIL OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

A. H. Nanaware

N. K. Bansode

Abstract:

Literacy is one of the important indicators of socio-economic development of population which gives information and human development. According to 2001 census a person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has taken as literate. The higher level of literacy in a society means higher level of development and vice-versa. The aim of present study is to analyze literacy at micro level in the Radhanagari tehsil. The present paper based on secondary data source. To analyze literacy at micro level the villages of Radhanagari tehsil are grouped into five categories on the basis of Mean and Standard Deviation. The Study reveals that the low and very low literacy rate is recorded in the village those are located in hilly region where education, infrastructural facilities are poor.

Key words: *Population, Literacy, Mean, Standard Deviation.*

1.0   Introduction:

Literacy is one of the important aspects of population. The united nation's has defined literacy as the ability of a person to read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his every day (Ruzicha 1972). In the developing countries like India, literacy and education as necessary and basic ingredients of economic and social development planning (Sharma and Retherford, 1987). The level of literacy and educational attainment is an important indicator of social development. In this sense education status is an important variable, affecting demographic behaviour concerning marriage, fertility, mortality, migration as well as participation in the labour force. Consequently, literacy and educational status of individuals of a society serve as one of the best indicators of the quality of population (Gosal G.S., 1964). Literacy acts as an important indicator for displaying the socio-economic development of an area. It is essential for social reconstruction, improvement in the quality of life and preparation of man power for rapid development. On the other hand, lack of literacy can certainly be an impediment in the development process. A certain level of literacy is, therefore, a basic, requirement for people to get out of ignorance and backwardness (Gosal and Chandna, 1979). Literacy is a qualitative attribute of population and a fairly reliable index of socio-economic development. It also helps for economic development, social advancement and even in controlling population (Chandna, 1969). Literacy is an important indicator of population characteristics which gives the best exposition of regional development. Literacy along with educational attainment is considered to be the hallmark of modern society (Kar and Sharma, 1994).Therefore attempt is made here to analyze literacy at micro level in the Radhanagari tahsil of Kolhapur district.
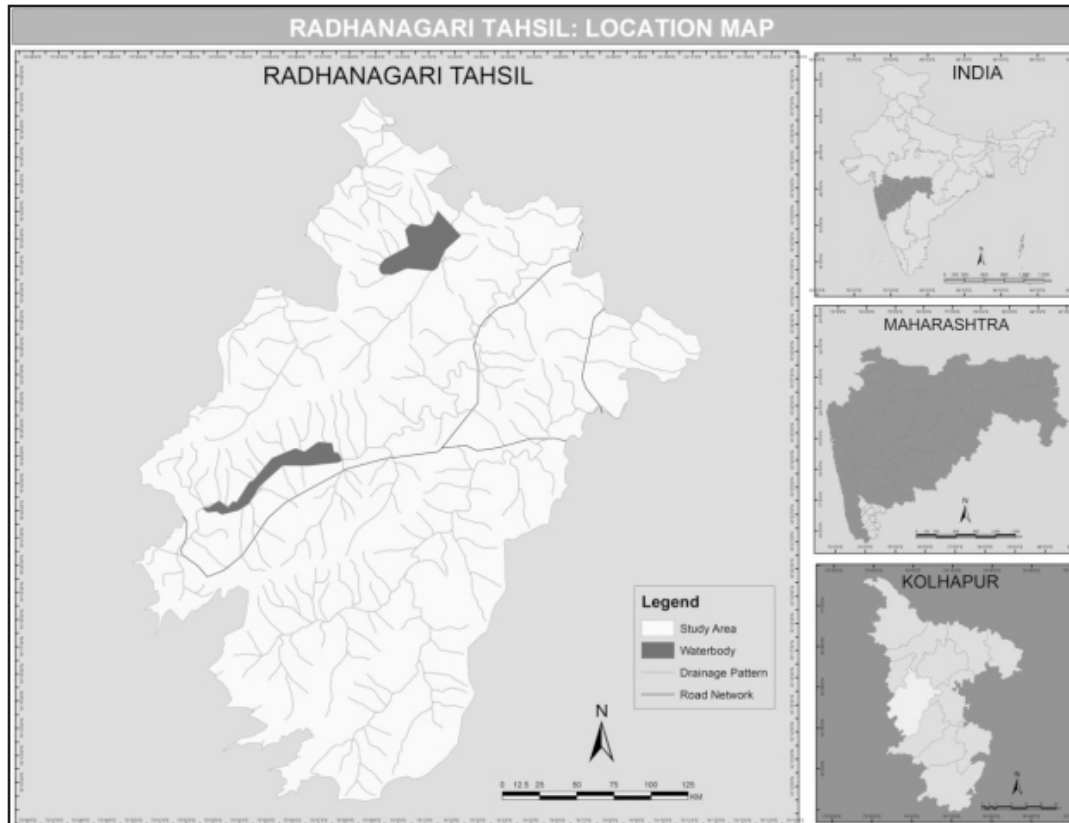
Figure-1

1.0   The Study Region:

Radhanagari tahsil lies in the North West part of Kolhapur district. The absolute location of tahsil is 160 12'30" to 160 38'30" North Latitude and 730 46'0" to 740 15'0" East Longitude. It is surrounded by Gaganbavda and Karvir tahsil to the north, to the west surrounded by Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district, to south east it is surrounded by Bhudhargad and Kagal tahsil. Radhanagari tahsil covers an area of 892.04 sq. km. The maximum and minimum temperature ranges between 350C and 150C with annual average precipitation 440.5cm. For the administrative purpose the tahsil is divided into 114 villages and as per census of 2011, the population of the study region is 199713 persons.

3.0 Objectives:

The main objective of the present study is to analyze micro level literacy in the Radhanagari tahsil.

4.0 Database and Methodology:

The present study is entirely based on the secondary data. To fulfill the objective the data regarding Male, Female and Total literacy has been collected from the Census Handbook of Kolhapur District, 2011. The data regarding rainfall and area is collected from socio economic review and district statistical abstract of Kolhapur district. The processed data has been tabulated. To analyze micro level literacy the villages of Radhanagari tahsil are grouped into very high, high, moderate, low

and very low literacy with the help of Mean and Standard Deviation. On the basis of these statistical techniques the result and conclusions are drawn.

5.0 Level of Literacy in the Radhanagari Tahsil

The Table-1 indicates the Radhanagari tahsil as whole has 77.59 per cent literacy rate in 2011, that of district was 81.51. The literacy of Radhanagari tahsil is lower than the district average due to undulating topography and Lack of education facility and infrastructure facility. The spatial distribution of literacy is uneven; it varies from village to village. To analyze level of Literacy in Radhanagari tahsils the villages are grouped into very high, high, moderate, low and very low literacy.

5.1 Literacy Rate of Total Population

Table 1 Indicate that very high literacy rate i.e. >91.71 (above Mean plus 2 standard deviation) was recorded Kalankwadi village due to adjoining location of villages to tehsil headquarter and high development of education facility. The High literacy rate i.e. >83.54 to 91 (71above Mean plus 1 standard deviation to Mean plus 2 standard deviation) was recorded in 13 village i.e. Ladwadi, Yelvade, Kasabawalwe, Kanthewadi, Gudal, TarleKasaba, Radhanagari, New Karanje, Titawe, Nartawade, Mangewadi, Sulambi, Solankur villages due to good education and transport facility. The moderate literacy rate i.e. >75.37 to 83.54 (above Mean to Mean plus 1standard deviation) was found in 49 village i.e. Burambali, Kote, Kodawade, Waghawade, RashiwadeBk., Ghotawade, Kaulav,

Table: **1 Radhanagari Tahsil: Village wise Literacy Rate, 2011**

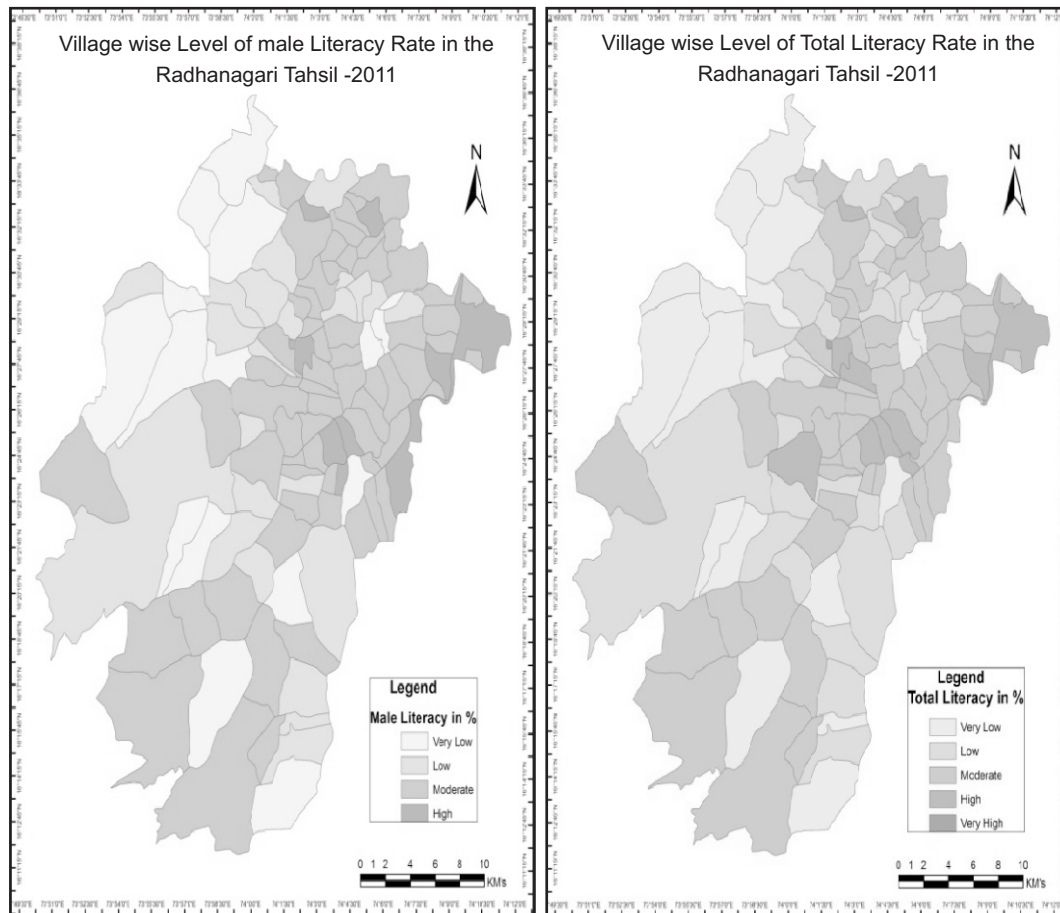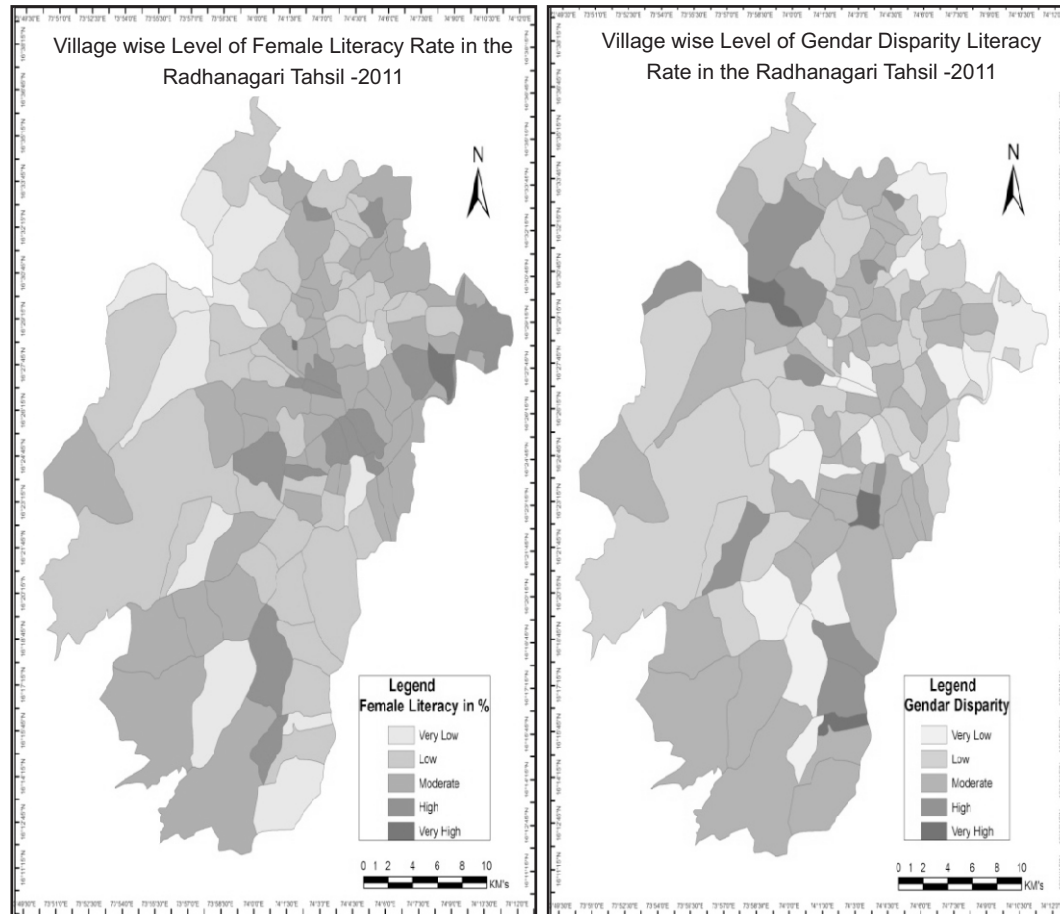| Name of Villages	Total	Male	Female	G.D.	Name of Villages	Total	Male	Female	G.D.
Gavashi	67.66	80.45	54.24	26.21	Talgaon	70.64	83.82	57.08	26.74
Sawatwadi	60.07	74.47	44.19	30.29	Rai	54.20	64.56	42.78	21.78
Mhasurli	67.02	78.90	55.03	23.86	Kandalgaon	65.41	80.65	49.38	31.26
Pal Bk.	57.87	76.02	36.98	39.04	Manbet	67.11	76.86	56.79	20.07
Pal kh.	52.38	67.91	34.75	33.16	Padasali	65.86	78.18	52.03	26.15
Gotewadi	71.38	84.06	57.29	26.77	Durgmanwadi	67.08	78.72	54.97	23.75
Manewadi	47.18	62.89	31.63	31.25	Kukudwadi	72.66	88.48	55.50	32.98
Khamkarwadi	68.85	81.36	55.56	25.81	Kumbharwadi	72.05	84.37	58.70	25.67
Konoli Tarf Asandoli	64.01	76.21	51.66	24.55	Tarale Kh.	80.67	91.73	69.41	22.33
Keloshi Bk.	65.56	79.86	50.52	29.34	Kanthewadi	83.77	96.20	69.77	26.42
Aptal	64.19	82.59	45.12	37.47	Kalankwadi	94.00	100.00	88.00	12.00
Keloshi Kh.	71.14	85.83	56.53	29.30	Avali Kh.	80.83	92.96	67.94	25.02
Burambali	73.28	84.24	61.61	22.63	Anaje Khindi	80.54	92.06	68.40	23.66
Dhamod	77.48	87.25	66.67	20.59	Wharawade	81.93	93.77	69.74	24.03
Ladwadi	86.09	96.17	74.60	21.56	Gudal	84.55	91.55	77.17	14.38
Kote	79.86	92.04	66.77	25.27	Gudalwadi	82.07	89.81	73.42	16.39
Chande	73.93	86.90	59.71	27.20	Tarle Kasaba	85.08	93.50	76.35	17.15
Kodawade	75.40	88.69	61.16	27.53	Karanjphen	77.64	89.57	64.54	25.03
Waghawade	75.00	88.92	59.60	29.32	Kudutri	77.11	88.00	65.46	22.54

Mohade	74.65	88.13	59.96	28.17	Shiroli	75.72	87.89	62.70	25.19
Yelvade	84.62	94.66	74.03	20.62	Piral	78.64	90.18	66.24	23.94
Rashiwade Bk.	80.41	88.99	71.21	17.78	Savardhan	74.86	82.29	65.82	16.47
Ghotawade	82.60	93.63	70.17	23.46	Padali	79.34	88.95	69.42	19.53
Kaulav	81.32	92.04	69.56	22.48	Radhanagari	84.01	91.59	76.25	15.34
Baragewadi	81.23	90.11	71.91	18.20	Banachiwadi	70.12	82.69	56.48	26.21
Bhopalewadi	71.63	81.94	60.50	21.44	Phejiwade	73.04	83.44	62.47	20.97
Shirse	74.37	85.93	62.00	23.93	Olavan	75.97	88.83	63.46	25.38
Amjaiwharwade	70.49	84.27	55.45	28.82	New Karanje	88.96	94.54	83.61	10.93
Pimpalwadi	68.48	81.29	54.51	26.79	Ramanwadi	59.19	75.17	40.94	34.23
Thikpurli	79.17	88.21	69.46	18.75	Patpanhala	74.23	85.27	63.27	22.01
Kurhadwadi	68.50	79.34	57.14	22.20	Farale	75.87	88.70	61.68	27.01
Majagaon	74.01	86.86	59.27	27.59	Lingachiwadi	74.20	86.79	61.29	25.50
Shelewadi	80.64	91.24	69.84	21.40	Rajapur	61.15	68.42	53.47	14.95
Chandekarwadi	81.65	92.75	70.34	22.42	Savarde Chafodi Tarf	66.53	79.76	52.46	27.30
Kasabawalwe	86.46	95.35	76.90	18.45	Ainghol	70.00	84.82	54.32	30.50
Palkarwadi	81.27	92.48	69.55	22.93	Gawathanwadi	75.27	85.61	65.28	20.33
Arjunwada	81.70	91.82	71.33	20.49	Wadachiwadi	82.35	91.07	73.39	17.68
Chandre	80.76	89.90	71.18	18.72	Adoli	73.91	85.91	61.36	24.55
Talashi	77.67	89.28	64.84	24.43	Dubalewadi	65.20	77.65	51.53	26.12
Baradwadi	65.27	76.69	53.18	23.52	Sarvade	81.36	91.60	71.14	20.46
Chakreshwarwadi	64.06	75.26	52.44	22.82	Nartawade	84.25	93.35	74.58	18.77
Titawe	90.20	96.64	83.67	12.98	Mangewadi	83.67	92.40	74.69	17.71
Majare Kasarwada	82.22	93.00	71.43	21.57	Sulambi	85.31	95.46	74.17	21.29
Turambe	82.39	91.68	73.12	18.55	Solankur	87.46	94.46	80.20	14.26
Malve	83.32	94.38	72.09	22.28	Mogharde	77.44	91.54	63.47	28.07
Kapileshwar	79.07	91.79	65.99	25.80	Mallewadi	78.25	91.03	63.60	27.42
Mangoli	82.62	91.92	72.44	19.48	Bujawade	83.40	90.80	75.63	15.16
Akanur	78.65	91.90	66.02	25.88	Helewadi	74.15	86.90	60.30	26.60
Chafodi T.tarale	75.25	88.07	62.28	25.79	Pandewadi	79.42	91.86	65.41	26.44
Pungoan	77.59	90.26	64.09	26.17	Dhngewadi	79.71	94.61	64.56	30.05
Rashiwade Kh.	73.72	87.38	57.73	29.65	Savarde	76.93	90.60	63.30	27.30
Shirgaon	80.28	92.24	67.38	24.86	Kasarputale	78.60	91.12	64.93	26.19
Musalwadi	79.10	91.67	65.90	25.77	Mauje Kasarwada	70.47	83.36	57.37	25.99
Avali Bk.	76.36	90.15	61.68	28.47	Dhamanwadi	74.21	87.90	60.18	27.73
Ghudewadi	78.11	93.25	60.64	32.61	Ategaon	72.14	89.55	53.38	36.18
Kambalwadi	81.98	92.39	70.79	21.60	Panori	80.96	92.36	68.20	24.16
Tarasambale	72.16	85.71	58.16	27.55	Aini	59.99	69.96	50.00	19.96
					Radhanagari Tehsil	77.59	88.58	66.00	22.58
					Kolhapur District	81.51	88.57	74.22	14.35
					Mean	75.37	87.02	63.01	23.95
					SD	8.17	7.04	9.97	5.23

Source: Compiled by authors on the basis of Census Handbook of Klohapur District, 2011.

Baragewadi, Thikpurli, Shelewadi, Chandekarwadi, Palkarwadi, Arjunwada, Chandre, Talashi, MajareKasarwada, Turambe, Malve, Kapileshwar, Mangoli, Akanur, Pungoan, Shirgaon, Musalwadi, AvaliBk., Ghudewadi, Kambalwadi, TaraleKh., AvaliKh., Anaje, KhindiWharawade, Gudalwadi, Karanjphen, Kudutri, Shiroli, Piral, Padali, Olavan, Farale, Wadachiwadi, Sarvade, Mogharde, Mallewadi, Bujawade, Pandewadi, Dhngewadi, Savarde, Kasarputale, Panori villages. The Table 1. indicate that low literacy rate i.e. >67.20 to 75.37 (Mean minus 1 standard deviation to Mean) was recorded in 31 villages i.e. Gavashi, Gotewadi, Khamkarwadi, KeloshiKh., Burambali, Chande, Mohade, Bhopalewadi, Shirse, Amjaiwharwade, Pimpalwadi, Kurhadwadi, Majagaon, ChafodiT.tarale, RashiwadeKh., Tarasambale, Talgaon, Kukudwadi, Kumbharwadi, Savardhan, Banachiwadi, Phejiwade, Patpanhala, Lingachiwadi, ChafodiTarfAinghol, Gawathanwadi, Adoli, Helewadi, MaujeKasarwada, Dhamanwadi, Ategaon villages due to hilly area and lack of education and transport facilities. The very low literacy rate i.e. < 67.20 (below Mean minus 1 standard deviation) was found in 20 villages i. e. Sawatwadi, Mhasurli, PalBk., Palkh., Manewadi, KonoliTarfAsandoli, KeloshiBk., Aptal, Baradwadi, Chakreshwarwadi, Rai, Kandalgaon, Manbet, Padasali, Durgmanwadi, Ramanwadi, Rajapur, Savarde, Dubalewadi, Aini due to poor education and infrastructure facility as compared to other villages.

Figure-2

5.2   Level of Literacy Rate in Male Population:

Table 1 Indicate that high male literacy rate i.e.>94.06 (above Mean plus 1standard deviation) was recorded in10village i.e. Ladwadi, Yelvade, Kasabawalwe, Titawe, Malve, Kanthewadi, Kalankwadi, Sulambi, Solankur, Dhngewadi villages due to good education and transport facility.

The table 1 indicate that low male literacy rate i.e.>79.98 to 87.02   (above Mean minus 1 standard deviation to Mean) was recorded in 26 villages i.e. Gavashi, Gotewadi, Khamkarwadi, Aptal, KeloshiKh., Burambali, ChandeBhopalewadi, Shirse, Amjaiwharwade, Pimpalwadi, Majagaon, Tarasambale, Talgaon, Kandalgaon, Kumbharwadi, Savardhan, Banachiwadi, Phejiwade, Patpanhala, Lingachiwadi, ChafodiTarfAinghol, Gawathanwadi, Adoli, Helewadi, Mauje Kasarwada villages due to lack of education and transport facilities. The very low male literacy rate i.e.< 79.98 (below Mean minus 1 standard deviation) was found in 19 villages i.e. Sawatwadi, Mhasurli, PalBk., Palkh., Manewadi, KonoliTarfAsandoli, KeloshiBk., Kurhadwadi, Baradwadi, Rai, Manbet, Padasali, Durgmanwadi, Ramanwadi, Rajapur, Savarde, Dubalewadi, Aini due to hilly area and poor education and infrastructure facility as compare to other region.

5.3   Level of Literacy Rate of Female Population:

The Table 1 indicate that very high female literacy rate i.e.>82.94 (above Mean plus 2 standard deviation) was registered in Titawe, Kalankwadi, New Karanje villages irrigation, resulted into

development of education and transport facility. The high female literacy rate i.e.>72.97 to 82.94 (above Mean plus 1 standard deviation to Mean plus 2 standard deviation) was recorded in 13 village i.e Ladwadi, Yelvade, Turambe, Gudal, Gudalwadi, TarleKasaba, Radhanagari, Wadachiwadi, Nartawade, Mangewadi, Sulambi, Solankur, Bujawade villages due to high education and agricultural development. The moderate female literacy rate i.e.> 63.01 to 72.97 (above Mean to Mean plus 1 standard deviation) was observed 44 village i.e. Dhamod, Kote, RashiwadeBk., Ghotawade, Kaulav, Baragewadi, Thikpurli, ,Chandekarwadi, Kasabawalwe, Palkarwadi, Arjunwada, Chandre, Talashi, MajareKasarwada, Malve, Kapileshwar, Mangoli, Akanur, Pungoan, Shirgaon, Musalwadi, Kambalwadi, TaraleKh., Kanthewadi, AvaliKh., AnajeKhindi, Wharawade, Karanjphen, Kudutri, Piral, Savardhan, Padali, Olavan, Patpanhala, Gawathanwadi, Sarvade, Mogharde, Mallewadi, Pandewadi, Dhngewadi, Savarde, Kasarputale, Panori villages due to good education and agricultural facilities. Table 1 indicate that low female literacy rate .e.>53.04 to 63.01 (above Mean minus 1 standard deviation to Mean) was observed in 39 villages i.e. Gavashi, Mhasurli, Gotewadi, Khamkarwadi, KeloshiKh., Burambali, Chande, Kodawade, Waghawade, Mohade, Bhopalewadi, Shirse, Amjaiwharwade, Pimpalwadi, Kurhadwadi, Majagaon, Baradwadi, ChafodiT.tarale, RashiwadeKh., AvaliBk., Ghudewadi, Tarasambale, Talgaon, Manbet, Durgmanwadi, Kukudwadi, Kumbharwadi, Shiroli, Banachiwadi, Phejiwade, Farale, Lingachiwadi, Rajapur, Chafodi Tarf Ainghol, Adoli, Helewadi, Mauje Kasarwada, Dhamanwadi, Ategaon villages due to lack of education, transport and agricultural facilities. The very low female literacy rate i.e.< 53.04 (below Mean minus 1 standard deviation) was recorded in 15 villages i.e. Sawatwadi, PalBk., .,Manewadi, ,KeloshiBk., Aptal, Chakreshwarwadi, Rai, Kandalgaon, Padasali, Ramanwadi, Savarde, Dubalewadi, Aini due to undulating topography poor education and infrastructure facility as compare to other region.

6.0 Gender Disparity in Literacy:

The table 1 indicate that very high gender disparity in literacy rate i.e.>34.41 (above Mean plus 2 standard deviation) was registered in Pal Bk., Aptal, Ategaon villages due to hilly region and lack of education and transport facility. The high gender disparity in literacy rate i.e. >29.18 to 34.41 (above Mean plus 1 standard deviation) was recorded in 13 village i.e. Sawatwadi, Palkh., Manewadi, KeloshiBk., KeloshiKh., Waghawade, RashiwadeKh., Ghudewadi, Kandalgaon, Kukudwadi, Ramanwadi, Chafodi Tarf Ainghol, Dhngewadi villages due to these village are located hilly area and have poor agricultural development. The moderate gender disparity in literacy rate i.e.> 23.95 to 29.18 (above Mean to Mean plus 1 standard deviation) was observed in 44 village i.e. Gavashi, Gotewadi, Khamkarwadi, KonoliTarfAsandoli, Kote, Chande, Kodawade, Mohade, Amjaiwharwade, Pimpalwadi, Majagaon, Talashi, Kapileshwar, Akanur, ChafodiT.tarale, Pungoan, Shirgaon, Musalwadi, AvaliBk., Tarasambale, Talgaon, Padasali, Kumbharwadi, Kanthewadi, AvaliKh., KhindiWharawade, Karanjphen, Shiroli, Banachiwadi,   Olavan, Farale, Lingachiwadi, Savarde, Adoli, Dubalewadi, Mogharde, Mallewadi, Helewadi, Pandewadi, Savarde, Kasarputale, MaujeKasarwada, Dhamanwadi,   Panori villages. The able 1 indicate that low gender disparity in literacy rate i.e.>18.72 to 23.95 (above Mean minus 1 standard deviation to Mean) was observed in 36 villages i.e. Mhasurli, Burambali, Dhamod,Ladwadi, Yelvade, Ghotawade, Kaulav, Bhopalewadi, Shirse, Thikpurli, Kurhadwadi, Shelewadi, Chandekarwadi, Palkarwadi, Arjunwada, Baradwadi, Chakreshwarwadi, MajareKasarwada, Malve, Mangoli, Kambalwadi, Rai,Manbet, Durgmanwadi, TaraleKh.,Anaje, Kudutri, Piral, Padali, Phejiwade, Patpanhala, Gawathanwadi, Sarvade, Nartawade, Sulambi, Aini villages due to good education, transport and agricultural facilities. The very low gender disparity literacy rate i.e.< 18.72 (below Mean minus 1 standard deviation) was recorded in 18 villages i.e. RashiwadeBk., Baragewadi, Kasabawalwe, Chandre, Titawe, Turambe, Kalankwadi, Gudal, Gudalwadi, TarleKasaba, Savardhan, Radhanagari, NewKaranje, Rajapur, Wadachiwadi, Mangewadi, Solankur, Bujawade due to good infrastructure, education and transport facility and

educated farmers as compare to other region.

Conclusions:

The forgoing analysis reveals that the literacy rate of Radhanagari tahsil is lower than the district average due to hilly region and lack of education, transport facility and agricultural development. The very low male literacy rate in Sawatwadi, Mhasurli, PalBk., Palkh., Manewadi, KonoliTarf Asandoli, KeloshiBk., Kurhadwadi, Baradwadi, Rai,Manbet, Padasali, Durgmanwadi, Ramanwadi, Rajapur, Savarde, Aini is mainly due to poor educational and infrastructural facility as compare to other villages. The very low female literacy rate in Sawatwadi, PalBk., Palkh., KonoliTarf Asandoli, KeloshiBk., Aptal, Rai, Kandalgaon, Padasali, Ramanwadi, Savarde, Dubalewadi and Aini is a result of undulating topography poor education and infrastructure facility as compare to other region. The very low gender disparity literacy rate in RashiwadeBk., Baragewadi, Kasabawalwe, Chandre, Titawe,Turambe, Kalankwadi, Gudal, Gudalwadi, TarleKasaba, Savardhan, Radhanagari, NewKaranje, Rajapur, Wadachiwadi, Mangewadi, Solankur, Bujawade is mainly due to good infrastructure, educational and transportation facility and educated parents as compared to other region.

References:

1. Chandna R.C. (1969): Changes in Demographic Characters of Rohtak and Gurgaon District 1951-61, A Geographical Analysis, A Thesis submitted for the Degree of Doctor in Punjab University, Chandigarh, p. 122.
2. Gosal G.S. (1964): Literacy in India, An Interpretative study, Rural Sociology, Vol. 29, P. 276
3. Gosal G.S. and Chandana R.C. (1979): Population Geography, Survey of Research in Geography, 1969-72, New Delhi, pp. 170-76.
4. Kar, B. K. and Sharma H. N. (1994):Women literacy in Assam, North eastern Geographer,vol.25,No.1 and 2,pp.18-39.
5. Ruzicha L. T. and Kanitkar Tara (1972): 'Infant Mortality in an Urban Setting, The Case Of Grater Bombay', K. V. Vaidyanathan (ED.) Studies In Mortality In India, Gandhigram, Pp. 200.
6. Sharma O. P. and Retherford R. D. (1987): Recent literacy Trends in India, Occasional paper No.1, census of India, New Delhi.

*Dr.Arjun H. nanaware
Dept. of geography & Research Center,
Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya,
Barshi, Dist. Solapur (MS)

**Shri. Navnath K.Bansode
Research Student,
Dept. of Geography and Research Center,
Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya,Barsh
Dist-Solapur(MS)