



A Geographical Analysis of Spatial Pattern in Literacy among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in Rural Areas of Sangli District

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Abstract

The pattern of literacy and education of scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe population is the fundamental aspect to understand social development of rural area Literacy and educational attainment level are considered as a significant factors influencing the social economic development of any society literacy and educational attainment are considered the Hallmark of modern society schedule caste and Scheduled Tribes population constitutes a sizable portion of total population of Maharashtra accounting for 16.1% according to 2011 Census education is one of the important needs of life and place degree of literacy is an obstacle to economic growth. Literacy is that qualitative attribute of population which is fairly reliable index of social current development of an area in the present paper had been aimed to examine the special pattern of SC and ST literacy in Sangli district.

Keywords: literacy, scheduled caste, Scheduled tribe, educational attainment

Introduction:

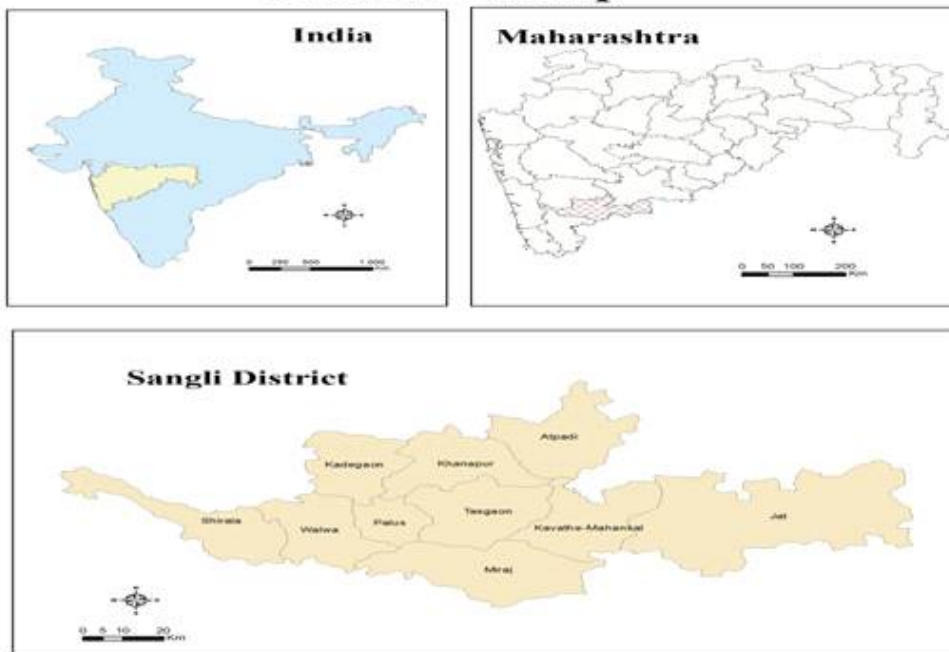
A society in India is still largely organized on the basis of caste and religion. Which affect the social economic and political structure of the society and thereby increase the causes of population change, the distribution of SC & ST population in the spatial arrangement and literacy among SC and ST population of is mainly based in the aggregate of investigation about them and the space. In the present study in passages with an analysis of root composition of literacy among SC and ST in Sangli district. The SC and ST together constitutes about 13,275,898 and 8,577,276 (8.9 per cent) of the total population in Maharashtra respectively in 2011. SC and ST population in Sangli district constituted 12.51% and 0.65% respectively. Their special distribution in the district of the whole have their own geographical distinctive in the district the distribution pattern of literacy has been identified on the basis of concentration of SC and ST population the causes of such variation have been made true measure of progress of this singly people of the district.

The figure relating to the taluka level decadal variation of SC and ST population and literacy from 2001 to 2011, the study reveals that the SC and ST ratio shows the relationship between the two and also indicates the degree places at different points of time that is 2001, 2011. The distributional aspect SC and ST ratio in Sangli district has been studied and an attempt has been made to know the decadal variation in SC and ST Population and its literacy pattern have been studied in the present study

Location and Extent:

The Sangli district located in west of Deccan plateau of Maharashtra Nearly 75.49 percent in rural and 24.51 percent people live in urban area It is situated between 16° 43' and 17° 38' north latitude and 73° 41' and 75° 41' east longitude. It has an area of 8,572 sq. Km. and population of 28, 20,575 according to the 2011 census. There are 735 villages and 07 urban locations in Sangli district.

Location Map



Data Use for Analysis/ Source:

Data and materials for the present study were collected from various sources and they include both published and unpublished reports. The major source of extensive data for growth of SC and ST population and literacy rate have been collected from the census handbook and district statistical office of Sangli District 2001 to 2011

Objective:

1. To analysis the spatial distribution of SC and ST population and literacy to understand the disparities in literacy among the SC and ST population in Sangli district.

Methodology:

In the present study and attempt has been made to assess and analyze the special pattern of SC and ST population at taluka level in the district. The data collected have classified proceed and presented in the form of tables charts maps and graphs by applying appropriate cartographic techniques.

Result and Discussion:

Distribution pattern of SC ST population and literacy (2001):

Table 1 indicates that Sangli district had 12.51% of SC population and 69% of literacy in 2001 and average 71.19 per cent Scheduled Caste population are literate as per the 2001 census it compare to the ST literacy (82.01%) was 10.82 per cent behind. Highest SC literacy was observed in Walwa tehsil (73.34%) because of in this taluka maximum number of villages are in close proximity to the tehsil headquarter and Islampur city are known for education therefore the literacy in SC and Non-

SC are very high. Lowest SC literacy was found in Jat tehsil (62.22%) of Sangli district, this number indicates very low literacy compare to the other tehsils of Sangli district. The reason behind that is this tehsil is one of the broadest and longest tehsil in Maharashtra state, severe drought condition, maximum peoples are engaged in primary sector and most of the SC population are migrated towards the district headquarter or Miraj tehsil therefore this tehsil was very educationally poor tehsil in both SC and Non-SC literacy category. The major reason for this enhanced irrigation system accomplishment of risk in the birth rate was high and death rate was low development in education facilities medical help educational etc.

Table 1
SC & ST Population and Literacy Rate in Sangli District, 2001

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Population	SC Literacy Rate (%)	ST Literacy Rate (%)	SC and ST Disparity	Population
1	Shirala	16160	69.80	76.79	0.065	495
2	Walwa	52931	73.34	85.45	0.110	2701
3	Palus	16386	71.67	87.72	0.146	1078
4	Khanapur	13497	68.26	85.53	0.141	771
5	Atpadi	20826	66.87	65.93	-0.009	825
6	Tasgaon	15182	68.68	86.91	0.167	672
7	Miraj	21053	72.15	92.04	0.179	1029
8	Kavathe-Mahankal	109813	70.32	75.67	0.050	5001
9	Jat	19293	62.22	63.77	0.016	2992

Source: Socio Economic Abstract of Sangli district. 2001

Distribution pattern of SC ST population and literacy (2011):

As per the census of India 2011 about 78.08 per cent Scheduled Caste population in Sangli district was educated and the other side ST population literacy was 84.21 per cent it means about 6.13 per cent gap between SC and Non-SC has been observed. In all the tehsils of Sangli district remaining Atpadi tehsil Non-SC literacy was higher than SC literacy. Highest Scheduled Caste literacy was observed in Walwa tehsil (82.91%) followed that Miraj (81.91%) and Tasgaon (80.83%) tehsil. Walwa, Miraj and Tasgaon tehsils maximum Scheduled Caste population was falls under the urban region they benefited well compared to the other remain tehsils.

In ST category Tasgaon tehsil important front with 92.26 per cent literacy rate followed that Palus tehsil 91.57 per cent and Miraj tehsil 90.99 per cent ST literacy was found. Lowest Scheduled Caste Literacy was observed in Jat tehsil (69.46%) followed that Atpadi tehsil 73.80 per cent literacy rate and Kavathe- Mahankal tehsil having 77.08 per cent SC literacy observed. As per the 2011 census highest SC-non-SC disparity was observed in Tasgaon tehsil which is 0.125 and lowest was in Jat tehsil 0.017, but in Atpadi tehsil were having negative disparity -0.020 observed because of SC literacy 73.80 per cent and non-SC literacy was 71.68 per cent it means SC literacy was slightly higher than the

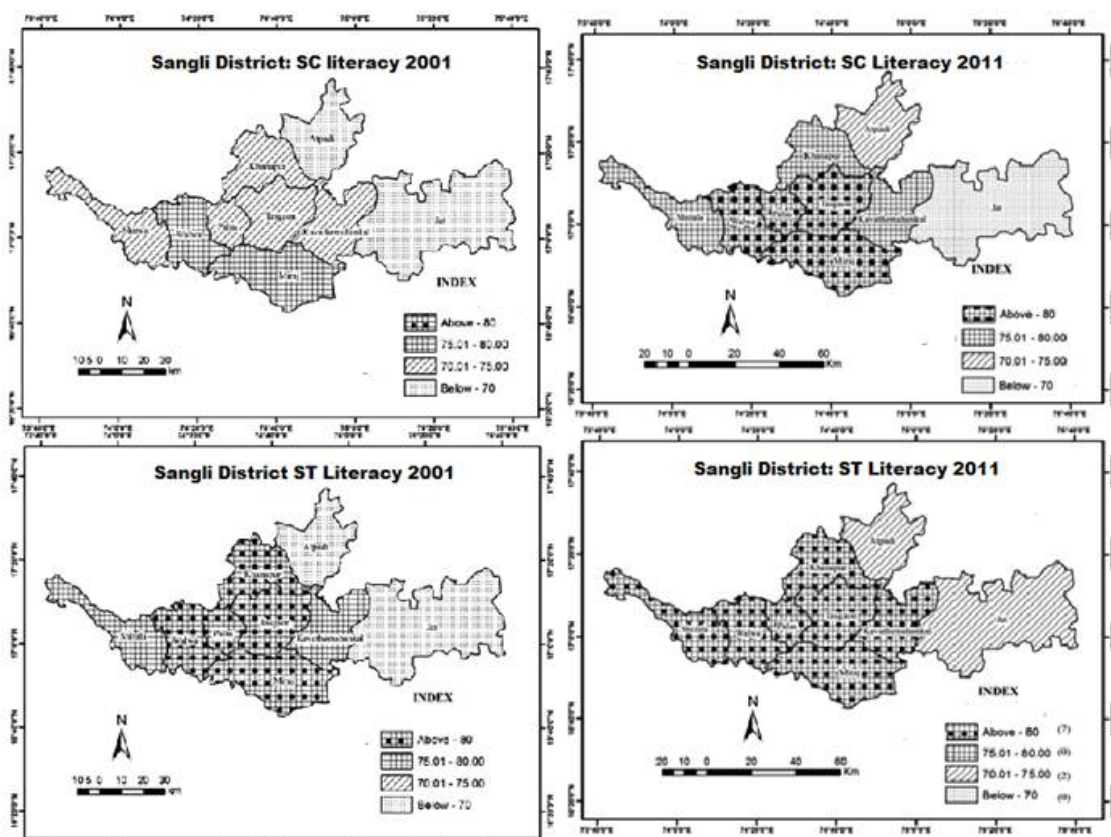


Fig .1 Sangli District: SC and ST Literacy 2001 and 2011

Table 2

SC & ST Population and Literacy Rate in Sangli District, 2011

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Population	SC Literacy Rate (%)	ST Literacy Rate (%)	SC and ST Disparity	Population
1	Shirala	17160	76.90	80.86	0.036	516
2	Walwa	53931	82.91	90.43	0.089	2801
3	Palus	18386	80.65	91.57	0.097	1178
4	Khanapur	15497	79.58	88.73	0.106	871
5	Atpadi	22826	73.80	71.68	-0.020	925
6	Tasgaon	17182	80.83	92.26	0.125	772
7	Miraj	27053	81.91	90.99	0.115	1229
8	Kavathe-Mahankal	119813	77.08	80.06	0.027	5701
9	Jat	20293	69.46	71.28	0.017	3992

Source: Socio Economic Abstract of Sangli district. 2011

Conclusion

Spatial pattern of SC ST population and literacy is one of the resources which play an important role in determining the economics of the region. Population Geography is the special study of human population it is a mainly concerned with one aspect of the study of population demography is that part of human knowledge which is most closely concentrated with the systematic organized study of society. Population problem is one of the basic problems of the society which gives rise to many other problems tending to social disorganization and growth and special distribution of population have attracted increasing attention for geography first and planners in India in the present study and attempt has been made to know the demographic dimension and human resources specially to examine the pattern of population growth and its variation in the present study. Educational attainment and literacy rate was improved both SC and ST population comparing 2001 census to 2011 census. Disparity among the SC-ST population as per the 2001 it was 0.099 was observed because of SC literacy 71.19 and ST literacy 82.01 per cent it means about 10.82 per cent gap between SC and ST population was observed. As per the 2011 census SC-ST disparity was minimized and goes down to 0.044 the reason behind that was SC literacy 78.08 and ST literacy 84.21 per cent only 6.13 per cent gap was observed therefore, disparity was decreased in 2011 as compares to the 2001.

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