



GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF MALE AND FEMALE LITERACY IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA

Dr. Dilip Akaram Gade

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, P. V. P. Mahavidyalaya, Kavathe Mahankal, Tal- Kavathe Mahankal Dist- Sangli, 416405,

ABSTRACT

The study of population characteristics is very important in terms of planning as the future depends on the study of these populations, mainly health facilities, educational, transport, market planning, various things depend on the population. The period from 1961 to 2011 census has been taken to study of literacy in Ahmednagar District. The literacy is shown in percentage as well as temporal analysis of male and female litters. The literacy rate in Ahmednagar district is increasing from 1961 to 2011 census periods. It is lowest literacy in Jamkhed, then in Shevgaon Pathardi tehsil, the highest literacy rate is in Nagar tehsil. The study was conducted with two main objectives Study temporal Analysis and difference between Male and Female Literacy in Ahmednagar District.

KEY WORDS: *Literacy, Male- Female, Temporal, Analysis, Human Resources.*

INTRODUCTION

There are two main types of resource natural resources and human resources^[14,15]. Population is one of the basic factors in which the resources and economic development of a nation depends^[3,6]. Also the geographical division of the population or its growth and decline is closely related to the composition of the population and their characteristics, the level of development of these major elements and resources. Population Studies Human Resources can be just as problems as growing human's population and resources are closely related to human socio-economic development. The study of the interrelationship between population growth and economic development. They should take into account that economic development is a matter of great concern. Proper utilization of the country's resources and increase in income and raising of living standards is called development. If countries do not have sufficient or sufficient manpower to utilize the available resources, then population growth is complementary to economic development. For all these things, it is very important to study the population characteristics. In this population characteristic, mainly population distribution, population growth, population density and

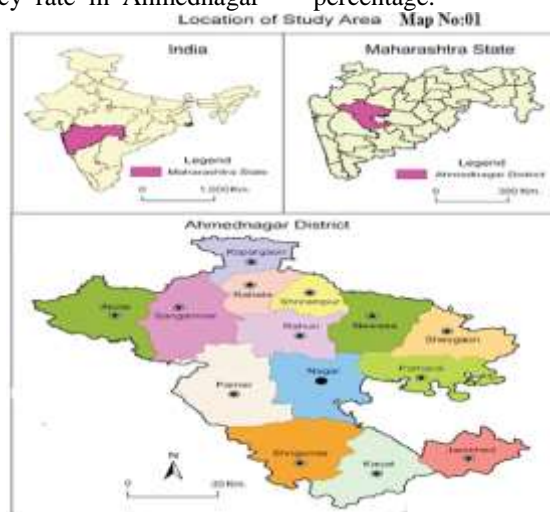
population literacy business are studied. Literacy is considered to be one of the most important of the above factors Literacy is considered to be the most important factor to identify human resources^[5,7,13]. Therefore, this study is a sequel to the study of literacy among farmers. In this study session, a temporal analysis has been done for the study of literacy from the years 1961 to 2011. Literacy is basic elements to economic development of a region or a country and depends social development. Although there is socio-economic inequality in Ahmednagar district, the inequality of literacy. It is important to study this social factor, so these subjects have been selected.

STUDY AREA

The present study Ahmednagar district has been selected as a study area. It extends between 18° 20' and 19° 59' north latitudes and 73° 40' to 75° 43' east longitudes (Map.1) located in part in the upper Godavari basin. The district is very dense in shape and length of 200 km. a width of 210 km. This study region is divided into there are three physical divisions namely, first Sahyadri moutons ranges i.e. Kalsubai, Adula, Baleshwar and Harishchandragad, second Plateau third plains area. The Godavari, Bhima River is

the main rivers in this district with the major tributaries are Paravara, Mula, Sina, Dhora, Kukdiect. According to 2011 census average literacy rate in Ahmednagar

district is 77.91 percentage, the male literacy rate is 86.07 percentage and the female literacy rate is 69.35 percentage.



AMIS AND OBJECTIVE

Literacy and human resources are closely related as literacy is considered to be one of the most important components of human resources. Therefore, this research has been done keeping in view the important aspect of studying the geography of literacy in Ahmednagar district, for which the following objectives have been taken into consideration.

1. To Study Temporal Analysis of Literacy in Ahmednagar District.
2. Difference between Male and Female Literacy.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research paper is based on secondary data. The statistical data for literacy in this research paper is taken from Ahmednagar District Census 2011. The statistical data are processed and converted into percentages. In addition, bar graphs of the data have been prepared to study the literacy level in Ahmednagar district. The distribution of literacy in Ahmednagar district is shown according to the tehsil. In this study method, the literacy rate is calculated in percentages and a comparative study of male and female is done. In Ahmednagar district, literacy it is shown between 1961 and 2011 census periods and between 1961 and 2011, it is shown as the best male and female Literacy. Three index levels have been set to measure the literacy level of Ahmednagar district. These Index Levels are calculated on a percentage basis, with male literacy and female literacy being separated. The first 55-70 % level is poor literacy

level, 70-85 % Moderated level and more than 85 % is Progressive level.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Literacy is considered to be one of the most important factors in determining the quality of a human being. Human resources are divided into numerical and qualitative. Literacy is measured in qualitative factors. Because literacy is the development of skill, knowledge, read and write in human beings. The socio-economic status of women depends on literacy ^[5,8]. Graph No. 1 shows the literacy rate of the population, the male-female literacy rate and also the literacy rate is expressed in percentages. It is clear from this group that the literacy rate in each census is constantly increasing. This means that the educational facilities in this study area are constantly increasing and it benefits the people to increase their quality. Also graph number five shows the difference in literacy between male and female. It is clear from this that female are less educated than male. But the literacy rate of female above the 2001 census year seems to be lower than the previous census year (1991 census year). However, the most important reason why women are less literate than men is because of the depression among the people. This makes it clear that the literacy rate is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. However, the rising literacy rate in rural areas means an increase in educational facilities in rural area. The high literacy rate in urban areas is due to the educational facilities available in the area and the mentality of the people.

Graph no 01: Population Literacy (1961 to 2011 Census Periods)

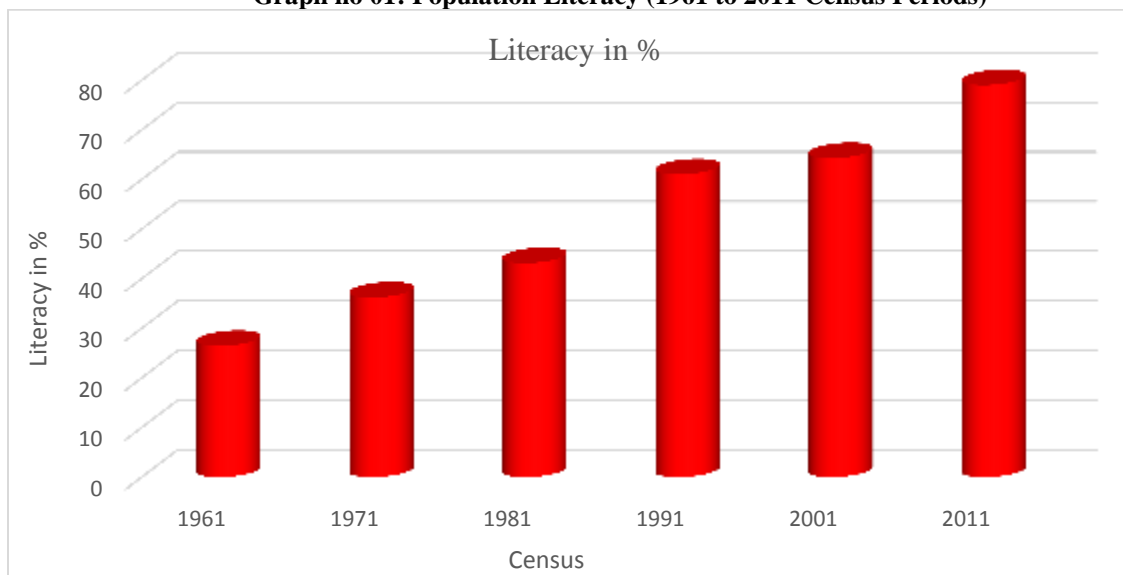


Table Number 1: Literacy Rate in Ahmadnagar District (Census year 2011)

Sr. No.	Name of the Tehsils	Literacy in Percentages (Census year 2011)		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Akole	74.86	84.09	65.5
2	Sangamner	79.96	87.58	71.98
3	Kopergaon	79.84	87.58	71.68
4	Rahata	82.08	88.72	75.13
5	Shrirampur	82.12	89.27	74.8
6	Nevasa	78.51	86.53	70.05
7	Shevgaon	73.94	84.15	63.42
8	Pathardi	74.74	84.98	63.85
9	Nagar	86.35	91.47	80.9
10	Rahuri	79.74	87.42	71.65
11	Parner	75.64	84.23	66.78
12	Shrigonda	76.25	84.09	67.88
13	Karjat	74.11	82.57	64.98
14	Jamkhed	72.62	82.31	62.26
District Average		77.91	86.07	69.35

Source: District Census Handbook of Ahmadnagar District 2011.

Considering the entire Ahmednagar district, the highest overall literacy is in Nagar tehsils with 86.35 percentages literacy, followed by Rahata tehsil and Shrirampur tehsil with 82 percentages or above average population literacy. On the other hand, Jamkhed tehsil

has the lowest literacy rate, followed by Karjat, Akole, Pathardi, Parner, Shrigonda, Shevgaon tehsils. The average literacy rate in this tehsil is between 80% and above 70%. In general, 75% of the total population is literate. This complete information is shown in Table



01 and graph no 02. According to the 2011 census, male literacy rates are highest in nagar tehsils, where 91.47 percentages of the total population are literate, followed by Rahata, Rahuri, Sangamner, Kopargaon etc. In short, out of total literacy, male literacy is highest in Ahmednagar district, Total literacy is 77.91% and male literacy is 86.07%. The average literacy rate of women in Ahmednagar district is 70% which means that the literacy rate of women is much less than the total literacy rate and male literacy. Table number 01 and Graph number 03 show that Ahmednagar district has the highest female literacy rate in Nagar (80.9%) tehsils followed by Rahata tehsils with 75 percent female literacy followed by Rahuri Sangamner, Kopargaon, and Nevasa talukas with 70 percent female literacy. Jamkhed tehsil has the lowest literacy rate of 62.26%, literacy, followed by Pathardi Shevgaon Akole Parner with less than 70 percent literacy. These talukas have lower literacy rate than the average literacy rate of Ahmednagar.

1. Poor level

Table Numbers 02 and 03 are classified according to 2011 census to the index value of male and female literacy. As male literacy is more than 70% in Ahmednagar district, there is no poor literacy here in any district. But during this period you can see the literacy of women mainly in seven talukas of Akole, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed. It means that the literacy rate of female in these talukas is less than 70%. In short, literacy

movements are being carried out in these talukas and it is necessary to create awareness about female literacy.

2. Moderated level

Moderate literacy levels are mainly in tehsils with 70 to 85 percent literacy. According to the 2011 census, male literate is mainly at the level of seven tehsils, including Akole, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed tehsils. Male literacy is moderate in this tehsil but female literacy is poor level in this tehsil. In terms of females, the moderate level includes Sangamner Kopargaon Rahata Shrirampur Nevasa Nagar Rahuri tehsil.

3. Progressive level

This level of progressive literacy is mainly found in tehsils with more than 85% literacy. This tehsil has a good male literacy rate, mainly in Sangamner, Kopargaon, Shrirampur, Nevasa Nagar and Rahuri. The main reason for the good level of male literacy in these talukas is the educational development taking place in these areas. But which talukas are not included in the progressive female literacy. In short, in Ahmednagar district less than 85% female literacy. There is a need to increase female literacy in Ahmednagar district. Distribution of Mail Female Literacy in Map Numbers 02 and T03 is shown in 2011 Census as per Tehsil.

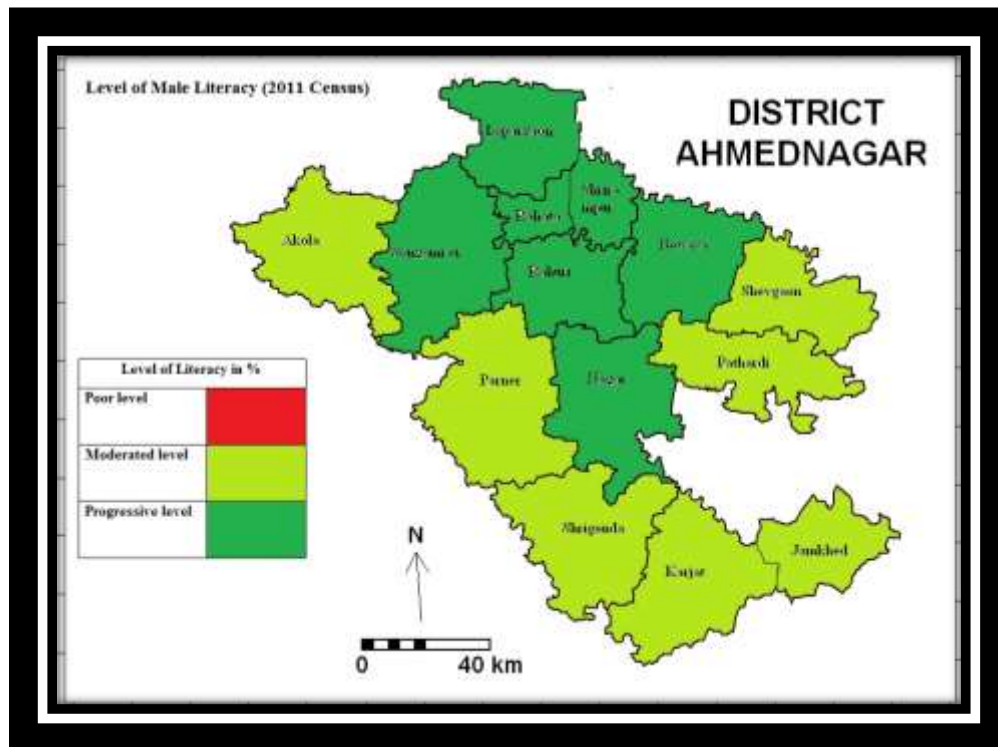
Table no 02: Level of Male literacy in Percentages (2011 Census)

Sr. No	Index Value of Male in %	Level of literacy	Number of Tehsils	Name of the Tehsils
01	55-70	Poor level	00	Nil
02	70-85	Moderated level	07	Akole, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed.
03	More than 85	Progressive level	07	Sangamner, Kopargaon, Rahata, Shrirampur, Nevasa, Nagar, Rahuri

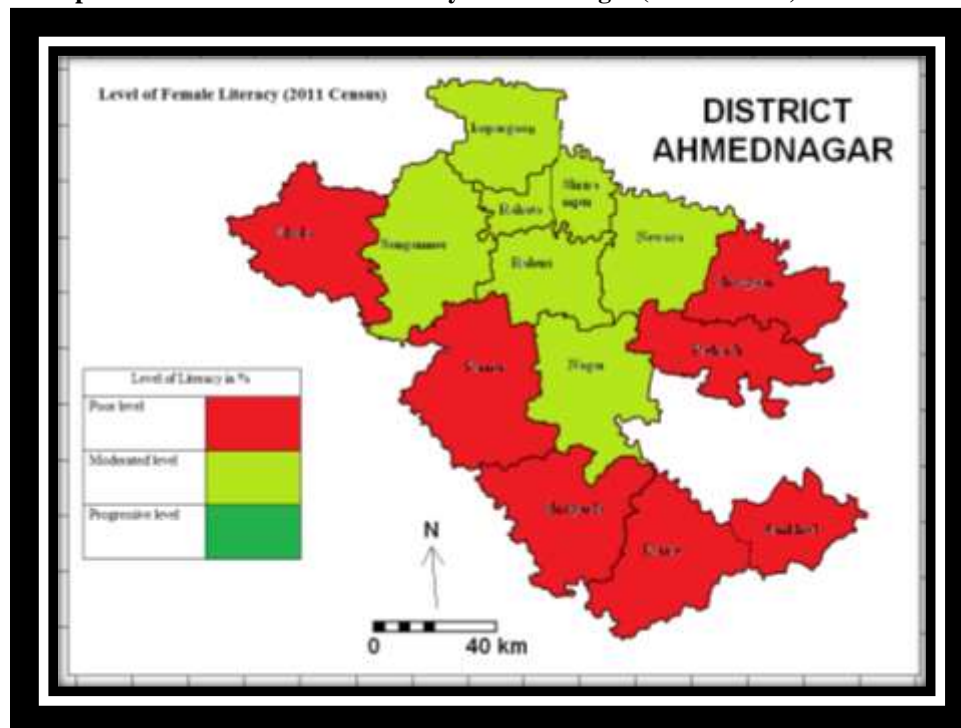
Table no 03: Level of Female literacy in Percentages (2011 Census)

Sr. No	Index Value of Female in %	Level of literacy	Number of Tehsils	Name of the Tehsils
01	55-70	Poor level	07	Akole, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed
02	70-85	Moderated level	07	Sangamner, Kopargaon, Rahata, Shrirampur, Nevasa, Nagar, Rahuri
03	More than 85	Progressive level	00	Nil

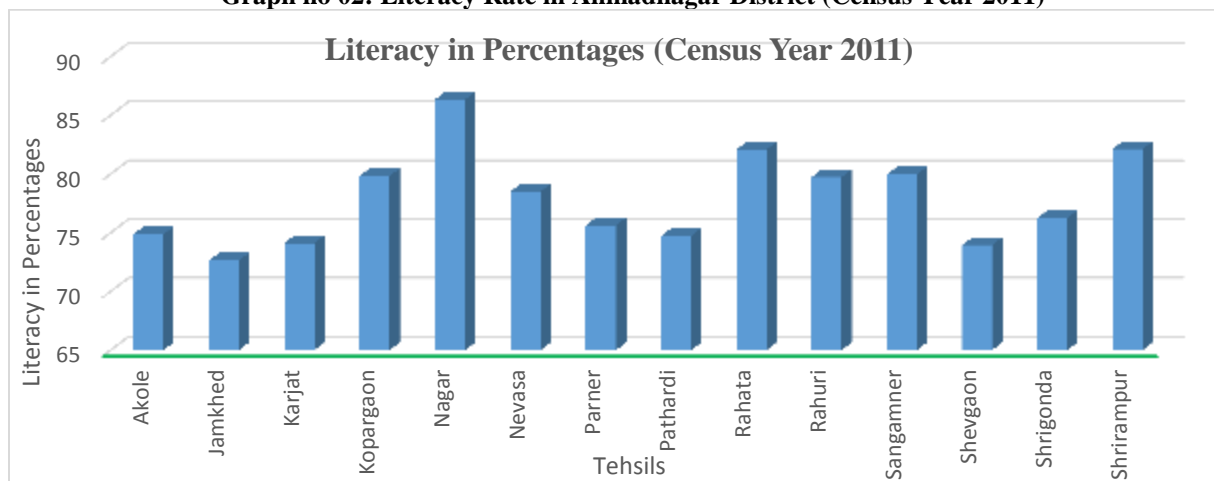
Map No 02: Level of Male Literacy in Percentages (2011 Census)



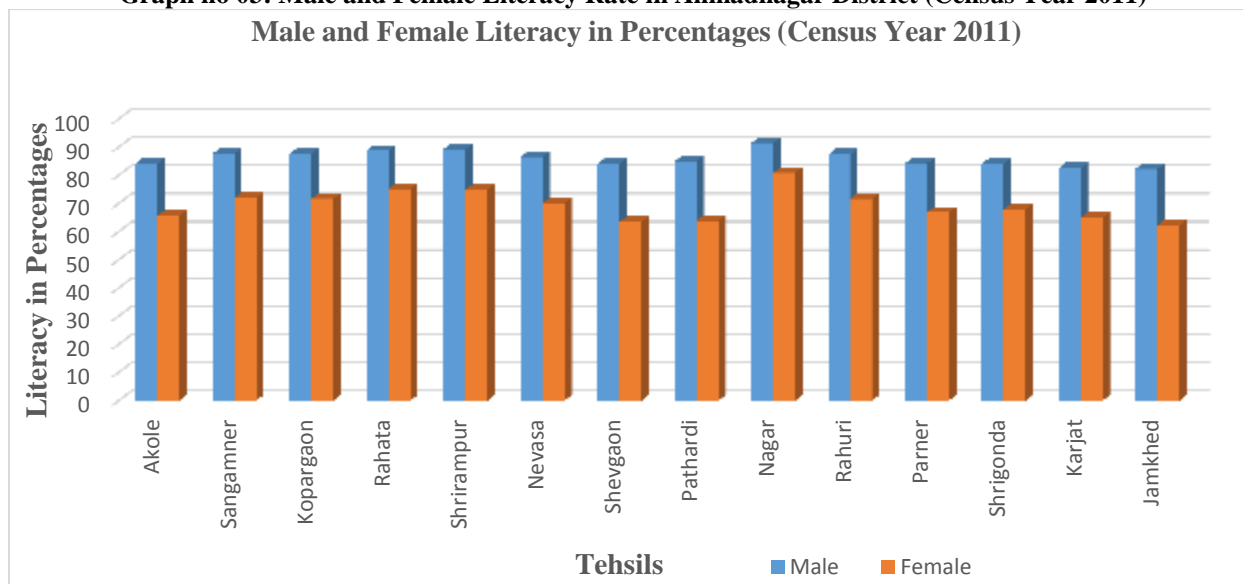
Map No 03: Level of Female Literacy in Percentages (2011 Census)



Graph no 02: Literacy Rate in Ahmadnagar District (Census Year 2011)



Graph no 03: Male and Female Literacy Rate in Ahmadnagar District (Census Year 2011)



CONCLUSION

From the above research it is clear that you can see the overall literacy rate in Ahmednagar district increasing gradually from 1961 census year to 2011 census year. Considering the total literacy in Ahmednagar district, the highest literacy rate is in Nagar tehsil of Ahmednagar district with an average literacy rate of 77.91%. The average literacy in this Ahmednagar district is less than that in Jamkhed, Karjat, Shrigonda, Parner, Shevgaon and Akole tehsils. In tehsils where literacy rate is less than 70%. At the same time, considering the literacy of female, the total

literacy of women in Ahmednagar district is 70.35%. The female literacy rate of Jamkhed, Karjat, Shrigonda, Parner, Akole, Shevgaon and Pathardi talukas is much less than the total average female literacy rate.

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