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## Disparity of Literacy Level in Akole Tehsil Ahmednagar District, M.S, India

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### ABSTRACT:

This research paper is dependent on the secondary data, this data is taken from Indian census 1991 to 2011 years. According to the 2011 census, Akole tehsil has a literacy rate of less than 40% in the west side, mainly because of the high ST population in these areas. In contrast, more than 70 per cent of the literacy rate in the East is due to the high non-ST population. Although the literacy rate is very low in the tribal areas in general, the study shows that although the literacy rate is increasing from 1991 to 2011, but growth rate of literacy is very low and the literacy rate of female is much lower than that of male. The close connection between literacy and educational facilities.

**Key words:** Literacy, Human resources, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Population

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### Introduction:

In the India definition and method of appraisal of literacy varies across a variety of sources, such as the Census of India, National Literacy Mission, National Sample Survey Organization and National Family Health Survey. While the decennial census definition is, the most widely satisfy and frequently quote estimate of literacy in our country. According to the census details, "A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate". According to the census 2001 of India 'A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has taken as literate.' (Ghosh 1985) Literacy influenced by as many as fifteen different factors he determines that there is very high correlation between parental income and literacy rate. Literacy brings about fundamental changes in socio- economic development. (Nanaware & More 2012) The ability to read, write, and use numeracy to handle information to express ideas and opinions to make decisions and solve problems as family members, workers, citizens.

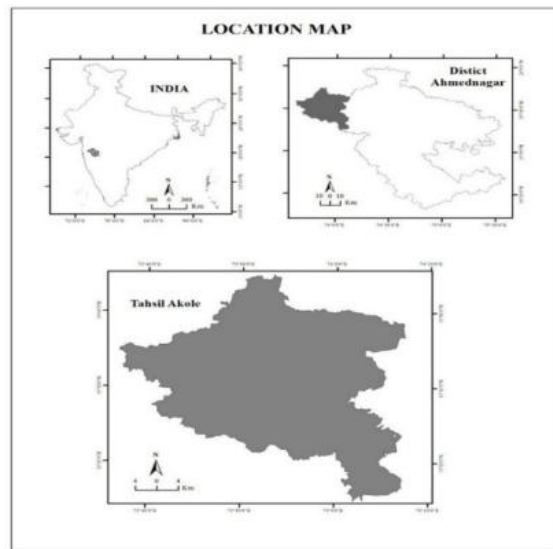
(Ramotra 2009) Education plays a very important function in the process of development of human resources. Literacy not only helps to improve human resources but also attempts to manage population growth and eventually analytical towards welfare of the society. It is also a dependable key of socio-economic development and an important requirement for rural development. (UNDP1990) The pointed out in its human resources statement that literacy is a person first step in learning and knowledge building and thus literacy indicators were vital for measurement of human development. (Tiwari 2006) Literacy influences and determines qualitatively and quantitatively not only the human resources but also other population attributes like fertility, mortality, age of wedding and economic contribution of population finally, among towards welfare of society. (Tiwari 2006) Literacy is an index of human resources development and quality of human life. Poor literacy hinders economic development and in case of female even retards down the development of family planning programmers. Literacy plays a very vital role in the social and economic development in a country. A low level of literacy in a population retards the development along the pathway of social and economic development with the political power. Literacy reflects the socio-economic and cultural set-up of a nation and society. It is vital not only for the abolition of poverty but also for mind separation for cultivating passive and friendly relation. Literacy is at the very root of human civilization and development along the political power. From the demographic point of view, literacy rate and level of education development regarded as key variable affecting fertility, mortality and migration. (Singh J & Chauhan 2010) Literacy is an indispensable means to acquire skills for improving economic and general well-being the effect on change in socio economic development. From the demographic point of view, also literacy and level of education achievement regarded as key variable affecting fertility, mortality and migration.

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### Study area:

The geographically Ahmednagar district is the largest district, in the state of Maharashtra, divided into 14 Tehsil. One of the Akole Tehsil which is on the western Hilly region of Ahmednagar district is divided into 191 villages. Surrounded by Sangamner tehsil from East direction, West direction in Thane district, to the North direction of Nashik district and into the South direction Pune district. Akole Tehsil is located at 19°15' 14" N to 19° 44' 59"

N latitude and 73° 37' 00" to 74° 07' 24" E longitudes (Map. No 1). Total Geographical area is 1, 49,990.31 hector (1499sq.K.M). According to the 2011 Census year, the total population of this tehsil is, 2, 7, 7 1, 71, out of 1, 01,966 Tribal population living in this study area.



Map No 1: Geographical Location

### Amis and objective:

This research has been done keeping in view the main objective of inequality in literacy in Akole tehsil (1991 to 2011 census periods).

### Research Methodology:

This research paper is based on secondary data. This population literacy data is taken from 1991 to 2011 Indian census year. The percentage for literacy level is calculated on the basis of statistical data and maps are created using GIS system to calculate the literacy level, also the bar graph shows the difference in literacy.

### Result and Discussion:

Western side of living the tribal peoples thus no good economical conduction of the peoples for education taking. Thus, 69 villages under of less than 60% population literacy groups are covered area villages are. Averagely eastern side is good coeducation for Geographical and socio- economic situation, thus this side well agricultural development, generally plan area and non-tribal area found. Therefore, more than 60% population literacy group that found in here. There are 122 villages under of more than 60% literacy grope. According to the 2011 census, Akole tehsil has a literacy rate of less than 40% in the west side, mainly because of the high ST population in these areas. In contrast, more than 70 per cent of the literacy rate in the East is due to the high non-ST population. Although the literacy rate is very low in the tribal areas in general, the study shows that although the literacy rate is increasing from 1991 to 2011, but growth rate of literacy is very low and the literacy rate of female is much lower than that of male.

TABLE NO 01: INDEX VALUE OF LITERACY

Years	Index Value of Literacy in %					Total Village
	< 40	40-50	50-60	60-70	>70	
1991	118	34	21	06	00	179
2001	20	42	64	51	14	191
2011	05	18	46	83	39	191

From this Map the distribution of all literacy distribution in percentage. From this map, recognize that physiographic structure effects on the education facilities. The distribution of the education facilities in the western, north and southwest side is minimum education facilities proved. Tribal population is more in this area thus under of less than 60% grouped literacy population. Therefore, less than 40% literacy population village are Panjare, Ghatghar, Kumshet, Pachanai, LavhaliKotul, this all villages located in the western side of akoletahsil. 40.1-50.0% literacy population group under off there are 18 villages this villages situation in middle and western n of akoletahsil. Above situation is same in this literacy group and villages in literacy group 50.1-60% this village's distribution in western side. There are 46 villages under this group for literacy, above this all literacy situation is not good of all

villages. Eastern side is well situation for education facilities and literacy conduction. Thus there are 122 villages under of literacy ratio is more than 60 % Out of 83 villages are under of 60.1-70% literacy group this.

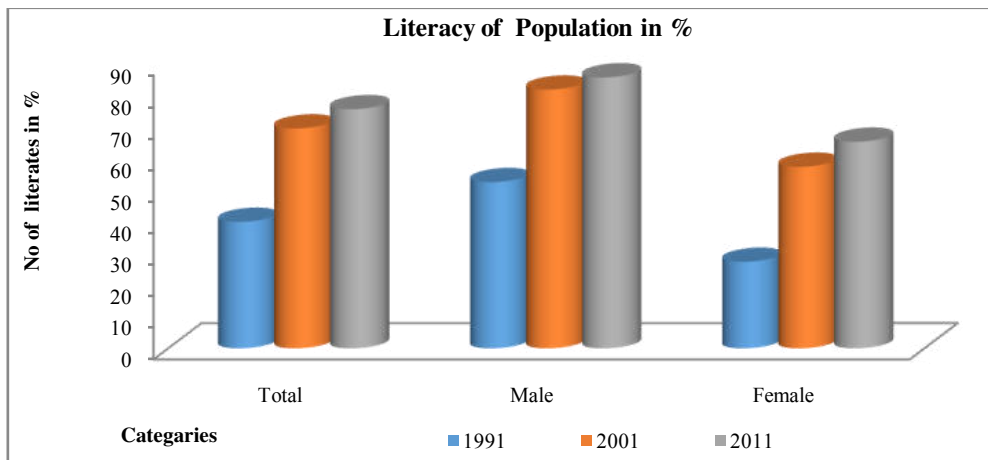
According to population census in 1991, the literacy rates of male and female be 52.72 percentage and 27.44 percentage, 2001, literacy rates was 82.07 percentage and 57.57 percentage and 2011, the literacy rates of male and female was 85.95 percentage and 65.54percentage respectively. The percentage of literacy in the study area was 40.11% in 1991, 69.95% in 2001, and 75.85 % in 2011.

**Table NO 2: Literacy of Population**

Sr. No.	Years	Literacy of Population in %		
		Total	Male	Female
1	1991	40.11	52.72	27.44
2	2001	69.75	82.07	57.57
3	2011	75.85	85.95	65.54

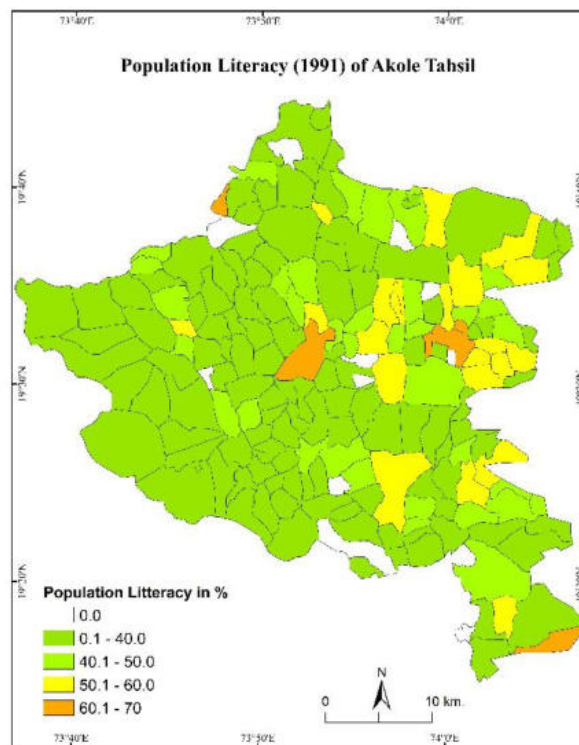
Source: Census of District (1991, 2001 and 2011)

**GRAPHNO1: LITERACY OF POPULATION**



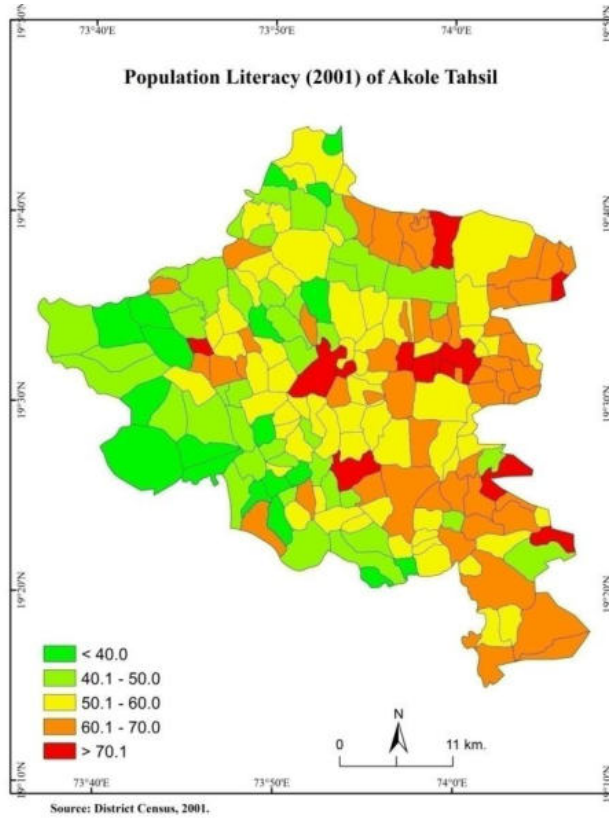
Source: Census of District (1991, 2001 and 2011)

**MAP NO: 2 POPULATION LITERACY (1991)**

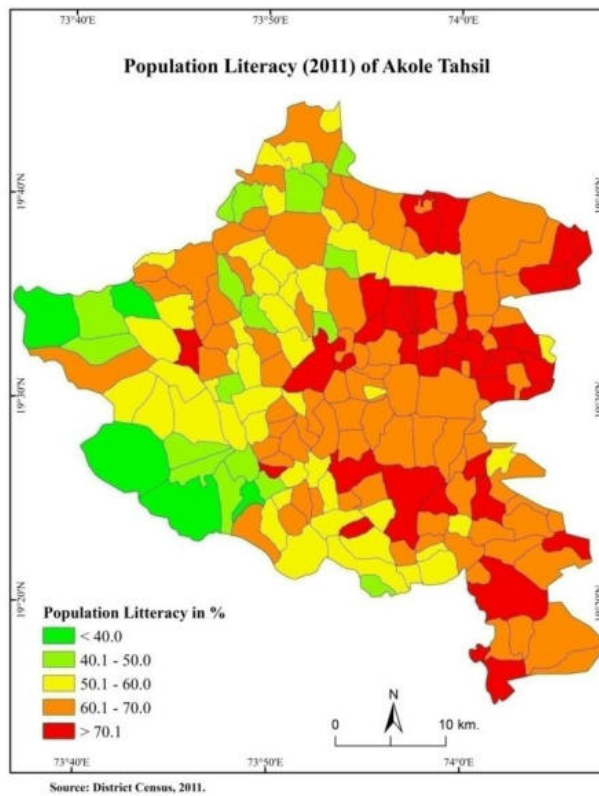


Source: District Census, 1991.

MAP NO: 3 POPULATION LITERACY (2001)



MAP NO: 4. POPULATION LITERACY (2011)



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**Conclusion:**

According to the 2011 census, Akole tehsil has a literacy rate of less than 40% in the west side, mainly because of the high ST population in these areas. In contrast, more than 70 per cent of the literacy rate in the East is due to the high non-ST population. Although the literacy rate is very low in the tribal areas in general, the study shows that although the literacy rate is increasing from 1991 to 2011, but growth rate of literacy is very low and the literacy rate of female is much lower than that of male.

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