

## Analysis Of Crude Male -Female Literacy Rate In Yerala River Basin

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### Abstracts

India socioeconomics involve 2ndrankamong the world's populated nations. With a populace of 1.21 billion and development pace of 1.41 percent the population will just develop more gigantic in size. Anyway, when age structure of the India is thought of, 65 percent of India's populace is of the age bunch 15-64 and 30 percent of populace being younger than 15, it tends to be induced that India's populace is youthful. At the point when proficiency pace of India is considered, it remains at 74.04 percent according to 2011 statistics. India's education rate at the hour of autonomy was mere 14 percent, throughout the long-term proficiency rate has been expanding however with fluctuated rates in various states with some state like Kerala and Mizoram well above public normal and Bihar with a terrible pace of 63.8 percent. This paper is center around fundamental Crude Literacy Rate in Yerala River basin by Sex: 1971-2011, Literacy rate in Yerala River basin 1971 to 2011, Literacy rate in various conditions of Yerala River basin from 1901 to 2011. The paper also gives an insight to the crude literacy, male and female literacy rate.

**Key words:** crude literacy, male and female literacy rate

### Introduction: -

Many times, literacy is considered as a relevant index of the socio-economic development of a region. The variations in literacy indicate the place of which a society is being transformed. A level of literacy influences to a significant extent of the socio-economic development of a region. Literacy also influences fertility, mortality, and economic composition of the population of a region. Without an analysis of literacy pattern, a study of the population for planning of a region cannot be completed.

Definition of literacy varies from country to country. In India, all those persons who can read as well as write in any language of the world are classified as literate. Levels of literacy are varying enormous from one country to other. Even within the same country, the levels of literacy vary between urban and rural areas among males and females and different occupational and social groups. A large number of socio economic factors, such as nature of economy, levels of urbanization, standard of living, place of females in the society, educational opportunities and levels of

technological development influence the literacy pattern.

“Normally, proportion of literacy is higher among males than that of females. This is so particularly in the developing countries. This is because of lower social status of women in the developing countries. In rural areas, parents are not very keen to educate their daughters. In addition to this, lower age at marriage for girls and household work they are required to do, also contribute towards lower proportion of literacy among females”. (Mitra K .C. 2012)

### Importance Of Literacy: -

literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for promoting the free play of demographic processes (Chandna). Illiteracy, on the other hand, takes away man from his dignity, perpetuates ignorance, poverty and mental isolation, deters peaceful and friendly international relations and free demographic process and hampers social advancement, economic growth and political maturity. Above all, literacy influences other such attributes of population as marriage, fertility, mortality, mobility, occupations, etc. A certain level of literacy is, therefore, a basic

requirement for people to get out of ignorance and backwardness (Gosal and Chandna).

**Study Area: -**

The study area lies in west part of Maharashtra state bounded by Latitude 16<sup>o</sup> 55' to 17<sup>o</sup> 28' N and Longitude 74<sup>o</sup> 20' to 74<sup>o</sup> 40' E. falling in part survey of India topographical sheet no 47 K -5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 47 L - 9 on the scale 1:50,000, it covers total area of 3035 km<sup>2</sup> includes two districts (Satara and Sangli) in Maharashtra. These districts experience a tropical wet-dry climate characterized by alternating wet and dry spells. The study area receives rainfall during South-West monsoon from June to September. The distribution of rainfall is not even all over the area.

**Objective: -**

1. The study is aimed at review the determining literacy rates in Yerala River basin.
2. The study is also aimed at review the inter-regional disparity in literacy rates in Yerala River basin.

**Research Methods: -**

order to review the 'Literacy perspective' of Yerala River basin in relation to its various census and demographic profile of have been examines. The other sources of information were the annual reports of National Informatics Centre, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 2015 have been referred. Apart from above mentioned sources, various books, articles and the papers presented in various conferences have been reviewed to highlight the various quantitative and qualitative aspects of literacy phenomenon in relation to changing scenario of Satara and Sangli district.

**Review Of Literature: -**

1. **Javali (1978)** in her research Female Literacy and Fertility| has studied correlation between literacy rate and crude birth rate using 18 states and 4 union territories estimates and found that female literacy and crude birth rate are inversely related. She has also carried out observational study on age specific fertility by literacy status of women in the rural as well as in the urban areas of the districts of Karnataka namely Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurgaand Shimonga districts and observed that age specific fertility rate is higher in the age

group 15-24 than their male counterpart whereas literate women above 25 years of age have lower fertility than their illiterate sisters in rural areas. She has concluded that to reduce fertility, government has to put the efforts to promote literacy among women.

2. **Mishra and Yadav (2012)** conducted research to review working of male and female pre-service teachers and noted that gender contributes towards quality of teachers by emphasizing dimensions such as; aesthetic, job related ide as, self-confidence and so on. The study further observed that males outperform female son aspects such as; novelty, self-confidence because of their nature which constitute their freedom and autonomous nature.

3. **Al-Shalabi (2011)** conducted research on learners who were exposed to teaching paradigm. The findings of his study demonstrated that empowering learners is central to voice opinions, contributing towards class discussions, engagement to achieve self-confidence, achievement of goals, satisfying their needs and learning. He further stressed that to become successful and quality-wise better, the learners must understand the value of empowerment, because it helps teachers to regain their self-confidence by demonstrating their willingness and readiness to learn more and more.

**Total Percentages Of Crude Literacy Rate**

Literacy can be calculated with the help of number of educated persons and the total population of the region which is known as crude literacy rate. It is calculated by the formula mentioned below;

$$\text{Crude Literacy Rate} = \frac{L}{P} \times K$$

Where, L= Number of literate persons.

P= Total population.

K= 100

By using this formula, the crude literacy rates of 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2010-11 census population of Yerala river basin is as follows;

**Table No.1  
Literacy in Yerala River basin  
(1970-71 and 2010-11)**

Sr. No.	Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1	1970-71	27.33	43.76	32.45
2	1980-81	31.42	47.34	45.22
3	1990-91	45.67	59.32	51.34
4	2000-01	52.91	61.79	56.79
5	2010-11	63.71	72.54	69.56

(Sources: Socio-economic review of Satara and Sangli district, 1970-71 – 2010-11)

Table no. 1 shows percentages of literacy rate of total population of the year 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2010-11 which have been calculated of total rural and urban areas. In the year 1970-71, only 32.45 percent total literacy were recorded, while in urban areas and rural areas it was of the amount of 43.76 percent and 27.33 percent respectively. It is expected due to the availability of educational facilities and government scholarship scheme in the urban areas, so the growth of literacy is higher, while in the rural areas, due to poor educational facilities, the percentage of literacy was Southern. Similarly, in the year 1980-81, when the pattern of literacy was of the order of 45.22 percent of the total literacy in the Yerala river basin, in urban areas, it was 47.34 percent, and in rural area, it was 31.42 percent. It must be noted that though these were troubled decades, the total literacy has been increasing constantly and became of the order of 51.34 percent and 56.79 percent for the year 1990-91 and 2000-01 respectively. While in urban areas, the literacy pattern was of the order of 59.32 and 61.79 percent in the year 1990-91 and 2000-01 respectively. In the rural areas of Yerala river basin, though, it was higher than the earlier decades but it was lower than total growth of urban literacy percentage in 2000-01 and 2010-11. In the concerned decades, the total literacy has increased constantly and has grown up to the order of 56.79 percent and 69.59 percent in the year 2000-01 and 2010-11 respectively.

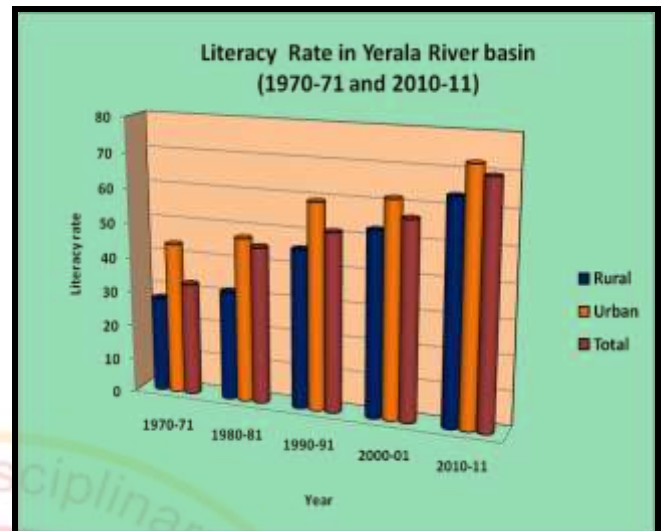
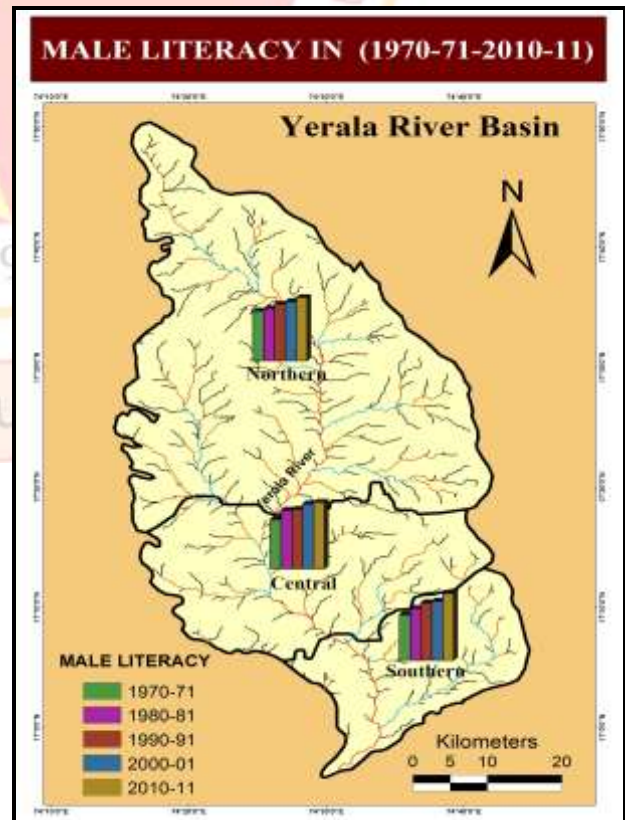


Fig.No.1

**Male Literacy In Yerala River Basin  
(1970-71-2010-11)**

In the year 1970-71, the percentage of male literacy was calculated as 56.01 percent. Within the Yerala river basin, the percentage of male literacy varies from northern to southern area. The highest percentage of male literate was recorded in southern river basin, while the lowest percentage was recorded in central river basin.



Map No.1

As Tasgoan and Miraj tahsils area included in the river basin, which were urban areas as well as and their primary, secondary and higher educational institutions strength have resulted in high percentage of male literacy, while, due to the drought prone area and availability of less educational facilities resulted lower percentage in the central river basin.

Karmavir Bhuorao Patil had established educational institution entitled “Rayat Shikshan Sanstha” in 1919. It has developed its many braches in the study region. After 1919, education revolution started and it’s “Kamava va Shika” (Earn and Learn Scheme) concept was incredible and fruitful for its benefactors.

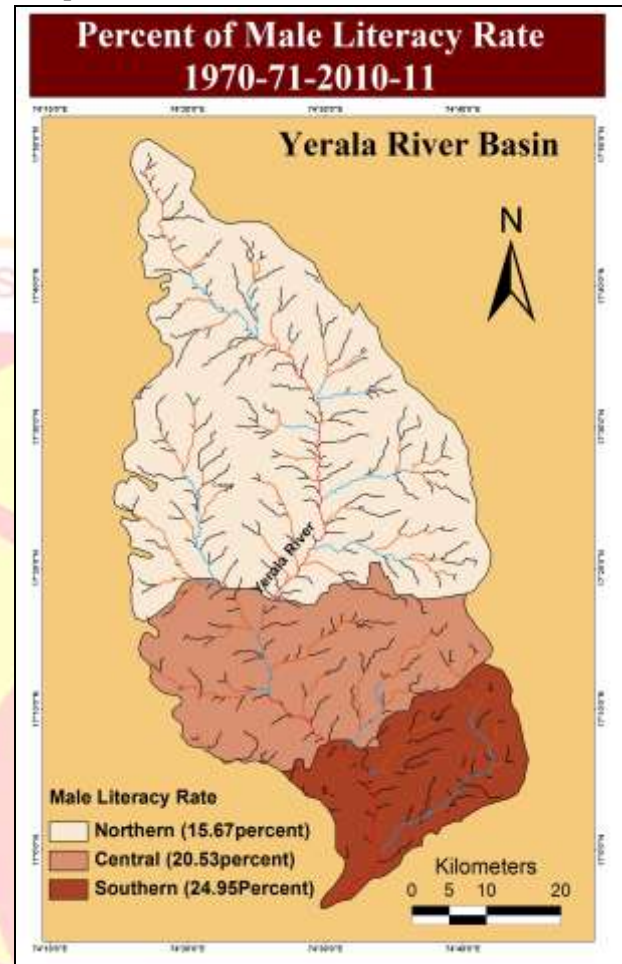
In the year 1980-81, central river basin represented higher percentage with 68.38 percent, that is reflected in socio-economic development in these tahsils, and which is advanced as compare to other tahsils. southern river basin represents lower percentage of male literacy, which is 60.33 percent. Since that, central river basin has an improvement in transport and education facility.

As per above data of 1990-91 census of the study region, the literacy rate of males is much higher than females and that recorded as 69.37 percent for males in central river basin. On the contrary, the literacy in southern river basin is 66.94 percent. There were comparatively lower transport and communication facilities in the Southern river basin area than Central river area.

As per 2000-01 census, study region is observed 71.05 percent of male literacy that is larger than 1990-91 census by approximately 4 percent. Southern river basin has increased after decade 1980-81 by 4 percent in the year 1990-91 and more 4 percent in the year 2000-01. It was 8 percent of male literacy after autonomous upgrading educational facilities. Since that, male literacy has increased due to working male population, industrial and technical development. (Map No.1)

Table no. 2 shows that and census 2010-11 found that, male literacy of the study region has increased and the literacy rate of males is 77.88 percent and total rate is 76.34 percent. Southern river basin has the highest literacy rate with 77.88 percent, which has shown higher percentage in the

study region as a whole. Lowest male literacy rate in northern river basin is 73.40 percent. There is significant difference in literacy rate between males and total male literacy of the Yerala river basin. (Map.No.2)



**Map No.2**

**Table No.2**

**Percentage of Male Literacy Rate in Yerala River Basin (1970-71 to 2010-11)**

Yerala River Basin	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
Northern	57.73	60.55	65.69	68.62	73.40
Central	57.39	68.38	69.37	75.70	77.74
Southern	52.93	60.33	66.94	68.85	77.88
Total	56.01	63.08	67.33	71.05	76.34

(Sources: Census of Satara and Sangli District, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01, 2010-11)

**Female Literacy In Yerala River Basin  
(1970-71-2010-11)**

After the independence of India, the preference has been given to female literacy. Numbers of facilities like primary education, for both male and female, have been provided by the government. Now, government has furnished the scheme of free education for female up to 12th standard. Apart from this, facility of free mid-day food to the children up to the seventh standard is also provided. This has resulted in the improvement of female literacy even in Satara and Sangli district. It is clear from the fact that in the year 1970-71, the percentage of female literacy was 58.11 percent in Yerala river basin, which was consistently growing in the next three decades and finally it became 72.80 percent in the year 2010-11. Again, this trend of increase in the percentage of female literacy has also been observed in almost all the tahsils, within the district in all the four concerned decades.

India is a country of male dominated society, where the male uses to take all the major decisions in the family. Females are supposed to work at home and look after their children. However, now the situation is changing very rapidly, because government has changed its policies towards females and has provided facilities like reservation for females (33%) in service sector and in most of the sectors related to the economy. As a result of it, females can also participate in the invention of all economic activities. This has provided opportunities to females to stand on their own feet economically and they can become independent. According to the table 4.4, it is clear that, during the last three decades, the percentage of female literacy has increased remarkably. In the northern, central and southern river basin, the percentage has gone up many times during the period 1970-71-2010-11.

There are still extensive variations in the terms of female literacy within different region of the river basin. In the central river basin, during the decade 1970-71, female literacy ratio was more than 55 percent. It is observed that the southern river basin was recorded 49.00 percent, which was slightest percentage of female literacy due to the lack of educational facilities.

In the year 1980-81, the percentage of female literacy in the region, as a whole, was 51.52 percent. However, central river basin stood in the first rank as compare to female literacy in the Yerala river basin, but there is other two areas namely northern and southern river basin, which have high percentage of female literacy also than the average of the region. Like previous decades, northern and southern river basin of the study region represented lower percentage of female literacy and that was below 54 percent. (Table no.3)

In the year 1990-91, the region represented 65.64 percent female literacy as expected. Central river basin occupied first rank, while northern and southern river basin in the region represented lowest percentage of female literacy. It was recorded below 64 percent.

The decade 2000-01 has shown remarkable progress in the percentage of female literacy. The region has shown 68.65 percentage of female literacy. The central river basin stood in the first rank where the percentage of female literacy were more than 70.97 percent, southern river basin got second position also in respect of the percentage of female literacy.

**Table No.3 Percentage of female literacy rate in  
Yerala River Basin  
(1970-71 to 2010-11)**

Yerala River Basin	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
Northern	50.85	45.99	63.95	63.54	69.59
Central	55.51	57.12	68.34	70.97	76.80
Southern	49.00	54.34	63.87	64.15	74.38
Total	58.11	51.52	65.54	68.65	72.80

(Sources: Census of Satara and Sangli District, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01, 2010-11)

The census year 2010-11 shows remarkable progress of female literacy which was 72.80 percent except Central river basin, where the percentage of female literacy was more than 76 percent. In short, it may be concluded that the equal importance is given to female by the government which has opened the way for females in the race of hand in hand progress with males. This has been shown by the spatial variations in the female literacy in the

Yerala river basin. In fact, females are also participating actively in almost all the sectors of economic activities including politics.

**Conclusion:-**

As per the census of 2010-11 below 14 age group has increased its percentage extremely because of the quality of education differs from government public schools and private schools. This varying quality of education is majorly influenced by many hurdles including physiographic, administrative, infrastructural, economic, and psychological hurdles. Particularly governmental schools are suffering from these hurdles and there by imparting low quality education to students. This has negatively influenced particularly on female literacy. So, in order to increase female literacy, the quality of education should also be improved. Remarkable progress in female literacy is observed, 72.80 percent except central river basin, where the percentage of female literacy was more than 76 percent. In short, it may be concluded that the equal importance given to female empowerment by the Government which has opened the ways to females in the race of progress in comparison with males.

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