

Sex-wise Literacy Rate in Maharashtra State (2011)**Dr. Tembare Uttam Sadashiv**

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Abstract

In this paper the present study reveals the sex-wise literacy rate in Maharashtra State census of 2011. Maharashtra is the third largest State regarding the geographical area and second largest State in respect of population in India. It has studied on the base tale of 2011. sex-wise literacy plays an important part to develop any society. sex-wise literacy is defined as the capability to read and write with understanding if any language as per the tale of India. The sex-wise literacy rate rank one is 94.28 per cent in Mumbai Suburban quarter. The last rank sex-wise literacy rate is registered in 71.98 per cent in Nandurbar quarter during the time 2011. Sex-wise literacy rate increased from 64.87 per cent in 1991 and 71.98 per cent in 2011. The pattern of sex-wise literacy with spatio-temporal variation in the environment of Maharashtra is anatomized to loftiest the relationship of different society, profitable factors, with the help of the tale data (2011). In this paper banded the sex-wise literacy rate show the graphs, charts and tables were interpreted in the light of sex-wise literacy rate in Maharashtra.

Keyword: - Literacy, spatio-temporal literacy, sex-wise literacy

Introduction: -

Mainly, improvement of a nation or district generally relies upon its instructive status and instructive turn of events. India is one of the greatest vote-based nations with the absolute populace of around 1.2 billion (Census 2011). Education is the foundation of our general public, it helps in all over advancement of people, empowering them to accomplish major mindfulness, better origination of their economic, social, political and social air and furthermore works with the improvement of their financial circumstances (Das.P,2013-2014).

Sex-wise literacy is one of the important pointers of social development. Sex-wise literacy is linked with sex-wise literacy and a formal education. sex-wise literacy is one of the important requirements of life as well as unborn development mortal beings of the particular region. sex-wise literacy, youths and grown-ups are still an ever-moving target. In recent times thing of the universal sex-wise literacy is more effective sweats but also renewed political will and for doing effects else at all situations locally, public and internationally. Sex-wise literacy is mortal right a tool commission and means for social and mortal development. Sex-wise literacy is the heart of introductory education for all and essential for eradicating, poverty reducing child, mortality, bridling population growth, achieving gender equivalency and icing sustainable development peace and republic. Intranational sex-wise literacy Day was celebrated by UNESCO on November 1965. The significance of the sex-wise literacy to individualities, communities and societies of International Day each time the loftiest sex-wise literacy in the world.

Maharashtra State is the largely concentrated citified, industrialized, areas, and areas of high agrarian productivity. As per the tale data there is 94.28 per cent population which is sex-wise literacy able in 2011. The manly sex-wise literacy rate increased from 85.97 per cent to 89.82 per cent and sex-wise literacy rate increased 94.28 per cent during the period 2001- 2011. Mumbai suburban with loftiest sex-wise literacy rate of 94.28 per cent followed by Nagpur 93.76 per cent in tale 2011. Nandurbar quarter having below 71.98 per cent registered in 2011.

Study Area: -

The State of Maharashtra extends from 15° 45' North to 20° 6' North latitude and 70° 36' East to 80° 54' East longitude with geographical area of 3,07,713 sq. km. is undertaken for the pre-sent study of growth of population change in Maharashtra. It is bounded by Arabian Sea in the west, the State of Gujarat in the

northwest. Madhya Pradesh in the north, Chhattisgarh in the east, Andhra Pradesh in the southwest, Karnataka in the south and Goa in the southwest.

Review of Related Studies: -

1. **Bowman's (1992)** study on external benefits of education and women, says that education enables a woman to: a) acquire the ability to manage her household in a better way within the given budget constraint; b) ensure that the good nutritional standard and hygiene are maintained; c) regulate the fertility behavior in a planned way and d) contribute to the quality learning in succeeding generations.
2. **Joshi (1993)** have addressed educational structure of women in his paper titled Educational Infrastructure for Women. He has discussed that though general educational facilities have increased but quality of education has deteriorated. Country is still facing acute problem of massive illiteracy, failure to universalize elementary education, slow progress in education and unemployment among the educated persons. The literacy rates of female had improved but still female literacy is lagging behind in comparison to male counterpart. He has pointed out the regional variation, imbalances and disparities in all the sectors of education. His study focuses on Intra-sectored Resource Allocation to Education in the five-year plan.
3. **McClamroch (1996)** studied total fertility rate, women's education and women's labours force participation using cross national data of 71 countries. His modeling suggested that the percentage of women in the labours force is directly related to total fertility rate whereas the average number of years of education for women is indirectly related to total fertility rate.
4. **Rani (2010)** highlights 1) Factor responsible for low literacy rates among women 2) CEDAW-1979, UNICEF, Report in 1992 conference on Education for All Girls, Beijing Conference, The World Conference on Education for all sponsored by UNESCO, UNICEF, the International and National initiatives to promote women's education in India. It focuses the National Development Council's aim and Objective which primarily says increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85%. An attempt is also made to show current scenario in male-female literacy differential, Percentage of Girls enrolment to total enrolment by stages and expenditure by level of education in India.
5. **Nathwani (2012)** has concluded in his study titled Education for Women Empowerment that in reality no country has managed to eliminate the gender gap. Rights, responsibilities and opportunities of individuals will not be determined by fact of being born male or female but stage where both men and women should realize their full potential.

Objectives: -

- 1) To study the computation sex-wise literacy rate of population in study region 2011.

Spatio-Temporal Variation in Population sex-wise literacy Rate in Maharashtra:

Table No.1 below shows that the manly and sex-wise literacy rate in this Maharashtra State is 94.28 per cent in the State during the time 2011. According to the sanctioned instructions in India, a person is to be considered sex-wise literacy able if she or he can both read and write with understanding in any language, while the enhancement of sex-wise literacy in Maharashtra the decade 2011 has been nominated as the sex-wise literacy Decade. The smallest sex-wise literacy rate in Nandurbar 71.98 per cent. The pre-reform period was a phase of low-income situations and slow

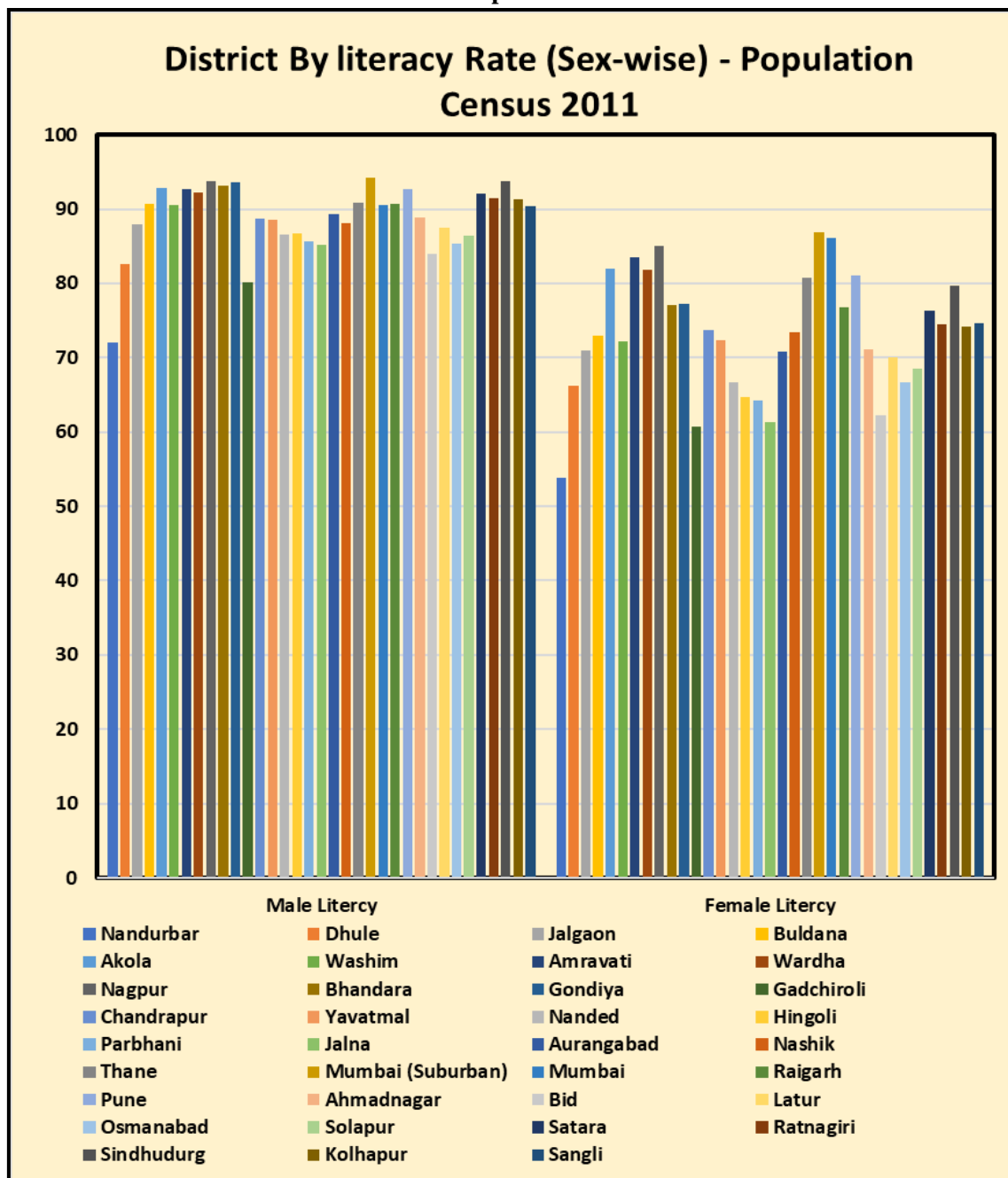
Table No.1
Ranking of District By literacy Rate (Sex-wise) - Population Census 2011

Males				Females			
Sr. No.	District Name	Rank	Literacy Rate	Sr. No.	District Name	Rank	Literacy Rate
1	Nandurbar	35	71.98	1	Nandurbar	35	53.9
2	Dhule	33	82.59	2	Dhule	29	66.21
3	Jalgaon	24	87.97	3	Jalgaon	23	70.92
4	Buldana	14	90.69	4	Buldana	19	72.95
5	Akola	6	92.89	5	Akola	5	81.91
6	Washim	17	90.54	6	Washim	21	72.26
7	Amravati	8	92.7	7	Amravati	4	83.52
8	Wardha	9	92.27	8	Wardha	6	81.89
9	Nagpur	2	93.76	9	Nagpur	3	85.07
10	Bhandara	5	93.17	10	Bhandara	11	77.02
11	Gondiya	4	93.54	11	Gondiya	10	77.3
12	Gadchiroli	34	80.21	12	Gadchiroli	34	60.66
13	Chandrapur	21	88.73	13	Chandrapur	17	73.65
14	Yavatmal	22	88.58	14	Yavatmal	20	72.41
15	Nanded	27	86.62	15	Nanded	27	66.68
16	Hingoli	26	86.73	16	Hingoli	30	64.73
17	Parbhani	29	85.66	17	Parbhani	31	64.27
18	Jalna	31	85.25	18	Jalna	33	61.28
19	Aurangabad	19	89.31	19	Aurangabad	24	70.81
20	Nashik	23	88.03	20	Nashik	18	73.43
21	Thane	13	90.9	21	Thane	8	80.78
22	Mumbai (Suburban)	1	94.28	22	Mumbai (Suburban)	1	86.93
23	Mumbai	16	90.54	23	Mumbai	2	86.03
24	Raigarh	15	90.68	24	Raigarh	12	76.79
25	Pune	7	92.72	25	Pune	7	81.13
26	Ahmadnagar	20	88.81	26	Ahmadnagar	22	71.15
27	Bid	32	83.99	27	Bid	32	62.29
28	Latur	25	87.42	28	Latur	25	70.02
29	Osmanabad	30	85.31	29	Osmanabad	28	66.67
30	Solapur	28	86.35	30	Solapur	26	68.55
31	Satara	10	92.09	31	Satara	13	76.29
32	Ratnagiri	11	91.43	32	Ratnagiri	15	74.55
33	Sindhudurg	3	93.68	33	Sindhudurg	9	79.73
34	Kolhapur	12	91.33	34	Kolhapur	16	74.18
35	Sangli	18	90.4	35	Sangli	14	74.66

(Sources: -Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India)

profitable growth and the metamorphosis of educational situations during the period was less. In 1981 educational enhancement, and there has been success isolated academy and public academy installations especially in the growing pastoral areas sex-wise literacy rate was increased 57.24 per cent. The achievement of the sex-wise literacy rate has increased in Maharashtra.

Graph No.1



The profitable growths have led to numerous social achievements of major significance including massive reduction in poverty. In education health and related fields still, it's likely that indeed further could have been achieved had rapid-fire profitable growth. Although these numbers reveal the continuity of a substantial gender gap, they also indicate that Maharashtra was fleetly moving, at that time, towards universal sex-wise literacy in the youngish age group. This point of the Maharashtra experience sprucely contrasts with the educational situation in the quarter wise, where the eradication of sex-wise literacy remains a fugitive thing to this day, indeed for the youngish age group. Indeed, the more educationally progressive slates of Maharashtra, similar as Nandurbar quarter are the smallest sex-wise literacy rate.

Conclusion: -

The sex-wise literacy rate of Maharashtra is drastically changing. The sex-wise literacy rate changes represent in Maharashtra ameliorate the profitable development, development of educational installations, agrarian development, artificial development, and the standard of living during the study period. It's clear that changes in sex-wise literacy rate will be decreasingly affecting our society. In these paper top sections are Mumbai (Sub-urban) 1 rank, Nagpur 2 rank, Sindhudurg and 3 rank the sex-wise literacy rate during the 2011 and Nandurbar and Gadchiroli sections are 35 and 34 rank change the sex-wise literacy rate. This paper attempts the one decade changes the sex-wise literacy rate.

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