



# LITERACY IN SANGLI DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA (INDIA)

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**Abstract:** In this paper the present study reveals Sangli district literacy rate in Maharashtra state for the duration of 2011-2021. Maharashtra is the third largest state regarding the geographical region and 2<sup>nd</sup> largest state in respect of population in India. It has studied on the basis census of 2011 -2021. Literacy plays a vital function to develop any society. Literacy is defined because the capability to read and write with understanding if any language as per the census of India. According to the 2011 census the common literacy in Maharashtra state is 82.34 per cent the stages of literacy vary from district to district. to the 2011 census the common literacy in Sangli District is 79.84 % in 2011. in this paper mentioned the literacy rate show the diagrams, graphs, maps and tables had been interpreted inside the mild of literacy rate in Maharashtra. Literacy has been taken into consideration as one of the high elements and an indicator for socio-economic development of the people of area.

**Index Term: Literacy Rate, Literate Population, Sangli District.**

## INTRODUCTION:

It was then known as South Satara and it's been renamed as Sangli on the grounds that 1961. It's far partially made up of a few talukas which once formed part of the old Satara District and partly of the States. Sangli district is located in western part of Maharashtra. Geographical place of Sangli district is 8,572 km<sup>2</sup>. With an average altitude of 650 m. Sangli is understood for being a centre of art, education, enterprise, sports activities, food, Jewellery and religion. The district of Sangli is a recent creation, being made as late as in 1949. Sangli district is socio-economically one of the developed districts in Maharashtra. Literacy Ratio in the Population According to the United Nations, the ability to read and write is called literacy. Where as in India, people above the age of 6 can read and write at least in their mother tongue. Such persons are included in literacy. That is, people who cannot read and write are called 'Illiterate'. To measure the socio-economic mobility of the population, it is useful to study the literacy rate. To create scientific attitude among the citizens of the country. Also citizens need literacy to get their basic rights and perform their basic duties.

## OBJECTIVES:

Primary purpose of this study is to research the literacy rate of Sangli district throughout 2011 to 2021.

## STUDY AREA:

The study place of this paper is a small consultant a part of Maharashtra. Sangli District is located in the western part of Maharashtra. It is bounded by Satara and Solapur districts to the north, Bijapur District (Karnataka) to the east, Kolhapur and Belgaum (Karnataka) districts to the south and Ratnagiri District to the west. According to 2011 census the whole populace of the district is 2,822,143 with literacy 82.62 %.



Figure 1: Sangli District location

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

The present research work is based on the secondary data obtained from District census handbook, of Sangli district, statistical abstracts of Sangli and Maharashtra state and census of India 2011. Other various sources of secondary data have been utilized such

The methodology section outline the plan and method that how the study is conducted. This includes Universe of the study, sample of the study, Data and Sources of Data, study’s variables and analytical framework. The details are as follows;

**RECORDS BASE AND METHODOLOGY:**

The present examine is based totally on secondary records accumulated from decennial census reviews of government of India. Covering literacy rate of thirty six districts in Maharashtra. The information was analyzed for literacy rate is computed in percentage. Literacy rate is computed literate population divided via overall population in examines area. The literacy rate is measured given the following system.

Formula =

$$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Literate Population}}{\text{Total Population above 6 age}} \times 100$$

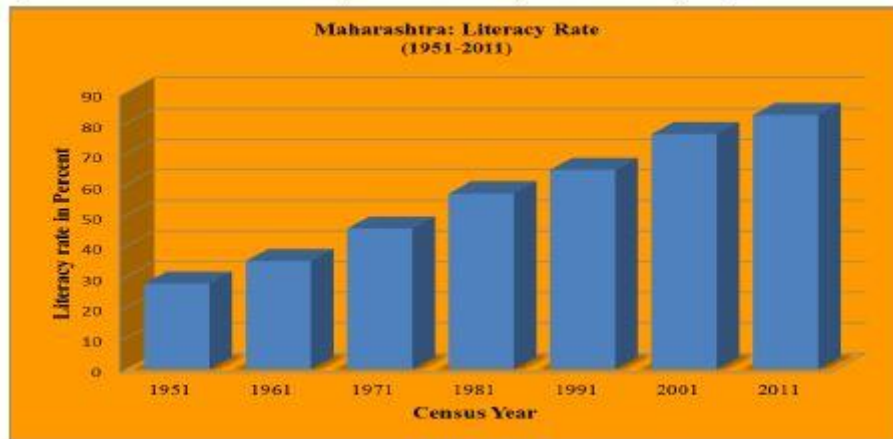
To make the comparative evaluation the literacy rate of modifications has also been computed. It may provide better information concerning the literacy rate in Maharashtra state.

table no 1 and Fig 2 below indicates that the male and female literacy rate in this Maharashtra state are 89.82 per cent and 75.48 per cent and overall literacy in 82.91 per cent in the state during the year 2011.

*Table 1-Percentage decadal Variation in Literacy Rate in Maharashtra (1951-2011)*

Sr. No	Year	Decadal Literacy Rate
1	1951	27.91
2	1961	35.08
3	1971	45.77
4	1981	57.24
5	1991	64.87
6	2001	76.62
7	2011	82.91

Source- Census of India (Maharashtra) H.R.D. Report, 2002



The figures of literacy and illiteracy in the district have come out from the careful observation of the census and it has been seen that as many as 7 lakh 72 thousand 676 people are illiterate in the district. The number of women is more in this. In terms of literacy, it has been seen that Palus taluka is top while Jat taluka is the most backward. Although the literacy graph of the district is increasing, women have not been able to cross the literacy percentage of men during the last 56 years. If we look at the figures of illiterates, the number of women is the highest. Men in the district the number of illiterates is 3 lakh 14 thousand 178, while the number of female illiterates is 4 lakh 58 thousand 498. That is, due to years of depriving women from education, due to the fact that literacy among women did not increase at the rate that it was necessary to increase, even today men remain at the forefront of literacy. Comparing the district wise figures in terms of literacy, Palus taluka tops the total literacy rate with 86.11 percent while Jat taluka ranks lowest with 70.37 percent. Valva taluka is leading in male literacy with 91.34 percent and Jat taluka is the lowest with 78.29 percent. In terms of female literacy, Palus taluka is the top with 86.11 percent. It has been revealed that only 63.1 percent of women are literate in Jat Taluka, which is the most backward in terms of female literacy

Tasgaon's flag among the cities is the statistics of five big cities namely Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad Municipality, Islampur, Ashta, Vita and Tasgaon, while Tasgaon taluka is leading in total literacy with 88.02 percent. Although Ashta is lagging behind in this list, his percentage is as good as 83.60..

Taluka wise literacy data

Taluka	Total literacy	Male	Female	%
Shirala	115112	63927	51185	78.88
Walwa	349105	191392	157713	85.21
Palus	127618	69341	58277	83.11
kadegaon	103583	56644	46939	80.98
khanapur	125205	67668	57537	82.23
atpadi	88900	50078	38822	72.74
Tasgaon	187821	102446	85375	83.29
Miraj	685156	346811	298345	84.54
Kavthe mahnkal	106129	59114	47015	78.57
jath	200838	114129	86709	70.37

There is not a single village in the district with 100 percent literacy. The number of villages with literacy rate ranging from 11 to 99 percent is 11. The number of villages with less than 70 percent literacy is 154.

### Programs implemented in India for increasing literacy

- \* Sustain Adult Literacy Program- 1978
- \* Rural Functional Literacy- 1986
- \* National Literacy Mission- 1988
- \* Sarva Shiksha Mission- 2001
- \* Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' Scheme- 2015

The National Achievement Survey was conducted last year by the Ministry of Education and its report was released recently. According to this report, Kerala has the highest literacy rate at 94 percent. That means 94 out of 100 people are literate. In 2017-18, the same ratio was 96.2 percent. However, that information pertains to those over 7 years of age. Northeast India has also taken the lead in this. Mizoram has the second highest literacy rate in the country. 91.3 percent of the population of this place is literate.

Overall situation in the country 73 percent of India's population of more than 125 crores is literate if we consider the entire country. About 93 lakh 83 thousand 128 teachers are working in schools across the country. Apart from that, the number of servants and private teachers related to education work is also in lakhs. Among Union Territories, 86.2 percent of the population is literate in Delhi, the capital. Lakshadweep has a strong position in Union Territories. The population of this place is very less. However, about 92 out of 100 people are literate here. The situation in Jammu and Kashmir is very bad. The literacy rate here is 67.2 percent, while in Ladakh 74.2 percent of the population is literate. The same ratio is 76.2 percent in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

### CONCLUSION:

The literacy rate of Maharashtra is considerably changing. The literacy rate changes represent in Maharashtra enhance the economic development, improvement of educational facilities, agricultural development, industrial improvement, and the standard of living in the course of the take a look at duration. It is clear that changes in literacy rate may be increasingly affecting our society. In these paper top districts are Nanded, Dhule and Jalna district changing the literacy rate at some stage in the 1991-2001 and Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts are maximum change the literacy rate. This paper strive the only dec-ade adjustments the literacy rate.

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