A STUDY ON SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF LITERACY RATE AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN NANDURBAR DISTRICT (MS)

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Abstract: Main aim of this research work to study literacy rate among scheduled population and changes therein. According to 2011 census, Nandurbar district has inhabited 1141933 scheduled tribe populations. Among them, 906509 scheduled tribe populations were literate while illiterate population was 741786. Literacy rate of scheduled tribe population in Nandurbar was 54.31 in 2011. This literacy has been varying tehsil wise and gender wise. This study reveals that in plain area literacy rate is very high. Because in plain areas scheduled tribe population socio-economically developed hence there developed educational facilities and awareness of benefits of education. In plain region of Talada, Shahada, Nandurbar and Navapur has developed transportation facilities, high soil fertility, high purchasing capacity of people, rural to urban migration.

Index Terms - **Literacy, Scheduled tribe, education, development.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Literacy and education are key indicators of development in society. Spread and diffusion of literacy is generally associated with essential traits of today's civilization such as modernization, urbanization, industrialization, communication and commerce (Census of India, 2011). Higher levels of education and literacy lead to a greater awareness and also contributes in improvement of economic conditions. It acts as a means for social upliftment enhancing the returns on investments made in almost every aspect of development effort, be it population control, health, hygiene, environmental degradation control, empowerment of woman and weaker sections of the society. Ghosh (1985) mentioned that, education is one of the important needs of life. The low degree of literacy is an obstacle to economic growth. Investment in education is a measure of the future development of the country. Formal schooling is a good index of a population's educational attainment. The rate of literacy is considered to be a good indicator of development in any given society (Shrivastava, 1994).

On the other hand, short of literacy will become hurdle in the development process. An assured level of literacy is, therefore, a basic requirement for people to emerge from ignorance and backwardness (Gosal and Chandna, 1979). Thus, literacy is necessary for economic development and social advancement, which measures the overall development of the country. Apart from this, literacy influences various other demographic features like fertility, mortality, mobility, occupations, religions and castes, etc.

Generally a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate by the Indian census. A person, who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. Literacy highly related to the socio-economic development of any area. India became second country after China to cross the one billion mark in proportion of population and the literacy stood as 63.09%, among this males are 68.63% and females are only 57.23%, it means male literacy was relatively higher than female literacy. As compared to the nation, state of Maharashtra has some better situation. According to 2011 census, the literacy of Maharashtra is 72.57%; therein male population contributed 77.70%, while female literacy is 67.05%. As said above, literacy is an important indicator of quality of population of any country.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main aim of this present research work is to study spatial analysis of literacy rate among scheduled tribe population in Nandurbar district.

III. AREA UNDER STUDY

Nandurbar district was created with the bifurcation of Dhule district on 1st July 1998. The region is bounded by Dhule district on east and south while on the west by Surat district of Gujrat state and on the north by Badwani and Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh. The district has a total area of 5034 Sq. Km. Nandurbar district has been contributed 1.63 percent area of the Maharashtra state. The study area lies on 200 50' to 220 17' North latitudes and 730 30' to 740 50' East longitude. Nandurbar district is at North-West part of Maharashtra and most of the Northern area is occupied by the Satpuda ranges.

IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study is based on secondary source of data. The secondary data is the available from district census handbooks of Nandurbar district, directorate of Economics and Statistics of Maharashtra, District statistics office of Nandurbar District etc. The methods applied includes bar diagram, Graphs, Maps, Statistical analysis techniques used for understand gap between male and female literacy rate among scheduled tribe population's literacy and total to scheduled tribe population's literacy rate etc.
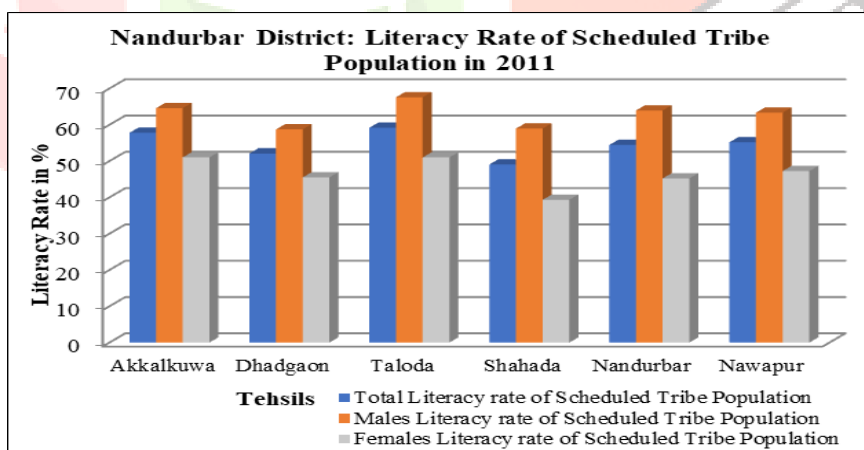
V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table No. 1 - Nandurbar District: Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribe Population in 2011

Sr. No.	Name of Tehsil	Scheduled Tribe Population's Literacy rate in 2011			Gap in male-female Literacy Rate
		Total	Males	Females	
1	Akkalkuwa	57.78	64.58	51.03	13.55
2	Dhadgaon	52.10	58.74	45.52	13.22
3	Taloda	59.19	67.59	51.01	16.58
4	Shahada	49.07	58.96	39.33	19.63
5	Nandurbar	54.45	63.95	45.23	18.72
6	Nawapur	55.17	63.34	47.24	16.10
	Nandurbar District	54.31	62.53	46.25	16.28

Source District Census Handbook, Nandurbar (2001 and 2011)

According to 2011 census, Nandurbar district has inhabited 1141933 scheduled tribe populations. Among them, 906509 scheduled tribe populations were literate while illiterate population was 741786. Literacy rate of scheduled tribe population in Nandurbar was 54.31 in 2011. This literacy has been varying tehsil wise and gender wise. Highest literacy rate is observed in Taloda tehsil with 59.19 percent because of development of educational institutes and awareness of education in tribal population. Followed by Taloda tehsil, Akkalkuwa tehsil has also noted high literacy rate among scheduled tribe population by 57.78 percent. Lowest literacy rate among scheduled tribe population has detected in Shahada tehsil by 49.07 because of socio-economic effect of other population.

Table 1 and Figure 1 revels male literacy rate of scheduled tribe population was 62.53 percent in 2011. Highest male literacy rate of scheduled tribe population was observed in Taloda tehsil with 67.59 percent because of socio-economic development of scheduled tribe population and availability of education facilities in Taloda tehsil. While lowest male literacy rate of scheduled tribe population observed in Dhadgaon tehsil by 58.74 percent because of socio-economic backwardness of scheduled tribe population and lack of awareness of benefits of education.

In 2011, overall female literacy rate of scheduled tribe population was 46.25 percent. On tehsil level highest female literacy rate of scheduled tribe population was detected in Akkalkuwa tehsil with 51.03 percent because of availability of educational facilities, awareness of benefits of education and gender equality. Followed by Akkalkuwa tehsil, in Taloda hehsil has also found high literacy rate among female scheduled tribe population. In Nadurbar district found positive gap between male and female literacy rate of scheduled tribe population in all tehsils, that's varies from 13.22 to 19.63 percent. Highest gap between male and female literacy rate of scheduled tribe population has been detected in Shahada tehsil with 19.63 percent while lowest gap between male and female literacy rate of scheduled tribe population noted in Dhadgaon tehsil (13.22%) because of initially low literacy rate among male and female population among tribal population.
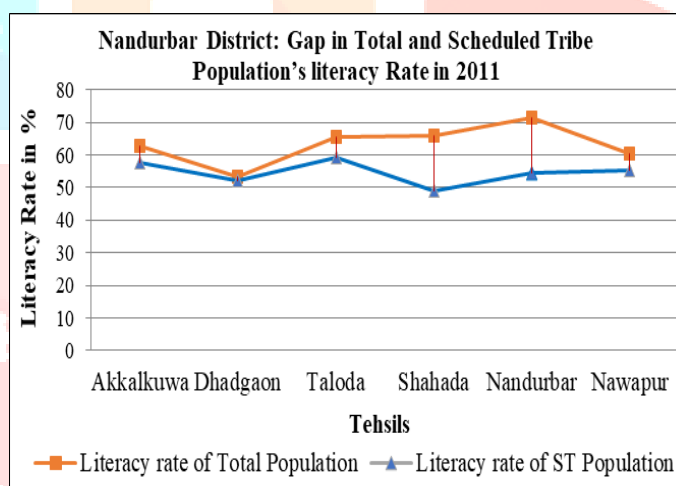
Table No. 2 - Nandurbar District: Gap in Total and Scheduled Tribe Population's literacy Rate in 2011

Sr. No.	Name of Tehsil	Literacy rate in 2011		Gap in Total and ST Population's literacy rate
		Total Population	ST Population	
1	Akkalkuwa	62.83	57.78	5.05
2	Dhadgaon	53.31	52.10	1.21
3	Taloda	65.47	59.19	6.28
4	Shahada	66.05	49.07	16.98
5	Nandurbar	71.36	54.45	16.91
6	Nawapur	60.49	55.17	5.32
	Nandurbar District	64.38	54.31	10.07

Source: District Census Handbook and Compiled by Researcher

Table 2 and figure 2 shows Gap in total and scheduled tribe population literacy rate of Nandurbar district in 2011. Total literacy rate of Nandurbar district was 64.38 percent which is surplus than literacy rate of scheduled tribe population (54.31%) by 10.07 percent. On tehsil level also observed positive gap between total and scheduled tribe population literacy rate. Highest gap between total and scheduled tribe population literacy rate has been detected in Shahada tehsil by 16.98 percent because influence of high proportion of non-scheduled tribe population. Followed by shahada tehsil in Taloda tehsil has also fount high gap between total and scheduled tribe population literacy rate with 16.91 percent. Lowest gap between total and scheduled tribe population literacy rate has been observed in Dhadgaon tehsil by 1.21 percent because of high proportion of scheduled tribe population and overall low literacy rate.

VI. Conclusion

This research work reveals literacy rate has been very lowest in hilly areas of Nandurbar district. In plain area literacy rate is very high, because in plain areas scheduled tribe population socio-economically developed hence there developed educational facilities and awareness of benefits of education. In plain region of Talada, Shahada, Nandurbar and Navapur has developed transportation facilities, high soil fertility, high purchasing capacity of people, rural to urban migration. In Shahada and Nandurbar tahsil has high rate of literacy because of being there in Shahada and Nandurbar towns which has overall developed. These both towns attract the population from surrounding rural settlements to urban settlements. But their literacy rate among scheduled tribe population relatively lower because of adverse effect of other population.

VII. References

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