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INDEX

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4

Geographical Analysis Of Female Literacy Among The Non-Triba And Tribal Female Population In Nashik District

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ABSTRACT

Socio- economic development of any region is based on many factors among which education is consider as an important one. The concept of literacy, that varies from country to country or region to region generally it refers to the minimum level of literacy ability. This minimum level of skills varies from ability to talk verbally, to make a check on diversity of multifaceted arithmetical computations.1 However, the length of schooling has often been considered as a basis of distinguishing between literate wands illiterate. Literacy has traditionally been defining as the ability to read and write. According to UNESCO has defines literacy as "Ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate, compute and use printed and written materials associated with varying context. according to Indian census a Person who can both read and write with understanding in any language its known as literate.2 A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

Level of Literacy and education are fundamental indicators of the level

of development achieved by a society, literacy level is generally associated with important traits of modern civilization such as modernization, urbanization, industrialization and communication. According to 2011 population census total 74.04% literacy are found in India. The male literacy rate is 82.14% and female literacy rate is 65.46%, among the Indian state highest 93.91% literacy is found in Kerala and lowest 63.83% literacy are found in Bihar state. The highest gap is found in male and female literacy in India. Therefore, literacy rate of non-tribal and tribal region is uneven found in various part of Indian state. This is a major difficulty in India for planning and development. Present paper attempt to geographical analysis to female literacy in non-tribal and tribal region in Nashik district in period of 1991 to 2011.

(Keywords- Population, Literacy, Education, Tribal, Non-Tribal, Female Literacy)

Study area:

Nashik district, has important district in Maharashtra. The Nashik district located between 190 35' to 200 53" North latitude and 73016'0 to 740 56' East longitude. It covers a geographical area of 15,530 Sq. Km and population of 6,107,187 as per the 2011 census. There are 15 tahsil were included in the Nashik district. The main system of Sahyadri's Mountain which run north-south in western portion of the district. The Nashik district is surrounded by Jalgaon district in the East and the North-East, Dhule district in the North, Dang and Surat district of Gujarat State on the North-West. While Thane district on the West and Southwest, Ahmednagar district to the South and Aurangabad district to the South-East. The district ranks third in terms of area in the State. The climate of the district is generally dry expect during the monsoon season the average annual rainfall of the district as a whole is 915.9 mm.

Objective:

1) To study geographical setting of study region.
2) To analysis the female literacy of non-tribal and tribal population in 1991 and 2011 census.
3) To compare the difference between non-tribal and tribal female literacy in study

Methodology:

Comparative approach has been adopted to understand non-tribal and tribal female literacy in Nashik District.The proposed work aims at investigating the level of female literacy of the study area. Volume of change has been calculated among difference between non-tribal and tribal female literacy in the year of 1991 and 2011.

Result and discussion:

Female literacy is most importance indicator of human resource development. Rate of Female literacy any region is reflect to level of socio-economic development. Above table show percentage of non-tribal and tribal female literacy in Nashik district for 1991 to 2011. According to 1991 census the non-tribal female literacy is 38.73% while tribal female literacy is 18.25%. the gap between non-tribal and tribal female literacy is 20.48% its show female literacy of tribal region us higher than non-tribal region. Tahsil wise highest female literacy recorded in 42.05% in Nashik tahsil followed by Malegaon (40.41%), Niphad (38.97), Baglan (38.52%), Kalwan (37.97), Yeola (36.54%).

In 2011 population census the non-tribal female literacy is found 64.4% and tribal female literacy is found 37.2%. the gap between non-tribal and tribal literacy is 27.2%.its decline to compare to 1991 census. Tahsilwise highest non-tribal female literacy recorded in 77.3% for Nashik tahsil. followed by Malegaon (67.7%), Niphad (67.0%), Deola (62.7%), Nandgaon (62.2%), Sinner (60.4), Dindori (60.0%), and Baglan (58.9%). There is lowest non-tribal female literacy observed in Trimbakeshwar tahsil its only 38.9%. The tahsilwise highest tribal female literacy of observed 47.55% in Dindori tahsil followed byPeint (42.9%), Nashik (42.8%), Surgana (40.9%), Niphad (38.8%), Sinnar (35.2%), Chandvad (35.2%), Deola (32.%) and Trimbakeshwar (32.4%).

According to 1991 to 2011 population census its observed that 25.67% non-tribal female literacy increase and 18.95% tribal female literacy are increase. The gap between non-tribal and tribal female literacy volume change is 6.72%. tahsil wise highest change non-tribal female literacy are recorded to 35.25% in Nashik tahsil and lowest change recorded to 9.92% in Surgana tahsil. The tribal female literacy highest volume change is recorded in 25.93% in Dindori tahsil and lowest change are recorded in 8.12% in Nandgaon tahsil.

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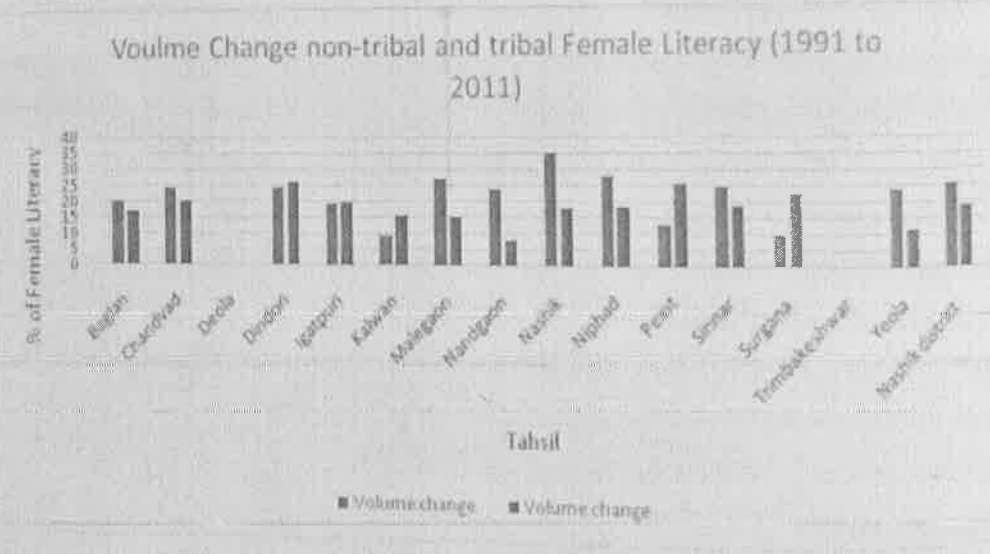
Non-tribal and tribal female literacy in Nashik district for 1991 and 2011

Sr. no	Tahsil	1991		2011		Volume change	
		% of Non-Tribal female literacy	%of total Tribal female literacy	% of Non-Tribal female literacy	% of total Tribal female literacy	Non-Tribal	Tribal
1	Baglan	38.52	14.89	58.9	31.9	20.38	17.01
2	Chandvad	36.31	15.14	60.7	35.2	24.39	20.06
3	Deola	NA	NA	62.8	32.9	-	-
4	Dindori	35.90	21.27	60.0	47.2	24.1	25.93
5	Igatpuri	33.10	16.30	52.6	36.2	19.5	19.9
6	Kalwan	37.97	18.01	47.4	33.9	9.43	15.89
7	Malegaon	40.41	12.93	67.5	28.3	27.09	15.35
8	Nandgaon	38.52	14.88	62.2	23.0	23.68	8.12
9	Nashik	42.05	24.73	77.3	42.8	35.25	18.07
10	Niphad	38.97	20.54	67.0	38.8	28.03	18.26
11	Peint	31.77	17.31	44.8	42.9	13.03	25.59
12	Sinnar	35.43	16.81	60.2	35.7	24.77	18.89
13	Surgana	32.09	17.70	42.01	40.2	9.92	22.5
14	Trimbakeshwar	NA	NA	38.9	32.4	-	-
15	Yeola	36.54	14.13	60.4	25.8	23.86	11.67
	Nashik district	38.73	18.25	64.4	37.2	25.67	18.95

(Source- Nashik District Population Census 1991 and 2011)



Conclusion:

1) The female literacy of non-tribal and tribal are positively increase for all tahsil for 1991 census to 2011 census but rate of female literacy increase is uneven recorded.
2) The female literacy of non- tribal female population is higher than the tribal female population
3) The tribal tahsil like Baglan, Dindori, Igatpuri,Kalwan, Peint, Surgana, Trimbakeshwer etc. are observed average less then 20% female literacy in 1991 census. Its increase to 15% to 25% for 2011 population census. The average literacy of female literacy is observed to more than 30%.
4) The volume of female literacy of non-tribal population is positively increase but this rate is uneven in all tahsil. the highest female literacy increase rate found in 35.25% in Nashik tahsil while lowest rate found in Kalwan tahsil its only 9.43%.
5) The female literacy is continually increase in non-tribal and tribal population but this rate not satisfy for human resources development and socio-economic development.
6) The tribal female literacy for all tahsil less than 50% in 2011 population census itindicates mostly tribal female population is illiterate.
7) To require to develop adequate education facility and awareness about to female education in increase tribal female literacy in study region.

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