A Geographical Study of Changes in Literacy in Nanded District

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Abstract:

Nanded district is known as a backward district of Maharashtra state. Literacy rate in Nanded district is 7260% in 2011. As per the 2001 data, the same rate was 64.60%. It shows an increase of 34.68 in the last ten years. Himayatnagar taluka has the highest literacy growth rate in Nanded district and Hadgaon taluka has the lowest literacy growth rate. According to 2001 census Biloli taluka has the lowest literacy rate of 53.2% in Nanded district while Mahur taluka has the highest literacy rate of 71.7%. After studying literacy in Nanded district it is observed that the change witnessed between 2001 and 2011 varies from taluka to taluka. Between 2001 and 2011, the highest change in literacy in Himayatnagar taluk is 50 percent while the lowest change in Hadgaon taluk is only 23.92%. Nanded district's literacy has changed by 34.68% in the last decade while Maharashtra state's literacy has changed by 27.49%.

Key words: Population, literacy, Change, Development.

Introduction:

The economic development of any country depends on the literacy of that country. The economic, social and educational development of that country or district can be estimated from the level of literacy in that country or district. The countries in the world which have the highest literacy rate are known as developed countries while the countries with the lowest literacy rate are known as underdeveloped countries. Nanded district is known as a backward district of Maharashtra state. It is a district located in the north-eastern part of the state and is bordered by Maharashtra, Telangana and Maharashtra states. Earlier Nanded was known as Nandigram. The history of Nanded dates back to AD. It is from 231. Nanded district was part of Nizamshahi. An attempt has been made in this research paper to review the major crops of such backward and historical districts. Nanded district has total five talukas and total population of Nanded district is 1700018 as per 2011 census. According to 2011 statistics, the literacy rate is 71.01 %.

Importance of Research Topic:

Education is the means of knowledge, and literacy is the means of learning. Because of this foundation of the concept tree of development. Literacy is the only highway to achieve the multifaceted goal of overall social development. Literacy rate is 100% in all the developed countries of the world. Of course, development is seen in countries where literacy is high. That is why Indian states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala are known as developed countries while states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are known as underdeveloped. Therefore, in the present research essay, the topic of literacy in Nanded district has been chosen to study to review the extent of literacy in Nanded district.

Hypothesis:

1) Nanded district is educationally backward in the state of Maharashtra.

2) Literacy is lower in rural areas than urban areas in Nanded district.

Objectives:

1) To study literacy in Nanded district

3) To review the literacy in different taluks of the research area.

4) To study the educationally backward talukas of the study area.

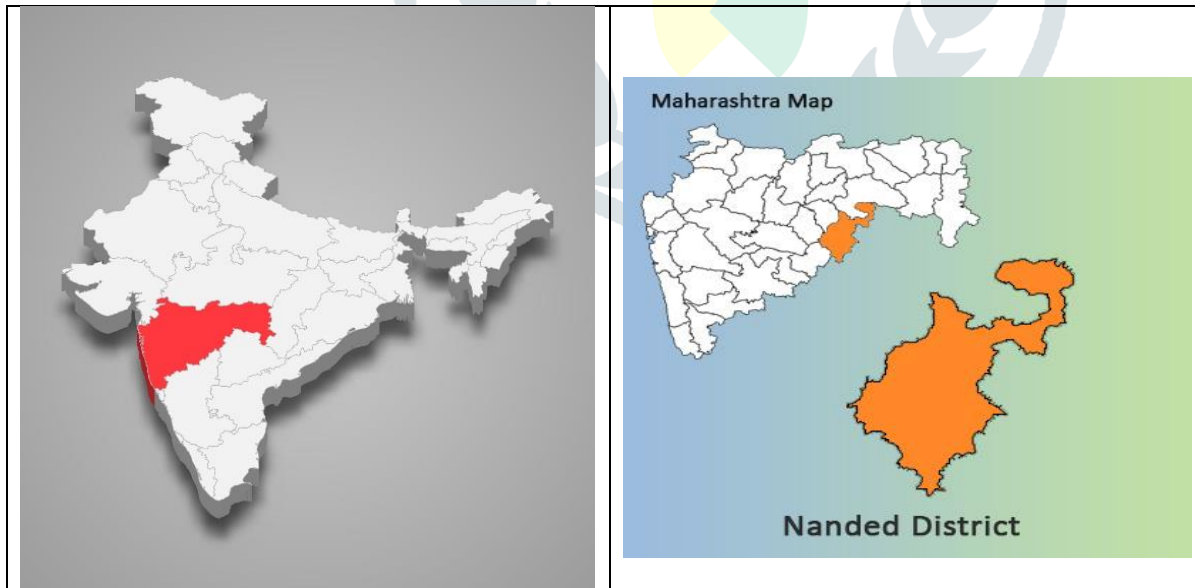5) To make a comparative study of the literacy rate of the study area and the literacy rate of Maharashtra state.

Data Collection and Research Methods:

Secondary sources were reviewed to study literacy in the research field. The information was collected by going directly to the District Collector's Office and District Statistical Centre of Nanded District. Similarly, the census of 2001 and 2011 was studied. The said research paper is based on literacy in Nanded district and this research paper is limited to the context of literacy and for that the period of 2001 to 2011 has been selected for this research.

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

Study Area:

Nanded district is situated on the border of Karnataka and Telangana states and Maharashtra is on the south-west of Nanded district and Telangana state is on the south. Latitudinal extension of Nanded district is $18^0 15'$ N. to $19^0 55'$ and its longitudinal extension is $77^0 07'$ east. Longitude to $78^0 15'$ East. Nanded district is known as one of the backward districts. The total area of Nanded district is 10444 sq. km. It is 3.41% of the total area of the state. Average 900 to 1100 mm in Nanded district. It rained. Most of the people in Nanded district are engaged in agriculture business. The presented topic has been selected to study how land use scheme has affected economic development in Nanded district

Literacy in Nanded District:

Nanded district has total sixteen talukas out of which Nanded district is the most populous taluka. According to the census of 2001 and 2011 in sixteen talukas of Nanded district, after studying literacy, the following results have been observed.

Table 01 - Literate Population of Nanded District in Percentage.

Sr.no.	Taluka	2001	2011		2001	2011
01	Mahur	71.7	76.87	Umari	59.2	69.62
02	Kinwat	64.2	72.34	Dharmabad	57.5	70.30
03	Himayatnagar	61.6	72.48	**Biloli**	53.2	67.15
04	Hadgaon	68.1	75.13	Naigaon	64.7	72.72
05	Ardhapur	64.7	74.18	Loha	66.7	72.97
06	Nanded	68.2	75.43	Kandhar	66.0	73.35
07	Mudkhed	60.8	72.27	Mukhed	64.9	72.30
08	Bhokar	63.2	70.61	Degloor	619	71.03
Nanded District					64.6	72.60
Maharashtra state						

Source: Nanded District Social and Economic Survey 2001-11

According to 2011 census in Nanded district Mahur Kinwat, Himayatnagar, Hadgaon, Ardhapur, Nanded, Mudkhed, Bhokar, Dharmabad, Naigaon, Loha, Kandar, Mukhed and Degalur talukas of Nanded district have more than 70 percent literacy rate and Umri and Biloli talukas have less than 70 percent literacy rate.
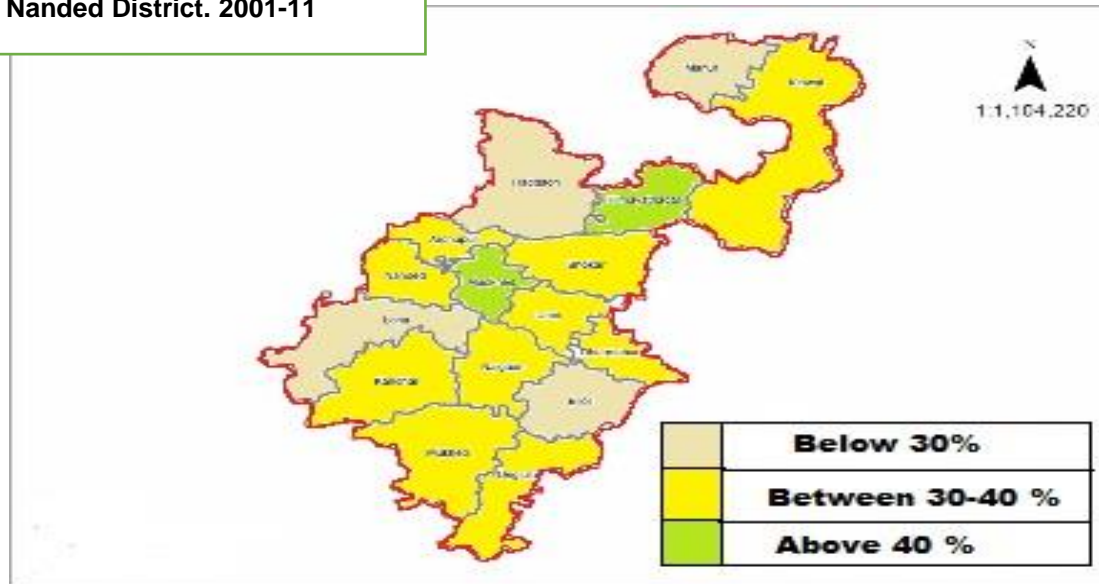
Table 02 Change in literate population of Nanded district.

Sr. no.	Taluka	2001	2011	Change %		2001	2011	Change %
01	Mahur	51,453	66326	28.90	Umari	43,857	60098	37.03
02	Kinwat	114,809	159266	38.72	Dh.bad	44,107	60717	37.66
03	Him.nagar	45,097	67683	50.00	**Biloli**	77,436	100419	29.68
04	Hadgaon	128,522	168933	23.92	Naigaon	86,901	115162	32.52
05	Ardhapur	52,849	70057	32.56	Loha	115,949	151654	30.79
06	Nanded	391,868	521521	33.08	Kandhar	117,788	157983	34.12
07	Mudkhed	50,199	72868	45.15	Mukhed	133,054	184675	38.79
08	Bhokar	62,571	87248	39.43	Degloor	109,225	144815	32.58
Nanded District						1,625,685	2189425	34.68
Maharashtra state						63,965,943	81554290	27.49

Source: Nanded District Social and Economic Survey 2001-11

Studying the literacy rate from 001 to 2011 shows the following results. To understand the change in literacy rate in India in detail, it is divided into three groups. In Mahur Hadgaon Biloli taluka of Nanded district, the literacy rate has changed to less than 30 percent. Mahur Ardhapur Nanded Bhokar Umri Dharmabad Naigaon Kandhar Mukhed and Degalur talukas have seen a change of 30 to 40 percent literacy. Himayatnagar and Mudkhed talukas of Nanded district have seen the highest change in literacy between 40 and 50 percent. In terms of change in literacy in Nanded district, Himayatnagar has seen the most change and Ardhapur taluka has seen the least change.

Literacy in Nanded District. 2001-11

Conclusion

A study of literacy in Nanded district as per the above table shows that the change in sex ratio in Mahur Hadgaon Biloli and Loha talukas is minimal. The reason for the low literacy rate in the taluka is that economic development and educational development in this taluka has not been as compared to other talukas. Himayatnagar and Mudkhed talukas have the highest literacy rates because of the educational and economic development in these talukas compared to other talukas. If we compare Maharashtra state and Nanded district, it is found that the increase in literacy rate of Nanded district is higher than that of Maharashtra state. Hadgaon taluka of Nanded district has the lowest literacy rate of the state of Maharashtra, so it is necessary to pay special attention to this taluka to increase the literacy rate.

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