



THE GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF SEX RATIO AND LITERACY RATE OF AKKALKOT TAHSIL IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT.

Shri. Ankush Shankar Shinde

Department of Geography, C.B.K's B. Science ,
R. V . Commerce & R.J. Arts College, Akkalkot. Dist –Solapur.

Abstract

Akkalkot tahsil is located in the southeastern part of Solapur district. The tahsil situated Bori & Harna river basin. It is surrounded by Osmanabad district to the northern part, Bijapur district of Karnataka to the East & south part and South Solapur tahsil to the west part. It's an area of 1401 sq. Km ; the 6th rank of tahsil in Solapur District .This tahsil has historical & religious background and situated on the border of Maharashtra & Karnataka State. The latitudinal extent is 17°17 '54 " N to 17°44 '3 " North and longitudinal extent is 75°53'42" E to 76°25'43" east.

An attempt is made on literacy rate and sex ratio of Akkalkot tahsil at rural and urban level. There is a direct relation in between the literacy rate and sex ratio. The literacy rate is based on availability of educational facilities in region in which female literacy and awareness determines the sex ratio. Hence this study is useful for delineating the real picture of sex ratio and its causes in the tahsil. This study is based on secondary data which is collected from census & Government documents. The study is mainly concerned with sex ratio and literacy characteristics in which gender wise literacy and declining male - female literacy gap rate bringing stable sex ratio in society. Declining sex ratio is anxious problem in society.

Key words: *Literacy rate, Sex ratio , literacy gap rate,*

INTRODUCTION :

The ratio of total female persons to 1000 male persons in a given area , is known as a sex ratio. There is a greater variation maintaining the sex ratio among the different communities in India due to the socio-economic varies between them. Franklin (1956) rightly observes that sex ratio was an index of economy prevailing in an area and was useful tool for regional analysis. The knowledge of sex ratio is essential for understanding the employment and consumption patterns, and social needs etc of a community.

Prior to the advent of the skills of reading and writing, society could be classified as being in the pre-literate culture stage. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, for cultivation peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic processes (Chandana, 1980). Illiteracy , on the other hands ,takes away from man his dignity, perpetuates ignorance, poverty and mental isolation, deters peaceful and friendly international relations and free democratic processes and hampers social advancement, economic growth and political maturity. The literacy influences other such attributes of population as fertility, mortality, mobility, occupations etc. No wonder, the trends in literacy are considered as in index of the pace at which the socio-economic transformation of a society is taking place. Indian literacy is characterized with sharp differences between the literacy rate of males and females , of rural and urban areas; and of various population subgroups.

Purpose

The purpose of research paper is to highlight sex ratio and literacy rate in the towns & village circles of Akkalkot tahsil.

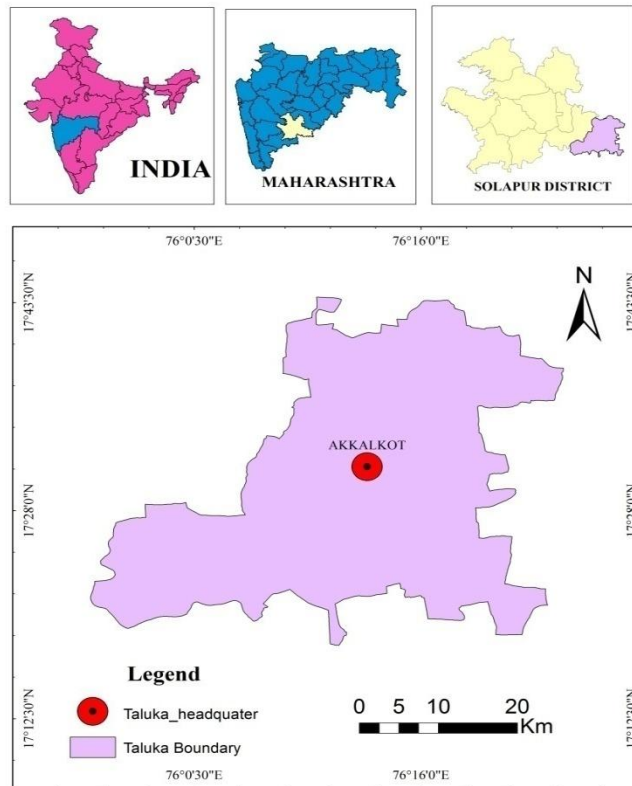
OBJECTIVES

The main aim of this study is to analyze the sex ratio and literacy rate during 1981 to 2001. The other objectives of the study are as follows;

1. To study of village circle -wise sex ratio and its changes in Akkalkot tahsil.
2. To study of urban sex ratio and its changes in Akkalkot tahsil. .
3. To study the decadal changes of gender-wise literacy rate in towns & village circles of Akkalkot tahsil .

STUDY AREA

LOCATION MAP OF AKKALKOT TALUKA



Akkalkot tahsil is located in the southeastern part of solapur district. The tahsil situated Bori & Harna river basin. It is surrounded by Osmanabad district to the northern part, Bijapur district of Karnataka to the East & south part and South Solapur tahsil to the west part. It's an area of 1401 sq. Km; the 6th rank of tahsil in Solapur District. This tahsil has historical & religious background and situated on the border of Maharashtra & Karnataka State. The latitudinal extent is 17°17 '54 " N to 17°44 '3 " North and longitudinal extent is 75°53'42" E to 76°25'43" East.

METHODOLOGY

The present paper is primarily based on secondary data. The data on decadal year for the census year have been collected. Considering a urban as a unit for the Solapur District of Maharashtra , the data

have been collected of Socio economic review book, Statistical Abstract of Solapur District . The data pertaining to the period from 1991 to 2001 .

The numerical measurement of sex composition of a population is expresses in terms of sex ratio. This ratio is calculated differently indifferent countries. In India, the sex ratio is calculated in terms of number of females per thousand males. Here tertiary sex ratio is considered & it is calculated as under:

$$R = \frac{P_f}{P_m} \times 1000$$

where, P_m - Male Populaion ; P_f - Female Population

To the detail study of Akkalkot tahsil, all the villages are categorized according to the revenue group of tahsil described as per government known as Tadwal (18 villages included), Jeur (21), Akkalkot (19), Chapalgaon(20), Waghdari (15), Maindargi(21), Dudhani (23) .

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

1) Literacy Rate & Decadal Changes in it.

Table No 1:-
Village Circle & Town –wise Literacy Rate & Changes in Akkalkot tahsil.

Sr. No	Village Circle /Urban Towns	Literacy rate				Changes in Literacy Rate		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Tadwalh	26.90	31.43	44.22	65.97	4.53	12.79	21.75
2	Jeur	21.44	29.21	37.99	65.33	7.77	8.78	27.34
3	Akkalkot	24.12	34.63	46.06	68.74	10.51	11.43	22.68
4	Chapalgaon	27.64	34.53	45.85	71.31	6.89	11.32	25.46
5	Waghdari	27.73	34.35	47.75	68.69	6.62	13.4	20.94
6	Maindargi	24.33	30.45	41.48	66.11	6.12	11.03	24.63
7	Dudhani	22.53	24.77	34.70	60.27	2.24	9.93	25.57
	Rural tahsil	25.05	31.37	42.56	66.72	6.32	11.19	24.16
1	Akkalkot	48.24	53.62	63.73	73.35	5.38	10.11	9.62
2	Maindargi	32.13	37.34	50.74	69.04	5.21	13.40	18.3
3	Dudhani	39.96	41.07	53.68	68.72	1.11	12.61	15.04
	Urban tahsil	42.58	47.66	59.19	71.63	5.08	11.53	12.44
	Total tahsil	28.77	38.61	46.29	67.78	9.84	7.68	21..49

Total literacy of Akkalkot tahsil was about 28.77% in 1971; about 38.61% in 1981; about 46.29 % in 1991; 67.78% in 2001. At rural level , it was about 25.05% in 1971; about 31.37% in 1981; about 42.56 % in 1991 ; 66.72 % in 2001 whereas it was about 42.58% in 1971; about 44.66 % in 1981; about 59.19 % in 1991 & about 71.63 % in 2001 at urban level.

Waghdari village circle (27.73%) shows higher literacy while Jeur village circle (21.44%) shows lower literacy in rural tahsil in 1971 and Chapalgaon village circle (71.31%) shows higher literacy while Dudhani village circle (60.27%) in 2001. Akkalkot town shows higher literacy (48.24%) and Maindargi town shows lower literacy (32.13%) in 1971 while Akkalkot town shows higher literacy rate (73.35%) and Dudhani town shows lower literacy rate (68.72%) in 2001.

2) Table No 2 :
Village Circle & Town –wise Male & Female Literacy Rate in Akkalkot tahsil.

Sr. No	Village Circle /Urban Towns	Male Literacy				Female Literacy			
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	Tadwalh	40.51	44.93	60.83	77.28	12.39	17.39	27.31	53.37
2	Jeur	33.18	42.59	52.85	77.54	9.03	15.21	21.80	52.45
3	Akkalkot	37.79	49.55	63.86	80.33	9.55	19.05	27.17	56.22
4	Chapalgaon	41.25	50.37	63.77	83.14	13.13	17.77	28.30	59.18
5	Waghdari	42.07	48.71	64.81	81.81	12.63	19.48	29.89	54.91
6	Maindargi	40.16	45.99	57.62	79.03	7.93	14.79	22.04	53.68
7	Dudhani	36.61	38.34	52.10	74.77	7.82	10.74	16.27	44.89
	Rural tahsil	38.80	45.78	59.19	79.11	10.54	16.40	24.85	53.58
1	Akkalkot	61.84	66.31	76.61	86.63	33.68	40.23	50.26	61.17
2	Maindargi	49.75	52.17	65.81	82.90	14.56	22.79	35.8	55.52
3	Dudhani	54.34	56.86	71.54	82.83	18.78	24.76	35.06	54.01
	Urban tahsil	57.82	61.47	73.46	85.17	26.61	33.38	44.43	58.7
	Total tahsil	42.83	56.38	62.36	80.39	13.96	20.17	29.30	54.70

According to the census of 1971, the male literacy rate was 42.83 % and female literacy was 13.96 %. It became 80.39% & 54.70 % in 2001 respectively. At rural level, it were 38.80% & 10.54% in 1971 & it became about 79.11 % & 53.58% respectively in 2001 while at urban level, it was about 57.82 % & 26.61% in 1971 and it changes 85.17 % & 58.70 % respectively in 2001.

Higher male literacy rate is found in Waghdari village circle (42.03%) and lower male literacy rate in Jeur village circle (33.18%) in 1971 while higher male literacy rate is found in Chapalgaon village circle (83.14%) and lower male literacy rate in Dudhani village circle (74.77%) in 2001. Similarly Higher male literacy rate is found in Akkalkot urban centre (61.84%) and lower male literacy rate in Maindargi urban centers (49.75%) in 1971 while higher male literacy rate is found in Akkalkot urban centre (86.63 %) and lower male literacy rate in Dudhani urban centers (82.83%) in 2001.

Higher female literacy rate is found in Waghdari village circle (12.63%) and lower female literacy rate in Dudhani village circle (7.82%) in 1971 while higher female literacy rate is found in Chapalgaon village circle (59.18%) and lower female literacy rate in Dudhani village circle (44.89%) in 2001. Similarly Higher female literacy rate is found in Akkalkot urban centre (33.68 %) and lower female literacy rate in Maindargi urban centers (14.56%) in 1971 while higher female literacy rate is found in Akkalkot urban centre (61.17 %) and lower female literacy rate in Dudhani urban centers (54.01%) in 2001.

4) Gender-wise Literacy share in Akkalkot tahsil.

Table No:- Gender-wise Literacy share in Akkalkot tahsil

Sr. No	Village Circle / Urban Towns	Male & Female Literacy Share in percent							
		1971		1981		1991		2001	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	Tadwalh	77.69	22.31	72.88	27.12	70.63	29.37	60.26	39.74
2	Jeur	79.51	20.49	74.55	25.45	74.00	26.00	60.93	39.07
3	Akkalkot	80.84	19.16	73.08	26.92	71.38	28.62	60.67	39.33
4	Chapalgaon	77.01	22.99	75.0	25.00	71.74	28.26	59.03	40.97
5	Waghdari	77.81	22.19	72.12	27.88	69.41	30.59	61.03	38.97

6	Maindargi	83.98	16.02	75.80	24.20	70.56	29.44	60.09	39.1
7	Dudhani	83.01	16.99	78.67	21.33	77.23	22.77	52.17	47.83
	Rural tahsil	79.53	20.47	74.34	25.66	71.85	28.15	60.77	39.23
1	Akkalkot	66.26	33.74	63.50	36.50	61.45	38.55	58.83	41.17
2	Maindargi	77.31	22.69	69.18	30.82	61.57	38.43	59.28	40.72
3	Dudhani	75.14	24.86	70.34	29.66	68.02	31.98	61.51	38.49
	Urban tahsil	69.48	30.52	65.55	34.45	63.08	36.92	59.40	40.60
	Total tahsil	76.37	23.63	74.36	25.64	69.34	30.66	60.46	39.54

According to the census of 1971, the male literacy share was 76.37 % and female literacy was 23.63 %. It became 60.46% & 39.54 % in 2001 respectively. At rural level, it were 79.53% & 20.47% in 1971 & it became about 52.17% & 47.83% respectively in 2001 while at urban level, it was about 69.48% & 30.52% in 1971 and it changes 59.40% & 40.60% respectively in 2001.

Higher male literacy share is found in Maindargi village circle (83.98%) and lower male literacy share in Chapalgaon village circle (77.01%) in 1971 while Higher male literacy share is found in Jeur village circle (60.93 %) and lower male literacy share in Dudhani village circle (52.17%) in 2001. Similarly Higher male literacy share is found in Dudhani urban centre (75.14 %) and lower male literacy share in Akkalkot urban centers (66.26 %) in 1971 while higher male literacy share is found in Dudhani urban centre (61.51 %) and lower male literacy share in Akkalkot urban centers (58.83%) in 2001.

Higher female literacy share is found in Chapalgaon village circle (22.99%) and lower female literacy share in Maindargi village circle (16.02%) in 1971 while higher female literacy share is found in Dudhani village circle (47.83 %) and lower female literacy share in Waghdari village circle (38.97 %) in 2001. Similarly higher female literacy share is found in Akkalkot urban centre (33.74 %) and lower female literacy share in Maindargi urban centers (22.69 %) in 1971 while higher female literacy share is found in Akkalkot urban centre (41.17 %) and lower female literacy share in Dudhani urban centers (38.49%) in 2001.

2) Sex Ratio

Table No 3:- Village Circle & Town –wise Sex Ratio in Akkalkot tahsil.

Sr. No	Village Circle /Urban Towns	Sex Ratio				Changes in Sex Ratio		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Tadwalh	938	961	933	938	23	-28	5
2	Jeur	947	955	910	945	8	-45	35
3	Akkalkot	938	958	927	921	20	-31	-6
4	Chapalgaon	937	945	951	965	8	6	14
5	Waghdari	950	966	948	954	16	-18	6
6	Maindargi	965	992	961	959	27	-31	-2
7	Dudhani	957	968	941	940	11	-27	-1
	Rural tahsil	963	947	938	947	-16	-9	9
1	Akkalkot	935	947	959	1002	12	12	43
2	Maindargi	1002	1020	1013	1015	18	-7	2
3	Dudhani	957	968	964	1013	11	-4	49
	Urban tahsil	954	967	971	976	13	4	5
	Total tahsil	964	949	945	953	-15	-4	8

The average sex ratio of entire tahsil is 964 *f/1000 male persons* in 1971 and it changes 953 *f/1000 male persons* in 2001 and 951 *f/1000 m person*. At rural level it was 963 *f/1000 m person* in 1971 & became 947 *f/1000 m person* in 2001 whereas at urban level it was 954 *f/1000 m person* in 1971 & became 976 *f/1000 m person* in 2001. Higher sex ratio is found in Maindargi village circle (965 *f/1000 m person*) and lower sex ratio is found in Chapalgaon village circle (937 *f/1000 m person*) in 1971 whereas higher sex ratio is found in Chapalgaon village circle (965 *f/1000 m person*) and lower sex ratio is found in Akkalkot village circle (921 *f/1000 m person*) in 2001. Similarly Higher sex ratio is found in Maindargi urban center (1002 *f/1000 m person*) and lower sex ratio is found in Akkalkot urban centre (937 *f/1000 m person*) in 1971 whereas higher sex ratio is found in Maindargi urban centres (1015 *f/1000 m person*) and lower sex ratio is found in Akkalkot urban centre (1002 *f/1000 m person*) in 2001.

CONCLUSION :

- 1) Child sex ratio has been tremendously declining as compared to the total sex ratio in tahsil. It is the worst position of sex composition in tahsil that would be no balance in male-female equity in next decades.
- 2) Total sex ratio is comparatively higher in towns of tahsil than the rural village circles .
- 3) Generally towns shows minimum gap in male & female literacy share while Maindargi & Dudhani village circle shows maximum gap in it.
- 4) Female literacy rate is less than male literacy rate in all village circle & all urban towns of tahsil since last decades. That is why only 03 schools are dominated to girls school out of 379 schools in the tahsil. Higher educational colleges are located only in Akkalkot town only. Awareness of girls education in society is completely ignored.
- 5) The migration from Akkalkot village circle towards Akkalkot town is more due to the lack of job opportunities in that region. Therefore the size of population of Akkalkot town has been more increasing as compared to Manidargi town & Dudhani town.
- 6) This tahsil is adjacent border of Maharashtra & Karnataka border and due to this reason , mostly influence of Kannada & Marathi mixing languages leads poor coordination in higher education.

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