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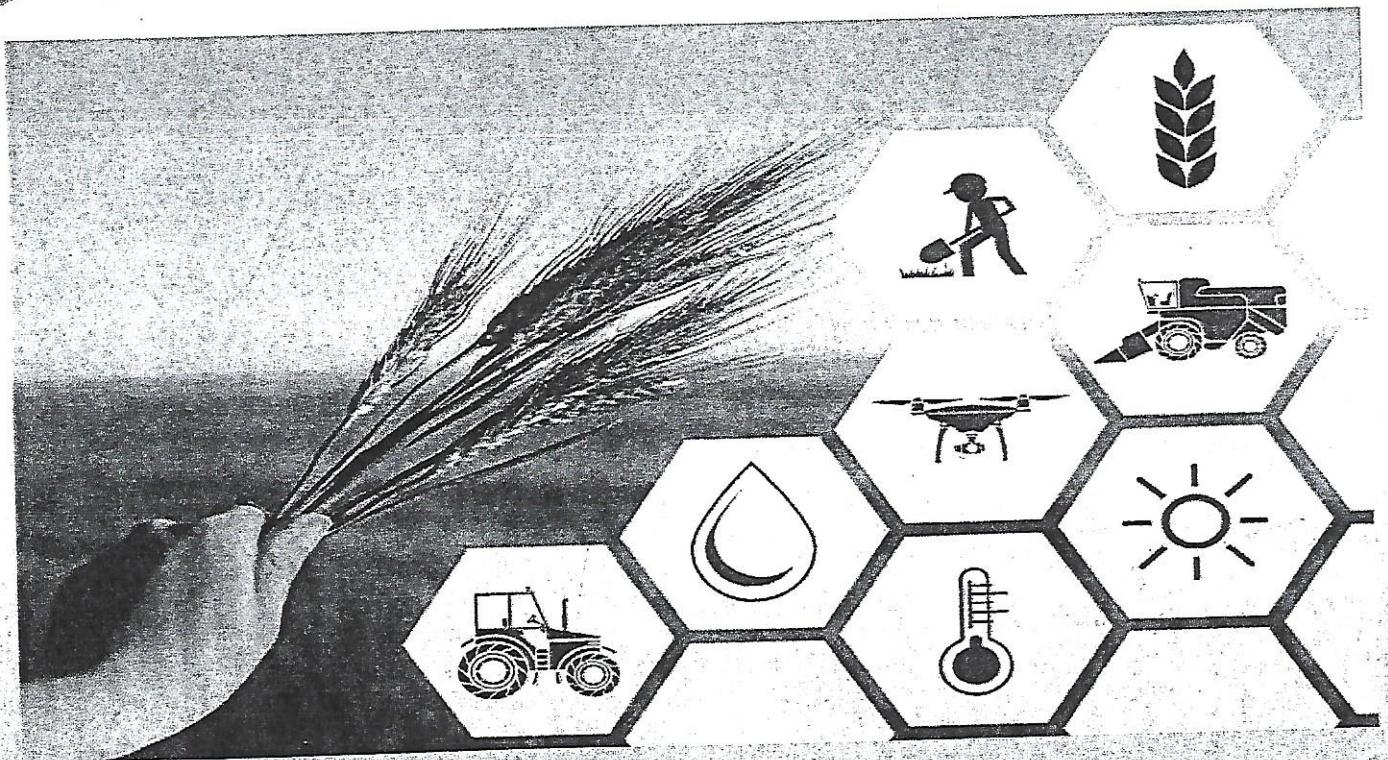
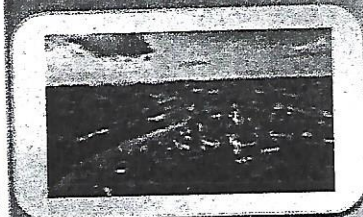
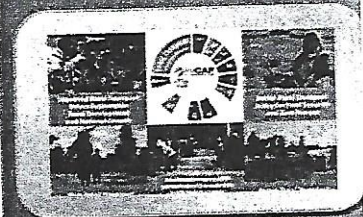
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On

Changing Trends in Agriculture and its Impact on Rural Development

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Literacy in Sangli District (Maharashtra)

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Abstract: - In this paper the present study reveals the tahsilwise literacy rate in Sangli District during 1991-2011. Sangli is the 21st highest geographical area in Maharashtra state and Sangli District population constituted 2.51 percent of total Maharashtra population. It has studied on the basis census of 1991-2011. Literacy plays an important role to develop any society. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding if any language as per the census of Maharashtra. The highest (70.10%) literacy was observed in Miraj tahsil and lowest (42.21%) literacy was found in Jat tahsil in 1991. In this paper discussed the literacy rate show the diagrams, graphs, table were interpreted in the light of literacy in Sangli District.

Key words: - Population, Literacy Rate, Increased and Decreased.

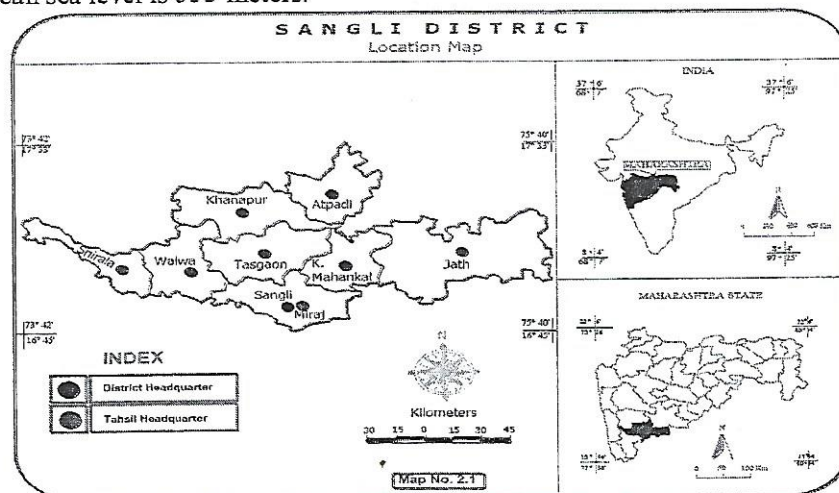
Introduction: -

Education is universally acknowledged as one of the key inputs contributing to the process of national and individual development. Literacy is an index of human development and quality of human life any person above the age of seven years, who can read and write in any language is treated as literate. Literacy is one of the indicators of social development. Knowledge is linked with literacy and a formal education. Literacy is one of the most important of life as well as future development human beings of the particular district. Literacy for all children above 6 years, youths and adults is still an ever moving target; literacy is the heart of basic education for all and helps creating literate environment and societies. International Literacy Day was celebrated by UNESCO on November 1965. The most importance of the Literacy to individuals, communities and societies of international day each year.

Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic processes (Chandna, 1980, p.98).

Study Area:-

Sangli district is a part of the famous 'Deccan plateau'. It lies in the southern part of Maharashtra. It is situated between 16° 45' and 17° 33' North latitude and 73° 42' and 75° 40' East longitude (Map.2.1) and has an area of 8572 square kilometers. and a population 28,32,143 as per the 2011 census, with eight tahsils having 724 villages there are 705 Grampanchayat and 10 Panchayat Samiti in the district (Census 2011). It extends from the eastern slopes of Sahyadri ranges in the north-westerly direction for about 205 kms. in length and south-north width of the district is about 96 km. Average height of Sangli district above mean sea level is 553 meters.



The district is bounded on the north by Satara and Solapur district; on the south by the River Warana and Kolhapur district; on the west by Ratnagiri district; on the south-east and east by the common state boundaries of Maharashtra and Karnataka States.

Objectives:

The Present Study has been undertaken with following Specific Objectives:

- 1) To study arithmetic literacy rate of Population in study area.
- 2) To find out the population literacy rate during 1991-2011.

Data Base and Research Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary source of data it has collected from decennial census reports of Government of Maharashtra. The data have been analyzed for literacy rate is computed in percentage. The literacy rate is measured given the following formula.

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

To make the comparative analysis the literacy rate of changes has also been computed. It can give better understanding regarding the literacy rate Sangli.

Literacy:

Literacy is necessity for all those who wish to practice the agricultural occupation on modern lines. Literacy and population growth are two factors which bring about a change in agriculture. Therefore, the worth of literacy has to assess by its effectiveness as an instrument of agricultural development on progressive lines.

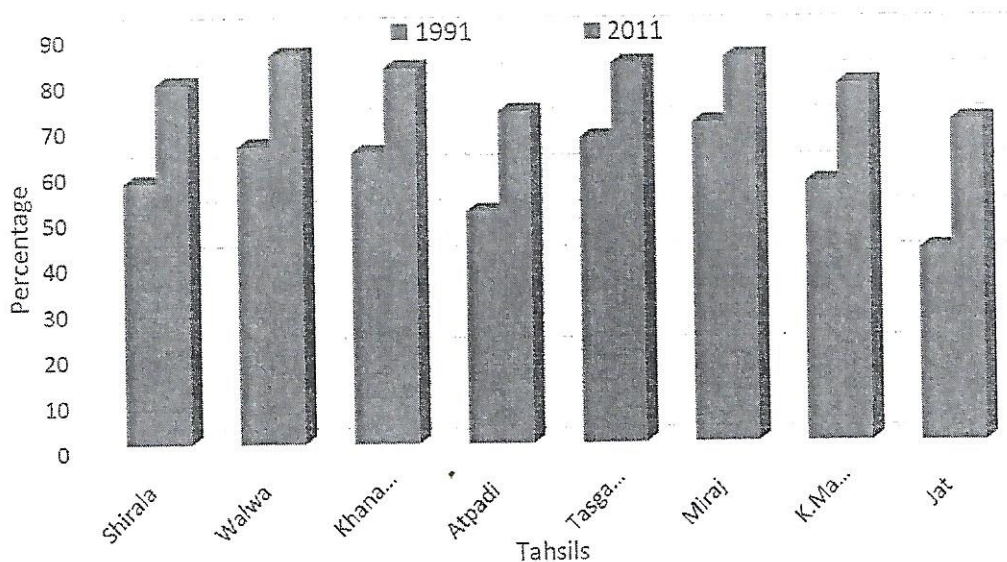
Table No. 3.6.Indicates that the distribution of literacy was not uniform in 1991 and 2011 in the study region.

Table No. 3.6: Tahsilwise Literacy Rate in Sangli District.

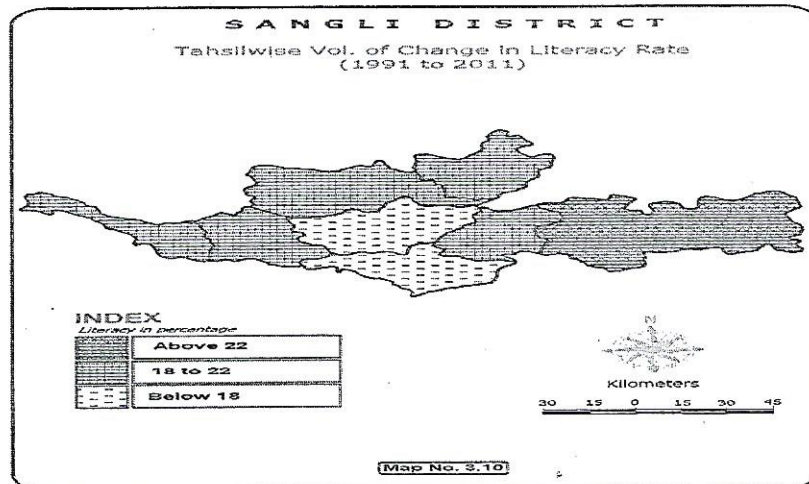
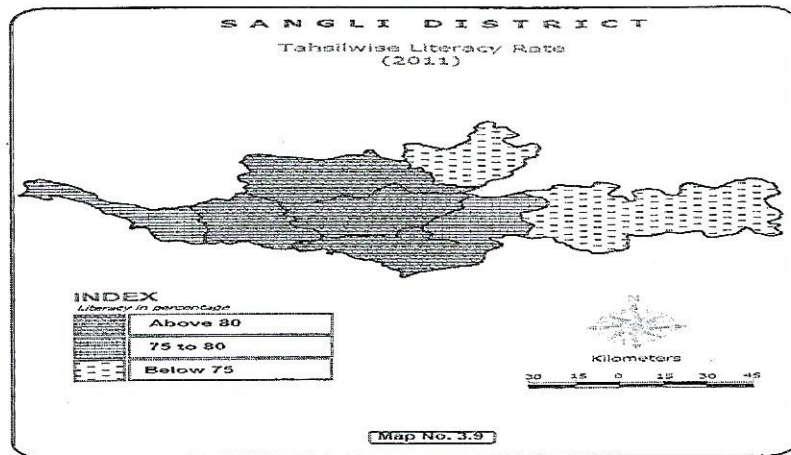
Name of the Tahsil	1991	2011	Volume of change (in %)
	Percentage of Literacy	Percentage of Literacy	
Shirala	57.24	78.88	21.64
Walwa	65.25	85.21	19.96
Khanapur	63.75	82.23	19.23
Atpadi	50.87	72.74	21.87
Tasgaon	66.94	83.29	16.35
Miraj	70.10	84.54	14.44
K.Mahankal	56.97	78.57	21.6
Jat	42.21	70.37	28.16
Sangli District	62.61	81.48	18.87
Maharashtra	55.77	82.91	21.14

Source: Computed by the researcher on District Census Handbook of Sangli District 1991-2011

Graph No. 3.6: Tahsilwise Literacy Rate in Sangli District



The highest (70.10%) literacy was observed in Miraj tahsil and lowest (42.21%) literacy was found in Jat tahsil in 1991. Below 60% literacy rate was found in Shirala, Atpadi, Kawate Mahakal and Jat tahsils while 60 to 70% literacy rate was recorded in Walwa, Khanapur and Tasgaon tahsils in 1991. Above 60% literacy was noticed in Miraj tahsil of the study region.



In 2011, below 80% literacy rate was recorded in Shirala, Atpadi, Kawate Mahakal and Jat tahsils whereas 80 to 85% literacy rate was observed in Khanapur, Tasgaon and Miraj tahsils. Above 85% literacy rate was found in Walwa tahsil of the study region. Literacy percentage is more as compared to Maharashtra which was higher. About Above 20% positive change was noticed in Shirala, Atpadi, Kawate Mahakal and Jat tahsils whereas 15 to 20% positive change was observed in Walwa, Khanapur and Tasgaon tahsils. Below 15% positive change was found in Miraj tahsil of the period of investigation (Map No. 3.10).

Conclusion:- Paper the present study reveals the tahsilwise literacy rate in Sangli District These Variation can be attributed to social, cultural and economical factors severely impact on literacy of district the high literacy is observed in Miraj tahsil and lowest literacy was found in Jat tahsil. The Growth rate of literacy varies tahsil to tahsil in Sangli District. For increasing the Literacy in especially in rural area need to provided transport facilities, totally free education and strong protection for girl, all student scholarship facility, bank loan facility, etc

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