

CHAPTER – IV

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Spatial Pattern of Gender Literacy
 - 4.2.1 Literacy Rate in 1981-2001
- 4.3 Disparity of Male-Female Literacy in 1981-2001
- 4.4 Literacy at Village Level
 - 4.4.1 Educational Attainment in Sample Villages
 - 4.4.1.1 Primary (I-IV)
 - 4.4.1.2 Middle Primary (V-VII)
 - 4.4.1.3 Secondary (VIII-X)
 - 4.4.1.4 Higher Secondary (XI-XII)
 - 4.4.1.5 Graduation (XII-XV)
 - 4.4.1.6 Post Graduation
 - 4.4.1.7 Other Education
 - 4.4.2 Enrollment Ratio
 - 4.4.2.1 Primary (I-IV)
 - 4.4.2.2 Middle Primary (V-VII)
 - 4.4.2.3 Secondary (VIII-X)
 - 4.4.2.4 Higher Secondary (XI-XII)
 - 4.4.2.5 Graduation (XII-XV)
 - 4.4.2.6 Post Graduation
 - 4.4.2.7 Professional Education (Medical and Engineering)
 - 4.4.2.8 Other Education (Diploma)
- 4.5 Conclusion
- References

CHAPTER – IV

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Since, the economic and social development depends upon literacy rate. The literacy is a vital factor in Nations development. Today overall women literacy rate is increasing with educational development, but women of backward communities staggering behind in it as compare to the total female literacy rate. The literacy is measured as a percentage of population aged 7 years and above. The definition of literacy, “A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language, but only read and not write is not literate person”(District Census Handbook, Sangli,1991,pp.30).

Education is universal truth in society for development of country. Now, education is the best opportunities and best investment in the society. Basically education be joined to raise the level of classes towards the changes of quality of life. It is especially social and cultural transformation in communities people. They want basic primary education. It is the learning for people in the Nation, since the literacy is related with educational levels among the male and female. Mostly less females achieve the higher education, they are through out in a worse position as compared to the males.

The present study takes into consideration comparative study of literate and illiterate of the male and female in education status. While literacy has extremely low in SC and ST females in the study region. However, as far as the total literacy is higher than elsewhere in a few villages of Walwa tahsil. The percentage of literacy among the general population was 46.87% of Sangli District in Maharashtra state. While amongst the female it was 33.60% and 59.70% of male literates in 1981. It had increased to 76.62% in 1991 respectively. In 2001 census, the literacy rate is 76.79% among the male of 86.25% and female is 66.88% to the average of population of Sangli District.

In this chapter, it is mainly focused on the male-female literacy and disparity between the SC/ST and Non SC/ST in literacy rate in study region.

In Walwa tahsil, the share of male-female in total literates is 56.72% and 43.28% respectively. Similarly proportion of literacy among the SC and ST literates is 11.5% and 0.6% in 2001 (<http://www.censusindia.net>).

4.2 SPATIAL PATTERN OF GENDER LITERACY

While on the basic characterized by differences between literacy rates of rural and urban and also mainly males and females in areas. Literacy is classified into three types in study area. High, moderate and low differential of literacy rates by sex are found in the study area.

4.2.1 Literacy Rate in 1981-2001

The present study is basically the differential of literacy in males and females, these shows that Table 4.1. The Crude Literacy among the females was 34.64% of Walwa tahsil. , which was much less than the literacy for the male population i.e. 64.01% in 1981 year to the average of study region (49.73%) in which 89 villages in Walwa tahsil according to 1981 census. The female literacy ranges from a minimum of 3.82% in Banewadi village, but as a compare to the male crude literacy rate is very high (71.60%). Also the maximum females literacy was 52.75% in Dudhari village. In the village of Rethare Dharan the male crude literacy in the 1981 year was 92.13%, that's the highest literacy rate than the other villages of Walwa tahsil.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Gender Literacy in Walwa Tahsil (1981-2001)

Sr. No.	Name of the Villages	Literacy Rate									
		Crude Literacy Rate					Actual Literacy Rate				
		1981					1991				
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	2001
1.	Kasegaon	69.09	32.79	53.29	78.95	51.95	66.42	89.78	68.83	79.67	
2.	Dhotrewadi	60.52	29.87	44.60	41.00	52.80	46.75	100.00	98.78	99.41	
3.	Tambave	61.90	33.87	48.36	79.29	50.37	65.27	87.80	68.50	78.39	
4.	Yeowalewadi	55.67	21.25	38.59	79.69	51.71	65.92	90.42	68.83	79.83	
5.	Shene	67.66	33.33	50.92	78.38	47.20	63.01	93.40	74.34	84.05	
6.	Wategaon	61.40	34.53	48.04	71.82	52.65	62.25	85.78	65.88	75.96	
7.	Bhatwadi	58.25	29.22	43.36	69.56	40.36	54.62	85.15	65.54	75.32	
8.	Kalamwadi	58.45	30.12	44.35	72.97	44.13	58.66	86.72	63.16	75.23	
9.	Kedarwadi	71.20	34.73	53.59	82.28	50.12	66.30	94.55	81.99	88.30	
10.	Nerle	66.17	40.54	53.50	76.99	53.14	65.84	88.05	71.11	79.75	
11.	Kille Machhindra Gad	38.39	20.82	30.27	58.23	36.62	47.89	85.73	65.52	75.79	
12.	Lavanmachi	68.85	37.50	53.99	51.78	29.35	41.10	91.51	71.54	81.44	
13.	Bhavaninagar (N.V.)				59.19	45.56	52.42	85.71	67.48	76.76	
14.	Yede Machhindra	62.75	36.52	49.75	76.08	51.57	63.97	90.06	73.51	82.02	
15.	Beradmachi	59.47	20.55	40.19	61.96	45.74	53.89	89.70	63.88	77.05	
16.	Kole	54.26	34.74	45.15	75.54	56.36	66.23	95.69	81.21	88.96	
17.	Narsihapur	58.17	37.11	48.14	77.28	54.04	65.99	83.86	65.90	75.25	
18.	Shirate	56.97	32.39	45.11	75.93	50.35	63.81	87.24	71.07	79.50	
19.	Bichud	60.44	35.92	48.59	83.39	53.54	68.59	95.65	84.90	90.43	
20.	Rethare Harnaksha	89.50	32.58	61.08	75.49	50.79	63.28	86.17	68.75	77.64	
21.	Dudhari	68.42	52.75	60.54	85.46	40.03	62.33	93.25	75.00	84.43	
22.	Takari	68.18	42.16	55.36	82.28	57.43	70.16	93.63	76.96	85.49	
23.	Bahe	66.35	41.52	54.17	88.84	61.59	75.45	91.06	75.06	83.22	

24.	Kharatwadi	59.08	36.15	47.69	73.45	49.32	62.12	84.75	62.91	74.57
25.	Hubalwadi	58.41	29.00	44.34	77.29	46.59	62.40	86.83	67.19	77.38
26.	Sakharale	61.20	33.11	48.04	65.69	42.83	54.64	80.31	63.11	71.96
27.	Farnewadi (Borgaon)	73.19	44.17	59.50	87.00	53.23	70.56	94.63	72.88	83.81
28.	Banewadi	71.60	3.82	39.71	86.71	58.51	73.41	99.71	96.31	98.04
29.	Gaundwadi (N.V.)				80.06	52.70	66.82	85.62	66.22	75.93
30.	Satapewadi	62.32	41.71	52.11	78.65	45.22	63.18	92.47	75.96	84.28
31.	Masuchiwadi	69.04	39.96	54.90	83.63	51.05	68.00	89.91	69.61	74.99
32.	Borgaon	62.53	41.20	52.11	82.14	60.00	71.82	87.73	70.22	78.99
33.	Tujarpur	49.06	20.49	34.54	75.41	54.43	64.65	86.18	71.34	78.94
34.	Manikwadi	58.45	25.40	41.48	77.81	43.15	60.57	87.56	64.31	76.05
35.	Mahadevwadi	64.38	22.07	43.20	82.89	50.89	66.91	87.08	60.08	73.91
36.	Kapuskhed	63.44	39.44	51.49	83.67	60.17	72.09	89.55	72.08	80.99
37.	Peth	67.86	41.17	54.64	75.00	55.56	65.44	90.43	73.16	82.02
38.	Naykalwadi	73.97	40.99	58.19	89.14	52.36	72.09	92.59	68.99	81.62
39.	Ozarde	58.25	33.21	45.68	74.81	50.19	62.51	85.11	66.70	75.95
40.	Ghabakwadi (N.V.)				80.00	60.83	70.80	88.51	68.79	79.03
41.	Surul	37.17	20.55	28.94	73.67	50.32	62.34	86.55	68.14	77.72
42.	Rethare Dharan	92.13	35.17	63.54	70.56	49.09	60.00	86.67	68.44	77.85
43.	Jambhulwadi	52.23	22.34	38.24	81.63	39.90	62.98	84.85	59.35	72.50
44.	Waghwadi	52.06	19.79	37.26	77.87	53.62	66.19	92.25	82.84	87.78
45.	Vittalwadi (N.V.)				90.73	60.65	75.90	92.26	75.97	84.22
46.	Kameri	65.61	39.42	52.68	83.67	57.44	70.54	89.61	75.03	82.37
47.	Shivapuri	64.18	33.86	49.77	86.83	59.81	74.31	95.17	78.48	86.66
48.	Maralnathpur	52.07	22.17	36.99	70.37	43.16	56.66	85.97	61.88	74.16
49.	Karve	54.04	23.55	38.60	83.94	59.88	71.86	87.15	69.21	78.25
50.	Dhagewadi	67.65	28.12	47.74	78.12	44.48	61.61	89.01	60.05	74.61
51.	Jakraiwadi	54.04	28.68	40.60	42.98	55.78	49.49	90.31	68.95	80.45
52.	Vashi	60.84	32.97	47.35	67.10	45.35	56.38	85.81	63.94	74.84

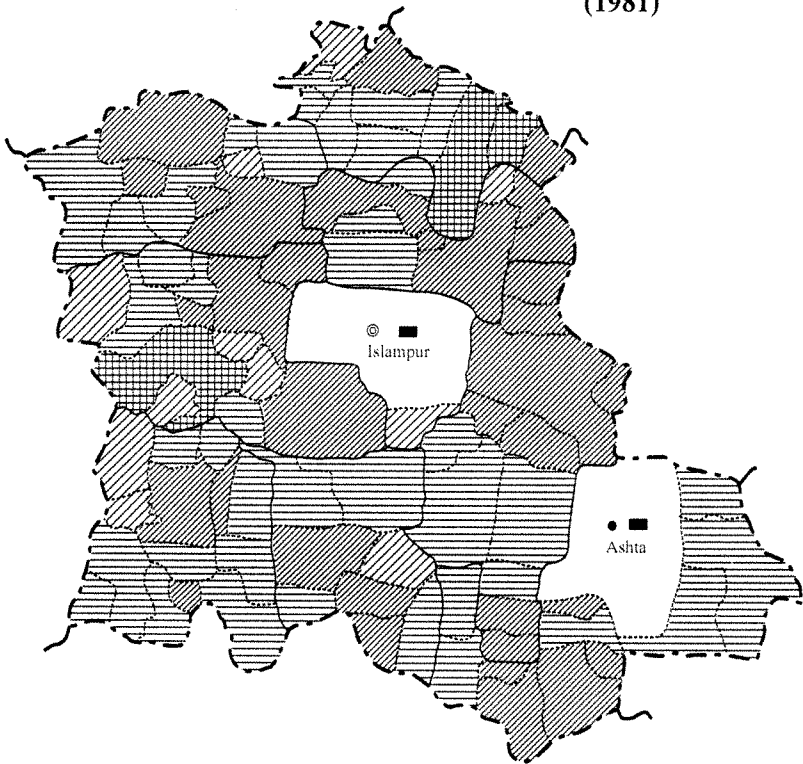
53.	Ladegaon	68.07	35.24	51.77	76.99	45.75	61.74	89.53	68.14	79.09
54.	Aitawade Bk.	65.60	40.82	52.99	74.65	47.70	61.04	85.51	67.75	76.71
55.	Shekharwadi	48.88	22.51	36.10	71.37	40.09	56.35	84.56	61.27	73.13
56.	Dongarwadi	62.81	21.55	43.21	74.84	38.04	57.81	91.93	63.60	75.10
57.	Thanapude	63.10	31.40	47.47	78.87	45.85	62.70	90.27	67.17	78.80
58.	Chikurde	62.43	32.99	48.16	70.49	44.54	57.66	84.62	59.89	72.35
59.	Devarde	72.73	35.66	54.82	86.14	55.85	71.41	92.56	74.29	83.67
60.	Karanjvade	64.49	33.80	49.33	73.13	52.02	62.67	85.13	66.83	75.96
61.	Kurlap	57.22	31.47	44.71	69.72	45.54	57.84	86.10	65.34	75.94
62.	Aitavade Kh.	57.53	31.05	44.72	80.30	50.75	65.98	86.47	64.62	75.78
63.	Itakare	60.72	28.14	44.09	82.21	48.30	64.77	83.14	61.56	72.30
64.	Yede Nipani	61.35	35.84	49.01	73.12	50.69	62.00	86.70	69.06	77.90
65.	Malewadi	51.53	21.80	36.52	71.93	42.05	57.04	82.06	58.41	70.73
66.	Konoli (N.V.)							87.88	59.63	72.35
67.	Yelur	71.25	42.17	57.22	87.25	55.01	71.23	93.25	76.84	85.16
68.	Kundalwadi	65.68	26.73	46.42	85.40	54.23	70.18	97.05	89.13	93.19
69.	Tandulwadi	67.11	37.84	51.91	71.17	51.82	61.34	92.83	74.59	83.84
70.	Bharatwadi (N.V.)				90.20	41.67	66.67	96.75	78.95	88.19
71.	Kanegaon	71.39	39.22	55.51	88.61	58.59	73.97	89.38	74.05	81.83
72.	Bahadurwadi	53.80	27.67	40.94	77.13	43.39	60.45	84.66	60.80	72.91
73.	Nave Khed	73.97	30.78	53.34	75.41	52.31	64.38	88.06	68.39	78.37
74.	June Khed	64.75	34.89	50.06	88.74	61.06	75.04	93.97	76.12	85.45
75.	Shirgaon	67.68	40.13	54.40	87.26	49.64	69.40	92.66	72.89	83.16
76.	Walwa	69.70	37.94	55.41	69.23	49.65	60.24	85.03	68.11	76.90
77.	Padavalwadi	69.15	39.17	54.48	81.81	54.69	68.80	87.22	68.48	77.95
78.	Ahirwadi	65.85	32.20	50.67	85.17	51.64	69.59	90.91	75.54	83.62
79.	Gatadwadi	67.51	26.70	46.83	80.07	46.41	63.23	88.16	66.04	77.50
80.	Gotkhindi	63.36	33.85	48.69	78.06	51.23	64.81	89.53	72.45	81.13
81.	Bavchi	61.57	36.22	49.23	72.94	47.82	60.66	88.34	70.15	79.62

82.	Pokharni	60.58	34.64	48.07	80.41	53.94	67.36	87.32	68.51	78.03
83.	Nagaon	64.11	36.61	50.73	81.10	53.96	68.19	89.63	72.15	81.19
84.	Dhawali	71.30	39.05	55.42	85.07	52.82	68.97	87.87	70.60	79.19
85.	Bhadkimbe	60.99	25.28	43.46	77.37	44.86	60.22	86.23	67.43	77.05
86.	Koregaon	60.50	33.15	47.32	81.17	50.14	66.02	85.92	67.22	76.63
87.	Pharnewadi (Shigaon)	69.68	38.31	53.16	82.74	50.29	65.69	91.38	66.67	79.01
88.	Shigaon	66.40	38.11	52.50	80.69	49.66	65.45	86.90	64.93	75.85
89.	Bagani	67.64	39.62	53.87	81.65	52.90	67.41	87.03	69.02	77.79
90.	Kakachiwadi	55.18	27.19	41.97	66.02	53.82	60.15	89.84	71.73	80.94
91.	Phalkewadi & Chandachiwadi	67.07	41.40	54.09	86.77	56.99	71.91	92.20	73.85	83.00
92.	Rozawadi	69.40	50.00	59.85	88.52	62.53	75.58	95.66	89.42	92.58
93.	Mirajwadi	64.31	32.67	48.96	82.24	51.98	66.96	84.06	61.70	73.02
94.	Mardawadi	57.64	29.45	44.02	79.57	50.57	66.08	88.63	67.78	78.75
95.	Karandwadi	58.62	30.84	44.89	73.09	48.18	60.67	86.84	65.69	76.45
96.	Krishnanagar (N.V.)							87.10	67.45	77.42
	Total	64.01	34.64	49.73	76.37	50.70	63.86	88.04	69.44	78.93

(Source: Compiled by Research Student, Based on District Census Handbook, Sangli, 1981, pp.162-165, 1991,

pp. 302-311, and Panchayat Office, Islampur, 2001).

WALWA TAHSIL
LITERACY RATE
(1981)



Index	
Male-Female Literacy (%)	No. of Villages
< 40	11
40 - 50	41
50 - 60	34
≥ 60	03

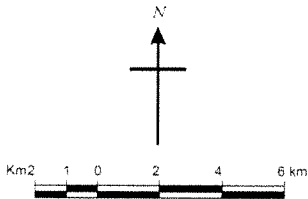
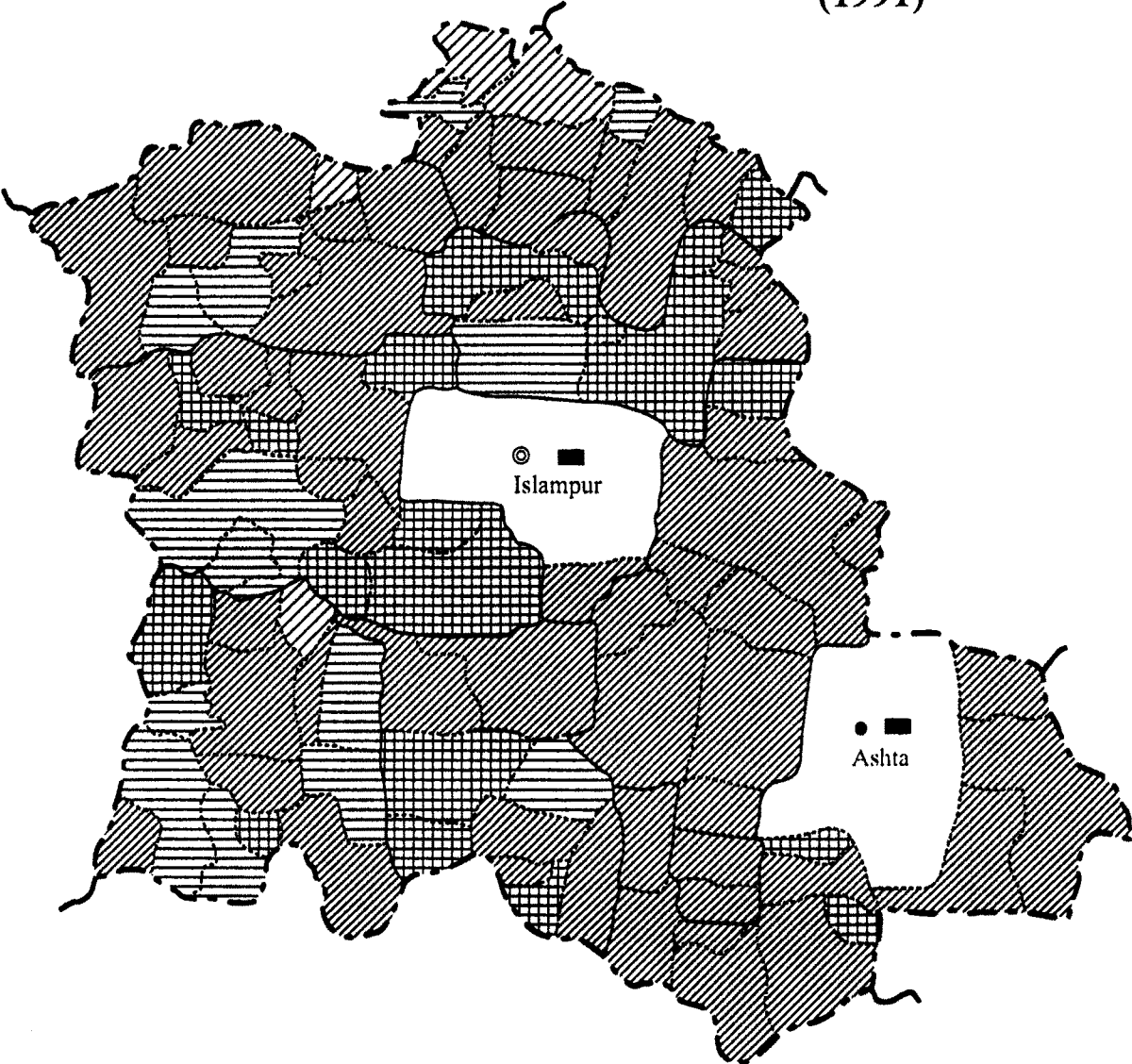






FIG. 4.1

WALWA TAHSIL
LITERACY RATE
(1991)



Index

Male-Female Literacy (%)	No. of Villages
 < 50	04
 50 - 60	13
 60 - 70	58
 > 70	19

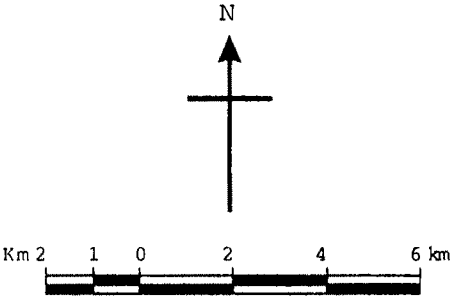
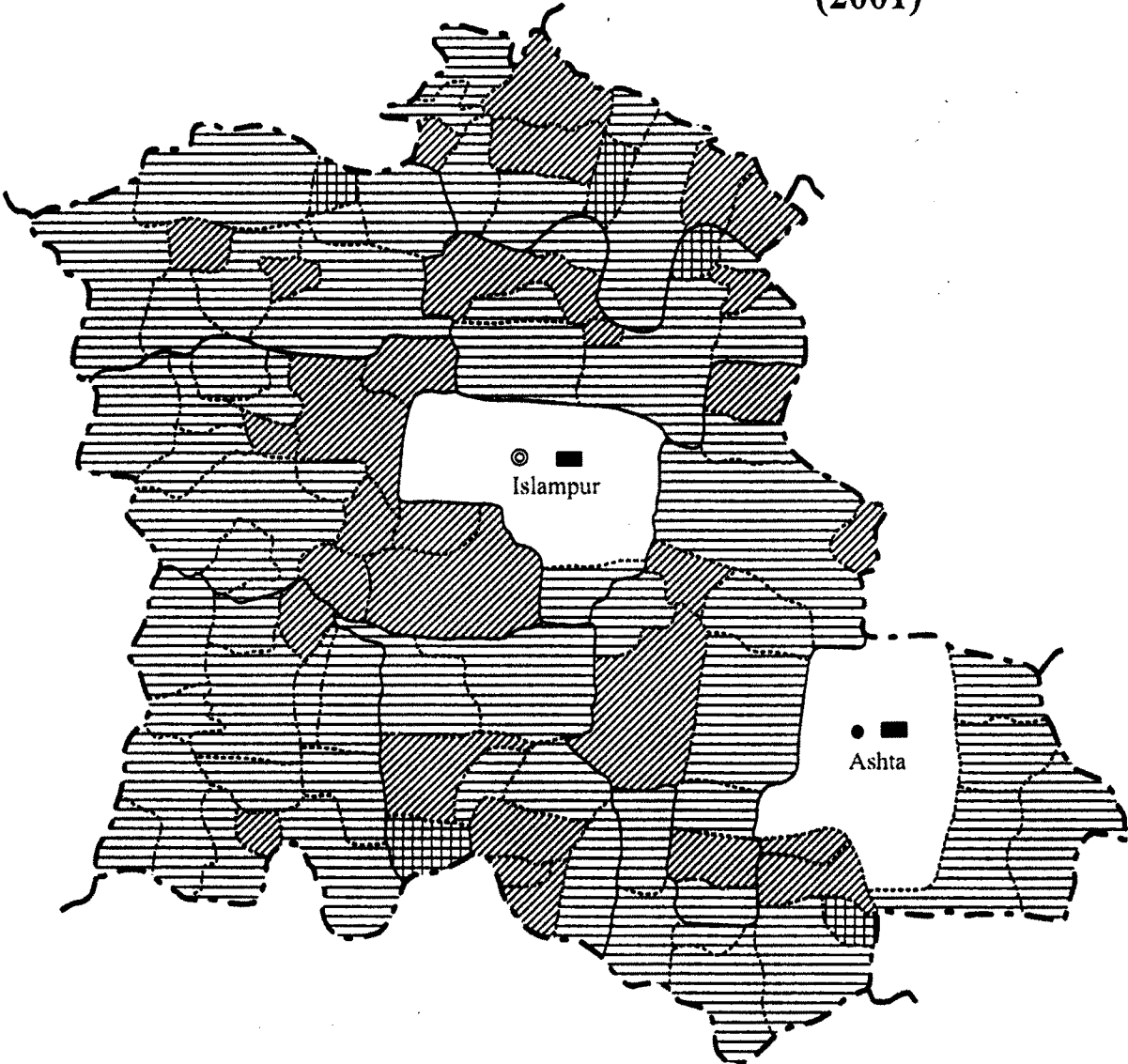





FIG. 4.2

WALWA TAHSIL LITERACY RATE (2001)



Index	
Male-Female Literacy (%)	No. of Villages
 70 - 80	61
 80 - 90	30
 90 - 100	05

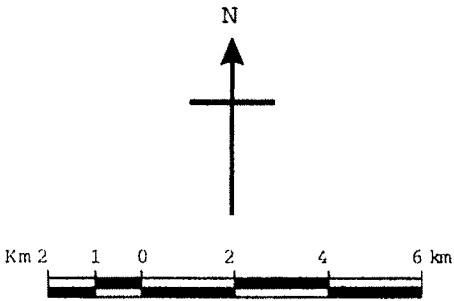


FIG 4.3

In the Surul and Banewadi, these two villages are identified with very low general literacy rate in 1981 i.e. below 40%. There were many villages in which the literacy rate was between 40 to 50% and 50 to 60% was known as low and medium level of literacy rate in the 41 and 34 villages in Walwa tahsil. A small pocket of low literacy below 40% is also in the 11 villages of this study area. It is also shown in the table 4.1 high literacy among the general population of this tahsil from above 60% is found in 3 villages and they are located in the Takari revenue circle and Peth revenue circles in Walwa tahsil. It is found that the literacy i.e. 61.08%, 60.54% and 63.54% in the tahsil. It is further found that the tahsil of 49.73% in general population was much higher than the literacy of person at district level (27.62%). Also this tahsil was second rank among the literacy in Sangli district of Maharashtra state (District Census Handbook, Sangli, 1981).

Gender literacy to the population is separately distributed (Excluding 0-6 population) in the study region. Also due to the increasing of literacy rate among the general population was 63.86% in 1991. In the Gender Literacy of males was 64.01% and females was 34.64% in 1981 to 76.37% of males and 50.70% of females in 1991. It means that the gender literacy has increased by 12.36% and 16.06%, which is good progress in the female literacy as compare to male literacy. It's observed the usually 50% gaps of the gender literacy in 1981. It is find out the literacy gap was decreased in the 1991. The minimum literacy rate was 29.35% of females and 41.00% of males Lavanmachi and Dhotrewadi. Further, the maximum literacy rate was 62.53% of females and 90.73% of males in Rozawadi and also vittalwadi. It is fact that very low literacy in the female population and very high literacy in male population of this study area (District Census Handbook, Sangli, 1991).

Firstly, it is found that the highly literacy difference between the 1981 to 2001 decades. The literacy rate has increased from 49.73% in 1981 to 78.93% in 2001. It's observed the literacy has increased by 29.20% of the total literacy rate, also the male 24.03% and female 34.80% to the total population (Excluding 0-6 population) in these decades. It is found that the males and

females literacy, which is 88.04% and 69.44% respectively. It shows the very low gap of gender literacy (18.60%) in its decade (2001) than the before decades. (1981 and 1991) that is the slightly down for this gender literacy gap in the last decade. And those wide male-female differential in their literacy level of Walwa tahsil.

However, the high literacy of total population is found in 5 villages which are ranges from 90-100%. Those villages are Dhotrewadi (99.41%), Bichud (90.43%), Banewadi (98.04%), Kundalwadi (93.19%) and Rozawadi (92.58%) in which the Dhotrewadi village is the highest literacy rate of males and females in this study area. Similarly, the low literacy rate is 70.73% in Malewadi village than the other villages. These village ranges from 70-80%. It is also in the middle and low categories of male-female literacy (82.06% and 58.41%) i.e. the males is higher than females among the literacy rate. In some of these female literacy is also lower than general literacy and it's synonymous of male literacy.

4.3 DISPARITY OF MALE-FEMALE LITERACY IN 1981-2001

Male-female disparity of literacy and disparity between the SC/ST and Non SC/ST of literacy in study region is mainly focused in this chapter. Disparity of literacy in 1981, 1991 and 2001 decades also discussed the overall disparity among the literacy in the Walwa tahsil was 1981 to 2001 respectively to census. It has shows the Table 4.2, in the disparity of literacy in the difference from three decades.

**Table 4.2: Disparity of Literacy in Gender in Differences Between Decades
(1981 to 2001)**

Sr. No.	Name of the Villages	Disparity of Literacy		
		1981	1991	2001
1.	Kasegaon	0.430	0.269	0.191
2.	Dhotrewadi	0.393	-0.143	0.011
3.	Tambave	0.342	0.290	0.177
4.	Yeowalewadi	0.511	0.279	0.197
5.	Shene	0.408	0.319	0.171
6.	Wategaon	0.327	0.195	0.184
7.	Bhatwadi	0.381	0.324	0.182
8.	Kalamwadi	0.367	0.307	0.220
9.	Kedarwadi	0.420	0.320	0.111
10.	Nerle	0.289	0.238	0.154
11.	Kille Machhindra Gad	0.310	0.263	0.187
12.	Lavanmachi	0.357	0.308	0.180
13.	Bhavaninagar (N.V.)		0.154	0.168
14.	Yede Machhindra	0.311	0.247	0.149
15.	Beradmachi	0.568	0.180	0.239
16.	Kole	0.248	0.189	0.128
17.	Narsihapur	0.255	0.231	0.167
18.	Shirate	0.314	0.260	0.147
19.	Bichud	0.296	0.291	0.094
20.	Rethare Harnaksha	0.619	0.251	0.160
21.	Dudhari	0.162	0.474	0.163
22.	Takari	0.287	0.239	0.148
23.	Bahe	0.278	0.254	0.143
24.	Kharatwadi	0.279	0.249	0.205
25.	Hubalwadi	0.386	0.317	0.181
26.	Sakharale	0.347	0.254	0.163
27.	Farnewadi (Borgaon)	0.309	0.327	0.195
28.	Banewadi	1.457	0.267	0.030

29.	Gaundwadi (N.V.)		0.271	0.180
30.	Satapewadi	0.235	0.346	0.147
31.	Masuchiwadi	0.325	0.321	0.185
32.	Borgaon	0.244	0.211	0.160
33.	Tujarpur	0.455	0.209	0.135
34.	Manikwadi	0.453	0.365	0.216
35.	Mahadevwadi	0.583	0.317	0.254
36.	Kapuskhed	0.277	0.223	0.158
37.	Peth	0.297	0.193	0.156
38.	Naykalwadi	0.357	0.356	0.214
39.	Ozarde	0.315	0.251	0.170
40.	Ghabakwadi (N.V.)		0.183	0.180
41.	Surul	0.299	0.239	0.169
42.	Rethare Dharan	0.602	0.224	0.167
43.	Jambhulwadi	0.449	0.442	0.242
44.	Waghwadi	0.506	0.241	0.083
45.	Vittalwadi (N.V.)		0.281	0.146
46.	Kameri	0.299	0.252	0.131
47.	Shivapuri	0.365	0.255	0.148
48.	Maralnathpur	0.451	0.295	0.226
49.	Karve	0.443	0.229	0.164
50.	Dhagewadi	0.495	0.350	0.272
51.	Jakraiwadi	0.345	-0.150	0.194
52.	Vashi	0.345	0.236	0.204
53.	Ladegaon	0.383	0.324	0.195
54.	Aitawade Bk.	0.279	0.279	0.164
55.	Shekharwadi	0.407	0.345	0.220
56.	Dongarwadi	0.579	0.406	0.261
57.	Thanapude	0.394	0.340	0.211
58.	Chikurde	0.361	0.279	0.234
59.	Devarde	0.421	0.291	0.164
60.	Karanjvade	0.369	0.215	0.169

61.	Kurlap	0.332	0.259	0.193
62.	Aitavade Kh.	0.342	0.295	0.203
63.	Itakare	0.425	0.341	0.204
64.	Yede Nipani	0.307	0.230	0.162
65.	Malewadi	0.453	0.324	0.227
66.	Konoli (N.V.)			0.266
67.	Yelur	0.316	0.309	0.146
68.	Kundalwadi	0.501	0.302	0.069
69.	Tandulwadi	0.335	0.199	0.163
70.	Bharatwadi (N.V.)		0.494	0.157
71.	Kanegaon	0.357	0.283	0.138
72.	Bahadurwadi	0.360	0.355	0.225
73.	Nave Khed	0.509	0.233	0.180
74.	June Khed	0.355	0.259	0.159
75.	Shirgaon	0.309	0.370	0.178
76.	Walwa	0.359	0.205	0.156
77.	Padavalwadi	0.336	0.265	0.172
78.	Ahirwadi	0.408	0.329	0.138
79.	Gatadwadi	0.519	0.344	0.204
80.	Gotkhindi	0.357	0.269	0.154
81.	Bavchi	0.304	0.262	0.166
82.	Pokharni	0.317	0.260	0.172
83.	Nagaon	0.323	0.266	0.158
84.	Dhawali	0.359	0.314	0.157
85.	Bhadkimbe	0.482	0.339	0.173
86.	Koregaon	0.339	0.310	0.173
87.	Pharnewadi (Shigaon)	0.353	0.322	0.226
88.	Shigaon	0.325	0.311	0.204
89.	Bagani	0.316	0.283	0.165
90.	Kakachiwadi	0.384	0.127	0.164
91.	Phalkewadi & Chandachiwadi	0.286	0.284	0.165

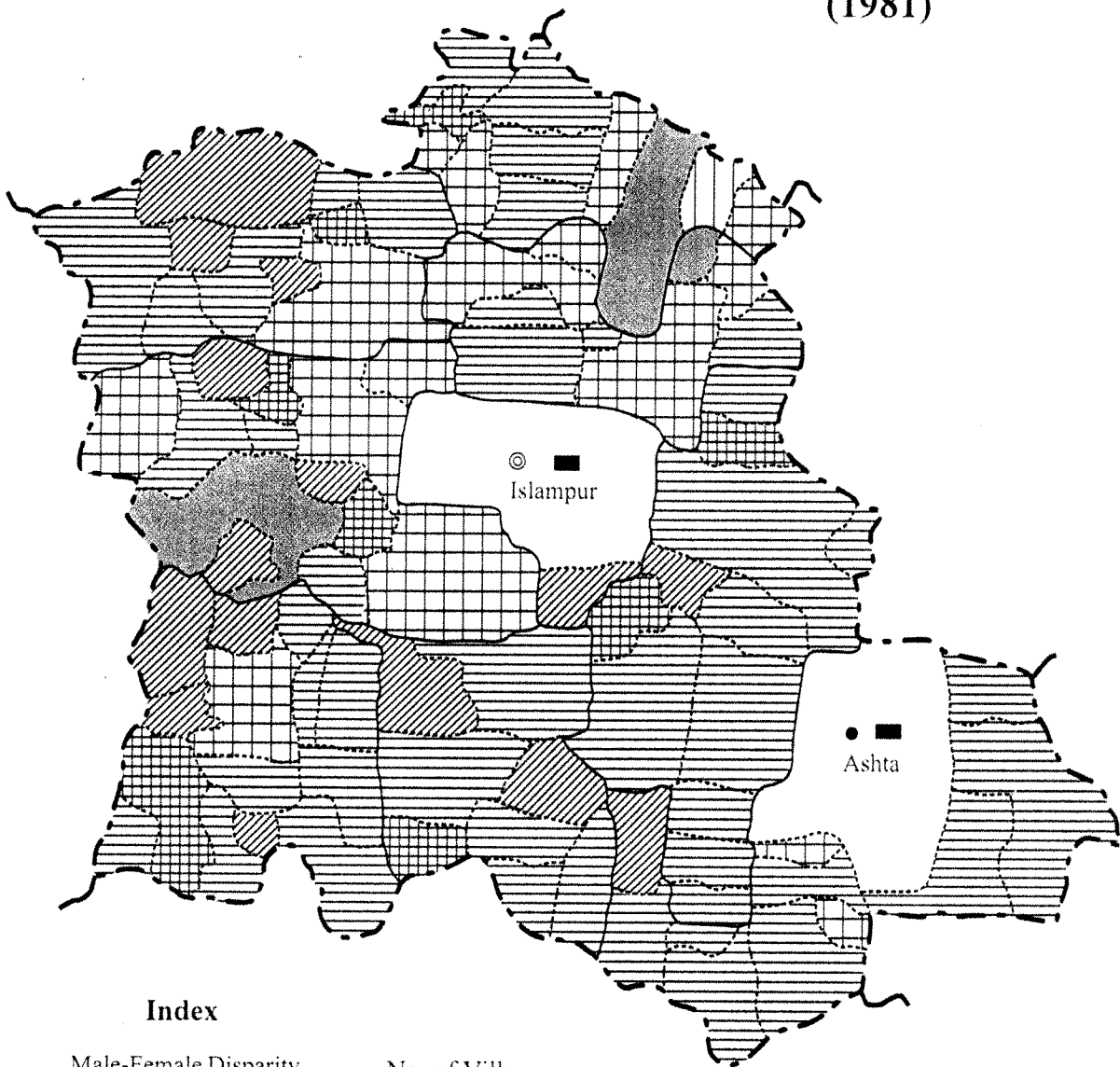
92.	Rozawadi	0.203	0.242	0.054
93.	Mirajwadi	0.385	0.299	0.211
94.	Mardawadi	0.370	0.291	0.191
95.	Karandwadi	0.357	0.259	0.196
96.	Krishnanagar (N.V.)			0.181
	Total	0.353	0.260	0.161








(Source: Compiled by Research Student, Based on District Census Handbook, Sangli, 1981, pp.162-165, 1991, pp. 302-311 and Panchayat Office, Islampur, 2001).

The important indicators were very low educational attainment among the women in the 1981. Further, the gender disparity of literacy was 0.353 in 1981. It is found that the disparity ranges from a minimum of 0.162 in Dudhari village to a maximum of 1.457 in Banewadi village in the Walwa tahsil. There was very high disparity in 3 villages. These villages were discorganized, i.e. the direction of northern and western part of Walwa tahsil. Similarly, the low disparity was found in only one village, the range from 0.100-0.200. Some of the villages were middle ranges from 0.200 to 0.300 and 0.300 to 0.400. There 62 villages was included for these ranges of study area. The high disparity of literacy was confined to Yeowalewadi (0.511), Beradmachi (0.568), Mahadevwadi (0.583), Waghwadi (0.506), Dongarwadi (0.579), Kundalwadi (0.501), Nave Khed (0.509) and Gatadwadi (0.519). These villages were dispersed in the tahsil and ranges from 0.500-0.600. Also the very high disparity was above 0.600 in the north and west part of Walwa tahsil. It was very high disparity of literacy between male and female in Rethare Harnaksha and Rethare Dharan.

In 1991, the overall disparity of literacy in the tahsil of Walwa was 0.260 between the males and females. It was declining this disparity in 1991 and also declining in the last decade (2001). Further it was found that the very low difference between last two decades. There was – 0.099 among the disparity of gender literacy in the 1991 and 2001 decades. Also the fact of

WALWA TAHSIL DISPARITY OF LITERACY (1981)



Index			
Male-Female Disparity		No. of Villages	
	< 0.100	--	
	0.100 - 0.200	01	
	0.200 - 0.300	16	
	0.300 - 0.400	46	
	0.400 - 0.500	15	
	0.500 - 0.600	08	
	> 0.600	03	

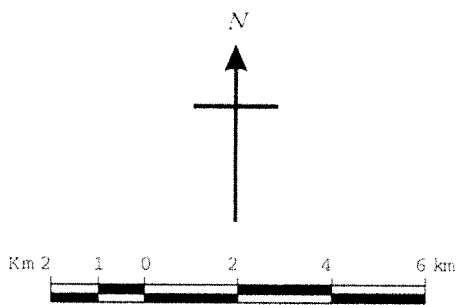
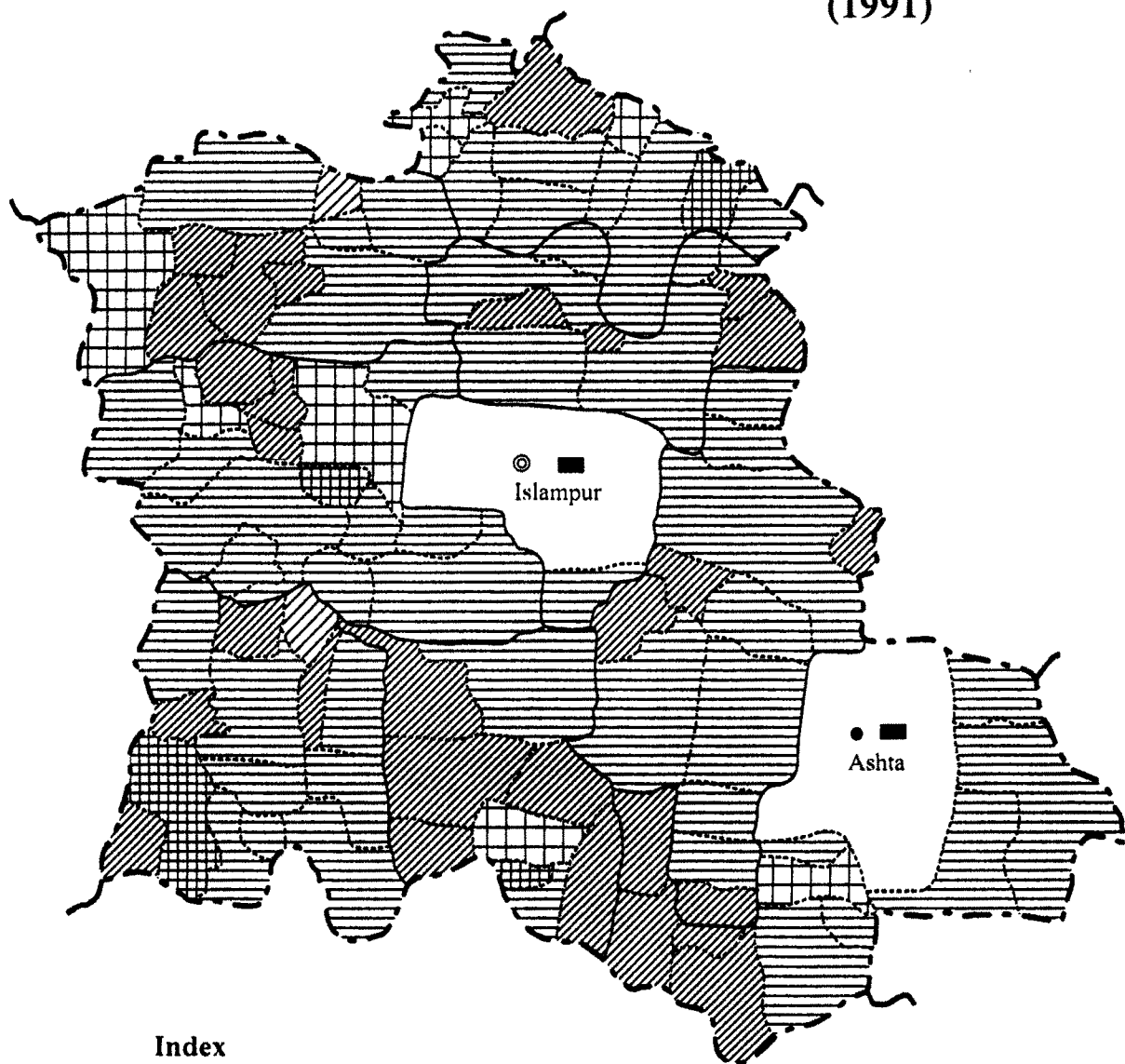







FIG. 4.4

WALWA TAHSIL

DISPARITY OF LITERACY

(1991)



Index	
Male-Female Disparity	No. of Villages
 < 0.100	02
 0.100 - 0.200	08
 0.200 - 0.300	51
 0.300 - 0.400	29
 > 0.400	04

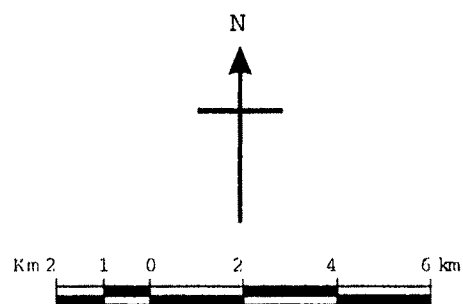
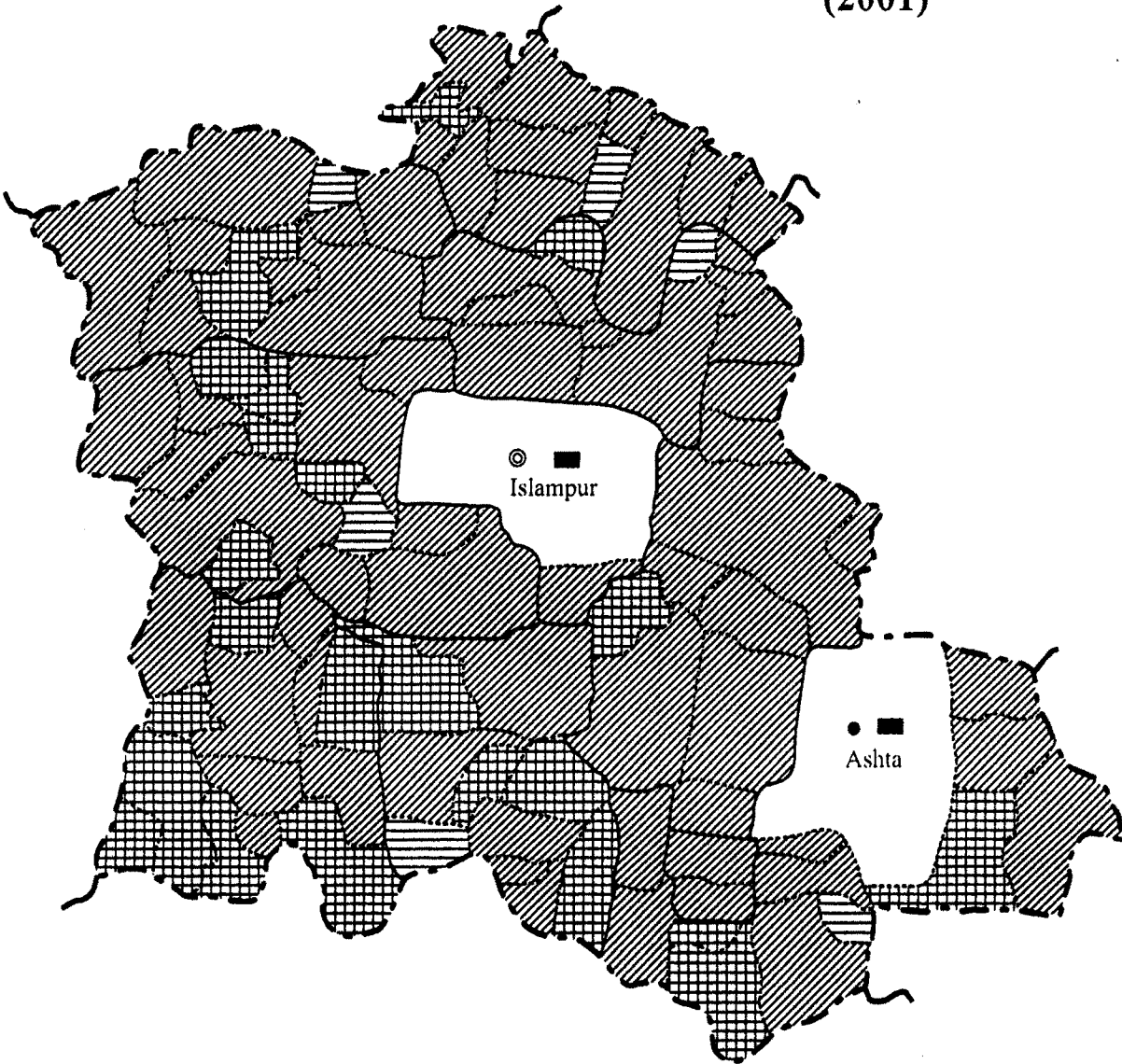





FIG. 4.5

WALWA TAHSIL
DISPARITY OF LITERACY
(2001)



Index	
Male-Female Disparity	No. of Villages
 < 0.100	06
 0.100 - 0.200	67
 > 0.200	23

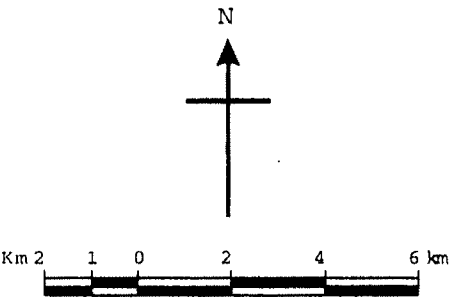


FIG. 4.6

males and females was 76.37% and 50.70% in 1991 to 88.04% and 69.44% in 2001. It means that the disparity of gender literacy is decreases, so increases and progressed from 11.67% of males and 18.74% of females respectively in last decade.

Table shows that the very high percentage of disparity with the above 0.400 was in 4 villages. There was Dudhari, Jambhulwadi, Dongarwadi and Bharatwadi remaining the moderate range was 0.200 to 0.300 in the 51 villages is disparity of literacy in 1991. There villages was scattered in Walwa tahsil and low disparity of literacy is 0.100 to 0.200 and below 0.100 in which 8 and 2 villages. These villages name was Wategaon, Kole, Beradmachi, Bhavaninagar, Peth, Ghabakwadi, Tandulwadi, Kakachiwadi and also Dhotrewadi and Jakraiwadi. They have includes Yelur and Ashta revenue circles.

In last decades, it has progressed than the males among the literacy rate. According to 2001 census of tahsil in low gender disparity of literacy was below 0.100 this small pocket in 6 villages. Therefore the gaps between males and females literacy rate was very low. In the 23 villages were high disparities between the male and female literacy rate from ranges above 0.200 in 2001. The other 23 villages were found in the southern and western part of Walwa tahsil. It is particularly moderate range (0.100 to 0.200). It observed, the before decades in which disparity of gender literacy has highest than last decade. It shows the Table 4.2 the gender disparity of literacy has been fastly declining from the last decade. Similarly the Dhotrewadi, Bichud, Banewadi, Waghwadi Kundalwadi and Rozawadi villages was very low disparity than other villages of this study area.

4.4 LITERACY AT VILLAGE LEVEL

It is attempted to the male-female disparity in literacy and educational levels in the 11 villages, which were surveyed in this research time. It has working about this study at the grass route level. The tahsil of Walwa is relatively developed in the Sangli district of Maharashtra state. It is found that

the overall literacy in surveyed villages, which is 87.71%. However, the males are 94.63% literates and females are 81.74% literates to the total population (Excluding 0-6 population). In fact, the male literates have much higher than female literate's population to the overall literate population.

The total literacy of the 11 villages are seen Tujarpur (86.64%), Shivapuri (94.71%), Shirate (89.64%), Narsihapur (89.77%), Kole (88.68%), Surul (83.66%), Bhadkimbe (88.31%), Kanegaon (94.12%), Koregaon (86.05%), Bagani (85.65%) and Karandwadi (88.57%). These villages are located into Walwa tahsil of Sangli district. It has shows the Map/Figure 4.7, among this surveyed area from 7.43% household in Walwa tahsil in which total population is 10.51%. Similarly, the 10.33% is male population and 10.20% is female population. Also the average of total population is 11.89%, however, the average of males and females population is 11.41% and 11.43% respectively.

The scenario of literacy among the males has highest than the females in the villages. These are comparision between the literacy rate of SC/ST and Non SC/ST. Since the maximum and minimum literacy rate are 96.30% and 85.56% among the Non SC/ST as compare to SC/ST literacy rate are maximum 93.26% and minimum 78.57% in Shivapuri and Surul villages. These varies between 89.81% maximum and 67.22% minimum in these two villages than the other villages in this study area. Also the same situation of males and females literacy among the SC/ST and Non SC/ST population. It is find out the highly developed of Non SC/ST people's as compare to the SC/ST people.

LOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGES IN WALWA TAHSIL (2007)

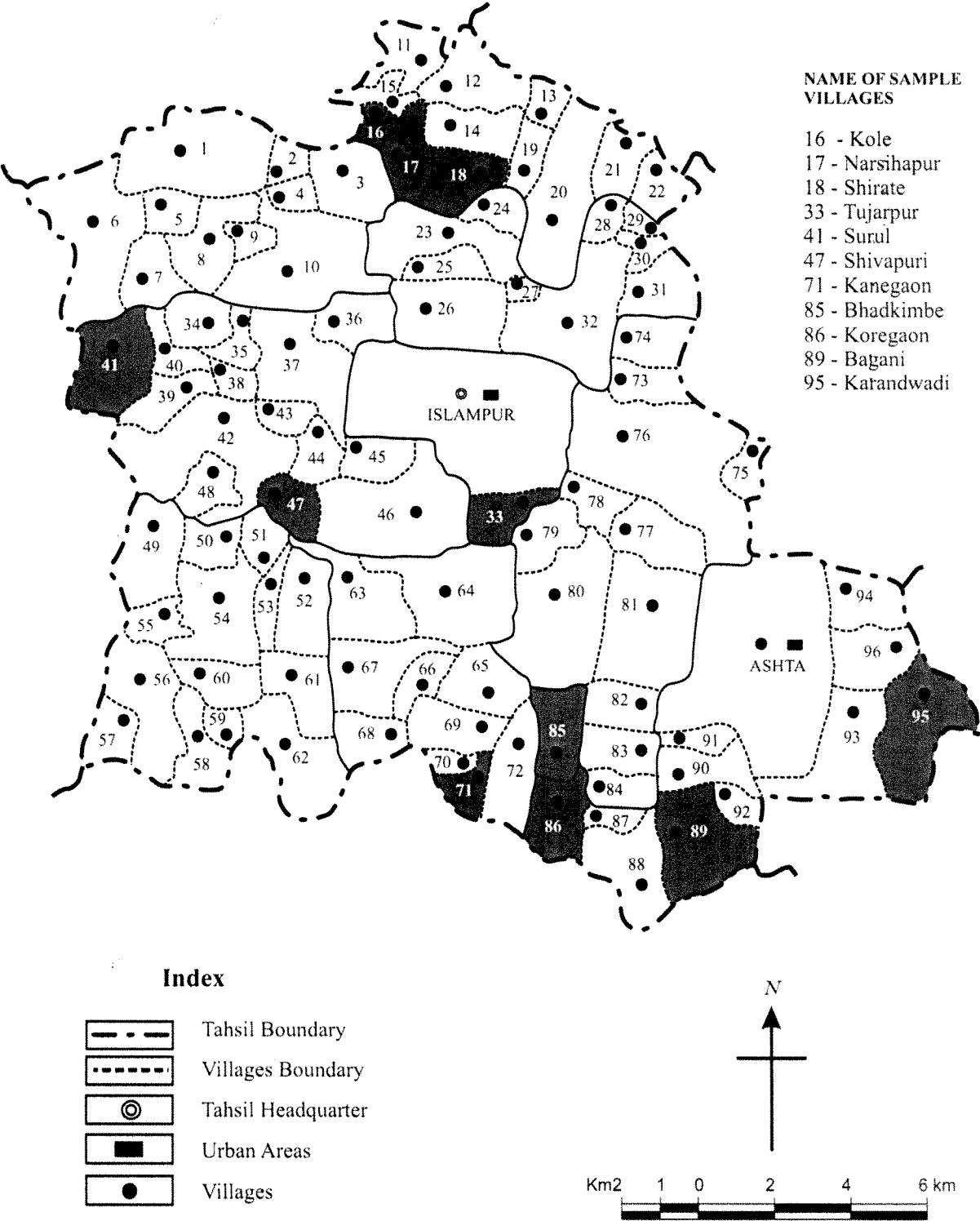


FIG. 4.7

Table 4.3: Literacy and Male Female Disparity Index in Walwa Tahsil (SC/ST and Non SC/ST)

Sr. No.	Name of Villages	Categories	% of Surveyed Household to Total Household	% of Surveyed Population to Total Population			Literacy Rate (Excluding 0-6 Population)			Disparity Index (Male-Female)	Differences Between (SC/ST-Non SC/ST)
				M	F	T	M	F	T		
1.	Tujarpur	SC	4.01	26.52	31.62	28.92	96.55	68.75	81.97	0.251	0.144
		Non SC	8.56	10.38	11.45	10.89	94.25	82.14	88.30	0.107	
		General	12.57	12.51	14.04	13.24	94.83	78.45	86.64	0.145	
2.	Shivapuri	SC	11.05	21.54	17.43	19.51	97.96	87.50	93.26	0.091	0.007
		Non SC	10.53	23.04	14.47	18.71	100.00	90.32	96.30	0.084	
		General	21.58	22.27	15.97	19.12	98.99	88.73	94.71	0.090	
3.	Shirate	ST	5.04	93.51	98.72	96.13	92.19	77.27	84.62	0.133	0.065
		Non ST	5.74	5.61	5.43	5.52	97.53	89.86	94.00	0.067	
		General	10.78	9.77	10.41	10.07	95.17	83.70	89.64	0.101	
4.	Narsihapur	SC	3.64	14.72	14.90	14.81	93.55	71.15	83.33	0.202	0.149
		Non SC	6.56	7.88	6.65	7.28	96.26	90.24	93.65	0.053	
		General	10.20	9.55	8.62	9.11	95.27	82.84	89.77	0.109	
5.	Kole	SC	7.81	19.71	20.91	20.24	92.31	68.18	81.25	0.219	0.112
		Non SC	7.81	15.61	14.98	15.32	100.00	88.89	94.83	0.097	
		General	15.63	17.11	17.03	17.08	96.49	79.59	88.68	0.149	
6.	Surul	SC	3.11	20.92	21.69	21.27	88.57	68.57	78.57	0.183	0.149
		Non SC	7.77	10.04	8.49	9.29	87.25	83.53	85.56	0.033	
		General	10.87	11.66	10.31	11.01	87.59	79.17	83.66	0.075	

7.	Bhadkimbe	SC	6.18	25.67	18.98	22.34	94.59	68.85	82.96	0.233	0.134
		Non SC	4.83	6.48	5.87	6.18	100.00	88.68	94.69	0.099	
		General	11.00	11.12	9.17	10.17	97.01	78.07	88.31	0.168	
8.	Kanezaon	ST	1.54	70.00	68.75	69.23	100.00	85.71	91.18	0.125	0.089
		Non ST	9.25	10.04	9.19	9.63	96.63	92.59	94.71	0.035	
		General	10.80	11.27	11.21	11.24	97.06	91.18	94.12	0.051	
9.	Koregaon	SC	4.64	27.62	24.74	26.13	91.11	70.59	81.14	0.186	0.110
		Non SC	5.78	6.41	5.83	6.13	93.38	84.87	89.41	0.075	
		General	10.42	9.41	8.80	9.11	92.48	78.92	86.05	0.120	
10.	Bagani	SC	4.01	22.29	23.34	22.81	85.93	74.45	80.15	0.104	0.001
		Non SC	6.29	7.17	6.70	6.94	94.69	83.10	89.07	0.102	
		General	10.30	9.66	9.41	9.54	91.41	79.71	85.65	0.104	
11.	Karandwadi	ST	2.88	23.16	25.13	24.19	97.22	75.00	85.00	0.198	0.045
		Non ST	8.46	9.80	8.72	9.28	97.66	80.37	89.79	0.152	
		General	11.34	11.28	10.82	11.05	94.67	78.81	88.57	0.141	
Average	Average	SC/ST	4.90	33.24	33.29	33.23	93.63	74.18	83.95	0.175	
		Non SC/ST	7.42	10.22	8.89	9.56	96.15	86.78	91.85	0.082	
		General	12.32	11.41	11.43	11.89	94.63	81.74	88.71	0.114	

(Source: Surveyed, 2007: Research Student).

Since literacy has been increases and illiteracy has been decreases, also the disparity of gender literacy is declining at present, But also highly disparity of literacy among the SC/ST and Non SC/ST to the proportion of population in the study region. In the overall disparity of literacy, the maximum is 0.168 in Bhadkimbe village and minimum is 0.051 in Kanegaon village. Therefore, the disparity of literacy between the SC/ST and Non SC/ST is 0.149 maximum in the two villages viz., Narsihapur and Surul. Also the 0.001 is minimum in the Bagani village and 0.007 is in Shivapuri village. It is concluded that the high proportion of only SC population in these villages.

4.4.1 Educational Attainment in the Sample Villages

In this section, it is focused that the educational attainment among the males and females of SC/ST and non SC/ST, it has shown in the following Table 4.4. The acute differ of educational attainment in the SC/ST and Non SC/ST has slashed in these areas. There is distribution of educational levels in the 11 villages. It is divided into 7 categories.

- 1) Primary (I-IV Std.)
- 2) Middle Primary (V-VII Std.)
- 3) Secondary (VIII-X Std.)
- 4) Higher Secondary (XI-XII Std.)
- 5) Graduation (XIII-XV Std.)
- 6) Post Graduation.
- 7) Other Education.

Table 4.4 : Levels of Educational Attainment among the SC/ST and Non SC/ST at Village Level

Sr. No.	Name of Villages	Categories	Primary (I-IV)			Middle Primary (V-VII)			Secondary (VIII-X)			Higher Secondary (XI-XII)		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Tujarpur	SC	7.14	4.55	6.00	14.29	27.27	20.00	28.57	31.82	30.00	7.14	4.55	6.00
		Non SC	2.44	1.45	1.99	10.98	28.99	19.21	26.83	27.54	27.15	8.54	8.70	8.61
		General	3.64	2.20	2.99	11.82	28.57	19.40	27.27	28.57	27.86	8.18	7.69	7.96
2.	Shivapuri	SC	0.00	17.14	7.23	20.83	25.71	22.89	37.50	20.00	30.12	8.33	2.86	6.02
		Non SC	4.00	7.14	5.13	4.00	46.43	19.23	36.00	21.43	33.33	12.00	0.00	7.69
		General	2.04	12.70	6.21	12.24	34.92	21.12	36.73	20.63	31.68	10.20	1.59	6.83
3.	Shirate	ST	10.17	9.80	46.36	25.42	31.37	28.18	16.95	25.49	20.91	10.17	1.96	6.36
		Non ST	11.39	3.23	7.80	13.92	19.35	16.31	17.72	25.81	21.28	18.99	8.06	14.18
		General	10.87	6.19	8.76	18.84	24.78	21.51	17.39	25.66	21.12	15.22	5.31	10.76
4.	Narsihapur	SC	5.17	13.51	8.42	15.52	29.73	21.05	25.86	13.51	21.05	22.41	16.22	20.00
		Non SC	3.88	2.70	3.39	5.83	20.27	11.86	12.62	32.43	20.90	27.18	16.22	22.60
		General	4.35	6.31	5.15	9.32	23.42	15.07	17.39	26.13	20.96	25.47	16.22	21.69
5.	Kole	SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	13.33	15.38	33.33	40.00	35.90	8.33	0.00	5.13
		Non SC	3.23	20.83	10.91	9.68	8.33	9.09	22.58	25.00	23.64	22.58	25.00	23.64
		General	1.82	12.82	6.38	12.73	10.26	11.70	27.27	30.77	28.72	16.36	15.38	15.96

6.	Surul	SC	6.45	16.67	10.91	16.13	8.33	12.73	38.71	45.83	41.82	16.13	8.33	12.73
		Non SC	8.99	8.45	8.75	8.99	16.90	12.50	32.58	35.21	33.75	12.36	9.86	11.25
		General	8.33	10.53	9.30	10.83	14.74	12.56	34.17	37.89	35.81	13.33	9.47	11.63
7.	Bhadkimbe	SC	7.14	16.67	10.71	12.86	33.33	20.54	27.14	4.76	18.75	7.14	0.00	4.46
		Non SC	10.00	12.77	11.21	11.67	25.53	17.76	20.00	27.66	23.36	15.00	2.13	9.35
		General	8.46	14.61	10.96	12.31	29.21	19.18	23.85	16.85	21.00	10.77	1.12	6.85
8.	Kanegaon	ST	7.69	0.00	3.23	7.69	5.56	6.45	7.69	33.33	22.58	15.38	0.00	6.45
		Non ST	4.65	9.33	6.83	11.63	21.33	16.15	12.79	16.00	14.29	12.79	8.00	10.56
		General	5.05	7.53	6.25	11.11	18.28	14.58	12.12	19.35	15.63	13.13	6.45	9.90
9.	Koregaon	SC	7.32	6.67	7.04	19.51	30.00	23.94	24.39	23.33	23.94	8.54	3.33	6.34
		Non SC	4.72	11.88	7.89	10.24	11.88	10.96	21.26	27.72	24.12	13.39	7.92	10.96
		General	7.66	36.65	3.24	14.35	55.28	7.84	20.10	26.09	12.70	11.48	6.21	9.19
10.	Bagani	SC	12.07	9.80	11.01	12.07	18.63	15.14	29.31	26.47	27.98	7.76	1.96	5.05
		Non SC	2.80	4.52	3.58	9.81	24.29	16.37	16.82	22.03	19.18	11.68	9.60	10.74
		General	6.06	6.45	6.24	10.61	22.22	15.93	21.21	23.66	22.33	10.30	6.81	8.70
11.	Karandwadi	ST	0.00	12.12	5.88	17.14	15.15	16.18	25.71	24.24	25.00	14.29	6.06	10.29
		Non ST	3.20	6.98	4.74	16.80	25.58	20.38	27.20	26.74	27.01	8.80	8.14	8.53
		General	2.50	8.40	5.02	16.88	22.69	19.35	26.88	26.05	26.52	10.00	7.56	8.96
		SC/ST	5.74	9.72	10.62	16.19	21.67	18.41	26.83	26.25	27.10	11.42	4.12	8.08
	Average	Non SC/ST	5.39	8.12	6.57	10.32	22.63	15.44	22.40	26.14	24.37	14.85	9.42	12.56
		General	5.52	11.31	6.41	12.82	25.85	16.20	24.04	25.63	24.03	13.13	7.62	10.77

Sr.No.	Name of Villages	Categories	Graduation (XIII-XV)			Post Graduation (XVI-XVII)			Other Education		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Tujarpur	SC	3.57	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non SC	3.66	1.45	2.65	1.22	0.00	0.66	6.10	0.00	3.31
		General	3.64	1.10	2.49	0.91	0.00	0.50	4.55	0.00	2.49
2.	Shivapuri	SC	2.08	2.86	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		General	2.04	1.59	0.62	0.02	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Shirate	ST	8.47	3.92	6.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.69	0.00	0.91
		Non ST	5.06	9.68	7.09	1.27	0.00	0.71	5.06	0.00	2.84
		General	6.52	7.08	6.77	0.72	0.00	0.40	3.62	0.00	1.99
4.	Narsihapur	SC	10.34	5.41	8.42	1.72	0.00	1.05	6.90	0.00	4.21
		Non SC	10.68	13.51	11.86	1.94	1.35	1.69	4.85	0.00	2.82
		General	10.56	10.81	10.66	1.86	0.90	1.47	5.59	0.00	3.31
5.	Kole	SC	8.33	6.67	7.69	4.17	6.67	5.13	8.33	0.00	5.13
		Non SC	12.90	8.33	10.91	3.23	4.17	3.64	12.90	4.17	9.09
		General	10.91	7.69	9.57	3.64	5.13	4.26	10.91	2.56	7.45
6.	Surul	SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	1.82
		Non SC	6.74	1.41	4.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.37	0.00	1.88
		General	5.00	1.05	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	1.86

7.	Bhadkimbe	SC	5.71	0.00	3.57	0.00	2.38	0.89	4.29	4.76	4.46
		Non SC	6.67	4.26	5.61	1.67	4.26	2.80	3.33	0.00	1.87
		General	6.15	2.25	4.57	0.77	3.37	1.83	3.85	2.25	3.20
8.	Kanegaon	ST	15.38	5.56	9.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	3.23
		Non ST	18.60	14.67	16.77	4.65	0.00	2.48	5.81	1.33	3.73
		General	18.18	12.90	15.63	4.04	0.00	2.08	6.06	1.08	3.65
9.	Koregaon	SC	3.66	0.00	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.66	0.00	2.11
		Non SC	7.09	3.96	5.70	0.79	5.94	3.07	7.09	0.99	4.39
		General	5.74	2.48	4.32	0.48	3.73	1.89	5.74	0.62	3.51
10.	Bagani	SC	6.03	0.00	3.21	0.86	0.00	0.46	1.72	3.92	2.75
		Non SC	11.21	2.82	7.42	0.93	0.56	0.77	6.54	1.69	4.35
		General	9.39	1.79	5.91	0.91	0.36	0.66	4.85	2.51	3.78
11.	Karandwadi	ST	8.57	6.06	7.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non ST	8.80	3.49	6.64	1.60	1.16	1.42	0.80	1.16	0.95
		General	8.75	4.20	6.81	1.25	0.84	1.08	0.63	0.84	0.72
		SC/ST	6.56	2.77	4.80	0.61	0.82	0.68	3.41	0.79	2.24
	Average	Non SC/ST	8.31	5.78	7.18	1.57	1.59	1.57	5.08	0.85	3.20
		General	7.90	4.81	6.42	1.32	1.30	1.34	4.47	0.90	2.90

(Source: Surveyed, 2007: Research Student).

4.4.1.1 Primary (I-IV Std.)

It is found that the general persons with primary education at the levels of average from 6.41%. However, the males and females are primary educational attainment from 5.52% and 11.31% respectively. It has mostly includes the Zilla Parishad schools than the private schools. Also there are available of Ashramshalas in this area. There so many school facilities are available e.g. hostel facility as well as free food, no fees, free books etc. It is observed the primary educational attainment in the females are given first preference than the males in these villages. But the Tujarpur and Shirate villages has shows the different situation of primary educational attainment. The males (3.64%) attainment is highest than the females (2.20%). It is also noticed that the SC/ST literate Population with higher than Non SC/ST literates in the primary educational phase.

4.4.1.2 Middle Primary (V-VII Std.)

This educational attainment among the SC/ST is higher than the Non SC/ST. It is average of 18.41% in the SC/ST and 15.44% in the Non SC/ST. It is the wide disparity between SC/ST and Non SC/ST similarly, the males and females are more difference in the middle primary education attainment in which gaps is 13.03% i.e. the males is 12.82% and female is 25.85% in those areas. The majority of people (Including the General males as well as mostly females) are attainment of middle primary education as compare to the primary educational attainment in those villages of study area.

4.4.1.3 Secondary Education (VIII-X Std.)

It is including the 8th to 10th standard which is total 12.37% from which male-female is 11.91% and 12.96% to the male-female literate population in this areas. However, the general average is 24.03% and male-female averages are 24.04% and 25.61% respectively. The females have also low percent of secondary educational attainment in the four villages viz., Shivapuri, Bhadkimbe, Koregaon and Karandwadi. In those villages in which males and

females are getting pass out (6%) of literate population in the secondary class. In all villages have a low disparity of secondary education attainment among the gender population. Even those females have highest levels of secondary education other than educational attainment in these villages. In the SC/ST females are maximum attainment 45.83% and males are maximum attainment of 38.71% in only Surul village i.e. the females has 6.29% higher than the males of secondary educational attainment.

4.4.1.4 Higher Secondary (XI-XII Std.)

It's attempt the proportion of females with HSC level also hardly 3% have been passed. Further, the proportion of females is not highly percentage of higher secondary educational attainments than the males. Therefore, females are in most probability than the SSC level. However, the proportion of males varies between 0 to 5% in the HSC levels. Among the SC/ST females that varies between 0 to 3% and males varies between 0 to 4%. Similarly, the Non SC/ST males and females varies between 1 to 6% and 0 to 6% respectively at this surveyed in the present study.

4.4.1.5 Graduation (XIII-XV Std.)

At the overall graduation level of 7.90% males and 4.81% females have attainment of education sector. It observed the Kanegaon is maximum percentage of graduation levels among the males (18.18%) and females (12.90%) and also minimum levels of graduation is totally 0.00% in the majority of villages. It is found that the SC/ST males are minimum 0.00% attainment in Surul to maximum 15.38% in Kanegaon and females are minimum 0.00% attainment in five villages like Tujarpur, Surul, Bhadkimbe, Koregaon and Bagani to maximum attainment 15.63 % in also Kanegaon village.

However, this educational attainment among the Non SC/ST males are 0.00% to 18.60% in Shivpuri and Kanegaon. Similarly females are attainment 0.00% to 6.83% in also Shivapuri and Kanegaon villages. It means this varies

between 2.86% of males and 0.22% of females among the SC/ST and Non SC/ST in the graduation levels. This disparity between the males and females is quite high as well as SC/ST and Non SC/ST is also quite high. But two villages are opposing of this disparity in the Shivapuri and Karandwadi villages. In these villages, the proportion of population is high i.e. 51.2% (SC), in Shivapuri and 11.9% (ST) in Karandwadi.

4.4.1.6 Post Graduation

In the villages, Tujarpur, Shivapuri, Shirate, Surul, Kanegaon, Koregaon and Karandwadi are 0% of post graduation levels of education in the males as well as females among the SC/ST literates to the total population (Excluding 0-6 population) other three villages are high percentage of males in Narsihapur (1.72%), Kole (4.17%) and Bagani (0.86%) villages. Similarly, the females are highest percentage of post graduation levels in Kole (6.67%) and Bhadkimbe (2.38%) those villages of SC/ST literate population than the Non SC/ST literate population. In these villages, the majority of females are attainment of higher education as compare to the males. There villages are developed and mostly in these villages people's attitude for education are changed. So that they improved education facilities that's why attainment of higher education is higher.

4.4.1.7 Other Education

It including professional as well as Diplomas Education. There also find out the males has much higher percentage of involving in this sector. Therefore, females are very low levels of educational attainment. In this educational attainment, the male average is 4.47% and female average is 0.90%, i.e. 3.57% difference. In the average of male-female disparity right from the post graduation and professional education. In this educational sectors the SC/ST females are lower attainment of higher education other than educational attainment as compare to the Non SC/ST females are higher educated out of the female literacy rate at this study area.

Female Educational Status in the Villages of Walwa Tahsil (2007)

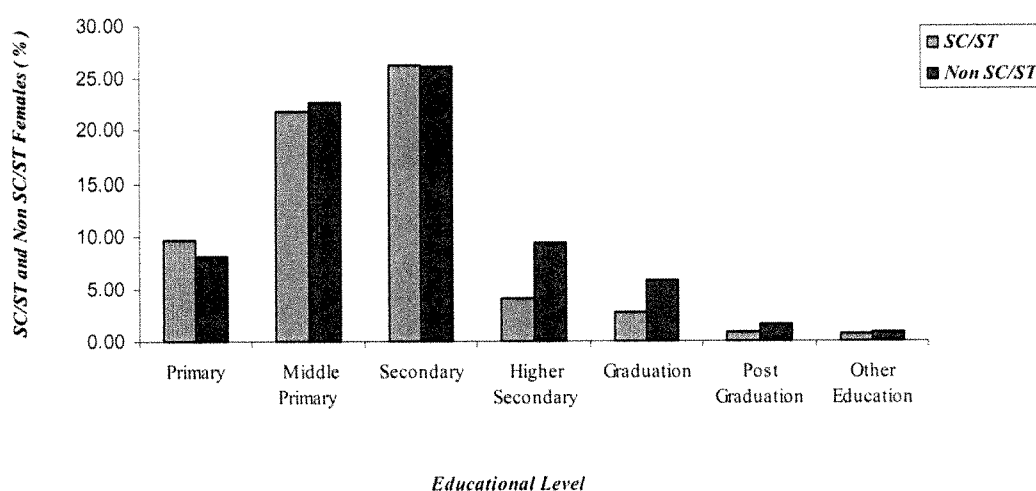


FIG.4.8

The educational status of SC/ST females are lower literacy rate, lower level of educational attainment and also higher dropout rates in the school than the Non SC/ST females in those areas. Similarly, the female rate is lowest in the rural areas of all social groups than that of males also than urban areas. It means that the disparity of male-female literacy in any areas. Mostly girls are highly dropout in the school than the boys. This same situation of enrollment ratio in the SC/ST female is much lower than that of Non SC/ST female at the overall educational levels or status of education among the all female population.

4.4.2 Enrollment Ratio

If any societies, the people regarding educational attainment and also understanding of education, their enrollment ratio also increases, the parents attitude about the education. The most of the children's being upper castes go to school and higher attainment of education sector. A large no. of SC/ST children has drop outs from the secondary (SSC) and Higher Secondary (HSC) educational levels. In fact their poverty and per capita income is low as well as illiteracy in their family is responsible for this. It means that the socio-economic problem among the SC/ST people is a major cause behind their setback.

The demand on children to help their family in its occupational and household activities and inability of their parents to afford expenses for continuing schooling (Shah V. P. and Patel T., 1985: "Social Context of Tribal Education", pp. 112) is also the prime cause behind their large dropouts.

4.4.2.1 Primary (I-IV Std.)

In Narsihapur and Bhadkimbe villages are low and high percent of primary educational level than the other villages. The general average is 8.00%. However, the male-female averages are the 8.26% and 7.52% respectively. Among the SC/ST and Non SC/ST is 9.94% and 7.44%. It is found that the high percentage of SC/ST than the Non SC/ST. Some of the inequality in this levels between the males and females are 9.40% and 10.40%. In the Non SC/ST males and females are 8.22% and 6.27% at the primary level in this areas.

Table 4.5: Enrollment Ratio in Sample Villages of Walwa Tahsil

Sr. No.	Name of Villages	Categories	Primary (I-IV) 7 to 11			Middle Primary (V-VII) 11 to 14			Secondary (VIII-X) 14 to 17			Higher Secondary (XI-XII) 17 to 19		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Tujarpur	SC	7.14	13.64	10.00	17.86	0.00	10.00	7.14	18.18	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non SC	8.54	7.25	7.95	12.20	5.80	9.27	10.98	11.59	11.26	4.88	5.80	5.30
		General	8.18	8.79	8.46	13.64	4.40	9.45	10.00	13.19	11.44	3.64	4.40	3.98
2.	Shivapuri	SC	4.17	5.71	4.82	8.33	8.57	8.43	12.50	2.86	8.43	2.08	5.71	3.61
		Non SC	12.00	3.57	8.97	8.00	7.14	7.69	8.00	3.57	6.41	8.00	3.57	6.41
		General	8.16	4.76	6.83	8.16	7.94	8.07	10.20	3.17	7.45	5.10	4.76	4.97
3.	Shirate	ST	6.78	7.84	7.27	3.39	7.84	5.45	8.47	3.92	6.36	5.08	1.96	3.64
		Non ST	10.13	8.06	9.22	2.53	1.61	2.13	3.80	6.45	4.96	6.33	3.23	4.96
		General	8.70	7.96	8.37	2.90	4.42	3.59	5.80	5.31	5.58	5.80	2.65	4.38
4.	Narsihapur	SC	5.17	2.70	4.21	1.72	8.11	4.21	1.72	5.41	3.16	3.45	2.70	3.16
		Non SC	3.88	2.70	3.39	3.88	2.70	3.39	7.77	1.35	5.08	10.68	5.41	8.47
		General	4.35	2.70	3.68	3.11	4.50	3.68	5.59	2.70	4.41	8.07	4.50	6.62
5.	Kole	SC	8.33	6.67	7.69	0.00	20.00	7.69	4.17	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non SC	3.23	0.00	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23	4.17	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
		General	5.45	2.56	4.26	0.00	7.69	3.19	3.64	2.56	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.00

6.	Surul	SC	12.90	8.33	10.91	3.23	4.17	3.64	3.23	8.33	5.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non SC	11.24	4.23	8.13	5.62	4.23	5.00	5.62	9.86	7.50	2.25	4.23	3.13
		General	11.67	5.26	8.84	5.00	4.21	4.65	5.00	9.47	6.98	1.67	3.16	2.33
		SC	12.86	14.29	13.39	7.14	11.90	8.93	8.57	4.76	7.14	1.43	7.14	3.57
7.	Bhadkimbe	Non SC	11.67	10.64	11.21	6.67	2.13	4.67	8.33	8.51	8.41	5.00	0.00	2.80
		General	12.31	12.36	12.33	6.92	6.74	6.85	8.46	6.74	7.76	3.08	3.37	3.20
		ST	15.38	22.22	19.35	7.69	11.11	9.68	0.00	5.56	3.23	7.69	11.11	9.68
8.	Kanegaon	Non ST	2.33	8.00	4.97	4.65	9.33	6.83	8.14	1.33	4.97	5.81	2.67	4.35
		General	4.04	10.75	7.29	5.05	9.68	7.29	7.07	2.15	4.69	6.06	4.30	5.21
		SC	9.76	8.33	9.15	2.44	15.00	7.75	10.98	6.67	9.15	7.32	5.00	6.34
9.	Koregaon	Non SC	9.45	7.92	8.77	5.51	0.99	3.51	2.36	10.89	6.14	11.02	4.95	8.33
		General	9.57	8.07	8.92	4.31	6.21	5.14	5.74	9.32	7.30	9.57	4.97	7.57
		SC	9.48	18.63	13.76	5.17	8.82	6.88	10.34	5.88	8.26	0.86	5.88	3.21
10.	Bagani	Non SC	10.75	10.73	10.74	10.28	5.65	8.18	8.88	7.34	8.18	6.54	6.21	6.39
		General	10.30	13.62	11.82	8.48	6.81	7.72	9.39	6.81	8.21	4.55	6.09	5.25
		ST	11.43	6.06	8.82	8.57	9.09	8.82	2.86	9.09	5.88	2.86	3.03	2.94
11.	Karandwadi	Non ST	7.20	5.81	6.64	6.40	4.65	5.69	11.20	6.98	9.48	3.20	2.33	2.84
		General	8.13	5.88	7.17	6.88	5.88	6.45	9.38	7.56	8.60	3.13	2.52	2.87
		SC/ST	9.40	10.40	9.94	5.96	9.51	7.41	6.36	6.42	6.51	2.80	3.87	3.29
		Non SC/ST	8.22	6.27	7.44	5.98	4.02	5.12	7.12	6.55	6.91	5.79	3.49	4.82
		General	8.26	7.52	8.00	5.86	6.23	6.01	7.30	6.27	6.87	4.60	3.70	4.22

Sr.No.	Name of villages	Categories	Graduation (XIII-XV) 19 to 22			Post Graduation (XVI-XVII) 22 to 24			Professional Education (Medical and Engineering) 19 to 22			Other Education Above 18/21		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Tujarpur	SC	7.14	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non SC	2.44	1.45	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.66
		General	3.64	1.10	2.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.50
2.	Shivapuri	SC	2.08	5.71	3.61	0.00	2.86	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.00	1.20
		Non SC	2.00	0.00	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	1.28	2.00	0.00	1.28
		General	2.04	3.17	2.48	0.00	1.59	0.62	1.02	0.00	0.62	2.04	0.00	1.24
3.	Shirate	ST	3.39	0.00	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non ST	1.27	9.68	4.96	0.00	1.61	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.53	3.23	2.84
		General	2.17	5.31	3.59	0.00	0.88	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	1.77	1.59
4.	Narsihapur	SC	0.00	2.70	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non SC	6.80	1.35	4.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		General	4.35	1.80	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Kole	SC	8.33	6.67	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non SC	6.45	0.00	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		General	7.27	2.56	5.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Surul	SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non SC	1.12	4.23	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	1.41	1.25
		General	0.83	3.16	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	1.05	0.93
7.	Bhadkimbe	SC	5.71	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	0.93
		General	3.08	0.00	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.46

4.4.2.2 Middle Primary (V-VII Std.)

At the middle primary levels in Tujarpur is maximum (13.64%) enrollment ratio in males and females is 9.68% is Kanegaon village. This overall ratio's have declining from 8.00% primary to 6.01% Middle level. Similarly the male and female enrolled have also decline from 8.26% to 5.86% and 7.52% to 6.23% out of the 11 villages. The average of SC/ST and Non SC/ST is 7.41% and 5.12% respectively. The Kole village is very surprising of middle primary levels of education among the Non SC population to the literate population.

4.4.2.3 Secondary (VIII-X Std.)

The General enrollment ratio is 6.87% in 11 villages of average. In the males and females is 1.03% gaps of the secondary level. Similarly, this gaps is – 0.06% in the SC/ST and 0.57% in the Non SC/ST. The SC/ST gender gaps is in negative form i.e. the females (6.42%) is higher than males (6.36%). This same situation is Tujarpur village. It means concluded that, so many students have failed in the 10th standard (SSC). Further it is found that the females are much failed as compare to the males in SSC levels in only for Tujarpur village. The large numbers of student's have been leaving the school.

4.4.2.4. Higher Secondary (XI-XII Std.)

At HSC level in Koregaon and Kole villages, it shows that high (7.57%) and low (0.00%) than the other villages in the study area. Also the same conditions of males and females in the higher secondary level. The average of all villages is 4.22%, similarly the male average is 4.60% and female average is 3.70%. However, the Non SC/ST is 5.79% of males and 3.49% of females, also the SC/ST male is 2.80% and female is 3.87%. It is fact the maximum enrollment ratio among the Non SC/ST as compare to SC/ST. The drop-out rates of SC/ST is higher in these levels of education. But the highest levels of higher secondary education of SC girls are 5.71% and 11.11% in Shivapuri and Bhadkimbe village. Also the ST girls are 7.14% and 3.03% in the Kanegaon

and Karandwadi villages. That is the high proportion of SC and ST female population in this villages.

4.4.2.5 Graduation (XIII-XV Std.)

The average of general graduation level is 2.79% also the SC/ST is 2.46% and Non SC/ST is 2.78%. The gaps between the male and female (0.14%) as well as SC/ST and Non SC/ST (0.32%) is in 11 villages. In the Bhadkimbe village where 0% enrolled for it condition after the post graduation level. It is hardly 2.07% of SC/ST females and 2.85% of Non SC/ST females. At graduation level the enrollment is 0% of SC and ST males in the four villages of Narsihapur, Surul, Kanegaon and Karandwadi. Further, the females is also 0% enrolled in the 6 villages viz., Tujarpur (SC), Shirate (ST), Surul (SC), Bhadkimbe (SC), Kanegaon (ST) and Bagani (SC).

4.4.2.6 Post Graduation

Most of the villages are 0% of Higher education level among the SC/ST as well as Non SC/ST. It is found that males are lower than females in post graduation level. In only two villages are 1% of males enrolled and 6 villages are 1 to 2% of females enrolled for post graduation. It has taken other education i.e. parallel education. These villages are near by urban area (Islampur and Ashta). In this area the higher educational facilities are available, i.e. schools, colleges, stationary stores and there other facilities, also the transportation facilities are very well developed in this areas. In Shivapuri village is noticed that the high percentage of enrollment the post graduation level in SC/ST females, due to economically poor condition and the lack of employment in rural areas, so males have migrated in urban areas. Therefore, the enrollment ratio is low in the post graduation level among the males.

4.4.2.7 Professional Education (Medical and Engineering)

It is the same condition of post graduation level. The hardly 1% that is too in 6 villages and other 5 villages are 0% professional enrollment of males.

However, the females also 0% enrolled in 10 villages and only for one village (Kanegaon) hardly 1% is enrollment ratio than the males as well as Non ST. The higher proportion of ST females is there, similarly, the male's enrollment is higher than females in these villages.

4.4.2.8 Other Education (Diplomas)

In the enrollment ratio is hardly 1 to 1½% and 0 to 1% among the males and females. In Kole and Surul villages are totally 0% enrollment rate. The other education includes most of the diplomas, in which males have higher percentage of professional education such as ITI, Computer and Electrical courses or Diplomas etc. The large numbers of males go towards this field other than higher education or degrees. So, it is low percentage of enrollment ratio in the higher educational levels. Most of the student's have been not going to higher education after the completion of higher secondary and graduation level. In all villages the total average is hardly 2 to 3% of overall enrollment rate. The three villages are 3% enrolled like Tujarpur, Bagani and Karandwadi in the other educational sectors.

4.5 CONCLUSION

Literacy is one of the major factors on which economic and social development rest. Especially literacy in the very impressive on the population. Also the literacy is one of the important needs for the development of any community. It is observed that females are backward than males in all sectors one of the educational sector due to this male literacy rate is higher than female literacy rate to the proportion of population. Since the lowest female literacy rate is found in Surul as compare to other villages. In Surul village was also identified with very low general literacy rate as well as Banewadi village was very low percent of female literacy rate in 1981. Infact, the long distance of educational facilities so not to be permitted for the women's in these villages, therefore females were not go to school. It means that the female was too neglected in the educational attainment.

In Walwa tahsil, the very high literacy rate was above 60% in only 3 villages in 1981. Infact, the large number of female literates population was much less than male literate population to the total population in 1981 i.e. the highest percent of females were illiterate in the majority of villages in Walwa tahsil. After that, above 70% was in 19 villages in 1991. Since, in the last decade, it is 80 to 90% of middle levels and very high literacy rate is 90 to 100% about the total population (Excluding 0-6 population), but also very high in this percent of 5 villages in 2001. The gender disparity in literacy at the villages levels was 0.353% in 1981. It was very highly disparity among the Male-Female literate population. In the 1991 and 2001 had been declining from 0.260 and 0.161 out of the total population in Walwa tahsil. There has been a substantial decade wise progress is notable in the field of education and especially in the sphere of female literacy.

The present work of literacy and educational attainment is examined from involved SC/ST people's to be backward, maximum person have been attainment of secondary education other than primary and middle primary education among the SC/ST as compare to Non SC/ST have been higher educational attainment, also females are highly attainment of Primary and Middle Primary education other than opposing for males are attainment of higher education in these villages. It has some condition of enrollment ratio among these communities in this study area.

It has mention that the inequality of educational status between the SC/ST and Non SC/ST females in 1981 to 2001. In the educational levels is much differ from SC/ST and Non SC/ST as well as male and female in those study area. Infact, mostly females are less achieve the higher education as compare to males who are more achieved the higher education in which the majority of Non SC/ST students have been achieving the higher education like Graduation, Post Graduation and Professional Education (includes the Medical and Engineering) as compare to SC/ST students has achieve only for other education it means the diplomas, side courses after that completion of secondary or higher secondary schools, Because these students before taken

from Ashramshala and Zilla Parishad schools in which take the Primary, Middle Primary and Secondary education. It observed that the literacy rate of male has been slightly increased i.e. form semi literates or neo-literates as well as school drop-out as compare to females in those area. It is fact that poverty and lack of employment in rural area drive male to migrate to cities.

REFERENCES

1. Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Sangli District (2001-2002): Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. (i).
2. District Census Handbook, Sangli (1981): Publication by the Director, Government Printing and Stationary, Maharashtra State, Bombay 400 004, pp. 16, 162-165, 72.
3. District Census Handbook, Sangli (1991): Published by the Director, Government Printing and Stationary, Maharashtra State, Mumbai 400 004. pp. 30, 31, 302-303, 306-307, 310-311.
4. <http://www.censusindia.net>.
5. Panchayat and Z. P., Reports and Annuals.
6. Census of India (2001): "Primary Census Abstract", Directorate of Census, Operations Maharashtra, Series 28, Vol. II, Table A8 and A9, pp. xli.
7. Kundu A and Rao J.M. (1986): "Inequality in Educational Development: Issues in Measurement Changing Structure and its Socio-economic Correlates with Speical Reference to India", Educational Planning: A Long Term Perspective, in Moonis Raza (ed) NIEPA, New Delhi, pp. 446.
8. Shah V.P. and Patel T. (1985): "Social Context of Tribal Education", Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, pp. 112.
9. Lekhi R.K. (1990): "Economics of Development and Planning", 1st Edition, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi 110 002, pp. 190-191/VII.