

CHAPTER-IV

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

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IV.1 KOLHAPUR DISTRICT :

General :

Kolhapur District is located between 15° to 43° and 17. 10 north latitude and 73° 40' and 74° 42' east longitude. The district is bounded by Sangli district at the north. On the west there is Ratnagiri district. On the south and east there is Belgaum district.

The area of Kolhapur district is 8,059 sq.kms. Its population, according to 1981's census, is 25,08,330. The Kolhapur district comprises of 12 talukas. They are - Karveer, Panhala, Hatkanangale, Shirol, Kagal, Gadhinglaj, Chandgad, Ajara, Bhudargad, Radhanagari, Gagan Bawada and Shahuwadi. The boundary of the district has not yet undergone any changes since 1961.

Its main part is traversed by the Sahyadri mountains in the west. It has thrown several spurs in the east of the district and in this range some of the points are as 900 metres above mean sea level.

With the reorganisation of the States, the district was included in the Bombay State in 1956. Since 1960, it forms a part of Maharashtra.

The collector is the incharge of general administration law and order, treasury, land revenue and civil supplies.

At Karveer, an Education Office is located, from where all the educational administration and operational work is administered. The office is presided over by the Education Officers.

IV.2 POPULATION AND LITERACY :

The researcher wants to exhibit here the population and literacy of Kolhapur district. It will be helpful to compare the literacy progress of Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra, Kolhapur District and Kolhapur City.

TABLE No. I

THE POPULATION AND LITERACY OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

Name of the Taluka	Popula- tion 1951	Lite- racy	Popula- tion 1961	Lite- racy	Popula- tion 1971	Lite- racy	Popula- tion 1981	Lite- racy
Karveer	2,66,299	84.11	3,47,540	N.A.	4,72,132	41.01	5,60,933	61.7
Panhala	96,379	10.21	1,14,076	21.81	1,48,287	30.05	1,67,483	39.11
Hatkanangale	1,69,700	19.31	2,26,542	30.05	3,10,652	39.19	4,15,691	49.51
Shirol	1,21,192	20.13	1,51,100	32.70	1,98,544	39.99	2,28,677	48.02
Kagal	1,10,734	28.12	1,28,980	37.97	1,58,798	40.00	1,79,899	47.11
Gadhinglaj	1,11,397	9.14	1,27,677	17.66	1,54,98	30.11	1,77,976	40.41
Chandgad	50,513	8.13	93,492	18.10	1,11,883	28.12	1,20,823	37.12
Ajara	59,025	11.11	68,362	22.61	84,439	32.10	1,19,229	41.91
Bhudargad	65,929	13.26	78,655	22.25	94,246	36.16	1,10,291	49.11
Radhanagari	87,205	9.21	1,00,431	16.83	1,25,053	28.19	1,47,911	39.19
Gagan Bawada	52,922	12.91	59,071	22.83	64,100	31.50	77,585	40.11
Shahuwadi	66,765	7.13	1,00,566	14.54	1,19,818	26.11	1,21,913	38.11
Total	12,57,860		15,96,893		20,48,049		25,06,330	
Maharashtra Literacy		18.30		29.82		39.13		47.27
District Literacy		15.10		26.30		35.37		45.67

Sources : 1) District Census Handbook, 1961, 2) District Census Handbook, 1971,
3) Kolhapur District Gazetteer, 1981, p. 2, 4) Statistical Abstract
of Maharashtra, 1981.

Table No. I shows that Karveer is having higher population. More population is centred here because industrially and educationally it is flourished. Of course, it is a taluka place. Shirol, Hatkanangale and Gadhinglaj come next to it. The rates of variation at Hatkanangale, Shirol and Karveer are above the district average. Chandgad, Radhanagari and Gagan Bawada do not have urban areas and so there finds smaller growth in population.

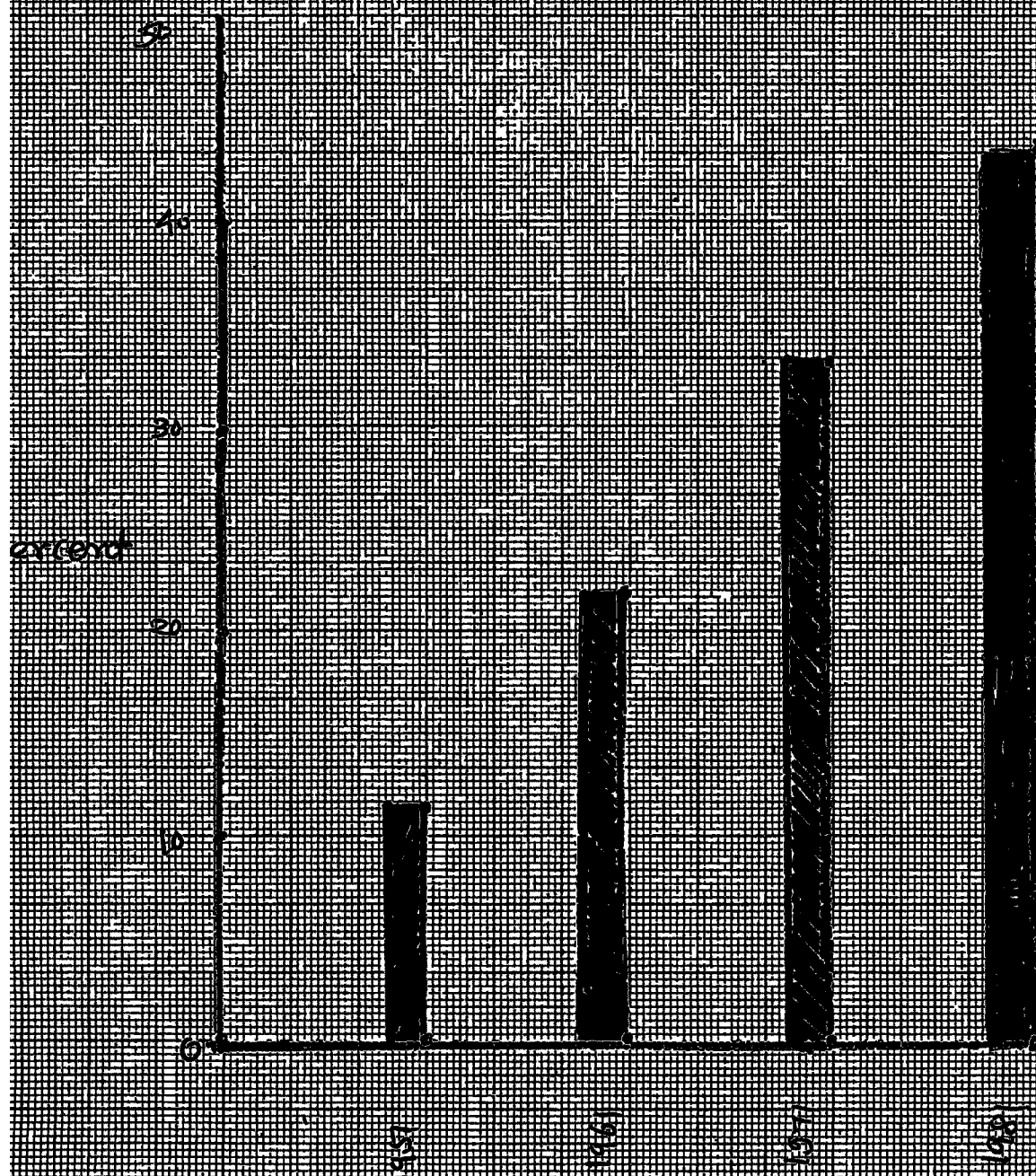
According to Table No. I the literacy of Maharashtra State during the four decades stands at 47.27%. The decadal growth in literacy is by 6.00%. The literacy of Kolhapur District, in the year 1981 is 45.67%. The decadal growth upto 1981 is by 7.5%.

Today Karveer taluka shows the highest literacy in Kolhapur district. In 1981, its literacy was 61.7%. As on 1981, the decadal growth is by 9.7%. This is city area and so the industrial, educational and social phenomenon is agreeable to the development of all sorts.

Taluka Hatkanangale and Bhudargad show better literacy. In 1981 their literacy was 49.51 and 49.11 percent. At Bhudargad taluka education seems flourished because of educationalist like J.P. Naik.

Taluka Shirol seems progressed next to these talukas. In 1981, it shows 48.02% literacy. During the period of four decades the literacy growth is by 7.00%.

Fig No. 1

Literacy of Kolhapur Dist.
(1957-1981)

Scale 1 cm = 10 per cent

Chandgad, Shahuwadi, and Radhanagari shows poor literacy. These regions are socially rather backward.

Now it is worth considering the total literacy of district and that of scheduled castes.

TABLE No. II
LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES
IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

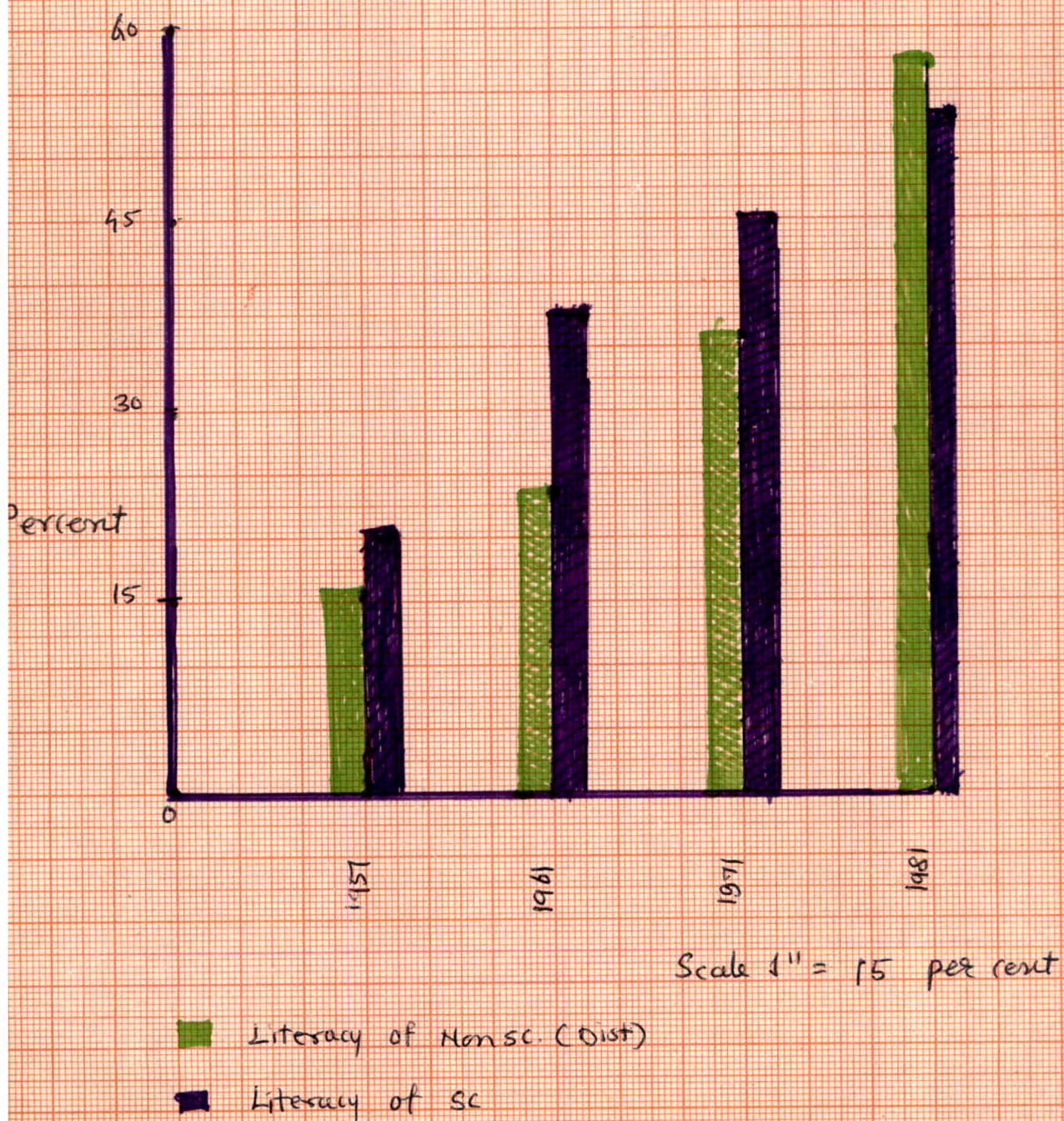
Years	Decadewise Total Lite- racy of District	Decadewise Total Literacy among Schedu- led Castes
1951	15.10%	20.85%
1961	26.30%	37.97%
1971	40.10%	46.20%
1981	56.20%	51.40%

Sources : 1) Census of India, Maharashtra, 1961.
2) Census of India, Maharashtra, 1971.
3) District Census Handbook, 1971.

Table No. II shows that during each decade the literacy of Kolhapur district is flourished by 12.00%, but in the case of Scheduled Castes it is increased by 8.00%. It seems that, in the field of literacy, Scheduled Castes are advancing rapidly. They are trying to keep pace with the literacy of non-scheduled castes.

Fig. No. 2

Literacy of Dist. and of S.C. in it.



**IV.3 EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
NON-SCHEDULED CASTES - A BIRD'S
EYE VIEW :**

There is rapid change in education of Scheduled Castes. So the researcher wants to compare the educational progress of Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Castes. Here comparison is made on the basis of enrolment.

TABLE No.III .

**DECADEWISE ENROLMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES STUDENTS
AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTES STUDENTS IN KOLHAPUR
DISTRICTS (PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION)**

Institutions	D e c a d e			
	1951	1961	1971	1981
Primary..	945	1544	1828	1913
Non-Scheduled Castes	89624	208444	268825	369912
Scheduled Castes	7141	9878	N.A.	14415
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to Non-Scheduled Castes	7.96	4.73	N.A.	3.89
Secondary	40	124	232	240
Non-Scheduled Castes	9829	25143	35689	430060
Scheduled Castes	1102	1930	2090	2500
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to Non-Scheduled Castes	11.2	7.67	0.58	0.58

TABLE No. III (Contd...)

Institutions	D e c a d e			
	1951	1961	1971	1981
Higher	4	6	17	39
Non-Scheduled Castes	1429	3393	12949	23450
Scheduled Castes	140	295	600	3059
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to Non-Scheduled Castes	7.79	7.36	4.63	13.04

Sources : 1) District Census Handbooks, 1961, 1971, 1981.
 2) Statistical Abstract for Maharashtra State, 1981.
 3) Reports on Scheduled Castes, 1980 and 1981.

In the case of institutional growth one can notice that, in 1961, there were 1544 primary schools, 1392 Zilla Parishad Schools and 40 Municipal Schools and 181 private schools. In 1957 there were only 40 secondary schools, whereas in 1981 there are 240 secondary schools. The growth is by 200 institutions. In 1951, the higher educational institutes were only 4 but in 1981 the figure stands at by 39.

In 1951, there were 89,624 students from Non-Scheduled Castes in primary schools. Up to 1981, they are 3,69,912 in number. The decadal growth in primary education is by 7.00%.

In secondary education it is by 6.00% and in higher education it is by 7.00%.

In the case of Scheduled Castes the enrolmental growth in primary education (during the four decades) is by 3.5%. In secondary education it is by 4.7% and in higher education it is by 3.6%.

IV.4 EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT :

In the beginning, it is better to take into consideration the population of Scheduled Castes in 12 talukas of Kolhapur district and as well as the literacy in each decade.

TABLE No. IV

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND THEIR LITERACY IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

Talukas	1951	1961	1971	1981
Kolhapur District	N.A.	14.67%	30.10%	50.40%
Karveer	13210	24941	33540	41630
Panhala	N.A.	N.A.	13720	17810
Hatkanangale	N.A.	N.A.	14680	18911
Shirol	10540	19957	27542	34910
Kagal	7511	15242	23981	31481
Gadhinglaj	5931	10348	16191	23110

TABLE No. IV (Contd....)

Talukas	1951	1961	1971	1981
Chandgad	3481	7485	13220	20920
Ajara	2299	4753	7981	11529
Bhudargad	3881	7547	11381	16410
Radhanagari	5681	10271	16211	22090
Gagan Bawada	1001	2999	5691	9991
Shahuwadi	N.A.	N.A.		9350
Total :	53535	181779	232537	302649
Scheduled Castes Literacy	20.05%	37.97%	46.20%	51.40%

- Sources :
- 1) District Census Handbook, Kolhapur, 1961.
 - 2) District Census Handbook, Kolhapur, 1971.
 - 3) Educational Survey of Maharashtra, 1968.
 - 4) Statistical Survey of Maharashtra, 1981.

In regard with population growth we can find following outcomes :

- a) Between the first decade i.e. 1951 to 1961 the population is increased by thirteen thousand.
- b) Between 1961 and 1971, it is grown by 15 thousand.

c) In the last decade it is increased by 7 thousand.

In connection with the literacy, the Table No.IV speaks that the decadal average growth is by 19.00%.

From hereafter the researcher wants to give the number of (pupils) in every taluka and in every decade. Thence after the decadewise growth in every educational unit will be taken into account. At the summing stage comparison, between educational development of Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra and Kolhapur district, will be made.

TABLE No. V

TALUKAWISE LITERATE PEOPLE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES IN KOLHAPUR
DISTRICT

Talukas	D e c a d e			
	1951	1961	1971	1981
Karveer	4110	8501	13310	18731
Panhala	N.A.	3201	6580	9221
Hatkanangale	N.A.	4778	7220	9111
Shirol	3205	6313	9520	11420
Kagal	2001	5330	9413	11181

TABLE No. V (Contd...)

Talukas	D e c a d e			
	1951	1961	1971	1981
Gadhinglaj	2600	4313	7923	10182
Chandgad	1001	1913	3411	9224
Ajara	502	913	2223	4481
Bhudargad	985	2197	4197	7781
Radhanagari	997	3213	5287	6211
Gagan Bawada	103	421	1003	3110
Shahuwadi	N.A.	N.A.	2431	3771
Total :	15504	40792	72518	1,06,724

Sources : 1) District Census Handbooks, 1961, 1971, 1981.

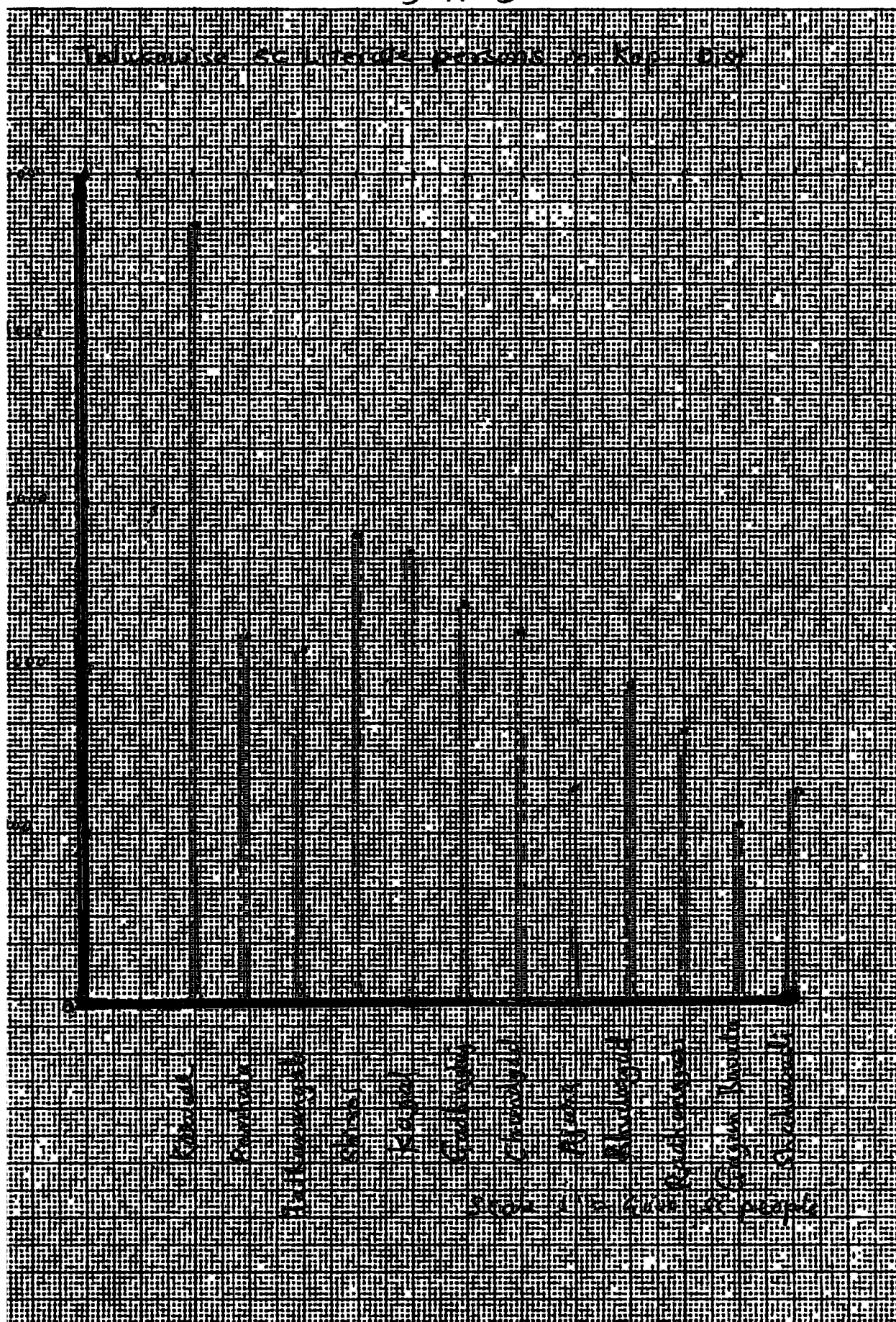
2) Education Office, Kolhapur.

3) Educational Report, 1980-1981.

Here, talukawise and decadewise literate people have been given. Hence Table No. V shows that the total literate person in the year 1951 were 15,504 in number. During the second decade it rose by 25,288 persons. During the second decade it rose by 31,726 persons and during the third decade it rose by 34,206 persons. From 1951 upto 1981 the rate of literate person is rose by 86,220 persons.

In 1951 there were 53,535 Scheduled Castes people in the district. Out of them 15,504 people were literate.

Fig No-3



In 1961 the total population of Scheduled Castes in Kolhapur district was 1,81,779. Out of them 40,792 people were literate.

In 1971, the Scheduled Castes population of Kolhapur district was 2,32,537 and among them 72,578 people were literate.

In 1981 the Scheduled Castes population stood at 1,06,724. Among them 302649 people were literate.

IV.5 DISCUSSION :

The comparison between the educational development among Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes shows the following conclusion :

1) The total literacy of Kolhapur district is grown by 7.5%. This average growth is during the four decades.

2) The literacy of district stands at 56.20% and the literacy of Scheduled Castes stands at 51.40%. The difference is that of 4.80%.

3) In 1981 the average growth of literacy among Scheduled Castes is by 9.00%.

4) a) The growth in primary education is by 3.5%.

b) In secondary education it is by 4.7%.

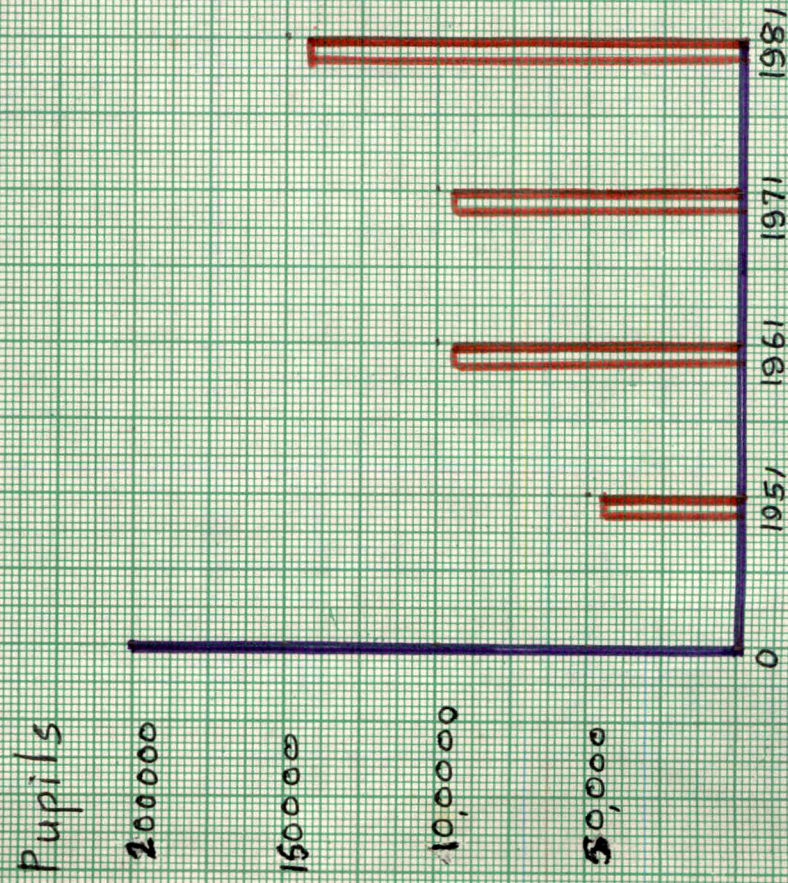
c) In higher education it is by 3.6%.

In Kolhapur district the educational progress in every unit (primary, secondary and higher) of every taluka, there seems fluctuation because of social situation. Certain parts are under development. For example, Ajara, Gagan Bawada etc. show poor progress. The areas which are nearer to towns shows better progress. In every talukas primary and secondary education seems flourished but in the case of higher education we may find negligence.

Comparison between each unit shows that the percentage of Scheduled Castes with Non-Scheduled Castes in primary education, secondary and higher education is lower. But one may compare it with their total population, there may seems progress e.g. in 1951 the Scheduled Castes were having 20.05% literacy. In 1961 there is increase in literacy by 17.69%. In 1971 it is added by 8.23% and in 1981 it is augmented upto 5.2%. Hence it can be said that though there seems degeneracy in education of Scheduled Castes (if compared to Non-Scheduled Castes) we cannot deem it lowered progress. But if we compare it with their total population, we can surely say that Scheduled Castes are progressing by keeping pace with Non-Scheduled Castes.

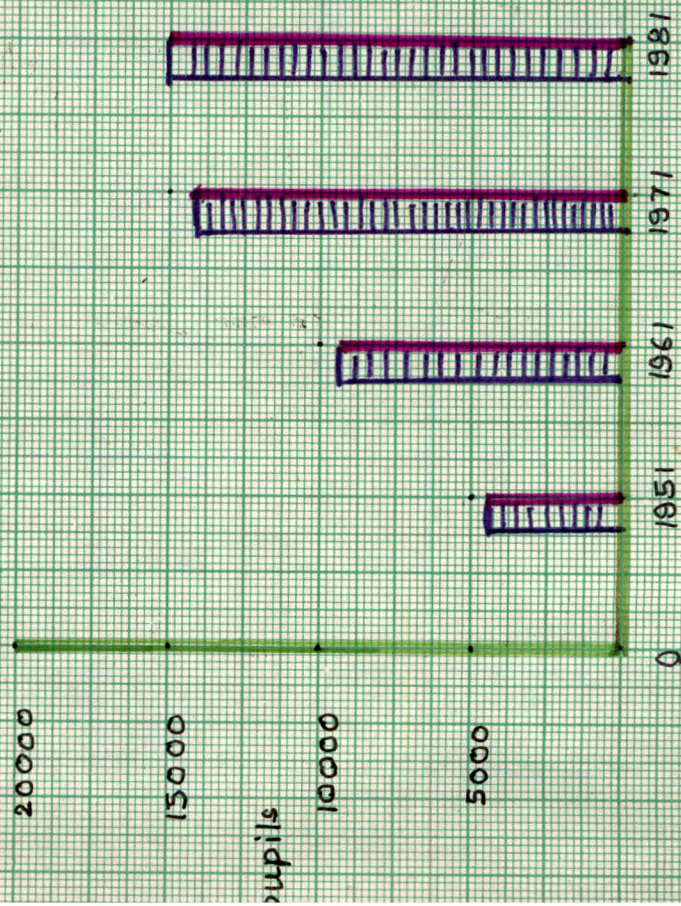
Fig No. 12. 4

Primary Education In Kolhapur District.



Scale: 1" = 50 000 Pupils.

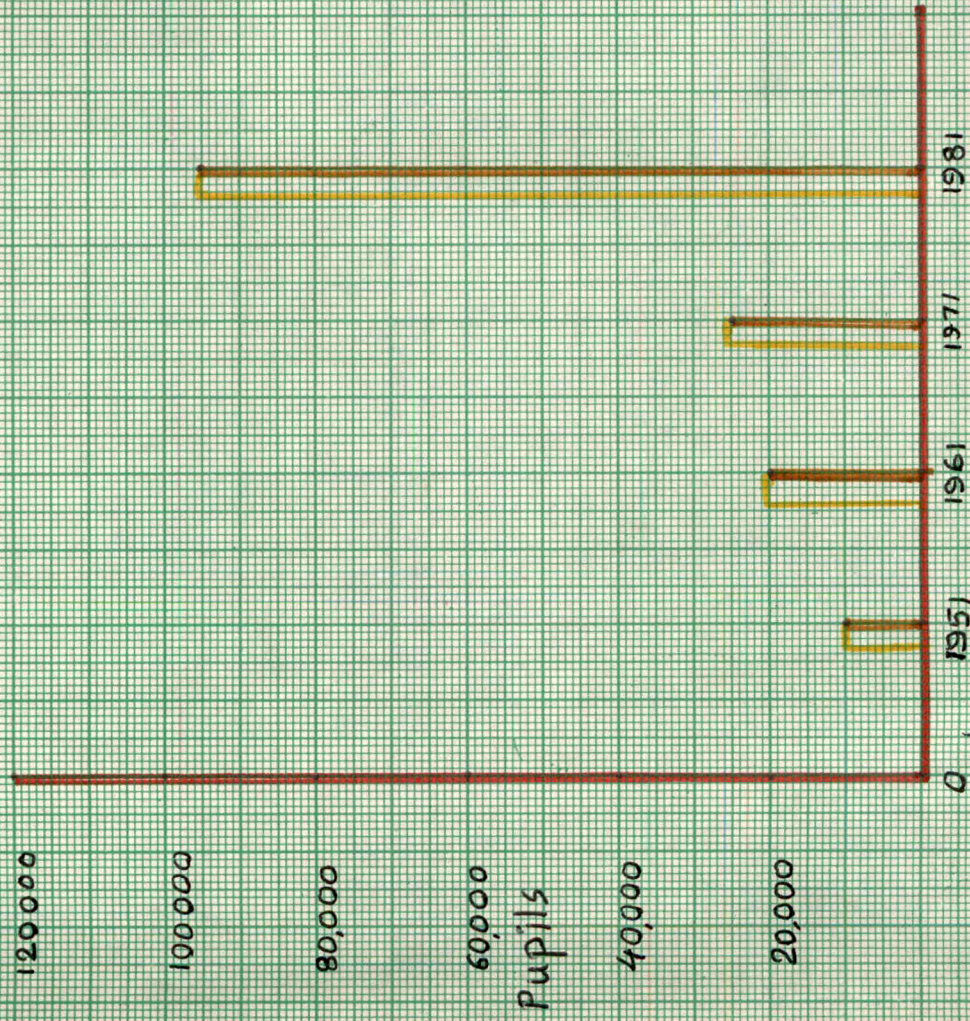
Fig No. 5

PRIMARY EDUCATION- ENROLMENT OF S.C. STUDENTS IN KOP. DIST.

Scale: * 1" = 5 000 Pupils.

Fig No. 6

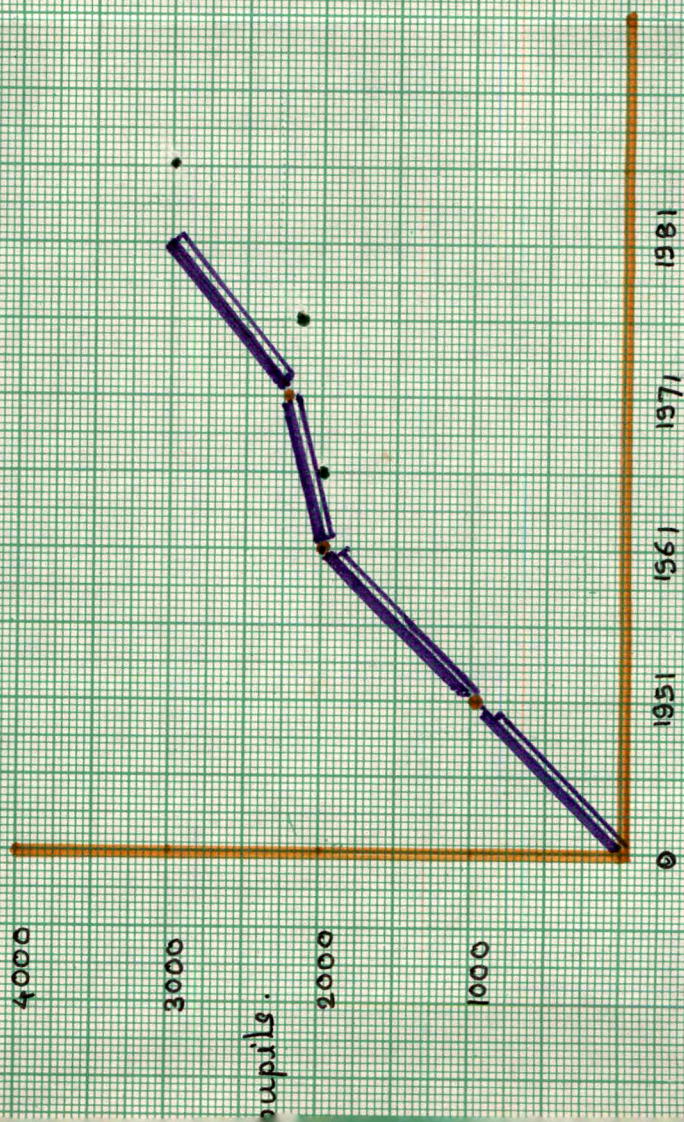
SECONDARY EDUCATION IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT.



Scale: 1" = 20 000 Pupils.

Fig No. 7

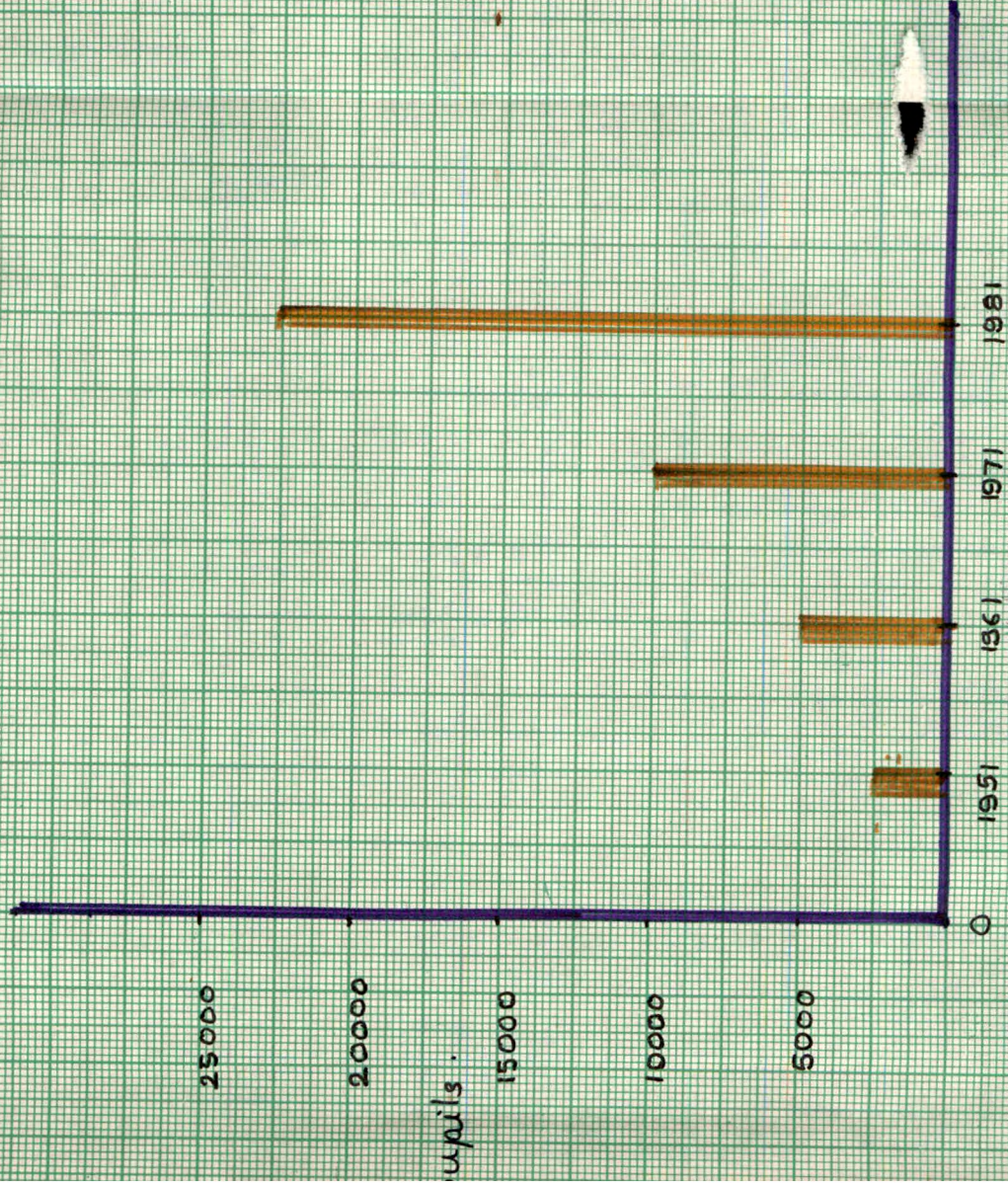
S.C. STUDENTS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION- KOLHAPUR DISTRICT.



Scale: 1" = 1 000 Pupils.

Fig No. 8

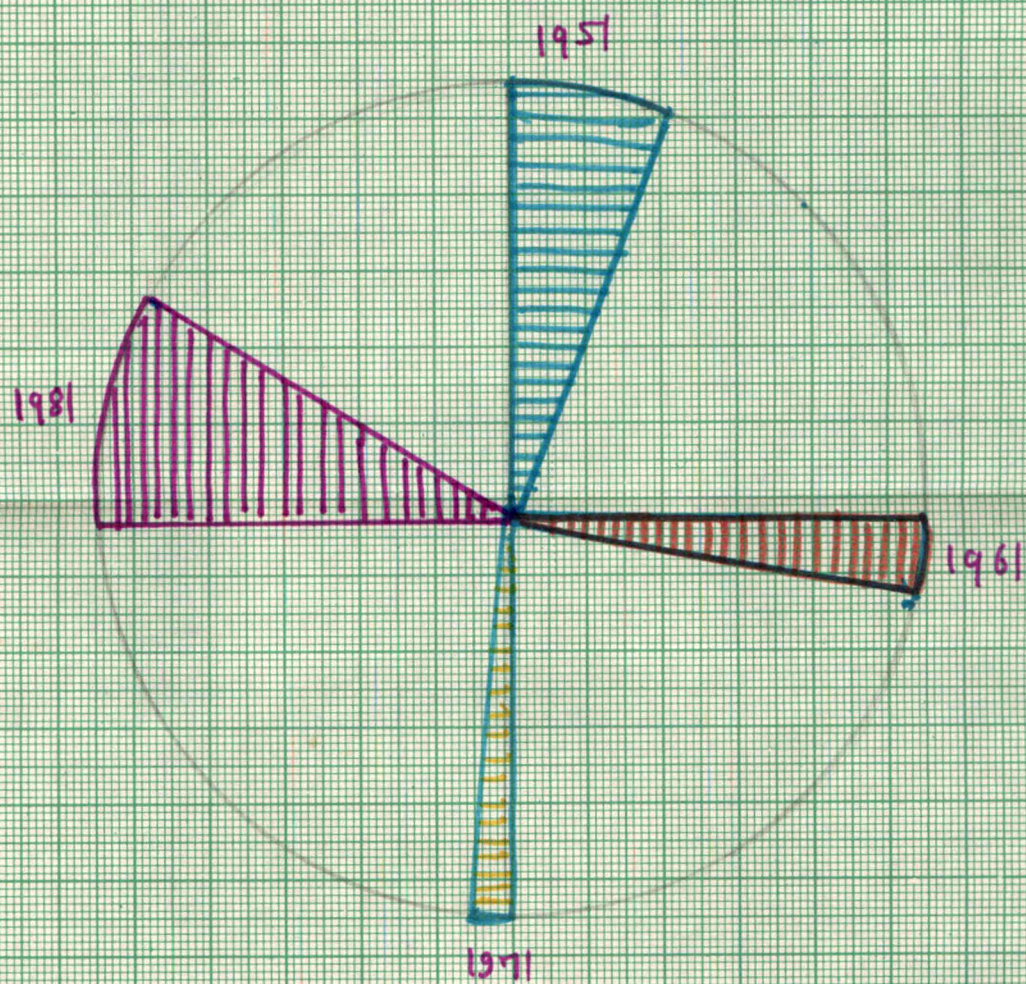
HIGHER EDUCATION IN KOLLAPUR DISTRICT.



Scale : 1" = 5 000 Pupils.

Fig NO-9

S.C. STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION- KOLHATUR DISTRICT.



Scale - $\frac{1}{4}$ sector = 25