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Impact of COVID-19 on Higher Education

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**Distribution Of Villages And Educational Institutions In Osmanabad
District A Geographical Survey**

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Introduction

Villages and educational institutions are closely associated with each other. Every village should have basic educational facilities. In India there are above six lakh villages. Out of them some villages has absence of educational facility. In Maharashtra also some of the villages don't have educational facilities. Osmanabad district is one of the major districts in Marathwada region. The distribution of villages and educational institutions are studied in this paper. Literacy plays very crucial role in socio economic development. Literacy in Osmanabad district is very low in compared with other district in Marathwada and Maharashtra. Osmanabad is comes under drought prone area. Male female literacy is increasing after independence. But still there was gender gap in literacy in Osmanabad district.

Objective: - The present study is based on one specific objective. 1) To study distribution of villages and educational institutions in Osmanabad district.

Study Area: - Osmanabad district is located in Maharashtra state. It is located on east side of Marathwada region. The latitudinal extent of study area is 17° 35' to 18° 40' north and longitudinal extend between 75° 16' to 76° 40' east. It is situated about 600 m above mean sea level. Manjra and Terna are major are seasonal river mainly flow in rainy season. Temple of goddess Tuljabhavani at Tuljapur is famous in India. There are eight Tahsil in the district. The Osmanabad district comes under drought prone area. Average annual rainfall in within the district is 730mm.

Methodology and Data Collection: - The present study is covering entire Osmanabad district. as the study area. Therefore, the analysis is based on secondary data sources. It includes census of India, socio economic abstracts. The data is divided in various categories and processed using disparity index. The comparative approach and disparity index used in is present study.

Distribution of Villages and Educational Institutions in Osmanabad District 1991

Educational facility at the minimum level of primary education is available in 713 villages that are 99.8% of the 716 in every villages of the district and these 713 villages have 759 primary schools including 17 schools exclusively for girls.

In the district and average each village has at least one primary school. As compared to 1981 the proportion of education facility as increased from 99.9% to 100% in the Osmanabad tahsil, from 91.67% to 98.40% in Tuljapur and from 98.26% to 100 % in Paranda tahsil in 1991. It is therefore seen that there is a definitely an improvement in this facility in three tahsil were in other three tahsils has 100% facilities. All the villages of Osmanabad



Kalamb, Paranda and Bhoom tahsils have at least one primary schools within their respective revenue limits.

There are many villages having more than one primary schools in the district. In Osmanabad and Tuljapur tahsils some villages have more than two primary schools. Middle schools that are school with facility for teaching higher primary classes from 5th standard to 8th standard are functioning in 331 out of 716 inhabited villages of the district. A few villages have more than 1 middle schools and the average number of middle schools for villages 0.47 percent.

Normally when the level of education increases the number of villages having the facility and also the number of institutions is reduced. It is seen that in rural areas of the district there are four tahsils with 100 % schools in every village. These are Osmanabad, Kalamb, Paranda and Bhoom. 14 villagers having one or more than one High schools. It means on an average there is a high school for every six villages. Pre university educational facilities are available in only 9 villages while there is only one degree college in the rural areas of the district there are in all 95 adult literacy centres in the rural areas of the district because of these centers and the high school high percentage of villagers having primary schools, the district is on its way to attend further achievements in literacy.

Educational facility of some of our other types are available in 713 villages that is 99.8% out of the 716 inhabited villages and 99.95% of the rural population is availing this facility. The situation regarding schools is the best in Osmanabad Paranda and Bhoom tahsil were all the villagers having some kind of educational facilities. In other two tahsil, situation regarding proportion of villages with educational facilities is better. They are Omerga with 99.25% and to the Tuljapur with 98.40%.

The highest educational institutions were recorded in Omerga with 132 and lowest in Bhoom tahsil with 97 in the Osmanabad district in 1991. The number of educational

Table 1.1 Distributions of Villages and Educational Institutions in Osmanabad District 1991

Tahsils	No. of Inhabited Villages	Educational Institution	Educational Institution in %
Osmanabad	126	126	100
Kalamb	119	119	100
Omerga	133	132	99.25
Tuljapur	125	123	98.40
Paranda	116	116	100
Bhoom	97	97	100
Total	716	713	99.58

Source: Socio Economic Abstract of Osmanabad District, 1991

Institution depends upon the number of villages in the tahsil. It is because due to Right to Education Act, each and every village had a primary level of educational institutions.

In the district 607 villages are having population of 500 and above and 109 villages having less than 500 populations available of this facility. There are only three villages which do not have any type of educational facilities. These villages fall in the tahsil of Omerga with

one and Tuljapur with 2. In the case of these three villages minimum educational facilities available at a distance up to 5 km.

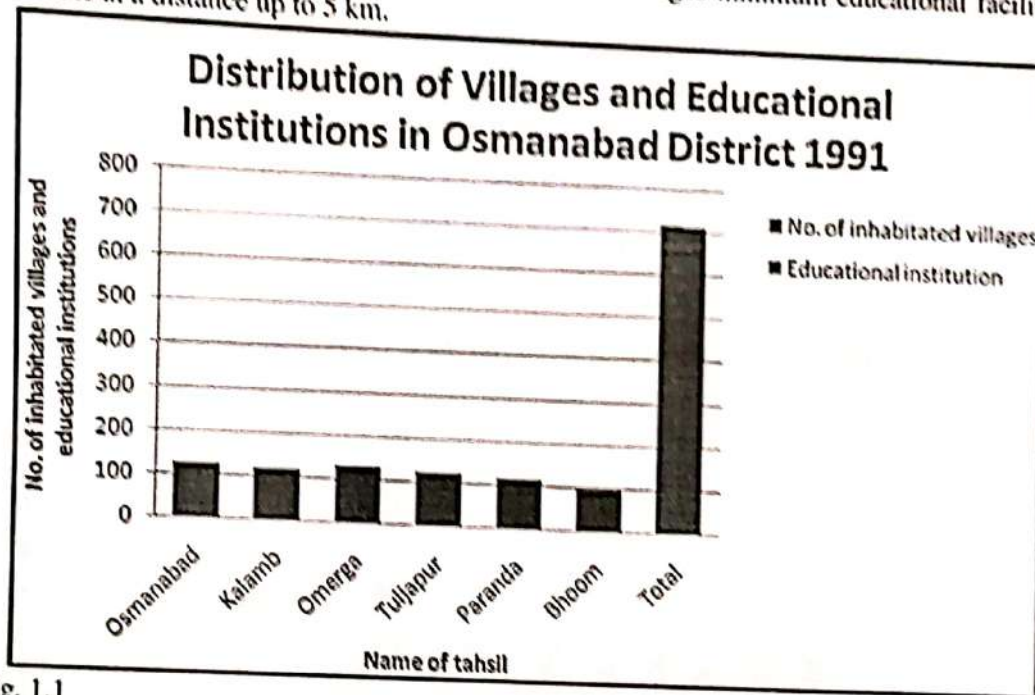


Fig. 1.1

Distribution of Villages and Educational Institutions in Osmanabad District 2001

As compared to 1991 with 2001 distribution of villages and educational institutions in the Osmanabad district there was increasing number of villages and number of educational institutions. The numbers of villages were increased from 716 to 729 in 2001. It is slightly increased by 13 villages. The major difference in 1991 and 2001 was increased up to new tahsils that is Washi and Lohara and redistribution of number of villages and educational institutions in the study area.

The scenario of district distribution and number of educational institutions has changed the due to the formation of new tahsils. As per table 1.2 total educational institutions were 726 in 2001. It is increased by 13 in last 10 years. The highest educational institutions were recorded in Osmanabad tahsil with 126 and lowest in Lohara tahsil with 47 in 2001.

The education amenities available in 726 villages out of 729 which constitute 99.6% of the total inhabited villages of the study area. Bhoom, Washi, Kalamb, Osmanabad Lohara tahsils have cent percent of villagers enjoying in educational institutions. Remaining three tahsils Paranda Omerga and Tuljapur have 99.2% of villages had educational facilities.

Table 1.2 Distribution of Villages and Educational Institutions in Osmanabad District 2001

Tahsils	No. of Inhabitated Villages	Educational Institution	Educational Institution in %
Paranda	96	95	99
Bhoom	88	88	100
Washi	62	62	100



Kalamb	91	91	100
Osmanabad	126	126	100
Tuljapur	123	122	99.2
Lohara	47	47	100
Omerga	96	95	99
Total	729	726	99.6

Source: Socio economic abstract of Osmanabad district 2001

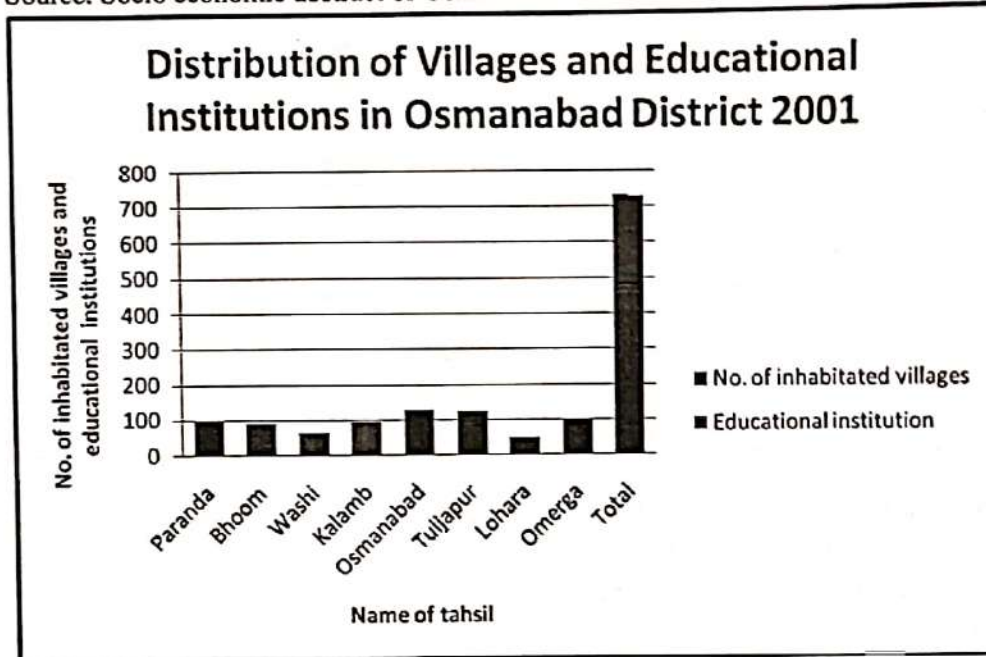


Fig. 1.2

The education amenities available to cent percent of rural population in the study area. There are only three villages which do not have primary schools. The immunity to these three villages is available within 5 kilometres distance. Middle schools education not available to 237 villages of this 177 villages have available this amenity of education within 5 kilometres. The distribution of villages from the nearest statutory town out of 729 villages of 726 are distributed in the distance from the nearest statutory town were these amenities available.

Distribution of Villages and Educational Institutions in Osmanabad District 2011

In the 2011 the scenario of distribution of villages and educational institution were slightly changed. In last 10 years there was decrease in number of villages by one and reached up to 728, compared with previous decade. It was 729 in 2001. Their educational institutions were increased by two schools in 2011. It was 726 educational institutions in 2001. The highest educational institutions were recorded in again in Osmanabad tahsil with 124 in 2011. It was reduced by two educational institutions compared with previous decade 2001. The lowest education institutions were recorded in Lohara tahsil with 47 in 2011 in the study area.

Table 1.3 shows the each tahsil had the same number of villages and educational institutions in 2011. The educational facilities available to the entire population of the district. Table 1.3 shows the distribution of villages according to population range and facilities



available. It may be seen that villages of all population size have educational facility in the rural part of the district.

Table 1.3 Distributions of Villages and Educational Institutions in Osmanabad District 2011

Tahsils	No. of Inhabited Villages	Educational Institution	Educational Institution in %
Paranda	95	95	100
Bhoom	95	95	100
Washi	54	54	100
Kalamb	94	94	100
Osmanabad	124	124	100
Tuljapur	123	123	100
Lohara	47	47	100
Omerga	96	96	100
total	728	728	100

Source: Socio economic abstract of Osmanabad district 2011

Distribution of villages and educational institutions are closely interrelated on enrollement of students and growth rate of literacy. Government Zilla Parishad school plays a vital role in literacy rate. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population has easy access of educational facility due to Zilla Parishad schools.

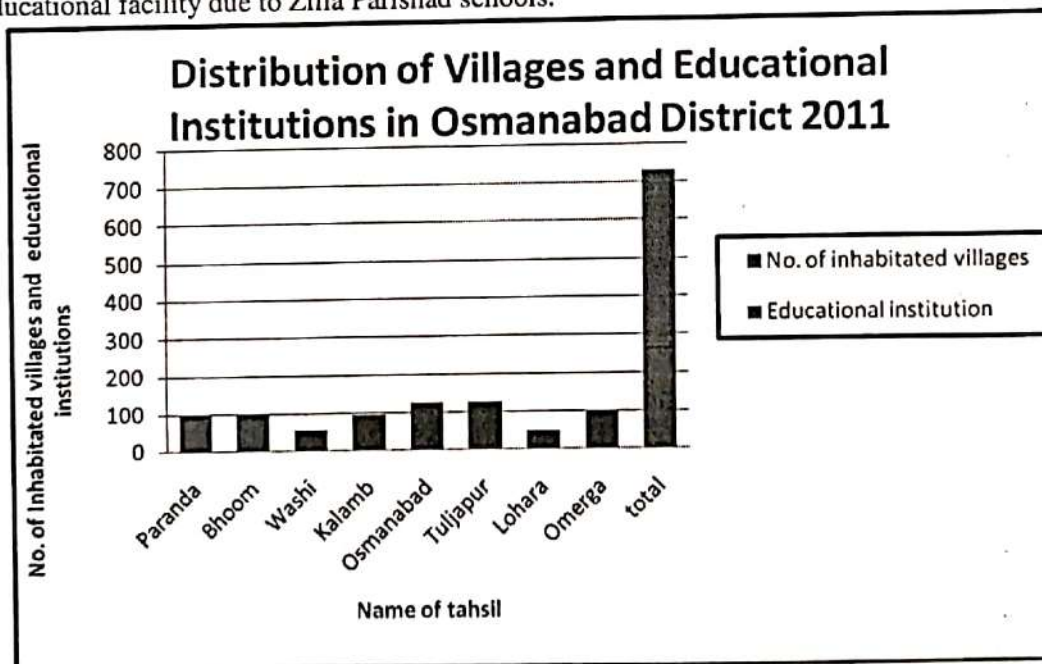


Fig. 1.3

Conclusion

1. The distribution of villages and educational institutions in Osmanabad district were less than total villages in 1991.



2. The highest educational institutions were observed in Omerga tahsil and lowest in Bhoom tahsil in 1991.
3. In the 2001, the numbers of villages were increased from 716 to 729 as well as number of educational institutions also increased from 713 to 726.
4. The highest educational institutions were registered in Osmanabad tahsil with 126 and lowest in Lohara tahsil with 47 in 2001. It is because formation of two new tahsils.
5. In the 2011 number of educational institutions were increased equal to number of villages. Each tahsil shows same number of villages and educational institutions.
6. The highest educational institutions were observed in Osmanabad and Tuljapur tahsil with 124 and 123 respectively and lowest again in Lohara tahsil with 47 in 2001.

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