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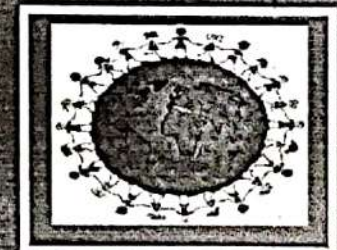
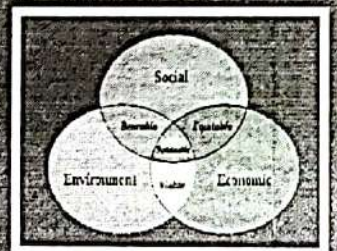
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Recent Trends and Issues in Social Science & Science
Towards Sustainable Development

October 2020



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On

*Recent Trends and Issues in Social Science
& Science Towards Sustainable Development*

Chief Editor

Dr. Nanasaheb Suryawanshi

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Gender Disparity in Literacy Of Scheduled Caste Population in Osmanabad District

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Abstract

This paper studies the gender disparity in literacy of scheduled caste population with their temporal changes among 1991, 2001, 2011 and tahsil wise variations. Since independence remarkable progress has been taken place in female literacy as well as in gender differential in literacy at both national and state level. In spite of this still gender disparity in literacy of scheduled caste population very high in some of the tahsils of Osmanabad district. This paper explains the tahsil wise variations in gender disparity in literacy attainment and explores the causes behind the high variations in disparities.

Introduction:-

Literacy has been defined as the ability to read and write with understanding. Literacy reflects the socio-economic and cultural set up of a nation, ethnic group or community. Literacy is essential not only for eradication of poverty, but also for free play of demographic process as well. The literacy variations are quite significant between developed and the developing nations. In India literacy rate is low as compared to developed countries. The literacy rate of Osmanabad District is lower if compared to state average. The social benefit of literacy attainment is much higher than its economic return

Objective: -

for the present study certain specific objectives are taken. 1. To Study gender disparity in literacy of scheduled caste population of Osmanabad district. 2. To study spatio temporal changes in gender disparity of scheduled caste population in study area. 3. To Study causes of gender disparity in literacy in scheduled caste population in study area.

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. The total area of district is 7512.4sq.km. It is situated about 600 m above mean sea level.

Methodology and Data Collection: - This study is a Micro level study covering an entire district as the study area. Therefore, the analysis is purely based on different secondary sources like the census of India, published by the directorate of economics and statistics. The data is divided in various categories. For comparison data converted in %. The data shown is by graphs and tables.

Gender Disparity in literacy of Scheduled Caste Population in Osmanabad district -1991

In 1981 census Osmanabad district undivided returned 342461 persons comprising 174 475 males and 16 7986 females as scheduled castes accounting for 15.35 % of the total population of the district. Osmanabad of 1981 adjusted to 1991 boundaries return schedule caste population of 14 4887. Hindi Osmanabad district 8.87 % of scheduled caste population lives in rural areas, while only 11.30 in % were lives in urban areas. In Maharashtra there are 59 scheduled castes, out of 46 scheduled castes were recorded in the Osmanabad district. The major 5 scheduled castes where Mahar, Mang, Bhambi, Mala jangam and lingder. All these scheduled caste were found scattered all over the district and constituted 91.03 % of the total scheduled castes population in the district. The literacy rate among the scheduled castes was 24.31 % as

against the general literacy rate of 35.36 in the district. Among the five major castes Lingader had the highest literacy rate in 1981. After the 1991 literacy rate increased in Mahar caste. Literacy rate in scheduled castes by rural and urban, and gender wise in 1991 shows quite different compared to general literacy in Osmanabad district. Gender disparity in literacy among scheduled caste very low compared to general letters in Osmanabad district in 1991. It is seen that for 43.46 % of scheduled caste in Osmanabad district are found to be literate as against the general literacy rate of 54.27 % in the district. Among the males scheduled caste literacy was 58.76 % while for females the literacy rate is comparatively much lower that is 27.18%. The literacy scenario of schedule caste in Osmanabad district where quite surprising compared to general literacy. As compared to general literacy scheduled caste literacy rate low in the all the seal as well as in the male and female literacy. The highest scheduled caste literacy is observed in the surprisingly boom tahsil with 48 point 98% and lowest in Paranda tahsil with 37.5% in 1991.the highest scheduled caste male literacy is found to be in bhoom tahsil with 69.46% and lowest in Paranda with 51.74 %.the high schedule caste female literacy were observed in Osmanabad tahsil with 30.86% and lowest in Paranda with 21.71% in the district in 1991. The rural literacy scenario of scheduled caste also shows diverse pattern in all tahsils of Osmanabad district. The highest rural literacy of scheduled caste were observed in again in boom tahsil with 47.06% and lowest again and Paranda tahsil with 35.23%.

Gender disparity of literacy in scheduled caste in rural population is very high compared to general and urban literacy. The highest rural male literacy of scheduled caste was observed once again in with 67.96% and lowest in Paranda with 49.68%.

Table No 1. Literacy of Scheduled Caste Population in Osmanabad District 1991

Tahsil	Area	Total %	Male %	Female %
Paranda	Total	37.12	51.74	21.71
	Rural	35.23	49.68	20.07
	Urban	54.62	70.33	37.28
'Bhoom	Total	48.98	69.46	27.3
	Rural	47.06	67.96	25.04
	Urban	64.81	81.55	46.35
Kalamb	Total	45.28	60.41	29.12
	Rural	43.18	58.34	26.93
	Urban	67.87	83.23	52.16
Osmanabad	Total	46.76	61.49	30.86
	Rural	42.45	57.42	26.43
	Urban	62.69	76.24	47.6
Tuljapur	Total	38.64	53.32	23
	Rural	35.9	50.51	20.36
	Urban	56.75	71.81	40.55
Omerga	Total	42.92	57.71	27.36
	Rural	40.51	55.33	24.89
	Urban	58.15	72.79	42.84
District Total	Total	43.46	58.76	27.18
	Rural	40.69	56.07	24.35
	Urban	60.83	75.43	45.06

Source: Socio Economic abstract of Osmanabad district 2001

Rural female literacy of scheduled caste population was very low compared to male schedule caste population. The highest rural literacy of scheduled caste female population are found to be in Coimbatore with 26.43% and lowest in Paranda tahsil with 20.07%. The urban

literacy pattern of Osmanabad district was very hi compared to rural population. The highest urban literacy of scheduled caste population recorded in silver with 67.87% and lowest in Paranda tahsil with 54.62%. The highest urban main literacy of scheduled caste population was recorded in Kalamb tahsil with 83.23% and lowest in Paranda tahsil with 70.33% in 1991. The highest female urban literacy of scheduled caste population was recorded in Kalamb tahsil with 47.60% and lowest in again in Paranda tahsil with 37.28%.

In the Osmanabad district female literacy of scheduled caste population was her in urban the highest literacy of mail scheduled caste population were recorded in again in Osmanabad tahsil with 63.8 87% and lowest in again in Paranda tahsil with 57.0 4%.population compared to rural scheduled caste population. Gender disparities in literacy were observed in the all tahsils with special reference to general scheduled caste population, rural scheduled caste population and urban schedule caste population.

Gender Disparity in literacy of Scheduled Caste Population in Osmanabad district -2001

As per 2001 census of Osmanabad district literacy of scheduled caste population shows included % of literacy compared with 1991. Administratively, political division of Osmanabad district was changed in 1991. It is because of Washi and Lohara tahsil were formed in Osmanabad district in the year 1999 full stop its results changes in demographic structure of all the tahsils in Osmanabad district. The general literacy scenario of scheduled caste population in Osmanabad district of 2001 was shows change in literacy % compared to previous decade 1991. In the year 2001 total literacy of scheduled caste population where 52.45% which is higher than 1991. It is increased up to 9%. the highest literacy of scheduled population were observed in Osmanabad district with 54% and lowest in Paranda with 47.38 %. Male literacy of scheduled caste population was increased in 2001 with 62.68% and female literacy also increased from 27.18% to 41.59%. The highest literacy of male scheduled caste population was recorded in again in Osmanabad tahsil with

Table No 2 Literacy of Scheduled Caste Population in Osmanabad District 2001

Tahsil	Area	Total %	Male %	Female %
Paranda	Total	47.38	57.04	37.13
	Rural	45.29	54.94	35.12
	Urban	59.8	69.47	49.45
Bhoom	Total	50.79	61.02	40.04
	Rural	48.17	58.78	37.15
	Urban	63.76	71.83	54.83
Washi	Total	51.85	63.28	39.8
	Rural	51.85	63.28	39.8
	Urban	0	0	0
Kalamb	Total	52.69	63.5	41.09
	Rural	51.92	62.65	40.47
	Urban	60.59	72.09	47.61
Osmanabad	Total	54	63.87	43.42
	Rural	51.05	61.35	40.09
	Urban	66.49	74.28	57.77
Tuljapur	Total	51.97	61.84	41.51
	Rural	51.13	61.05	40.57
	Urban	56.65	66.31	56.69
Lohara	Total	53.12	62.62	43.01
	Rural	53.12	62.62	43.01
	Urban	0	0	0
Omerga	Total	52.92	63.55	41.7
	Rural	51.47	62.27	40.09

	Urban	59.79	69.67	49.35
District Total	Total	52.45	62.68	41.59
	Rural	51	61.68	40.01
	Urban	61	70.97	51.81

Source : Socio Economic abstract of Osmanabad district 2001

63.87% and lowest in again in Paranda tahsil with 57.04%. The female highest literacy of scheduled caste population were recorded in once again in Osmanabad tahsil with 43.42% and lowest him Paranda tahsil with 37.13 percent. Rural literacy scenario of scheduled caste population in Osmanabad district recorded increase in literacy % compared to 1991. It is increased up to 51% in 2001. It was only 40.69% in 1991. Rural male literacy of scheduled caste population where recorded in 61.68% in 2001. It is increased by 5%. Rural female literacy of scheduled caste population was recorded 40.01 % in 2001. It is increased by drastically 15.64%. The highest rural literacy of scheduled caste population was recorded in Lohara tahsil with 53.12% and lowest in Paranda tahsil with 45.29%.

Urban literacy of scheduled caste population also increased from 60.83% to 61% only in 2001. There was where slight increase in urban literacy of scheduled caste population is. The highest urban literacy of scheduled caste population observer in Osmanabad sale with 66.49%. it is because the Osmanabad city is located in Osmanabad tahsil. This city is district headquarter of the Osmanabad district. It is the one of the largest city in the Osmanabad district. The lowest literacy were recorded in Tuljapur with 56.65%.The Washi and Lohara tahsil doesn't have any urban in population, because these two tahsils were newly formed. Tahsil headquarter are run by Gram Panchayat. The gender disparity in urban literacy of scheduled caste population shows changes in all tahsil in last 10 years. The male urban literacy in 2001 decreases up to 70.97%. It was 75.43% in 1991.it is because formation of new tahsil Washi and Lohara. Washi tahsil formed from part of boom and Kalamb, and Lohara tahsil formed from Part of Tuljapur and Omerga. The highest Male urban schedule caste population were recorded in Osmanabad tahsil with 74.28% and lowest into the Tuljapur tahsil with 66.31 percent. The female urban literacy of scheduled caste population was 51.81%. This is higher than previously decade. It is raised by 6.74 percent. The highest female literacy of scheduled caste population was recorded in Osmanabad tahsil with 57.77 percent and lowest in Kalamb tahsil with 47.61%. The literacy patterns of Osmanabad tahsil with special reference to scheduled caste population were drastically changed. There was wide gender gap in literacy in 2001. There were decrease in literacy % Omerga, Tuljapur, bhoom and Kalamb in all the type of literacy. It is because of formation of new tahsil of Washi and Lohara.

Gender Disparity in literacy of Scheduled Caste Population in Osmanabad district -2011

After the 2001 literacy pattern in all the tahsils of Osmanabad district with special reference to scheduled caste population was changed drastically, except Washi and Lohara tahsil. It is seen that 73.52% of scheduled caste population in Osmanabad district are found to be literate as against the general literacy rate of 78.4 34% in the district. The highest literacy of scheduled caste population was recorded in Osmanabad tahsil with 75. 58% and lowest in Paranda tahsil with 69.72% in 2011. The highest female literacy of scheduled caste population was observed in Kalamb tahsil with 83.42 % and lowest in Paranda tahsil with 77.23% in 2011. The highest female literacy of scheduled caste population were recorded in Osmanabad 67.33% and lowest in bhoom tahsil with 61.11% in 2011. The male literacy of scheduled caste population where 81.61% in 2001, which is higher than previous decade. It's raised by 18.93%. It is one of the highest rates of literacy change in the last three decades in male literacy. The female literacy of

scheduled caste population where 64.98% in 2011. It is higher than 2001. It is increased by 23.39%. It was high growth rate of literacy in female in last three decades. There was wide gap in literacy pattern in rural and urban scheduled caste population in the district. The rural scenario is different compared with urban stop the gender disparity in is very high in rural scheduled caste population. It is observed that 71.58% of the rural schedule caste population in the district are illiterate. It is increased by 20.58% in last 10 years. The highest rural literacy work schedule caste population were recorded in Kalamb tahsil with 73.65% and lowest in Paranda with 67.91%. Rural male literacy of scheduled caste population was 79.93 % in 2011. It is increased by 18.25 percent in last 10 years. The highest rural male literacy was observed in Kalamb tahsil with 82.44% and lowest in Paranda tahsil with 75.64%. Rural female literacy of scheduled caste population where 62.76% in 2011. It is increased by 20.75% in last 10 years. The highest rural female literacy of scheduled caste population was observed in Kalamb tahsil with 64.33% and lowest in boom tahsil with 58.94% in 2011. Overall urban literacy of schedule caste population of Osmanabad district was 83.31 percent in 2011. It was 61 % in 1991. It is increased by 22.31% in last 10 years. Highest urban literacy of scheduled caste population was observed in Osmanabad tahsil with 84.74% and lowest in Paranda tahsil with 80.12% in 2011. Washi and Lohara tahsil still unavailable of urban population in 2011. It is because still these two tahsil headquarter are gram Panchayat.

Table No 3 Literacy of Scheduled Caste Population in Osmanabad District 2011

Tahsil	Area	Total %	Male %	Female %
Paranda	Total	69.72	77.23	61.78
	Rural	67.91	75.64	59.65
	Urban	80.12	86.58	73.61
Bhoom	Total	70.75	79.86	61.11
	Rural	68.82	78.23	58.94
	Urban	81.42	88.61	73.48
Washi	Total	72.94	81.94	63.4
	Rural	72.94	81.94	63.4
	Urban	0	0	0
Kalamb	Total	74.68	83.42	65.37
	Rural	73.65	82.44	64.33
	Urban	83.91	92.02	74.94
Osmanabad	Total	75.58	83.1	67.63
	Rural	72.07	80.07	63.66
	Urban	84.74	90.95	78.09
Tuljapur	Total	72.76	80.2	64.02
	Rural	70.21	78.3	61.58
	Urban	83.6	90.14	76.72
Lohara	Total	71.71	79.46	63.48
	Rural	71.71	79.46	63.48
	Urban	0	0	0
Omerga	Total	74.07	82.32	65.5
	Rural	72.37	80.85	63.46
	Urban	81.17	88.66	73.77
District Total	Total	73.52	81.61	64.98
	Rural	71.58	79.93	62.76
	Urban	83.31	90.09	76.18

Overall urban district is higher than rural and total letters ok study area. Male and female literacy of scheduled caste population scenario was changed in last 10 years. The urban male

literacy of scheduled caste population was 90.09 percent in 2011. It was 70.97 percent in 1991. It is increased by 20.88% in last 10 years. The highest urban male literacy where recorded in Kalamb tahsil with 92.02% and lowest in Paranda tahsil with 86.58% 2011. Urban female literacy of scheduled caste population was 76.18% in 2011. It was 51.81% in 2001. It is increased by massively 24.37%. It is one of the highest growth rates of literacy in last three decades in all types of literacy growth. Highest urban female literacy of scheduled caste population was observed in Osmanabad tahsil with 78.09 % and lowest in Paranda tahsil with 73.61% in 2011. the pattern of literacy of scheduled caste population where complex. There was wide gap in gender disparity in literacy. The population growth rate and literacy rate are not going to on same rate.

Causes and Correlates of Gender Disparity in Literacy:-

The reasons responsible for gender disparity in literacy of scheduled caste population are mostly socio- economic, cultural in nature. Poverty also adversely affects on girl's education. The burden of economic constraints falls more heavily on girl child than boys. In poor families, girls since their childhood days are compelled to be engaged in household work such as fuel and fodder collection, fetching of water and sibling care. Elder girl child in a family with many younger siblings does not get scope to go to school. Some time they are forced to join the labor force early in order to support their family income.

Conclusion:-

This paper studies gender disparity in literacy attainment at micro level as an example of unequal social relations rooted in history and social circumstances. These variations can be attributed to social, economic and infrastructure constraints creating severely detrimental impact on girl's enrolment as well as literacy attainment.

- 1) The comparative study between two decades shows the increasing female literacy slightly.
- 2) The share of female literacy increasing higher in urban area compared to rural areas slightly.
- 3) The share of male literacy is higher in rural areas as compared to urban area.
- 4) The inequality found in male and female literacy in both rural and urban area.
- 5) The rural males migrate to urban areas for taking education.

Highest urban literacy found in Omerga Tahsil and highest rural literacy found in

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