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Sr. No.	Name of the Author	Title of the Paper	Page No.
1	Dr. R.V. Tatipamul	Spatial Analysis Of Enrolment Of Scheduled Tribe Population In Educational Institutions Of Osmanabad District	1
2	Dr. J. M. Palkar	Agricultural Productivity Of Summer Rice In Kolhapur District: Maharashtra	4
3	Dr. Pravin Vilasrao Thakare	An Overview of Geographical Factors in Aurangabad District (Maharashtra State)	7
4	Dr. Hari Sadhu Waghmare	Disaster Management and Mitigation	11
5	Dr. Kailas V. Nikhade	Urbanization and Industrilization	16
6	Dr. Santosh Sambhaji Dakhare	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's views on Democracy	18
7	Prof. D. S. Gaikwad	Milk Production In Safara District: Ageographical Review	21
8	Shri. Yamanappa C. Kelageri Dr. Yallappa Baligatti	Growth Of Ancillary Industries In India	27
9	Gourab Das	Implication of Goods and Service Tax in Indian agricultural Sector: A Comprehensive Study	32
10	Mr. Abdul Halim Miah	The Impact of COVID-19 on Education System and Socio-Economic Condition: A Case Study of Sitalkuchi Block in Coochbehar District, West Bengal.	38
11	Dr. Jitendra Vitthalrao Ghodke	Relationship between Rainfall Distribution and Agricultural Population in Beed District	45
12	Dr. Ghadge Shrikant Tukaram	Renewable Energy Resources: A Future Option	49
13	Mr. Pramod Deshmukh	A Study Of Educational Transformation In Jalna District (MS)	53
14	B. Vijaya Bharatha Lakshmi	Major Problems Of Women In Indian Society	55
15	Prof. Shivaji Mane Dr. D. S. Bagade	To Study Changing Pattern of Agriculture Labour in Solapur District	59
16	Kirti Prakash Sangole Dr. Vaishali Pradhan	A Reflection on Ambedkar Gandhi Political conflict through An experiment with Truth by Asif Currimbhoy	64
17	Prof. Dr. N.J. Patil Prof. V.S. Asawale Prof. D.S. Kadam	Agro Tourism Centers Problems in Maharashtra:- A Geographical study	69

**Spatial Analysis of Enrolment of Scheduled Tribe Population  
 in Educational Institutions of Osmanabad District**

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**Abstract**

The present paper deals with the spatial analysis of enrolment of scheduled tribe population in Osmanabad district. Literacy and enrolment of population are closely related to each other. Scheduled tribe population literacy level is very low compared with general literacy. Gender disparity in literacy and enrolment of population in educational institutions are closely associated with each other. The present study is based on 2005, 2010 and 2018 population data.

**Introduction**

Education plays very vital role in socio-economic development of any society. Scheduled tribe populations are away from the main stream of society. Constitution of India gives some of the rights to bring scheduled tribe population in main stream. Education history of scheduled tribe population was not much satisfactory. Still most of the scheduled tribes are not part of main society. Government, NGOs and many social workers were tried to bring them into main stream of Indian society. Literacy and enrolment of population in educational institutions were closely related to each other.

Osmanabad districts population share Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe, other backward category. Out of scheduled tribe population was very low compare to other type of population.

**Objective: -**

The present study is based on certain specific objectives. 1. To study enrolment of scheduled tribe population in educational institutions of Osmanabad district. 2. To study spatio temporal changes in enrolment of Scheduled tribes population in educational institutions of study area. 3. Spatial analysis of causes and consequences of enrolment of scheduled tribe population in respect of gender disparity.

**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 Tuljabhavan, 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 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, socio economic abstracts. The data is divided in various categories. The comparative approach is adopted for present study.

**Table No 1 Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes population in educational Institution in Osmanabad district (Population in thousands)**

Tahsil	Category	2005	2010	2018
Paranda	Male	277	177	145
	Female	172	169	165
	Total	449	346	310
Bhoom	Male	505	227	278
	Female	189	204	232
	Total	694	431	510
Washl	Male	649	359	405
	Female	319	333	411
	Total	968	692	816

Kalamb	Male	848	759	881
	Female	441	570	664
	Total	1289	1329	1545
Osmanabad	Male	3087	1570	1738
	Female	1289	1283	1532
	Total	4376	2853	3270
Tuljapur	Male	1126	534	645
	Female	367	350	403
	Total	1493	884	1048
Lohara	Male	354	278	196
	Female	145	178	163
	Total	449	456	359
Omurga	Male	1327	898	951
	Female	523	680	715
	Total	1850	1578	1666
Total	Male	8173	4802	5239
	Female	3445	3767	4285
	Total	11618	8569	9524

Source: Socio economic abstract Osmanabad district 2005,2010,2018

#### Enrolment of Scheduled tribe population in educational institution In Osmanabad district

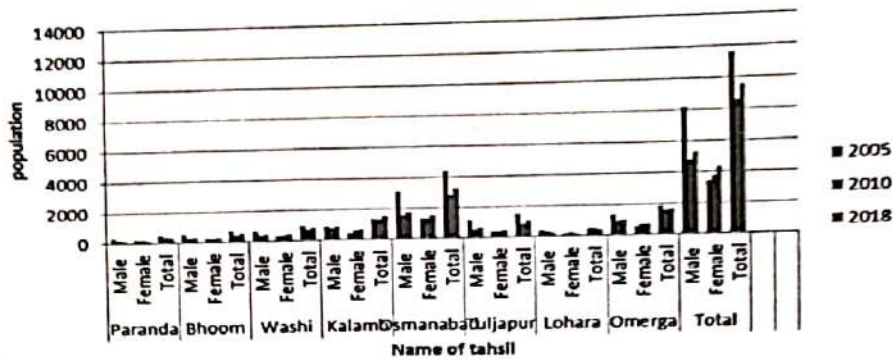
Schedule tribe population was very less compared to schedule caste population in the district state and nation. Most of the schedule tribe population were lived in forest. They are away from the main society. After independence government policy and constitutional rights promotes them to come into the main stream of society.

In Maharashtra, especially in Marathwada region schedule tribe populations were very backward compared to other parts of the state. Osmanabad district is one of the district in Marathwada region where scheduled tribe population socially and economically backward.

As a result literacy rate and enrolment of scheduler tribe population in educational institution was very low compared to schedule caste and other category.

As compared to total population in the district population was very low. In the district in 2005, there was 11618 population enrolled in education institution. Out of them 8173 were male and 3445 were female. These show the wide gender gap in enrolment of scheduled tribe population in the study area. if compared with 2010 and 2018 this was highest schedule tribe population were enrolled. The tahsil wise pattern also shows diverse in nature in terms of enrolment of scheduled tribe population. The highest enrolment of scheduled Tribes population was recorded in Osmanabad tahsil with 4376 and lowest in Paranda and Lohara with 449 in both tahsils. In all tahsils there was wide gender gap in enrolment of scheduled tribe in the district. Osmanabad tahsil shows highest male female scheduled tribe population in educational institution in the year 2005. In the year 2010 there was total 8569 schedule tribe population were enrolled in educational institutions in the study area. It is less compared to 2005, out of 8569 schedule tribe population, 4802 were male and 3767 were female scheduled Tribes population enrolled in 2010. As compared to 2005 male female population and development there are also decreases. The highest schedule tribe student enrolment recorded in Osmanabad tahsil with 2853 and lowest in Paranda tahsil with 346. As compared with 2005 to 2010 still there was a gender disparity in enrolment of population in all the tahsils in the study area. But, compared to 2005 Washi, Kalamb, Lohara and Omurga were increase in female enrolment in 2010.

**Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes population in educational Institution In Osmanabad district (2005, 2010 and 2018)**



Graph No 11 In the year 2018 there was slightly increased the enrolment of population in the district with 9524. Out of 5239 were male and 4285 female. This shows there was wide gender gap in enrolment in 2018. In the last two years there was increased in 1045 population in Osmanabad district. As compared to 2005 the total enrolment of schedule tribe population was less but high compared to 2010.

The highest enrolment of scheduled Tribes population were recorded in again in Osmanabad tahsil with 3270 and lowest in again in Paranda tahsil with 310. Osmanabad tahsil shows highest enrolment of population in 2005 2010 and 2018, it is because Osmanabad tahsil had a district headquarter with having high population and more educational facilities. Paranda and Washi tahsils recorded higher female scheduled tribe population enrolments compare to male in the district.

**Causes and consequences of enrolment of Scheduled tribe population in respect to gender disparity in literacy**

Low level of literacy status of parents results low level of enrolment of scheduled tribe population in educational institutions. Child marriage, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy are the main reasons of low level of enrolment of scheduled tribe population in educational institutions. Its affect on the gender disparity in literacy.

**Conclusion**

1. The enrolment of scheduled tribe population decreased continuously from 2005 to 2018.
2. The enrolments of scheduled tribe population of female were increased continuously from 2005 to 2018 with 3445 to 4285.
3. The enrolments of scheduled tribe population of male were decreases in 2010 but again increases in 2018.
4. The highest enrolment of male scheduled tribe population were recorded in 2005 with 8173.
5. The highest enrolments of scheduled tribe male and female population were recorded in Osmanabad tahsil in 2005, 2010 and 2018.

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