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**SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF DISPARITY INDEX OF SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION LITERACY IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT**

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Abstract:

The present paper deals with the literacy pattern using the disparity index in Osmanabad district with special reference to Scheduled Caste population. In the present paper temporal study of 1991, 2001 and 2011 has been analysed. Disparity index of Scheduled caste population of Osmanabad district shows variation in index values. The tahsil wise disparity index shows diverse in nature. The present paper shows continuously reduction in disparity index in last three decades.

Introduction :

Literacy is one of the indicator of social development. It is the key factor in the depressed class of society. The scheduled caste population has very low rate of literacy in the past. In last three decades the percentage of literacy among male and female in Scheduled Caste population was increased. But till there is gender gap in literacy of scheduled Caste population in the study area.

The gender disparity is measured by using the method of disparity index in the Osmanabad district with tahsil wise were discussed in the present study.

Objective :

The main objective of the present study is male female disparity index of literacy among Scheduled Caste population of 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. The total area of district is 7512.4sq.km. it is situated about 600 m above mean sea level. Manjira 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.

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. To study disparity in literacy most of the geographer used the disparity index. For the measurement of male and female disparity in literacy, Spheres' disparity index (1974) modified by Kundu and Rao (1983) has been employed.

$$DS = \log(X2/X1) + \log [(100-X1)(100-X2)]$$

Kundu and Raos modified disparity index formula as follow

$$DS = \log(X2/X1) + \log [(200-X1)(200-X2)]$$

X2 is considered for male and X1 for female literacy rates.

Spatial Analysis of Disparity Index of Scheduled Caste Population of Osmanabad District (1991-2011):

Gender disparity in literacy among Scheduled Caste population was very high compared to other Caste and general literacy from National, State to District level. The disparity index is applied for the Scheduled Caste population of study area over the time period of 1991, 2001 and 2011. Its shows comparatively disparity index of Scheduled Caste was reduced over the period. The table 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 shows range of disparity index range from 0.52 to 0.38 in 1991, 0.27 to 0.22 in 2001 and 0.17 to 0.14 in 2011.

The level of disparity index in Scheduled Caste population is compared with 1991, 2001, and 2011. The output of disparity index shown by maps and table.

Male female Disparity Index of Scheduled Caste Population of Osmanabad District (1991-2011) :

Scheduled Caste population literacy is very crucial in Indian society, because this class are far away from the education. These communities have very low level of literacy rate before independence.

After independence because of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Constitution of India provides basic rights for all deprived community. These leads Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community coming in to main stream of society. As compare to other community and overall literacy disparity in Scheduled Caste was very high at National, State and District level. The Osmanabad district shows high male female disparity index of Scheduled Caste population in 1991-2011. These disparity index of male female has been grouped in to three categories. These are High disparity index, Moderate disparity index and Low disparity index.

1. High Disparity Index of Male Female in Scheduled Caste :

As per census 1991 and table 1.1 and fig 1.1 shows high disparity index of male female in Scheduled Caste was observed in Bhoom and Paranda tahsil with 0.52 and 0.45 respectively. During the period of 2001 and table 1.2 and fig 1.2 scenario was drastically changed due to formation of two new tehsil as well as improvement of literacy rate. In the year 2001 disparity index of male female of Scheduled Caste was recorded in Washi and Kalamb tahsil with 0.27 and 0.25 respectively.

In the census data of 2011 and table 1.3 fig 1.3 shows high disparity index of male female of Scheduled Caste population was observed in Bhoom and Washi tahsil with 0.17 and 0.17 respectively. The figures and tables show continuous reduction in disparity index rate. It is a good sign of improvement in literacy.

2. Moderate Disparity Index of Male Female in Scheduled Caste :

As per census data 1991 and table 1.1 and fig 1.2 shows moderate disparity index of male female in Tuljapur, Omerga and Kalamb tahsil with 0.44, 0.40 and 0.40 respectively. In the year 2001 census and table 1.2 and fig 1.2 shows moderate disparity index of male female of Scheduled Caste recorded in Bhoom, Paranda and Omerga tahsil with 0.24, 0.24 and 0.24 respectively. As per 2011 Census and table 1.3 and fig 1.3 moderate disparity indexes was observed in Omerga, Kalamb, Tuljapur and Lohara tahsil with 0.16, 0.16, 0.15, and 0.15 respectively.

3. Low Disparity Index of Male Female in Scheduled Caste :

Table 1.1 and fig 1.1 shows the low disparity index of male female in Osmanabad tahsil with 0.38 in 1991. It is the only tahsil show the disparity index below 0.40. As per census 2001 and table 1.2 and fig 1.2 low disparity indexes was recorded in Tuljapur Osmanabad and Lohara tahsil with 0.23, 0.22, and 0.22 respectively. Table 1.3 and fig 1.3 shows low disparity

Table 1.1 Male Female Disparity Index Of Scheduled Caste Population Of Osmanabad District (1991)

Sr. No	Name of tahsil	Total	Male	Female	Disparity index
1	Paranda	37.12	51.74	21.71	0.45
2	Bhoom	48.98	69.46	27.3	0.52
3	Kalamb	45.28	60.41	29.12	0.40
4	Osmanabad	46.76	61.49	30.86	0.38
5	Tuljapur	38.64	53.32	23	0.44
6	Omerga	42.92	57.71	27.36	0.40
	District total	43.46	58.76	27.18	0.42

Source:-Socio economic abstract of Osmanabad District-1991

Table 1.2 Male female Disparity Index of Scheduled Caste Population of Osmanabad District (2001)

Sr. No	Name of tahsil	Total	Male	Female	Disparity index
1	Paranda	47.38	57.4	37.13	0.24
2	Bhoom	50.79	61.02	40.04	0.24
3	Kalamb	52.69	63.5	41.09	0.25
4	Osmanabad	54	63.87	43.42	0.22
5	Tuljapur	51.97	61.84	41.51	0.23
6	Omerga	52.92	63.55	41.7	0.24
7	Washi	51.85	63.28	39.8	0.27
8	Lohara	53.12	62.62	43.01	0.22
	District total	52.45	62.68	41.59	0.24

Source:-Socio economic abstract of Osmanabad District-200

Table 1.3 Male female Disparity Index of Scheduled Caste Population of Osmanabad District (2011)

Sr. No	Name of tahsil	Total	Male	Female	Disparity index
1	Paranda	69.72	77.23	61.78	0.14
2	Bhoom	70.75	79.86	61.11	0.17

4	Osmanabad	75.58	83.1	67.63	0.14
5	Tuljapur	72.76	80.2	64.02	0.15
6	Omerga	74.07	83.32	65.5	0.16
7	Washu	72.94	81.94	63.4	0.17
8	Lohara	71.71	79.46	63.48	0.15
	District total	73.52	81.61	64.98	0.15

Source:-Socio economic abstract of Osmanabad District-2011

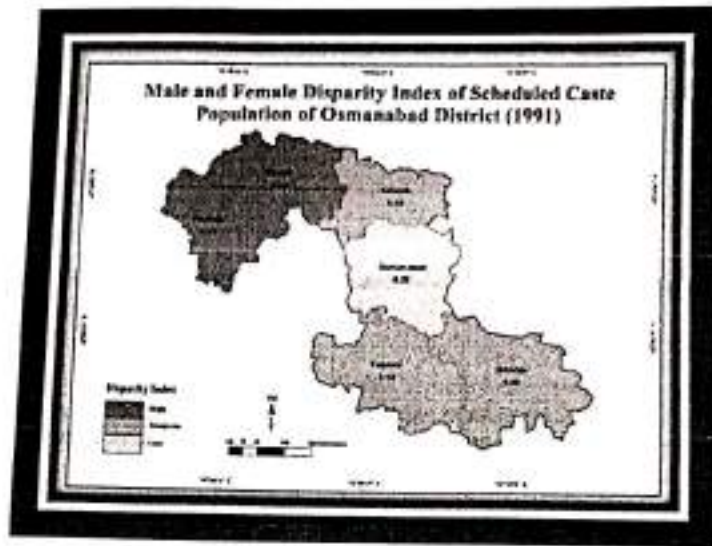


Fig 1.1

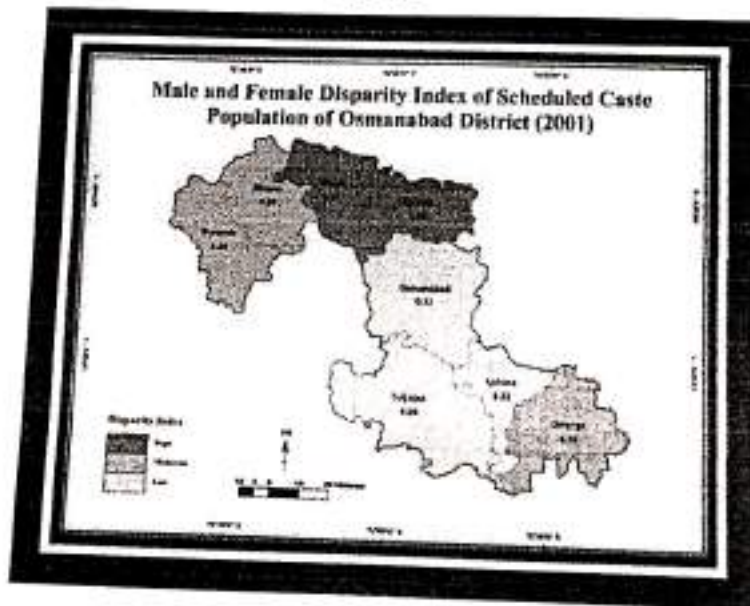


Fig 1.2

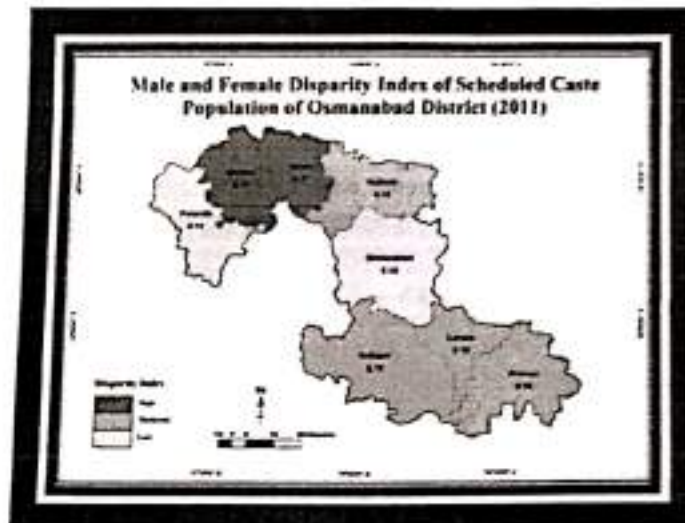


Fig 1.3

Index in Osmanabad and Paranda tahsil with 0.14 and 0.14 respectively. The disparity index of male female in Scheduled Caste shows very rapid decrease in the index value in last three decades. The range of values high started from 0.52 to low ended in 0.14 shows improvement in literacy rate. Still gender gap is observed in literacy of some of the tahsil of study area.

Conclusion :

The present study is focused on the Scheduled caste population literacy level in the study area. The disparity index applied to find out the level and gender gap in literacy of Scheduled caste population in study area. The present study shows the disparity index values decreases in last three decades. It is because of government efforts and awareness about education. The present study concluded the major observation as below.

1. The male female disparity index of Scheduled Caste population of Osmanabad district was ranges from 0.52 to 0.38 in 1991, 0.27 to 0.22 in 2001 and 0.17 to 0.14 in 2011. It shows continuous decreases of disparity index value in the study area.
2. The high disparity index of Scheduled Caste population was observed in Paranda and Bhoom tahsil in 1991, Washi and Kalamb tahsil in 2001 and Bhoom and washi in 2011. The low disparity index was observed Osmanabad tahsil in 1991, Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Lohara tahsils in 2001 and Osmanabad tahsil in 2011.

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