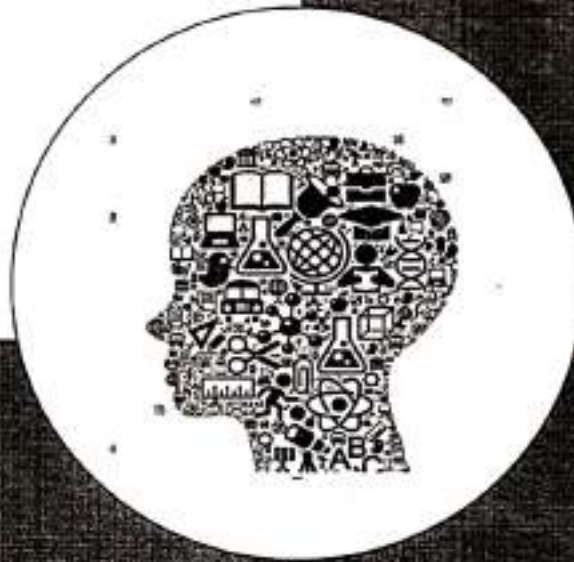


ISSN No. 2247-1075  
Impact Factor: 7.398  
Volume 2, Issue 12

**INTERNATIONAL  
JOURNAL of  
ADVANCE and  
APPLIED  
RESEARCH**



**Publisher: P. R. Talekar**  
Secretary,  
Young Researcher Association  
Kolhapur(M.S), India

Young Researcher Association

International Journal of Advance  
and Applied Research (IJAAR)  
Peer Reviewed BI-Monthly



ISSN - 2347-7075  
Impact Factor -7.328  
Vol.2 Issue-12 May-Jun -2022

# International Journal of Advance and Applied Research (IJAAR)

*A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Peer Reviewed Journal*

*May-Jun -2022 Volume-2 Issue-12*

*On*

*Impact of Globalization on Sustainable Development*

Chief Editor

P. R. Talekar

Secretary,

Young Researcher Association, Kolhapur (M.S), India

Editor

Dr. T. L. Holambe

Principal

Late Shankarrao Gutte Gramin Arts, Commerce & Science College,  
Dharmapuri

Co- Editors

Mr. Kawale S. T.

Mrs. Dr. S. D. Munde

Mr. A. D. Munde

Published by- P. R. Talekar, Secretary, Young Researcher Association, Kolhapur (M.S), India

The Editors shall not be responsible for originality and thought expressed in the papers. The author shall be solely held responsible for the originality and thoughts expressed in their papers.

© All rights reserved with the Editors



| CONTENTS |   |          |
|----------|---|----------|
| Sr No    | Paper Title   | Page No. |
| 1        | Antecedents of Purchase Decision Process in Baby Care Products – Empirical Evidence in Chennai<br>Mrs.M.Jackulin, Dr. K. Sethuraman   | 1-4      |
| 2        | Geographical Analysis Of Disparity Index Of Scheduled Tribe Population Literacy In Osmanabad District<br>Dr. Tarigamul R. V   | 5-8      |
| 3        | Government Scholarship Schemes – A Supportive Factor For The Schedule Caste Students For Taking Admission In Engineering Colleges In Maharashtra<br>Dr. Suresh Deshmukh, Sachin Kamble                  | 9-12     |
| 4        | Indian Mythology: A Study of the Feminist Perspective<br>Asst. Prof. Vaghmare Bhagyashri Tukaram  | 13-16    |
| 5        | Geological Scenano of Around Khargone District Madhya Pradesh, India<br>Lal Singh Solanki   | 17-21    |
| 6        | An outline of growth and and rise of Indian English writers<br>Krishnakant Patil  | 22-24    |
| 7        | Sustainable Development A Call for A Change<br>Mr. Samir Subhash Kulkarni, Dr. Harsha Dhule   | 25-27    |
| 8        | Dr. B.R Ambedkar Contribution to the Modern Indian Society: A Review<br>Mr. Dundappa Y Badlakkavar  | 28-30    |
| 9        | The economic perspectives of Indian agriculture trades: Problems and Remedies<br>Dr. Prashant M. Puranik  | 31-33    |
| 10       | Sustainable Development & Role Of Lampes In Empowering Women Farmer Members, A Study In Reference To Koraput District, Odisha.<br>Dr. Seema B.Mishra  | 34-37    |
| 11       | The Effect of Cinema on Foreign Language Learning Students With Special Reference to French Language<br>Anirudh Khandelwal  | 38-42    |
| 12       | Odonata assemblage at a small garden near Harsul lake (Aurangabad city)<br>JB Aghade, SA Saraf  | 43-47    |
| 13       | Depiction of War and Dark Reality of War in Selected War Poems in Twentieth Century<br>Assist. Prof. Jadhav Ganesh Shankarrao   | 48-51    |
| 14       | Mahatma Gandhi's Vision Of True Swaraj Is Attainmnet Of Moral Elevation<br>Dr. Govind Digambar Kokane   | 52-54    |
| 15       | Pest and predators of honeybee- a review<br>A. M. Shinde, S. A. Saraf, J. B. Aghade   | 55-60    |
| 16       | Influence of Saq Training on Selected Physical Physiological Variables Among College Women<br>V.Preethi, Dr.S.Saroja  | 61-63    |
| 17       | A new eulophid species of Stenomeresius Westwood, 1833 (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea) parasitizing Phyllocnistis citrella (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae) in Uttarakhand, India<br>Puja Pant, Manish Kaneria | 64-67    |
| 18       | Quite India Movement in Tamrolipto Jatiyo Sarkar<br>Dhirendra Nath Ghosh  | 68-69    |
| 19       | White Grub: A Nefarious Pest<br>M. A. Aute, S. A. Saraf   | 70-72    |
| 20       | The Study of Physico-chemical Parameters of Soil Samples from the Kannad locality of Marathwada Region<br>Nitin S. Muley, Dr. R. T. Parihar   | 73-77    |
| 21       | Problems faced by Badlapur Farmers during the Pandemic<br>Meghna Vesvikar, Supriya Suryawanshi  | 78-81    |
| 22       | Impact of Russia- Ukraine War on Indian Economy<br>Dr. Rupali M. Burde  | 82-85    |
| 23       | Financial Awareness of Higher Secondary School Students<br>Pallavi Sasidharan Pillai, Prof. (Dr.) Bindu R L   | 86-89    |
| 24       | Rapid Survey on Diversity of Spiders (Arachnida: Araneae) From Some Localities of Ahmednagar City of Maharashtra State, India<br>Khomane T.S, Saraf S.A   | 90-95    |
| 25       | Studies Of Physico-Chemical Parameters Of Well Water Near The Thermal Power Station, Parli (V), Dist Beed Maharashtra, India<br>R. G. Momle   | 96-98    |
| 26       | The Occurance Of Tds And Total Hardness In Well Water Near Thermal Power Station, Parli (V), Dist- Beed (M. S.) India.<br>Dr. S. L. KASARE  | 99-101   |
| 27       | Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): The prominent way for Retail investors for long term wealth creation.<br>Dr. S. S. Muley  | 102-106  |

# Geographical Analysis Of Disparity Index Of Scheduled Tribe Population Literacy In Osmanabad District

Dr. Tatipamul R. V

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography S.M.Dnyandeo Mohekar

Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Dist. - Osmanabad

Email- raghavendra268@gmail.com

## Abstract

The present work is based on the disparity index of scheduled tribe population Literacy in Osmanabad district. The Spatio temporal analysis of 1991, 2001 and 2011 Scheduled tribe population disparity index were studied. The level of literacy among male female of Scheduled Tribe population was very low before independence. After Independence the percentage of literacy increased. The tahsil wise study of disparity index of Scheduled population shows variations in values decade by decade.

## Introduction

There are many factors affecting on socio economic development. Among them literacy plays vital role in community development. The literacy level was very low in Osmanabad district compared with other district with special reference to Scheduled tribe population. Scheduled tribe population literacy was low compared with overall literacy in the study area. The disparity index applied to find out the level of disparity among the tahsils in the study area with special reference to Scheduled tribe population.

## Objectives

The present study is based certain specific objective. To study male female disparity index of literacy of Scheduled Tribe population in the 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. 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.

**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.

$$DS = \log(X_2/X_1) + \log [(100-X_1)/(100-X_2)]$$

Kundu and Raos modified disparity index formula as follow

$$DS = \log(X_2/X_1) + \log [(200-X_1)/(200-X_2)]$$

X<sub>2</sub> is considered for male and X<sub>1</sub> for female literacy rates.

## Spatial Analysis of Disparity Index of Scheduled Tribe Population of Osmanabad District

Gender disparity in literacy among Scheduled Tribes was very high compared to general literacy and other Caste. These disparities are very high at National, State and District level. Coming to Osmanabad district disparity index of Scheduled Tribe population was very high. It is because these community far away from main stream of society. This community mostly lives in forest area. They live nomadic life. Table 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 shows disparity index of Scheduled Tribe population of Osmanabad district. The value of disparity depicted with the help of maps.

## Male Female Disparity Index of Scheduled Tribe Population of Osmanabad District (1991-2011)

Scheduled Tribe population was deprived community of Indian society. Education level, social and economic status of Scheduled Tribe was very poor compare to other. After independence various government efforts were taken to improve socio economic condition of Scheduled Tribe community. Presently due to wide spread of education system level of literacy slightly increased among Scheduled Tribe community. Osmanabad district Scheduled Tribe population literacy level increased in last three decade. But still male female disparity index of Scheduled Tribe population was very high. The disparity index of male female has been grouped in to three categories. These are High disparity index, Moderate disparity index and Low disparity index.

Dr. Tatipamul R. V

**High Disparity Index Male Female in Scheduled Tribe** As per census 1991 table 1.1 and fig.1.1 show high disparity index of male female in Scheduled Tribe was observed in Kalamb and Paranda tahsil with 0.56 and 0.55 respectively. During the period of 2001 and table 1.2 and fig. 1.2 shows drastic change in scenario due to formation of two new tahsil. The high disparity index of male female in Scheduled Tribe was observed in Washi and Kalamb tahsil with 0.36 and 0.34 in 2001 respectively. In the year 2011 and table 1.3 and fig. 1.3 shows high disparity index of male female of Scheduled Tribe was recorded in Kalamb, Washi and Bhoom tahsil with 0.27, 0.24 and 0.23 respectively. The table 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 shows continuous reduction in disparity index rate. It is a good indicator of improvement in literacy level.

**Moderate Disparity Index of Male Female in Scheduled Tribe**

As per census data of 1991 and table 1.1 shows moderate disparity index of male female in Omerga, Tuljapur and Bhoom tahsil with 0.46, 0.43 and 0.43 respectively.

**Table 1.1 Male Female Disparity Index of Scheduled Tribe Population of Osmanabad District (1991)**

| Sr. No | Name of Tahsil | Total | Male  | Female | Disparity index |
|--------|----------------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| 1      | Paranda        | 34.45 | 50.7  | 17.11  | 0.55            |
| 2      | Bhoom          | 33.51 | 46.46 | 19.86  | 0.43            |
| 3      | Kalamb         | 29.97 | 44.17 | 14.48  | 0.56            |
| 4      | Osmanabad      | 43.86 | 57.58 | 28.99  | 0.37            |
| 5      | Tuljapur       | 41.99 | 56.5  | 25.51  | 0.43            |
| 6      | Omerga         | 43.18 | 58.85 | 25.1   | 0.46            |
|        | District total | 39.45 | 54.03 | 23.43  | 0.44            |

(Source:- Socio-economic Abstract of Osmanabad District-1991)

**Table 1.2 Male Female Disparity Index of Scheduled Tribe Population of Osmanabad District (2001)**

| Sr. No | Name of Tahsil | Total | Male  | Female | Disparity index |
|--------|----------------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| 1      | Paranda        | 44.02 | 55.66 | 31.63  | 0.31            |
| 2      | Bhoom          | 42.03 | 51.18 | 32.1   | 0.25            |
| 3      | Kalamb         | 38.79 | 50.71 | 26.4   | 0.34            |
| 4      | Osmanabad      | 48.73 | 57.99 | 38.2   | 0.23            |
| 5      | Tuljapur       | 51.49 | 69.92 | 40.2   | 0.32            |
| 6      | Omerga         | 51.3  | 64.98 | 42.77  | 0.24            |
| 7      | Washi          | 36.69 | 48.6  | 24.09  | 0.36            |
| 8      | Lohara         | 55.6  | 65.84 | 45.23  | 0.22            |
|        | District total | 47.37 | 57.79 | 36.11  | 0.26            |

Source:-Socio-economic Abstract of Osmanabad District-2001

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

| Sr. No | Name of tahsil | Total | Male  | Female | Disparity index |
|--------|----------------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| 1      | Paranda        | 68.27 | 78.14 | 57.57  | 0.20            |
| 2      | Bhoom          | 64.82 | 76.18 | 53.06  | 0.23            |
| 3      | Kalamb         | 65.52 | 73.3  | 46.95  | 0.27            |
| 4      | Osmanabad      | 68.61 | 77.01 | 59.51  | 0.16            |
| 5      | Tuljapur       | 72.42 | 81.81 | 61.64  | 0.19            |
| 6      | Omerga         | 74.57 | 81.5  | 67.52  | 0.13            |
| 7      | Washi          | 58.68 | 70.33 | 46.95  | 0.24            |
| 8      | Lohara         | 75.86 | 84.8  | 66.67  | 0.16            |
|        | District total | 68.25 | 77.38 | 58.53  | 0.18            |

Source:-Socio-economic Abstract of Osmanabad District-2011

In the 2001 census data and table 1.2 shows moderate disparity index of male female in Scheduled Tribe was Tuljapur and Paranda tahsil with 0.32 and 0.31 respectively. As per census data of 2011 and table 1.3 shows moderate disparity index was observed in Paranda and Tuljapur with 0.20 and 0.19 respectively. In the last three decade Tuljapur and Paranda tahsil improved very rapidly. In the 2001 census data and table 1.2 shows moderate disparity index of male female in Scheduled Tribe was Tuljapur and Paranda tahsil with 0.32 and 0.31 respectively.

**Low Disparity Index of Male Female in Scheduled Tribe**

As per census of 1991 and table 1.1 show low disparity index of male female in Osmanabad tahsil with 0.34. It is the only tahsil show the disparity index rate below 0.40. As per census 2001 and table 1.2 and fig.1.2 recorded low disparity index in Bhoom, Omerga, and Osmanabad and Lohara tahsil with 0.25, 0.24, 0.23 and 0.22 respectively. It is because drastic change in demographic structure. During the period

of 2011 low disparity index of male female in Scheduled Tribe recorded in Osmanabad, Lohara and Omerga with 0.16, 0.16 and 0.13 respectively. The study shows that in 1991, 2001 and 2011 majority of the tahsil falls under high disparity and moderate disparity. Moreover the study shows that apart from a few exceptions, male female disparity ratio in literacy rate is higher am

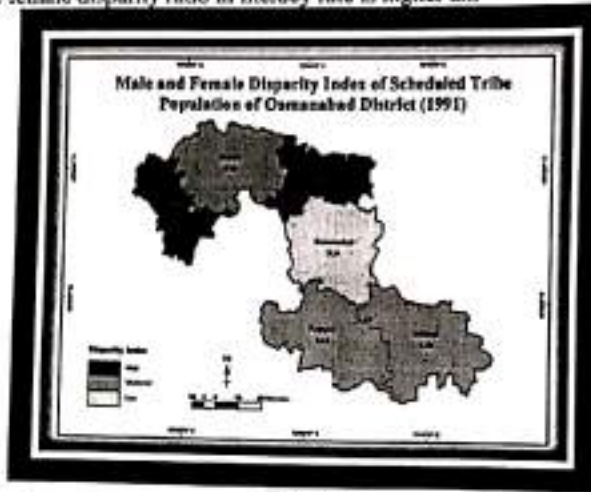


Fig 1.1

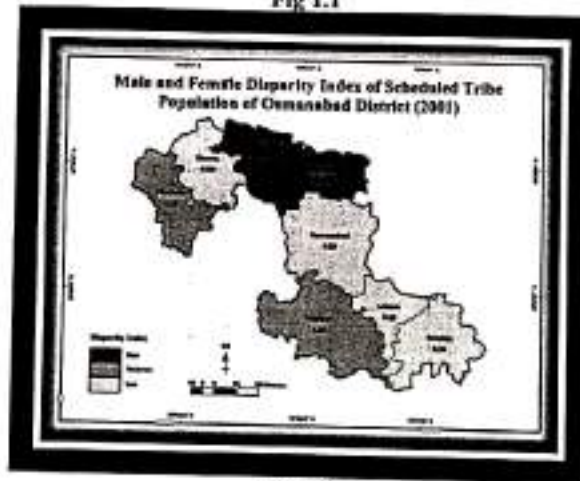


Fig 1.2

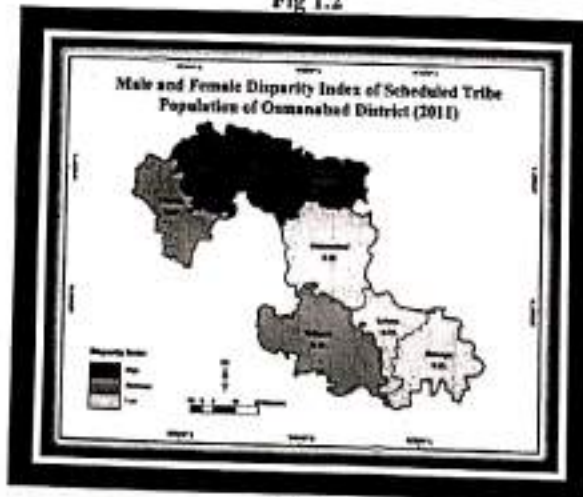


Fig 1.3

Scheduled Tribe population of Osmanabad district. It is due to the female's members of this community socially, economically and educationally backward. Most of the female were engage in household activities, to take care of elders and children's. Major problem faced by Scheduled Tribe population was absence of women teachers of their own community. The gender disparity in literacy among Scheduled Tribe population was high because child marriage, restrictions on girls mobility, poor transport facilities.

#### **Conclusion**

The present study explained spatial analysis of Disparity index of Scheduled Tribe population in the study area. The disparity index shows variation in index values. It shows drastic changes in disparity index in last three decade in the study area.

The male female disparity index of Scheduled Tribe population of Osmanabad district was ranges from 0.55 to 0.37 in 1991, 0.36 to 0.22 in 2001 and 0.27to 0.13 in 2011. It shows continuous decreases of disparity index value in the study area.

The high disparity index was observed in Paranda and Kalamb tahsil in 1991, Washi and Kalamb tahsil in 2001 and Bhoom, Kalamb and washi in 2011. The low disparity index was observed Osmanabad tahsil in 1991, Osmanabad, Bhoom, Omerga, Lohara tahsils in 2001 and Osmanabad, Lohara and Omerga tahsil in 2011.

#### **References**

1. Census of India (2011), Maharashtra, District census handbook of Osmanabad, Series -28, Part XII A.
2. Tatipamul R.V. and Shinde N.G.(2011),Spatio temporal pattern of scheduled tribe population in India A geographical Analysis, Research Analysis and evaluation, Vol-II issue VII,pp-34-36.
3. Rakhsana and asrafal alam (2014), "literacy differentials among SC and None scheduled castes in West Bengal. India a district wise study"DJRSET, Vol-3.
4. Deka Pallabi (2014), A Study on Disparity of Literacy Pattern between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Population of Goalpara District, Assam, International journal of Current Research.