Chapter VI

Literacy Pattern in Osmanabad District

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Chapter-VI

LITERACY PATTERN IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

6.1 Introduction:

The educational institutions, schools, college’s and institutions of higher learning focus at improving the quality of life. Institutional education is important, but much more important is the education which is grounded on the sublime values of human life, such as compassion, tolerance, honest and humanism. So education is really the process of eradicate of the literacy and the role of teacher is of paramount important in this process.

Human resources constitute the ultimate basis for the wealth of nations. The principal institutional mechanism for developing human skill and knowledge is the formal educational systems.

Education is a key factor for the rapid development of a country. Education is the best foundation for any civilized society. It challenges the face of a nation and plays a pivotal role in its development. Education is the prime agent to bring desirable modifications in the knowledge, skill and sensitivity of human beings. It is a catalytic factor which can be used as an instrument of developing or producing required skilled manpower.

Some educational pioneers like shri Aurovind Ghosh, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhiji who tried a lot to provide
education suited to Indian needs and culture during the British time. As Gandhiji said, "Real education consists in drawing the best of yourself, what betters books can there be than the book of humanity". Our education must also aim at as Swami Vivekanand said, "Man making and character building”. Only the people with the good character can build India of tomorrow:- strong, resilient and confident. We need man and woman values to ensure that larger concerns of our society are addressed with deep understanding of values of our heritage and culture.

The Economic, Social, Cultural and Ethical development of human beings depends upon education. In the present globalized scenario production of knowledge has become an important Economic activity. Generation of knowledge is an raw material in the emerging knowledge based economy. The importance of the education for development was fully recognized by classical economists such as Adam Smith, Jonh Stuart, Mills, Engles, Karl Marks and Alfred Marshall, most recent writers like Schultz (1988), Becker (1993) and Dreze and Sen (1995) have reconfirmed it. The new theories of ‘endogenous’ growth, which have taken place. Knowledge and education of the centre of growth process have been put forwarded by Lucas (1990), Romer (1986) and Sallow (1994) etc, have also documented empirically the contribution that the education can make in increasing the national income of
Government of India (1993) provides telling evidence about the close link between rural and urban man and woman.

6.2 Concept and review:

The concept of literacy, which varies from country to country generally, refers to the minimum level of literacy. This minimum level of skills varies from ability to communicate orally, to make a cheek of variety of difficult arithmetical computations. Chandana and Sidhu (1980) in this article explains that, literacy is essential for eradication of poverty and mental isolation, for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demography i.e. process. Illiteracy on the other hand takes away from man his dignity, perpetuates ignorance, National relation and free democratic process and hampers social advancement, Economic Growth and Political Maturity.

Among the various characteristics of population, education is the most important one. Education makes man capable to think and distinguish between goods and bad. Literacy is a reliable index of Socio-Economic development of an area and it is the best tool for minimizing the Socio-Economic differences, which essentially exists in rural and urban areas of the region. Throw the urbanization, standard of living and status of man and woman in the society increases. Though education by itself does not generate Socio-Economic progress, the lack of it can certainly be an impediment in the development process.
A certain minimum level of literacy is therefore a basic requirement for people rid of illiteracy and backwardness.

The census definition, explains that a persons who can read and write with understanding in any language is a literate. G.T. Trewartha (1969): - Explains that a literate is one who is able to both read and write. A person who can neither read not write is ‘illiterate’. A person who is able only to read but not write may be called ‘Semi-literate’ In India, all those people who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in a language are classified as literate. This definition is proposed by the United Nations population’s commission; on the other hand many different countries follow different definition of literacy. Persons who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literate.

Therefore literacy plays a vital rate in human resource development and it can help in understanding the various dimensions of population. In the present study an attempt has been made to understand the past and present level of literacy as well as changing pattern of literacy in Osmanabad district.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Literates</th>
<th>Decadal Variation in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1029102</td>
<td>253064</td>
<td>110149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(48.73%)</td>
<td>(21.40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1276327</td>
<td>364985</td>
<td>195345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(82.49%)</td>
<td>(58.27%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1486586</td>
<td>532312</td>
<td>347372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(82.03%)</td>
<td>(57.55%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:**
3. Compiled by the Researcher.
Growth of Male and Female Literates in Osmanabad District: 1981-2001

Index:

- Male Literates
- Female Literates

Fig. No. 6.1

Growth of Male and Female Literates in Osmanabad District: 1981-2001

Year

Male and Female Literates

0
100000
200000
300000
400000
500000
600000
1981
1991
2001

Male Literates
Female Literates

Fig. No. 6.1

282
6.3 Growth of literacy in Osmanabad District (1981-2001):

Table No.6.1 and Figure No.6.1 explains that the growth of literacy in Osmanabad district is studied by taking the decadal variation of literates to the total population from 1981 to 2001. Since independence the district was recorded and substantial change in literacy during the study period. The total literacy rate of the district increased steeply from 1981 (35.36%) percent, 1991 (71.06%) percent, and 2001 (70.24%) percent. This was the direct outcome of opening of new schools and colleges, appointment of more teacher and increase in the number of students in enrollment.

The district experiences only (35.36%) percent of literates out of which (48.73%) percent percent male and (21.40%) percent female during 1981. Who are able to read and write and it has increased to (71.06%) percent from 1991 out of which (82.49%) percent male and (58.27%) percent female. Again from 2001 it has slightly decreased to (70.55%) percent of literates out of which (82.03%) percent male and (57.55%) percent females.

During the decade 1981 to 2001 the district experiences decreased literacy about (70.24%) percent out of which (82.03%) percent male and (57.55%) percent female.

This increase in literacy was mainly due to new educational policy introduced by the state Government and awareness among the rural
The actual literacy growth rate was about (+35.7%) percent during the decade 1991 and it has slightly decreased to (+34.88%) percent for the year 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Talukas</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>83.98%</td>
<td>63.74%</td>
<td>74.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamb</td>
<td>89.17%</td>
<td>53.98%</td>
<td>72.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omerga</td>
<td>81.52%</td>
<td>56.42%</td>
<td>69.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuljapur</td>
<td>80.06%</td>
<td>56.56%</td>
<td>68.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paranda</td>
<td>75.63%</td>
<td>53.10%</td>
<td>64.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhum</td>
<td>79.00%</td>
<td>55.09%</td>
<td>67.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>82.03%</td>
<td>57.55%</td>
<td>70.24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:**
2. Compiled by the Researcher.
Taluka wise Male and Female percentage of Literacy in Osmanabad District: 2001

Index:
- □ Male Literacy
- ■ Female Literacy

Fig. No. 6.2

Bhum

285
6.4 Talukawise male and female percentage of literacy in Osmanabad district -2001:

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as a literate by the Indian census. It is noticed from the Table No. 6.2 that the study region as a whole, the literacy rate for male (82.03%) percent is substantially higher compared to females (57.55%) percent. The Talukawise break up shows that Osmanabad Taluka with (74.42%) percent literacy top the list. While Paranda Taluka with (64.70%) percent stands at the bottom. Male literacy rates are below the district average (82.03%) percent in four out of six Talukas. Female literacy rates are also below the district average (57.55%) percent in five out of six Talukas. Kalamb Taluka has highest male and female literacy rates; on the other hand, Paranda Taluka has the lowest male and female literacy rates.

6.5 Talukawise distribution of rural and urban literacy in Osmanabad District:

An attempt has been made here to study literacy variation between rural and urban areas. It is dear from the study that the rural-urban breakup explains significant variations rural and urban literacy. The district as all whole urban literacy has high compared by rural literacy in all decades i.e. from 1981 to 2001. This literacy in urban areas reveals the fact that as size of the literacy also increase.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Populaiton</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>214681</td>
<td>64000</td>
<td>50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(39.70)</td>
<td>(39.99)</td>
<td>(36.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamb</td>
<td>175191</td>
<td>46000</td>
<td>42000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(38.36)</td>
<td>(38.36)</td>
<td>(37.28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omerga</td>
<td>230048</td>
<td>57000</td>
<td>48000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(34.87)</td>
<td>(34.87)</td>
<td>(33.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuljapur</td>
<td>172062</td>
<td>42000</td>
<td>33000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(17.02)</td>
<td>(34.23)</td>
<td>(31.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paranda</td>
<td>116467</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>22000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11.52)</td>
<td>(29.73)</td>
<td>(28.26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhum</td>
<td>102329</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>22000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10.12)</td>
<td>(35.83)</td>
<td>(34.79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District total</td>
<td>1029702</td>
<td>259000</td>
<td>216000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
<td>(36.3)</td>
<td>(33.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decadal Variation of Rural Population in %</td>
<td>Decadal Variation of Urban Population in %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.33</td>
<td>28.63</td>
<td>34.96</td>
<td>3.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>16.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.28</td>
<td>26.79</td>
<td>34.17</td>
<td>12.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>30.48</td>
<td>35.38</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.97</td>
<td>27.82</td>
<td>34.79</td>
<td>10.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.27</td>
<td>18.28</td>
<td>33.55</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.89</td>
<td>27.51</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>9.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:**
3. Figure in Bracket % to the Total Population.
It was mainly due to new educational policy and it is also because impact of Telecommunication, Newspapers, Media and impact of Urbanization. Better Socio-Economic conditions have played the very important role in increased literacy rate in rural literates as compared to urban literates.

6.6 Talukawise Distribution of Rural Literacy in Osmanabad District (1981-2001):

Table No.6.3 Explain that Osmanabad district has (33.80%) percent of rural literates during 1981, which has steeply reveals that the district experienced increase trend of rural literacy (40.69%) percent during the period 1991, and it has increased to (68.20%) percent during the period of 2001.

6.6.1 Current Pattern:

For the year 2001, the rural literacy has been shown in Table No.6.3 and Map No.6.1 which Explains that the taluka level spatial variation of rural literacy in district during the 2001. Above (70.00%) percent was concentration of rural literacy is observed in two talukas viz. Kalamb (70.48%) percent and Osmanabad (71.08%) percent. Where as medium (65.00 to 70.00%) of rural literacy is recorded in three talukas namely Bhum (65.34%) percent, Tuljapur (66.38%) percent and Omerga (67.40%) percent. The below (65.00%) percent of rural literates are found only in Paranda (63.00%) percent. It is because most of ruralist are labours.
OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Talukawise Distribution of Rural Literacy


INDEX

- ABOVE 35%
- 34 to 35% MEDIUM
- BELOW 34%

Map No. 5.2

291
6.6.2 Volume of Change:

The taluka wise volume of change varied from one decade to another as such the above (35.00%) percent was found one taluka namely Tuljapur (53.38%) percent during the decade of (1981 to 2001). Where as medium (34.00 to 35.00%) percent was observed in Paranda (34.79%) percent, Osmanabad (34.96%) percent and Omerga (34.17%) percent. The below (34.00%) percent was observed in two talukas namely Bhum (33.55%) percent, Kalamb (33.2%) percent indicate the Map No.6.2.

6.7 Talukaeise distribution of urban literacy in Osmanabad District (1981-2001):

It is evident from the study as compared in rural literacy ratio. The urban literacy is increased in the district for the year 1981 district has (51.49%) percent urban literacy ratio. Which has been increase to (60.83%) percent during 1991 and it is followed by (80.95%) percent during 2001. The urban literacy ratios in the district experienced increased trend during the study period (1981-2001) due to development of socio-economic facilities and increase of educational institutions in urban places.

6.7.1 Current Pattern:

Table No.6.3 and Map No.6.3 the study reveals that the percentage of urban literacy ratio of total population of the district varies
considerably from one taluka to another depending upon the educational institution and Socio-Economic condition.

Among the talukas of the district above (83.00%) percentage of urban literacy was observed in one taluka namely Osmanabad (85.66%) percent. Where as the medium (76.00 to 83.00%) percentage of urban literacy ratio was founding the four talukas viz. Bhum (79.34%) percent, Tuljpaur (78.74%) percent, Omerga (76.89%) percent and Kalamb (82.83%) percent. The below (76.00%) percent was noticed in one taluka namely Paranda (75.10%) percent during the year of 2001.

6.7.2 Volume of Change:

Table No.6.3 and Map.No.6.4 also Explains that the taluka level analysis of the volume of change in urban literacy ratio. Above the high (34.00%) percent was found one taluka namely Bhum (34.23%) percent during the period of 1981 to 1991.

Where as medium (30.00 to 34.00%) was observed in three talukas namely Paranda (30.82%) percent, Kalamb (31.91%) percent and Omerga (30.91%) percent. However the below (30.00%) percent urban literacy ratio was observed in two talukas namely Osmanabad (26.4%) percent and Tuljapur (31.91%) percent.
6.8 Regional disparities of literacy in Osmanabad District-2001:

In the present study of Literacy and its development is measured by selecting different indicators. Which are directly and indirectly related to the Literacy development. To test the disparities and literacy Development. The following indicators have been considered in the present study to calculate the composite of literacy they are as follows.

- Percentage of total literates to the total population.
- Percentage of Male literates to the total literates.
- Percentage of Female literates to the total literates.
- Percentage of Rural literates to the total literates.
- Percentage of Urban literates to the total literates.
- No. of Primary Schools per 10,000 populations.
- No. of Secondary Schools per 10,000 populations.
- No. of Junior Colleges per 1000 population.
- No. of Degree Colleges per 1000 population.
- No. of other Educational Institution per 10,000 population.

By considering above mentioned indicators the level of literacy development calculated by applying M.G.Kendall’s method of ranking Co-efficient. The calculated values are arranged in descending order which indicates that, the higher value of index the lower will be the literacy development and vice-versa. Thus the results obtained with regard to
literacy development in the present study has been categorized into three Groups i.e. High, Medium and Low literacy development regions.

Table No.6.4 explains that the district experiences large variation in the literacy development. There are two talukas fall under the category of high literacy development viz, Paranda (4.7) and Bhum (4.1). Where as the medium level of literacy development observed in three talukas namely Kalamb (3.1), Omerga (3.3), and Tuljapur (3.4).

The low literacy confined to the one taluka namely Osmanabad (1.8). The high variation was largely due to improved Soci-Economic condition and new educational policy and also these taluka have experienced urban environment. But in the remaining talukas more population was engaged. In primary activity resulting into low literacy development in the study area during the study period (1981 to 2001). the conclude, the growth and disparities of the highest achievement combined with significant changes in literacy in the district.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Talukas</th>
<th>Total Literates</th>
<th>Male Literates</th>
<th>Female Literates</th>
<th>Rural Literates</th>
<th>Urban Literates</th>
<th>No. of Primary School per 10000 population</th>
<th>No. of High School per 10000 population</th>
<th>No. of Junior colleges per 10000 population</th>
<th>No. of Degree Colleges per 10000 population</th>
<th>No. of other institution per 10000 population</th>
<th>Ranking Score</th>
<th>Co-efficient variation</th>
<th>Index of Literacy Disparities &amp; development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>74.42</td>
<td>83.98</td>
<td>63.749</td>
<td>71.08</td>
<td>85.66</td>
<td>3.53</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>18/10</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamb</td>
<td>72.10</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>79.17</td>
<td>53.98</td>
<td>70.48</td>
<td>82.83</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>31/10</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omerga</td>
<td>69.29</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>81.52</td>
<td>56.42</td>
<td>67.40</td>
<td>76.89</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>33/10</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuljapur</td>
<td>68.74</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>66.38</td>
<td>78.74</td>
<td>3.91</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>34/10</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paranda</td>
<td>64.70</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>53.10</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>75.10</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>47/10</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhum</td>
<td>67.43</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>55.09</td>
<td>65.34</td>
<td>79.34</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>41/10</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District total</td>
<td>70.24</td>
<td>82.03</td>
<td>57.55</td>
<td>68.20</td>
<td>80.95</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Compiled by the Researcher.
OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Disparities and Development in Literacy-2001
(According to Kendall's Ranking Co-Efficient Method)

INDEX

- ABOVE 4.00%
- 3.00 to 4.00% MEDIUM
- BELOW 3.00%

Map No. 6.5

299
Table No.6.5 Composite Index of Literacy development in Osmanabad District-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Range of Index of ranking Co-efficient Category</th>
<th>No of Talukas</th>
<th>Name of Talukas</th>
<th>Literacy Disparities and development grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Above-4.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Paranda(4.7), Bhumi(4.1)</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.00 to 4.00 Medium</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kalamb(3.1), Omerga (3.3), Tuljapur(3.4)</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Below-3.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Osmanabad(1.8)</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by the Researcher.

Note: Higher the ranking Co-efficient lower with the literacy development vice-versa.

Map No.6.5 and Table No.6.5 explains that the study reveals there are two talukas viz, Paranda and Bhumi fall under the category of high literacy development and three talukas namely Kalamb, Omerga, and Tuljapur showed medium literacy. The one taluka which is still rural and Backword class oriented Osmanabad. Still remains low as far as literacy development is concerned in the District.

It explains that these talukas showed High, Medium and Low literacy ratio. The reasons as mentioned above. The literacy planning in the district should take into consideration the quality method rather than efficiency aspect while making future plans for development of literacy a lot of in migration of literate workers. Mainly due to Educational Facilities and Urbanization. The male literacy rate is almost high than that of the female. The percentage of Urban literate person is nearly 1&½ time greater than that Rural literacy in Osmanabad District.
6.9 Dependency ratio in Osmanabad District:

The population of Osmanabad District can be categorized into two district group namely workers and non-workers. The non-workers are those who either do not have jobs to do or they are too old or too young to pursue an Occupation. In other words, they are economically inactive workers, who work for their livelihood and for the betterment of the family.

The indicate relationship between the proportion of workers and non-workers is expressed in the form of ratio (numbers of non-workers to workers). This is termed as dependency ratio (Ram Mohan Rao-1987). The study of dependency ratio reflects some important aspect of population. Generally, a lower value of dependency ratio is indicative of a higher degree of work opportunity and high degree of participation in the economic activities of the population. Dependency ratio is influenced by a number of Socio-Economic cultural and demographic factors in their complex combination.

In the present study, the dependency ratio has been calculated with the help of the following formula.

Formula:

\[
\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Non Workers}}{\text{Total Workers}}
\]
6.10 Talukawise decadal variation of rural dependency ratio in Osmanabad District (1981-2001):

The proportion of non-workers to the total population study that the rural dependency ratio, which is varied from one decade to another decade. The District has (1.03%) percent of rural dependency ratio during 1981. Which has been slightly increased to (1.18%) percent during 1991, where as in 2001 the rural dependency as increased to (1.43%) percent the District experienced increased trend of rural dependency ratio. The total dependency ratio was observed to (0.5%) percent, (0.16%) percent and (0.31%) percent during the period of-1981 to 2001.

6.10.1 Current Pattern:

Table No. 6.6 and Map No. 6.6 indicates that the talukawise spatial variation of rural dependency ratio in the district above the (1.50%) percent concentration of rural dependency ratio was found in only Omerga (1.74%) percent taluka. The medium (1.30 to 1.50%) percent was confined in two talukas viz. Osmanabad (1.35%) percent and Tuljapur (1.42%) percent. Where as below (1.30%) percent of this category was observed in remaining three taluk namely Kalamb (1.23%) percent, Paranda (0.98%) percent and Bhum (1.14%) percent during the year-2001.
### Table No. 6.6 Talukawise Decadal Variation of Rural Dependency ratio in Osmanabad District: 1981-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Talukas</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>Decadal Variation in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non Workers</td>
<td>Total Main Workers</td>
<td>Dependency Ratio</td>
<td>Non Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>11844</td>
<td>12218</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
<td>119346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamb</td>
<td>11204</td>
<td>8604</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
<td>94316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omerga</td>
<td>14254</td>
<td>14824</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
<td>137127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuljapur</td>
<td>11906</td>
<td>11534</td>
<td>1.03%</td>
<td>95563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paranda</td>
<td>6200</td>
<td>6096</td>
<td>1.01%</td>
<td>60705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhum</td>
<td>5353</td>
<td>5198</td>
<td>1.02%</td>
<td>53608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>60761</td>
<td>58474</td>
<td>1.03%</td>
<td>560665</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:**
3. Compiled by the Researcher.
OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Talukawise Decadal Variation of Rural Dependency Ratio

Current Pattern : 2001

INDEX

- ABOVE 1.50%
- 1.30 to 1.50% MEDIUM
- BELOW 1.30%

Map No. 6.8
OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Talukawise Decadal Variation of Rural Dependency Ratio


INDEX

- ABOVE 0.50%
- 0.30 to 0.50% MEDIUM
- BELOW 0.30%

Map No. 6.7
6.10.2 Volume of change:

Table No.6.6 and Map No.6.7 explains that the taluka level volume of change in rural dependency ratio in Osmanabad District during the study period-1981 to 2001.

Above the (0.50%) percent was observed only in Omerga (0.78%) percent. The medium (0.30 to 0.50%) percent of decrease is found in two talukas viz. Osmanabad (0.39%) percent and Tuljapur (0.39%) percent. However the below (0.30%) rural dependency ratio was confined to remaining three talukas viz. Kalamb (0.07%) percent, Paranda (0.03%) percent and Bhum (0.12%) percent. The study reflect that the decrease in the numbers of workers have migrated to neighbouring talukas of the district.

6.11 Talukawise decadal variation of urban dependency ratio in Osmanabad District (1981-2001):

It is true the study that of urban dependency ratio during the study period of-1981 to 2001. The district has (1.69%) percent of urban dependency ratio during 1981. Which has been increased to (2.59%) percent during 1991 but during 2001 the urban dependency ratio was again increased to (2.82%) percent. The district total urban dependency ratio observed was increased (0.9%) percent, (0.23%) percent and (1.13%) percent during 1981-2001.
Table No. 6.7 Talukawise Decadal Variation of Urban Dependency ratio in Osmanabad District : 1981-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Talukas</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>Decadal Variation in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non Workers</td>
<td>Total Main Workers</td>
<td>Dependency Ratio</td>
<td>Non Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1.92%</td>
<td>50419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamb</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>2.21%</td>
<td>13893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omerga</td>
<td>3023</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>1.67%</td>
<td>17851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuljapur</td>
<td>1423</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>1.56%</td>
<td>16322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paranda</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
<td>9770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhum</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>1.31%</td>
<td>9616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Total</td>
<td>8027</td>
<td>4734</td>
<td>1.69%</td>
<td>117871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Compiled by the Researcher.
OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Talukawise Decadal Variation of Urban Dependency Ratio

Current Pattern: 2001

INDEX

- ABOVE 2.90%
- 2.50 to 2.90% MEDIUM
- BELOW 2.50%

Map No. 5.8
OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Talukawise Decadal Variation of Urban Dependency Ratio


INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABOVE 2.00%</td>
<td>🟥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00 to 2.00% MEDIUM</td>
<td>🟦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELOW 1.00%</td>
<td>🟩</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map No.: 6.9

309
6.11.1 Current Pattern:

Table No.6.7 and Map No.6.8 explains that the talukawise variation of urban dependency ratio during the year-2001. Above the (2.90%) percent of urban dependency ratio is observed in Osmanabad (2.99%) percent. Where as medium (2.50 to 2.90%) percent of this category of population was found in two talukas namely Omerga (2.69%) percent and Bhum (2.90%) percent of the total talukas experiencing irigational facilities and also assured rainfall condition, besides Socio-Economic facilities. The below (2.50%) percent of urban dependency ratio is observed in three talukas namely Kalamb (0.02%) percent, Tuljapur (3.00%) percent and Paranda (2.27%) percent.

6.11.2 Volume of Change:

Table No. 6.7 and Map No. 6.9 also explains that the talukawise analysis of volume of change in the urban dependency ratio. Above the (2.00%) percent was observed only one taluka viz. Kalamb (2.19%) percent. Where as the medium (01 to 02%) percent was showed to four talukas namely Osmanabad (1.07%) percent, Omerga (1.02%) percent, Tuljapur (1.44%) and Bhum (1.59%) percent. The below (1.00%) percent is confined only Paranda (0.75%) percent taluka. The total urban dependency ratio is shows that (0.37%), (0.9%) and (0.23%) percent during-1981 to 2001.
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