

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTE WOMEN IN RURAL-URBAN  
AREA IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT**

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**ABSTRACT**

The paper describes and explains the Educational Status of Scheduled Caste Women in Rural- Urban area in Solapur District. The literacy rates were determined by variety of social-economic factors. Constantly, it is not easy to prepare list of such factors determining on literacy rates. The degree of urbanization, type of economy, political background, education facilities, cost of education, degree of development means transportation and communication, status of woman in society, standard of living and religious groups are the factors that are influencing directly or indirectly in rate of literacy, whereas physical factors like as, topography, climate and soil have indirectly influencing the rate of literacy. The Tahsil wise growth rate of literacy in Scheduled Caste Women population is not easy to prepare list of all such factors determining literacy rate, due to complexity of the socio-economic set up. Thus based on literacy rates study region may be grouped into three categories high, Medium and low literacy rate in Solapur district. Apart from, this paper to study the Educational Status of Scheduled Caste Women in Rural – Urban area in Solapur District.

**Keywords:** Rural Literacy Growth Rate, Urban Literacy Growth Rate of Scheduled Caste Women

**INTRODUCTION:**

Economic development of rural-urban Scheduled Caste women shall not only help in sustaining themselves but shall give us much more healthy social impact. By ensuring proper earning it shall help us to bring down crime rate since it will draw them away from various criminal activities by getting scope for alternate sources of income. This will also help us to persuade them to move to better apartments thereby reducing number of slums ultimately stopping urban environmental decay. The slums shall give us a future healthy society.

Rural-Urban area leads to concentration of socio-economic power and new type of problems associated with modernization. This also gives rise to new kinds of spatial interaction. Therefore, spatiotemporal changes and pattern of growth is more important for the planners as well researchers. In the study region there are great fluctuations occurred in urban scheduled caste women population.

### **AIM AND OBJECTIVES:**

Aim and objectives of this paper are

1. To study the in Rural Literacy Growth Rate of Scheduled Caste Women solapur district.
2. To study different Urban Literacy Growth Rate of Scheduled Caste Women in Solapur District

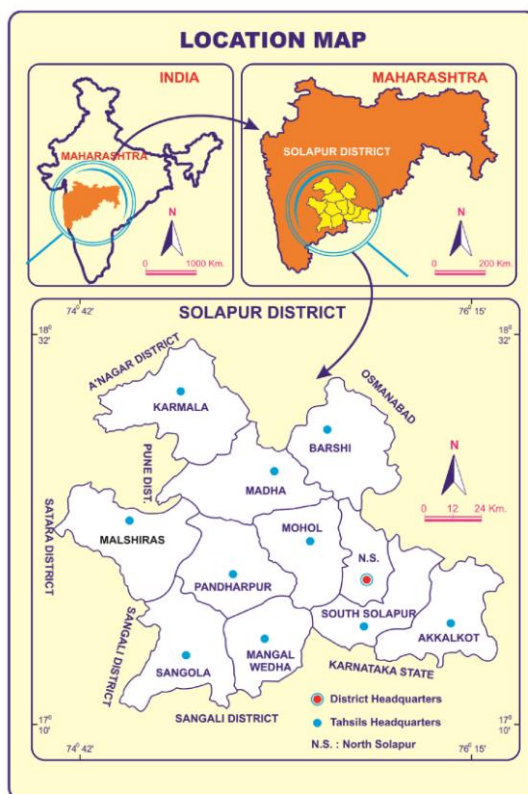
### **DATA BASE & METHODOLOGY:-**

The present study is based on the primary and secondary sources. The secondary data was collected from various offices like district health office, Municipal Corporation office, district census report and statistical department of Solapur district. The primary data have been collected from field survey and the data has been processed and presented with help of cartographic technique and analyzed accordingly.

### **STUDY REGION:-**

The district of solapur is one of the most important districts of the Maharashtra state both in terms of area and population. It lies, entirely in the Bhima basin and located in between, 17<sup>0</sup>10' North to 18<sup>0</sup>32' latitudes and 74<sup>0</sup>42' East to 76<sup>0</sup>15' East longitudes.

Fig No. 1.1



The total geographical area of the solapur district is 14895 square kilometers with a population of 4317756 according to 2011 census. The area under study constitutes 4.88%

area and 4.51% population of Maharashtra state. The district entirely lies in drought prone area of Maharashtra state. The region is divided into four seasons of cold, hot, monsoon and post monsoon. The yearly temperature ranges between 10<sup>0</sup> to 44<sup>0</sup> C. The annual average rainfall is 667.10mm.

### **Rural Literacy Growth Rate of Scheduled Caste Women**

As regards the rural literacy study region display a wide disparity in respect of rural-urban literacy rate. Literacy is measured as a relevant index of the socio-economic development of a study region. The variations in literacy specify the place of which a society is being frightful. A level of literacy influences an important in extent, the socio economic development of a study region. Literacy also influences on the fertility, mortality, and economic composition of the population of a region. Without, an analysis of literacy rate, therefore, a study of the development of socio economic status of scheduled caste women for a region is not complete. The rural literacy rates in the study region are significantly low as compare to urban literacy rate. Similarly, there is a wide disparity in literacy between Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Caste Women, because of different level of socio-economic development. The rural literacy rate may be two decades first 1971 and second is 2011 these forty five years rural literacy rate and growth rate indicated this table.

**Table 1.1**

#### **Rural Literacy Growth Rate of Scheduled Caste Women In percent**

Sr.No	Tahsil	Rural Literacy Rate of Scheduled Caste Women		
		1971	2011	Change in Literacy
1	Karmala	7.25	50.96	43.71
2	Madha	16.47	52.91	36.44
3	Barshi	11.87	49.85	37.98
4	North Solapur	5.66	53.28	47.62
5	Mohol	8.43	51.73	43.3
6	Pandharpur	11.11	50.68	39.57
7	Malshiras	19.00	52.83	35.14
8	Sangole	15.77	51.24	35.47
9	Mangalvedhe	4.71	49.98	45.27
10	South Solapur	2.53	50.63	48.1
11	Akkalkot	5.63	46.45	40.86
Total		09.85	51.08	41.22

Source: District Census Handbook of Solapur District (1971-2011)

Fig. 1.2

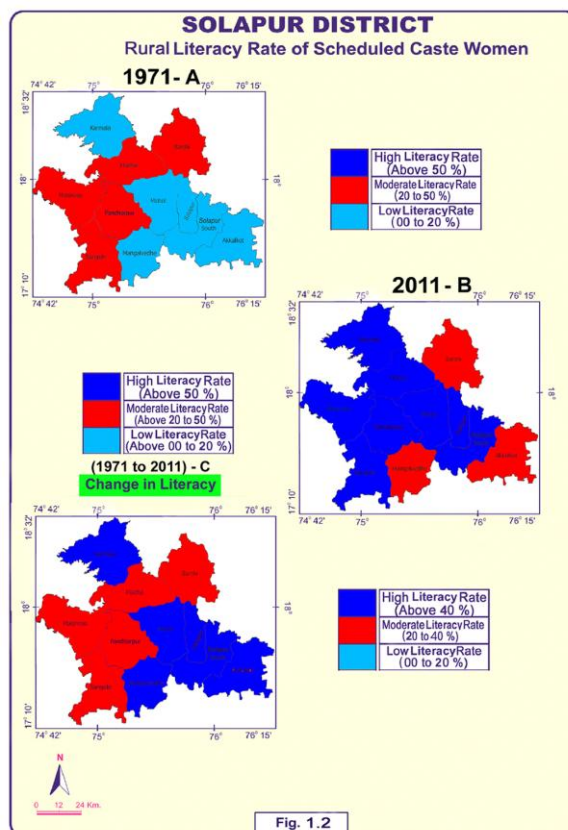


Table 1.1 and Fig. 1.2- A shows that, all tahsils of solapur district literacy are moderate and low Madha, Barshi, Pandharpur, Malshiras and Sangole are Moderate and Karmala, North Solapur, Mohol, Mangalvedhe and Akkalkot tahsils are low literacy rate, average literacy rate are also low it have been noted that 09.85 percent rate of literacy in 1971 of the Scheduled Caste Women it further increased up to 51.08 percent during 2011 (Fig. 1.2 B). The literacy rate indicates that increasing trend with 41.22 percent during forty five years among the Scheduled Caste Women.

### Urban Literacy Growth Rate of Scheduled Caste Women

For the study region as a whole literacy rates for urban is substantially higher compared to rural literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste Women and also Scheduled Caste population. There is widespread inequality in urban and rural literacy rates. It is observed that the tahsils having high degree of urbanization have literacy rates higher confirming the fact that urban centres and surrounding areas have better infrastructure as far as the educational facilities are concerned.

The study region remarkable urban literacy rates are higher than the rural literacy rates within study period. The proportion of literate Scheduled Caste Women is less than the total literacy rates of the study region.

**Table 1.2**  
**Urban Literacy Growth Rate of Scheduled Caste Women in percent**

Sr. No	Tahsil	Urban Literacy Rate of Scheduled Caste Women		
		1971	2011	Change in Literacy
1	Karmala	18.82	65.28	46.46
2	Madha	61.88	66.83	4.95
3	Barshi	31.68	62.64	30.96
4	North Solapur	24.66	61.73	37.07
5	Mohol	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Pandharpur	42.05	62.31	20.26
7	Malshiras	0.00	61.12	61.12
8	Sangole	28.88	69.73	40.85
9	Mangalvedhe	33.13	53.24	20.11
10	South Solapur	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Akkalkot	19.78	49.25	29.47
Total		27.01	61.59	34.58

Source: District Census Handbook of Solapur (1971 – 2011)

Fig. 1.3

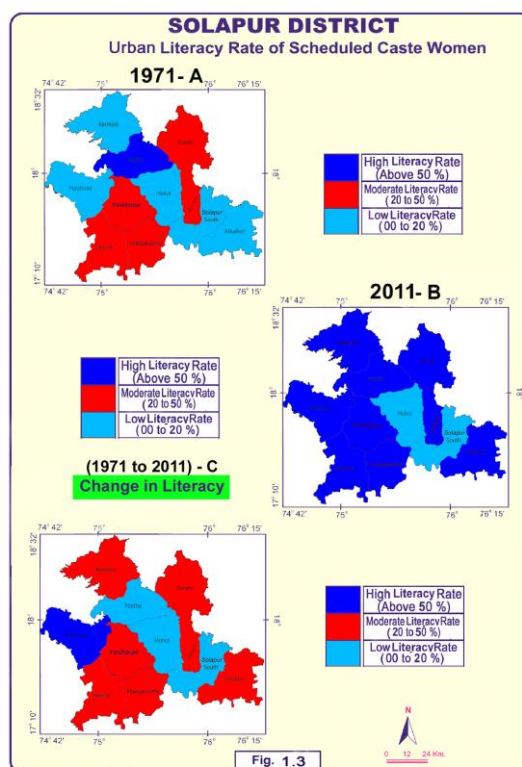


Table 1.2 and Fig No. 1.3- A clearly indicates that high literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste Women population in the study region, covers by Madha tahsils. It was observed that 61.88 percent respectively during 1971. In the last decade (2011), Fig. 1.3 B

shows that the high literacy rate of Urban Scheduled Caste Women acquired by Karmala (65.28 %), Madha (66.83 %), Barshi (62.64 %), North Solapur(61.73 %), Pandharpur(62.31 %), Malshiras (61.12 %), Sangole(69.73 %), Mangalvedhe (53.24 %), tahsils.

After 1971 the high level of urbanization improved educational facilities as well as growth of agro based industry reflected in the above tahsils, as a result, after 1971 urban centres marked high position in respect of literacy level of Scheduled Caste Women.

Table 1.2 and Fig No. 1.3- A shows that moderate literacy rate, covered by Barshi (31.68 %) North Solapur (24.66 %), Pandharpur (42.05 %), Mangalvedhe (33.13 %) and Sangole (28.88 %) during 1971 after five decades all tahsils increasing literacy rate moderate to high literacy rate. The tahsils having moderate literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste Women during 1971, there was not awareness about education, most of Scheduled Caste Women work force belongs to labour class, where there no need of education. The economic status reflects on the literacy level.

Table 1.2 and Fig No. 1.3- A represent that the low literacy rate. Low literacy rate acquired by tahsils Karmala (18.82 %), Akkalkot (19.78 %), Mohol, Malshiras, South Solapur tahsils are zero percent literacy rate because no urban centres during 1971. After fifty years 2011, Fig. 1.3 – B Shows that all tahsils moved up into moderate and high literacy rate of Scheduled Caste Women. Due to the process of urbanization and literate oriented administrative services increased demand of literate worker. This has resulted increasing in literacy.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

In this research paper major scheduled Caste women drawback and difference between rural and urban Scheduled Caste women is that majority of women in solapur district on the rural area presently, in the age bracket of 35 – 65 years have been kept away from any form of formal education. The picture is changing quickly for the better for the current younger generation where a large number of young girls from rural area are seen to be attendance at schools and even colleges, but this was not so early.

Thus lack of basic education has indeed prevented the girls in rural solapur in comprehending what their basic civil liberties are. Thus their true empowerment is within the four walls of their home, and they have their own shadow, and they must obey their men folk.

The urban Scheduled Caste Woman is more educated, sophisticated, demanding, and aware of her own rights and liberties and freedoms for her own independence in other hand. Even among the urban Scheduled Caste Woman we have a divide; the rich and novae rich and the poor and the middle class. The rich and super rich class of Scheduled Caste Woman in solapur city get the maximum advantage of women rights, civil liberties, the programmes beneficial to Scheduled Caste Woman and be normally in command of their condition equally at home and at their workplace. This is generally the situation of urban Scheduled Caste Woman belonging to the upper strata in India across bigger metros as well as smaller cities.

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