

# SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF LITERACY LEVEL IN TUMKUR DISTRICT, KARNATAKA.

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## ABSTRACT

*Literacy is considered as a fairly index of socio-Cultural and economic development of society / Population. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation for cultivating peaceful and friendly relation at areas and area levels for permitting a free play of demographic process. Trend in Literacy is considered an index of the place at which the socio-economic transformation of a society is taking place. Thus, the analysis of literacy, its pattern and trends is immense significance. Keeping this concept in the background, an attempt is made to analyze the literacy level and its pattern of Tumkur district at taluk and village level. Tumkur district has the population of 26.8 lakh. Of which 10.1 lakh males and 8.1 lakh females are literates, accounting for an overall literacy level to the tune of 75.1% of the total population (2011 census). The Literacy rate of Tumkur district varies significantly among males and females and also rural & urban areas. One more interesting thing is the Literacy rate of Tumkur district is higher than the national literacy rate (73%), but it varies at taluk level. The forgoing analysis will discuss about the various factors influencing on the literacy of the study area i.e. Tumkur district.*

**Keywords:** Literacy rate, population, rural & urban, male & female

## Introduction

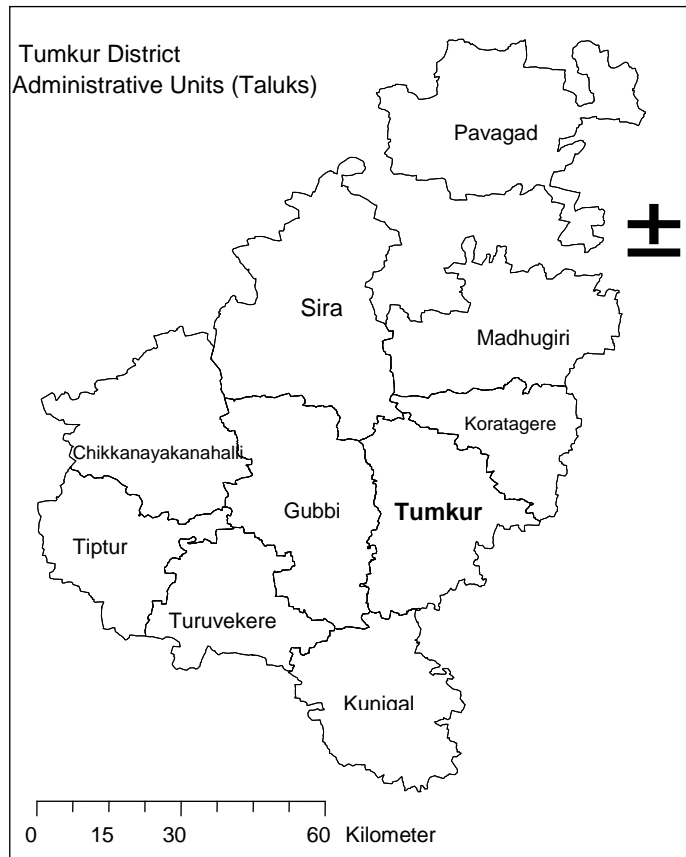
Literacy is considered as a fairly reliable index of socio cultural and economic development of a society / population. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation for cultivating peaceful friendly relation at different areas and area levels, and permitting free play demographic processes. The hundred per cent literacy is essential for effective socio-economic development of a country, but it is varies at different areas and area levels. Thus the analysis of literacy and its pattern over an area is immense significance.

## Meaning of Literacy

The population commission of United Nations considered “the ability to both read and write a simple message with understanding in any language as a sufficient basis for considering a person as literate”. The census of India has adopted this definition. Keeping this concept in the background an attempt has made to analyse Literacy levels and pattern at taluk and village level in Tumkur district in Karnataka.

## Study area

Tumkur district covered east central part of Karnataka it is located between 12° 45' & 14° 20' North Latitude and 76° 20' and 77° 31' east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Ananthapuram District of Andhrapradesh, on the east by Kolar and Bangalore Districts, on the south by Mandya district, west by Chitradurga, Chikamagalur and Hassan districts.



## Methodology & Materials

In this study an attempt has been made to analyse the levels of Literacy in Tumkur district. Relevant data has been analysed to get meaningful interpretation & collaboration the relevant information. Simple statistical techniques like mean, median, etc are used. Tables and graphs are used to bring out spatial variation at deferent areas and area levels. The present study is primarily based on secondary data collected from decennial Primary Census Abstract of Census of India publication 2001 & 2011.

## Objectives of the study

To assess the spatial variations in the level of Literacy at different areas & area levels. To assess the causes and consequences of Literacy differential on socio economic development of micro areas in the district. To assess the gender wise growth of Literacy rate of the district. To compare the growth of Literacy rate of the district with state and national Literacy rate. To identify the areas having low level of literacy.

## Level of Literacy in Tumkur district

Tumkur district has the population of 26.8 lakh, of which 13.5 lakh workers and 13.3 lakh are non workers. The sex Ratio is worked out to the tune of 983 females per thousand males. Of the total population 10.1 lakh males and 8.1 lakh females are literates. It is accounting for an

overall literacy level to the tune of 75.1% of the total population of the district (2011). The literacy rate of the district (75.1%) is very close to the state average (75.4%) and higher than the national average literacy rate (73.0%).

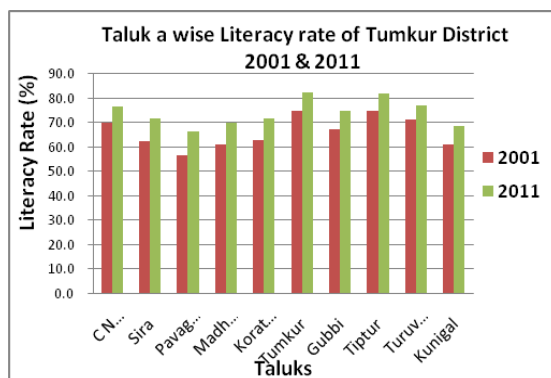
Table 1. Comparison of Literacy Rate: India, Karnataka, and Tumkur District 2001 & 2011

	2001			2011			Improvement		
	Total Literacy (%)	Male Literacy (%)	Female Literacy (%)	Total Literacy (%)	Male Literacy (%)	Female Literacy (%)	Total Literacy (%)	Male Literacy (%)	Female Literacy (%)
India T	64.8	75.3	53.7	73.0	80.9	64.6	8.15	5.62	11.0
India R	58.7	70.7	46.1	67.8	77.1	57.9	9.02	6.45	11.8
India U	79.9	86.3	72.9	84.1	88.8	79.1	4.19	2.49	6.3
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Karnataka T	66.6	76.1	56.9	75.4	82.5	68.1	8.72	6.37	11.2
Karnataka R	59.3	70.4	48.0	68.7	77.6	59.7	9.40	7.17	11.7
Karnataka U	80.6	86.7	74.1	85.8	90.0	81.4	5.20	3.38	7.2
							-	-	-
Tumkur T	67.0	76.8	56.9	75.1	82.8	67.4	8.13	6.03	10.4
Tumkur R	63.4	74.2	52.3	71.7	80.5	62.7	8.26	6.23	10.4
Tumkur U	81.8	86.9	76.3	87.3	90.9	83.7	5.53	4.02	7.3

(Source: Census of India Publication)

Table 2. Taluk a wise Literacy in Tumkur District.

Taluks	2001	2011	Increase
C N Halli	70.2	76.6	6.4
Sira	62.4	71.9	9.4
Pavagada	56.5	66.6	10.0
Madhugiri	61.2	69.9	8.6
Koratagere	62.7	71.9	9.2
Tumkur	75.0	82.6	7.6
Gubbi	67.5	74.7	7.2
Tiptur	75.0	82.1	7.0
Turuvakere	71.4	77.3	6.0
Kunigal	61.3	68.7	7.3
District	67.0	75.1	8.1



The disparities in the level of literacy between rural and urban area in the district is much glaring. The literacy rate in the rural area of the district (71.7%) is far better than the rural areas of the state literacy rate (68.7%) and national rural literacy rate (67.8%). The same tendency is continued in urban areas also. The difference between rural and urban area in the level of literacy is about 16%. The level of literacy in urban areas is 87.3%. Better socio-economic condition represents high level literacy. The literacy rate among males and females varies significantly in both rural & urban areas. Usually male literates are more than females, male literacy rate is 75.1% and female literacy rate is 67.4%, the difference between these two is about (15%) in the district. The difference is gradually decreasing from

the last decade, from 20% to 15%. The Literacy rate is increased between 2001& 2011, particularly in the rural areas due to the implementation of Continue Education Centre Program, (CECP) and other educational development programmes in the Tumkur District.

Table 3. Taluk a wise Comparison of Literacy Rate (%) in Tumkur District  
(Source: Census of India Publication 2001&2011)

Taluku	2001			2011			Improvement		
	Total Literacy (%)	Male Literacy (%)	Female Literacy (%)	Total Literacy (%)	Male Literacy (%)	Female Literacy (%)	Total Literacy (%)	Male Literacy (%)	Female Literacy (%)
C.N halli	70.2	79.5	60.8	76.6	84.0	69.3	6.4	4.5	8.5
Sira	62.4	73.1	51.4	71.9	80.2	63.3	9.4	7.1	11.9
Pavagada	56.5	68.6	44.0	<b>66.6</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Madhugiri	61.2	72.7	49.4	69.9	79.3	60.3	8.6	6.6	11.0
Koratagere	62.7	73.3	51.8	71.9	80.1	63.6	9.2	6.8	11.8
Tumkur	75.0	82.3	67.1	<b>82.6</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>77.1</b>	7.6	5.6	10.1
Gubbi	67.5	76.7	58.2	74.7	81.8	67.5	7.2	5.1	9.4
Tiptur	75.0	83.7	66.2	82.1	88.4	75.7	7.0	4.7	9.6
Turuvekere	71.4	81.7	61.1	77.3	85.8	69.1	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Kunigal	61.3	72.0	51.0	68.7	78.2	59.3	7.3	6.2	8.3
<b>District</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>

Table 4. Grouping of Villages based on Rural Literacy rate in Tumkur District 2011

Taluku	Total No of Villages	Total Villages below the					
		District Literacy Rate (71.1%)		State Literacy Rate (68.7 %)		National Literacy Rate (67.8 %)	
		Abs No	%	Abs No	%	Abs No	%
Chiknayakanhalli	222	77	34.7	47	21.2	35	15.8
Sira	234	164	70.1	114	48.7	103	44.0
Pavagada	149	135	90.6	119	79.9	111	74.5
Madhugiri	302	212	70.2	164	54.3	142	47.0
Koratagere	235	146	62.1	107	45.5	100	42.6
Tumkur	357	140	39.2	94	26.3	86	24.1
Gubbi	331	133	40.2	92	27.8	85	25.7
Tiptur	225	21	9.3	12	5.3	12	5.3
Turuvekere	233	61	26.2	45	19.3	40	17.2
Kunigal	294	244	83.0	216	73.5	206	70.1
<b>Tumkur Dist</b>	<b>2582</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>35.6</b>

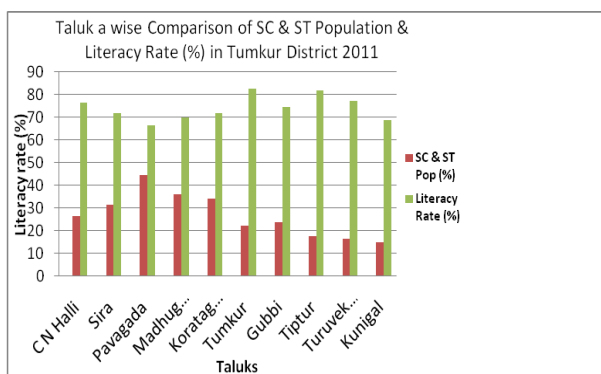
(Source: Census of India Publication 2011)

Sustained analysis reveals that the literacy rate at village level varies significantly. Of the total 2582 inhabited villages of Tumkur district, more than half of the villages (51.6%) have the literacy rate less than the district average. About 39% of the villages are below the state

literacy rate i.e. 68.7% and 35.6% of villages are below the national literacy rate i.e. 67.8%. There is a need of more concentration towards the improvement of literacy rate at rural areas of the district.

Table 5. Taluk a wise Comparison of SC/ST Population (%) & Literacy Rate in Tumkur District - 2011

Taluks	SC+ST Pop (%)	Literacy (%)
C N Halli	26.6	76.6
Sira	31.5	71.9
Pavagada	44.7	66.6
Madhugiri	36.3	69.9
Koratagere	34.2	71.9
Tumkur	22.5	82.6
Gubbi	23.9	74.7
Tiptur	17.7	82.1
Turuvekere	16.4	77.3
Kunigal	15.0	68.7
<b>Tumkur Dist</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>75.1</b>



The differences in the level of literacy of SC/ST population of Tumkur district have also been observed. The literacy rate among the different castes represents their socio – economic condition /disparities. Even today the literacy rate is continued to be high in those castes which they have better socio - economical values. The literacy rate is very less among the SC/ST population, when compared to rest of the population of the district. According to the 2011 census data, Pavagada taluk has more SC/ST population i.e., 44.1% of the total population and it represents least literacy rate (66.6%) in the district. On the other hand Tiptur taluk has least SC/ST population and represents high level of literacy in Tumkur district.

## Conclusion

Among the ten taluks of the districts, Pavagada taluk has least literacy rate in all aspects and it has more SC/ST population also. One more interesting fact is literacy is improved better in the previous decade among all ten taluks of the district Unless the improvement of the literacy rate of SC/STs and other backward class population, particularly females of rural areas, it is highly impossible to reach the literacy target of the nation.

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