

PATTERN OF LITERACY IN KARNATAKA (2001-2011)

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Abstract

Literacy is essential for eradication of poverty and intellectual development and for creating peaceful and friendly human relations. This paper tries to understand the pattern of literacy in the state of Karnataka with the help of census data of 1951 to 2011. It also focuses light on the present state and pattern of literacy across the district of the state. The study reveals that Karnataka has witnessed a past rate of literacy particularly after independence, the period of five decades (1951-2001). During 2001-2011, the state has witnessed an exceeding high rate of literacy.

Key words: Literacy,

Introduction

Education is the key indicator of human development. It forms a superior input in the overall development of individuals enabling them to improve their standard and quality of life and participate in the social, political and cultural development going around them. The starting point of higher levels of education is literacy, it leads to greater awareness and also helps improve the economic base of the individuals, societies, regions and nations.

By using the following formula we can calculate differentials in literacy, $MFDI = MLR - FLR/TLR$, Where, MFDI = Male Female Differential Index, MLR = Male Literacy Rate, FLR = Female Literacy Rate, TLR = Total Literacy Rate.

Objectives

Analyse the spatial distribution pattern of literacy. Total male and female literacy. Differentiate literacy between male and female of Karnataka.

District-wise Literacy in 2001

Pertaining to the literacy rate Karnataka was 66.60 percent in 2001 with the male literacy rate 76.10 percent and female literacy rate 56.90 percent. Karnataka was ranked state in India. For the study we divide the literacy rate into three groups as High, Medium and Low.

High Literacy Districts (Above 80 percent)

As per the 2001 census high literacy rate districts are Bangalore (83.00%), Dakshina Kannada (83.40%) and Udupi (81.20%).

Medium Literacy Rate (70-80 percent)

Medium literacy rate can be seen in the districts of Chikkamagalur (72.20%), Kodagu (78.00%), Dharwad (71.60%) and Uttara Kannada (76.60%).

Low Literacy Rate (Below 70 percent)

Low literacy rate was noted in the districts of Bangalore Rural (64.70%), Chitradurga (64.50%), Davangere (67.40%), Kolar (62.80%), Shimoga (66.90%), Tumkur (67.00%), Hassan (68.60%), Mandya (61.00%), Mysore (63.50%), Belagavi (64.20%), Gadag (66.10%), Haveri (67.80%), Bidar (60.90%), Chamaraja Nagar (50.90%), Vijayapura (57.00%), Bagalkot (57.30%), Bellary (57.40%), Kalburgi (50.00%), Raichur (48.80%) and Koppal (54.00%).

District-wise Literacy in 2011

As per 2011 census, Karnataka state literacy rate was recorded as 75.60 percent with the male literacy rate 82.85 percent and female literacy rate 68.13 percent. The following figure shows the literacy rate of districts of Karnataka state in 2011. For our study the literacy rate can be classified into three categories namely High literacy rate (Above 80%), Medium literacy rate (70-80%) and Low literacy rate (Below 70%). The following table shows the literacy rate of the districts of Karnataka.

Table 1. Literacy Rate of Karnataka State and Its District

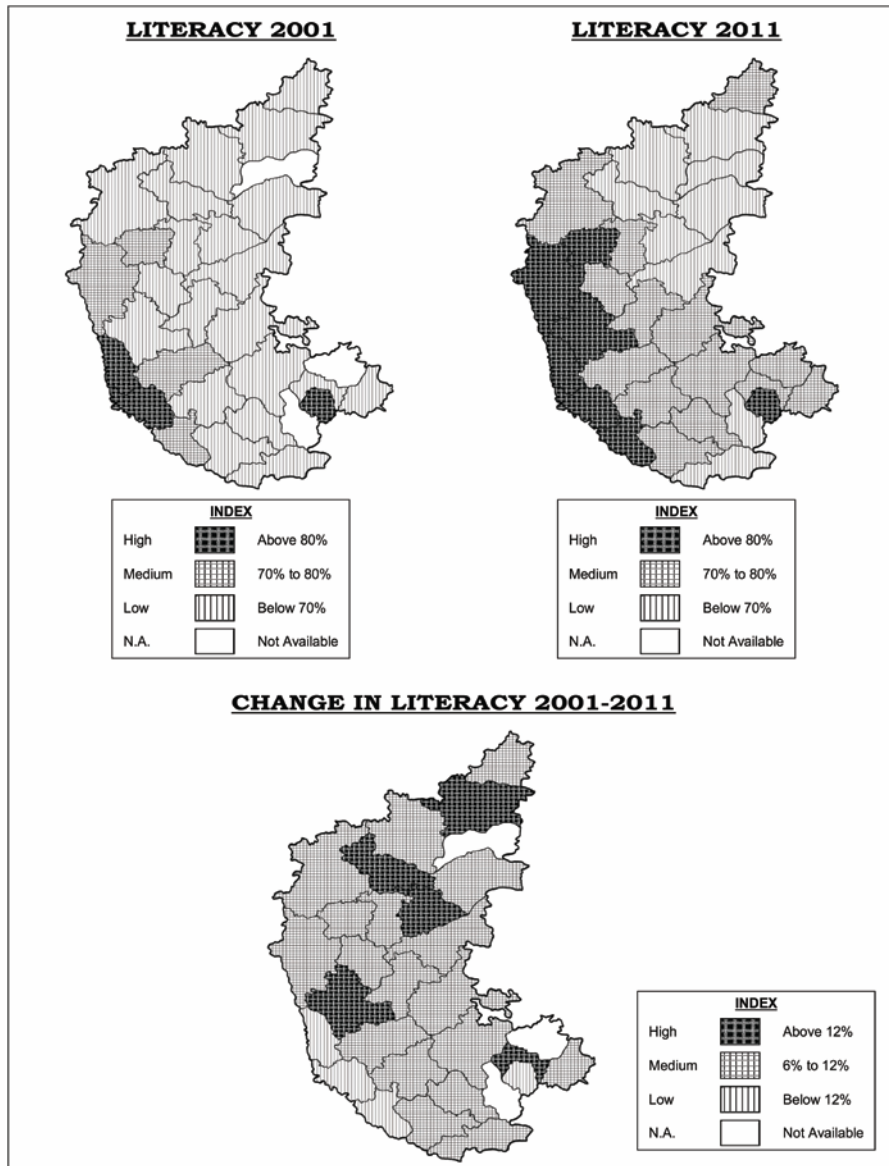
| Sl. No. | Districts of Karnataka | Literacy Rate in Percent | | Change |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Bangalore | 83.00 | 88.48 | 5.48 |
| 2 | Bangalore (R) | 64.70 | 78.29 | 13.59 |
| 3 | Ramanagar | NA | 69.20 | NA |
| 4 | Chitradurga | 64.50 | 73.82 | 9.32 |
| 5 | Davangere | 67.40 | 78.30 | 10.90 |
| 6 | Kolar | 62.80 | 74.33 | 11.53 |
| 7 | Chikkaballapur | NA | 70.08 | NA |
| 8 | Shimoga | 66.90 | 80.50 | 13.60 |
| 9 | Tumkur | 67.00 | 74.32 | 7.32 |
| 10 | Chikkamagalur | 72.20 | 79.24 | 7.04 |
| 11 | Dakshina Kannada | 83.40 | 88.62 | 5.22 |
| 12 | Udupi | 81.20 | 86.29 | 5.09 |
| 13 | Hassan | 68.60 | 75.89 | 7.29 |
| 14 | Kodagu | 78.00 | 82.52 | 4.52 |
| 15 | Mandya | 61.00 | 70.14 | 9.14 |
| 16 | Mysore | 63.50 | 72.56 | 9.06 |
| 17 | Chamaraja Nagar | 50.90 | 61.12 | 10.22 |
| 18 | Belagavi | 64.20 | 73.94 | 9.74 |
| 19 | Vijayapura | 57.00 | 67.20 | 10.20 |
| 20 | Bagalkot | 57.30 | 69.39 | 12.09 |
| 21 | Dharwad | 71.60 | 80.30 | 8.70 |
| 22 | Gadag | 66.10 | 75.18 | 9.08 |
| 23 | Haveri | 67.80 | 77.60 | 9.80 |
| 24 | Uttara Kannada | 76.60 | 84.30 | 7.70 |
| 25 | Bellary | 57.40 | 67.85 | 10.45 |
| 26 | Bidar | 60.90 | 71.01 | 10.11 |
| 27 | Kalburgi | 50.00 | 65.65 | 15.65 |
| 28 | Yadgiri | NA | 52.36 | NA |
| 29 | Raichur | 48.80 | 60.46 | 11.66 |
| 30 | Koppal | 54.10 | 67.28 | 13.18 |
| | State | 66.60 | 75.60 | 9.00 |

Source: Census of India.

Change in Literacy Rate (2001-2011)

Usually as number of years passes gradually overall change can be occurred in any region. As we observed districts of our study region have recorded more than 15 percent growth in literacy. Overall changes in literacy rate of districts of study region during 2001-2011 may be divided into three categories viz. High rate of change (12% and above), Medium rate of change (6-12%) and Low rate of change (Below 6%). The following table shows the change in literacy rate during 2001-2011.

KARNATAKA STATE : CHANGE IN LITERACY RATE (2001-2011)



High Rate of Change in Literacy (Above 12 percent)

In our study area, districts with highest growth in literacy rate are recorded in Shimoga, Bagalkot, Kalburgi, Koppal and Bangalore Rural.

Medium Rate of Change in Literacy (6-12 percent)

Growth of literacy in the range of 6 to 12 percent is observed in the districts of Chitradurga, Davangere, Kolar, Tumkur, Chikkamagalur, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Chamaraja Nagar, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Uttara Kannada, Bellary, Bidar and Raichur.

Low Rate of Change in Literacy (Below 6 percent)

Low literacy rate is observed in the districts of our study area are Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kodagu. In these districts we have observed increase in education level, transport facilities and public awareness hence growth of literacy is found positive in the study area.

Table 2. Gender-wise Literacy Rate of Karnataka State and its Districts

| Sl. No. | Districts of Karnataka | Male 2001 | Male 2011 | Change Male | Female 2001 | Female 2011 | Change Female |
|---------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | Bangalore | 87.90 | 91.82 | 3.92 | 77.50 | 84.80 | 7.30 |
| 2 | Bangalore (R) | 74.00 | 85.44 | 11.44 | 50.00 | 70.73 | 20.73 |
| 3 | Ramanagar | NA | 76.92 | NA | NA | 76.92 | NA |
| 4 | Chitradurga | 74.70 | 81.37 | 6.67 | 53.80 | 66.05 | 12.25 |
| 5 | Davangere | 76.40 | 83.02 | 6.62 | 58.00 | 69.39 | 11.39 |
| 6 | Kolar | 73.20 | 81.94 | 8.74 | 52.20 | 66.56 | 14.36 |
| 7 | Chikkaballapur | NA | 78.36 | NA | NA | 61.55 | NA |
| 8 | Shimoga | 74.50 | 86.11 | 11.61 | 82.00 | 74.89 | 7.11 |
| 9 | Tumkur | 76.80 | 82.05 | 5.25 | 56.90 | 66.45 | 9.55 |
| 10 | Chikkamagalur | 80.30 | 85.66 | 5.36 | 64.00 | 72.88 | 8.88 |
| 11 | Dakshina Kannada | 89.70 | 93.31 | 3.61 | 77.20 | 84.04 | 6.84 |
| 12 | Udupi | 88.20 | 91.69 | 3.49 | 72.20 | 81.41 | 9.21 |
| 13 | Hassan | 78.40 | 83.55 | 5.15 | 59.00 | 68.30 | 9.30 |
| 14 | Kodagu | 83.70 | 87.24 | 3.54 | 72.30 | 77.91 | 5.61 |
| 15 | Mandya | 70.50 | 78.14 | 7.64 | 51.50 | 62.10 | 10.60 |
| 16 | Mysore | 70.90 | 78.44 | 7.54 | 55.80 | 66.59 | 10.79 |
| 17 | Chamaraja Nagar | 59.00 | 67.88 | 8.88 | 42.50 | 54.32 | 11.82 |
| 18 | Belagavi | 75.70 | 82.90 | 7.20 | 52.30 | 64.74 | 12.44 |
| 19 | Vijayapura | 69.90 | 77.41 | 7.51 | 43.50 | 56.54 | 13.04 |
| 20 | Bagalkot | 70.90 | 80.16 | 9.26 | 43.60 | 58.55 | 14.95 |
| 21 | Dharwad | 80.80 | 86.83 | 6.03 | 61.90 | 73.57 | 11.67 |
| 22 | Gadag | 79.30 | 84.89 | 5.59 | 52.50 | 65.29 | 12.79 |
| 23 | Haveri | 77.60 | 84.22 | 6.62 | 57.40 | 70.65 | 13.25 |
| 24 | Uttara Kannada | 84.50 | 89.72 | 5.22 | 68.50 | 78.21 | 9.71 |
| 25 | Bellary | 69.20 | 77.24 | 8.04 | 45.30 | 58.28 | 12.98 |
| 26 | Bidar | 72.50 | 79.94 | 7.44 | 48.80 | 61.66 | 12.86 |
| 27 | Kalburgi | 61.80 | 75.11 | 13.31 | 37.90 | 55.87 | 17.97 |
| 28 | Yadgiri | NA | 63.33 | NA | NA | 41.31 | NA |
| 29 | Raichur | 61.50 | 71.35 | 9.85 | 35.90 | 49.56 | 13.66 |
| 30 | Koppal | 68.40 | 78.21 | 9.81 | 39.60 | 56.22 | 16.62 |
| | State | 76.10 | 82.85 | 6.75 | 56.90 | 68.13 | 11.23 |

Gender-wise Literacy Rate in 2001-11

The following table shows the growth in male literacy in 2001 to 2011.

Table 3. Change in Male Literacy Rate (2001-2011)

| Category | Percentage Range | Districts of Karnataka |
|----------------------|------------------|--|
| High Literacy Rate | Above 10 percent | Bangalore Rural, Shimoga, Kalburgi |
| Medium Literacy Rate | 5-10 percent | Chitradurga, Davangere, Kolar, Tumkur, Chikkamagalur, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Chamaraja Nagar, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Uttara Kannada, Bellary, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal |
| Low Literacy Rate | Below 5 percent | Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Kodagu |

From the above table, we can observe that improvement of male literacy rate during the study period 2001 to 2011.

Table 4. Change in Female Literacy Rate (2001-2011)

| Category | Percentage Range | Districts of Karnataka |
|----------------------|------------------|---|
| High Literacy Rate | Above 15 percent | Bangalore Rural, Kalburgi, Koppal |
| Medium Literacy Rate | 10-15 percent | Chitradurga, Davangere, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Chamaraja Nagar, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Bellary, Bidar, Raichur |
| Low Literacy Rate | Below 10 percent | Bangalore, Shimoga, Tumkur, Chikkamagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Haveri, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada |

Table 5. Male-Female Differentials (2001)

| Category | Percentage Range | Districts of Karnataka |
|----------|------------------|--|
| High | 0.4 & Above | Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Gadag, Bellary, Raichur, Koppal |
| Medium | 0.2-0.4 | Bangalore Rural, Chitradurga, Davangere, Kolar, Tumkur, Chikkamagalur, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Chamaraja Nagar, Belagavi, Dharwad, Haveri, Uttara Kannada, Bidar |
| Low | Below 0.2 | Bangalore, Shimoga, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Kodagu |

Source: Provisional Population Census 2011

From the above table we observe that, the highest male-female differential index for 2011 is found in Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Gadag, Bellary, Raichur and Koppal. Lowest male-female

differential index is found in Bangalore, Shimoga, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kodagu. Other districts are in medium male-female differential index.

Table 6. Male-Female Differentials (2011)

| Category | Percentage Range | Districts of Karnataka |
|----------|------------------|---|
| High | 0.3 & Above | Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Raichur, Koppal |
| Medium | 0.2-0.3 | Chitradurga, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Mandya, Chamaraja Nagar, Belagavi, Gadag, Bellary, Bidar, Kalburgi |
| Low | Below 0.2 | Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Davangere, Shimoga, Chikkamagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Kodagu, Mysore, Dharwad, Haveri, Uttara Kannada |

From the above table, it is clear that the highest male-female differentials for 2011 are found in Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Raichur and Koppal districts. Low male-female differentials are recorded in Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Davangere, Shimoga, Chikkamagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Kodagu, Mysore, Dharwad and Haveri districts. Other districts are in medium male-female differential. Bangalore is the least male-female differential (0.07) in the state.

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